



A staff member takes a patient's temperature in the EMT triage tent.

On June 24, two consecutive earthquakes measuring 7.2 and 7.5 in magnitude struck Venezuela's north-central region. Official reports have indicated at least 6,125 deaths, 16,740 injuries and 24,477 people currently displaced.¹

Humanitarian needs remain severe among the approximately 1.3 million people who have been affected across seven states in La Guaira.² Extensive damage to housing, health and educational facilities, water systems and transportation infrastructure has significantly disrupted access to essential services and supplies. Priority needs include healthcare services; food assistance, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), protection, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

The disaster has resulted in the deterioration of health infrastructure, as well as shortages of healthcare personnel and limited availability of critically needed pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. As response efforts transition from acute trauma care to early recovery, restoring access to essential health services will be critical. Key public health priorities include strengthening disease surveillance to mitigate the risk of communicable disease outbreaks and supporting the delivery of healthcare services in transitional camps and affected communities.

International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps, which deployed our Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Type 1 Fixed facility to La Guaira on July 11, has so far provided 3,263 consultations through the EMT. Over the past week, our medical team has reported a continued high prevalence of acute respiratory infections and gastrointestinal illnesses, conditions that likely are linked to environmental factors exacerbated by the earthquakes, including increased exposure to dust and limited access to WASH services. The EMT continues to treat a significant number of patients with chronic health conditions, many of whom are not able to access treatment elsewhere.

Since July 1, our mobile medical units (MMUs) have provided 3,819 consultations across six locations across La Guaira. Assessments this week identified Carayaca, a mountain village in La Guaira, as a new priority area, due to its distance

FAST FACTS

- On June 24, two earthquakes of magnitude 7.2 and 7.5 hit northern Venezuela in rapid succession, impacting at least seven states—including the capital city of Caracas and the neighboring city of La Guaira.
- Official figures have so far confirmed 6,125 fatalities, 16,740 injuries and 24,477 people currently displaced.
- Priority needs include healthcare services, clean water, food, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities, protection support and shelter.

OUR RESPONSE

- International Medical Corps has deployed three mobile medical units, which have provided 3,819 consultations since July 1.
- On July 11, International Medical Corps opened an Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Type 1 Fixed facility to provide free medical services to impacted communities. To date, we have provided 3,263 consultations through the EMT.
- Our teams have delivered 390,000 liters of safe water across displacement sites, benefitting an estimated 4,000 people.
- Our teams have provided 759 MHPSS consultations.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/venezuela-bolivarian-republic/earthquakes-venezuela-situation-report-32-07-august-2026-time-0200-pm>

² Ibid.

from operational health facilities and poor road conditions, both of which limit access to healthcare services at fixed facilities. International Medical Corps remains flexible to the evolving needs of the response and can deploy to new locations as priorities are identified by the Ministry of Health.

We continue to integrate MHPSS services into both MMU and EMT activities, providing 759 MHPSS consultations to date. Members of our MHPSS team report that many patients are experiencing heightened stress and uncertainty as families transition from informal camps to temporary accommodations. Additional psychological distress has been associated with the demolition of heavily damaged structures.

We continue to identify risks that may increase need for MHPSS among people accessing services at the EMT. Thanks to our integration of MHPSS services within the EMT and MMUs, we are able to facilitate the timely identification, assessment and referral of people requiring mental health support.

International Medical Corps, which continues to provide 20,000 liters of clean water each day to transitional camps, has so far provided 390,000 liters of safe water to people in need. Our water trucking initiatives have provided water to six camps, each hosting up to 4,000 people affected by the earthquakes. In these transitional camps, International Medical Corps is complementing health services through activities aimed at reducing the risk of waterborne illness and disease transmission in overcrowded environments.



An International Medical Corps volunteer doctor consults with a patient at the EMT.