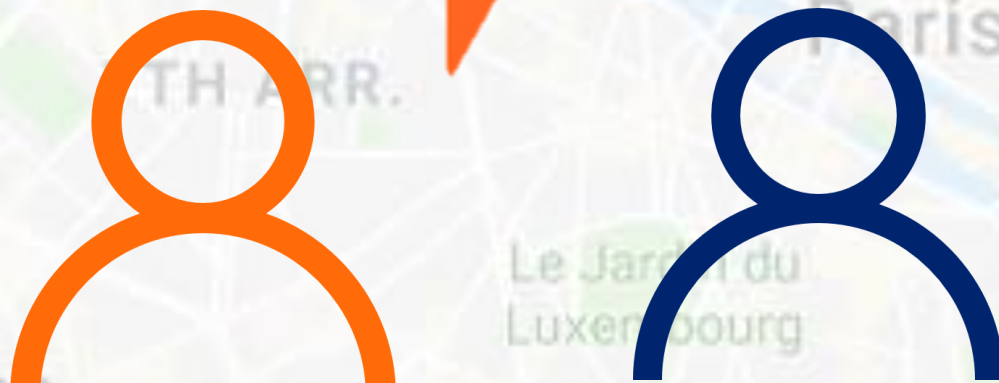


The logo for 'miSTORY' is centered within a large, orange speech bubble. The word 'miSTORY' is written in a white, bold, sans-serif font. A small globe icon is positioned above the 'i' in 'mi'. The background of the entire image is a faded map of Paris, showing landmarks like the Eiffel Tower, Arc de Triomphe, and Sacré-Cœur, as well as district names like '19TH ARR.' and '11TH ARR.'.

miSTORY





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“

The most powerful person in the world is the storyteller. The storyteller sets the vision, values, and agenda of an entire generation that is to come.

”

-Steve Jobs

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executive summary

In 2017, there were 230,000 registered refugees in France. Many of the refugees in Paris live in the streets, struggle with unemployment, and face alienation and stigmatization due to geographic and social isolation from Parisians. Their lack of voice takes a heavy toll on mental health and social equity.

This issue has been tackled from many angles, but miSTORY's goal is to package voice, integration and language into one solution.

Inspired by a protein that permits the expression of previously silenced DNA, miSTORY creates storytelling workshops for refugees to practice communicating about themselves effectively in French. At the end, participants will create videos, answering questions submitted by Parisians. These will be disseminated online to inspire conversation between the two groups. miSTORY will use corporate volunteers and co-working spaces to provide free instructors and locations for the workshops we hold. We also plan to employ former partici-

pants and former refugees that are now integrated to facilitate workshops and allow the project to expand. Long-term, we will partner with video festivals, showcasing refugee videos and facilitating in-person conversations between the communities.

miSTORY will begin conversations leading to understanding and integration between these two groups in Paris.



the background



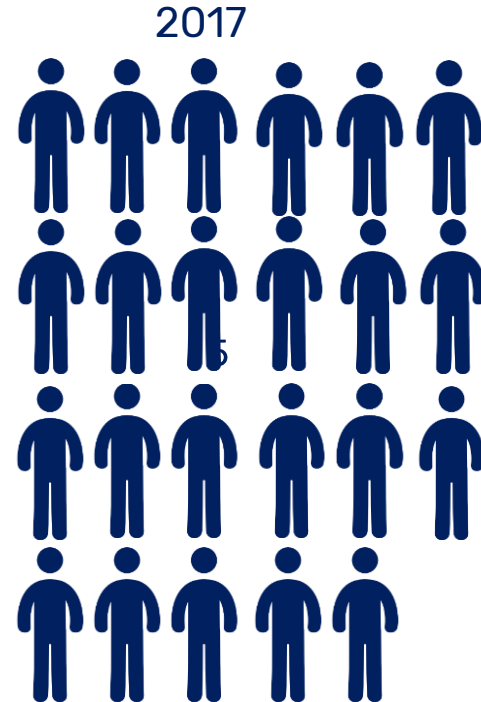
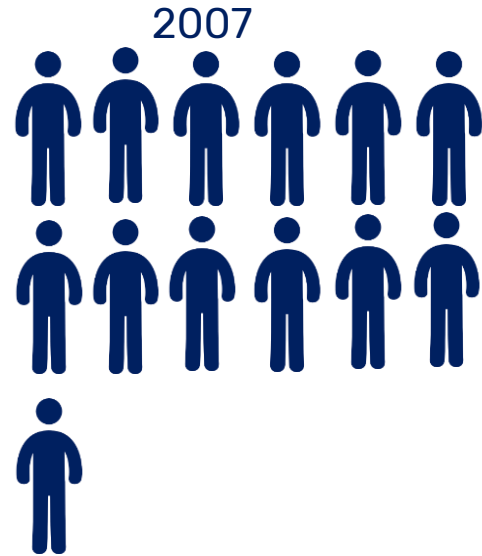
the refugees

