



Photo by CIAT, CC-BY-SA 2.0



Right to a Healthy Environment

WIKIPEDIA



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

What is the campaign office hour?

- Lessons from last year's campaign
- What the campaign is about
- Topics
- What to expect in 2022
- Important milestones
- Q&A



Aim...

To ensure that everyone has access to neutral, fact-based, and current information on topics about **Right to Healthy Environment**



**Right to
a Healthy
Environment**



**What did we learn from
#WikiForHumanRights?**

2021: Right to a Healthy Environment April 15-May 15



By [Nial Palmer CIAT CC BY-SA 2.0](#).



[Pic by Neil Palmer \(CIAT\) CC BY-SA 2.0](#)



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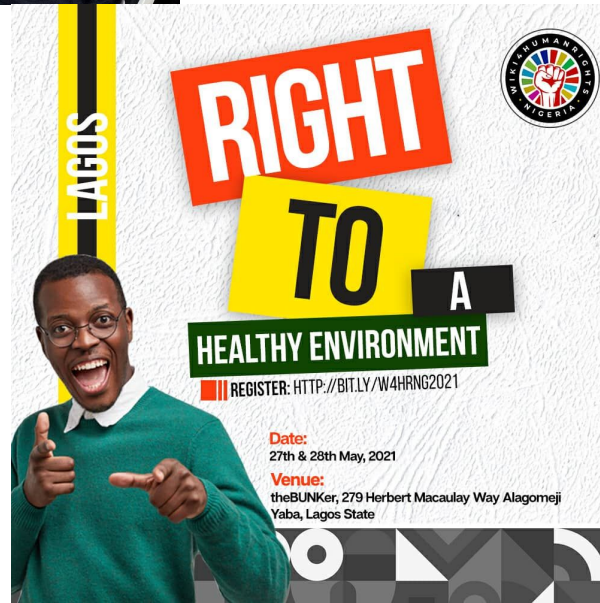
environment

United Nations
Environment Programme

2021: Results

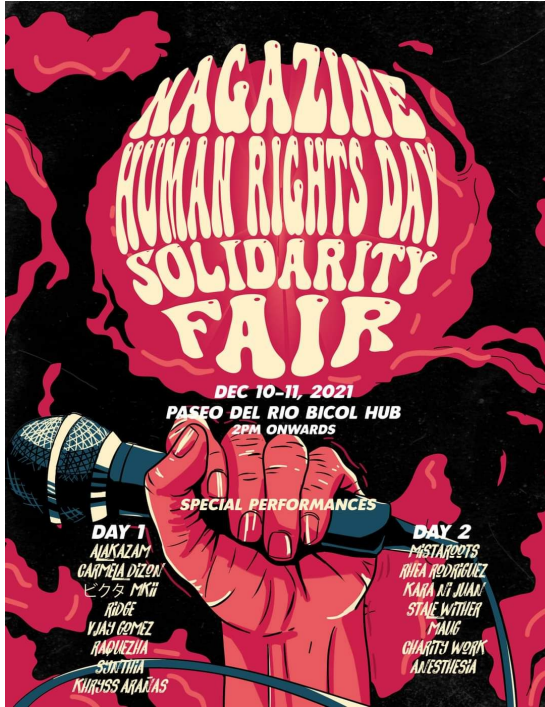


By the numbers: 2,000 total articles created, translated or improved in over 30 languages by over 300 participants, and more than 27 community events



We heard that...

- Communities identified unexpected partners and topics
- Newcomers were enthusiastic and saw the potential impact
- Communities identified interesting and impactful content gaps



<https://twitter.com/WikiAdvocatesPH/status/1466742938226987015/photo/1>

We also learned that....

- We could do a better job supporting local events
- Organizers needed better communication tools for the topic area
- The writing contest was too complicated.



Why right to a healthy environment?



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Access to a healthy environment, declared a human right by UN rights council



© UNICEF/Josue Mulala | Trees are being planted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to help fight climate change.

8 October 2021 | [Climate and Environment](#)



We all have a right to a healthy environment



USDA PD



Ambbox CC-BY 4.0



Nial Palmer CIAT CC BY-SA 2.0,



Petr Ruzicka
CC_by 2.0



It's a story about our futures and future generations

Reports from Asia on Flood...

Climate danger grows in 'vulnerable' Myanmar after military coup

Fears that military could step up exploitation of resources to shore up finances, putting one of the world's most climate-vulnerable nations at increased risk.



Myanmar is among the countries most at risk from the climate crisis, according to the Global Climate Risk Index [File: Soe

PHOTOGRAPH BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Natural disasters cost Asia-Pacific US\$50 billion last year, of which just US\$9 billion was covered by insurance, says Munich Re

- Natural disasters caused losses of US\$280 billion globally, making it the second-costliest year on record, says the world's largest reinsurer
- 'The natural disasters of 2021 have highlighted the enormity of the insurance gap in the Asia-Pacific region,' said Dr Achim Kassow of Munich Re

Yujie Xue in Shanghai [FOLLOW](#)
Published 9:31am, 10 Jan 2022

www.youcantrust.com



Over 57 million affected by climate disasters across Asia Pacific in 2021



15/12/2021 | [Press release](#)



A volunteer hands over a relief pack to a woman whose life and home was severely devastated by floods.

Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

ECONOMY

Droughts hit Thailand and India, risking stress on food supplies

Rice producers see further export cut; Australia scrambles to import wheat



Reports from Asia on Drought...

Climate change: IPCC warns India of extreme heat waves, droughts

India will likely face irreversible impacts of climate change, with increasing heat waves, droughts and erratic rainfall events in the coming years if no mitigation measures are put in place, experts warn.



Heat waves have become more common and severe in India

And it's going to get more complicated ...

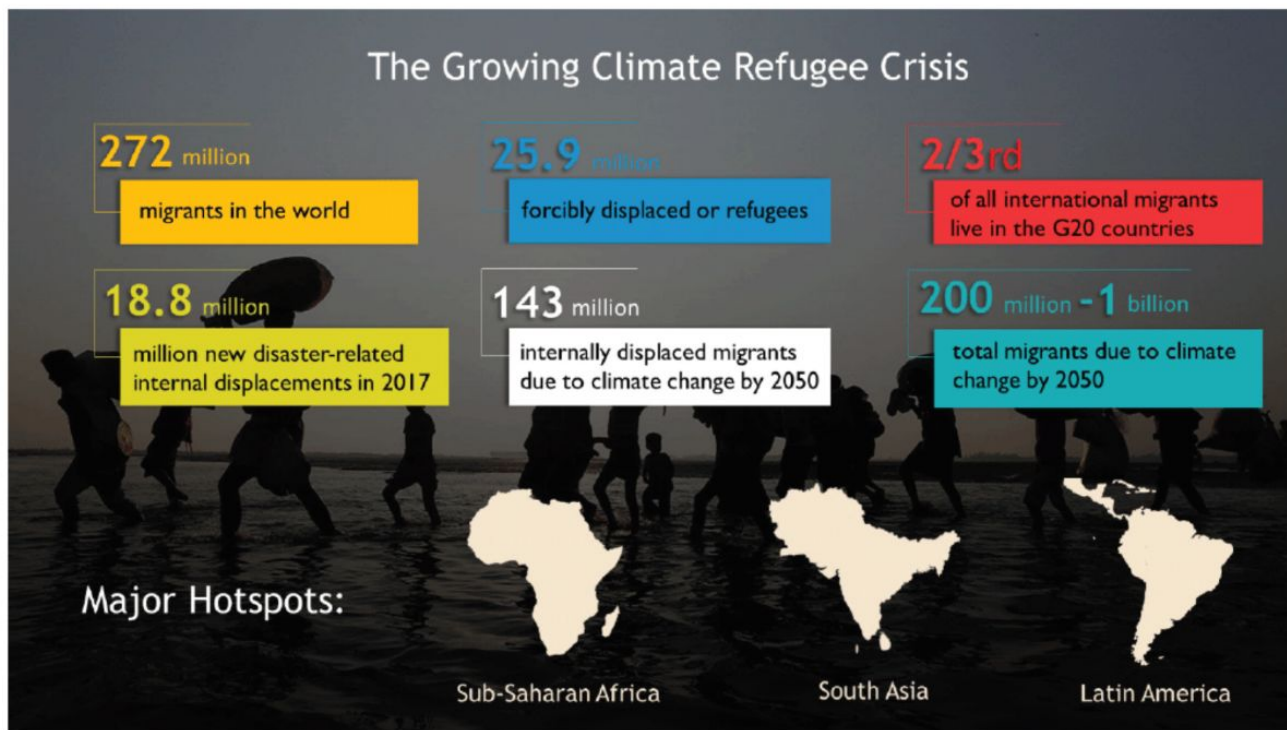


Figure 1. Global Migration Synopsis

Sources: IOM (2019b), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2018), and OECD (2017)

https://twitter.com/JimBair62221006/status/1433829191405826052

 **Jim Baird**
@JimBair62221006

Food security and climate change: a critical warning for humanity-

Thread synthesizing peer-reviewed research, current news, market intelligence analysis & more.

[#CodeRed](#) [#ActNow](#) [#ClimateCrisis](#) [#foodblogger](#)
[#foodsecurity](#) [#news](#)

1/x



1:28 PM · Sep 3, 2021 · Twitter Web App

88 tweets and links to recent food system news later...

 **Jim Baird** @JimBair62221006 · Sep 4

& There are limits to adaptation-

“We have to breed crops for conditions that we don’t even know right now what they are going to be. Things are changing so rapidly that we need to be able to anticipate what the problems are before they happen”

88/x



news.mongabay.com
A world of hurt: 2021 climate disasters raise alarm over food security
Record extreme weather in the U.S., Brazil, China and elsewhere is impacting food production this year, with the future expected to be far...

