

Learning From Earthquakes Virtual Earthquake Reconnaissance Team (VERT):

Phase 1 Response to M7.2 & M7.5 Venezuela Earthquakes, June 24, 2026

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Please Note: This report is based on publicly available data within 48 hours of the event. The assessment provided in the report is performed by the judgment of the authors with limited access to ground-truthing.

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1. Earthquake Characteristics

1. Earthquake Characteristics

Impact on human safety:

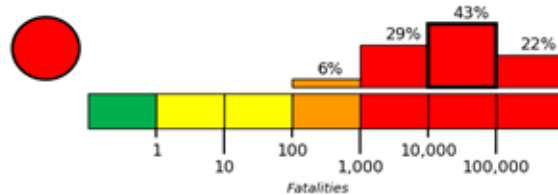
- 1,430* Fatalities reported [1,2]
- 3,238* Injuries reported [2]
- 68,900* Missing people reported [1]

*updated June 27, 4:45pm MDT

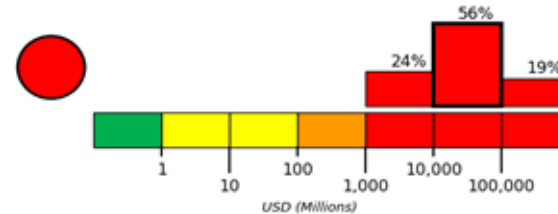
Impact on society:

- Estimated economic losses between \$10-\$100 billion USD [3]

Estimated Fatalities



Estimated Economic Losses



Red alert for shaking-related fatalities and economic losses. High casualties and extensive damage are probable and the disaster is likely widespread. Past red alerts have required a national or international response.

Estimated economic losses are 2-10% GDP of Venezuela.

1. Earthquake Characteristics

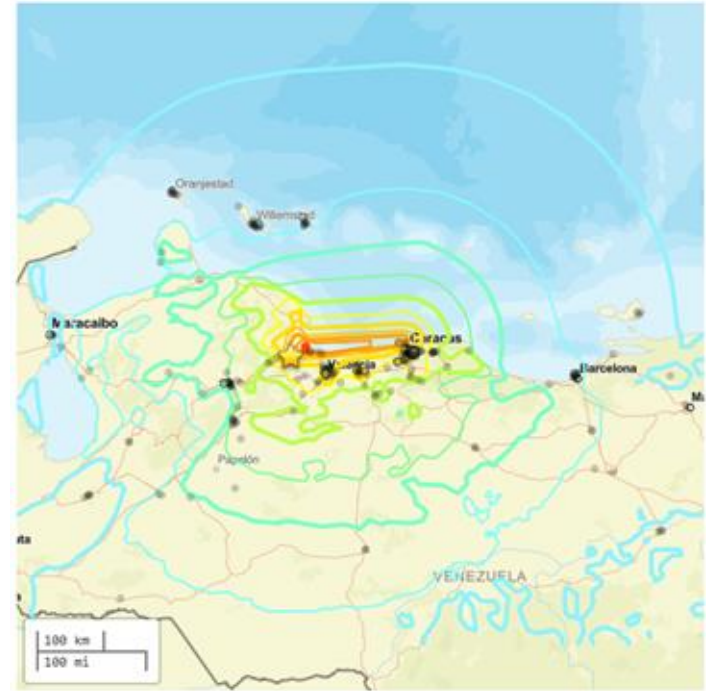
Date: June 24, 2026 at 22:05 UTC (M7.5 mainshock) [4] / June 24, 2026 at 22:04 UTC (M7.2 foreshock) [5]

Magnitude: M_w 7.5 mainshock [4], M_w 7.2 foreshock [5]

Location:

- Epicenter located ~174 km from Caracas [6]
- 10.435°N 68.472°W [6]

Depth: 10.0 km [6]



SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	None	None	None	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/heavy	Heavy	Very heavy
PGA(%)	<0.0464	0.297	2.76	6.2	11.5	21.5	40.1	74.7	>139
PGV(cm/s)	<0.0215	0.135	1.41	4.65	9.64	20	41.4	85.8	>178
INTENSITY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX

Scale based on Worden et al. (2012) Version 7: Processed 2026-06-26T17:50:33Z
 △ Seismic instrument ○ Reported Intensity ★ Epicenter □ Rupture

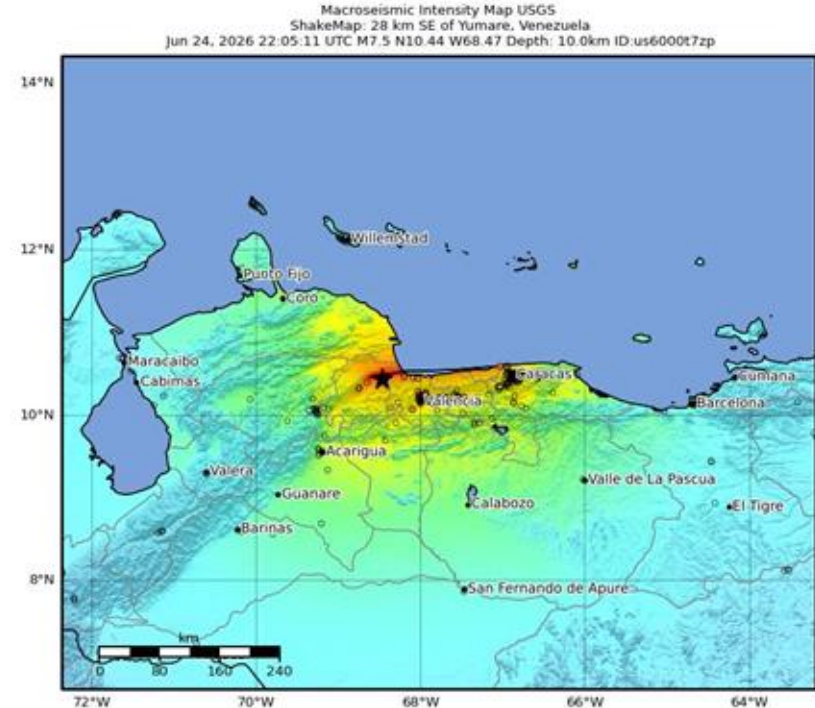
1. Earthquake Characteristics

Fault Mechanism:

- The earthquake resulted from shallow strike-slip faulting on the Boconó and San Sebastian faults [9,10], near the plate boundary between the Caribbean and South American plates [9,10].
- Maximum Slip: 2.0m [8]

Max Intensity:

- Severe to Violent shaking [7]



SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	None	None	None	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/heavy	Heavy	Very heavy
PGA(%g)	<0.0464	0.297	2.76	6.2	11.5	21.5	40.1	74.7	>139
PGV(cm/s)	<0.0215	0.135	1.41	4.65	9.64	20	41.4	85.8	>178
INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X

Scale based on Worden et al. (2012)

