

Learning From Earthquakes Virtual Earthquake Reconnaissance Team (VERT):

Phase 1 Response to M 7.4 San José del Palmar, Colombia Earthquake, August 10, 2026

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Please Note: This report is based on publicly available data within 1 week of the event. The assessment provided in the report is performed by the judgment of the authors with limited access to ground-truthing. This information is preliminary and is subject to revision. It is being provided to meet the need for timely best science. The information is provided on the condition that neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the U.S. Government shall be held liable for any damages resulting from the authorized or unauthorized use of the information



About EERI

The Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI) is the leading non-profit membership organization focused on understanding earthquake risk and increasing earthquake resilience worldwide. Through the Learning from Earthquakes (LFE) Program, EERI conducts post-earthquake investigations to improve the science and practice of earthquake engineering and increase learning from earthquake-induced disasters.

A key component of the LFE program is the Virtual Earthquake Reconnaissance Team (VERT). Following major earthquakes around the world, VERT activates and gathers best-available data on an earthquake and its impacts, synthesizing information into a report. This report is used by the broader Learning from Earthquakes Program and EERI to assess the need for field reconnaissance teams while providing a snapshot of earthquake impacts to EERI members and the public.

EERI's response to earthquakes through the Learning from Earthquakes program is made possible by the generous support of the many [donors to the Learning from Earthquakes Endowment Fund](#) and funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Disclaimer

This report is a product of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI) Learning From Earthquakes (LFE) Program Virtual Earthquake Reconnaissance Team (VERT).

This report was developed by volunteers to summarize and analyze engineering, scientific, and social impacts of this earthquake. The report serves as an important resource for researchers planning technical field investigations that aim to better understand the technical and policy practices that can improve community resilience and reduce the damages from future earthquakes. All external resources in this report were used in good faith and in consideration of the possibility of 'fair use.'

Additional photos have been collected and provided directly from preliminary field investigations and damage reports by Raul Rincon, who is a co-earthquake lead on this report, and other researchers and expert engineers who have participated in field investigations. The investigations were conducted by the Colombian Earthquake Engineering Research (CEER) network, the Research Center on Materials and Civil Infrastructure (CIMOC), and ResiQuant. Other researchers, organizations, and professional associations are also conducting field investigations to support the emergency response and recovery efforts.

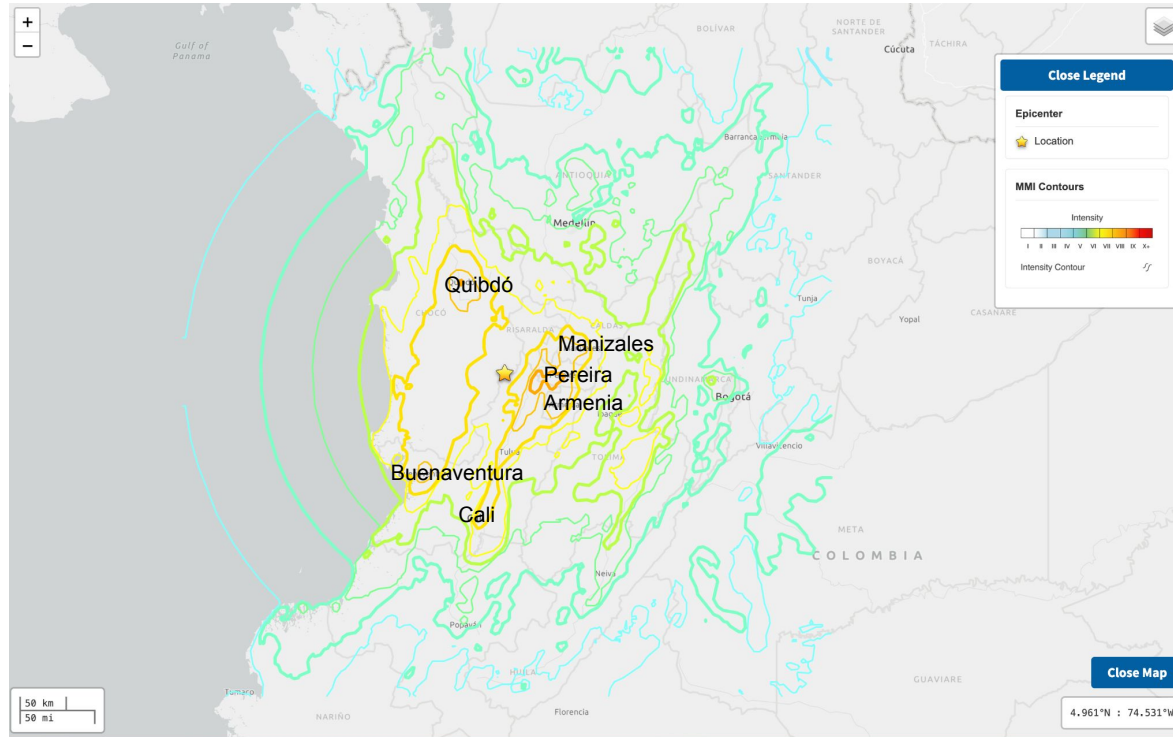
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1. Earthquake Characteristics

1. Overview of the Affected Areas



The main affected cities are [7]:

1. Cali
2. Pereira
3. Manizales
4. Buenaventura
5. Armenia
6. Quibdó

However, 389 municipalities were estimated to be affected in total [8].

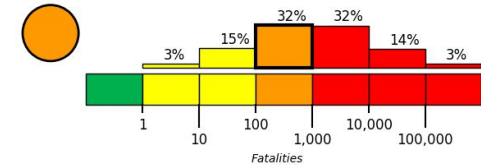
1. Earthquake Characteristics

Impact on human safety:

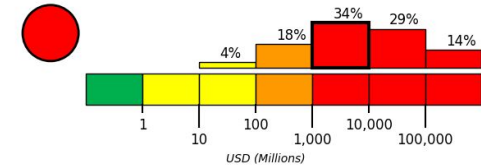
- 277 fatalities reported as of August 14, 2026 [6]
- > 2,500 injuries reported as of August 12, 2026 [1]

Impact on society:

- USGS estimates losses between **\$1-\$10 billion USD**, up to 7% of gross domestic product (GDP) of Colombia, leading to a PAGER red alert [2]
- ~6.4M people exposed to Very Strong-Severe (MMI VII-VIII) shaking [2]
- Cities/areas experiencing severe shaking: Pereira, Dosquebradas, Quibdo, Cartago, Buenaventura, Armenia [2]



USGS estimated fatalities [1]



USGS estimated economic losses [1]

1. Earthquake Characteristics

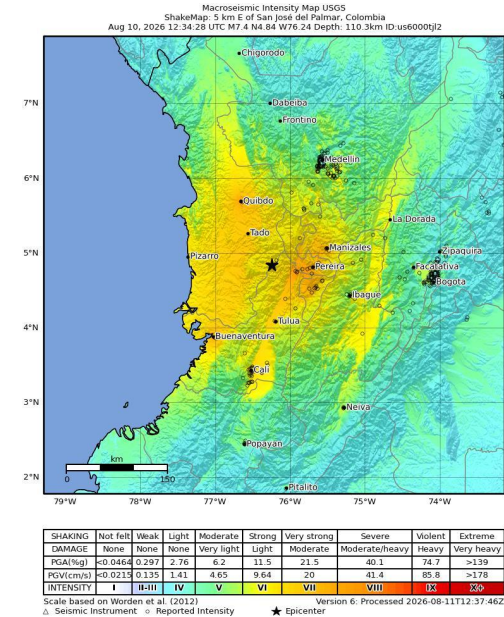
Date: August 10, 2026 12:34 (UTC) [2]

Magnitude: M_W 7.4 [2]

Location:

- Epicenter located 5 km (3.1 miles) south of José del Palmar, Colombia [2]
- 4.8436°N 76.2422°W [2]

Depth: 110.3 km [2]



USGS ShakeMap [4]

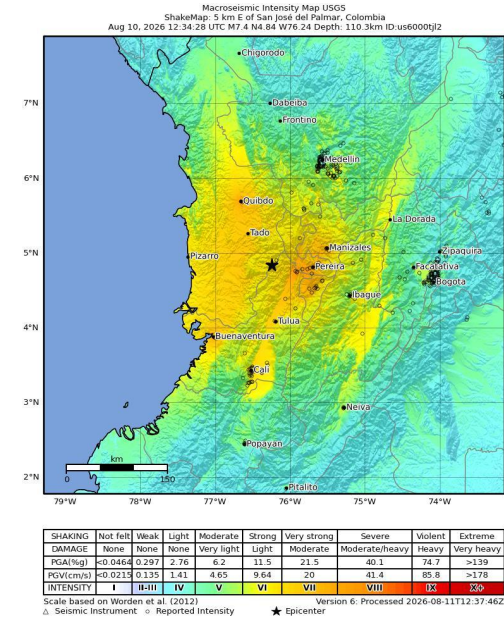
1. Earthquake Characteristics

Fault Mechanism:

- The earthquake resulted from an intermediate-depth rupture of an undetermined strike-slip fault that is moderate or steeply dipping and either right-lateral or oblique reverse left-lateral. [3]
- Maximum Slip was 4.0 m. [5]

Max Intensity:

- Severe shaking [2]
- Moderate/Heavy to Heavy potential damage [2]



USGS ShakeMap [4]

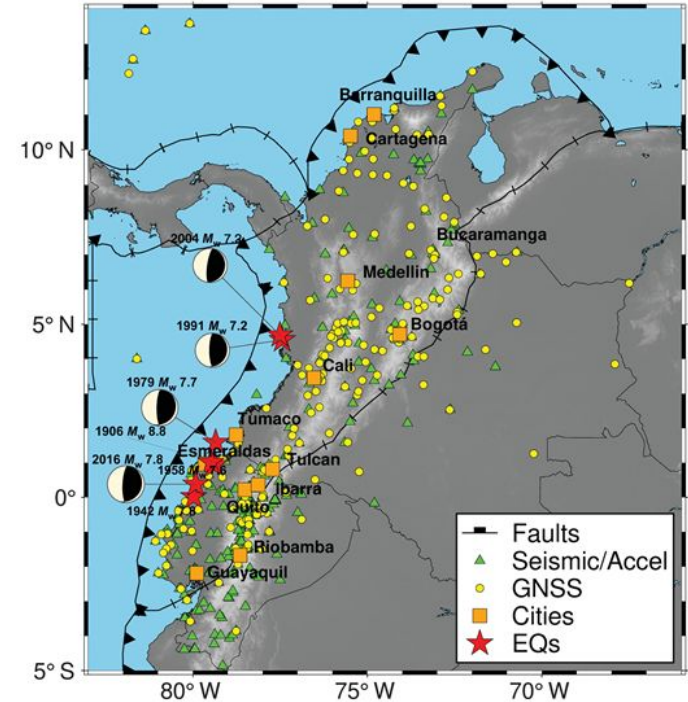
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2. Alerts and Early Warnings