1 10 61



**There is an opportunity
to talk about the human
impacts of complexity**



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We happen to have a good platform to talk about these issues...



[Year in Gifts](#) [Black Friday](#) [Tech](#) [Life](#) [Social Good](#) [Entertainment](#) [Deals](#)

Q Search



The guardians of Wikipedia's climate page

An intensely devoted core keeps a bastion of climate science
honest

What kind of scale are we talking about?

Wikipedia articles explicitly about climate change topics

English Wikipedia Pageviews: 133 million (~ 41%)

Other Wikipedia Pageviews : 191 million (~ 59%)

of articles across language: 25717

What about the millions of other pageviews to paragraphs or sections also about climate change?

We have identified 3.5k core topics w/ high impact ...

Category: WikiProject Climate change articles 10/16/2019 - 10/5/2021

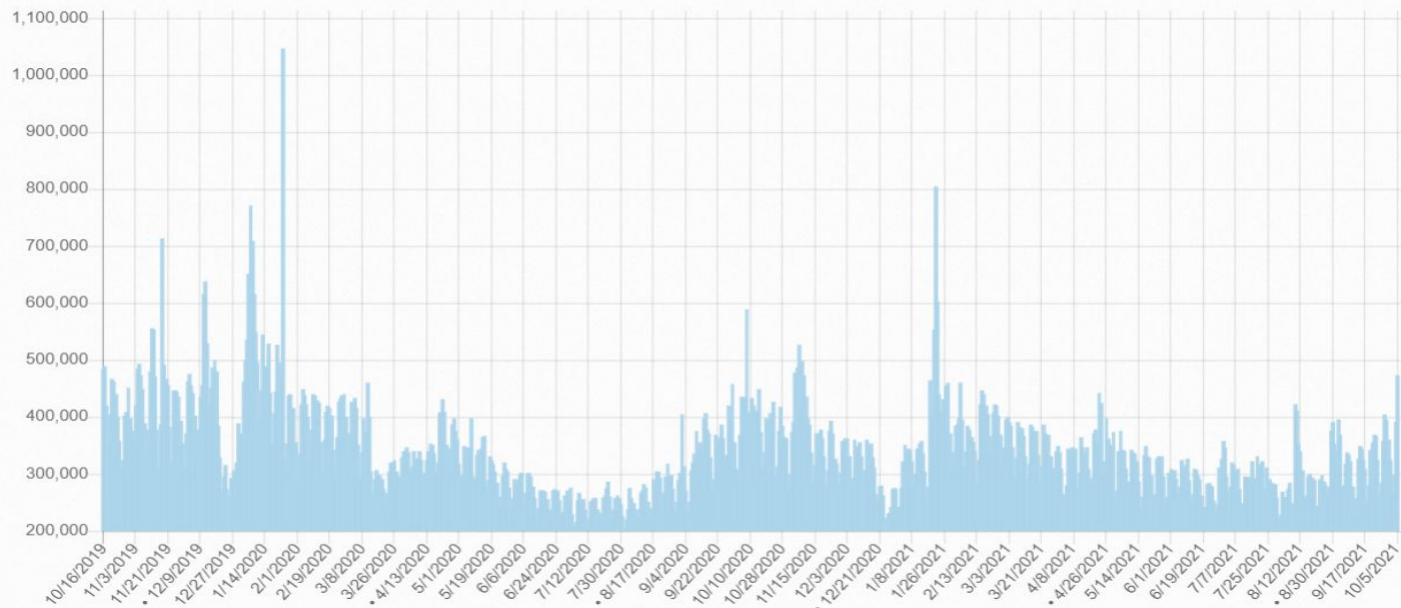
List Chart

Chart type

Permalink

Download

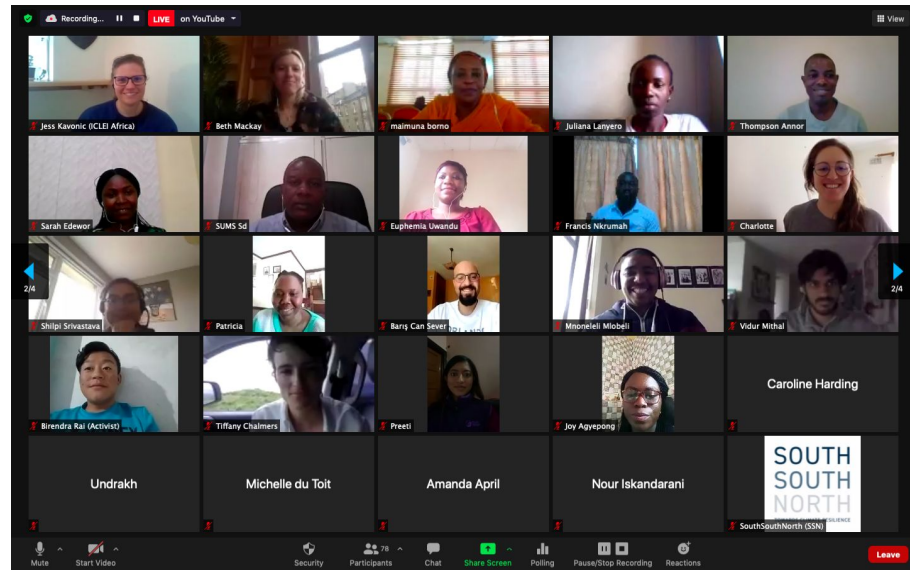
Show values Begin at zero Logarithmic scale