Version 8: Processed 2026-06-26T20:13:57Z

△ Seismic Instrument ○ Reported Intensity

★ Epicenter □ Rupture

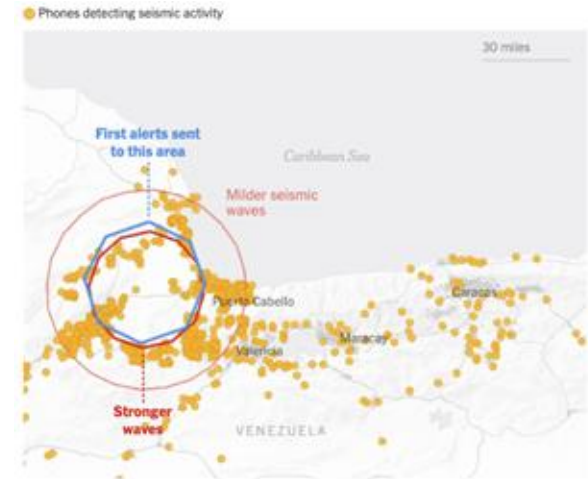
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2. Alerts and Early Warnings

2. Alerts & Early Warnings

- No formal early warning system in Venezuela [1]
- Google's Android Earthquake Alerts system did activate [2]
 - "Uses a crowdsourced approach to detect earthquakes" [3]
 - Uses accelerometers within phones to detect vibration, sends data to detection server, and combines information from many phones to determine if an earthquake is happening [3]
 - "Designed to get your attention before you experience moderate to heavy shaking so that you can take action to protect yourself." [3]
- Google has said the system sent warnings to 11.4 million people in Venezuela [4]



From the New York Times –
Phones detecting earthquake [4]

2. Alerts & Early Warnings

- Notifications sent quickly – “Within 3 seconds phones sensed the P-waves of the first quake. Six seconds later, the system identified an earthquake and sent out the first alerts.” [4]
- Within 15 seconds of the earthquake starting, people in Caracas would have received notification on their phones [4]
- These notifications only go to those with Androids, no early notification system for iPhone users [5]

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3. Aftershocks

3. Aftershocks

- FUNVISIS recorded 138 seismic events in Venezuela between June 24–26, 2026 [1].
- The sequence was dominated by small-magnitude events: 133 events were $M < 4$, 3 were $M 4–6$, and 2 were $M > 6$ [1].
- Most events were shallow: 129 events occurred at depths < 30 km, 5 between 30–80 km, and 4 at depths > 80 km [1].
- The highest concentration of recorded events was located along northern Venezuela. Near Naiquatá, La Guaira, San Felipe, Maracay, and the Caracas–Valencia region [1].



FUNVISIS seismicity dashboard showing 138 recorded events from June 24–26, 2026. Screenshot retrieved June 27, 2026, last updated 3:01:52 PM [1].

3. Aftershocks

- Aftershocks are expected: USGS forecasts a 52% chance of M5+, 8% chance of M6+, and <1% chance of M7+ aftershocks within the next week; M3+ aftershocks are very likely [2].
- No specific smaller aftershock has been confirmed as causing a new major collapse; however, continued shaking may worsen already damaged structures [3,4].
- Key risks include progressive damage/collapse, unsafe re-entry, delays to inspections, danger to responders, and increased public fear [3,4].
- Priority concerns in population include damaged critical facilities, lifelines, and steep coastal slopes/ground-failure-prone areas [5,6,8].
- Residents avoided damaged or multi-story buildings, gathered in open spaces, and supported early response efforts while awaiting official assistance [6,7,8].

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4. Emergency Response

4. Emergency Response: Responding Agencies

- International Federation of Red Cross and Venezuela Red Cross
 - *raising funds, mobilizing SAR teams, and managing shelter operations [1]*
- Pan American Health Organization
 - *medical aid and rapid hospital functionality assessments [2]*
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
 - *coordinating the deployment of 44 Urban Search and Rescue teams (USAR) from 27 different countries [3]*
- International Medical Corps [4]
 - *Deployed rapid response teams, mobile medical units, and an emphasis on the deliver of clean water*

4. Emergency Response: Resources

- Priority needs include medical equipment, medical supplies, food, non-food items, clean water, and hygiene materials [4]
- The Polideportivo José María Vargas in La Guaira is serving as the main logistics center for distributing donations. [5]
- Shelters:
 - Aid distribution and temporary housing at sites including Ali Primera Park and a collection center near Vargas Hospital in Caracas [6]
 - Schools shut down for use as shelter, other citizens are developing makeshift shelters on the street, on baseball fields, and other outdoor common areas and plazas [7]
 - 10 temporary shelters in La Guaira [5]
- Hospitals:
 - Demand at hospitals in La Guaria reached 900% capacity [4]
- Supplies:
 - 17 tons of humanitarian supplies sent from IRFC's regional hub, with additional supplies coming from abroad including over 1,600 international rescuers [1], [7]

4. Emergency Response: Communications

- **Call Lines:**
 - VEN 9-1-1, Protección Civil Venezuela domestic call line: 800-PCIVIL1 / 0800-724-8451 [8]
 - No established response time
- Local communication systems still disrupted as of June 28th, 2026. Official public messaging through TV, mobile alerts, and sector-specific communication are deployed when possible [9]
 - In many cases, families are speaking straight to rescue teams for information [7]
 - National Red Cross Societies in ten countries have activated restoring family links services to help people find news of their relatives [1]
- Spontaneous volunteer and citizen-led rescue initiatives are developing informal networks using WhatsApp and other social media for transporting displaced people, coordinating rescue efforts, and sharing information [10]

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5. Context

Map of Venezuela



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Venezuela,_administrative_divisions_%28claims%29_-_de_-_colored.svg#filelinks

5.1 The Built Environment

- Building codes: NORMA COVENIN 1756-1:2019 Sismica (2019 edition), previous edition NORMA COVENIN 1756-98, rev 2001 [1,2]
 - Buildings from approximately 2002-2020 will use the previous edition, 2019 edition likely in use from 2020/2021 to now [1]
- Seven seismic zones, 475 yr return period for 2001 Seismic Code [1]
- Have peak ground acceleration values, risk categories and structural type within code [1]
- Unknown at this time if building codes are strictly followed, there are many claims that they aren't [3, 4]
- Reinforced concrete moment frame buildings common [5]

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For Section 5.1

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5.2 Socioeconomic Factors - Venezuela

5.2.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

- Population: 32M⁽¹⁾ / 28.6M⁽⁵⁾
- Population density: 36.3/km²⁽¹⁾ (U.S.: 37.4/km²)
- Age structure: ~25% 0-14; ~10% 65+⁽⁴⁾
- Distribution: 89% urban/ 11% rural⁽⁷⁾
- Rate of population increase currently ~120k/yr (in 2000 ~450k/yr)⁽⁵⁾
- Outmigration: >7M 2015-2022 (political & economic reasons)⁽⁶⁾
- Identity: 72% Catholic;⁽¹²⁾ 63% mestizo & 20% white⁽¹⁴⁾
- Between 1- 6M population estimated to experience very strong to violent shaking across the two main EQ^(2,3) (close to 19% of population)
- Cities experiencing severe shaking: San Felipe, Puerto Cabello, Catia La Mar, Maiquetia, Ocumare de la Costa, La Guaira^(2,3)

