



Venezuela Emergency Response

SitRep. #2

Reporting period: 24 – 30 June 2026

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2026

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1. KEY FIGURES

The following figures represent developments recorded following the 24 June 2026 earthquake:



1,719

Fatalitiesⁱ



5,000

People injuredⁱⁱ



38

Hospitals damagedⁱⁱⁱ



6.7M

People estimated to be affected by the earthquakes.^{iv}

2. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT



"The hospitals, the pharmacies, they are running out of supplies – alcohol, bandages, and other essential items. It's a very difficult situation, but what we are seeing is that, with what resources they have, Venezuelans are helping each other, helping their families and the most impacted communities."

Mike Boomer, Head of Mission Venezuela



Venezuela is facing a **large-scale humanitarian catastrophe** following the **two consecutive earthquakes** of magnitude 7.2 and 7.5 that struck the country on 24 June. Over **2,500 infrastructures** (hospitals, residential buildings, essential public services) have sustained damage. More than **500 aftershocks** have been recorded, prolonging insecurity, complicating rescue efforts, and increasing fear among affected communities.^v

The impact has been devastating across Venezuela's north-central corridor. In La Guaira, Distrito Capital, Miranda, and surrounding states, **thousands of families have lost their homes or remain displaced**, often sheltering in temporary centres, open spaces, or informal settings. Access to safe shelter, food, water, and healthcare remains highly constrained, while damage to transport networks, electricity systems, and water infrastructure disrupts the delivery of assistance. The pressure on already fragile public services and limited coping capacities is deepening vulnerabilities, particularly for women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities.

CESVI's rapid needs assessments^{vi} provide an initial snapshot of the scale and urgency of humanitarian needs in the affected communities:



~560

People identified in urgent need of shelter, food assistance, and psychosocial support in El Junquito.

~250

People assessed in Carayaca facing acute water shortages, displacement, and disrupted access to basic services.

~3,000-5,000

People estimated to be directly affected or displaced across CESVI-assessed communities, with numbers expected to rise as assessments continue.

72%

Of surveyed households reported sleeping in open spaces or improvised shelter.

3. CESVI RESPONSE STRATEGY AND SCALE UP



"Here in El Junquito, an entire building housing around 500 people was severely affected by the earthquake. All its inhabitants have been displaced. The main needs we've identified are emergency shelter, food assistance, and essential items for cooking, cleaning, and basic hygiene. CESVI is here on the ground, less than 65 hours after the incident, to rapidly advance an effective response."

Mike Boomer, Head of Mission Venezuela



CESVI is mobilising its current emergency response capacity in Venezuela, building on its **established operational presence in the country** and its existing humanitarian infrastructure. With operational offices in Caracas and Maracaibo, and an **experienced national and international team already on the ground**, CESVI activated **immediate response mechanisms** within hours of the disaster.

Rapid assessments carried out across some of the most affected areas (El Junquito, Capital District; Carayaca, La Guaira State; Guarenas, Miranda State; Maracay, Aragua State) have highlighted the immense scale and severity of the crisis: there is widespread displacement, acute shelter needs, disrupted access to food and water, and heightened protection risks, particularly for women and children.








CESVI has already **mobilised internal emergency funds to launch immediate distributions** of essential non-food items, food, and water support in the assessed communities, while further assessments continue in parallel to identify additional high-priority areas and refine targeting. In this first operational phase, CESVI is reinforcing its logistics, partnerships, and field presence through Emergency Unit deployments and additional personnel from its Regional and Headquarters Emergency Roster. This **scale-up** is laying the groundwork for a **broader multi-sector response, proportional to the catastrophic scale of the damage**, with planning underway for a large-scale intervention aimed at addressing the urgent needs of up to 50,000 people.

CESVI's response is designed as a **phased and scalable multi-sector intervention**, allowing for the rapid delivery of immediate life-saving assistance while progressively adapting and

expanding towards stabilisation and early recovery as needs evolve and access conditions allow.

CESVI's intervention will focus on **areas that have been heavily affected by the earthquake yet remain underserved and largely overlooked by other actors:** El Junquito, Carayaca, Guarenas, and Maracay.