2. Alerts & Early Warnings

- Colombia does not currently operate an early earthquake warning system. [1, 2]
- Progress by Francisco de Paula University on a local earthquake early warning (EEW) model in Cúcuta, Colombia could contribute significantly to civil engineering and risk management. [2]
- With communication upgrades, the existing Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) infrastructure could be leveraged for EEW. [3]
- Colombians reported on social media that they received a seismic alert on their phone seconds before the earthquake hit, which allowed them to react quickly. [10]



Existing GNSS and seismic instrumentation
(Escobar-Rey et al., 2024) [3]

2. Alerts & Early Warnings

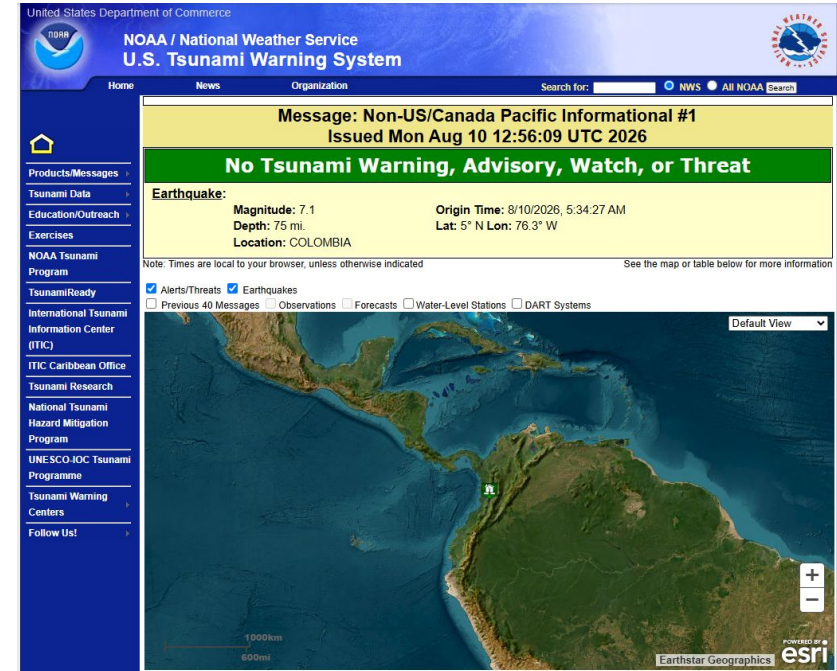
- Similar to the Venezuela Earthquakes [9], some Android users received early alerts from the Android Earthquake Alert system [4][5]
 - Users on Facebook comment that the early alert allowed them to evacuate or shelter safely (from the post about this by the Servicio Geológico Colombiano) [4]
 - This system operates for M4.5+ Earthquakes and relies on phone accelerometer data from users [6]



Servicio Geológico Colombiano on Facebook [4]

2. Alerts & Early Warnings -Tsunami

- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and National Weather Service (NWS) stated No Tsunami Warning, Advisory, Watch, or Threat on Mon Aug 10 12:56:09 UTC, ~ 22 min after event [7]
- Colombian Maritime Authorities (DIMAR) issued a bulletin informing the public that there was no risk of tsunami at 8:04 local time (~ 30 min after event) [8]



National Weather Service [7]

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3. Aftershocks

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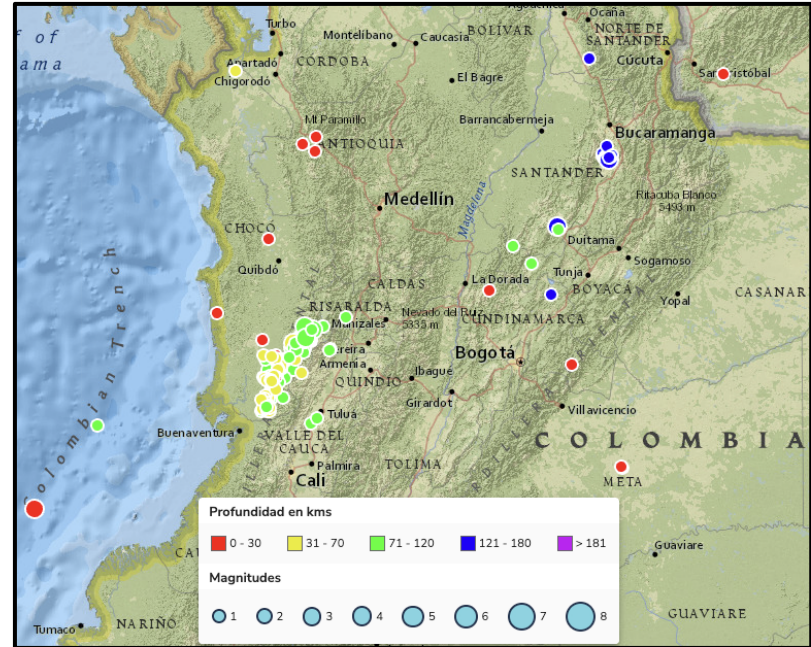
- Aftershocks are expected. USGS forecasts aftershocks within the next week:
 - 79% chance of **M4+**
 - 17% chance of **M5+**
 - 2% chance of **M6+**
 - ~18 expected **M3+**
- [1]
- Key aftershock risks include:
 - Progressive structural failure [2, 3, 4]
 - Recovery disruption [3]
 - Additional deaths and injuries [4]

Magnitude (M) of aftershock	within 1 Day	within 1 Week	within 1 Month	within 1 Year
M 7 or higher	1 in 2,000 chance of 1 or more	1 in 700 chance of 1 or more	1 in 200 chance of 1 or more	2% chance of 1 or more
M 6 or higher	1 in 400 chance of 1 or more	2% chance of 1 or more	5% chance of 1 or more	14% chance of 1 or more
M 5 or higher	4% chance of 1 or more	17% chance of 1 or more	35% chance of 1 or more	67% chance of 1 or more
M 4 or higher	30% chance of 1 or more	79% chance of 1 or more	Expect about 4	Expect about 13
M 3 or higher	Expect about 3	Expect about 18	Expect about 45	Expect about 133

USGS Aftershock Forecast, screenshot
retrieved August 15, 2026. [1]

3. Aftershocks

- 184 aftershocks had been recorded as of 7:00 AM (UTC) on August 14, 2026;
15 >M3.0, 2 >M4.0. [5]
- No additional damage attributed to aftershocks has been officially reported as of 1:00 PM Colombian Time (COT) on August 13, 2026.



M2+ events recorded by Colombian Geological Survey (SGC) since M7.4 mainshock, as of 9:00 PM (COT), Aug.12, 2026
(Servicio Geológico Colombiano) [6]

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4. Emergency Response

4. Emergency Response and Early Recovery

List of Responding Agencies

- National Unit for Disaster Risk Management in Colombia (NGRD) (Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres de Colombia-UNGRD) [9]
- The Department of State has also deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) [6]
- The Government of Colombia (Colombian Civil Defence, Colombian Red Cross) is leading the emergency response in collaboration and with the support of the UN Country Team (UNCT) [7]
- Ombudsman's Office [12]
- Official Bogotá Fire Department [13]
- District Institute for Risk Management (Instituto Distrital de Gestión del Riesgo - IDIGER) [17]
- Administrative Department for Disaster Risk Management (Departamento Administrativo de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres - DAGRD) from Medellín [18]
- Administrative Department for Risk Management of Antioquia (Departamento Administrativo de Gestión del Riesgo de Antioquia - DAGRAN) [19]
- Directorate for Risk Management of Pereira (Dirección de Gestión del Riesgo de Pereira - DIGER) [19]
- Secretariat for Risk Management of Cali (Secretaría de Gestión del Riesgo de Cali - SGR Cali) [20]
- UNHCR, International Organization for Migration (IOM), MIRE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores)) + Consortium [10]

4. Emergency Response and Early Recovery

Governmental Response and Aid

- The Government continues to deploy its immediate response with humanitarian partners from the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and Local Coordination Teams (LCTs) in the most affected areas. Moreover, US\$5 million allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been released to advance Search and Rescue (SAR) rural areas, where it is hard to reach with limited institutional presence. [1]
- The Government at local and national level, such as the Foreign Ministry, the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD), the Ministry of Health, and departmental and municipal governments operate with the international agencies. [10]
- To respond to the emergency caused by the earthquake, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) deployed its national network of 23 accredited USAR (Urban Search and Rescue) teams, coordinating close to 1,000 local rescuers alongside support from the internationally certified elite team, USAR COL-1.[21]
- As of August 15, the Regional Ombudsman's Offices in Caldas, Chocó, Pacífico, Quindío, Risaralda, Valle del Cauca, and Antioquia reported urgent needs, including housing assessments, population census/registration, healthcare, shelters, public services, education, humanitarian aid delivery, and differentiated care for ethnic communities.[12,14]
- Norway is among the largest contributors to response funds in Colombia. Norwegian funding will support temporary shelter and the most essential household items needed during the acute phase of the response. The Norwegian Kroner (NOK) 10 million allocated to strengthen local response efforts will be drawn from Norway's humanitarian reserve. Earlier this week, the United Nations and Red Cross emergency relief funds contributed NOK 60 million. [11]

4. Emergency Response and Early Recovery

Shelter and Shelter Needs

- Shelter Needs
 - 15 departments and 437 municipalities were hit by the earthquake. At least 135,179 people have been affected, including Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities, while significant damage to housing, critical infrastructure and essential services persists. [9]
- Shelters
 - Shelters are established in San José del Palmar; Refugee Housing Units are set in Cali, Buenaventura, and Quibdó; Shelter Clusters in Chocó [10]
 - Norwegian Refugee Council support the shelter aids [10]

Early recovery

- Manizales' City Hall is prioritizing a return plan, evaluating evacuated buildings (habitable, minor repairs, or major work needed), distributing rental subsidies through the Red Cross by appointment since August 15, and drafting a reconstruction plan (pending City Council approval and input from businesses and other sectors) to address housing, infrastructure, and commercial damage.[15]
- Cali's Mayor administration is stepping up neighborhood-level recovery efforts in Cali, with over 400 volunteers from the Colseguros and Champagnat communities supporting cleanup, debris removal, and recovery work [16].

