Wiki World Heritage
Activity report oct 20 - oct 21

Facebook: @WikiWorldHeritage
Twitter: @WWH_UG

www.wikiworldheritage.org
email: contact@wikiworldheritage.org

Photo of Shahr-e Gholghola, Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan - By EFarid - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0
Thanks!

For this first report of Wiki World Heritage, we would like to express our sincere Thanks to:

- Wikimedia Affiliates Committee (AffCom) members who recognized the affiliate, with a special thanks to Sami Mlouhi and Manavpreet Kaur for their support throughout the whole application process!

- To the 60 Wikimedians who supported the creation of the affiliate!
All photos included in this report were uploaded as part of Wiki World Heritage campaigns in 2021.

Have a good read, and enjoy this virtual journey ..!
WHO ARE WE
**Wiki World Heritage** User Group is a Wikimedia affiliate initiated by wikimedians interested in the documentation of [UNESCO World Heritage sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO_World_Heritage) around the world through Wikimedia projects.

It was officially recognized by the Wikimedia Affiliates Committee on 22 October 2020.

**Goals:**

- Ensuring the full coverage of World Heritage sites on Wikimedia projects
- Catalyzing dynamic synergies around World Heritage

**Approach:**

We design and implement our projects through a fully collaborative approach, through partnering with local Wikimedia affiliates or/and relevant organizations in the target countries.

Map of World Heritage site colour coded by UNESCO inclusion criteria generated using the [Wikidata Query Service](https://query.wikidata.org/).
Meet our team!

[All photos and icons are from Wikimedia Commons, please consult page 35 for licenses and links]

Our Board members:

Chair, co-founder
Nassima Chahboun

Vice chair
Benoit Soubeyran

Treasurer, co-founder
Yamen Bousrih

Secretary, co-founder
Habib M'henni

Members liaison
Imelda Brazal

Our Advisors:

Growth A.
Andrew Lih

Governance A.
Shani Evenstein

Wikidata A.
Nicolas Vigneron

Our Members:

Adel Nehaoua
Fawaz Tairou
Aboubacar
Camelia Boban
Benoit Prieur
Ansari
Isaac
Paulo

Olla Mahadi
Mourad Ben Abdallah
Antoni Mtavangu
Houcemeddine Turki
Nanour Garabedian
Ndahiro derrick
Hamed Gamaoun
Ankan Ghosh Dastider

mardetanha
Anthony
Zblade
Ayokanmi
Omorodion1
ToniSant
Nikolay Bulykin
Sandra Hanbo

Roman
Vami
Alex
Emeka
Rajae
Nada
Sarah
Yassin Khadraoui
2021 IN NUMBERS
10 countries covered by thematic projects

Activities in 2 countries without affiliates

4 partners within the Wikimedia Movement

1st SAPG

5 partners outside the Wikimedia Movement

6 movement activities and events

23 activities

2 training programs

3 projects

+1000 pages created/enhanced

1st elected board

Countries where Wiki World Heritage activities were implemented by October 2021
GOVERNANCE
Governance / Foundational work:

October 2020
Affiliate recognition
Brainstorming of the co-founders about potential activities and governance approach. Drafting orientations and preparation of the 1st meeting.

December 2020
1st members meeting
Discussion about potential projects in light of past/ongoing activities about WH, governance: board structure and election process, and next steps. [Meeting minutes]

January 2021
Board election
Organizing board election, based on what was agreed in the meeting and on the best practices within the Wikimedia movement. [Election Meta page]

February 2021
Advisors appointment
3 experienced Wikimedians were appointed by the board to support the decision-making in critical areas related to the scope of work and the multicultural aspect of the group [Advisors].

July 2021
By-laws adoption
By-laws were drafted by the board in concertation with the governance advisor, submitted to the members for feedback and enhancement, then finalized and adopted officially. [By-laws].
Participatory drafting of the annual program:

Several meetings were conducted and continuous communication was ensured through different channels (Telegram/Mailing list) in order to brainstorm about the group activities for 2021. After defining the activities, a spreadsheet was prepared and open for all members to draft the program collaboratively.

Establishing a membership request form:

In order to define the members who are eligible to take part of any decision-making process (feedback, vote), it was important to establish a membership request that allows to set a list of official members of the group. Furthermore, the form provided the board with better insight into the group level of diversity (countries of the members, spoken languages, etc.).

