



PANAMÁ

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## NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS PROFILE

# PANAMÁ PANAMÁ

## CAPITAL: PANAMA CITY

Area: 8,409 km<sup>2</sup>

Located in the central region of Panama, the capital of the province of Panamá is Panamá City which also serves as the National Capital. The province is divided into 6 districts: Balboa, Chepo, Chirmán, San Miguelito and Taboga. The district borders Colón and Kuna Yala to the north, Panama Oeste to the westm Darién to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south. The main economic sources are cattle, fishing, construction materials, power generating and meat and milk processing.



## RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low**  
Score: 0.442 • Rank: 8/13



**RESILIENCE (R) - Very High**  
Score: 0.685 • Rank: 1/13



**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High**  
Score: 0.697 • Rank: 1/13



**VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High**  
Score: 0.266 • Rank: 13/13



**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High**  
Score: 0.636 • Rank: 2/13



Population (2020 Estimate)  
**1,656,339**



Population in poverty  
**12.3%**



Average years in school  
**10.8**



Access to improved water  
**1.6% households**



Infant mortality rate  
(per 1,000 live births)  
**13**

\*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**RANK: 1 / 13 PROVINCES AND  
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS**  
**SCORE: 0.697**



**MHE**  
**0.697**

**Raw MHE**  
**1**

**Relative MHE**  
**0.394**

### ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

**1.2%**  
**16,797**  
**105.1 Million**



Flood

**0.2%**  
**2,644**  
**118.8 Million**



Landslide

**9.1%**  
**132,850**  
**6.1 Billion**



Storm Surge

**0.3%**  
**3,885**  
**91.9 Million**



Sea Level Rise

**26.7%**  
**389,091**  
**15 Billion**



Wildfire

**21.8%**  
**317,703**  
**7.6 Billion**



Tsunami

**5.5%**  
**80,681**  
**17 Thousand**



## VULNERABILITY (V)

**RANK: 13 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.266**

Vulnerability in Panamá is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Gender Inequality. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



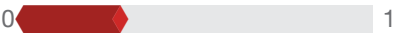
### Environmental Stress SCORE: 0.461 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



<b>0.08%</b> Percent forest cover lost	<b>84.92</b> Density of livestock per sq. km	<b>60.0%</b> Percent of freshwater consumption to production
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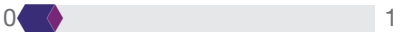
### Vulnerable Health Status SCORE: 0.282 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



<b>152.1</b> Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	<b>19.9</b> AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	<b>9</b> Malaria Incidence per 100,000 persons	<b>53.95</b> TB incidence per 100,000 persons	<b>6.6%</b> Prevalence of stunting	<b>2.4%</b> Disability	<b>34.35</b> Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
<b>12.63</b> Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	<b>80.64</b> Life expectancy					



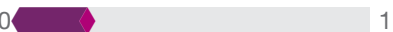
### Clean Water Vulnerability SCORE: 0.086 RANK: 10/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



<b>1.6%</b> Households with access to improved drinking water	<b>99.7%</b> Households with access to improved sanitation
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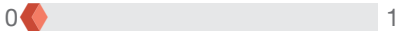
### Information Access Vulnerability SCORE: 0.197 RANK: 12/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



<b>63.3%</b> Households with radio	<b>96.4%</b> Households with TV	<b>85.6%</b> Households with internet	<b>68.3%</b> School attendance rate	<b>10.78</b> Average years of schooling	<b>1.6%</b> Illiteracy rate
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**Economic Constraints** SCORE: 0.034 RANK: 13/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



**12.3%** Poverty rate  
**0.44** Economic dependency ratio



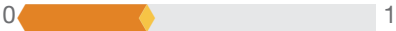
**Gender Inequality** SCORE: 0.445 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



**0.15** Ratio female to male secondary enrollment  
**0.25** Ratio female to male labor  
**0.21** Proportion of female seats in local government



**Population Pressures** SCORE: 0.353 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



**3.4%** Average annual urban population change  
**1.9%** Percent average population change



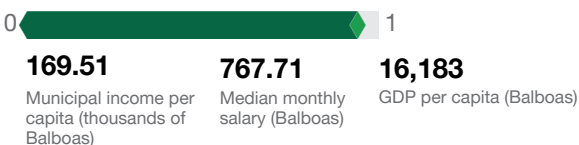
## COPING CAPACITY (CC)

**RANK: 2 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.636**

Panamá exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



### Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.96 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



### Governance SCORE: 0.327 RANK: 10/0,327 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



### Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.162 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