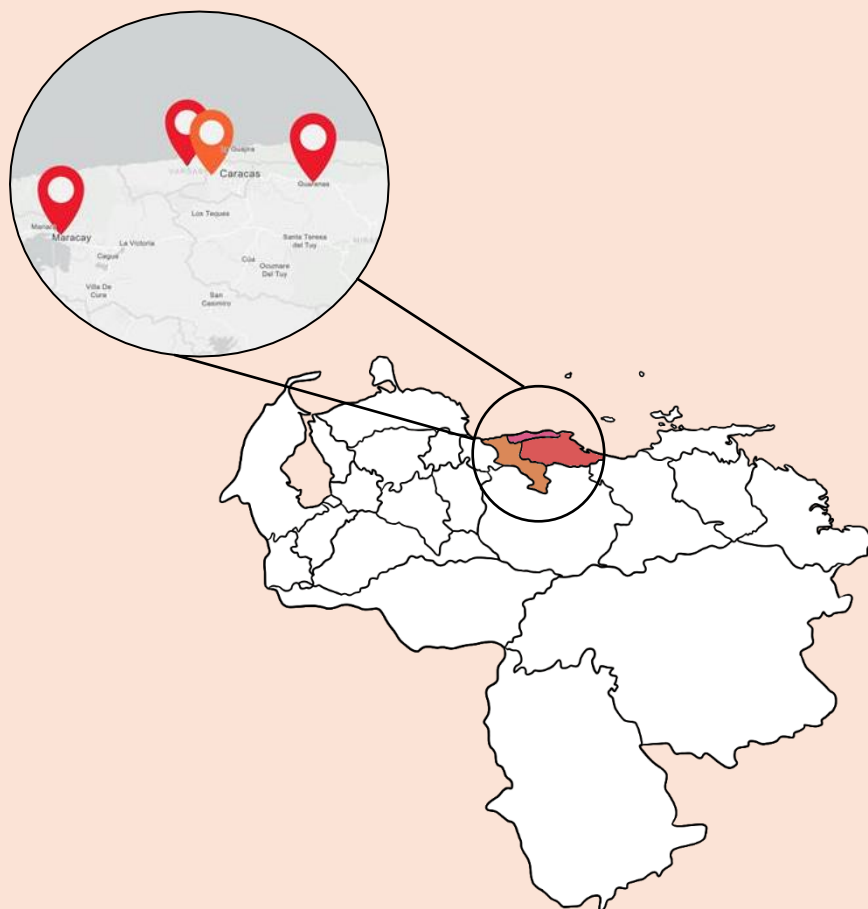
The table below outlines CESVI's main sectors of intervention, their objectives, and how assistance is expected to evolve across the different phases of the response.

Sector	Objective	Response timeline & Key activities
 <p>NFIs</p>	Provide those affected by the crisis with essential, life-sustaining non-food items.	<i>Immediate (weeks 1-2):</i> Distribution of tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, solar lamps, kitchen sets, hygiene kits (including menstrual kits), baby kits, and other essential household items.
 <p>Food Security</p>	Ensure immediate access to food for displaced and affected households facing acute shortages.	<i>Immediate (weeks 1-2):</i> Emergency food kits, ready-to-use or easy-to-prepare food items, and basic cooking items for families living in collective or temporary shelters.
 <p>WASH</p>	Restore access to safe water and reduce public health risks in collective shelters and affected communities.	<i>Immediate (weeks 1-2):</i> Emergency water treatment and purification materials, Hygiene kits, water storage support, and sanitation assistance.
 <p>Shelter</p>	Support households in moving from emergency displacement toward safer and more stable shelter conditions.	<i>Stabilisation phase (weeks 3+):</i> Shelter kits, transitional shelter support, minor repairs.
 <p>Protection & PSS</p>	Reduce protection risks and support the psychosocial wellbeing of affected populations, particularly children and women.	<i>Integrated across all programming and phases</i> through vulnerability screening, Psychological First Aid (PFA), safe referrals, child-friendly spaces, and targeted psychosocial support.

Based on current assessments and the magnitude and severity of unmet needs, CESVI estimates that **between €3 million and €5 million will be required over the next six months** to implement its phased, multi-sector response. Timely donor support will be critical to prevent further deterioration and address urgent humanitarian needs at scale.

