Summary: Conversation with local experts and partners on Wikimedia Movement Strategy (INDONESIA)

#1

Name of expert/partner: Diani Citra
Organization of expert/partner: Columbia University
Main area of expertise: Media/Education
Country (where expert/partner's work takes place): Indonesia

Background on expert/partner:
Diani citra is currently PhD. Candidate at Columbia Journalism School, New York. Her dissertation is on broadcast digital migration in Indonesia and how the spectrum efficiency will give space for the development of the mobile broadband infrastructure. A lot of her research touches more about what is the dream that is expected for this new digital technology. In her dissertation, she looked at several adoption of sophisticated technology starting from the Palapa satellite during Suharto’s era until today. It is a recurring pattern in Indonesia where the adoption of a new technology is considered markers for progress if not progress itself and its benefit to the local people and local culture goes often un-interrogated. She feels the same pattern is also happening right now with the digital technology, mainly the Internet. There are so many eggs being put in one basket by the Indonesian government. Of course the Internet is here to stay and we should keep up or get left behind but we want to do that without losing our critical ability. She also served as consultant for the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Informatics, informing the ministry on digital policy. Through her research, she wanted to make sure that the progress touches everyone and do not instead give new name to inequality, that is digital divide. She is also a lecturer on Media in one of private university in Indonesia.

Key takeaways on trends:
Knowledge is a very neutral word. It is basically just more information that you can get and share. It does not what is good for society and what is not. In Indonesia, a lot of the knowledge that are being spread are detrimental to diversity and plurality and to democracy which is going against the work of the medium. Internet is supposed to be a democratic medium. It is going against the nature of the medium itself and the platform that Wikipedia is on. The fastness of the spread of “anti-knowledge” is very destructive right now. The country is struggling how we can curb that without jeopardizing knowledge itself.

In the next 5-10 years, there will be more speed (the Internet goes faster). In that sense we will have more variety of knowledge. We are realizing that there are a certain gatekeeping that is required in the process of this freely sharing society. In the future, it is hoped that the gatekeeping process will be more advanced that right now. Now, google has algorithms to determine what shows and not, while Youtube has a function to take down contents that violate the rules. In the future, copyright is going to have a big problem. Companies will have a hard time trying to cash in from digital products. In terms of technology, AI (Artificial Intelligence) is trending and it looks like that that is where the world is going. But, it is important to not lose sight on the human part. It is important not to let corporate take over. We need to think what it means to society. Let’s not forget about people and humanities.

Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:
Wikipedia plays a significantly important role in terms of giving introductory knowledge about things in life. Looking up new words or new concepts on Wikipedia is a prevalent thing to do for most of us. Wikipedia serves as a supplementary guide while reading something else to be more acquainted with topic. Wikipedia simplifies the process of acquiring information. Without Wikipedia, like in the past, one needs to do all the hassle in order to know about something. One needs to go to the library, acquire library card, etc. People would easily give up. Wikipedia has brought an important progress to society on information retrieval. However, this should not stop here. People should be encouraged to dig more. Many people want to know about a lot of things but only a little bit. If we want to bring this awesome technology forward, we should find a way to encourage people read further the citations on Wikipedia articles. The big role that Wikipedia brings about to the world is making knowledge so accessible to a lot more people. Since everyone can edit Wikipedia, it should work hard on improving its accountability. In addition, Wikipedia should take up more language so it would be even more accessible and would concern in adding more intricate topics.
#2

**Name of expert/partner:** Hani Hasanah  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Lontar Foundation  
**Main area of expertise**  
Social Services / Education  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia  

**Background on expert/partner:**  
Hani Hasanah is currently working as Research and Documentation Officer for Lontar Foundation. Her obligations include handling Lontar Foundation’s book collections and making digital libraries. In addition to working as Documentation Officer, Hani is also working as a secretary and administering several organizational functions at Lontar Foundation.

**Key takeaways on trends:**  
These days, people are using Internet more than those in the past 10 years. If we look thoroughly, people were using Internet for collecting information only, while some in other part of the area has limited Internet connection. Today, Internet become vital for most people, where they are able to connect to each other to share information and knowledge by using communication tools, such as Skype.

**Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:**  
Wikipedia, viewing from Hani’s perspective, is a website, which provide free access for free knowledge. It has been used by people primarily when they are going to search information on Internet. One of the reasons is that Wikipedia shows up in the first page of Google search engine, so that all people from any background of field are provided quick information from Wikipedia.