The City of Paris has been actively engaged in ameliorating refugee issues for the last few years. However, the current national policies about refugees are stagnant due to widespread controversy over the topic.

According to the French newspaper Le Monde, 262,000 foreigners received a residency permit in 2017. That is 13.7% higher than the year before. There are 9,036 migrants currently housed in Ile-de-France, at about a hundred separate sites (Le Parisien-July 2017).

Not only do refugees face problems of migration and housing, but the issue of social integration also persists. With geographic, social and language barriers preventing them from being heard within the Parisian community, refugees face many issues that come along with this lack of voice, including mental health issues,

refugee numbers



 = 10 000 people

Registered refugees in France in a year

This data provided by The Refugee Project shows that In 10 years, the number of **registered refugees** in France has almost **doubled**, even though it does not include any undocumented refugees. The Refugee Project stated in 2017 that nearly 69 million people had been displaced from their home due to war, persecution or violence, a number greater than France's population.

what do **the french** think?



82%

would like to
receive refugees
in France



63%

agree that France
should support
refugees more
than it does



34%

would be willing
to do more to
improve
refugees' lives



the challenges

sustainable development goals

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



miSTORY creates a
relationship between
refugees and Parisians

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



miSTORY creates equal
opportunity for refugees to
communicate their ideas

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



miSTORY prevents
social alienation

empowering voice

Despite the fact that the French public supports refugee migration, they have little voice in society, due to stigma and discrimination against them. According to a study of over 100 refugees in Scotland, this stigma is influenced by factors such as fear, isolation, racism and cultural stigma toward refugee mental health problems. According to the study, stigma can begin to be addressed by facilitating conversation and generating understanding (Quinn, 2014). By focusing on these issues, Paris can empower refugees to have more voice.

Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status,

-SDG 10.2



opening the discussion

Being outcast and clustered into certain areas in Paris (including Porte de la Chapelle and Canal Saint Denis), refugees often don't communicate with the rest of Parisian society. Although the city of Paris itself and are very engaged in helping refugees by providing for primary needs, there is a gap when it comes to initiating discussion between Parisians and refugees. This lack of integration leads to a break within society.

In 2017, a study in Turkey, the country hosting the largest number of refugees, reveals that refugees were more open-minded and willing to speak the country's language, initiate talk, make friendships, and work side by side than Turkish people. This reveals that social cohesion in cities hosting large number of refugees may be possible if refugee barriers to communication are broken. Therefore, connecting Parisians and refugees is a significant and feasible goal.

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas.

-SDG 11.A

promoting mental health

Most refugees are exposed to traumatic experiences before and after migration, such as war, torture, exile, and asylum-seeking. Thus, they are at higher risk to suffer from PTSD or other mental disorders than the average population.

Interactions among individuals, called social behaviors, result in significant impacts on mental health. Some are positive while others may have drastic consequences and lead to mental health issues later down the road, especially if aggravated by other factors after migration.

Social alienation is an important aggravating factor in these mental conditions, and refugees face stark social alienation due to geography, social stigmas, and language barriers.

Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

- SDG 3.4



previous approaches





food sweet food's refugee food festival

The Refugee Food Festival highlights the talents and diverse cultures of the refugee community by letting individual refugees take over the kitchens of famous restaurants for the night. After traveling the world for three years and observing how food can bring people together and permit cross-cultural exchange, Marine Mandrila & Louis Martin, a pair of food bloggers, launched this international program. Every year, this organization hosts a festival in more than a dozen cities across this world, and it has come to Paris every year since

Its creation in 2016. By focusing on the talents and successes of this community, this project provided a unique and powerful contrast to the stories of pain, struggle, and misery that are often associated with refugees. In addition, the project helped create employment opportunities for these talented refugees. However, since this festival only comes to Paris for a handful of days each year, it is unable to sustainably initiate change in the city ("Refugee Food Festival," n.d.).



microcamp

MicroCamp is a mobile program run by a team of 8 journalists and media professionals that goes to refugee camps across Europe to teach workshops on how to create radio broadcasts. The duration of the workshops are highly variable, ranging from 4 hours to multiple days. The final goal of each of workshop is to produce a 45-minute, live radio broadcast where a small group of refugees discusses a topic without any outside intervention or mediation. The topic of these broadcasts is decided upon collectively by the work

-shop's participants. Justice, love, daily life, and success are all examples of previous broadcasts' topics. These broadcasts are then archived and posted online. However, the podcasts produced by these workshops are often in different languages. While this makes the workshops more inclusive to refugees, it makes the podcasts less accessible to the general public. Also, while the project has interviewed French refugees, it has not interviewed refugees in Paris ("MicroCamp Radio," n.d.).



the sketchbook project

A project launched by the Brooklyn Art Institute (BAI), the Sketchbook Project seeks to improve the ability of citizens to share thoughts, ideas, and inspiration with one another. It does this by mailing a blank sketchbook to those who sign up, and then users send back their completed sketchbook to the BAI where it is digital uploaded and shared through the project's website and database. This project has collected sketchbooks from over 41,000 artists from 135+ countries. Thus, it demonstrates the ability for a digital storytelling project to collect a

multitude of stories and reach a large audience without any more incentive than the opportunity to share your ideas and draw inspiration from others. The project is primarily funded by crowd-sourcing, but it also sells a small line of merchandise on the project's website to earn revenue. These products are based upon designs and material submitted by Sketchbook artists. For example, The Sketchbook Project World Tour is a book that showcases Sketchbook designs and spreads from around the world ("The Sketchbook Project," n.d.).



raising refugee voices

Raising Refugee Voices is a project initiated by the Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR) that aims to seek out refugee stories and share them with a wider audience. It acts as a database of resources and tips about how refugees can communicate their story and voice through videos and other digital platforms. It also acts as an online spotlight for videos and stories that the refugees create and submit. Screenshots from one such video are shown to the left. Because the CCR is involved in numerous other refugee programs and

events, Raising Refugee Voices has been able to use the CCR's existing connections to reach out to the refugee community and attract them to these resources. However, based upon the highly variable and often low (<700) number of views of the videos featured on this platform, this project struggles to attract a large or consistent audience. Overall though, this project has been able to capture refugee's perspectives and present them together in a genuine and powerful manner ("Raising Refugee Voices," n.d.).





entourage réseau solidaire

Entourage is a privately funded association that aims to create dialogue/discussion between the Parisian public and the homeless community. Through their mobile social network, one can easily and flexibly connect with homeless individuals.

We are so preoccupied by the idea that the homeless need food, when what they need above all is someone to talk to.

-Elina Dumont, formerly homeless individual

This project exemplifies how dialogue and conversation can be both a meaningful and flexible way for Parisians to make a difference in the fight to help these disadvantaged communities in Paris. One major challenge this program faces is overcoming the “fear” of going out and meeting with the homeless, which limits its number of users and reach (“Nos actions,” n.d.).



l'école thot

L'Ecole Thot, named after the Egyptian God of Knowledge, provides high-quality French language instruction to asylum seekers in Paris. In doing so, it aims to help its students “regain their voice” and to give them the language skills need to apply for asylum in France. Students enroll in a 4 month course for only 7 euros and in completion of the program, they receive a diploma that is recognized by the French administration as proof of proficiency in the French language. One of the project’s main challenges is being

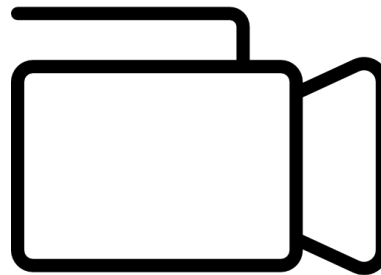
able to provide both high quality education and reach a significant portion of the community of asylum seekers in Paris. Also, while our project is not focused on language learning, we found that the success of L'Ecole Thot shows how Parisian refugees are receptive to low-cost, educational opportunities and their capacity to learn quickly in classroom settings (THOT, n.d.).