5.2 Socioeconomic Factors - Venezuela

5.2.2 ECONOMICS

- GDP fell 88% 2013-2020⁽⁸⁾ / 2026 est. annual GDP growth: 4%⁽¹¹⁾
- 2026 GDP \$111.30 billion (~\$4k per capita)⁽¹¹⁾
- Oil-dependent economy (now privatized), other industry: mineral/resource extraction, manufactured goods/ agriculture/ tourism^(11,12,13)
- Hyperinflation/ purchasing power: 99% currency value lost 1998-2018⁽⁸⁾
- 2023: highest income inequality in Latin America & 2024: ranked ahead of only North Korea and Cuba in terms of “economic freedom”⁽¹²⁾
- National survey est. 73% of population (27M) lived in poverty in 2024⁽⁹⁾
- (pre-EQ) 60% lacked regular healthcare access, “already had a collapsed health system”⁽¹⁵⁾
- (pre-EQ) 7.9M people require humanitarian aid (basic services: healthcare, water, education, and energy), funding availability estimated to reach 5.5M⁽¹⁰⁾
- Government aid often tied to political loyalty; many rely on private support programs⁽¹²⁾

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For Section 5.2

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5.3. Governance

- Acting President of Venezuela: Delcy Rodríguez (Nicolás Maduro removed from office in January 2026) [1]
- Shaking was experienced in multiple states including La Guaira, Yaracuy, Carabobo, Aragua, Capital District, Miranda, Lara, Mérida, and Falcón [2]. Media reporting of damages is largely concentrated in the coastal areas of La Guaira state, including the cities of La Guaira and Catia La Mar, and the Caracas metropolitan area (which spans the Capital District and neighboring Miranda state) [3].
 - Governance of La Guaira:
 - Governor of La Guaira: José Alejandro Terán, first took office in Dec 2021 and was reelected for 2025-2029 term [4]
 - Mayor of Vargas Municipality (covers entire state of La Guaira): José Manuel Suárez Maldonado, first took office in Dec 2021 and was reelected for 2025-2029 term [5]
 - Acting President Rodríguez announced the militarization of La Guaira state on June 26, 2026 [6]
 - Several buildings in La Guaira were damaged by US missiles during the operation to remove Maduro in January 2026 [7]
 - Governance of Caracas:
 - No elected governor of the Capital District, instead a “Jefe de Gobierno del Distrito Capital” appointed by the president. Currently Nahum Fernández serves in this role (since 2021) [8]
 - Caracas comprises five municipalities, each with their own mayor: one in the Capital District (Libertador - Mayor Carmen Meléndez) and four in Miranda (Baruta - Mayor Darwin González, Chacao - Mayor Gustavo Duque, El Hatillo - Mayor Fernando Melena, and Sucre - Mayor Diogenes Lara) all elected in 2025 [9]
- Less media coverage of municipalities closer to epicenters, but there are reported damages in Morón (Carabobo) [10]

5.3. Governance

- Key national ministries (and their leadership) relevant to response, reconstruction, and resilience [11]
 - Ministry of Interior, Justice and Peace (Diosdado Cabello)
 - Ministry of Habitat and Housing (Jorge Elieser Marquez, Maj. Gen.)
 - Ministry of Public Works/Infrastructure (Juan Jose Ramirez)
 - Ministry of Health (Nuramy Gutierrez)
 - Ministry of Ecosocialism (Freddy Nanez)
- Dirección Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres (DNPCAD) operates at the national, state, and municipal levels [12]
 - <https://www.pcivil.gob.ve/> (page not working as of June 27, 2026)

5.3. Governance

- Insurance coverage
 - A large protection gap is expected after these earthquakes due to low insurance penetration, a weakened economy, and an insurance sector that was already “under pressure” in Venezuela [13].
 - Residential and public infrastructure “almost certainly do not” carry insurance, though industrial and energy assets may have international coverage [13].
- Other relevant disaster funding mechanisms
 - The Venezuela Humanitarian Fund (VHF) was established in 2020 through United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and supports the response of national and international NGOs and UN agencies to crises in Venezuela [14].

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5.4. Hazard Exposure

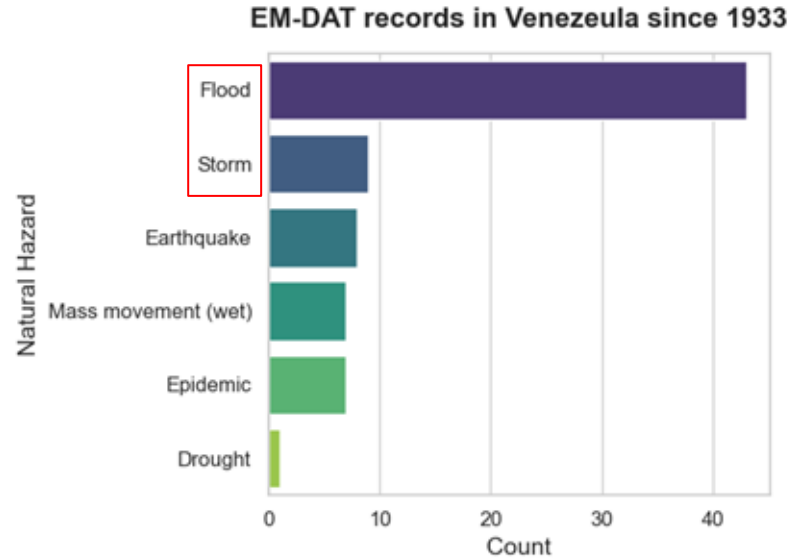
5.4.1 Past Earthquakes in Venezuela

- a. The most recent earthquake in Venezuela occurred in 2025 (Mw 6.2) in Zulia and resulted in one fatality [1].
 - i. Other notable events include the M 7.3 event in 2018 and the M 7.0 event in 1997 [2].
- b. The **largest historical event prior** to this event was the 1900 Mw 7.7 San Narciso earthquake, which caused 25 deaths [2].
 - i. Low fatalities were attributed to offshore earthquake epicenter and sparse exposed population [3]
- c. The **most fatal event in Venezuelan history** is the 1812 M 6.0 event which caused 26,000 deaths at that time [2].
 - i. High number of fatalities were attributed to vulnerable construction and high occupancy at the time of the earthquake [4].

5.4. Hazard Exposure

5.4.2 Other Natural Hazards in the Region

- a. Aside from Earthquakes, Venezuela is prone to **extreme weather induced natural hazards** (see figure besides) [5]
- b. According to EM-DAT, the last three natural hazards in Venezuela include A M6.3 earthquake, the El Callao Floods and Landslides, and Hurricane Beryl all in 2025 [5].



CRED [5]

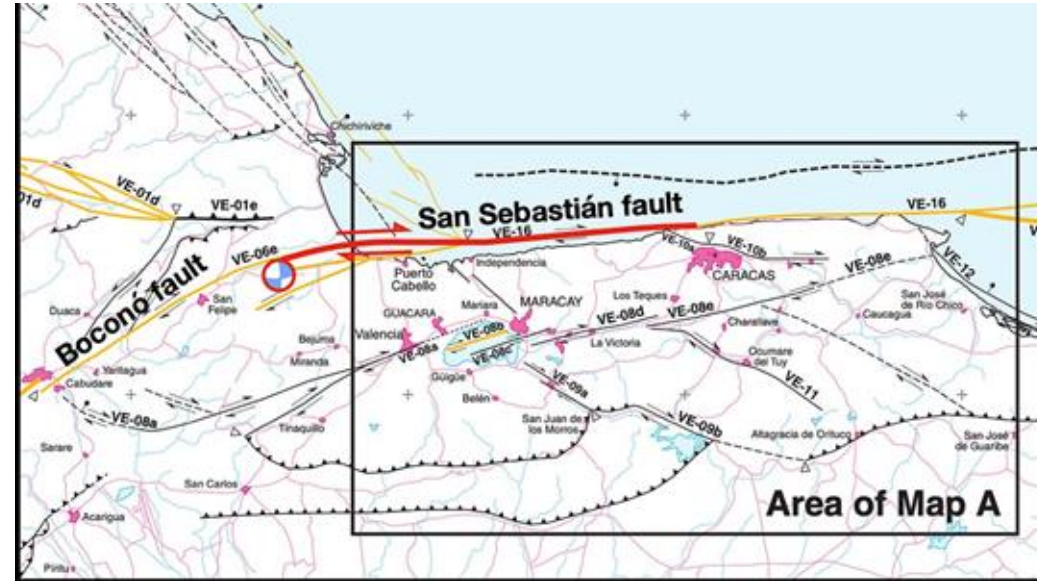
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6. Secondary Hazards