4. Immediate health priorities (as of 8/14)

- Food security and safe drinking water [23].
- Hygiene kits [23].
- Blankets, mattresses, and temporary shelter items [23].
- Medicines and basic health supplies [23].
- Assistance for children, adolescents, older adults, and people with disabilities [23].
- Psychosocial support [23,24].
- Water, sanitation and hygiene, including: Hygiene kits, drinking water, sanitation supplies, technical assistance to ensure the rehabilitation of water supply systems, water tanks, filtration systems, and portable toilets are needed [23].
- Blood donations, medical supplies, and vital biomedical equipment are needed to care for the affected population [23].
- Development of epidemiological surveillance and vaccination strategies for the affected municipalities [23].
- Child protection, including case management, family reunification, prevention of gender-based violence, psychosocial support, temporary learning spaces, safe reopening of educational institutions, and restoration of maternal and child health services, nutrition, mental health care [23].

4. Immediate recovery needs (as of 8/14)

- Backup power and emergency communications [23].
- Search and rescue, and debris removal [23].
- Structural assessment for damaged homes and buildings [23].
- Housing repair and rehabilitation for families whose homes have been partially or completely damaged [24].
- Requests from shelters and settlements, including:
 - Assistance for families who have lost their homes in various municipalities, provision of shelter kits and access to safe water sources, surveying engineers to properly assess infrastructure such as homes, hospitals, educational institutions, and government buildings [23].
 - Food, blankets, mattresses, kits, tents, and household items [25].
- Recovery of community infrastructure and technical support to restore critical infrastructure and essential services [24].
- Livelihood support [24].
- Transportation and logistics to deliver assistance to hard-to-reach communities [24].

4. Immediate needs by region (as of 8/14)

- **Quibdo:** search and rescue equipment and personnel, communications equipment, mattresses, blankets, tents, generators, drinking water, food, hygiene kits and protective supplies [26].
- **Manizales:** blood donations of all types, due to a shortage of components, in addition to mattresses, blankets, tents, and generators for the shelters [26].
- **Armenia:** humanitarian aid for approximately 5,000 people, especially mattresses, blankets, tents, food, markets, flashlights, hygiene kits and kitchen items [26].
- **Chocó:** heavy equipment to remove debris from various locations, assistance with community censuses, continuation of the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) survey in order to better assess outcomes, shelter and settlements for displaced families, food assistance kits, health and prenatal care, monitoring of vector-borne diseases and implementation of vector control activities, and water storage tanks and water purification filters [23].
- **Valle del Cauca:** communication with municipal authorities, family tents, logistical support for shelter management, shelter kits, shelter hygiene kits, technical assistance, deployment of field hospitals, blood donations, medicines, essential medical supplies, critical biomedical equipment, emergency medical transport and medical tents, hygiene kits, safe drinking water, hygiene services at evacuation sites, water storage and filtration systems, installation of showers and latrines, strategies to ensure the continuity of in-person learning activities for children and adolescents [23].
- **Risaralda, Caldas and Quindío:** temporary shelters, structural assessments, rehabilitation of health and education facilities, and road stabilization, menstrual hygiene kits, field hospitals and tents, technical support for shelter management and water hygiene, provision of shelter kits, food assistance, complementary health services, safe water points and sanitation facilities, support for the elderly population, water storage and filtration systems, strategies to ensure the continuity of in-person learning activities for children and adolescents [23].

4. Displacement and emergency shelters (as of 8/13)

- UNGRD records 24,324 families or 49,214 people who are impacted by damaged homes [27,28].
- The shelter caseload is likely to exceed documented cases, with 9,215 homes recorded as destroyed [27].
- Widespread outdoor sheltering has been driven by aftershock risk and reluctance to re-enter structurally uncertain buildings [29].
- Shelters are documented for three of the eight municipios with confirmed deaths [27].
- Shelter availability and capacity by city [27]
 - Manizales has the Coliseo Mayor in use, with two additional sites being prepared, open to both people who have lost their homes and those who judge a return unsafe
 - Pereira has six shelters in operation at the Coliseo Mayor (at capacity), Parque El Vergel, Parque El Oso, Estadio Mora Mora, Parque Olaya Herrera, and Plaza de Ferias, with a capacity of approximately 1,000 people.
 - Quibdó has a tented site plus rent subsidies as an alternative to congregate shelter.

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5. Context

5.1 The Built Environment

- **Building Codes:** Reglamento Colombiano de Construcción Sismo Resistente (NSR-10) [1,2]
 - *Previous edition: Norma sismorresistente colombiana de 1998 (NSR-98) [1]*
 - *First seismic code was introduced in 1984: Código Colombiano de Construcción Sismo Resistente de 1984 (CCCSR-84) [1] after the Popayan earthquake of 1983 [3].*
 - *AIS100-24 proposed update to the NSR-10 by the Colombian Association of Earthquake Engineering (AIS) [4,5]*
 - *The NSR-98 code is based on the ACI 318-95 requirements and the current design code NSR-10 is based on the ACI 318-08 (ACI 2008) [10].*
- **Prevalent building materials:** Reinforced concrete, clay brick masonry, cement mortar, concrete block masonry [6]
- Many buildings predate seismic codes, and non-engineered construction is prevalent in lower-income areas [8,9]
- The NSR-98 code is based on the American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318-95 requirements and the current design code NSR-10 is based on the ACI 318-08 (ACI 2008) [10].

5.1 The Built Environment

- Three seismic design zones (high, intermediate and low) are defined based on regional hazard coefficients, considering a 475 year return period [7].
- NSR-10, includes considerations of liquefaction hazards in clause H.7.4 [13].
- Design earthquake acceleration is defined considering the regional seismic hazard coefficient, soil effects, and the importance of the structure [7].
- Under Law 400 of 1997, anyone undertaking a formal construction project must legally design, obtain a building license from a urban curator (curaduría urbana), and build according to these rules. [8]
- Studies show that up to 65% of Colombia's housing stock was built informally and remains vulnerable to hazards. These structures are typically unreinforced or partially confined masonry, built with brittle clay or concrete units and weak mortar. [12]

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5.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics (Demographics)

Colombia

- **Population:** 50.1M [1]
- **Population density:** 48.2 /km² [1]
(U.S.:37.4/km²)
- **Male to female ratio:** 0.953 [1]
- **Age structure:** 27.0% aged 0–18;
14.9% aged 60+ [2]
- **Rate of population change:** +1.0%/yr
[3]
- **Religious Identity:** Catholic 60%,
Protestant 15%, religiously unaffiliated 23%
[4]

For the 389 affected municipalities [5]

- **Population (estimated):** 21.4M [5]
- **Male to female ratio (estimated):**
0.9455 [5]
- **Age structure (estimated):** 13% (2.8M)
aged 0-9; 15% (3.2M) aged 10-19; 16.8%
(3.6M) aged 60+ [5]

5.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics (Economics)

Colombia

- **GDP:** US\$457.4 billion (2025) [6]
- **GDP growth:** 2.6% (2025) [7]
- **Dominant industry:** Commerce, transport, accommodation (21.1% of GDP) and Public administration, education & health (17.1% of GDP) [8]
- **Income inequality:** Gini coefficient of 0.531 [9]
- **Poverty:** Monetary poverty rate = 28.0%; extreme monetary poverty rate = 9.6% [9]

Earthquake Affected Region

- **Dominant industry: Coffee** (Pereira, Manizales, Armenia): Colombia's principal coffee-growing and processing region [10]; **Sugarcane & manufacturing** (Cali): the department's leading agro-industrial sector, anchored by sugar refining, along with chemicals, rubber, paper, and pharmaceuticals [11]; **Port & maritime trade** (Buenaventura): Colombia's principal Pacific port, handling about 30% of national trade and 44% of containerized cargo [12]

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5.3. Hazard Exposure

Previous earthquakes

1. The **most recent devastating** earthquake in the region was the **1999 M6.2 earthquake** [1].
 - a. This earthquake affected the city of Armenia [2].
 - b. It caused **1,185 deaths** [1]

2. The **largest reported earthquake** to affect Colombia occurred in **1906** off the **coast of Ecuador** and had a **magnitude of 8.8** [3].
 - a. The earthquake occurred offshore and generated a tsunami that affected parts of Colombia [3].
 - b. It was reported to have caused **600 fatalities** in the region [3].

5.3. Hazard Exposure

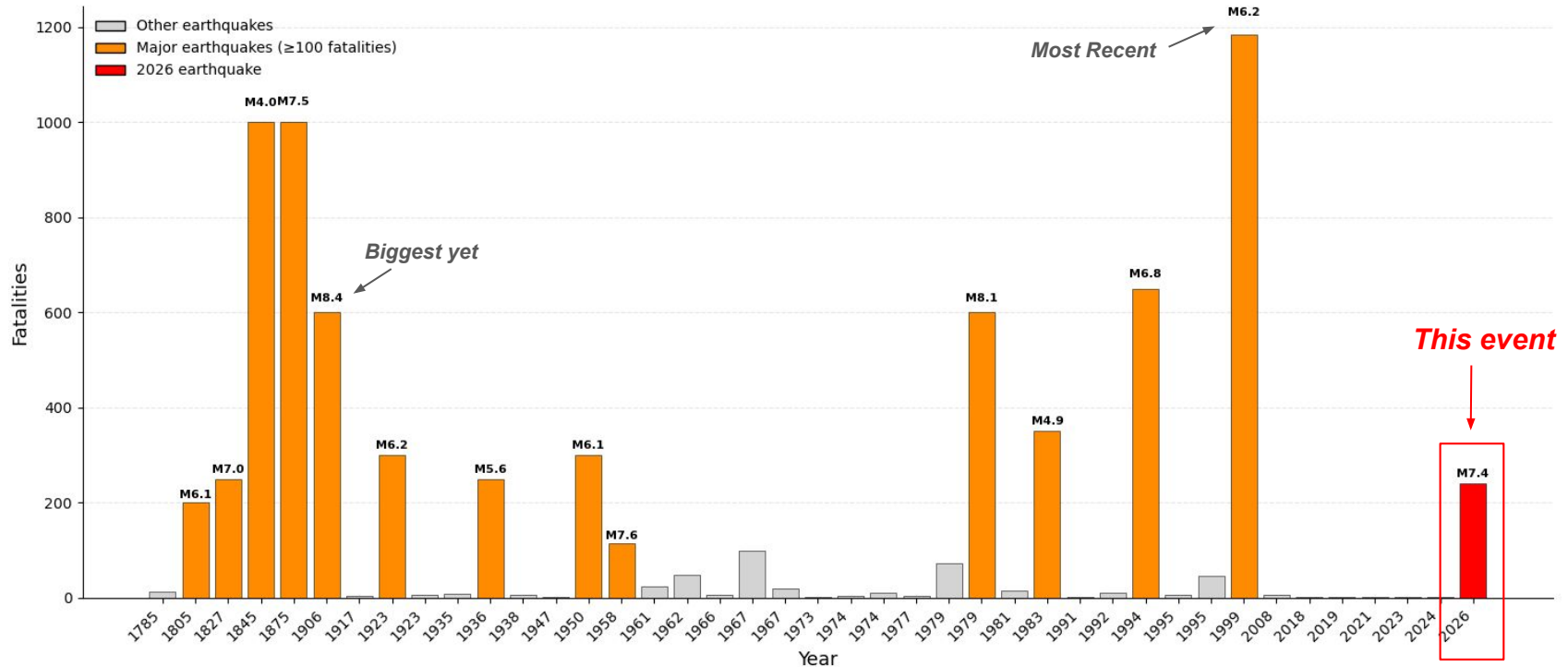


Figure I: Historical Earthquakes and Associated Fatalities in Colombia[1]. Graph created by Sagar Khanal

5.3. Hazard Exposure

Other hazards

- Other hazards affecting Colombia include mainly Floods and Landslides [4].