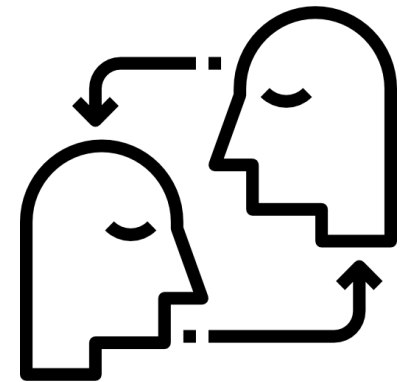
our solution



**1. host storytelling
workshops for refugees**









**2. create videos of
refugees answering
Parisians' questions**



**3. post videos online
to inspire conversation
and reduce stigma**

how does miSTORY compare?

Criteria						
Facilitates refugee-public interactions?	✓	✓		✓		✓
Implemented in Paris?			✓	✓	✓	✓
Trains Refugees?	✓	✓	✓			✓
Refugees practice French?	✓		✓		✓	✓

storytelling workshops

Our solution aims to offer a series of free storytelling workshops to local Parisian refugees. Each set of workshops would last for a total of five days, about 3 hours per day, and host around 20 students. The first two days being dedicated to developing individuals' comfort and confidence communicating in French by focusing on speaking skills. The next two days are focused on how to respond to



questions in videos and use speaking skills during interviews and informal conversations. with others . The final day would be reserved for recording individual short films. The complete details of the curriculum are specified on the following two pages.

curriculum part 1

day 1: intro

ice breakers, introduction to workshops, discuss individual goals for the week, looking over questions from Parisians and picking some to focus on , starting speaking skills (continues into day 2)

day 2: speaking

speaking and conversational skills: warm-ups for voice, posture practice, projection and intonation to convey emotions, gestures, expressions, and practicing ease and composure

day 3: storytelling

choosing a message and values to communicate, choosing stories to fit those, using present tense, learning storytelling vocabulary (active verbs and emotional vocabulary)

curriculum part 2

day 4: impromptu

practice short speeches about emotions and stories on the spot, practice conversation in groups (asking good questions, relatable responses), take short videos for feedback and reflection

day 5: practice

practice and polish answers to questions chosen, receive feedback from instructors and other participants, create final videos (appointments for individual participants throughout the day)

throughout

feedback received on short practice speeches, practicing one skill at a time and building, also learning how to give feedback to others to help self-reflect (learning by teaching)

workshop staff

1 instructor



a corporate volunteer that has developed experience and skills in public speaking and communication to teach and facilitate the activities

2 assistant facilitators



former refugees and former participants, to create connections and translate through language barriers, facilitating integration and inclusion of more refugees

1 filmmaker + editor



a corporate or student volunteer experienced with filming who can film the videos and edit them, also storing some video equipment between workshops

the videos

At the end of the workshop, participants will have the chance to create their own video, where they would be responding to a question that was submitted by the Parisian public. They will choose the questions that are relevant to them and their background, and will develop related stories during the workshops. The videos will then be posted on our website for our audience to see. If anonymity is an issue, refugees have the option to do a voice recording instead.



the questions

On the miSTORY website, there will be an option for the user to submit questions for refugees to answer. These submissions will be filtered to avoid offensive or overly victimizing questions. Participants will then select the questions that they would like to answer in their video. While not every question will be answered, this component will help attract more Parisians to our website and help these stories reach a wider audience.

