

VENEZUELA EARTHQUAKES

25 July – 10 August 2026

Across visited neighbourhoods, UNHCR and partners capture basic information, provide an information session on items to be distributed and provide items by household. Households received solar lights, kitchen sets, jerrycans, mosquito nets. © UNHCR/Diana Diaz

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian impact of the 24 June earthquakes remains severe. As of 10 August, authorities reported at least 6,301 fatalities and 73,356 people attended in hospitals following the 24 June earthquakes.
- Housing damage continues to drive displacement and protection risks. Authorities reported that 53,314 homes had been evaluated as of 10 August, with nearly 41 per cent assessed as restricted or uninhabitable. The latest available figure for people without homes remains 17,907, reported on 24 July.
- As the response transitions from emergency relief to recovery, authorities continue to consolidate displacement sites. As of 26 July, authorities reported 107 transitional camps or sites operating across La Guaira, the Capital District, Miranda and Aragua. Playa Grande Transitional Camp in La Guaira has now closed, with families relocated to another State-managed accommodation facility.
- UNHCR and partners have maintained integrated protection services to affected communities and transitional sites. By 10 August, 8,011 protection and psychosocial support services had been provided since early July, including support to 337 Venezuelan returnees affected by the disaster.
- Protection needs remain substantial as recovery efforts advance. Access to civil documentation, housing, land and property issues, psychosocial support, access to information and safe referrals remain among the most urgent protection priorities for those affected, as the response moves further into recovery and camp consolidation.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

More than six weeks after the earthquakes, the response is increasingly focused on sustaining services in transitional accommodation, supporting families who cannot yet return home and advancing early recovery. Government-led recovery efforts include home assessments, debris removal, housing support, and registration activities to identify households whose homes were destroyed or classified as unsafe.

The Ministry of Popular Power for Habitat and Housing, together with “[Plan Venezuela Renace](#)”, launched the 2026 Unified Housing Registry in Aragua, Carabobo, Yaracuy and Falcón. The registry aims to identify households whose homes were destroyed or deemed unsafe and to support the planning of housing solutions and recovery interventions for families facing severe housing losses. Authorities have also reported the delivery of 287 homes to families whose homes were destroyed.

Protection monitoring points to continued needs related to civil documentation, including late birth registration, confirmation of Venezuelan nationality for children born abroad to Venezuelan parents and replacement of documents lost during the earthquakes. Families also report needs linked to housing, land and property, access to mechanisms to claim and exercise rights, and psychosocial support.

Reportedly, people displaced from La Guaira following the earthquakes are currently staying in solidarity shelters¹ in Miranda. Identified needs include psychosocial support and legal assistance, as well as specialized support for children and adolescents living in both collective centres and solidarity shelters. These findings underline the importance of protection monitoring, safe referrals, information-sharing and child protection coordination beyond the main transitional sites.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

UNHCR continues to support the Government-led response in coordination with national and local authorities, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations agencies, humanitarian partners and community networks.

During the reporting period, UNHCR and partners focused on protection services, legal orientation, psychosocial support, civil documentation, community engagement, referrals and support to safer living conditions in transitional sites and affected communities.



[1] Solidarity shelters refer to community-based hosting arrangements whereby displaced individuals or families are temporarily accommodated in the homes of relatives, neighbours or other community members, rather than in formal collective shelters.

**PROTECTION**

Protect people at risk

- UNHCR and partners maintained integrated protection services in José María Vargas, César Nieves, Playa Grande and Mare Abajo transitional camps. Services included protection counselling, legal assistance, case management, psychosocial support, orientation, information on available services and referrals to specialized services.
- By 10 August, 8,011 protection and psychosocial support services had been provided since early July, including 337 services to returnees. From 28 July to 10 August alone, UNHCR and partners delivered more than 2,700 services across the four sites, helping affected populations access information, counselling, legal support, psychosocial support and referral pathways.
- UNHCR and partners strengthened access to information and accountability to affected populations through information desks and community engagement. These services provided information on rights, available camp services, referral pathways, protection risks, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and feedback mechanisms.
- Documentation remained a priority protection concern. Protection monitoring identified needs for support with birth registration, replacement of lost documents, confirmation of nationality and legal orientation on access to rights. Among returnees, identified needs also included support to authenticate documents issued abroad for official use in Venezuela. Following coordination with local authorities, UNHCR and partners are providing legal information and counselling, following up on procedures and referring people to the relevant authorities.
- Psychosocial support also remained a key need among affected families and frontline responders. Protection monitoring in collective centres, identified needs for psychosocial support, violence prevention activities, legal orientation and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse training for security personnel.