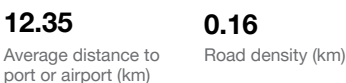
### Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.779 RANK: 2/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



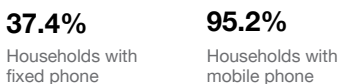
### Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.662 RANK: 4/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



### Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.454 RANK: 10/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



### Communications Capacity SCORE: 1.000 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



### Energy Capacity SCORE: 1.000 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED





## RESILIENCE (R)

**RANK: 1 / 13 PROVINCES AND  
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.685**

Panamá's score and ranking are due to Very High Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

**Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:**



**Environmental  
Stress**



**Gender Inequality**



**Governance**



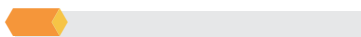
**Transportation  
Capacity**



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



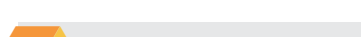
**Earthquake**



**RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.135**



**Flood**



**RANK: 10 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.128**



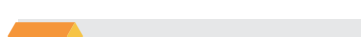
**Sea Level Rise**



**RANK: 5 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.250**



**Storm Surge**



**RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.172**



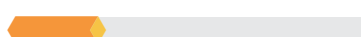
**Landslide**



**RANK: 2 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.315**



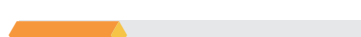
**Wildfire**



**RANK: 6 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.240**



**Tsunami**



**RANK: 2 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.297**



## MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

**8 / 13**

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND  
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS  
SCORE: 0.442



Panamá's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.8,409

### Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

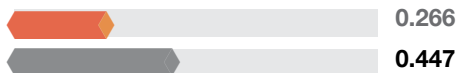
PANAMÁ SCORE  
COUNTRY SCORE



#### Multi-Hazard Exposure



#### Vulnerability



#### Coping Capacity





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# PANAMÁ RECOMMENDATIONS



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## Environmental Stress

Climate change and unsustainable development contribute to food insecurity, uninhabitable environments, internally displaced people, forced migration, and economic upheaval. High poverty rates and income inequality can further be exacerbated with inadequate planning and unchecked development. Given that Panamá province has the highest overall Multi-Hazard Exposure in the country, monitoring and reducing environmental stress represents a priority for mitigating disaster impacts.

Environmental protection is vital to ensuring sustainable development within the country, and land management is essential to monitor ecological stress while balancing economic use closely. Promoting sustainable agriculture and the development of long-term goals promotes stability within the agriculture industry and ensures stable economic opportunities for the workforce. Provide educational training to both private and public entities to educate on sustainable development and to develop sustainable metrics ensuring overdevelopment does not take place.

# PANAMÁ RECOMMENDATIONS

## 2

### Gender Inequality

Gender-based disparities in education and economic activity increase economic dependency and exacerbate population pressures, increasing strain in civil society. Population increases create additional competition in the workforce. A lack of targeted interventions to ensure women's participation in the labor force can increase gender inequality, creating a considerable disparity between women and men.

Create targeted interventions to increase workforce populations for females through training women with the necessary skills to participate in the economy. Explore incentive-based initiatives to encourage employers to hire women and other marginalized groups. Identify drivers that marginalize women and girls to create targeted interventions to reduce inequality and increase the quality of life for all.

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# PANAMÁ RECOMMENDATIONS

## 3

### Governance

Challenges in governance can undermine stability for civil society creating further stress among disparate and disadvantaged populations. Panamá has a crime rate of 12.22 per 1,000 persons and a low voter percentage rank of just under 70 percent.

Provide financial and technical assistance to law enforcement to adequately address criminal activity. Identify underlying factors and drivers of illegal activity to ensure targeted actions with government resources are best utilized to reduce criminal activity. Develop methods for measures of performance and measures of effectiveness to use limited government resources best. Identify feedback mechanisms for the public to best understand and identify issues of governance within civil society. Encourage civic education to increase voter participation in the region and identify messaging to encourage trust and relationships between government and society.

## PANAMÁ RECOMMENDATIONS

# 4

### Transportation Capacity

Panamá has below average road density compared other provinces, leading to a lower overall Transportation Capacity rank. Reduced transportation capacity within a province limits the economic opportunity and mobility of society, and it limits the opportunity for individuals to attend higher education and find gainful employment. Limited transportation capacity can also hamper emergency response activities and decrease public access to vital resources such as adequate healthcare and food.

Identify areas with limited transportation opportunities to identify the best project areas where increasing transportation capacity has the highest impact. Identify emergency routes and vital transportation routes that provide critical access to services to the population. Ensure new transportation routes are developed within sustainable development guidelines with proper materials.

**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

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