

#WikiForHumanRights 2023

Right to a Healthy Environment

Multidisciplinary approach to public knowledge on the
Climate Crises and other environmental issues
16:00 UTC Monday 5 June 2023



In the chat:

**Where in the world are you
right now?**

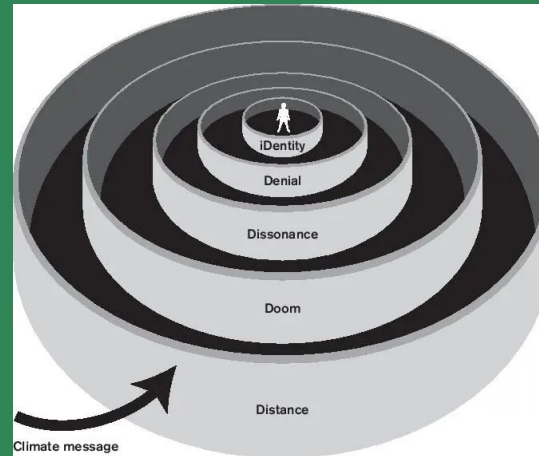
Today's agenda

- Intro
- Why Wikimedia?
- Panelists' experience dealing with public knowledge gaps on Wikimedia projects
- Panelists' demo contributing to different perspectives on the topic
- How to get started!
- Resources
- Q&A

**Where are we in
communicating the
climate crises?**

Where are we in the process?

If I were talking to you about 10-15 years ago, we would be focused on persuading people to believe in climate change, and climate denial... but....



But something has happened in the last few years...



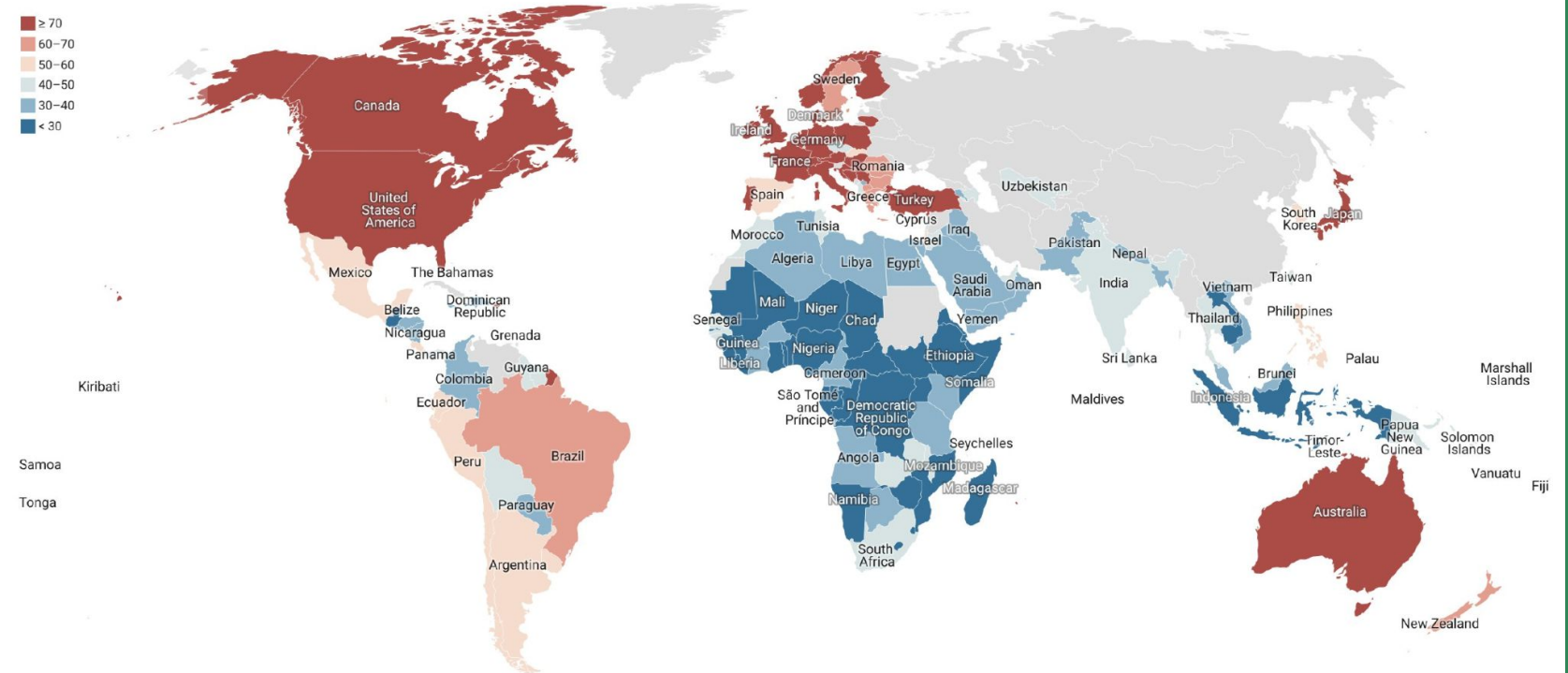
Where the reality that we are living in climate change has become visible



The question is more “what do we do about it?”

