



What do you need to know about Wikipedia for climate communication?

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Facts about Wikipedia

- Wikimedia Foundation Organization responsible for Wikipedia
- Wikipedia is a free online Encyclopedia
- Has other sister project Wikimedia Commons, Wikidata, Wikibooks, Wiki Species etc...
- Is ranked amongst one of the biggest website in the world
- Has over 2 billion devices per month
- Who can contribute? You!

ⓘ This section **possibly contains original research**. Please **improve it** by **verifying** the claims made and adding **inline citations**. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. *(January 2017)* [Learn how and when to remove this template message]

Traffic congestion has a number of negative effects:

- Wasting time of motorists and passengers ("opportunity cost"). As a non-productive activity for most people, congestion reduces regional economic health.
- Delays, which may result in late arrival for employment, meetings, and education, resulting in lost business, disciplinary action or other personal losses.
- Inability to forecast travel time accurately, leading to drivers allocating more time to travel "just in case", and less time on productive activities.
- Wasted fuel increasing air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions owing to increased idling, acceleration and braking.
- Wear and tear on vehicles as a result of idling in traffic and frequent acceleration and braking, leading to more frequent repairs and replacements.
- Stressed and frustrated motorists, encouraging road rage and reduced health of motorists
- Emergencies: blocked traffic may interfere with the passage of emergency vehicles traveling to their destinations where they are urgently needed.
- **Spillover effect** from congested main arteries to secondary roads and side streets as alternative routes are attempted ("rat running"), which may affect neighborhood **amenity** and **real estate** prices.
- Higher chance of collisions due to tight spacing and constant stopping-and-going.

Road rage [edit]

Road rage is aggressive or angry behavior by a driver of an automobile or other motor vehicle. Such behavior might include rude gestures, verbal insults, deliberately driving in an unsafe or threatening manner, or making threats. Road rage can lead to altercations, assaults, and collisions which result in injuries and even deaths. It can be thought of as an extreme case of **aggressive driving**.

The term originated in the United States in 1987–1988 (specifically, from newscasters at KTLA, a local television station), when a rash of freeway shootings occurred on the 405, 110 and 10 freeways in Los Angeles, California. These shooting sprees even spawned a response from the AAA Motor Club to its members on how to respond to drivers with road rage or aggressive maneuvers and gestures.^[P]



An example of the traffic situation in Accra, Ghana increasing carbon emission in the air

Economic loss [edit]

ⓘ This section **needs expansion**. You can help by adding to it. *(December 2018)*

Area	Loss in billions	Note
USA	\$305 ^[P]	[P]
UK	\$52.01 ^[P]	[P]
greenhouse_gas	\$33.7	

Costs of Congestion and Parking Search



Why Tell the Africa Story on Climate Change?

- Only 5% of articles on English Wikipedia is about Africa
- Knowledge about Climate change in our continent is missing online
- Communicate in global and local languages (over 300 supported)
- Acquire 21st Century skills

What kind of scale are we talking about?

Wikipedia articles explicitly about climate change topics

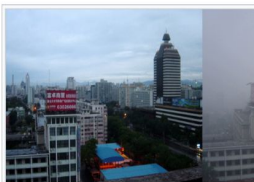
- English Wikipedia Pageviews: 133 million (~ 41%)
- Other Wikipedia Pageviews : 191 million (~ 59%)
- # of articles across language: 25717

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

Main article: *AP 42 Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors*

Air pollutant emission factors are reported representative values that attempt to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the ambient air with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant. These factors are usually expressed as the weight of pollutant divided by a unit weight, volume, distance, or duration of the activity emitting the pollutant (e.g., kilograms of particulate emitted per **tonne** of coal burned). Such factors facilitate estimation of emissions from various sources of air pollution. In most cases, these factors are simply averages of all available data of acceptable quality, and are generally assumed to be representative of long-term averages.

There are 12 compounds in the list of *persistent organic pollutants*. *Dioxins* and *furans* are two of them and intentionally created by combustion of organics, like open burning of plastics. These compounds are also endocrine disruptors and can mutate the human genes.



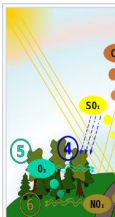
Beijing air in 2005 after rain (left) and a smoggy day

The **United States Environmental Protection Agency** has published a compilation of air pollutant emission factors for a wide range of industrial sources.^[40] The United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the European Union have published similar compilations, as well as the **European Environment Agency**.^{[41][42][43][44]}

Pollutants [edit]

Main articles: *Pollutant and Greenhouse gas emissions*

An air pollutant is a material in the air that can have adverse effects on humans and the ecosystem. The substance can be solid particles, liquid droplets, or gases. A pollutant can be of natural origin or man-made. Pollutants are classified as primary or secondary. Primary pollutants are usually produced by processes such as ash from a volcanic eruption. Other examples include **carbon monoxide** gas from motor vehicle exhausts or **sulfur dioxide** released from factories. Secondary pollutants are not emitted directly. Rather, they form in the air when primary pollutants react or interact. **Ground level ozone** is a prominent example of a secondary pollutant. Some pollutants may be both primary and secondary: they are both emitted directly and formed from other primary pollutants.