Totals: 247,495,110 (343,266/day)

Elapsed time: 91.848 seconds

And newcomers are easy to introduce if you keep it simple



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Meetup/Online_edit-a-thon_on_climate_change_-_November_2020

The gaps are problematic, especially in smaller languages

Climate change: Conspiracy theories found on foreign-language Wikipedia

By Marco Silva
Climate change disinformation specialist

© 19 November



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And that is just climate change...

18 FEBRUARY 2021 | REPORT

Making Peace With Nature

Authors: UNEP



The first UNEP synthesis report is titled: *"Making Peace With Nature: A scientific blueprint to tackle the climate, biodiversity and pollution emergencies"* and is based on evidence from global environmental assessments.

[DOWNLOAD THE FULL REPORT](#)

This year: also Pollution and Biodiversity Loss



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With a premature death every five seconds, air pollution is violation of human rights, says UN expert



© UNICEF/Mungunkhishig Batbaatar | Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, suffers from severe air pollution. (January 2018)

3 June 2019 | [Climate and Environment](#)



<https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/06/1039661>



[Kgara Kevin Rack -- CC-BY-SA](#)



[Ore Owolabi CC-BY-SA 4.0](#)



[James Moore200
CC-BY-SA 4.0](#)

Wiki Loves Africa 2021 Photos



HUMAN RIGHTS AND BIODIVERSITY



<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/human-rights-and-biodiversity-key-messages>

Biodiversity connects with:

- Indigenous rights
- Food and agriculture
- Water
- Livelihoods
- Disease and medicine



[Ravan Khosa CC-BY-SA 4.0](#)



The Pangasananan territory in the Philippines has been conserved for centuries by the Manobo Indigenous people. | Courtesy of Glaiza Tabanao/ICCA Consortium

Indigenous people are the world's biggest conservationists, but they rarely get credit for it



<https://www.vox.com/22518592/indigenous-people-protect-nature-icca>

**Focus local events
where you can bring
your community along**



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We can edit about cities...

Benin City, Nigeria (10k pageviews)

Environmental issues

Climate change

The city is already feeling the effects of climate change, with increases and temperature, humidity and precipitation trends between 1981 and the 2015.^[37]

Flood management

Benin city experiences regular flooding.^[38] Studies have consistently highlighted the problem since at least 1993.^[39] Experts have recommended a number of ways to improve flood management, including better controls on land use, construction and development,^[39] improved [Community-based programs](#) designed to improve city adaptation and disaster management,^[38] and improvements in individual preparedness.^[40]

In June 2020, a significant number of communities and individuals were left homeless because of city flooding.^[41] At the time, residents and the city blamed poor [storm drains](#) and a failure to continue flood adaptation programs.^[41]

Urban heating

The city, on average is .5 degrees Celsius warmer than the surrounding rural areas, and these temperature differences are greater during workweeks when human activity increases pollution in the urban area.^[42]

Waste management

A 2021 study published in [Nature](#), highlighted that the city has not met the standards for [waste management](#) set by the [Edo State Waste Management Board](#). After surveying 2720 inhabitants of the city, the authors found that most people in the city didn't understand proper waste management practices.^[43] Moreover, the study found that survey participants didn't understand how waste management was connected to other issues like greenhouse gas emissions.^[43] An additional study, found that most residents didn't understand the health impacts of bad waste management.

Or public goods and infrastructure

Water in Africa is an important issue encompassing the sources, distribution and economic uses of the **water resources** on the continent. Overall, Africa has about 9% of the world's **fresh water** resources and 16% of the **world's population**.^{[1][2]} There are about 17 rivers in the African continent.^{[3][4]} Among these rivers are the Congo, Nile, Zambezi, Niger and **Lake Victoria**, considered the world's second largest river.