Knowledge about climate change

% who know 'a moderate amount' or 'a lot' about climate change



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta • Created with Datawrapper

We need to do two things:

Get as much in context, actionable, high quality knowledge as possible

Help people find their “thing”

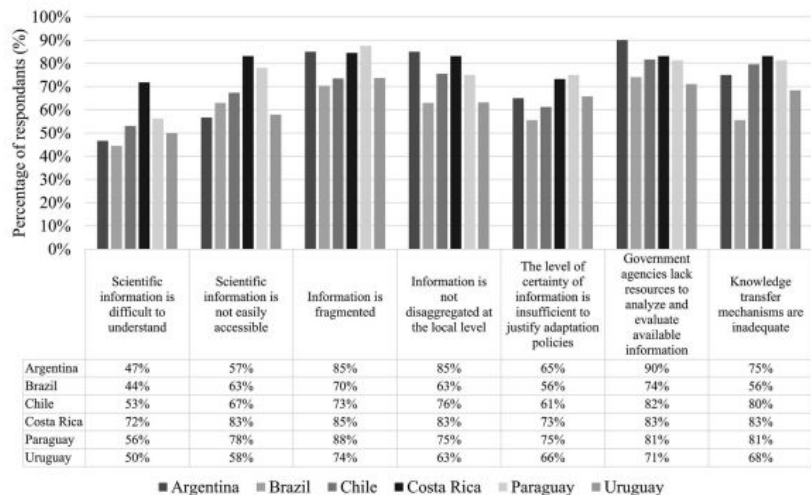


Figure 3. Relevant / very relevant factors affecting the uptake and use of knowledge for adaptation policy.



And we have to do it in ways that help people.



climateVISUALS

7 core principles for climate change communication



Show real people



Tell new stories



Show climate change
causes at scale



Show emotionally
powerful impacts



Understand
your audience



Show local (but
serious) impacts



Be careful with protest imagery

Share one thing in the chat that you wish the public knew more about the climate crises, and its effects on your context.

So why Wikimedia projects?

What is Wikimedia?



We are the only top 10 website that is a non-profit -- and our mission is for all knowledge in all languages

"Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That's what we're doing."

We are in over 300 languages.



ويكيبيديا
الموسوعة الحرة



维基百科
自由的百科全书



Википедия
Свободная энциклопедия



VİKİPEDI
Özgür Ansiklopedi

What kind of scale are we talking about?

Wikipedia articles explicitly about climate change topics

346 million pageviews (40 % English, 60 % Non-English)

of articles across language: 31,000

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

16 billion page views across 2 billion devices

Plays an important role in informing public on breaking issues...

Disha Ravi [edit | edit source]

A C-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

🕒 391 revisions since 2020-11-12 (+3 days), 70 editors, 201,152 pageviews (30 days), created by: Sadads (122,330) · [See full page statistics](#)

Indian climate activist (Edit)

Geography.Regions.Asia.South Asia(97%)

Geography.Regions.Asia.Asia*(90%)

Culture.Biography.Biography*(74%)

History and Society.Society(47%)

[more from ORES](#)

In this Indian name, the name Ravi is a [patronymic](#), and the person should be referred to by the [given name](#), Disha.

Disha Annappa Ravi (born 1998/99, Bangalore),^[2] is an Indian youth climate change activist and a founder of [Fridays For Future India](#).^[1] Her arrest on 13 February 2021 for an alleged involvement with an online toolkit related to Greta Thunberg and the 2020–2021 Indian farmers' protests gained international attention.^{[3][4]} The Indian government alleged that the toolkit, a standard social justice communications and organizing document,^[5] providing a list of ways to support the farmers' protests,^[6] fomented unrest and a form of [sedition](#).^{[7][8]} The arrest was widely criticized both within India, and internationally.^[2]

Contents [hide]

- Background
- Arrest
 - Reactions
- Court proceedings
- See also
- References
 - Notes
- External links

Background [edit | edit source]

Disha is a youth [climate activist](#) from Bangalore, India,^[9] and one of the founders of [Fridays For Future](#) in India (FFF India).^{[10][4][11]} According to *The Quint*, Ravi is part of the MAPA wing of the FFF movement, and "MAPA stands for Most Affected People and Areas – meaning, countries and peoples of the [Global South](#) (developing world), who bear the brunt of carbon emissions and climate change."^[12] In an interview with *Auto Report Africa*, Ravi stated, "My motivation to join climate activism came from seeing my grandparents, who are farmers, struggle with the effects of the climate

	Disha Ravi
Born	Disha Annappa Ravi ^[1] <div>1998/1999 (age 22–23)^[2]<div>Bangalore, India</div></div>
Nationality	 Indian
Alma mater	Mount Carmel College, Bangalore
Known for	Environmental activist

But more often we are searching for context on the world around us

Q | **Santa Lucía River** 🗨️ ↻ ★ 📄 🖋️ 🌐 16 languages ▾

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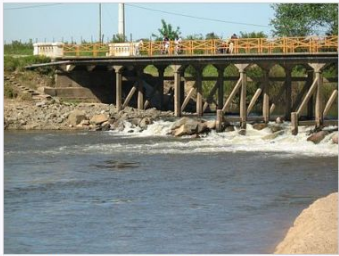
(Top)
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This article is about a river in Uruguay. For the river in Argentina, see [Santa Lucía River \(Argentina\)](#).

The **Santa Lucía River** (Spanish: *Río Santa Lucía*^[1]) is a river in Uruguay.

Course [edit | edit source]

The headwaters of the Santa Lucía River are in the [Lavalleja](#) department. For a large part of its course it forms the limit between the departments of [Florida](#) and [San José](#) on one bank and [Canelones](#) and [Montevideo](#) on the other. Its outlet is the [Río de la Plata](#), forming a small delta, in which [Tiger Island](#) is located.



