Housing Venezuelan Migrants in Latin American Host Country Cities: A Hybrid Policy Model

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April 2021
Barriers to Adequate Housing

• **Insecurity of tenure**: Most Venezuelan forced migrants rely on verbal agreements to access housing,
• Most housing is **overcrowded** (>3 per room)
• **Long-term migration**: Most Venezuelans abroad have no plans to return, especially for households with more dependents
• **Lack of income** to cover rent is the biggest driver for housing insecurity (exacerbated by COVID)
• Relatively little local government or law enforcement **mediation, oversight, or housing assistance**
Durable Housing Solutions: International Cases

- Cooperative Housing
- Digital market platform
- Modular housing
- Rental subsidies (renters/owners)
- Renovation/reconstruction subsidies
- Legal & informational mediation

Case studies from Canada, Germany, and Jordan
Migrant Housing Policy Framework

- **Primary actors**: NGOs, host country & local government, Venezuelans
- **Partners**: private sector, community members/groups, property owners
- **Common goal**: increased adequate rental housing for forced Venezuelan migrants

Minimal housing assistance for migrants; aid split between government and NGOs

R4V: (February 2021)
Recommendations for Host Country Cities

- **Hybrid model**: partner with NGOs to design program that integrates a market-based platform with support services
  - Subsidies to landlords & renters
  - Depending on locality, consider renovations or modular housing construction
  - Legal & informational mediation resources

- **Private sector collaboration**
  - Major funding & fundraising source
  - Assist to design digital platform matching renters with property owners
  - Continuous program evaluation