Yet the continent is the second driest in the world, with millions of Africans still suffering from water shortages throughout the year.^[5]

Overall These shortages are attributed to problems of uneven distribution, **Africa has about 9%** population boom and poor management of existing supplies. Sometimes there are smaller number of people residing where there is large amount of water. For example, 30 percent of the **world's fresh water resources** continent's water lies in the **Congo basin** inhabited by only 10 per cent of Africa's population.^{[3][5]} There is **significant** Variations in the rainfall patterns observed in different places and **+6%** time. There is also high evaporation rates in some parts of the **world's population** region resulting in lower percentages of precipitation in such places.^{[1][2]} However, there is very significant inter- and intra-annual variability of all **climate** and **water resources** characteristics, so while some regions have sufficient water,^[2] **Sub-Saharan Africa** faces numerous water-related challenges that constrain **economic growth** and threaten the livelihoods of its people.^[2] **African agriculture** is mostly based on **rain-fed farming**, and less than 10% of **cultivated** land in the continent is **irrigated**.^{[1][2]} The impact of **climate change** and variability is thus very pronounced.^[2] The main source of **electricity** is **hydropower**, which contributes significantly to the current installed capacity for energy.^[2]

Continuing The **kainji dam** is a typical hydropower resource generating electricity for all the large cities in **Nigeria** as well as their neighbouring country, **Niger**.^[6] Hence, the **Continuous** investment in the last decade, **which** has increased the amount of power generated.^[2]

Solutions to the challenges of water for energy and food security are hindered by shortcomings in water infrastructure, development, and management capacity to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population.^[2] This is compounded by the fact the Africa has the fastest urbanization rates in the world.^{[2][7]} Water development and **management** are much more complex due to the multiplicity of trans-boundary water resources (**rivers, lakes** and **aquifers**).^[2] Around 75% of sub-Saharan Africa falls within 53 international **river basin** catchments that traverse multiple borders.^{[1][2]} This particular constraint can also be converted into an opportunity if the potential for trans-boundary cooperation is harnessed in the development of the area's water resources.^[2] A multi-sectoral analysis of the **Zambezi River**, for example, shows that **riparian** cooperation could lead to a 23% increase in firm energy production without any additional investments.^{[1][2]} A number of institutional and legal frameworks for transboundary cooperation exist, such as the Zambezi River Authority, the **Southern African Development Community (SADC)** Protocol, **Volta River Authority** and the **Nile Basin Commission**.^[2] However, additional efforts are required to further develop political will, as well as the financial capacities and institutional frameworks needed for win-win multilateral cooperative actions and optimal solutions for all riparians.^[2]

Sources of water

Ground water

Groundwater plays a key role in sustaining water supplies and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa especially due to its widespread availability, generally high



In many countries in Africa, jerry cans which are used to transport and store water are a good option for safe storage



Congo Basin is the world's second largest river basin covering over 12% of the African continent

Reference index changed

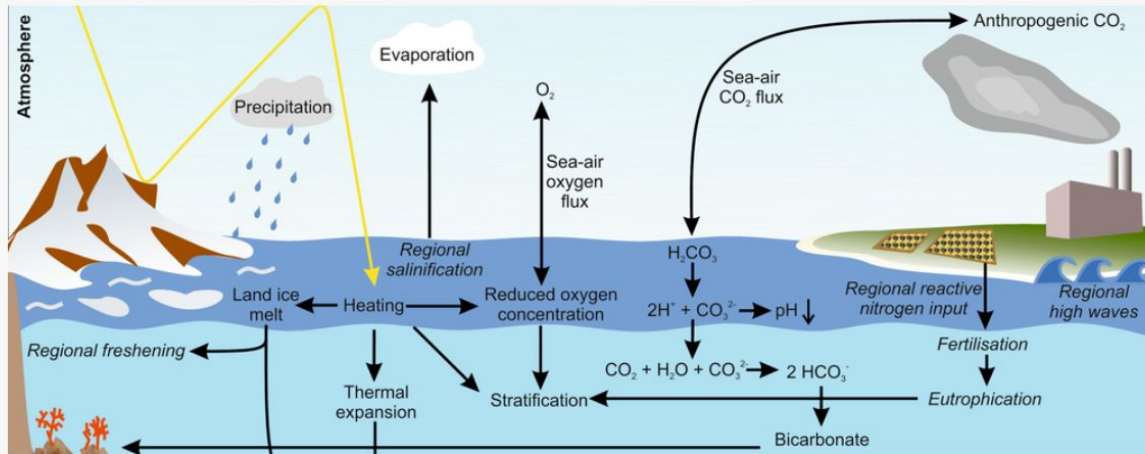
Or women....

Home

2020

2021

Women in Climate Change



What is Women in Climate Change Edit-a-thon? [\[edit \]](#)

A month edit-a-thon about women that are playing a crucial role in climate change

The Climate Action movement is led by women around the world, some very visibly like youth leaders Greta Thunberg and Vanessa Nakate, and women have taken leading roles in shaping public science and policy about the climate crisis, including Paris agreement facilitator Christiana Figueres or IPCC vice chair Carolina Vera. Help us write about these women and make them visible on more Wikipedias.

How to participate? [\[edit \]](#)

wiki/File:Effects_of_climatic_changes_on_the_ocean_(cropped).png

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Or bodies of water....