Santa Lucía river at [San Ramón](#) 📷

Economic importance [edit | edit source]

It is the principal watercourse of southern [Uruguay](#). It is the primary source of drinking water for [Montevideo](#) and other localities in the south of the country, in 2017 serving over 60% population of Uruguay with drinking water.^[2] A harmful algae bloom in 2013, that changed the flavor and odour of the drinking water trigger public concern about water quality, resulting in a government action plan to track the quality and try to clean up the water body.^[2]

The river is part of an important [agricultural zone](#) in [Uruguay](#) producing maize and corn.^[3]

Environmental issues [edit | edit source]

Because of its location in an important agricultural zone in the South of Uruguay, [nutrient runoff](#) and [eutrophication](#) is common due to intensive agriculture.^[2] A 2008-2009 study found [phosphorus](#) and [nitrogen pollution](#) exceeding both local and international standards and causing [algae blooms](#).^[2] Additionally, a 2022 paper found that herbicide use in the basin further amplified the eutrophication.^[3]

Since a 2013 algae bloom, the [Canelones Department](#) and national government have been encouraging dairy farmers and other animal agriculture producers to improve their [effluent](#) management from animal operations, including [settling basins](#) and other waste management practices.^[4]

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Or connecting the dots with environmental issues

Sneakers (also called **trainers**, **athletic shoes**, **tennis shoes**, **gym shoes**, **kicks**, **sport shoes**, **flats**, **running shoes**, or **runners**) are **shoes** primarily designed for **sports** or other forms of **physical exercise**, but which are also widely used for everyday **casual wear**.

Since their popularization by companies such as **Converse**, **Nike** and **Spalding** in the mid 20th century, they have become attire, with variety growing in many global markets exponentially. Like other parts of the global clothing industry, shoe manufacturing is heavily concentrated in Asia with nine in ten shoes produced there.^[1]

Contemporary sneakers are largely made from synthetic materials, and the materials and manufacturing process produce, on average, about 14 kg (31 lb) of **CO₂ emissions**.^{[2][3]} Some companies are trying to substitute more sustainable materials in their manufacture.^[3] About 90% of shoes end up in landfills at end of life.^[4]

Names and etymology [edit | edit source]

The shoes have gone by a variety of names, depending on geography and changing over the decades. The term "sneakers" is most commonly used in **Northeastern United States**, **Central** and **South Florida**,^{[5][6]} **Australia**,^[7] **New Zealand**, and parts of **Canada**. However, in **Australian**, **Canadian**, and **Scottish English**, **running shoes** and **runners** are synonymous terms used to refer to sneakers; with the latter term also used in **Hiberno-English**. **Tennis shoes** is another term used in **Australian**, and **North American English**.

The **British English** equivalent of *sneaker* in its modern form is divided into two separate types -



Nike Air Jordan XI sneakers ↗



A pair of traditional low-cut Converse sneakers ↗



And these actions don't have to be huge...

Geography [edit | edit source]

Climate [edit | edit source]

Tropical savanna climates have monthly mean temperature above 18 °C (64 °F) in every month of the year and typically a pronounced dry season, with the driest month having precipitation less than 60mm (2.36 in) of precipitation. The Köppen Climate Classification subtype for this climate is "Aw". (Tropical Savanna Climate).^[4]

Climate data for Keta Municipal District													[hide]
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	30 (86)	31 (87)	31 (88)	31 (87)	30 (86)	29 (84)	27 (81)	27 (81)	28 (83)	29 (85)	31 (88)	31 (87)	29 (85)
Average low °C (°F)	28 (82)	29 (84)	29 (84)	29 (84)	28 (82)	27 (81)	26 (78)	25 (77)	26 (79)	27 (80)	28 (82)	28 (82)	27 (81)
Average precipitation days	0	0	2	3	4	6	3	2	5	4	1	1	31

Source: Weatherbase ^[5]

Sources [edit | edit source]

- "Districts of Ghana" [↗]. *Statoids*.
- Keta Municipal District on GhanaDistricts.com [↗]

External links [edit | edit source]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keta_Municipal_District

Executive	Torneyeava
Area <ul style="list-style-type: none">Total	182 km ² (70 sq mi)
Population (2021 ^[1]) <ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalDensity	78,862 <ul style="list-style-type: none">430/km² (1,100/sq mi)
Time zone	UTC+0 (GMT)
ISO 3166 code	GH-TV-KA



Because of sea level rise caused by climate change, low lying communities in Keta Municipality are vulnerable to sunny day flooding. [↗]



We want you to **bring in a multidisciplinary approach to public knowledge on climate change!**

Partnership by



WIKI VIBRANCE

+



Special thanks to!

WIKIMEDIA
FOUNDATION





How are we **dealing**
with public knowledge
on climate crisis?

Introductions

How did you connect climate communication with Wikimedia Projects?

What about your background helps you do this climate action?

LATAM focus: Gender & biodiversity



After organizing Wiki for Human Rights 2022, we realized that we could tap into the collective experience of participants – which topics did they have interest in working on?



Evelin Heidel - Wikimedistas UY



Pablo Cartes



Laura Marrero



SILVANA BALDOVINO



Pamela Poo



Ida Alejandra Guzmán - Planisphera

LATAM focus: Gender & biodiversity

Examples of activities include: +15 online & in-person edit-a-thons (with +400 images released!), a photo contest on waves, +20 panels, wikicamps & field trips, 1 online course, among many others!



Some knowledge gaps we're helping to cover with the campaign

Gladys Tzul Tzul

🌐 1 idioma ▾

Artículo [Discusión](#)

[Leer](#) [Editar código](#) [Editar](#) [Ver historial](#) ☆

✂ 7 revisiones desde 2023-04-15 (+8 días), 3 editores, 107 visitas (30 días), creado por: [Onwa](#) (2.992) · [Ver las estadísticas completas de la página](#)

Gladys Elizabeth Tzul Tzul (Totonicapán, 1982) es una [activista](#), [intelectual](#), [socióloga](#) y [artista visual maya k'iche'](#), fue una de las primeras en estudiar las relaciones de género y políticas comunitarias de los indígenas en Guatemala.

