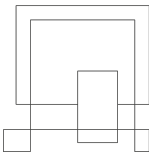


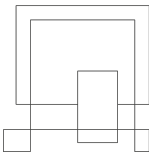
Refugees B&B

Justina Ieva Bukinaite (315199), Christian Hougaard Pedersen(315269), Karolis Sadeckas(315225), Nina Anna Wrona(315202), Ignas Druskinis (315244)

Software Technology Engineering

3X

26/09-2022



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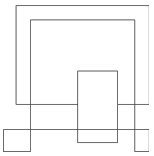
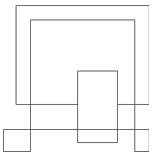


1. Background Description

The world has been dealing with forced migration for decades from middle eastern countries, countries Africa, South America and Asia. According to statistics from The UN Refugee Agency (https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html) at the end of 2021 “89.3 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced” from where 72% of all refugees were hosted in neighbouring countries, from which only 40% were with upper-middle income. Which means that hosting countries may not have enough financial resources to give them homes as well as access to basic rights such as education, health care or employment. It is a 16th UN goal, the record says that 100 milion people has been forcibly displaced worldwide (Goal 16 | Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2022).

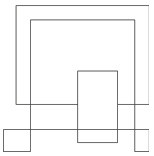
The focus of Europe was recently moved towards the Ukrainian war. On February 24th 2022 the Russian army crossed the Ukrainian border. This event has started the largest refugee crisis since World War II ("2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine", 2022). As Ukrainians have started to cross borders to neighbouring countries in millions the issue of providing accommodation for people became an issue as governments were not able to provide that amount of beds in shelter facilities. (“Rasti būstą karo pabėgėliams gali tapti sudėtinga: planuojama apgyvendinti ir mokyklose ar ligoninėse - LRT”, 2022) According to the article as winter is closing in there will be more ukrainians crossing the border to find shelter and although Lithuanian government will put effort into finding proper accommodation, schools, hospitals and even stadiums may be used to facilitate expected 25 thousand ukrainian refugees.

Furthermore, in most European member countries the government is involved in providing housing and the integration process. However, the reality of accessible and most importantly adequate housing is unfortunate because a lot of housing is located in



deprived areas where living conditions are poor and unemployment is high. Such areas often are called ghettos where many immigrants live in their own communities and lack the possibilities of contacts with natives. Cases like these lead to integration stagnation and less opportunity for further networking in the country in order to find a job, learn the native language and live in satisfactory conditions (Policy briefing on housing for refugees and migrants in Europe, 2007 https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/library-document/policy-briefing-housing-refugees-and-migrants-europe-0_en).

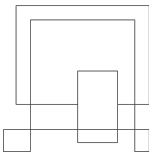
In case of a current Ukrainian crisis solutions have been brought up in order to help the ukrainians fleeing the country to find temporary/ permanent accommodation. Currently there are few websites that inform habitants of hosting countries that they can rent or host refugees. Although there are several similar websites, they seem like they do not know about each other's existence. For example, when Ukrainian refugees want to find a shelter they need to know exactly where to look for it. Plenty of time is needed to research these accommodations, and part of them is restricted to a small area. As an example, the polish website (https://refugeeswelcome.pl/refugee-registration) takes into consideration locations only around the capital. Moreover this system is targeted only at Ukrainian refugees. Additionally, the mostly used solution currently for connecting hosts and refugees is via social media which may be not secure as the integrity cannot be verified.



2. Problem Statement

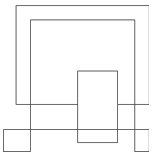
There is not enough housing for refugees in the hosting countries. The shelters are overloaded and they do not provide sufficient accommodation for long-term stay.

1. How can we provide more comfortable housing for refugees?
2. How can we help integrate refugees with the citizens of the country they flee to?
3. How can we connect hosts and refugees before they start to live with each other?
4. How can we provide them with access to basic rights such as education, health care or employment?
5. How can we make the solution used in every country in the world?



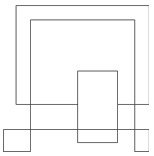
3. Definition of purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide refugees from different countries a means for finding a place to stay and hasten the process of integration within a country.



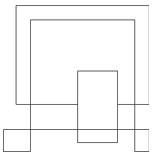
4. Delimitation

1. We will focus only on European refugees.
2. We will not provide refugees with education nor healthcare.



5. Methodology

For this project we are going to follow a combination of the Scrum Framework and Unified Process.
In order to use Scrum, each member in the group is assigned a role, being either Product Owner, Scrum Master or Developer. Since there are five people in our group, the team is going to have one Scrum Master, one Product owner and 4 developers (one of which is also the Product Owner).
The coupling between Scrum and Unified Process is made by dividing the different phases from Unified Process among the Scrum sprints. We are going to divide the project period into 7 sprints, each spanning 3 days, with each of them starting with a Sprint Planning meeting and ending with a Sprint Review followed by a Sprint Retrospective.
It was chosen to follow Unified Process because it brings with it an iterative approach to developing a system, which fits in nicely with Scrum.