Chesapeake Bay: Difference between revisions [edit | edit source]

A *B-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 37.8°N 76.1°W﻿ / ﻿

2,021 revisions since 2002-06-25 (+9 hours), 1,039 editors, 195 watchers, 23,353 pageviews (30 days), created by: DavidLevinson (15,160) · [See full page statistics](#)

Browse history interactively

Visual Wikitext

[\[restore this version\]](#)

Revision as of 03:05, December 16, 2020 (edit)

[Dr. Van Nostrand](#) (talk | contribs | block)

[m](#) (punctuation, spelling, and link to pages) [\(change visibility\)](#)

(Tag: *Visual edit*)

[← Previous edit](#)

[\[rollback \(AGF\)\]](#) || [\[rollback\]](#) || [\[vandalism\]](#)

Latest revision as of 12:15, December 16, 2020 (edit) (undo)

[Sadads](#) (talk | contribs | block) [\[rollback: 2 edits\]](#)

(→*Climate change: adding a bit more*) [\(change visibility\)](#)

(Tag: *Visual edit*)

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

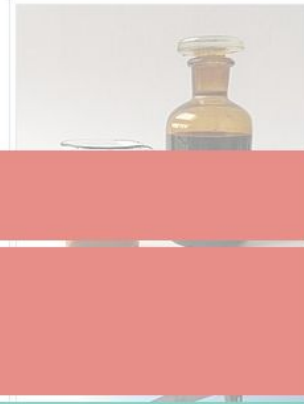
It took too long to compute your changes, so the description below may not be optimal.

The Bay is approximately 200 miles (320 km) long from its northern headwaters in the Susquehanna River to its outlet in the Atlantic Ocean. It is 2.8 miles (4.5 km) wide at its narrowest (between Kent County's Plum Point near Newtown in the east and the Harford County western shore near Romney Creek) and 30 miles (48 km) at its widest (just south of the mouth of the Potomac River which divides Maryland from Virginia). Total shoreline including tributaries is 11,684 miles (18,804 km), circumnavigating a surface area of 4,479 square miles (11,601 km²). Average depth is 21 feet (6.4 m), reaching a maximum of 174 feet (53 m).^[3] The Bay is spanned twice, in Maryland by the Chesapeake Bay Bridge from Sandy Point (near Annapolis) to Kent Island and in Virginia by the Chesapeake Bay Bridge–Tunnel connecting Virginia Beach to Cape Charles.

Known for both its beauty and bounty, the Bay has become "emptier", with fewer crabs, oysters and watermen (fishermen) since the mid-20th century.^[4] Nutrient pollution and urban runoff have been identified as major components of impaired water quality in the bay. The stressing ecosystems and compounding the the decline of shellfish populations has also been linked due to overharvesting overharvesting. Restoration efforts that began in the 1990s have continued into the 21st century and show potential for growth of the native oyster population.^{[5][6]} The health of the Chesapeake Bay improved in 2015, marking three years of gains over a four year period, according to a 2016 report by the University of Maryland.^[7] The bay is experiencing other environmental concerns, including climate change which is causing sea level rise which is eroding coastal areas and infrastructure and causing changing to the marine ecosystem.^[8] These changes have already changed

Or the industries and businesses at the root of the problem...

Petroleum ([pronounced](#) [pe'trouliem/](#)), also called **crude oil** or just **oil**, is a [naturally occurring](#), yellowish-black [liquid](#) found in [geological formations](#) beneath the Earth's surface. It is commonly refined into various types of [fuels](#). Components of petroleum are separated using a technique called [fractional distillation](#), i.e. separation of a liquid mixture into fractions differing in boiling point by means of distillation, typically using a [fractionating column](#). It consists of naturally occurring [hydrocarbons](#) of various molecular weights and may contain [miscellaneous organic compounds](#).^[1] The name *petroleum* covers both naturally occurring unprocessed crude oil and petroleum products that are made up of refined crude oil. A [fossil fuel](#), petroleum is formed when large quantities of dead organisms, mostly [zooplankton](#) and [algae](#), are buried underneath [sedimentary rock](#) and subjected to both intense heat and pressure.