**Key takeaways on collaboration:**  
Wikipedia can be a platform to introduce and promoting Indonesian literatures, such as writers and their books, notable translators for Indonesian literature books, cultures, which those can be written both in English and Indonesian-language Wikipedia. To achieve this, Lontar Foundation is willing to provide useful data for references to improve Wikipedia contents and helping to gather new volunteers for Wikipedia by conducting more writing sessions.

**Other key takeaways**  
At the last session of interview, Hani suggested that Wikipedia should be promoted more on how it works. She mentioned that most people have already known about Wikipedia, yet they do not know how to contribute in it. Wikimedia should have announced the world that some chapters also held Wikipedia training sessions for new users, so that they can participate in the training and contribute in improving Wikimedia articles.  
In addition, Hani also mentioned the availability of Wikipedia articles for disability users. She hoped that Wikipedia will available for those special users in the future.

#3

**Name of expert/partner:** Antya Widita  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Open Data Lab Jakarta (a project by The Web Foundation)  
**Main area of expertise**  
Technology, Policy/Government  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia mainly, Southeast Asia  

**Background on expert/partner:**  
Antya holds an Electrical Engineering degree from the Bandung Institute of Technology, and has an Masters in Global Innovation Management from the joint-program of University of Strathclyde and Technische Universität Hamburg-Harburg. Now, he is ODL Lab Jakarta Manager. His job basically supports the deliverables and also program management. Program that has been doing in Indonesia, e.g. exploring the role of open data in gender-inclusive development, empowering civil society, linking freedom of information and open data in Banda Aceh, strengthening local bureaucracy reform through open data, etc.
Key takeaways on trends:
The Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be the most significantly improved and it'll be changing the future. Chat service, eg. company customer service, can be automatically replace by bot. Blockchain by BitCoin will be more well known than before and also the usage is increasing.

Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:
Wikipedia is a free education and knowledge central hub. Supported by massive amount of volunteers and that's the strongest part, collaboration for education. English local content is the best one. He always refers and reads in English edition, because there's not enough content in local edition.

Key takeaways on collaboration:
Wikidata will be useful for data central hub. Open Data Lab is working on empowering and support local government to have open data portal as well as knowing how to explore and use the open data. Antya suggests that it would be great if all of data in this world can be easily found and traceable.

Other key takeaways:
In the last session, Antya concerns about the sustainability of nonprofit organization, so he hopes the collaboration can make it more sustainable.

#4

Name of expert/partner: Dilah Kencono
Organization of expert/partner: University of Indonesia
Main area of expertise: Education
Country (where expert/partner's work takes place): Indonesia

Background on Expert:
Dilah is University of Indonesia lecturer since 1993. She holds a Chinese Studies degree from University of Indonesia and has a Master in Educational Psychology in the same university. She also actives in Indonesia Mandarin Language Teaching Association (Asosiasi Pendidik dan Pengembang Bahasa Mandarin di Indonesia)

Key takeaways on trends:
There's some misunderstanding and confusing part when Dilah mentioned technology with her coworkers. In language teaching, most of older generations still favour traditional method than modern one. Although, Dilah awares that language teacher should move forward and takes it for granted. Technology has been helped her to connect and understand the fast changing world. She also trying to adapt the technology to meet with her student ability. In the future, she imagines in the next 5 or 10 years that technology will help the learning process more comfortable, she doesn't need to teach in a class anymore, she can do online class or even MOOC. She also mentions that maybe in the future there's a new technology that can help people to detect a presume analysis whether someone will do bad things. It must correlate with social media.

Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:
Wikipedia is a useful website and can be resourceful if we want to take a glimpse searching. Wikipedia also provide the quick information. Although, she awares that Wikipedia still look down by academician, she hopes that the Wikipedia system can be improved, so people can refer and learn from Wikipedia.

Key takeaways on collaboration:
Wikipedia can be new resource for her organization (Indonesia Mandarin Language Teaching Association), they can use the material from Wikipedia and it doesn't have any limitation like in university

Other key takeaways:
In the last session, Dilah hopes that not only English Wikipedia that have a good content, she also hope for the local edition too.
#5

**Name of expert/partner:** Diah Setiawaty  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Data Science Indonesia  
**Main area of expertise:** Technology  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia

## Background on Expert:
Dyah is a senior planner of Weber Sandwick Indonesia. She was a senior researcher from PERLUDEM (Society for Election and Democracy) Indonesia. She holds a Political Science degree from University of Indonesia. She also active in Data Science Indonesia (DSI). She's interested in big data and its usage. In DSI, she hold several events about big data and hope can attract more audience and building its community. DSI also have collaborated with local governments to improve their smart city program.