initiating conversation

Through the questions and videos posted on the miSTORY website, we plan to create meaningful exchange between the Parisian public and refugees. By initiating conversations online, the general public's busy schedules and fear of going to refugee camps or sites will no longer prevent them from engaging. Refugees will also have the opportunity to ask the public their own question at the end of the videos, which can then be answered in comments.



going beyond

miSTORY is also committed to helping refugees find employment, gain documentation, and meet their other needs. The communication skills taught during the workshops would not only help refugees tell their story but also help them interview for jobs, citizenship, or asylum. By highlighting the talents of refugees, miSTORY aims to help open up more job opportunities for refugees.

from digital to physical

A long-term goal of miSTORY is to also transform the videos created by the refugees into public events. This would bring the refugee community and the general public together outside of the digital platform, and serve as a powerful symbol of solidarity. While miSTORY's online components help facilitate initial conversation, using that momentum to propel face-to-face interaction is even more impactful. Such initiatives could also attract new audiences to the project.



video festival

miSTORY hopes to partner with TEMA, a new video festival in Paris, to create the first event. TEMA showcases short videos aimed at reinforcing or contradicting the norms and values of the time. They are interspersed with talks led with directors. We aim to be part of this flow, showing a montage of selections from videos created in workshops, and inviting up several of the refugees involved in their creation to have a conversation with the public. The videos used will be selected by a panel of instructors.

maisons de quartier: we can use these community townhouses as location, including this one in the 18th



high schools: we can use rooms in high schools, such as this one in the 10th, after school and on breaks



workshop locations

schoolab: schoolab (in the 2nd) and other coworking spaces are often open to NGOs for free use