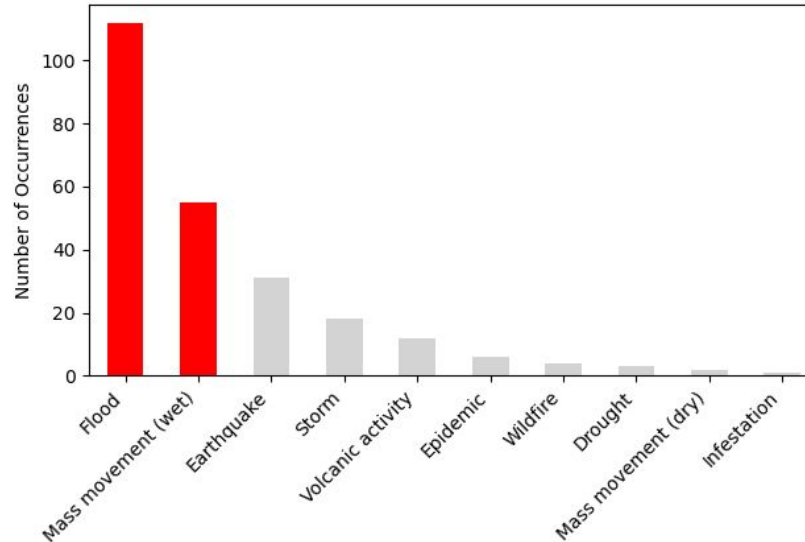


Figure II: Colombia EM-DAT Records (since 1900) [5]. Graph created by Sagar Khanal

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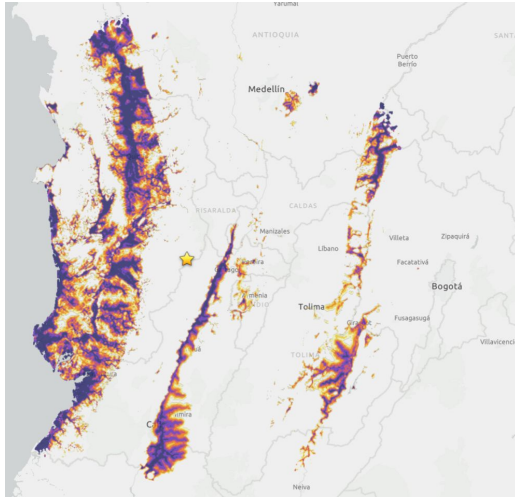
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6. Secondary Hazards

6.1. Geotechnical Hazards

Regional models estimate extensive ground-failure potential [1].

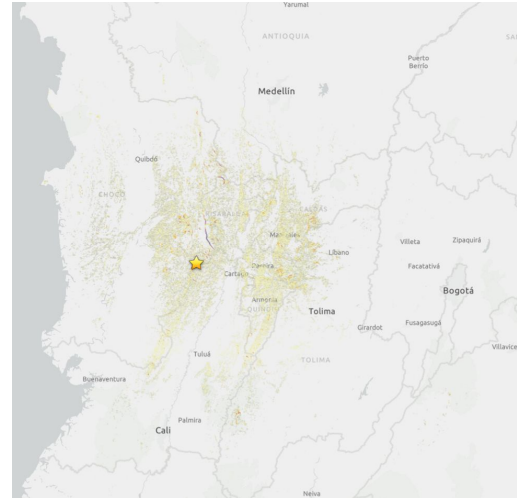
SOIL LIQUEFACTION



USGS Ground Failure v6
(USGS, 2026) [1]

~3 100 km²
aggregate hazard

LANDSLIDES



USGS Ground Failure v6
(USGS, 2026) [1]

~37 km²
aggregate hazard

6.1. Geotechnical Hazards

Initial road impacts due to geotechnical failure

- 13 Major points on the national road network were affected by slides, rockfall or debris [2, 26, 27].
- Several corridors experienced full closures; access conditions changed rapidly as debris was cleared [3].
- The single terrestrial approach to San José del Palmar was temporarily blocked, complicating field access [4].
- 3 Deaths of workers on one of these transportation corridors (associated with the 5G Buga–Buenaventura project), possibly associated with these landslides [28, 29].
- Attribution caveat: Antecedent rainfall and pre-existing slope instability require event-by-event verification [5]

Road-blocking slopes failures/rockfall across western mountain corridors [2-4]

Video from rural San José del Palmar shows fissuring and wave-like ground motion; these observations are not diagnostic of liquefaction without site investigation [2-4]

Mud-diapir activity at Molinillo, San Pedro de Urabá, occurred August 11; authorities were still evaluating any relationship to the earthquake [8]



Copernicus grading products currently map building damage and road interruptions in six urban AOIs. The requested regional ground-movement product had not yet been released in the August 14 product bundle [7].

Image: Copernicus EMSR916, Buenaventura grading product v1 [7]

6.1. Geotechnical Hazards

Evidence of **soil liquefaction**, indicated by sand boils at the ground surface, in rural areas of Bagadó and Istmina, Chocó, and northern Valle del Cauca [12-16].



Soil Liquefaction north of the Cauca Valley, posted on LinkedIn [16]

Evidence of **surface cracks**, in Chocó and Valle del Cauca [17-23].



temblor de 7,4 choco
Colombia

Surface Cracking, posted on TikTok [17]

Evidence of **slope failures** in Risaralda and Quibdo [24-25].



Slope failures, posted on TikTok [24]

6.1. Geotechnical Hazards

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7. Earthquake Impacts

7.1 Economic and Business Disruption

- **Transportation & infrastructure:** 210+ roads, 73 aqueducts, 44 vehicle bridges, 13 pedestrian bridges damaged [1]; 7+ airports suspended operations (Pereira, Armenia, Manizales, Quibdó, Cartago, Buenaventura) [2]; The Port of Buenaventura suspended operations for structural checks with cargo temporarily rerouted to Cartagena [3]. As of August 11, commercial flights had returned to fully normal (controlled) operations in Cali and Quibdó, resumed (controlled) operations with a temporary restriction in Armenia, and resumed operations as uncontrolled airports (no air traffic controllers) in Buenaventura and Manizales. This was achieved thanks to the rapid deployment of infrastructure, operational safety, air navigation services, and Aeronautical Search and Rescue (SAR) teams [8].
- **Supply-chain disruptions:** ~270,000 businesses and 1.4 million formal jobs are linked to the area via disrupted suppliers, roads, ports, and utilities, and may be affected indirectly (rather than direct plant damage). Commerce most exposed, followed by services, manufacturing, and professional/technical firms; 93% are microenterprises [3].
- **Coffee industry:** The region of Eje Cafetero (“Coffee Axis”, Risaralda, Caldas, Quindío) was directly hit. Exports briefly halted since Buenaventura handles 60–67% of coffee exports and rerouted via Cartagena/Santa Marta. Coffee region lost up to 82% of electrical demand, disrupting drying/processing equipment. FNC deployed farm-by-farm damage assessments across 6 departments [4,5].
- **Tourism & entertainment:** 20+ theme parks closed for safety inspections; overall the theme park industry generates ~70,000 jobs [6]; damage to historic town centers across the Coffee Region affected one of Colombia's most visited tourist circuits [7].
- **Estimated losses:** As of August 17, 2026, Colombia’s president suggested that direct physical losses in five departments could approach 30 trillion Colombian pesos (COP) (approximately US\$9.7 billion, based on an exchange rate of 3,100 COP per USD). Approximately, 80% of losses come from buildings and the 20% from infrastructure sector [9]

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7.2 Health Impacts

Deaths & Injuries

- As of August 14th, the National Center for Disaster Risk Management, UNGDR, has reported **222** fatalities and **2,139** injured and **347** missing people related to the earthquake [2]. A total of **353** people have already been rescued from under the rubble [19].

Overview of Hospital Damage across the 6 mainly affected regions:

- In Quibdó city, the region capital, 300 km north of the epicenter, the main second-complexity-level hospital resulted undamaged and has received an increased demand up to 245% of its capacity [3]. They reported most of the patients being derived from the earthquake impact.
- In Pereira, the closest city to the epicenter (55 km east), several hospitals sustained significant damage [5]. However, their main regional center (San Jorge Hospital) maintained services functionality despite structural and non structural damage in the building [21].
- In Manizales city, 75 km northeast of the epicenter, the healthcare network was inspected the day after the earthquake. Most hospitals and clinics limited healthcare services to emergency treatment exclusively for two days [6]. As of 8/11, 237 patients had been referred to other regions in the country [7].
- The main hospital of Calarcá, lost its functionality due to significant non structural damage and relocated its services in safe open field area (La Misericordia Hospital) [18].
- In Ibagué city, 130 km east of the epicenter, despite housing damage being reported, few healthcare facilities were reported with minor damage (no significant cracking). They remained fully functional after the earthquake [9].