6.1. Tsunami

- From the National Tsunami Warning Center [2]:
 - “Tsunami Advisories and International tsunami threat messages were issued for parts of the Caribbean, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. and British Virgin Islands.”
 - “In a small amount of time, we understood the earthquakes to be “strike-slip”, a sideways motion earthquake that usually does not result in a destructive tsunami.”
- Note that tsunamis can be triggered by underwater slides, slides that fall into the ocean, or other sub-aqueous ground movements.



[1]

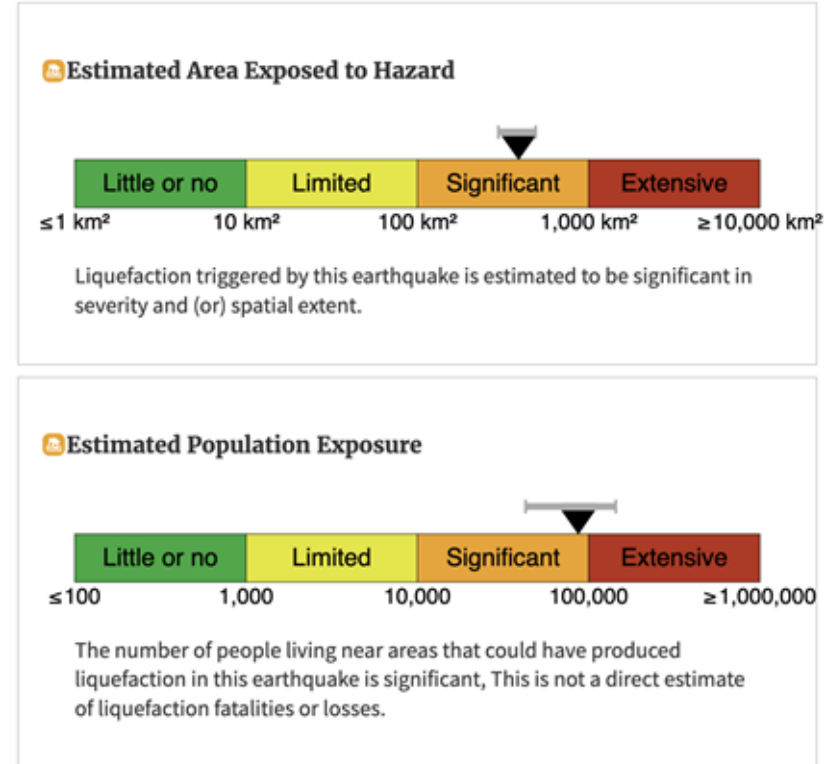
6.2. Geotechnical Hazards

- **Soil liquefaction** is a known hazard in Venezuela occurring during the many earthquakes that this region experiences. Western written documents of liquefaction go back as far as the mid-1500's. More recently the 1967 and 1989 earthquakes resulted in liquefaction and damage that was documented with respect to the built environment [3].
- The active tectonic mountain building and heavy seasonal rainfall results in high sediment transport rates. These sediments accumulating in the lower lying deltas are often highly susceptible to **liquefaction**, and it's also these areas that are attractive for human habitation.

6.2. Geotechnical Hazards

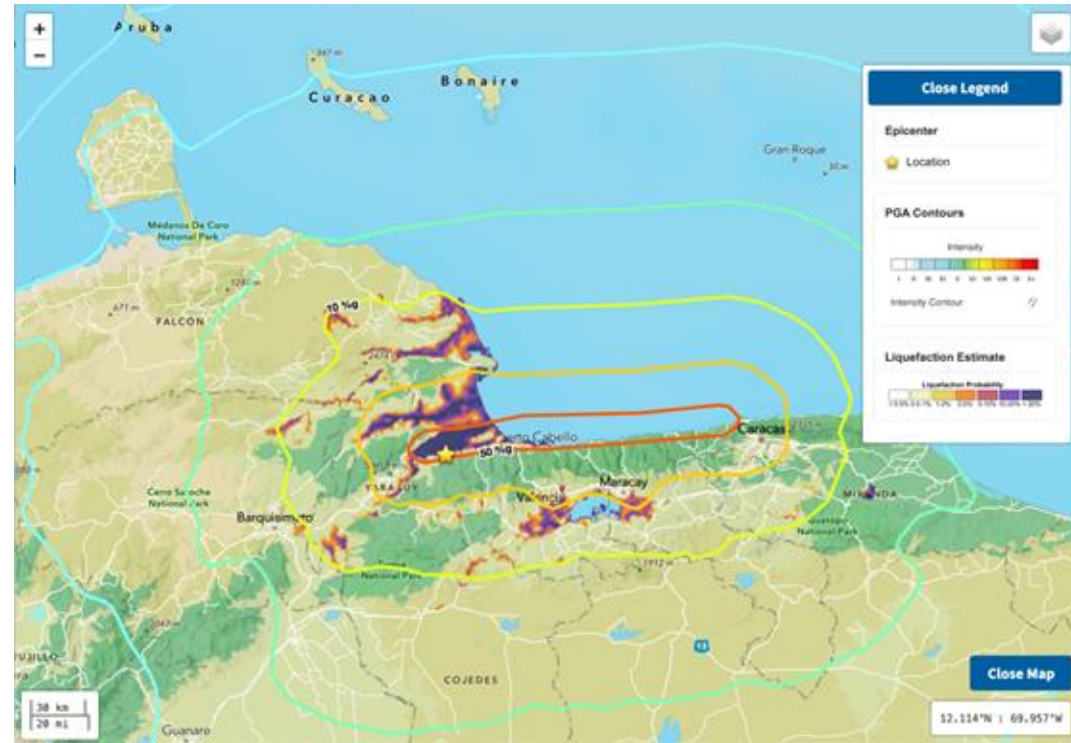
- **Soil liquefaction** hazard estimates are significant USGS [4].
- **Soil liquefaction** observations to date have been based on videos on social media, with no locations verified. Lateral spreading near the coast, bearing failure beneath a highway, and ground cracks in low lying areas typically associated with liquefied soil.

Liquefaction



6.2. Geotechnical Hazards

- Preliminary estimates of the **liquefaction hazard** can be based on spatial proxies. Shown is the USGS Ground Failure map [4] with estimates of the probability of liquefaction, peak ground acceleration contours, and the epicenter of the M7.5.