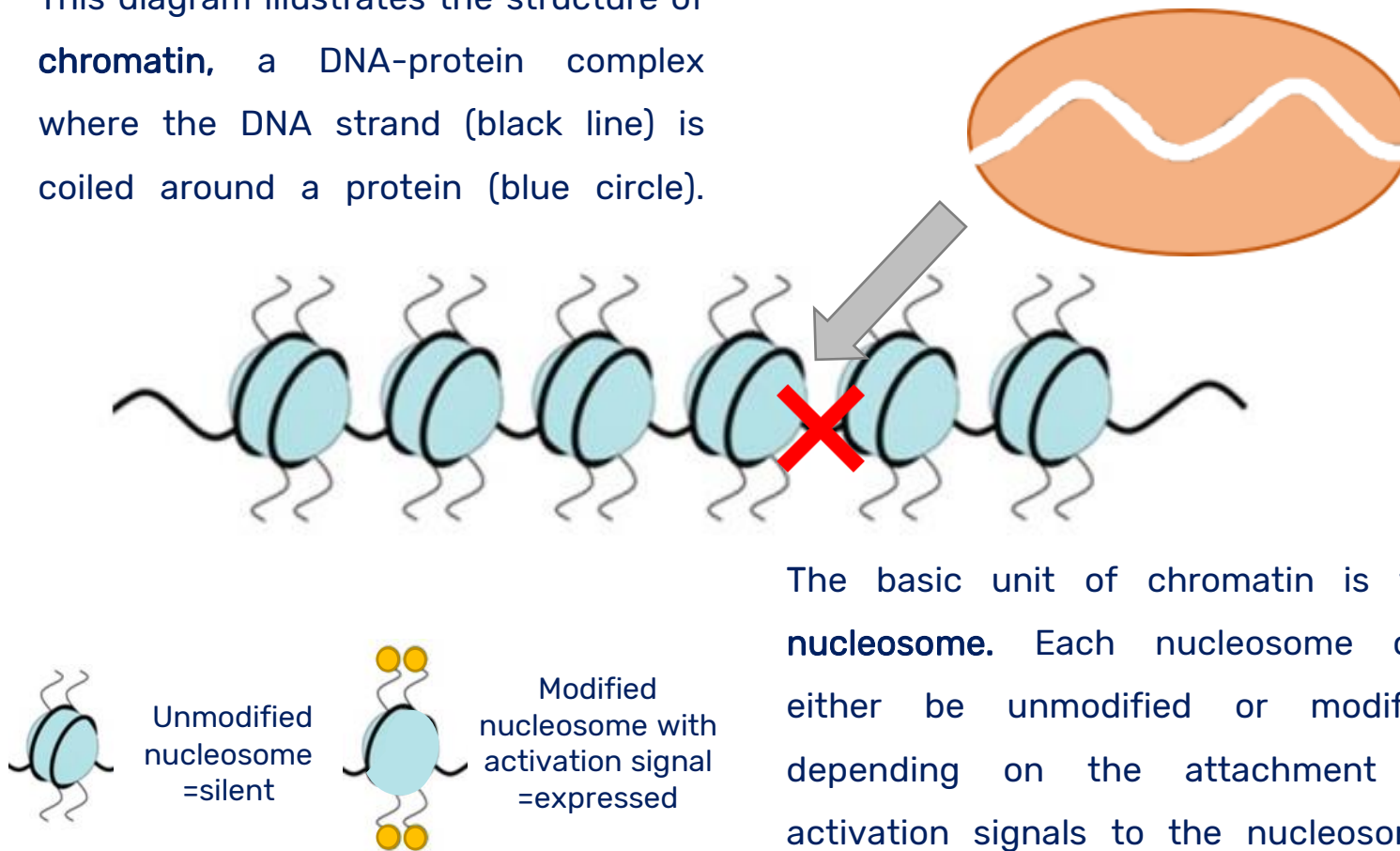
biological metaphor

Just as each person has their own unique story to contribute and share within society, every gene in a cell's genome contains a unique set of information that can help or serve the cell in different ways. Similarly, just as a person or a refugee's story can become forgotten or cast aside, some genes are silent and need additional factors, such as activation signals, to become expressed and have a voice in the cell (Fass et al., 2012).

However, in the cell there is an enzyme that can cause silenced genes to become expressed by adding an activation signal to unmodified nucleosomes. Therefore, our project aims to mimic the function of this enzyme, as its goal is to help the refugees of Paris, whose stories have largely been suppressed by the obstacles mentioned previously, find their voice and share their story with the rest of society.