7.2 Health Impacts

Breakdown of Hospital Damage and Status

AFFECTED CITY	Undamage, fully functional	Damage/Minor damage, functional	Damaged, partially functional/ unknown functionality	Damaged, , evacuated, non functional	Total/partial structural collapse	Emergency-extended capacity
PEREIRA As of 8/11 [5]	*Megacentro Pinares Clinic *Clínica Central del Eje Clinic *Pinares Médica Clinic (receiving transferred patients)	*San Jorge University Hospital (hospitalization areas evacuated due to significant damage from masonry infill partition walls, a total of 160 beds resulted unavailable, including 10 ICUs) * Los Rosales clinic	*E.S.E Salud Pereira (partially functional in H. Kennedy)	*Noé Clinic (all patients transferred) *Los Nevados Clinic	*Comfamiliar Clinic, administrative building (functional ER building, critical patients transferred)	[Comfamiliar] ICUs relocated in a school building owned by the hospital [10]
MANIZALEZ As of 8/11 [6]	*Avidanti Clinic *Confamiliares sede San Marcel *San Isidro ESE General Hospital *Oncólogos del Occidente SAS y *Assbasalud ESE	(estored functionality) *Santillana Clinic *SES Caldas Hospital		(Relocated patients:) *Clínica Ospedale *E.S.E Santa Sofia University *Hospital *Meintegral		As of 8/11, 237 patients referred to other regions
ARMENIA	Hospital del Sur	*San Juan de Dios University Hospital (retrofitted, significant non-structural damage) *Sagrada Familia Clinic (evacuated due to risk perception)		*La Misericordia Hospital (Calarcá)		[San Juan de Dios] increased capacity field facilities in the parking lot
CALI ⁽¹⁾	Fundación Valle del Lili: full hospitalization capacity, providing ER services		*DESSA Clinic *Colombia Clinic *Zarzal Hospital (non functional)	Roldanillo Hospital (80% affected) *San Juan de Dios Hospital	*Valle del Cauca University *Hospital (referral center)	[San Juan de Dios] Neonatal unit evacuated to the parking lot ().
IBAGUÉ ⁽²⁾		*Federico Lleras Acosta Hospital *Chaparral Hospital *Purificación Hospital *Libano Hospital				Increased bed availability (El Tiempo)
QUIBDÓ ⁽³⁾		San Francisco de Asis Hospital (over-demanded by 245%)				ER relocated in the parking lot



- (1) Regional network: 70% affected
(2) No significant damage to the healthcare infrastructure
(3) Power outage, lack of medical treatment resources; 18/118 referred patients (as of 8/12)

7.2 Health Impacts

Hospital Damage

- Collapse of hospital buildings in large western Colombian cities (Valle del Cauca region)



Structural collapse of the University Hospital building (built in 1956) in Cali, Valle del Cauca region [11]



University Hospital building (built in 1956) before the earthquake [12]

7.2 Health Impacts

Hospital Damage

- Collapse of hospital buildings in large western Colombian cities (Valle del Cauca region)



Non-structural damage of the Nuestra clinic building in Cali, Valle del Cauca region [4]



Nuestra clinic building before the earthquake [13]

7.2 Health Impacts

Hospital Damage

- Collapse of hospital buildings in small western Colombian towns (Valle del Cauca region)



Structural damage in the front side of the San Rafael Hospital building, El Águila, Valle del Cauca region
[14]



Front view of the San Rafael Hospital building before the earthquake, El Águila, Valle del Cauca region

7.2 Health Impacts

Hospital Damage

- Impact to hospital buildings in Pereira, the closest capital city to the epicenter.



Apparent non-structural damage in the Comfamiliar Clinic building, Pereira city [10]



Structural collapse in the second story of the Comfamiliar Clinic administrative building [17]



Extended hospitalization services of Comfamiliar Clinic in an educational building [10]

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7.3 Schools

Overview of types of damage in schools

Press reports and UNGRD/Ministry of Education briefings describe a typical spectrum of earthquake damage to school infrastructure:

- **Structural collapse (total or partial):** initial reports cite 257 collapsed structures across cities including Pereira, Manizales, Cali, Quibdó, and Armenia, though this figure aggregates all building types, not just schools [1].
- **Roof collapse, cracking, and falling walls/windows:** this pattern was documented across official educational institutions in Pereira [2] and in a site-level inspection of Manizales' 104 public schools [3].
- **Critical damage requiring closure:** in Manizales, 13 of 104 inspected sites were diagnosed with partial collapse; in Quibdó, 13 school buildings show damage [1,3,4].
- **Loss of life:** the Ministry of Education confirmed at least **6 child deaths from collapsed school infrastructure**, concentrated in Valle del Cauca and Risaralda [5].

7.3 Schools

Spatial distribution of damaged schools

The departments with the heaviest concentration of educational-sector damage are **Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Antioquia, Caldas, Tolima, Huila, and Risaralda**, with damage reported across a total of 19 departments nationwide. Municipal-level figures:

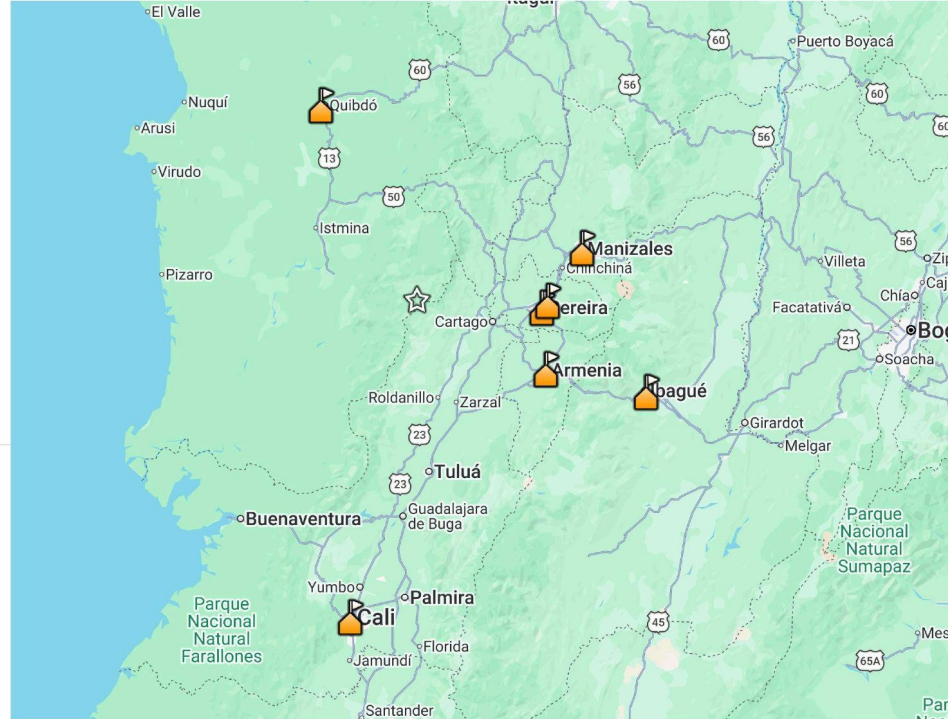
City/Municipality	Reported figure
Pereira (Risaralda)	67 official schools with suspended classes [6]
Tolima (Department)	336 school sites damaged, 18 schools closed [6]
Quibdó (Chocó)	13 school buildings affected [6]
Manizales (Caldas)	67 of 104 public sites damaged, 13 with partial collapse [3]
National (UNGRD, as of Aug 14)	2,595 education centers with some type of damage [6]

7.3 Schools

2. Spatial distribution of damaged schools

Colombia Earthquake Aug 10
2026 - School Damage

- ☆ San Jose del Palmar (epicenter)
- 🏫 Pereira, Risaralda
- 🏫 Dosquebradas, Risaralda
- 🏫 Manizales, Caldas
- 🏫 Armenia, Quindio
- 🏫 Ibagué / Tolima (department)
- 🏫 Cali / Yumbo, Valle del Cauca
- 🏫 Quibdó, Choco



Distribution of school infrastructure damage across affected departments. Base map: [Google My Maps](#). Damage data: UNGRD, Colombian Ministry of Education, and national press reports [1-6], as of August 15, 2026.

7.3 Schools

School Damage

- **Manizales, Caldas:** Liceo Isabel la Católica and Colegio de Cristo



Partial structural collapse at Liceo Isabel la Católica, Manizales, Caldas. Official diagnosis: “collapsed ceilings and walls, major cracking and structural separation” (Manizales Municipal Government). Photo: Luis Fernando Trejos / [3]

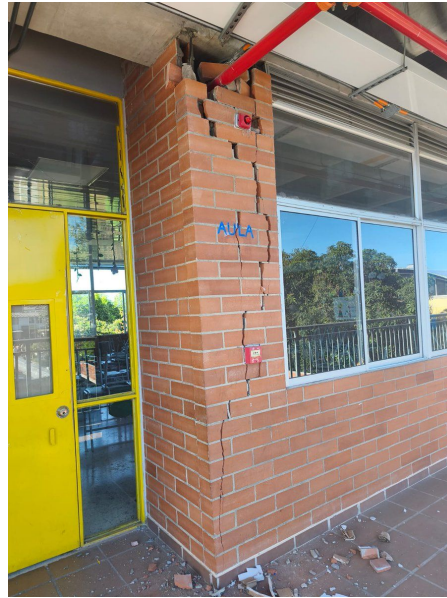
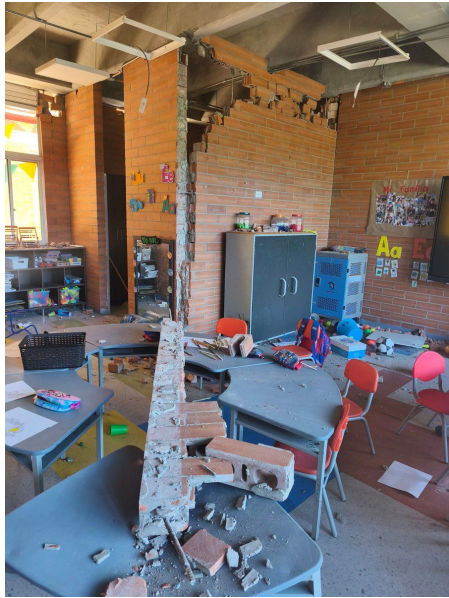


Partial structural collapse at Colegio de Cristo, Manizales, Caldas. Official diagnosis: “collapsed façade, major cracking and structural separation” (Manizales Municipal Government). Photo: Luis Fernando Trejos / [3]

7.3 Schools

School Damage

- **Armenia:** Instituto Técnico Industrial - ITI



Severe structural and non-structural damage throughout classrooms and building exterior at Instituto Técnico Industrial (ITI). Source: FECODE (Colombia's largest single-sector trade union) via X: [@fecode](#), [Aug 10, 2026](#)

7.3 Schools

School Damage

- **Armenia:** I.E. Rufino José Cuervo Centro



Partial collapse of an elevated walkway and cracking damage at I.E. Rufino José Cuervo Centro. Source: FECODE (Colombia's largest single-sector trade union) via X: @fecode [Aug 10, 2016](#)

7.3 Schools

Severe non-structural damage



Out-of-plane collapse of part of the facade wall in Universidad Libre at Pereira, Risaralda Region (Photo: Private archive; source: Publimetro) [7]



Partial and total collapse of interior walls in Instituto Educativo Integrado Carrasquilla Industrial at Quibdó, Chocó Region (Photo: Daniel Fernando López; source: El Tiempo) [8]

7.3 Schools - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field



Out-of-plane failure of the façade wall, damage to infill walls, and structural damage to one column in a building at Universidad Católica de Pereira, Risaralda. Photos: Raul Rincon (2026). [12]

Damage in non-structural elements (infill walls and ceilings) in a building at Universidad Católica de Pereira, Risaralda. Photos: Raul Rincon (2026).[13]

7.3 Schools

Duration & Student Impact of School Closures

- **Manizales:** classes resumed citywide on Tuesday, August 18, with flexible schedules and outdoor classes at partially affected sites; however, three institutions remain closed indefinitely with no reopening date (Liceo Isabel La Católica, the rural school El Libertador, and the Seminario Menor) [9-11].
- **Pereira:** no defined reopening date yet, pending technical inspections at each site [5].
- **Cali:** has a confirmed roadmap: student classes resume August 24 at cleared sites, with the academic calendar extended through December 4, 2026 to make up lost days [5].
- **Students affected nationwide:** according to the Ministry of Education, **more than 447,715 enrolled students have been unable to access their schools** — a figure still being updated as reports arrive from harder-to-reach rural areas, particularly in Chocó [6].