Biografía [\[editar código · editar \]](#)

Tzul Tzul nació en una comunidad k'iche' en [Totonicapán](#). Es descendiente del líder k'iche' [Atanasio Tzul](#) quien en 1820 lideró una revolución indígena.^{1 2}

Actividad académica y activismo [\[editar código · editar \]](#)

Tzul Tzul obtuvo una maestría en estudios sociales y políticos latinoamericanos de la [Universidad Alberto Hurtado](#) y un doctorado en sociología de la [Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla](#).^{3 4} Sus trabajos académicos se enfocan en las relaciones de las mujeres indígenas dentro de sus comunidades y con las estructuras políticas más grandes, tales como los gobiernos.^{5 6} En muchos de sus artículos, Tzul Tzul describe cómo las mujeres indígenas resisten la dominación y la explotación a través de la democracia comunal en los [Andes](#) y en [Mesoamérica](#).^{6 7 8 9 10} Una de sus creencias clave es la propiedad indígena de la tierra.^{2 11}

Uno de los casos de estudio de Tzul Tzul es del pueblo de Santa María Tzejá en las montañas de [Ixcán](#), una comunidad indígena que fue destruida en 1982 durante la campaña de limpieza étnica contra los mayas en la [Guerra Civil de Guatemala](#).^{12 13 14} Las obras de reconstrucción comenzaron en la década de 1990, en donde las mujeres de la comunidad asociaron al alcohol con el aumento de la

Gladys Tzul Tzul



Información personal

Nacimiento 1982 [✎](#)
Departamento de Totonicapán
(Guatemala) [✎](#)

Nacionalidad Guatemalteca

Educación

Educada en Universidad Alberto Hurtado
Benemérita Universidad
Autónoma de Puebla [✎](#)

Información profesional

Ocupación [Activista](#), [socióloga](#) y [artista visual](#) [✎](#)

[\[editar datos en Wikidata \]](#)

Women environmental defenders,
particularly from the Amazon
region or indigenous leaders

Some knowledge gaps we're helping to cover with the campaign

Repoblación de peces

5 idiomas

Artículo **Discusión**

Leer Editar código Editar Ver historial ☆

2 revisiones desde 2023-06-03 (+2 días), 1 editor, 35 visitas (30 días), creado por: Anidae (1.935) · Ver las estadísticas completas de la página

La **repoblación de peces** es la práctica de liberar **peces** criados artificialmente en viveros dentro de cuerpos de agua natural (**rios**, **lagos** u **océanos**), para complementar a las poblaciones silvestres existentes o bien para introducir un nuevo conjunto. La repoblación se puede realizar en beneficio de la **pesca comercial**, **recreativa** o la pesca tribal de subsistencia, pero a menudo también se emplea para la **conservación ecológica**:¹ para restaurar o aumentar la población de especies de peces **amenazadas** o en **peligro de extinción** que se ven presionadas por la **sobrepesca**, la **destrucción del hábitat** o la **competencia de especies invasoras**.^{2 3}

La repoblación puede ser fuente de **contaminación genética**, propagación de **parásitos** y enfermedades, además de mermar la integridad **genómica** de las subpoblaciones locales.⁴ Especialmente en **países en vías de desarrollo**, esta práctica busca mejorar la alimentación de sus habitantes mediante el aumento de la producción de especies adecuadas para su consumo. En este sentido, en lugares donde la **ictiofauna** no cumple este requisito, la introducción de nuevas poblaciones permite su explotación por diferentes medios de **acuicultura**.⁵



Introducción de poblaciones nuevas de peces en la **reserva natural de Stawinoga** (Polonia).

Historia [editar código · editar]

Se tiene constancia del cultivo de peces para su consumo desde la **edad antigua**, como atestigua un **bajorrelieve egipcio** de c. 2500 a. C. que muestra una técnica primitiva de cría en un estanque artificial. También existía la **piscicultura** en la región del **Indo-Pacífico** hacia el 1400 a. C.. De forma similar, en **China** se cultivaban **ostras** y **carpas**, y tanto **griegos** como **romanos** empleaban viveros para peces. El escritor **hispano Columela** afirmó en su tratado *De re rustica* que **patricios** y grandes fortunas repoblaban lagos y estanques artificiales con **alevines** de especies marinas, como **doradas** y **lubinas**.⁶

La piscicultura se desarrolló en gran medida durante la **Edad Media**, especialmente el cultivo de carpas y **truchas**. La cría en agua salada se expandió durante el **siglo xv** en el **Mediterráneo**, el **Atlántico sur** y el **sureste asiático**, desde **Indonesia** hasta **Taiwán**. En la **Edad Moderna** se encuentran ejemplos de establecimientos



About concepts related to environmental issues, conservation practices, among others

Some knowledge gaps we're helping to cover with the campaign

Cabassous tatouay

🌐 24 idiomas ▾

Artículo [Discusión](#)

[Leer](#) [Editar código](#) [Editar](#) [Ver historial](#) [☆](#)

✂ 59 revisiones desde 2012-03-06 (+33 minutos), 28 editores, 112 visitas (30 días), creado por: CHUCAO (54.635) · [Ver las estadísticas completas de la página](#)

Cabassous tatouay, comúnmente conocido como **cabasú grande**, es una especie de mamífero cingulado de la familia Chlamyphoridae nativo de la región centro-oriental de América del Sur.²

Nombres vulgares [\[editar código · editar \]](#)

Además de **cabasú grande**, la especie también es llamada: **tatú de rabo mole**, **cabasú de orejas largas**, **rumole**, **tatú-piche**, **cabasú misionero**, **quirquincho de rabo mole**, y **tatú aí**.