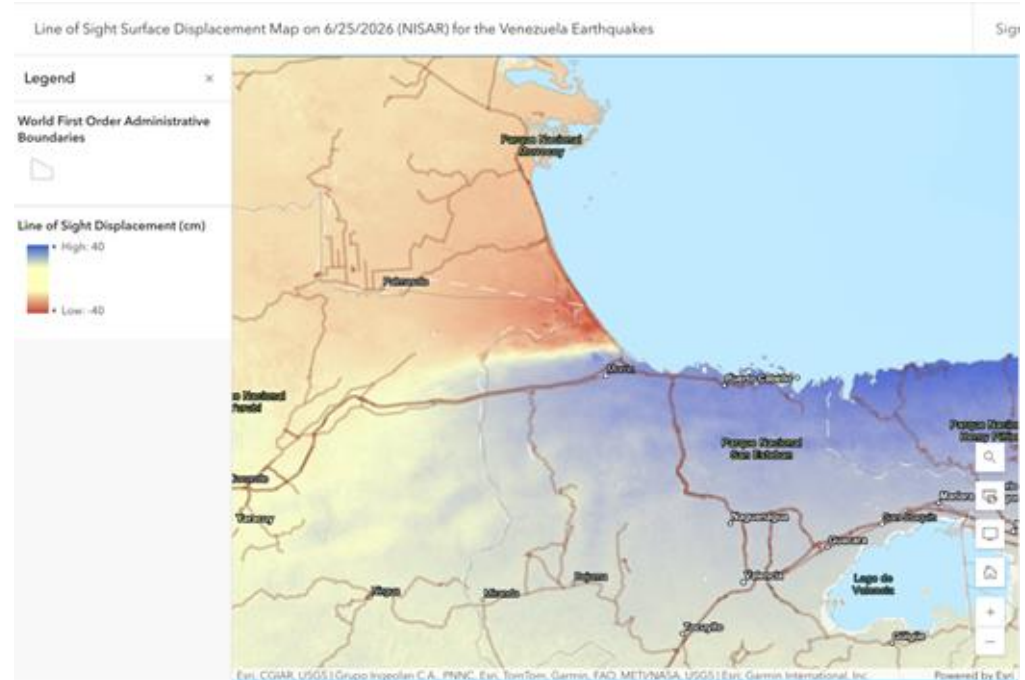
6.2. Geotechnical Hazards

- This second map shows the population density, which in areas is coincident with some of the potential **liquefaction hazard** zones, with overlap particularly around the rivers, lakes and coastal deltas.



6.2. Geotechnical Hazards

- **Landslides**, debris flows, and other mass movement is a common hazard in the steep coastal mountains surrounding Caracas and along the coast.
- **Surface fault rupture** is anticipated, and the INSAR images from NASA [5] indicate nominally 40 cm of offset as seen in the image to the right.



6.3. Ground Failure Hazards Media Coverage

- USGS ground failure product estimates significant area and significant population exposed to **landslides** [6].
- USGS landslide team is conducting ongoing media scraping of news sources and social media for information on impacts from ground failure.
- No direct coverage of impacts from ground failure found yet.
- Some news articles and social media posts mention landslides being a possibility, citing the USGS ground failure estimates[7].



This video (click to view) of a **landslide** along Old Caracas-La Guaira highway is widely circulating social media[8].

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7. Earthquake Impacts

7.1. Hospitals (updated June 28, 2026)

Overview of damage to hospitals

- *Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud* (Ministry of People's Power for Health) (MPPS) activated the Sistema Público Nacional de Salud, SPNS (National Public Health System) emergency response protocols nationwide.[1]
- All public hospitals were placed on emergency alert, with particular emphasis on facilities serving Greater Caracas and the states of La Guaira, Miranda, Aragua, and Carabobo, where shaking intensity and damage were greatest.[1,2]
- Rapid structural and functional assessments of hospitals and primary healthcare facilities were initiated to determine operational status and identify facilities requiring support.[2,3]
 - Preliminary assessments of 7 health facilities reveal chaotic care delivery and patient flow, marked by overcrowding, growing surgical backlogs (traumaorthopedics and neurosurgery), a breakdown of biosafety measures, and staff under severe stress.
 - Critical gaps include the collapse of forensic and morgue services, inadequate casualty registration and missing-persons tracking, and structural damage compromising service continuity.[10]
- Preliminary needs (assessments ongoing) include refrigerated trucks for dead body management; laboratory reagents to restore capacity; trauma supplies, and ICU supplies; WASH supplies for health facilities and shelters [2,3] and vaccines (yellow fever, measles, tetanus) [10]
- Damages include electrical power, potable water systems, domestic gas supplies, transportation networks, telecommunications, emergency communications, ambulance dispatch and patient referral systems.[3]

7.1. Hospitals

- Hospital surge
 - IFRC describes the Venezuelan Red Cross as supporting "an overwhelmed healthcare system" and launching emergency operations including field hospitals and emergency medical support [4]
 - ~900% of normal capacity [4-6]
- How are hospitals communicating their status to the public?
 - Patients requiring emergency care were directed through the National Public Health System (Sistema Público Nacional de Salud, SPNS), emergency medical services, and the coordinated referral hospital network established by the Ministry of Health [1,3,7]
 - Methods of communication regarding operations & medical aid status include national television (Venezolana de Televisión (VTV), social media, and state-sponsored app for emergency mobile alerts (VenApp) [1-3,8]
- Room availability
 - No information to indicate room availability.
- Effect on surgical procedures
 - No information to indicate effect on surgical procedures.

7.1. Hospitals

- The geospatial exposure analysis indicates that 91 hospitals are potentially exposed to Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) VI–VII.5 shaking, across 9 municipalities
 - An estimated 712,223 people potentially exposed, including approximately 64,590 children under 5 years of age and 44,014 older adults aged 65 years and above.[10]
- The largest exposed populations are estimated in Puerto Cabello, San Felipe and Veroes. Within the exposed health facility network, 20 hospitals are located in areas with MMI VII or higher, including 4 hospitals in MMI VIII zones.[10]
- As of 27 June 2026, reports on the operational status of 21 health facilities across Caracas, La Guaira, Miranda, and Falcón have been compiled from field reports submitted by Health Cluster partners.

Health Facility Status [10]



7.1. Hospitals

Status of Hospitals in the Capital District / Gran Caracas

- Hospital Vargas de Caracas - information on damage.[3]
- El Algodonal (Antímano) - information on damage.[3]
- Hospital Lídice (Dr. Jesús Yerena) - Operational / situation consolidating. Listed as available for care. No consolidated findings of damage or functional impairment[10]
- Hospital Magallanes de Catia - Affected – partial function / high pressure. Masonry damage and pipe ruptures; multiple floors evacuated. Requests tents and emergency supplies. Receiving referrals from La Guaira.[10]
- Periférico de Catia - Operational under pressure / situation consolidating. Receiving patients referred from La Guaira. No specific structural findings consolidated to date.[10]
- Hospital Dr. Miguel Pérez Carreño - High care demand / referral receiving center. Receiving patients including referrals from La Guaira. High demand and medical supply requirements.[10]
- Hospital Militar Dr. Carlos Arvelo - High specialized demand – trauma & neurosurgery. High volume of trauma and neurosurgical patients. Deploys mobile clinic in La Guaira.[10]
- Hospital Domingo Luciani (El Llanito) - Operational under high pressure / under monitoring. Initially preventively evacuated; later reported operational with water supply. High patient influx; supply needs.[10]

7.1. Hospitals

Status of Hospitals in the Capital District / Gran Caracas (continued from previous page)