**CORE RELIEF ITEMS AND SHELTER**

Meet immediate basic needs and promote safe and dignified temporary accommodation

- UNHCR continued to support safer living conditions and access to essential relief items for earthquake-affected families. Since the start of the earthquake response, more than 2,700 affected people have received UNHCR-provided core relief items.
- In coordination with community leaders and partner CISP, UNHCR procured and delivered relief items to more than 100 families living in spontaneous settlements in La Guaira, including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, solar lights, sleeping mats and jerry cans.
- In Mare Abajo Transitional Camp, UNHCR coordinated with partners on the distribution of core relief items for approximately 2,000 people. The distribution began on 10 August and was scheduled to continue until 12 August, with support including sleeping mats, solar lamps and mosquito nets.
- Support to shelter and site-level protection risk mitigation remains important as authorities consolidate transitional camps and families move between State-managed accommodation, solidarity shelters and host arrangements. UNHCR is working with partners to ensure that information, referral pathways and protection considerations are integrated into camp closure, relocation, and recovery processes.



During a monitoring visit to the transitional camp in Curiepe, UNHCR engaged with camp managers and affected families to assess protection needs and identify gaps in access to essential services. The visit included discussions on documentation, psychosocial support, and other protection concerns to help ensure that displaced families, including those with specific vulnerabilities, can access the assistance and support they need while living in temporary accommodation.

COORDINATION

UNHCR continued to engage in inter-agency coordination and site-level mechanisms to support protection, community engagement, mental health and psychosocial support, communication with communities and safe referral pathways. Coordination focused on harmonizing service delivery, improving access to information, and strengthening referral mechanisms for people with specific protection needs.

In Playa Grande, authorities initiated the closure of the transitional camp and the relocation of families to República de El Salvador School in La Guaira. In Mare Abajo, UNHCR coordinated with national and local protection authorities and humanitarian partners to strengthen referral pathways, safe case management and community outreach across the site. Activities included coordination on mental health and psychosocial support, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse messaging, feedback mechanisms, community profiling, and preparation for the distribution of relief items.

In Miranda, coordination with authorities through working groups helped identify documentation and protection needs in temporary and solidarity shelters. At the request of authorities, UNHCR is supporting services and referrals for people requiring documentation and protection support.

During the reporting period, the specialized legal expertise of UNHCR and its partners enabled a targeted response to the civil documentation and related legal needs of affected people. Through individualized legal counselling, case management and direct coordination with competent authorities, UNHCR and partners helped people overcome administrative barriers and provide case management to solve pending issues. This helped reduce protection risks associated with a lack of documentation, including exclusion from essential services and barriers to exercising rights.

STORY
Community Leaders at the Heart of Recovery One Month After the Earthquakes in Venezuel


"Rebuilding César Nieves overnight will not be possible. We have to take it step by step."

In the transitional camps of La Guaira, the state most affected by the earthquakes of June 24, communities are organizing themselves, driven by solidarity and a commitment to support the most vulnerable.



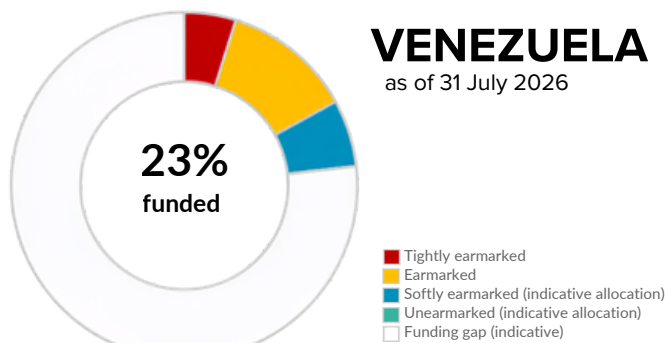
Click [here](#) or scan the QR code to read the story.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR is deeply grateful to the donors who have supported the earthquake response in Venezuela, as well as to those whose sustained contributions to UNHCR's operation make it possible to deliver critical protection services and life-saving humanitarian assistance when emergencies strike.

Flexible funding remains crucial, enabling UNHCR to rapidly adapt assistance, maintain protection services, facilitate access to civil documentation and referrals and provide essential relief items as needs continue to evolve.

FUNDING UPDATE | 2026



Download recent funding update [here](#)

Additional resources are needed to sustain protection and shelter interventions, support safe and dignified living conditions, strengthen community-based protection and help affected families transition from emergency assistance towards sustainable recovery.

Donors supporting UNHCR in Venezuela:



Private donors in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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