Fostering transparency and traceability:

Our decision-making process encompasses 3 phases before approval: defining clear and objective criteria that would guide the decision / discussion of the board members / presentation of the board resolutions to the members for discussion and feedback (through direct discussion on communication channels, or vote). Furthermore, if a board member would be affected by the decision (potential CoI), they are excluded from decision making. Finally, All meetings, elections and votes are recorded on Meta. Examples: WHindanger coordinator selection / WWH Meetings minutes

Fostering equity:

Efforts are displayed to ensure equity within the affiliate through:

- Capacity building: Organizing training sessions and encouraging peer-learning to reduce the skills gap between the members belonging to countries with important Wikimedia affiliates and who subsequently had access to conferences and trainings, and the members who belong to countries with newly-created affiliates or no affiliates.
- Fostering geographic diversity and gender equity: Reaching out to Wikimedians from different regions, and most importantly from countries without affiliates, and preserving a safe and friendly space.
TOLD CITIES
WORLD HERITAGE CITIES

Stories from Aleppo, Grand-Bassam & Stone Town..
Told Cities / Scope and Pilot projects

Told Cities aims to ensure a thorough documentation of cities and urban quarters listed as UNESCO World Heritage on several Wikimedia projects, through documenting their monuments, significant buildings and other components.

Before our recognition as a Wikimedia affiliate, two pilot projects were launched and implemented by the co-founders. Afterwards, their geographic scope was expanded and resulted in launching Told Cities project.

Pilot project: MedinaStories

MedinaStories is a project that aims to promote the role of cultural heritage in peacebuilding in the Maghreb region, implemented with the support of UNESCO under the framework of the UNESCO/UNOCT project on the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Youth Empowerment in Jordan, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia, co-funded by Canada.

It consists in creating a wiki-based digital application about religious and cultural diversity in the Maghreb Medinas (Old Cities) listed as UNESCO World Heritage, through a participatory approach.

The final outcome is a digital application for web and mobile (in 3 languages), which content was created through collaborative activities: an edit-a-thon on Wikipedia (+90 articles created/enhanced) and a photography contest on Wikimedia Commons (+1000 photos collected).


More details: Project Meta page [Here] / Web application [Here] / UNESCO Article [Here]

Pilot project: Write Your Heritage

“Write Your Heritage” is a global online edit-a-thon that aims to improve content about the African UNESCO World Heritage on different Wikimedia projects and in different languages. It was launched on the African World Heritage Day 05/05/2020.

More details: Project Meta page [Here] / Website [Here]
Told Cities / Implemented activities:

In 2021, we have been setting the foundations of Told Cities project, through preparing repositories of cities and monuments [Cities and monuments in Africa] and enhancing content on Wikidata. Furthermore, the following activities were implemented:

Stone Town, Zanzibar, Tanzania
Led by: Antoni Mtavangu

Stone Town is the old part of Zanzibar city, listed as UNESCO World Heritage in 2000. This activity led to the documentation of +30 key monuments in Stone Town, on Wikidata, Wikipedia and Commons.

The organized activities were: A wikidata training and workshop for Wikimedia Tanzania, a Wikipedia contest and a photography tour.

- Monuments spreadsheet
- Category on Commons

Ancient City of Aleppo, Syria
Led by: Nanour Garabedian

This old part of Aleppo city was listed as UNESCO World Heritage in 1986. This activity led to the enhancement of 68 items of key monuments in Ancient Aleppo, through a series of practical Wikidata trainings for 6 female participants. Trainings were ensured by Nassima Chahboun and Yamen Bousrih.

- Monuments spreadsheet

Grand Bassam, Côte d’Ivoire
Led by: Benoit Soubeyran

Historic Town of Grand-Bassam, the first capital of Côte d’Ivoire, was listed as UNESCO World Heritage in 2012. This activity encompassed a photography tour (68 photos uploaded) and an editathon on Wikipedia, organized jointly by Wiki World Heritage and Wikimedia Côte d’Ivoire.

- Activity page on Wikipedia Fr
- Uploaded photos on Petscan
Told Cities / Outcomes by October 2021:

**Tangible outcomes**

- 508 photos uploaded
- +130 articles / wikidata items
- 26 participants
- 3000 participants
- 30000 photos/videos
- 508 photos uploaded
- +130 articles / wikidata items

**Intangible outcomes**

**Capacity building**

Wikidata (QuickStatement, Query Service) training sessions for Wikimedia Tanzania members and another group of 6 female Wikimedians.

Web page example: interactive map of Asmara, Eritrea, generated from Wikidata

Web page example: Bubble chart of WH cities in Africa classified by area
WHINDANGER
WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

From Afghanistan, Libya, Yemen and many more, with Wikilove..
**WHindanger / Project scope:**

**WHindanger** (WH in danger) aims to promote and raise awareness about UNESCO World Heritage Sites in danger, through the creation of an interactive website using Wikimedia projects and following a participatory creation process.