## Key takeaways on trends:
Online data will be more powerful. Search engine will be main source for information. Artificial Intelligence also has a big effect and make human life easier. Now, some of the online consultation or customer service using bot and it's changing the old services. Dyah mentions Sale Stock, one of the online fashion store, which using big data to get complete information about specific products that can have a good selling.

## Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:
Wikipedia is the main reference website. Its English edition is sufficient enough to start to know about specific information. Local edition is not as good as the English edition. Dyah also mentions that Wikipedia should have its trusted label (a logo that show the validity of its articles). So, users can have more faith with Wikipedia.

## Key takeaways on collaboration:
DSI would like to collaborate using Wikipedia as a knowledge production and a medium of giving back to the society, DSI would like to improve technology articles, so many people can learn from Wikipedia, as right now local version doesn't have rich informations. Dyah's also interested in Wikidata as she's always playing and using it with DSI members.

## Other key takeaways:
Wikipedia UI should also be improved. Dyah feels the recent UI is so boring. In the future, Dyah predicts that people will realize more about the importance of sharing knowledge.

#6

**Name of expert/partner:** Yantisa Akhadi  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Humanitarian Open Street Map Indonesia  
**Main area of expertise:** Technology  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia

## Background on expert/partner:
Yantisa is the current Project Manager of HOT-OSM Indonesia. His role is to manage all HOT related activities in Indonesia.

## Key takeaways on trends:
Yantisa said that, the trend he see that are related to OSM activities in mapping are data visualization. The data that they provide on the net are spatial data, so the trend that is happening right now is making that data into infographic formats. Now there are a lot of numeral data are being provided into visuals and some of them are interactive. The other trend that is happening is there are a lot of people now input their data into some tools that able to mash up their data with existing data. For example there are tools now that enable people to apply their data on top of OpenStreetMap data, and directly see the connection between two of it. And this tools does not require user to be able to understand technical programming language first to be able to use this tools.
In relevance with Wikipedia, Yantisa imagine that there will be a tool that can help people to quote easier from Wikipedia Articles as their sources. This tool will help them to prevent chaos by only copy-paste the content from the articles.

Or maybe, there will be tools that enable Wikidata’s existing data easier to be mash up with other data. And he also thinks about a tool that can help people attribute easier when they make use of information from each Wiki projects.

**Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:**
The way Yantisa see Wikipedia is as the first stop solution, not one stop solution for people to curate a lot of information that are provided on the net. Wikipedia make information curation simpler than traditional information curation that need user to open some websites first. Because Wikipedia articles are articles that are provided by a lot of curators into on single article. Things that are need to be maintained are how to keep the views diverse in each article. He is more comfortable with article that are made by a lot of contributor than article that are made by one contributor. Because collaborative articles contain a lot of point of views than articles made only by one contributor. He thinks Wikipedia need to maintain their powerful competence as a platform that enables collaboration by keeping it open and inclusive.

**Key takeaways on collaboration:**
He's thinking about Wikidata-Openstreetmap data mash up. He imagine that OSM users could make use data input from Wikidata. Looking back at HOT-OSM Indonesia collaboration with Wikimedia Indonesia is how Wikimedia Indonesia could make use of our mapping data in Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia articles. He's thinking about how we can make the data from Wiki projects linked directly into OSM website.
And, we can always make some small projects that are not always in form of funding. It could be resource like time and energy. Like maybe we can make small projects that only take 1-2 months and make the result as a showcase. The point is doing project is not always looking for grant first. He thinks that if we already have the showcase from the collaboration the potency to get funded are way higher. Because doing cross organization learning is an important thing, we need the mutual learning, like Wiki people learning about OSM, and OSM people learn about Wiki.

**Other key takeaways**
Information are now distributed in more personal ways. Back then people always depend on online news portal, but what happen right now is people put their trust more on information that are spread inside personal chat groups. Back then we need the share button, but now we can just copy-paste all this information. Maybe, Wikipedia could follow this trend and make tools that enable user to share Wikipedia article with that method.
Wikipedia also could use platform like Telegram to disseminate their quality articles. Because what happen right now is not user pulling information from websites anymore, but the push information that are used by most of e-commerce website or apps today. But, to keep it from become a flood of information, He suggest that we should also enable user to set the frequencies of the information given.
Or, maybe we can just make way more effective schedule in applying this push information method. About Wikidata, He thinks we can build more tools that make the use of WikiData easier. There are a lot of cool tools in OSM that are made by third party entities (outside of OSM). He thinks Wikimedia should also endorse this third party entities in building their tools for Wiki. Because looking at what happen to OSM is there are more useful tools that are made by third party entities. What become the focus from OSM then are only how to provide the data better. For example there are a lot of OSM Indonesia editor that make their contribution easier to be linked to this tools made by third party. This thing make third party sees OSM as an entity that are open to innovation and tools that linked to their data.