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7.4 Housing

Overall impact

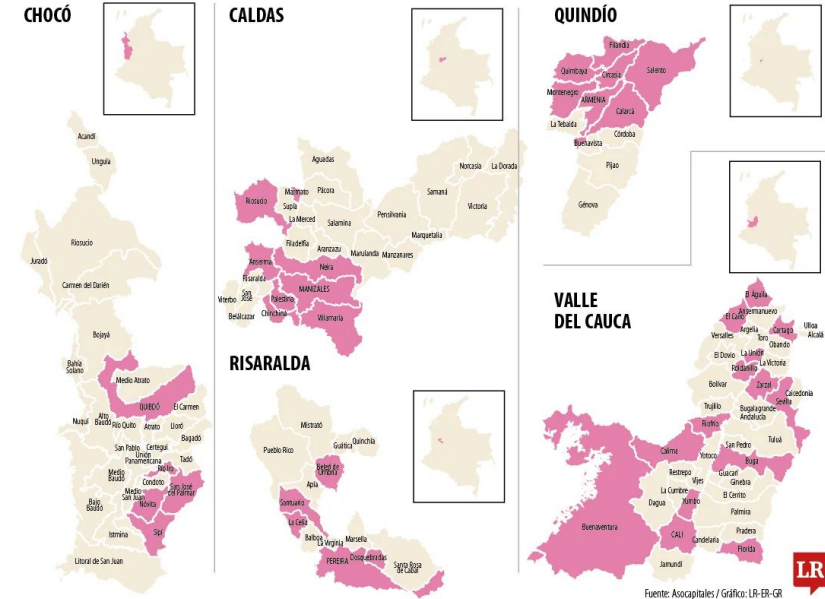
- In terms of housing, 127608 homes are reported damaged, 26392 destroyed, and 197 buildings collapsed. [1]

Common types of failure

From a preliminary damage reports from the field:

- Collapsed and partially collapsed structures are found in a variety of structural types such as informal constructions (unreinforced masonry), vernacular systems (earthen structures) and reinforced concrete frames.
- Widespread loss of functionality in buildings due to damages in unreinforced masonry infill walls, suspended ceilings, and facades.

MUNICIPIOS AFECTADOS



Main affected Departments (and municipalities) in terms of casualties, affected homes, and collapsed structures. Maps by La Republica [2]

7.4 Housing - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

Manizales

Collapse of a building with vertical structural irregularity, due to soft-story failure.

Same building with soft-story failure, rear elevation.



7.4 Housing - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

Pereira



Damages in buildings located in Pereira. Photos: Dirsia Feliciano (2026). [5]



Damages in buildings located in Pereira. Photos: Juan C. Reyes (2026). [6]

7.4 Housing - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

Cali



Reinforced concrete moment-frame structure prior to the earthquake



Google Street View, Cali, Colombia (2026) [10]

Short-column effects at the semi-basement level in perimeter columns



Photo: Jorge Archbold (2026). [7]



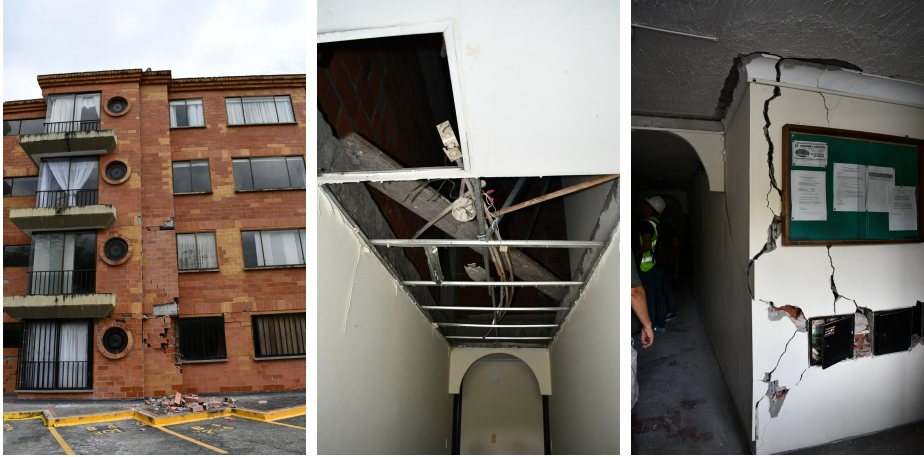
Reinforced concrete moment-frame building with infill walls in Cali. The structural system performed well, with no evident structural damage. However, extensive nonstructural damage, including in-plane and out-of-plane failure of infill walls and damage to lighting fixtures and ceiling systems, resulted in the building being tagged as "unsafe".



Damages in a wattle and daub (*bahareque* in Spanish) building located in la Victoria, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Photos: Jorge Archbold (2026). [11]

7.4 Housing - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

Armenia



Damages in buildings located in Armenia. Photos: Francisco Galvis and Claudia Ramirez (2026). [8]



Damages in buildings located in rural areas. Photos: Juan C. Reyes (2026). [9]

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7.5 Other Damage

Religious and Governmental buildings

- Several religious sites suffered damage, namely La Merced Convent in Cali, Metropolitan Cathedral of Saint Peter the Apostle, Parroquia Nuestra Señora Del Perpetuo Socorro (Valle Del Cauca region) and most notably Cathedral Basilica of Manizales - the tallest cathedral in Colombia and the tallest neo-gothic temple in America among others [1,2,3,4].
 - Church officials say half of the churches in Manizales suffered damage [5] .
- Government buildings such as Yellow Palace, the La Licorera building and Risaralda Governor's Office building suffered damage [6].
- Government entities like Social Prosperity, Migration Colombia, Colpensiones, and Cortolima have suspended in-person services waiting for technical assessment of buildings [11,12,13,14].

7.5 Other Damage

Partial or total collapse



Tilting of one of the towers of Cathedral
Basílica Metropolitana de Nuestra Señora del
Rosario in Manizales, Caldas region Photo:
John Jairo Bonilla/EFE. Source: El
Espectador [4].



Severe structural damage of Parish Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo
Socorro in Calima, Valle del Cauca regio (Photo: Private Archive;
source: El Tiempo) [3]

7.5 Other Damage

Non-structural damage



In-plane failure mode of interior masonry walls in The Caldas Governor's Office building in Manizales city (Photo: Government of Caldas; source: La Patria)[6]



Roof collapse of the Basílica Menor de Nuestra Señora de la Pobreza in Cartago, Valle del Cauca, Colombia (Catholic Don, via X)[15]

7.5 Other Damage - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

Nuestra Señora Del Carmen Church, Manizales, Colombia



Damages in roof and interior walls in Nuestra Señora Del Carmen Church, Manizales, Colombia. Photos: Raul Rincon (2026).[7]

7.5 Other Damage - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

San Antonio de Padua Church, Manizales, Colombia



Inclined tower due to damage, damage to the façade wall, and cracks in interior columns, San Antonio de Padua Church, Manizales, Colombia. Photos: Raul Rincon (2026).[8]

7.5 Other Damage - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

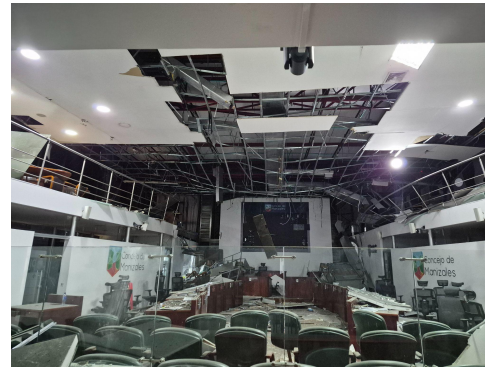
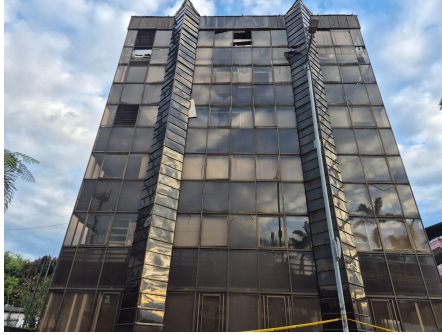
Nuestra Señora del Rosario Parish, Manizales, Colombia



Damage to load-bearing walls and towers, Nuestra Señora del Rosario Parish, Manizales, Colombia. Photos: Raul Rincon (2026).[9]

7.5 Other Damage - Preliminary Damage Reports from the Field

City Council of Manizales (Concejo de Manizales), Manizales, Colombia



Damage to non-structural elements (facade windows, masonry infill-walls, suspended ceilings) and contents (cabinets and shelving units) in the City Council of Manizales. Photos: Raul Rincon (2026).[10]

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** The rapid reconnaissance mission, August 13–18, 2026, conducted by the Colombian Earthquake Engineering Research (CEER) network, was funded by the Cámara Colombiana de Ingeniería (CCIC) and the local governments of Manizales and Pereira

7.6 Summary of utility and transportation impacts

Lifeline	Status
Electric power	Moderate initial disruption (18% customers without power) August 15: 97% had service
Gas/Oil	Colombia's largest petroleum company reported no interruption in operations or infrastructure damage
Water	Two leaks were being repaired in the Avante and Educacion neighborhoods
Telecommunications/Internet	Many outages reported throughout the country, with communications being relayed informally via residents
Airport	Moderate disruption 5 airports remained closed to commercial operations; inspections found no critical structural damage
Port	Significant disruption Buenaventura port operations temporarily suspended/reduced, affecting terminals, cargo handling, and logistics connections
Public Transit	No significant information reported Roads and freight corridors impacted; no specific transit service disruptions