Distribución [\[editar código · editar \]](#)

Su área de distribución se extiende en el centro-este de [América del Sur](#).^{1 3}

- En la [Argentina](#) se distribuye en la región **noreste**, en las [provincias de Misiones](#), y noreste de la de [Corrientes](#) con capturas en [Galarza](#), [Puerto Valle](#), y [Villa Olivari](#).⁴
- En [Brasil](#) habita en el centro y sur.
- En el [Paraguay](#), se lo encuentra en la región oriental.
- En el [Uruguay](#) habita en la zona oriental, en los departamentos de: [Rivera](#), [Treinta y Tres](#), [Lavalleja](#), y [Cerro Largo](#).

Hábitat [\[editar código · editar \]](#)

Vive en ambientes variados sabanas abiertas, cerrado, bosques húmedos abiertos, y selva paranaense, selva misionera, o mata Atlántica.

Fitogeográficamente, prefiere ambientes variados de la [Provincia fitogeográfica Paranaense](#), específicamente en los distritos de [las Selvas Mixtas](#) y de [los Campos y Malezales](#), así como de la

Cabasú grande



Ejemplar vivo del tatú de rabo mole, por el Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Uruguay.

Estado de conservación



Preocupación menor (IUCN 3.1)¹

Taxonomía

Reino:	Animalia
Filo:	Chordata
Clase:	Mammalia
Superorden:	Xenarthra
Orden:	Cingulata
Familia:	Chlamyphoridae
Género:	<i>Cabassous</i>

Or about native species from the region, particularly helping with their visibility through content donations

Learn more about the LATAM campaign:

<https://w.wiki/6XnL>

Institutional experience dealing with the topic



Tatjana Baleta

- Conservation researcher
- Science communicator
- Wikimedia Visiting Fellow at the GSI

Institutional experience dealing with the topic



**EDIT FOR
CLIMATE CHANGE**

Wikipedia editathons

Contribute to open
source climate
knowledge!

 University
of Exeter
Global Systems
Institute

 WIKIMEDIA
UK

Wikipedian in Residence



Environmental knowledge gaps relating to Institutional engagement



Article [Talk](#)

Heat wave

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **heat wave**, or **heatwave**,^[1] is a period of excessively hot weather, which may be accompanied by high humidity, especially in oceanic climate countries. While definitions vary,^[2] a heat wave is usually measured relative to the usual climate in the area and relative to normal temperatures for the season. Temperatures that people from a hotter climate consider normal can be called a heat wave in a cooler area if they are outside the normal climate pattern for that area.^[3]

The term is applied both to hot weather variations and to extraordinary spells of hot weather which may occur only once a century. Severe heat waves have caused catastrophic crop failures, thousands of deaths from hyperthermia, increased risk of wildfires in areas with drought, and widespread power outages due to increased use of air conditioning. A heat wave is considered *extreme weather*, and poses danger to human health because heat and sunlight overwhelm the human body's cooling system. Heat waves can usually be detected using forecasting instruments so that a warning can be issued.

According to the IPCC, heatwaves have become more frequent, and over land more intense, almost everywhere since the 1950s, due to climate change.^[4]

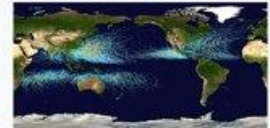
Heatwaves often have complex effects on human economies, due to less productivity of workers, disruption of agricultural and industrial processes and damage to infrastructure not adapted for extreme heat.^{[5][6]} Recent projections suggest heatwaves alone will cause ~1% decrease of GDP to economies by mid 21st century.^{[7][8][9]}

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 - 4.4 Surface ozone (air pollution)

Part of a series on

Weather



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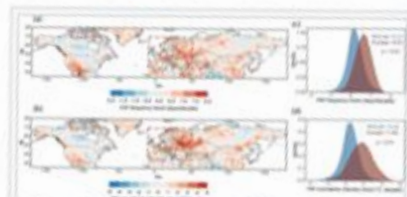
Climate change [edit]

Main article: Effects of climate change § Heat waves and temperature extremes

Heatwaves over land have become more frequent and more intense since the 1950s due to *climate change* in almost all world regions. Furthermore, heat waves are more likely to occur simultaneously with droughts. *Marine heatwaves* have also increased in frequency, with a doubling since 1980.^[4] The intensity of individual heat waves can often be *attributed to global warming*. Some extreme events would have been nearly impossible without human influence on the *climate system*. A heatwave that would occur once every ten years before global warming started, now occurs 2.8 times as often. Under further warming, heatwaves are set to become more frequent. An event that would occur each ten year, would occur every other year if global warming reaches 2 °C.^[30]

Heat waves and *droughts* as a result, minimize ecosystem carbon uptake.^[32] Carbon uptake is also known as *carbon sequestration*. Extreme heat wave events are predicted to happen with increased *global warming*, which puts stress on ecosystems.^[32] Stress on ecosystems due to future intensified heat waves will reduce biological productivity.^[32] This will cause changes in the ecosystem's *carbon cycle feedback* because there will be less vegetation to hold the carbon from the atmosphere, which will only contribute more to atmospheric warming.^[32]

Policy makers, funders and researchers responding to the increasing heatwaves created the **Extreme Heat Resilience Alliance** coalition under the *Atlantic Council* to advocate for naming heatwaves, measuring them, and ranking them to build better awareness of their impacts.^{[33][34]}



Map of increasing heatwave trends (frequency and cumulative intensity) over the midlatitudes and Europe, July-August 1979–2020.^[31]

Community experience dealing with the topic....