- Hospital Dr. Francisco A. Rísquez (Cotiza) - Structural damage reported. Wing collapse on lower floor reported. Evacuated. Urgent structural assessment required.[10]
- Hospital Oncológico Luis Razzeti - Affected / verification pending. Infrastructure damage reported. Functional impact pending further verification.[10]
- Hospital Pérez de León I and II (Petare) - Operational under high care pressure. High emergency patient influx; stretchers in external areas. No structural damage reported. Supply needs.[10]
- Maternidad Concepción Palacios - Essential service affected / partial function. Partial evacuations, care in limited areas, transport difficulties, water and supply needs.[10]
- Maternidad del Valle HRCF - minor masonry damage, electrical system failure; backup generator connected in alternate mode covering critical areas only.[9]
- Hospital Materno Infantil de Petare - Care overload – maternal & child health. High influx of pregnant women and children. Services collapsed. No structural damage reported.[10]
- Hospital de Niños J.M. de los Ríos - Pediatric service affected / emergencies only. Some structural damage reported; care restricted to emergencies. Water supply required.[10]
- CLP Gramoven - masonry and glass damage; influx of patients with mild trauma and hypertensive crises; additional care areas activated.[3]

7.1. Hospitals

Status of Hospitals in the Capital District / Gran Caracas (continued from previous page)

- Clínica Santa Sofía (private) - no details of damage.[3]
- Centro Médico Docente La Trinidad (private) - no information on damage.[3]
- Hospital de Clínicas Caracas (private) - no information on damage.[3]
- Fénix Salud (private) - no information on damage.[3]
- Clínica Ávila (private) - Structural damage reported / functionality uncertain. Severe structural damage reported. Pending official confirmation and urgent functionality verification.[10]
- Clínica La Floresta (private) - information on damage.[3]
- Sanatrix (private) - information on damage.[3]
- Urológico San Román (private) - information on damage.[3]
- Policlínica Metropolitana (private) - information on damage.[3]
- Clínica Loira (private) - information on damage.[3]
- Venemergencia (private) - information on damage.[3]

Status of Hospitals in La Guaira - La Guaira is reported as one of the most severely affected areas, with multiple collapsed buildings, ongoing search and rescue operations, and a disaster-area declaration. Health services are under extreme pressure.

- Hospital José María Vargas - Critical – overcapacity / functional & structural damage. Operating far above capacity. Care in parking lot/courtyard; floors 3–4 disabled; morgue overwhelmed; critical supply shortages.[10]

7.1. Hospitals

Status of Hospitals in La Guaira (continued from previous page)

- Hospital Vargas de La Guaira - receiving a high influx of patients and operating beyond capacity.
- Hospital Pariata - Critical – patient overload / verification pending. Overloaded by patient influx. Official functionality verification required.[10]
- Military Hospital Mobile Clinic (Los Corales) - Active care point / limited capacity. Primary care and polytrauma. ~150 persons attended at time of visit. Refers complex cases to Caracas.[10]
- Hospital Materno Infantil de Macuto - Partial function / requires support. Reported operational but with collapsed service areas. Supply needs.[10]
- Ambulatorio Tipo II La Guaira - Not operational or severely limited. No electricity; very limited or no operational capacity. Low patient attendance observed.[10]

Status of Hospitals in Zulia / Maracaibo

- At least three hospitals have reported some level of structural damage. No total hospital collapse has been reported so far.
- Detailed functionality and capacity assessments are ongoing.[3]

7.1. Hospitals

Status of Hospitals in Carabobo / Valencia

- Unofficial reports suggest the main hospital in Valencia may have been affected, though assessment is ongoing.[9]

Status of Hospitals in Miranda State

- Hospital Victorino Santaella Ruiz (Los Teques) - Critical – structural damage & functional collapse. Evacuated by authorities. Structural damage in internal and external walls. Staff and supply shortages.[10]
- IVSS Dr. Luis Salazar Domínguez - High care pressure / supply needs. High patient influx, space reorganization, supply needs.[10]

Status of Hospitals in Falcón / Tucacas

- Hospital Dr. Lino Arévalo - Saturated / limited local capacity. Only public health facility in the area. Saturated by the emergency. Trauma supplies and timely referral required.[10]

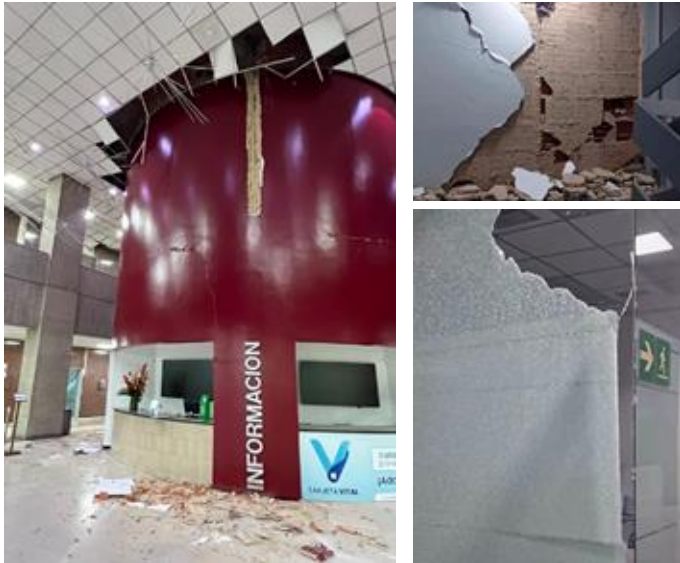
Status of Hospitals in Other Areas

- Structural damage and health service disruptions have been reported across multiple states. Additional reports are expected as local assessments progress.[9]

7.1. Hospitals

- Number of people injured as of 27 June 2026, as of 21:00(VET)
 - Death estimates 1,430 from President of the National Assembly (June 28, 2026).[10]
 - Injured estimates 3,238 PAHO Situation Report #2 (June 27, 2026).[11]
 - 3,100 Families in Shelters.[10]
 - Temporary shelters have been established, including the Macuto baseball stadium in La Guaira and five sites in Caracas.
 - Large displaced population, concentrated mainly in La Guaira, facing elevated health risks due to low pre-event vaccination coverage and limited current access to vaccines (tetanus, measles, yellow fever).[10]

Damage in hospitals



Non structural damage reported in a the *Hospital de Clínicas*, a high complexity private facility in Caracas ([El Nacional](#), 2026; [@drjorland](#) via Instagram). [14]



Structural and non-structural damage reported in the *Francisco Antonio Ríquez de Cotiza* hospital in Caracas. No fatalities were reported due to the collapse, but one three injured people were reported being referred to the Vargas hospital ([@caraotadigital](#), [@dianavasquezve](#) via Instagram). [15 ,16]

7.1. Hospitals

Immediate Health Priorities [13]

- Overload of health services in the affected areas, especially La Guaira, with high demand for trauma and multiple-trauma care.
- Limitations in the operational capacity of health facilities, including shortages of medical supplies, medications, anesthetics, and electrical power.
- Urgent need for direct medical assistance, strengthened referral pathways, and patient transfer to hospitals with greater capacity to resolve cases.
- Disruption of basic services such as water, electricity, and gas, affecting continuity of care, the population's remaining in open spaces, and the working conditions of health personnel.
- Critical gaps in basic supplies for the affected population, including food, drinking water, hygiene kits, non-food items, clothing, and safe temporary shelter.
- Need for comprehensive intervention to complement the initial assistance provided mainly by private citizens, especially regarding water, prepared food, and basic support.
- Need for logistical support to mobilize medical supplies, specialized personnel, and equipment to the affected areas.
- Critical need for specialized mental health and psychosocial support for the affected population, given widespread signs of fear, grief, sadness, and frustration, aggravated by conditions of sleeping outdoors.
- Activation of protection pathways for unaccompanied children identified in health centers.
- Need to consolidate on-site assessments and partner reports to guide the response, prioritize gaps, and avoid duplication.

