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O|S|C|e

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Mission to Serbia





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- Background
- OSCE Project for substandard Roma settlements (SRS) in Serbia
- GIS application for improving housing conditions of Roma community
- Discussion with conclusions

Introduction



- Status of Roma minority in Serbia
 - Substandard housing conditions
- Strategy on improvement of the status of Roma in Republic Serbia (2009)
 - OSCE IPA project "We are here together European support for Roma inclusion"
- OSCE Project component "Mapping of substandard Roma settlements in GIS" (2014-2015)
 - GIS application with updated SRS data on national level

Background



- Efforts for improving Roma housing conditions invested since 2002 by Serbian Government
 - 50 initiatives for mapping SRS since 1990s
- Implementation difficulties within housing domain
 - Poor understanding of Roma settlements' problems
 - Lack of updated data and maps
 - Shortage of financial resources

Background (2)

- Spatial plan for the Republic of Serbia (2010-2020)
 - 2 scenarios or models for the SRS housing conditions improvement
- Prerequisites for implementation of 2 models for SRS housing conditions improvement
 - Quality and scope of data on SRS to be upgraded
 - Methodological approach to SRS data collection and managament to be standardized

OSCE Project – Aim and objectives

- Adequate housing for Roma community in Serbia
 - SRS mapping on national level
 - GIS application development
 - Monitoring housing condition
 - Decision-making support
 - Housing improvement proposal preparation
 - Follow-up of selected affordable housing solutions implementation



OSCE Project methodology

1. Definition of SRS



- Based on the UN definition for substandard settlements
- 2. Conceptual data model for SRS
 - UML language advantages
 - International and national data standards, project needs
- 3. SRS data collection
 - Spatial data: CAD and orthophotos
 - Alpanumeric data: Excel survey (questionnaire)
- 4. GIS application for SRS data management
 - Data quality assessment, conversion and integration
 - SQL database, QGIS, Web technologies and services

OSCE Project – Results (1)

06/07/2016

8 objects model

- SRS data collection
 Basic SRS issues
 description and their
 status monitoring,
 evaluation and decision-making
- DB structuring
- Data conversion

<u>4 data categories</u>

(administrative, utilities, planning, legal)

Model-to-GIS

Scalability, extendability, and interoperability

SRS domain model



OSCE Project – Results (2)

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QGIS application

- Desktop (advanced editing and analyses)

- Web (data access and visualisation)

<u>Data mngt standards</u>

ISOTC-211, OGC (WFS, WMS)

Approach

- Distributed multitier/client-server architecture
- Centralised administration and maintenance
- Intensive usage of Web and
- Web GIS services and open-source

Software platform

- DBMS software: MS SQL Server 2014
- Desktop GIS software: QGIS
- Web GIS software: GeoServer,
- **OpenLayers**

GIS application for SRS data management



OSCE Project – Results (3)

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<u>SRS overview</u> - 71,01% municipalities - 583 SRS in total - 22.4 avg.number of

SRS per NUTS₃

- Data on SRS housing conditions collected for the first time

- SRS distribution, housing demands and patterns in Serbia revealed

- SRS data integration with other relevant data and IS (RGA, RSA)

GIS application for SRS data integration



SRS GIS application advantages

Technological:

- Minimal maintenance cost
- Interoperability secured
- Various analytical tools on disposal
- Simultaneous work with different data formats
- Simple metadata administration
- Easy roles and user rights administration

Functional:

- Implementation of basic data analyses (for 2 models implementation!)
- Monitoring of SRS status on local and national level
- Making informed and timely conclusions and decisions on needed activities and funds
- Standardized approach to SRS issues management

Discussion – OSCE Project advantages and disadvantages

PROJECT	RESULTS
 First GIS application for SRS in Serbia DM standards Interoperability Replicable methodology 	 Majority of SRS integrated and built from durable material At least one type of planning documents exists Roma community attitude positive and collaborative
 Limitations of time and resources induced limited data usage application (narrow data scope and generalisation) 	 Limited GIS application user- group Worst situation with water supply and sewerage systems and services

Conclusions



 GIS platform for monitoring, evaluation, decision making and proposal preparation for affordable and sustainable housing options for Roma community in Serbia

Possible future initatives

- Upgrading SRS database, software and hardware
- Identification of criteria and priorities for investment
- Integrated IS for substandad settlements in Serbia, i.e. for better living conditions, social inclusion and poverty reduction of vulnerable groups in Serbian society

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Thank you!

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