#7

**Name of expert/partner:** Yofie Setiawan
**Organization of expert/partner:** Mozilla Community Space Indonesia
**Main area of expertise:** Technology
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia

**Background on expert/partner:**
Yofie Setiawan is Mozilla Representatives in Indonesia and Space Manager for Mozilla Community Space in Indonesia.

**Key takeaways on trends:**
Now people able to access internet information from browser of some particular mobile apps. If we look into Mozilla effort on facing that trends, Mozilla always try to develop add-ons or tools that could improve browsing experience and make web interface way more interesting. One of the example is by separating web accessing process into 4 process instead of one. This effort made to solve problems like that nowadays website content average size is 2 megabytes and it’s getting heavier with single processing system to access web.

**Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:**
We can find almost everything on the internet now. But what we need is a platform that filters this information on the internet, that’s why we need Wikipedia. And looking at trend on how Wikipedia are now used a lot as sources in schools, He thinks that it’s our challenges to make Wikipedia articles quality better and well maintained.

**Key takeaways on collaboration**
He suggest to make a journalistic workshops provided by Wikipedians. And we can also make an educational program for people on how they consume information on the internet. Because, Wikipedia plays an important role on giving education about the smart way on using internet.

**Other key takeaways**
In the future He thinks we need a tool or regulation that can destroy or take down irrelevant content on the net. Maybe it could be in form of "report features" that are now provided by social media websites.

#8

**Name of expert/partner:** Annayu Maharani  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Koalisi Seni Indonesia (Indonesia Art Coalition)  
**Main area of expertise:** Library/Museums/Cultural Institutions (GLAM)  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia

**Background on expert/partner:**
Annayu Maharani is a researcher for Koalisi Seni Indonesia on infrastructural issues and granting system for artists in Indonesia.

**Key takeaways on trends:**
In Koalisi Seni Indoensia (KSI), Indonesian Art Coalition, there’s a division called knowledge management division. This division look after KSI’s effort on disseminating informations through KSI’s website and social media. So, all of KSI’s products including research articles and information about governmental grant model for artists could be accessed through that channels. Inside the artists territory, artist already have the ability to use internet to develop their communities. Creating their own profile website for example. Besides that, information about art fund usually disseminated through word of mouth inside the artists community. Even art funding that can be used in collaborative art exhibition with international scale.  
But, artists still don’t have one stop data portal that provides a complete information about the history or evolution of art in Indonesia. This issue also become a problem in documenting new art activities in Indonesia. And, there are still only a few of people inside the art community that focuses on data documentation regarding to that issue. The regional governmental institution in Indonesia that actually obliged to do this not yet work on this data providing issue seriously. And, because of that this also become issue for us as researches that really need information or data about local artist from that specific regions in Indonesia. There’s a national data portal website called Satu Data Indonesia, One Data Indonesia (data.go.id). But this website still need more effort in providing data about cultural activities in Indonesia, because the delivery is very poor and it’s not up to date. One effort that can be mentioned regarding this issue is the endorsement by Law Number 5 Year 2017 about Cultural Advancement that mentioned cultural data providing as their priority in advancing Indonesia’s cultural activities.  
If we may look at example on cultural activities data providing effort in Indonesia, we can look at what Indonesian Visual Art Archives (IVAA) has done. IVAA is one and only institution that active since
around 2000s to archive and provide data about visual art in Indonesia. This effort has become a model and inspiration that raise the awareness to not only focuses on effort on creating the art, but also how we archive it.

**Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:**
Wikipedia is a gateway of digital online knowledge. When we search some specific things through Google Search it always comes up first. She thinks that we can use this fact to help present knowledge about art in Indonesia wider.
As far as what Annayu knows about art content from Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia, it only covers information about industrial/popular artists. She hope that there will be more articles that covers artists that active on different sector of art, followed by more article about art centers in Indonesia.
Other than Wikipedia, she thinks that Wikimedia Commons have the potency to be a platform that helps the documentation of art activities in Indonesia. So this documentation could be more open for public. And after the documentation is there, we can make it complete it by creating the articles on Wikipedia. Other project like Wikidata could also help us to archive data about cultural activities in Indonesia. But this will also need effort from Indonesia archives institution on how they want to provide or open their data or not.

**Key takeaways on collaboration:**
She want Wikimedia Foundation to support and also supervise the effort of cultural activities data collecting in Indonesia. Especially historical and geographical data collecting about the cultural activities in Indonesia. Then, as an international organization, WMF maybe could also help to connect us to museums outside Indonesia, so they can help local museum data collecting effort. And the last is to always raise the awareness about the benefits of using open sources in sharing activities.