6. Time schedule

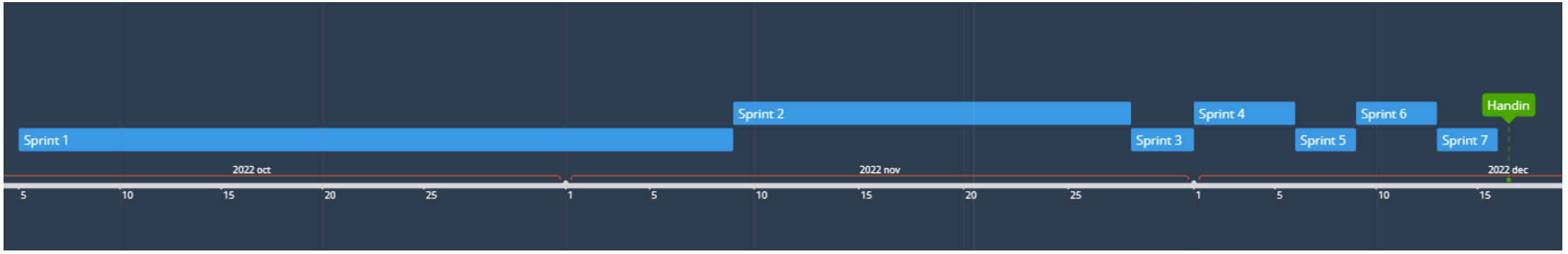
The combined workload for this project is expected to be approximately 1400 hours, meaning each group member is expected to spend 280 hours working on the project.

As we have chosen to follow the Unified Process, the work on the project will be split into phases, each having a different focus. We expect that we will spend the most time on the elaboration phase, as this phase deals with elaborating on the results obtained from the inception phase, which will form the skeleton of the project.

Timeframe:

Before Project Period:
Wednesday 5/10: Sprint 1
Wednesday 12/10: Sprint 1
Wednesday 2/11: Sprint 1
Wednesday 9/11: Sprint 1 End + Sprint 2
Wednesday 16/11: Sprint 2
Wednesday 23/11: Sprint 2
Wednesday 28/11: Sprint 2 End

28/11 - 1/12: Sprint 3
1/12 - 6/12: Sprint 4
6/12 - 9/12: Sprint 5
9/12 - 13/12: Sprint 6
13/12 - 16/12: Sprint 7
16/12 - 13:00: Handin of project.


Sprint 1
Sprint 2
Sprint 3
Sprint 4
Sprint 5
Sprint 6
Sprint 7
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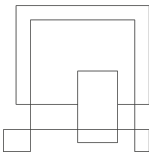
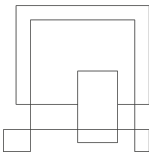


7. Risk assessment

Risks	Likelihood Scale: 1-5 5 = high risk	Severity Scale: 1-5 5 = high risk	Product of likelihood and severity	Risk mitigation e.g. Preventive- & Responsive actions	Identifiers	Responsible
Lack of users of the system due to the system being not user-friendly.	2	2	4	Testing of the functionality of the system throughout the project period, to make sure it performs as expected	Fewer users than expected.	Karolis
Legal issues regarding storing and/or storing personal data	4	5	20	Focus on the security aspect of the project.	Not being able to safely encrypt data.	Christian



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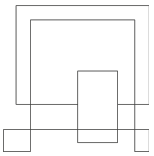

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Appendices

GROUP CONTRACT

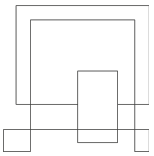
Project Name:	SEP PROJECT 3
Due Date:	14nd of September, 10.00

Group 1:

Name	Surname
Nina Anna	Wrona
Justina Ieva	Bukinaite
Karolis	Sadeckas
Christian	Hougaard Pedersen
Ignas	Druskinis

Meeting's rules

- During the project period daily group/individual work from Monday to Friday, between 6 to 8 hours.
- During the tuition time we will meet at least once a week, primarily on Wednesdays.
- Hours can be fluctuated, but we have to cover every aspect that appears on the agenda.



- Always notify the group when you are late or sick.
- If you are sick, you have to follow the school curriculum at home.
- If one person has problems with the material from current classes, we all make effort to help. To be precise: schedule an additional meeting.
- We follow SCRUM.
- One person needs to write Meeting Minutes and agenda after every meeting.

Expected schedule

- Tuition period: 1 times a week (primarily) – Wednesday.
- Project period work from Monday to Friday.

Supervisor meetings

- All members attend supervisor's meetings.

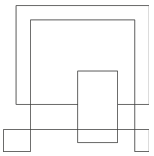
Additionally:

- Communicating mainly on messenger.

Consequences of not following/Conflict management:

1. Give a warning after every violation of the rule.
2. After the first warning reread the contract.
3. After the second warning: contact the supervisor.
4. After the third warning: kick out of the group.

All people signed down agree to all the rules written down in this document.



Nina Wrona

Karolis Sadeckas

Justina Ieva Bukinaite

Christian Hougaard Pedersen

Ignas Druskinis