4. CESVI IMMEDIATE RESPONSE CAPACITY

1. Rapidly deploy emergency response teams through CESVI's **established presence in Venezuela**, with two operational offices, experienced staff already on the ground, and the capacity to reinforce operations through **CESVI's Regional and Headquarters Emergency Roster**.
2. Conduct **rapid, field-based needs assessments** within the first 48–72 hours of the crisis to **identify priority needs, inform targeting, and guide a scalable multi-sector response**.
3. Mobilise **internal emergency funds** to launch immediate life-saving assistance while leveraging CESVI's institutional partnerships and donor coordination to **scale up towards larger, sustained humanitarian interventions**.



IN DETAILS:

- **Geographic reach and immediate access:** CESVI is present in Venezuela with **two operational offices** in **Caracas** and **Maracaibo**, supported by **15 national staff** and **3 international staff**. This established presence has enabled immediate deployment to affected areas, ensuring rapid access to communities in urgent need.
- **Rapid needs assessment capacity:** Within less than 72 hours of the earthquake, CESVI **activated rapid assessment mechanisms** and deployed field teams using a mixed-methods approach, combining interviews with affected communities, household surveys, observational assessments, and consultations with key local actors. This has enabled the **identification of priority needs** and the immediate targeting of the first response phase.
- **Direct, immediate implementation of life-saving assistance:** CESVI has already **mobilised internal emergency funds** to initiate distributions of food kits, hygiene kits, emergency shelter materials, and water support, enabling an immediate first-line response while larger-scale resources are being mobilised.
- **Protection and multisectoral expertise:** CESVI brings **established experience in designing and implementing integrated emergency responses**, combining life-saving assistance with **protection-sensitive approaches** to address both immediate needs and emerging vulnerabilities, with particular attention to women, children, and other vulnerable groups.
- **Rapid scale-up capacity:** Initial assessments have already identified significant unmet needs; as assessments continue in additional affected locations, CESVI is reinforcing its operational and logistical capacity and engaging institutional donors and humanitarian partners to **rapidly scale up towards a broader multi-sector intervention** proportionate to the immense magnitude of the crisis.

6. MAIN CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Ongoing aftershocks and infrastructure instability:** More than 500 aftershocks have been recorded since the initial earthquake, maintaining high levels of risk for affected communities and responders alike. Continued seismic activity may further damage already weakened buildings and critical infrastructure, increasing both humanitarian needs and operational risks.
- **Damage to transport, communication, and essential service infrastructure:** The earthquake has severely affected transport networks, water systems, electricity supply, and telecommunications, particularly in La Guaira and the Capital District. These disruptions are complicating humanitarian access, slowing needs assessments and distributions, and increasing the urgency of restoring basic services.
- **Scale of needs and pressure on response capacity:** The geographic spread and scale of the disaster, affecting at least seven states and more than 12,700 people, are placing significant pressure on national response systems and humanitarian actors. As displacement rises and shelter capacities become overstretched, the need for rapid and sustained humanitarian funding will be critical to ensure the response can scale in line with growing needs.

7. CALLS FOR ACTION

As the full scale of the disaster continues to emerge, immediate and coordinated action will be critical to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation and ensure affected communities receive timely assistance. CESVI calls on all stakeholders to take urgent action. The following priorities require immediate support:

- Donors should:
 - Provide **immediate and flexible funding to enable a rapid scale-up** of the humanitarian response in line with the evolving needs on the ground.
 - **Support large-scale, multi-sector interventions**, including shelter, NFIs, food assistance, WASH, protection, and psychosocial support.
 - Ensure **sustained and predictable funding** to allow humanitarian actors to expand operational reach and respond proportionately to the scale of the crisis.
- National and local authorities should:
 - Facilitate safe, rapid, and unhindered humanitarian access to affected communities.
 - Prioritise the restoration of essential infrastructure and services, including water, healthcare, and transport systems.
- The international community should:
 - Strengthen coordination efforts to ensure underserved and hard-to-reach areas are reached effectively.
 - Support collective humanitarian efforts to address growing displacement and urgent unmet needs.
 - Facilitate access and deployment to humanitarian organisations and humanitarian aid.