diagram 1

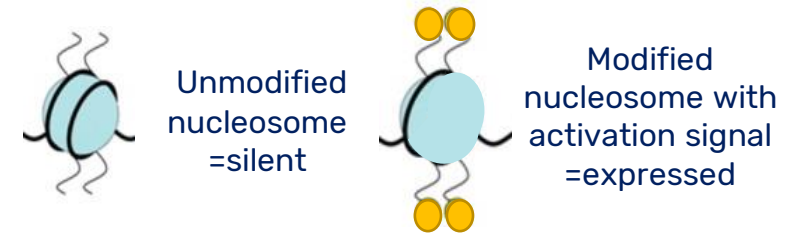
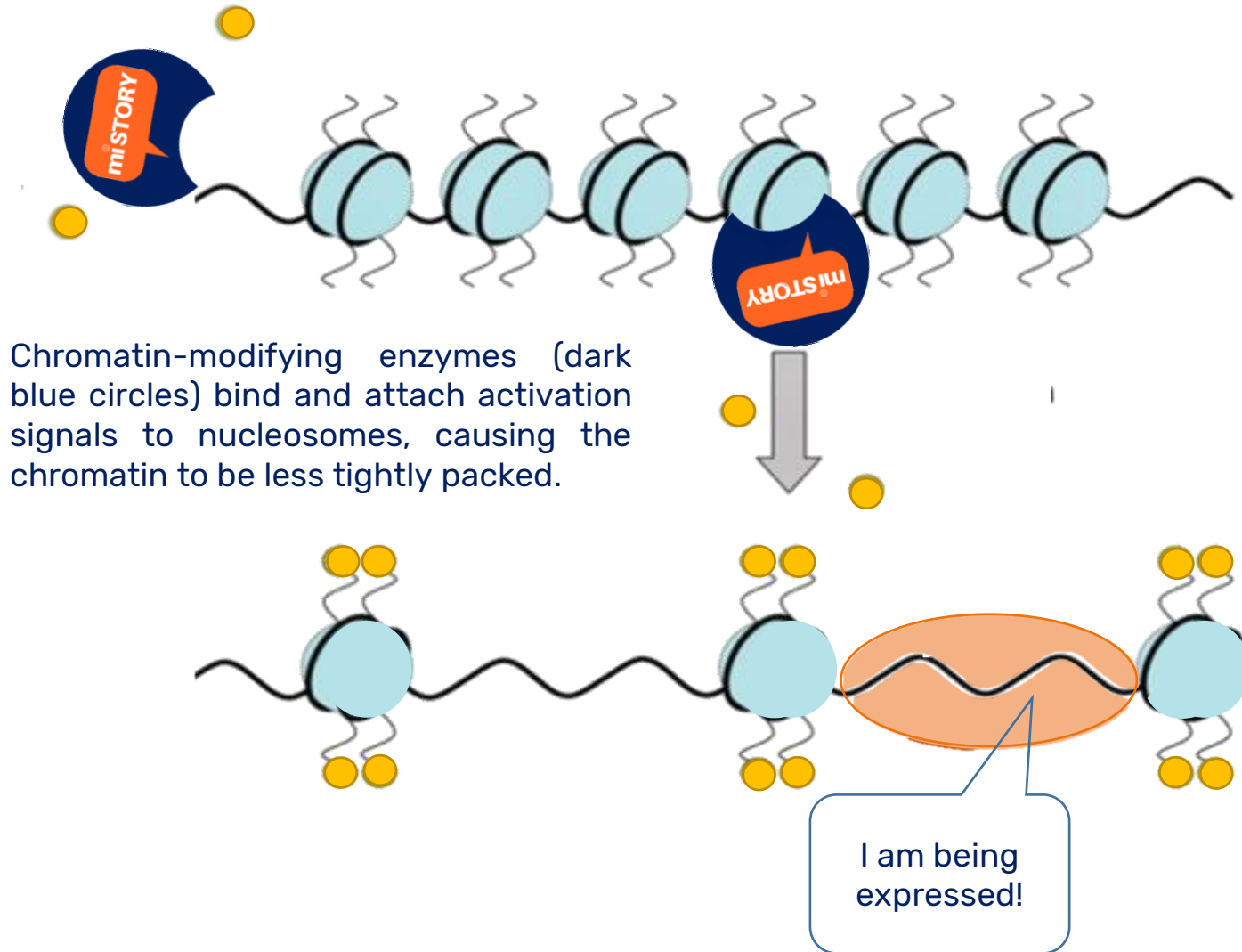
This diagram illustrates the structure of **chromatin**, a DNA-protein complex where the DNA strand (black line) is coiled around a protein (blue circle).



The basic unit of chromatin is the **nucleosome**. Each nucleosome can either be unmodified or modified depending on the attachment of activation signals to the nucleosome.

When the nucleosomes are unmodified, the chromatin is very tightly packed, which prevents the enzyme responsible for expressing the information (orange oval) from binding. Thus, the gene remains silent.

diagram 2



The enzyme that expresses the gene can now bind to the open chromatin, allowing the gene to be expressed.



business plan

beneficiaries

1

We offer **refugees** the opportunity to practice communicating effectively in French (preparing them for interviews as well) and the chance to have their voice and opinions heard.

2

We offer **Parisians** the ability to engage with issues in their community and help refugees, while avoiding geographic, time, and other barriers that prevented them from helping early.

3

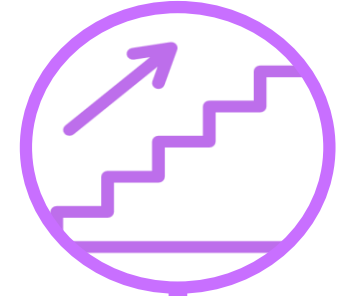
We offer **our partners** the opportunity to serve a non-profit by donating time (for corporate volunteers acting as instructors) or spaces (for co-working spaces acting as workshop locations). For our NGO partners, we offer a better online presence.

timeline

Aug-Sept:
recruitment through
NGOs and language
schools, securing
locations and
workshop teachers,
website development



Throughout:
keep up with social
media and website
postings of videos



Oct-Feb:
hold workshops once
a month in different
locations



Mar-May:
work with Tema video
festival, measure
project efficacy and
gauge interest in
physical events

NGO partners

We will work with refugee NGOs to increase our reach and promote the project. We will also encourage people to volunteer or donate on our own site and social media.