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7.2. Schools (As of June 28, 2026)

- **Overview of types of damage in schools**

- From early reports, 432 schools, which represents more than one third of the school in Caracas sustained damage [1]
- Currently damage assessments are still ongoing and as such no official reports have been issued on which schools have been damaged [1,2]

- **Where are the damaged schools?**

- Currently the geographic locations of affected schools have not been officially released through reputable sources.
- News sources provide a overall number of 432 schools affected in the capital city [1,3]
- There are unverified claims that some specific schools, including the Venezuelan Naval Academy and U.E. Iberoamericano, may have experienced damage or partial collapse. However, no official reports or credible news sources have confirmed these claims.
- An ArcGIS story map (found on June 28, at 11:20 PM EST) provide damage updates for Caracas and La Guaira based on crowd-sourced information and suggest total collapse of the Colegio Iberoamericano km 14 El Junquito [4].
- The same map [4] also reports severe damage to the school of engineering of Universidad de Carabobo, to Colegio San Martin, Colegio Agustiniano San Judas Tadeo, Colegio Jesus Maestro Fe y Alegria, among others.

7.2. Schools (As of June 28, 2026)

- **Map of Impacted Schools**
 - The ArcGIS app [4] lists at least five schools and it will continue to be monitored for a more updated tally.
- **How long are schools closed for?**
 - The ministry of education has ordered all schools to be closed and a time for re-opening is not disclosed in official reports [5].
 - NPR reports that schools are shut for the rest of the week [6]
 - Some schools' private social media such as the UNICA - Universidad Católica Cecilio Acosta anticipated to re-open on June 29 (as of June 25, 2026). This is not yet verified through any other sources [7].
- **How many schools closed?**
 - All school activities have been suspended without a clear date for re-opening [5-9].
 - Schools are also being used as safe houses and donation centers [9-11]
- **How many students were affected by school closures?**
 - UNICEF reports that 3.9 million children were affected by the earthquake [2] and the school damages in Caracas affected children's education [1,2]. However it is also reported that the education was already experiencing difficulties even before the earthquakes [9]

7.2. Schools

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7.2. Schools

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7.2. Schools - Social Media Reports

- Reference Links (for now)

- [Colapsó una escuela tras el terremoto en Venezuela - Infobae](#)
- [Miles de niños y niñas en riesgo tras los fuertes terremotos que sacudieron Venezuela](#)
- [Instagram](#)
- [Edificios de la Escuela Naval colapsaron tras el doble terremoto que sacudió a Venezuela la tarde de este miércoles. El Servicio Geológico de Estados Unidos aclaró que fue un movimiento telúrico de 7.0 y otro de 7.5. En La Guaira, varias zonas registraron daños estructurales severos en edificaciones. Autoridades aún no ofrecen un balance oficial de heridos o fallecidos, mientras equipos de emergencia evalúan el alcance real. #VPItv | VPI Tv | Facebook](#)
- [Instagram](#) : Naval School
- [Instagram](#) : Naval School, [Instagram](#)
- [Instagram](#) : caracas
- [Instagram](#) : Ministry of Education
- [Reportan a 14 estudiantes hondureños afectados por los sismos en Venezuela Flavia Zamora, directora de asuntos consulares, funcionaria, detalló que, tras los sismos, los jóvenes tuvieron que ser evacuados debido a los severos daños que sufrió el espacio físico donde residían. | Diario La Prensa | Facebook](#)
- [Instagram](#) : school as a refuge
- [Instagram](#) : Student Report
- [Instagram](#) : School as donation center
- [Estudiante de medicina rescata a joven tras terremoto en Venezuela | TikTok](#)
- [Familias, niños, niñas y adultos mayores se encuentran en la Plaza de la Juventud en Bellas Artes refugiándose tras la ardua jornada vivida en el país por los terremotos. Las plazas públicas y parques han sido tomadas por los venezolanos, esto para mantenerse al límite de entrar a viviendas por las constantes réplicas que se han experimentado en las últimas horas. #Venezuela #Alerta #UltimoMinuto #teleSUR #Terremoto | teleSUR | Facebook](#)

7.3. Housing

- The World Housing Encyclopedia has documented the prevalence of urban housing in Venezuela consisting of low-rise, non-engineered, reinforced concrete frame buildings with hollow clay tile masonry infill walls [1]
- News reports cite displacement of approximately 13,000 people because of the earthquakes [2]
- News reports cite people sleeping in open-air facilities and vehicles due to damage to residential buildings and fear of aftershocks [3]

7.3. Housing

- Media coverage to date has focused on mid- and high-rise residential buildings – photographs primarily feature damage to reinforced concrete frame structures with unreinforced masonry infill walls
 - Damage mechanisms include non-ductile frame behavior including column failures, excessive drift, and collapse of unreinforced masonry infill walls
 - This is typical of the seismic performance of these buildings in many parts of the world



Destroyed buildings in Caraballeda on Sunday.
Miguel Medina / AFP via Getty Images



7.3. Housing

- Reinforced concrete buildings with frame buildings suffered both structural and nonstructural damage with unreinforced masonry infill walls
 - Some buildings with minimal or no structural damage lost their functionality due to failure of unreinforced masonry infill walls and were unusable after the earthquakes
 - Many buildings cannot be reoccupied immediately or not repairable



A resident stands in a damaged building 4 days after an earthquake struck La Guaira, Venezuela, Thursday, June 25, 2015. (AP Photo/Carlo Caspari)



A resident walks past a damaged building 4 days after an earthquake and several aftershocks struck La Guaira, Venezuela, Thursday, June 25, 2015.



<https://www.npr.org/sections/the-picture-show/2026/06/25/nx-s1-5870661/photos-see-venezuela-destruction-after-earthquakes>

7.3. Housing

- There is some documented damage to low-rise housing of unknown structure type in Catia La Mar, northwest of Caracas [4]
 - The damage suggests a soft-story mechanism at the ground floor
 - The prevalence of these buildings and the associated damage is unclear at this time



<https://www.npr.org/sections/the-picture-show/2026/06/25/nx-s1-5870661/photos-see-venezuela-destruction-after-earthquakes>

7.3. Housing

- There is some documented damage to one-story, non-engineered, unreinforced masonry wall houses with corrugated metal roofing [5]
 - Documented damage to these structures includes collapse of the unreinforced masonry walls
 - The prevalence of these buildings and the associated damage is unclear at this time



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7.4. Other Building Damage

- Reported damage
 - At least 383 buildings were severely damaged or collapsed, including residential and commercial. Most of the damage was localized in La Guaira and Caracas. [1,2]
 - 25 shopping centers presented structural damage [2]
 - Although an accurate damage estimation is not yet available, significant structural impacts have been reported on other buildings, such as banks, grocery stores, hotels, storage facilities, and television facilities [3-7]
 - Simon Bolivar International Airport in Caracas closed due to structural damage. [5]
- Overview of building damage:
 - Collapse of multiple high rise reinforced concrete frame buildings, including resorts, hotels and residential buildings. [8]
 - Structural damage occurred in low rise buildings, including residential and commercial buildings. [8]
 - Multiple public and religious buildings remained fully occupational (non-structural damage) and were adapted as collection centers. [9]