As an environmentalist organizing in the free knowledge movement, it is important to me that people understand the climate change topic in order to identify gaps in their context.

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2022 Nigeria floods

Article Talk Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **2022 Nigeria floods** affected many parts of the country. From the Federal Government Data, the floods had displaced over 1.4 million people, killed over 603 people, and injured more than 2,400 persons. About 82,035 houses had been damaged, and 332,327 hectares of land had also been affected.^[2]

While **Nigeria** typically experiences seasonal flooding, this flood was the worst in the country since the **2012 floods**.^[3]

As of October, over 200,000 homes were completely or partially destroyed by the floods. On 7 October, a boat carrying people fleeing the floods **capsized** on the **Niger River**, causing 76 deaths.^[4]

The flooding was caused by heavy **rainfall** and **climate change** as well as the release of water from the **Lagdo Dam** in neighbouring **Cameroon**, which began on 13 September. Flooding, which affected Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and the surrounding region, began in the early summer of

5 languages

Map of Nigeria

Date May – October 2022

Location Nigeria

Community experience dealing with the topic.....



Photo by CIAT. CC-BY-SA 2.0



Right to a Healthy Environment

WIKIPEDIA | UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS

The April-June WikiForHumanRights campaign celebrates the Right to a Healthy Environment documenting the human impacts of the crises of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss while the Africa Environment WikiFocus Celebrates Wangari Maathai Day.



Environmental knowledge gaps relating to community engagement

Igbo

WIKIPEDIA Nkọta Edeemé Onyibala

Chọọ na Wikipedia

English

Always translate Igbo

Google Translate

Wiki Loves Earth: An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Nchikwa ihe mkpofu

56 asụsụ

Hausa

WIKIPEDIA Insakulofdiya ta Kyauta

Ku bincika cikin Hausa Wikipedia

Kirfira asusu Shiga

Wiki Loves Earth: An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Tsaron abinci a Malawi

4 harsuna

Making climate knowledge available to local populations

Spanish

WIKIPEDIA La enciclopedia libre

Buscar en Wikipedia

English

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Wiki Loves Earth: An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Contribuciones de Mujeres sobre el Cambio Climático

5 idiomas

Kinyarwanda

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Shakisha Wikipedia

Fungura konti Injira

Wiki Loves Earth: An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Igishanga

Add languages

Haitian Creole

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Wiki Loves Earth: An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Anviwònman

Please contribute to the Haitian Creole Wikipedia! Ann mèt tit ansanm pou Wikipedia Kreyòl Ayisyen macha douvan! Si'l vous plait... contribuez à Wikipédia en créole haïtien ! Por favor contribuya a la Wikipedia haitiana!

Swahili

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Ukataji miti

Kiswahili | hariri

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Wiki Loves Earth: An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Making climate knowledge available to local populations


Arabic

•• إنشاء حساب دخول

Arabic English

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 :Wiki Loves Earth
An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize

علم البيئة الجماعي

English


Yoruba

WIKIPEDIA Iwé Imọ̀ Olẹ̀

S'áwáárí nínú Wikipedia

Yoruba English

Google Translate

 Wiki Loves Earth:
An international photographic contest where you can showcase Nigeria's unique natural environment and potentially win a prize.

Niger Delta swamp forests



We see a range of climate change related topics



Food security, gender, ecosystems, biodiversity, waste management, transportation and climate change impacts



These Topics are Covered in Diverse Forms.....



- Articles
- Climate/Environment Words
- Structured Data
- Climate/Environment Quotes
- Images
- Audio pronunciations of Climate/Environment Words in multiple languages
- Videos

Questions?

So what does
contributing look like?

Wikipedia Policies

- **(N)otability** - significant independent sources -> encyclopedic relevance
- **(V)erifiability** - Use reliable sources to reference information
 - **(NOR) No original research** - point to existing authoritative opinions
 - **(NPOV) Neutral Point of View** - summarize the key points



Example edit on Wikipedia

Water supply and sanitation in Uruguay

 2 languages ▼

Article [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [View \(3\)](#) [Edit](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#)  [TW](#) ▼

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

Cs+

 107 revisions since 2006-12-27 (+506 days), 41 editors, 278 [pageviews](#) (30 days), created by: Mschiffler (13,879) · [See full page statistics](#)

[Missing article description](#) ([Add](#))

Not to be confused with [Water resources management in Uruguay](#).



This article needs to be **updated**. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. *(May 2018)*

Uruguay is the only country in Latin America that has achieved quasi-universal coverage of access to safe drinking [water supply](#)^[1] and adequate [sanitation](#).^[2] Water service quality is considered good, with practically all localities in Uruguay receiving disinfected water on a continuous basis. 70% of wastewater collected by the national utility was treated. Given these achievements, the government's priority is to improve the efficiency of services and to expand access to sewerage, where appropriate, in areas where on-site sanitation is used.