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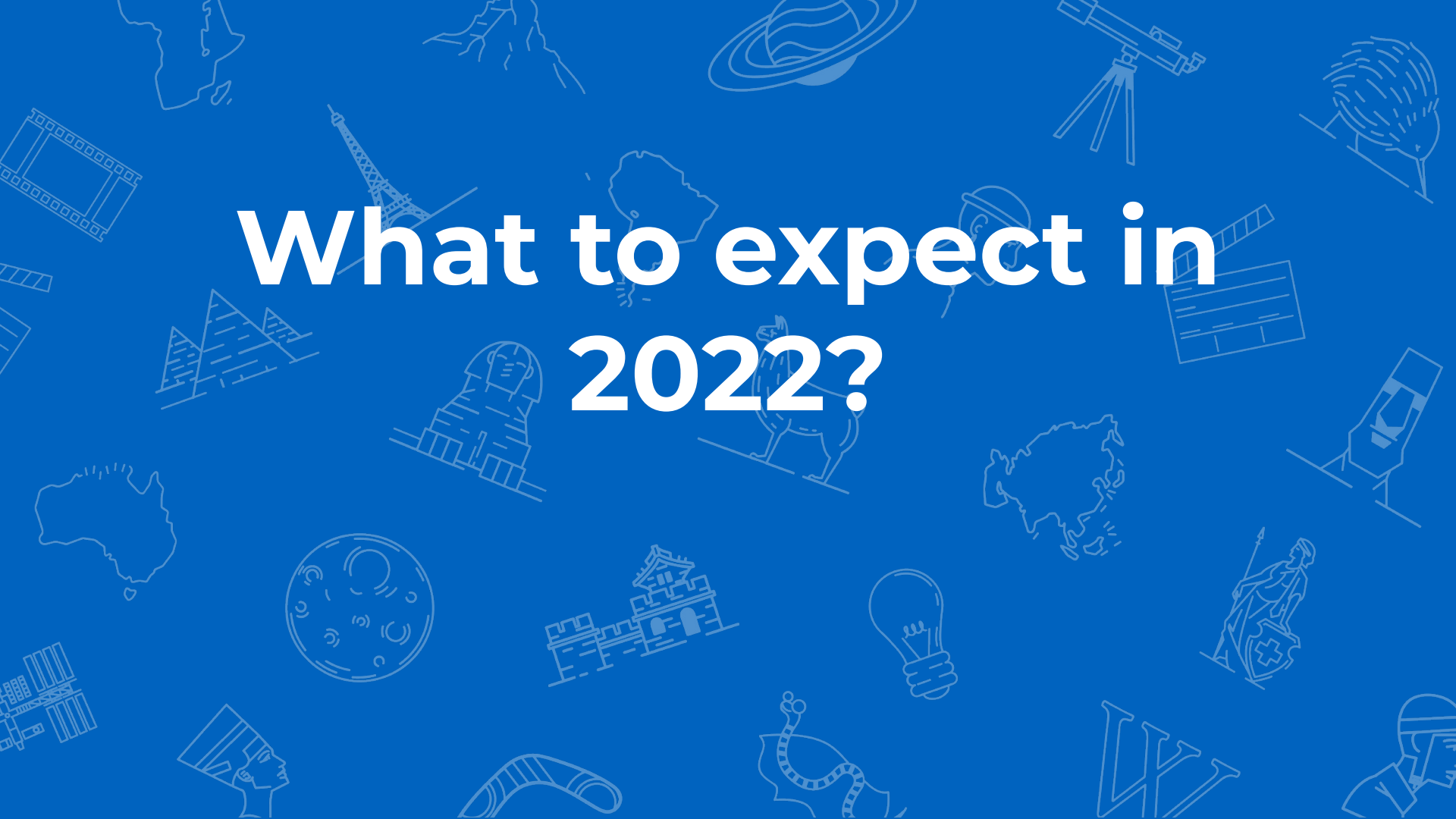
Petroleum has mostly been recovered by [oil drilling](#) (natural petroleum springs are rare). Drilling is carried out after studies of structural geology (at the reservoir scale), sedimentary basin analysis, and reservoir characterisation (mainly in terms of the [porosity](#) and [permeability](#) of geologic reservoir structures) have been completed.^{[2][3]} It is refined and separated, most easily by [distillation](#), into numerous consumer products, from [gasoline](#) (petrol), [diesel](#) and [kerosene](#) to [asphalt](#) and chemical [reagents](#) (ethylene, propylene, butene,^[4] [acrylic acid](#),^{[5][6][7]} [para-xylene](#)^[8]) used to make [plastics](#), [pesticides](#) and [pharmaceuticals](#).^[9] Petroleum is used in manufacturing a wide variety of materials,^[10] and it is estimated that the world consumes about 100 million [barrels](#) each day.

Petroleum has mostly been recovered by [oil drilling](#) (natural petroleum springs are rare). Drilling is carried out after studies of structural geology (at the reservoir scale), sedimentary basin analysis, and reservoir characterisation (mainly in terms of the [porosity](#) and [permeability](#) of geologic reservoir structures).^{[2][3]} Recent improvements to technologies have also led to exploitation of other unconventional reserves such as [oil sands](#) and [oil shale](#). Once extracted, oil is refined and separated, most easily by [distillation](#), into numerous products for direct use or use in manufacturing, such as [gasoline](#) (petrol), [diesel](#) and [kerosene](#) to [asphalt](#) and chemical [reagents](#) (ethylene, propylene, butene,^[4] [acrylic acid](#),^{[5][6][7]} [para-xylene](#)^[8]) used to make [plastics](#), [pesticides](#) and [pharmaceuticals](#).^[9] Petroleum is used in manufacturing a wide variety of materials,^[10] and it is estimated that the world consumes about 100 million [barrels](#) each day. Petroleum production can be extremely profitable and has been important for economic development in the 20th century, with some countries, so called "oil states", gaining significant economic and international power because of their control of oil production.