Residential buildings

High rise buildings



Structural damage in a multistory building in La Guaira. AP Photo/Juan Pablo Arreaz. [6]



Collapse buildings in La Guaira. AP Photo/Juan Pablo Arreaz. [6]

Caraballeda. 26 de junio de 2026



Satellite images show collapse high rise buildings in Caraballeda. Vantor Via Reuters. [7]

Low rise buildings



Damage of low-rise residential building in Catia La Mar. Francisco Parra, GettyImages



Satellite images show damage of "Urbanismo Hugo Chavez", 4-story buildings built in 2010s. The New York Times. [8]

Other buildings



A hotel in La Guaira state, Venezuela, after the earthquakes. Before: Google Maps [street view](#); After: Maxwell Briceno/Reuters [10] Building status: red



A damaged bank in Caracas. Juan Barreto / Getty Images [2] Building status: red



Combined use 6 story building. Before: Google Maps [street view](#); After: Adriana Loureiro Fernandez for The New York Times [10] Building status: red



Commercial building damage. Edilson Gamez / Getty Images Building status: yellow.

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7.5. Utilities - Oil & Gas

- As of June 26th
 - Large oil leak at El Palito refinery [1] and complete loss of power due to damaged power lines [5], partial operations only [2]
 - Moron Petrochemical Complex = brief shutdown; restarting [2] and a leak/storage infrastructure damages found [5]
 - Planta Centro Power Station (CORPOELEC) = brief shutdown, gradual restoration ongoing, and restarted Thursday (6/25) [5]
 - Paraguana Refining Complex = operating normally [5]
 - Orinoco Oil Belt = no significant damage reported
 - Eni/Repsol Perla Gas Project = operating normally
- Natural gas supply in Caracas shut down [3] and other areas for safety [4]
- Venezuela's largest output refineries/pipelines/terminals were far from the affected cities, but a lack of power causes concerns for oil output [5]

7.5. Utilities - Electric

- Sistema Interconectado Nacional runs transmission corridors from the Guri Hydroelectric Dam (Bolivar state) towards Valencia and Caracas = widespread power loss downstream
- Chronic outages reported in Barquisimeto, Caracas, Coro, Maracay, Merida, Nueva Esparta, San Cristobal and Valencia states [3]
- Parts of Caracas lost power and cellphone service [6]
- As of June 27th, 60% of power restored in La Guaira and further progress dependent on repair of a transmission tower in the state's mountains [7,8]

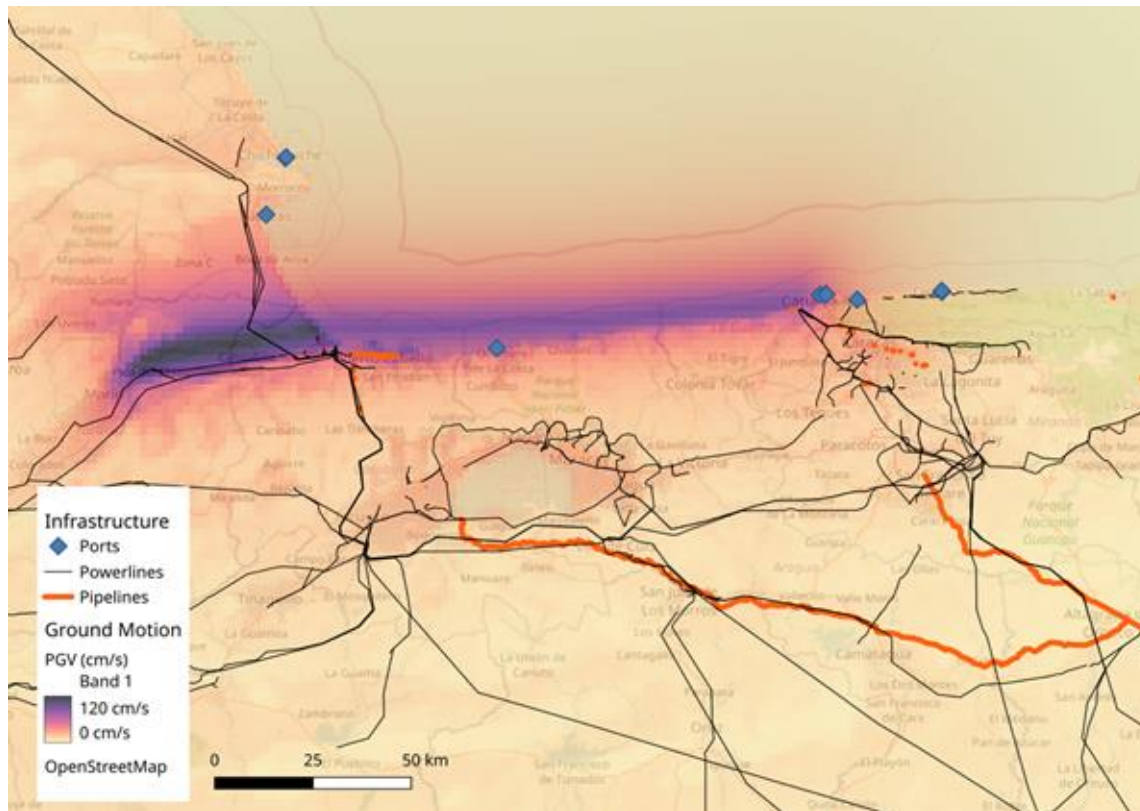
7.5. Utilities - Water

- Residents of Caracas have reported disruptions to water services [9]
- Flooding in streets in the west parts of Caracas due to burst water pipes [10]
- Water services disrupted in parts of Caracas, Miranda, Falcon, Yaracuy, Zulia, and La Guaria [10]

7.5. Utilities

Lifeline	Status
Electric power	Widespread power outages across area following earthquake Approximately 60% restored in La Guaira
Gas	Natural gas supply shut down in Caracas and other surrounding states for safety
Water	Water lines damaged in northern states and flooding in west Caracas
Telecommunications/Internet	Cell phone service disrupted in Caracas, official information being shared via TV and mobile alerts (where possible)
Oil	Some oil refineries paused operations temporarily after sustaining damage, many have resumed operations with a few oil leaks reported
Airport	Simon Bolivar International Airport heavily damaged and closed
Port	Port of La Guaira remains closed with traffic routed to Puerto Cabello Port which is also operating with limited power
Public Transit	Public services was disrupted and shut down in Caracas

7.5 Utilities



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7.6. Transportation

- Authorities have shut down the airport and public transit in Caracas [2]
- Subway and rail services suspended for rescue and recovery efforts [1]
- Simon Bolivar International Airport closed after suffering heavy damage [1]
 - Trying to reopen for limited commercial flights in early July [3]
- Scant information about ports and industrial plants from authorities [3]
- Only major highway between La Guaira to Caracas is restricted access for response personnel [4]
- Port of La Guaira was near worst-hit area, remains shut down as of 6/26 [3], and routing to Puerto Cabello [5]
- Puerto Cabello Port experiencing partial operations on 6/26 due to insufficient power [3]

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