Access [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

Water and sanitation coverage in Uruguay (2004)

	Urban (93% of the population)	Rural (7% of the population)	Total

Uruguay: Water and Sanitation



Data

Water coverage (broad definition) 100%

Sanitation coverage (broad definition) 100%

Continuity of supply (%) 100%

Average urban water use (liter/capita/day) 183

Edit w/ Visual Editor = What you see is what you get (mostly)

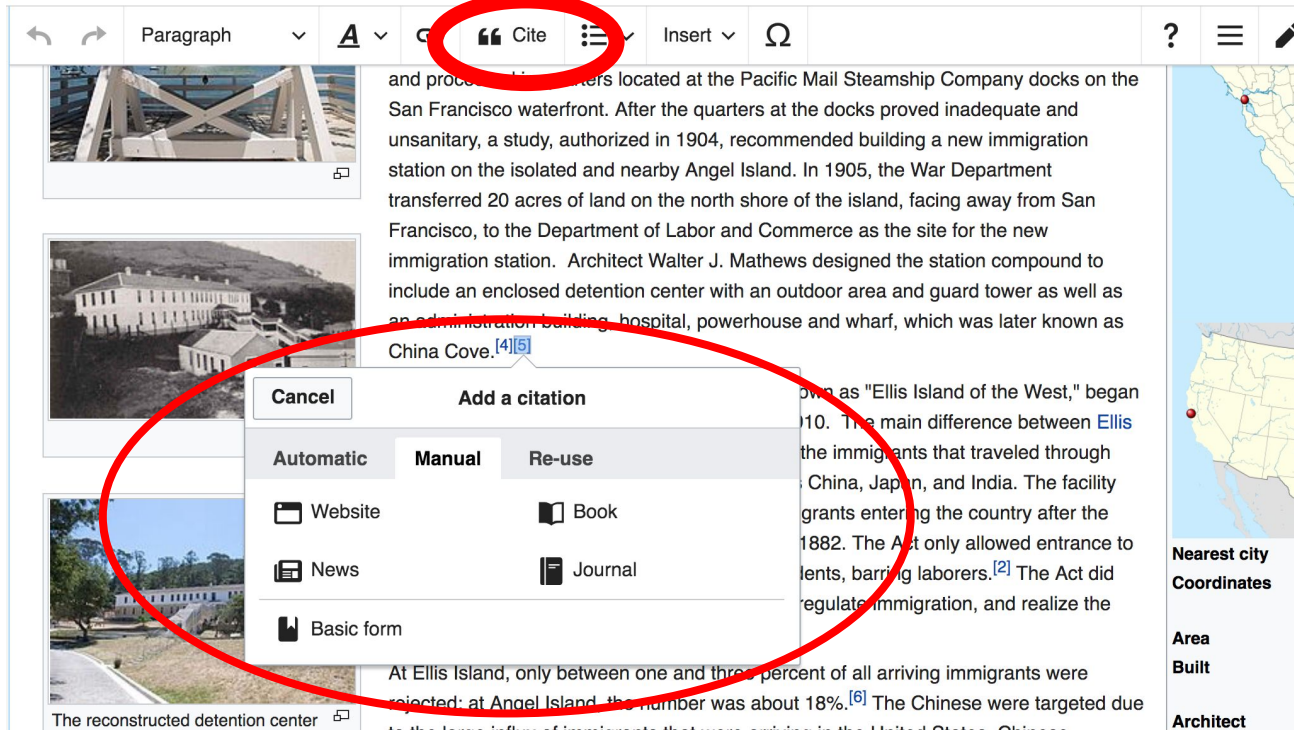
1. Locate article on work list
2. Select 'Edit' to use Visual Editor, 'Edit Source' for Source editing
3. Unsure if you are in Visual Editor?
Select the Pencil (red arrow), select 'Visual editing'
4. Edit as you would in a word processor

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia edit interface for the article "Angel Island Immigration Station".

- Formatting buttons:** A callout box points to the top toolbar containing icons for undo, redo, paragraph, text color, link, cite, list, insert, and link.
- Edit buttons:** A callout box points to the "Edit" and "Edit source" buttons in the top navigation bar, with the text "Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code".
- Visual Editor Selection:** A red circle highlights the pencil icon in the top right. A red arrow points to this icon. A dropdown menu is open, showing "Visual editing" (selected) and "Source editing". Both options in the menu are circled in red.
- Article Content:** The article title is "Angel Island Immigration Station" with an ORES predicted quality of 3.76. The text describes the station's location in San Francisco Bay and its history.
- Coordinates:** 37.869712°N 122.426006°W
- Infobox:** A table at the bottom right lists "Angel Island" as a U.S. National Register of Historic Places and a U.S. National Historic Landmark District.

Cite your sources

1. Place cursor in desired location, select 'Cite'
2. Follow prompts



The screenshot shows a document editor interface. The top toolbar includes a 'Cite' button, which is circled in red. Below the toolbar, the document text is visible, with a cursor positioned at the end of a sentence. A red circle highlights the 'Cite' button and the 'Add a citation' dialog box that appears below it. The dialog box has a 'Cancel' button and a 'Manual' tab selected. Under the 'Manual' tab, there are two columns of citation options: 'Website', 'News', and 'Basic form' on the left; and 'Book' and 'Journal' on the right. The document text includes a paragraph about the Pacific Mail Steamship Company docks and a section about the reconstructed detention center at Angel Island.

and processed the laborers located at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company docks on the San Francisco waterfront. After the quarters at the docks proved inadequate and unsanitary, a study, authorized in 1904, recommended building a new immigration station on the isolated and nearby Angel Island. In 1905, the War Department transferred 20 acres of land on the north shore of the island, facing away from San Francisco, to the Department of Labor and Commerce as the site for the new immigration station. Architect Walter J. Mathews designed the station compound to include an enclosed detention center with an outdoor area and guard tower as well as an administration building, hospital, powerhouse and wharf, which was later known as China Cove.^{[4][5]}

own as "Ellis Island of the West," began in 1910. The main difference between Ellis Island and Angel Island was the type of immigrants that traveled through the facility. Angel Island processed immigrants from China, Japan, and India. The facility grants entering the country after the 1882. The Act only allowed entrance to immigrants from Europe, barring laborers.^[2] The Act did not regulate immigration, and realize the

At Ellis Island, only between one and three percent of all arriving immigrants were rejected; at Angel Island, the number was about 18%.^[6] The Chinese were targeted due to the large influx of immigrants that were coming to the United States. Chinese