Schematic drawing, ca. 1980, of air pollution: (1) greenhouse gas, (2) acid rain, (3) increased ground-level ozone concentration, (4) increased ground-level particulate concentration, (5) increased ground-level particulate concentration, (6) increased ground-level particulate concentration.



E-waste processing in Agbogbloshie, Ghana using open-burning of electronics to access valuable metals like copper. Open burning of plastics is common in many parts of the world without the capacity for processing. Especially without proper protections, heavy metals and other contaminants can **seep into the soil**, and create **water pollution** and **air pollution**.

Pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by human activity include:

- Carbon dioxide** (CO₂): Because of its role as a **greenhouse gas** it has been described as "the leading pollutant"^[45] and "the worst climate pollutant".^[46] Carbon dioxide is a natural component of the atmosphere, essential for plant life and given off by the human **respiratory system**.^[47] This question of terminology has practical effects, for example as determining whether the U.S. **Clean Air Act** is deemed to apply to CO₂.^[48] CO₂ is emitted from about 44.6 billion metric tons of fossil fuels burned each year, compared to about 200 million metric tons of sulfur dioxide.



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File:Community service carried out on sanitation day.jpg

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Agbogbloshie

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

234 revisions since 2011-03-16 (+20 days), 122 editors, 43 watchers, **2,859 pageviews** (30 days), created by: Marlenenapoli (38) · See full page statistics
Suburb near Accra, Ghana, known for its e-waste dump issues (Edit)

Coordinates: 5°32′51″N 0°13′25″W﻿ / ﻿

Agbogbloshie is a nickname of a **commercial district** on the **Korle Lagoon** of the Odaw River, near the center of **Accra, Ghana**'s capital city in the **Greater Accra** region.^[1] Near the slum called "Old Fadama", the Agbogbloshie site became known as a destination for externally generated automobile and electronic scrap collected from mostly the western world. It was alleged to be at the center of a legal and illegal exportation network for the **environmental dumping of electronic waste** (e-waste) from industrialized nations. The **Basel Action Network**, a small NGO based in Seattle, has referred to Agbogbloshie as a "digital dumping ground", where they allege millions of tons of e-waste are processed each year.^{[2][3]}

However, repeated international studies have failed to confirm the allegations, which have been labelled an "e-waste hoax" by international reuse advocate WR3A.^[*citation needed*] The most exhaustive study of the trade in used electronics in Nigeria, funded by the **United Nations Environment Programme** (UNEP) and the **Basel Convention**, revealed that from 540 000 tonnes of informally processed waste electronics, 52% of the material was recovered.^[4]

According to statistics from the **World Bank**, in large cities like **Accra** and **Lagos**, the majority of households have owned televisions and computers for decades.^[5] The UN Report "Where are WEEE in Africa" (2012) disclosed that the majority of used electronics found in African dumps had not in fact been recently imported as scrap, but originated from these African cities.^[6] Agbogbloshie is situated on the banks of the Korle Lagoon, northwest of Accra's Central Business District.^{[7][8]} Roughly 40,000 Ghanaians inhabit the area, most of whom are migrants from rural areas.^{[2][7]} Due to its harsh living conditions and rampant crime, the area is nicknamed "Sodom and Gomorrah".^[9]

The Basel Convention prevents the transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries. However, the Convention specifically allows export for reuse and repair under Annex Ix, B1110. While numerous international press reports have made reference to allegations that the majority of exports to Ghana are dumped, research by the US International Trade Commission found little evidence of unprocessed e-waste being shipped to Africa from the United States.^[10] a finding corroborated by the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology**, **Memorial University**, **Arizona State University**, UNEP, and other research.^[11] In 2013, the original source of the allegation blaming foreign dumping for the material found in Agbogbloshie recanted, or rather stated it had never made the claim that 80% of US e-waste is exported.^[12]

Whether domestically generated by residents of Ghana or imported, concern remains over methods of waste processing - especially burning - which emit toxic chemicals into the air, land and water. Exposure is especially hazardous to children, as these toxins are known to inhibit the development of the reproductive system, the nervous system, and especially the brain. Concerns about human health and the environment of Agbogbloshie continue to be raised as the area remains heavily polluted.^{[7][13][14]} In the 2000s, the Ghanaian government, with new funding and loans, implemented the Korle Lagoon Ecological Restoration Project (KLERP), an **environmental remediation** and restoration project that will address the pollution problem by dredging the lagoon and Odaw canal to improve drainage and flooding into the ocean.

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Low-income Ghanaians working in Agbogbloshie.

This article has 2,859 page views but



Ghana Climate Innovation Centre

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

18 revisions since 2020-12-03 (+185 days), 8 editors, 9 pageviews (30 days), created by: NanaYawBotar (838) · [See full page statistics](#)
Climate development program ([Edit](#))

The Ghana Climate Innovation Centre (GCIC) is a [World Bank InfoDev](#) Climate development program center that provides support to small and medium enterprises and startups in developing business concepts that are profitable and can help solve [climate change mitigation](#) and adaptation in Ghana.^{[1][2]}

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Establishment and team [\[edit \]](#)

The center was established in 2016 and located in Accra. It was started up with funding from the [Governments of Denmark](#) and the [Netherlands](#) through the World Bank's Climate Technology Program.

