



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

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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

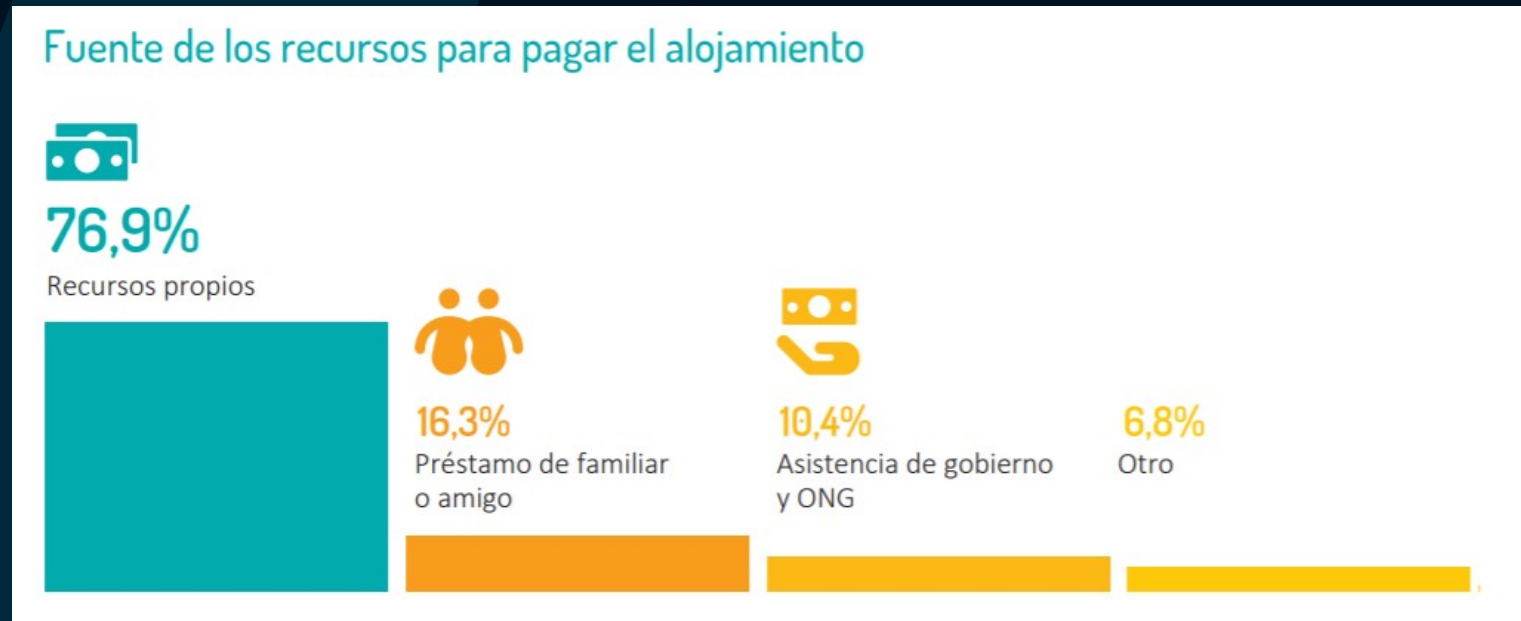
Legal & informational mediation



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