7.6 Utilities - Oil & Gas

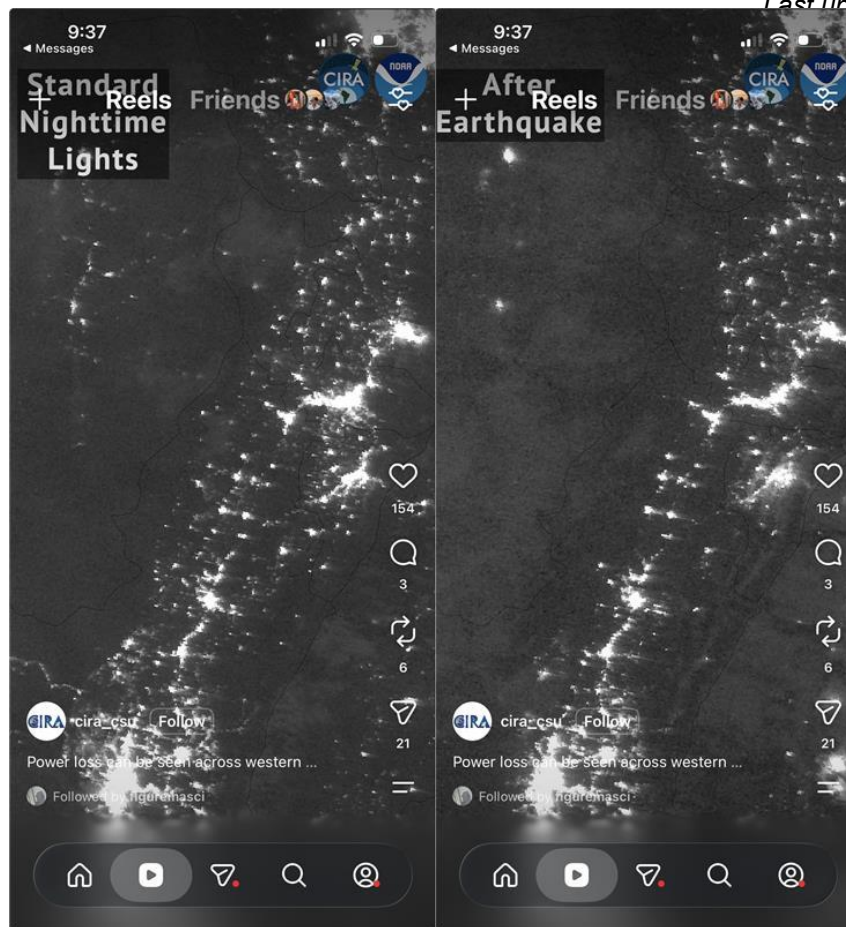
- Ecopetrol, Colombia's largest petroleum company, remained operational after the earthquake, with no reports of infrastructure damage [1], [2]
- The same-day "all clear" came from the company itself, with no independent inspection city (thus, not a verified "all clear") [2]
- Most immediate disruption to the supply chains has been aviation infrastructure disruption [3]

7.6 Utilities - Electric

Left: Before earthquake (06:33 UTC on August 10, 2026)

Right: After earthquake (06:13 UTC on August 11, 2026)

[9]



Last updated: 08-22-2026
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7.6 Utilities - Water

- As of August 10, within a couple hours of the earthquake: Food, water, and power out around a collapsed building in Cali [10]
- Immediately following the quake: hundreds of reports about loss of mobile signal, electricity, and water service in several areas from residents [11]
- Dozens of water systems, bridges, roadways and hospitals require repairs of varying degrees [12]
- As of August 12: repair work on two leaks at Marcos H. Pulido St. corner Miramontes and at Marcos H. Pulido St. corner Ret. 21 [13]
 - Residents were informed of an interruption in drinking water supply in the Avante and Educacion neighborhoods [13]
 - Service expected to be restored at 8pm on August 12 [13]

7.6 Utilities - Electric

- Patchy phone signal and no power in the area around a collapsed building and in areas around Cali [4]
 - Isabel Gomez, a local who runs a small gift shop in Cali has been an informal point of contact for hundreds of people locating loved ones [4]
- In the hardest hit areas, energy and telecommunications have been disrupted [5]
- “7.4 earthquake knocked out roughly 18% of national electricity demand, with the heaviest impact concentrated in Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Quindío, Caldas, and Risaralda, according to preliminary information from MinEnergia María Nohemí Arboleda and system operator XM” [6]
- One of Colombia’s largest telecommunications operators, CLARO, as well as Tigo Colombia, had significant disruptions across its network due to the earthquake [7]
 - Part of the overloaded was due to a significant number of people using their phones immediately following the emergency [7]
- As of August 13th: Widespread power, cell phone, and internet outages across the country [8]
- As of August 15th: more than 97% had power service, despite more than 1.5million without power in Choco, Valle del Cauca, Risaralda, Caldas, Quindio, Cauca, and Narino. [14]

7.6. Resulting health exposures (as of 8/13)

- Water access
 - UNGRD records 43 aqueducts damaged nationally [28].
 - No breakdown by department or municipio has been published and no assessment of population served has been issued [25].
 - Buenaventura was under a declaration of public calamity for water supply prior to the earthquake, with more than half its residents receiving water once every three days, and is now cut off by road and air [17, 18].
- Gas leaks and fires
 - Efigas suspended service in parts of Manizales as a preventive measure pending safety verification, as gas leaks and three fires have been reported in Manizales [19,16].
 - Gases de Occidente is addressing leaks concentrated in damaged and collapsed homes in Cali [15].

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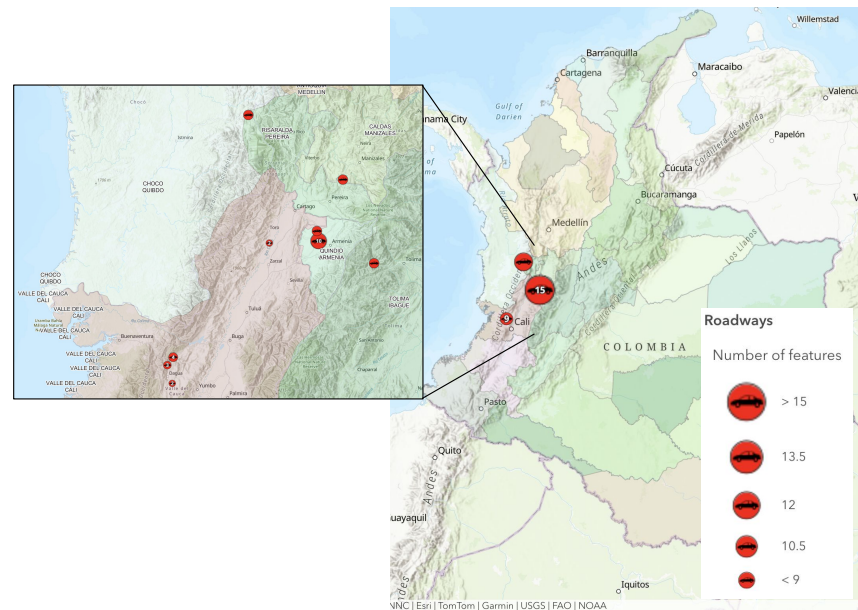
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7.7 Transportation

INVÍAS reported **13 affected points on the national road network**, concentrated primarily in **Quindío, Caldas, Valle del Cauca, and Risaralda**. [4] [5]

- Significant impacts included **landslides, slope movements, falling material, and roadway damage**, with several locations experiencing full or partial closures.
- Initially affected corridors included:
 - **Cartago–Alcalá**
 - **Puente La Libertad–Fresno**
 - **Cali–Loboguerrero**
 - **Santa Cecilia–Asia**
- **La Línea crossing** remained open with restrictions and single-lane traffic at some locations.
- **Bogotá–Villavicencio** and **Bogotá–Girardot**, including the **Sumapaz Tunnel**, were reopened after safety inspections.
- Subsequent Instituto Nacional de Vías (INVÍAS) and DITRA reports identified additional impacts along **Quindío, Tolima, Caldas, and Valle del Cauca** corridors, including locations where one lane was restored while monitoring and repairs continued (see Table next slide).
- **Traffic impacts:** Full closures and single-lane restrictions created localized delays and required traffic management. The most significant potential network effects were along the **Cali–Buenaventura/Buga–Buenaventura, Armenia–Montenegro, Calarcá–Cajamarca, and Manizales–Fresno** corridors.



7.7 Transportation: Roads Network Impacts

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Colombian road network impacts after San Jose Del Palmar earthquake

Department	Corridor / Route	Location / PR / km	Closure / restriction	Cause / issue	Status	Responsible entity	Update / relationship
Quindío	Armenia-Montenegro	PR 3+900, Entrada Las Balarinas	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	DITRA	New incident
	Armenia-Montenegro	PR 5+700	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	DITRA	New incident
	Armenia-Montenegro-Alcalá	PR 4+080-4+085	Partial / 1 lane	Fallen material / vegetation	1 lane open	INVÍAS	New incident
	Armenia-Montenegro-Alcalá	PR 5+070-5+075	Total	Translational landslide	Under attention	INVÍAS	New incident
	Armenia-Alcalá	PR 8+600, Entrada Montenegro	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Restriction described as beginning Aug. 10
	Montenegro-Quimbaya	PR 4+800	Total	Fallen trees	Active	DITRA	New incident; GIS tipo_evento recorded as landslide
	Montenegro-Quimbaya	PR 8+000, La Balasterra	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	DITRA	New incident
	Montenegro-Quimbaya	PR 10+600, Entrada Montenegro	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Restriction described as beginning Aug. 10
	Montenegro-Quimbaya-Alcalá	PR 10+680, Entrada Montenegro	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Restriction described as beginning Aug. 10
	Montenegro-Quimbaya	PR 12	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	Ministry of Transport	New incident
	Montenegro-Quimbaya	PR 16+050, Glorieta El Cacique	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	DITRA	New incident
	Paso vial nacional	Sector Santa Ana; PR not specified	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	New incident
	Cartago-Alcalá	PR 1+045-1+050	Total	Translational landslide	Under attention	INVÍAS	New incident
	Calarcá-Cajamarca	PR 17+000-17+050	Partial / 1 lane	Roadway damage	1 lane open	DITRA	New; restriction described as beginning Aug. 10
	Calarcá-Cajamarca	PR 27+000-27+050	Partial / 1 lane	Roadway damage	1 lane open	DITRA	New; restriction described as beginning Aug. 10
	Calarcá-Cajamarca	PR 31+000-31+050	Partial / 1 lane	Roadway damage	1 lane open	Ministry of Transport	New incident
Caldas	Pereira-Chinchiná	PR 22+000-24+000	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	New incident
	Puente La Libertad-Fresno	PR 33+000-33+050	Total initially	Earthquake-related roadway damage	1 lane open	DITRA	Subsequently restricted
		PR 36+000-36+050	Total	Earthquake-related roadway damage	Under attention	DITRA	New incident
		PR 43+020-43+025	Total initially	Earthquake-related roadway damage	1 lane open	DITRA	Subsequently restricted
		PR 47+040-47+045	Total initially	Earthquake-related roadway damage	1 lane open	DITRA	Subsequently restricted