**Other key takeaways:**
Wikipedia provide us alternative platform, when our governmental institution is not able to provide us with the specific platform on how we share and use open source resources in Indonesia.

#9

**Name of expert/partner:** Tian Belawati  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Universitas Terbuka (Open University of Indonesia)  
**Main area of expertise:** Academics/Education  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia

**Background on expert/partner:**  
Rector of Open University of Indonesia

**Key takeaways on trends:**
Tools of communication are become friendlier now, this model of information browsing really changes Indonesian people way of information digging, which also enable our students and employee access open or closed content on the internet better. The speed of information distribution is also going up, seeing on how the digital news has already overlap news that delivered by word of mouth. The challenges are still on how people still can’t manage to pick the right content to be accessed on the internet. And, also on how people differ which information we can use with or without permission. Universitas Terbuka always deliver open licenses workshop, so at least all of their lecturers understand all the provisions. They already able to differ each content and the license that applied to the content when they need to reuse some particular content. Meaning, they able to know which one is open content and which one is need a permission first to be reused.

**Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:**
Wikipedia is a gateway to look for information deeper and better. She, personally, always use Wikipedia as the first stop before she look at other sources of information.

**Key takeaways on collaboration:**  
On local scale, She really loves our collaboration with Wikimedia Indonesia on providing more content in Bahasa Indonesia.
For international scale, I think WMF need to do more education for people about the benefits of using Wikipedia, and on how to use that benefits better. There are more introduction needed that information provided in Wikipedia are credible information, and they are needed to be educated on how to use this information, like to look at the sources used in each articles. She thinks that, we also need to do a campaign to raise the awareness of the editable side of Wiki. Because most people always think that open source content don’t have the quality. It’s wrong. It has the quality because everybody look for the quality. It’s being maintained and watched by everybody.

**Other key takeaways:**
She said that she always explain to people that long range open education system quality is well maintained than closed face to face education system because open education system has transparency. Everyone could always see the open educational resources they publish, and they can always anytime criticize and fix it. That’s what made the content well maintained.

#10

**Name of expert/partner:** Ari Juliano Gema  
**Organization of expert/partner:** Badan Ekonomi Kreatif Indonesia (Indonesian Creative Economy Agency)  
**Main area of expertise:** Policy/Government  
**Country (where expert/partner's work takes place):** Indonesia

**Background on expert/partner:**  
Ari Juliano Gema is the Deputy of Intellectual Property and Regulations Facilitation of Indonesian Creative Economy Agency. His main task is to formulate regulations and programs in order to provide Intellectual Property Facilitation within Creative Economy sector in Indonesia.

**Key takeaways on trends:**  
To follow the trends of mobile apps, his division has created a mobile application called BIMA (Bekraf IPR Infor in Mobile Apps) that provide information with simple and straight to the point explanation about Intellectual Property. They hope that with help from this application, people can understand IPR better and in much more simple way.  
In doing legal research, they make use information that are provided on Directorat General of Intellectual Property of Indonesia’s website (dgip.go.id) and Word Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) website. Other than that, they use of information about city/regions in Indonesia that are provided by Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia. They use it because they need to do a lot of research about each city/regions economic potency or the population size, so they can better understand and adjust their programs for the people of that city/regions.

**Key takeaways on Wikipedia's role:**  
Wikipedia will always be relevant and complete information provider that are costless. Everytime we need to look for information about some specific things, we will always visit Wikipedia, and make use of the sources provided in each articles after that.  
He thinks it would be better if there are more images provided. Because BEKRAF also need information about local/regional products and also portrait of the location to adjust our program better for their target city/regions.  
And, I also think it would be better if Wikipedia could improve the interface so people could know how to access linked articles in Wikipedia.

**Key takeaways on collaboration**  
He want to input information about BEKRAF's programs, activities, and the results into Wikipedia articles. So, he hope that, either Wikimedia Foundation or Wikimedia Indonesia could provide them training on how to input those information as Wikipedia Articles. Because he want to spread about the growth of Indonesian Creative Economy sector better through platform like Wikipedia. Bekraf also willing to provide facilities if Wikimedia able to provide teams that can help them input those information into Wikipedia.

**Other key takeaways:**
In the past, source of information is only limited to some mainstream media. But now there are lots of sources, even too much sources, that make us have to be careful on consuming information, because what happening right now is a flood of information. This flood of information will always continue, as we know that human is a creature that loves to share, and we can't stop that. So what we need to do is educate people with media literacy, so they can pick the right source from this information flood. And we also need to educate people to use their ability to share so it will be more valuable.