SCIENCESPO REFUGEE HELP

gives material and legal assistance to refugees in Paris at Porte de la Chapelle

SOLIDARITHÉ

gives tea and information to refugees at Porte de la Chapelle

UTOPIA 56

mobilizes teams of volunteers to help refugees and focuses on child refugees



other partners

We will work with these partners to help provide services and spaces for low or no cost and to increase our reach.

VENDREDI

partners with companies so that employees will volunteer skills; can find workshop instructors; ensures quality as they have resumes/references

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

can send refugees learning French to our program to improve communication

COWORKING SPACES

have corporate collaboration spaces that often provide use of space to NGOs or public events (examples include Schoolab and L'arsenal)



expenses

1

The largest costs are for website development and maintenance, which would be between 1000-2000 Euros initially. Afterwards, if a domain is bought, it would cost about 15 euros a year to maintain.

**website
development**

video materials

**workshop
organization**

2

The cost of video cameras and editing software will be a one-time, fixed cost under 600 Euros (for 3-4 cameras).

We plan to obtain free spaces and instructors through partners, but in the infrequent cases that we need to pay, it would be under 300 Euros for space rental and 200 Euros for an instructor.

3

revenue

1

Similar projects that we researched were often crowdfunded, so we hope to generate revenue through online and social media donation campaigns as well as other donations.

crowdfunding

website ads & sponsorships

long-term: events

2

We will have ads on our website (and eventually social media). We will also apply for grants such as UNESCO International Fund for Cultural Diversity and Wenhui Award.

3

In the long term, we plan to hold events similar to the video festival that would generate ticket revenue.



next steps

impact indicators



NUMBER OF VIEWS:

Our primary goal is to help refugees' stories reach a wider audience. Therefore, tracking the number of views the videos on our website get can help us keep track of just how many people are seeing these stories. We would aim to consistently increase this number over time.



ONLINE SURVEY QUESTIONS:

On the miSTORY website, after a user watches a video we would prompt the user to answer a short question about the video content or website in general. Some example questions are "did you find this video interesting?", "how likely would you be to share miSTORY with a friend?", "how did you find out about miSTORY?". Online cookies would be used to make sure users don't receive the same question more than once.



WORKSHOP FEEDBACK:

At the end of the workshop, participants will fill out a survey that asks for feedback on the curriculum, usefulness, and overall quality of the workshop. For example: "Please rate your satisfaction with the length of the workshop" would be asked. The answer choices would be quantified (ex. 1="too short", 2="just right", 3="too long") to be able to statistically assess how to adjust the workshop to fit what refugees want and need.



short-term goals

Make refugee voices heard and engage Parisians in conversation about challenges refugees face and their backgrounds

Empower refugees learn to communicate about themselves effectively in French, aiding in their legal status and job interviews

Give Parisians who want to engage in the issue a way to become involved quickly and with lowered geographic and time barriers

long-term goals



Facilitate direct, in-person conversations between Parisians and refugees through events similar to the TEMA video festival

Facilitate employment further by showcasing the skills and work experience of refugees to potential employers through the videos

Allow former refugees and former participants to assist in language barriers and facilitate connections between refugees and Parisians (eventually pay them)

conclusion

The issue of refugee isolation and alienation is a serious problem that Paris faces today. It threatens refugees' mental and physical health, creates disconnect and separation between areas within Paris, and obstructs social equity. Without a voice or way to communicate their stories and needs to the rest of the Parisian community, refugees cannot gain the support and resources they need to overcome these and other problems. Thus, miSTORY aims to break this silence and help refugees practice communicating about themselves effectively in French through story-

-telling workshops. Instructed and facilitated by corporate volunteers and former refugees, these workshops would also help prepare participants for job and status interviews. At the end of these workshops, refugees will create short videos where they will respond to questions that Parisians have for them. These videos will be shared online through social media and through our website to reach a larger audience and facilitate dialogue between refugees and the Parisian public, ultimately giving refugees the voice they need.





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See Pg. 15-18, 20 from previous slide for the rest of the logo sources

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