Department	Corridor / Route	Location / PR / km	Closure / restriction	Cause / issue	Status	Responsible entity	Update / relationship
Tolima	Manizales-Fresno / Alto de Letras	PR 28+0200, Alto de Letras	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Restriction described as beginning Aug. 10
		PR 36+800, Alto de Letras	1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	Ministry of Transport	Additional impact on same corridor
		PR 40+300, Alto de Letras	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	Not specified	Additional impact on same corridor
	Girardot-Ibagué-Cajamarca	PR 10+100	1 lane	Slope movement / landslide	Active	DITRA	Earthquake connection not stated
Valle del Cauca	Cali-Loboguerrero	PR 37+600	Partial / 1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	Ministry of Transport	Same corridor
		PR 52+300	Partial / 1 lane	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	Ministry of Transport	Same corridor
		PR 36+100	Partial / 1 lane	Material falling onto roadway	Active	Ministry of Transport	Later incident on same corridor; description does not explicitly say earthquake
	Buga-Buenaventura	PR 55+000-55+010, Dagua	Total	Translational landslide	Under attention	INVÍAS	Related corridor
		PR 50+000-55+000, salida de túneles	Total	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Expanded/duplicate GIS record; same PR range
	Buga-Buenaventura / PR 69 cluster	PR 58+700	Total	Rockfall / landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	New incident
		PR 69+200	Total in description / 1 lane in GIS	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Related to PR 69 cluster
		PR 69+600	Intermittent passage	Landslide caused by earthquake	Inactive	DITRA	Related to PR 69 cluster
		PR 69+400	1 lane 07:00-19:00; total closure 19:00-07:00	Landslide caused by earthquake	Active	Ministry of Transport	Update/current restriction for PR 69 cluster
	La Unión - La Victoria	PR/location not specified	Total	Failure of bridge structure / bridge collapse	Inactive	DITRA	New bridge-damage record. Puente Mariano Ospina
		PR/location not specified	Total	Failure of bridge structure / bridge collapse	Active	DITRA	Separate bridge-damage record. Puente Mariano Ospina.
Chocó	Ánimas-Santa Cecilia / Tado-Pereira	Km 60, Peñas del Olvido	Total	Displacement of earth and rocks / landslide	Active	DITRA	New incident

* INVÍAS GIS timestamp and the description

DITRA Dirección de Tránsito y Transporte

INVÍAS Instituto Nacional de Vías

(Source: INVÍAS [4])

Note: Data collected from August 10 to August 16, 2026

7.7 Transportation: Airports

- **Seven airports temporarily suspended operations** following the earthquake while technical inspections were conducted. The initially affected airports included:
 - **Pereira**
 - **Manizales**
 - **Armenia**
 - **Cartago**
 - **Buenaventura**
 - **Quibdó**
- By end of day of August 10, **commercial operations remained suspended at five airports:** Pereira, Manizales, Armenia, Cartago, and Buenaventura.
- **Medical and state aviation operations** were permitted at the affected terminals where commercial operations remained suspended.
- ANI reported that **none of the 14 concessioned airports had critical structural damage or serious injuries** in the initial assessment.
- Reported airport damage included **ceiling elements, cracks, broken glass, and fire-protection system issues** at El Caraño Airport in Quibdó.
Passengers were advised to **confirm flight status directly with airlines** before traveling to the airports.
- **Reopening was subject to completion of structural inspections.**

7.7 Transportation: Airports

Matecaña International Airport in Pereira



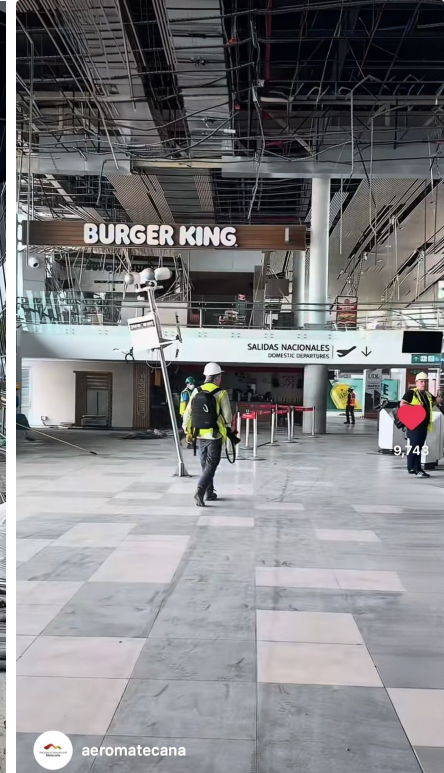
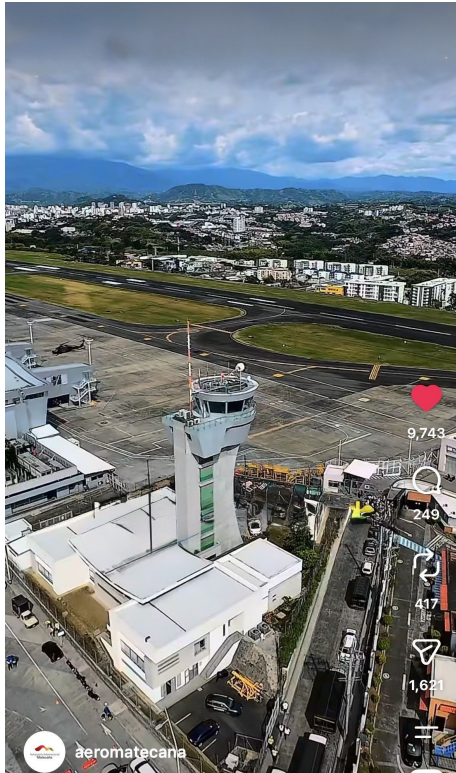
Non structural ceiling collapse during
August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: Sebastian Falla [15])



Non structural ceiling collapse during
August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: Semana [13])

7.7 Transportation: Airports

Matecaña International Airport in Pereira



Airport State After Earthquake
(Source: PEI [14])

7.7 Transportation: Ports and Maritime Transport

- **Buenaventura**, Colombia's principal Pacific port, temporarily suspended operations while structural and safety inspections were conducted.
- The disruption affected not only port terminals but also **container yards, warehouses, shipping offices, and landside connections**.
 - **COMPAS Cascajal** temporarily suspended operations as a precaution while inspections were completed.
 - **COMPAS Aguadulce** continued operating under controlled conditions, with reduced activity during inspections.
 - **Maersk** reported **temporary suspension of terminal operations in Buenaventura**, affecting vessel operations, cargo handling, and service schedules.
- Container yards and logistics facilities in **Buenaventura and Cali** were temporarily closed for structural evaluations.
- **Coffee and other export cargo** dependent on the Cali–Buenaventura corridor was interrupted.
- Industry groups considered **temporary coastal shipping to Cartagena** as an alternative for redistributing cargo.
- Port operations elsewhere in the country generally continued while inspections were conducted. Initial ANI assessments found **no significant infrastructure damage or operational suspension** at the port zones of:
 - Cartagena
 - Tumaco
 - Urabá
 - Gulf of Morrosquillo

(Source: MundoMarítimo [3])

7.7 Transportation: Railways, Bridges, Tunnels

Railways [2]

- The National Agency of Infrastructure (ANI) reported no major damage to the national railway network in the initial assessment.
- A wall collapse at La Cumbre railway station in Valle del Cauca was reported.
- Active rail corridors remained under inspection to confirm safe continuation of passenger and freight operations.

Bridges

- INVÍAS records include **bridge structural failure/collapse reports in Valle del Cauca**.
 - Bridge Omar Torrijos connecting Roldanillo and Zarzal - crosses Cauca river: Passage is open only to light passenger vehicles [6][8]
 - Bridge Mariano Ospina Perez connecting La Unión and La Victoria: Total closure [4][6][10]

Tunnels [1]

- The **Sumapaz tunnel** (Túnel Guillermo León Valencia) on the Bogotá–Girardot corridor was inspected and subsequently reopened.
- The **La Línea crossing/tunnel** remained operational but with restrictions at some locations.

7.7 Transportation: Railways, Bridges, Tunnels

Bridge Mariano Ospina Pérez connecting La Unión and La Victoria in Valle del Cauca Structural Failure



Before August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: Via Sumapaz [7])



After August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: Alejandra Gomez, CVC [10])

7.7 Transportation: Railways, Bridges, Tunnels

Bridge Omar Torrijos connecting Roldanillo and Zarzal Structural damage at abutments



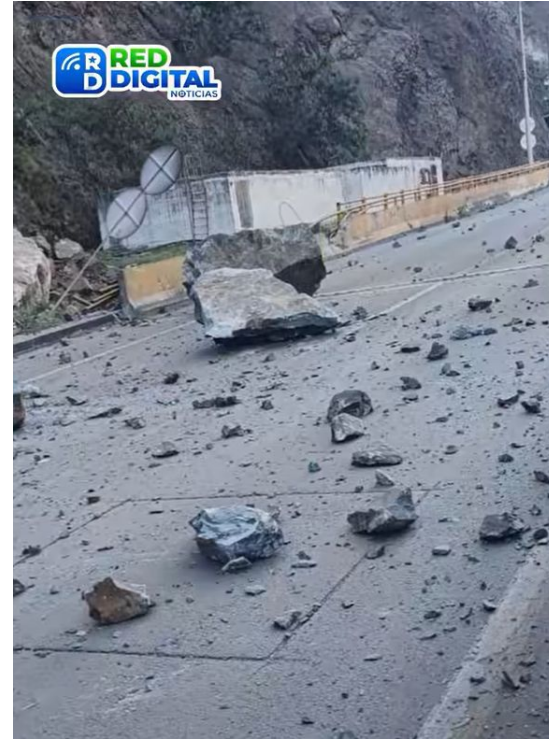
Before August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: Fondo Mixto [11])



After August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: La Voz De Los Robles [9])

7.7 Transportation: Railways, Bridges, Tunnels

La Línea crossing, third tunnel towards Buenaventura - Cali



Rock landslide after August 10, 2026 earthquake
(Source: Red Digital noticias [12])

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