The centre is managed by a consortium which includes : [Ashesi University College](#), [Ernst & Young](#), SNV Ghana, and the [United Nations University](#), Institute for Natural Resources in Africa. Each member of the group plays different roles in the overall success of the project.

Ashesi University College, Berekuso provides Entrepreneurship and Venture Acceleration. Ernst & Young (EY) provides access to finance, whiles SNV Ghana and United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa provides technology and product development, market growth and access, as well as policy and regulation support respectively.

Services and initiatives [\[edit \]](#)

Their services are targeted to businesses that are into; energy efficiency & renewable energy, solar power, climate smart agriculture, domestic waste management, water management and purification. Their services include :

- Provision of premium business advisory and business mentoring service
- Technical support in the development
- Prototyping and testing of their innovation,
- Financial Proof of Concept grant.

Ghana Climate Innovation Centre



Founded	2016
Headquarters	Accra, Ghana
Website	www.ghanacic.org ^[g]



Climate change adaptation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

🕒 1,522 revisions since 2006-04-02 (+3 days), 605 editors, 153 watchers, 👁 6,599 pageviews (30 days), created by: 👤 Pseudo-Richard (27,682) · 📊 See full page statistics

Process of adjusting to effects of climate change (Edit)

Climate change adaptation is the process of adjusting to current or expected **climate change** and its effects.^{[1][2]} It is one of the ways to respond to climate change, along with **mitigation**.^[3] For humans, adaptation aims to moderate or avoid harm, and exploit opportunities; for natural systems, humans may intervene to help adjustment.^[1]

Adaptation actions can be either incremental (actions where the central aim is to maintain the essence and integrity of a system) or transformative (actions that change the fundamental attributes of a system in response to climate change and its impacts).^[4]

The need for adaptation varies from place to place, depending on the sensitivity and vulnerability to environmental impacts.^{[5][6]} Adaptation is especially important in **developing countries** since those countries are most **vulnerable to climate change**^[7] and are bearing the brunt of the effects of global warming.^[8] Human **adaptive capacity** is unevenly distributed across different regions and populations, and developing countries generally have less capacity to adapt.^[9] Adaptive capacity is closely linked to **social** and **economic development**.^[10] In general higher levels of development mean higher adaptive capacity, but some development locks people in to certain patterns or behaviors. And the most developed areas may have low adaptation capacity to new hazards, not previously experienced, relative to more familiar hazards. The economic costs of adaptation to climate change are likely to cost billions of dollars annually for the next several decades.

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Adapting to climate change involves structural, physical, social and institutional approaches. Clockwise from top left: **reforestation** and other **habitat conservation**; **seawalls** to protect against **storm surge** worsened by **sea level rise**; **green roofs** to moderate **urban heat islands**; **selective breeding** for drought-resistant crops.

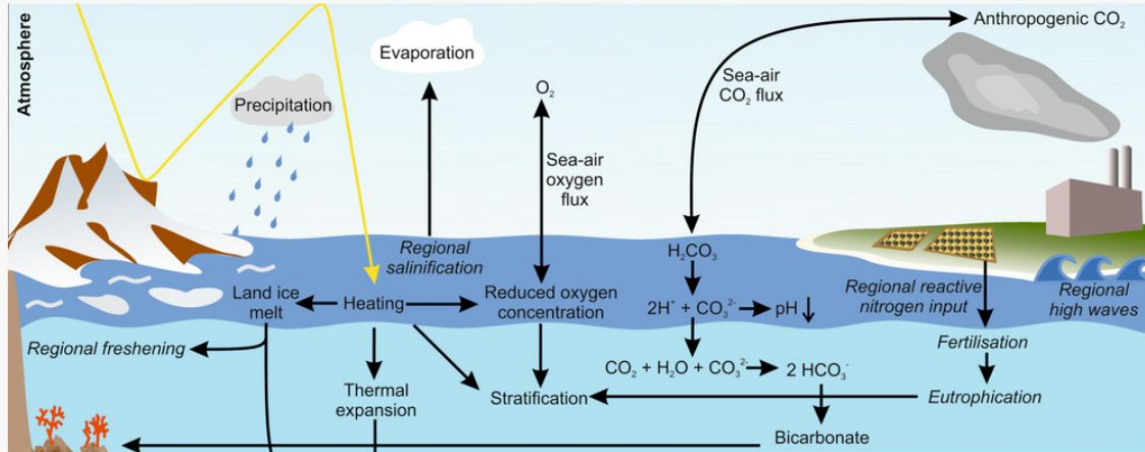
Or women....

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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





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Right to a Healthy Environment

#WikiForHumanRights: Right to a Healthy Environment April-June



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Expectation

- Register to join Webinar-April 14th
- Register to join training



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