The reconstructed detention center

Nearest city
Coordinates
Area
Built
Architect

Adding Sections

Immigrant perspectives

The predominantly Chinese immigrants who were detained at Angel Island were not welcomed in the United States. As recounted by one detained in 1940: "When we arrived, they locked us up like criminals in compartments like the cages at the zoo." Held in these "cages" for weeks, often months, individuals were subjected to rounds of long and stressful interrogations to assess the legitimacy of their immigration applications. Immigrants were made to recall minute details of their lives. On occasion, translators may have not have spoken the particular dialect of the immigrant competently; most Chinese immigrants were from southern China at that time, many spoke [Cantonese](#). It was difficult to pass the interrogations, and cases were appealed many times over before one could leave the island and enter the United States. Often, successful immigrants produced elaborate instruction manuals that coached fellow detainees in passing interrogations; if anyone was caught with these manuals, they would most likely be deported. Those that failed these tests often feared the shame of returning to China, and some would commit suicide - either before leaving and or on the voyage back to their homeland.^[10]

Many of the detainees turned to poetry as expression, spilling their emotions onto the very walls that contained them. Many of these poems were written in pencil and ink, or in brush, and then carved into the wooden walls or floors.^[11] Some of the poems are bitter and angry, placid and contemplative, or even hopeful.

America has power, but not justice.



Detained Chinese carved poems on the immigration

Adding Sections

1. Place cursor
2. Select 'Paragraph'
3. Select 'Heading'

Paragraph

Paragraph

Heading

Sub-heading 1

Sub-heading 2

Sub-heading 3

Sub-heading 4

Preformatted

Block quote

Page title

country the individual was coming from. Japanese immigrants often held documentation from govern
ited in the majority of detainees being Chinese since they had no alternative but to endure the questi
immigrants as possible, the whole process was much more intrusive and demanding for the Chinese

After 19 years; however, there were many concerns about sanitation and for the safety of the
rn was proved to be warranted, when, in 1940, fire destroyed the administration
l the immigrants were relocated to a landlocked facility in San Francisco and the former
Army. During World War II it served as a prisoner of war processing center. In 1943,
t.

military installations, reduced its presence on the island, and left the former Immigration
the island, including the detention facility, was converted to a state park. The buildings
in 1970, Ranger Alexander Weiss^[6] discovered, partially obscured by layers of paint,
f the men's barrack. "These poems carved into the walls remain as a memorial to all of
detention barracks on their journey to a new life in the U.S."^[4]

vered and restored, and all but the detention centers are currently available to the
On the approximately one million immigrants who were processed at the Angel Island Immigration Station, roughly 175,000 were Chinese
Japanese. Between 75 and 82 percent entered America successfully.^[6]

New section with heading

Immigrant perspectives

The predominantly Chinese immigrants who were detained at Angel Island were not welcomed in the United States. As recounted

Wikipedia:WikiProject Climate change/Small to medium tasks

 1 language ▼

[Project page](#) [Talk](#)

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[< Wikipedia:WikiProject Climate change](#)

[Main](#)

[Participants](#)

[Popular articles](#)

[Recommended sources](#)

[Style guide](#)

**Get started
with easy edits**

[Talk](#)

Communicating climate change is an important task: [climate communication](#) research shows that there are many different barriers to understanding and acting on climate change. Many climate communication strategies, focus on creating connections between the reader and the tangible impacts of climate change on themselves or local communities. On WikiProject climate change, we recommend that editors start with some of the light-weight or intermediate tasks below, as you get familiar with editing about climate change.

In particular, we recommend starting on tasks that are not heavily focused on the science of climate change. Many of Wikipedia's needs don't require deep understanding of science or technology. For instance, Wikipedia has major gaps in terms of covering [adaptation to climate change](#) and the psychological and sociological aspects of the climate change issue.

I am interested in...

Making some quick improvements

Documenting climate change where you live

Researching and writing about climate impacts

Improving climate information in other languages

Covering marginalized communities

Improving accuracy and fact-checking

Developing images and figures

Addressing the maintenance backlog

Getting started

You can toggle

Immediate Next Steps?

- Create a [wikimedia account](#) and add it on the [meta page](#) or [dashboard](#)
- Be bold and start with a single edit to contribute to the topic on wikipedia. See how to start [here](#)

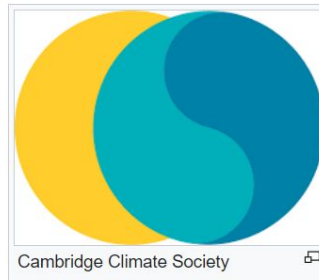
Green Expressions/Cambridge Climate Society

[< Green Expressions](#)

This engagement will help to inspire young people to build more capacity to contribute to climate change while emphasizing the importance of connecting the institutional partner group to global networks taking climate action to interact, learn and build synergies for impactful solutions. We will build and share knowledge through a panel discussion titled '**Multidisciplinary approach to public knowledge on the Climate Crises and other environmental issues**'. This Panel Discussion will explore multidisciplinary thinking about the climate crises looking at public knowledge gaps through Wikimedia projects. The panel will be guided by experience sharing on:

- Multidisciplinary contribution to the topic
- Regional perspective with a focus on LATAM
- Community experience dealing with the topic
- Institutional experience dealing with the topic

Program activities will be publicized through varying means such as Newsletter publication, blog and social media interactions by collaborative partners as a way of sharing youth engagement and action in the campaign.



Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Core Team
- 2 How to get Started
- 3 Activities and Timelines
- 4 Panel Speakers
- 5 Participants

Want clarify anything?

Now is the time to ask Questions or share Comments.