Petroleum exploitation has significant negative environmental and social consequences. Most significantly, the petroleum industry is one of the [major contributors to climate change](#), and parts of the [petroleum industry actively suppressed science and policy](#) to prevent the [climate crisis](#). Other [negative environmental effects](#) include the environmental impacts of exploration and exploitation of petroleum reserves, such as [oil spills](#), and air and water pollution at the sites of utilization. All of these environmental impacts have direct health consequences for humans. Socially, oil has also been a source of conflict leading to both [state-led wars](#) and can fuel other conflicts (for example, [oil revenue funded the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant](#)). Production of petroleum is expected to reach [peak oil](#) before 2040 as global economies reduce dependencies on petroleum as part of [climate change mitigation](#) and a transition towards [renewable energy](#) and electrification.^[11] This is expected to have significant economic impacts that stakeholders argue need to be anticipated in a [just transition](#) and addressing the [stranded assets](#) of the petroleum industry.

An oil refinery in Mina Al Ahmadi, Kuwait.

What to expect in 2022?



Ways you can you Participate



Image by [Ranjithsiji](#)

- Join the Global Writing Contest-April 14th-May 15th
- Organize Local Events in your country (Virtual/In Person)

Kinds of events?



Image by [Constanza Verón \(WMAR\)](#)

- We want you to innovate.
Organizers previously ran:
- Webinars
 - Editathons
 - Onwiki writing challenges
 - Workshops with experts or NGOs about local topics

Reporting an event will include

Let us know as soon as possible:

<https://w.wiki/4YmP>

Events of WikiForHumanRights 2021 Campaign ^[translate]

Language	Event type	Target Community	Event Page	Coordinator	Date, time (w/ GMT) and (optional) location	Tracking Page (i.e. Dashboard)
en, fr, zh, ar, es, ru	Webinar	International, global	Announcement on diff	Astinson (WMF) (talk - contribs)	April 15 2021, 3 pm GMT	NO TRACKING
en, ar, fr	Newcomer trainings	International, Global	Join us on April 16! (fr) 14:30 GMT (zoom link) (en) 15:00 GMT (zoom link) (ar) 1900 GMT (zoom link)	MBakni (WMF) , Astinson (WMF) (talk - contribs) , NAN&R (talk - contribs)	April 16	Dashboard coming soon
all	Writing challenge	International	WikiForHumanRights Challenge	MBakni (WMF)	April 15- May 15	Participants
ar, ary, shi, fr	Editing contest	Local Moroccan community	WikiForHumanRights 2021 in Morocco	Abdeaitali (talk - contribs) , Rachidourkia (talk - contribs)	March 18th, 2021 at 00.00 am (GMT+1)	Participants
mk	edit-a-thons, editing days, editing weekends	Macedonian Wikipedia	Wiki for Human Rights 2021	Kiri Simeonovski (talk - contribs)	4 February 2021 15 April – 15 May 2021	Wiki for Human Rights 2021
es	Edit-a-thon, others TBD	Spanish Wikipedia	Editatón en línea por la semana de la Tierra	Sophivorus (talk - contribs) Scann (talk - contribs) Cbrescia (talk - contribs)	19 - 25 April 2021	Semana de la Tierra Dashboard
Ar, Fr	editing days	WikiDZ Algeria	<i>(TBD)</i>	<i>(TBD)</i>	15 April 2021 to 15 May 2021	<i>(TBD)</i>
en	Webinar, translathon, Wiki festival	Caribbean,Caribbean Diaspora, North America, international, global	Wiki Caribbean Earthweek 2021	Shanluan (talk - contribs)	April 17 - May 3 2021	Wiki_Caribbean Earthweek 2021

- Target Community
- Type of event
- An event page
- Usernames of Local event coordinators
- Country
- Contributions on which wiki
- A tracking link, could include:
 - Dashboard
 - Fountain
 - Event metrics
 - Onwiki





Image by [Joe Mabel](#)



Image by [Jim.henderson](#)

Global Writing Contest

- Experience & New Editors
- On Wiki Registration-open in March
- Self Reporting point system
- Prizes & Certificates
- April 14th - May 15th 2022



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Important Timeline for activities



- Regional Events to support Organizers in 2022
- April 14th-Launch
- April 22nd - Webinar

How to get support?

- Attend office hours
- Write to us campaigns@wikimedia.org
- [WikiForHumanRights Telegram group](#)
- Wikimedians for Sustainable Development Telegram or Twitter Handle

Rapid funds



Image by Jason Krüger / WMDE

We are expecting applications **Jan to March 2022**

You can apply on [Meta](#) via the existing process, indicate **#WikiForHumanRights**

NB: Takes a month for rapid grant to be reviewed -- applying earlier helps.

Contact ESEAP Programme Officer:

Jacqueline Chen jchen@wikimedia.org



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Q&A



campaigns@wikimedia.org

https://t.me/joinchat/k_W9SVMG5K44YjJh



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