The website content will be mainly generated from Wikidata. As to content creation, it will be through organizing several activities in collaboration with local partners in the target countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photography contests</th>
<th>Video testimonies</th>
<th>Writing workshops</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizing national editions in the target countries</td>
<td>Collecting testimonies of heritage professionals in the target countries</td>
<td>Organizing editathons in the target countries</td>
<td>Including WHindanger content (generated from Wikidata) in WWH website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Team:**

- **Nassima Chahboun:** Founder & Coordinator
- **DarwIn:** Team member
- **NANöR:** Team member
- **Nehaoua:** Team member
- **Sarah Ab:** Team member

**2021 partners:**

- **Kakar History Foundation**, Afghanistan
- **Wikimedians of Democratic Republic of Congo**
- **Wikimedia Guinée Conakry**
- **Wikimedia Indonesia**
- **Liwan Heritage Organization**, Iraq
- **Scene for Culture and Heritage**, Libya
- **Wikimedia Community User Group Mali**
- **Wikimedia Community User Group Tanzania**
- **ARCH International**, USA
- **Harmony Development Foundation**, Yemen

Countries where WHindanger has been implemented by 20 Octobre 2021
For detailed information about WHindanger implementation process, you can find the monthly reports [here].

Cultural sensitivity:

● Partnership with local organizations: The implementation of the project in each country is ensured through partnership with a local Wikimedia Affiliate, or with a local heritage organization. [Link to partnership framework with heritage organizations]

● Use of local languages: All advertising materials, Wikimedia pages and presentations files are prepared in both English and the local language(s) of the target country, in order to reach the international audience and the local communities at the same time.

● Adaptation with changing circumstances: Due to the new political situation of Afghanistan, documenting Afghan heritage sites and monuments became more challenging, but also more urgent. Therefore, we expanded the scope of the photography contest in Afghanistan through adding a special category for “Other Afghan Monuments”.

Capacity building

Our ultimate goal is to enable locals to document their own heritage. Therefore, capacity building programs were organized in countries without Wikimedia communities to equip groups of young volunteers with the necessary skills to write, edit and most importantly, lead an editathon. As a result, an editathon was organized in Libya in 21.09, successfully led by 5 young Libyan trainees.

Details of the training program:

| Session 1: Introduction | Session 2: Wikipedia Editing | Session 3: Content creation | Session 4: Editathons organizing | Session 5: Editathon simulation |

Proactivity:

In Afghanistan, Libya and Yemen, people are not familiar with the concepts of Open knowledge and free licencing, and do not have insight into the Wikimedia movement. Therefore, it was important to trigger interest and encourage participation through sourcing relevant photographers (using social media) and contacting them directly, and anticipating potential questions and challenges through creating how-to videos that explain thoroughly all the participation steps. [Video on Facebook / Video on Instagram].

Contest page for Yemen in Arabic, accessible via www.whinanger-yemen.wiki

Contest page for Afghanistan in Pashto, accessible via www.whinanger-afghanistan.wiki
**WHindanger / Implemented activities and outcomes:**

**Activities implemented by 20 October 2021:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Outcomes by oct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editathon</td>
<td>Wikimedia Indonesia</td>
<td>14 articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special prize for WLE</td>
<td>Wikimedia Indonesia</td>
<td>37 photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography tour</td>
<td>Wikimedia Guinée Conakry</td>
<td>86 photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography tour</td>
<td>Wikimedia Community User Group Tanzania</td>
<td>326 photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of trainers</td>
<td>Scene for Culture and Heritage</td>
<td>Outreach Dashboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training of trainers</td>
<td>Harmony Development Foundation</td>
<td>Outreach Dashboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editathon</td>
<td>Scene for Culture and Heritage</td>
<td>11 articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography contest</td>
<td>Scene for Culture and Heritage</td>
<td>177 photos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photography contest</td>
<td>Harmony Development Foundation</td>
<td>51 photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography contest</td>
<td>ARCH International / Kakar History Foundation</td>
<td>149 photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography contest</td>
<td>Liwan Heritage Organization</td>
<td>17 photos</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NB:** The photography contests are still ongoing until 10 Novembre 2021.

**Total outcomes by 20 October 2021:**

- 840 photos uploaded
- +50 articles enhanced
- 8 training sessions
- Webpages in progress
- 119 participants in 7 countries
WIKIPROJECT
WORLD HERITAGE ON WIKIDATA

From the World Heritage Centre database to Wikidata..
WikiProject World Heritage /Wikidata Reconciliation

One of the first priorities of our user group was to make sure that Wikidata items reflect the real figures of the World Heritage Sites published by the UNESCO.

It's crucial that we have precise figures in Wikidata in order to be able to generate accurate statistics and data visualization.

Based on that we started a reconciliation process between the UNESCO World Heritage database (available online) and Wikidata.

Before starting this process, Wikidata indicates the existence of 1,474 sites whilst there are 1,121 World Heritage sites in the World.

We detected several reasons behind the discrepancy between the two sources. The reasons are:

1. A part of World Heritage site is designated as a World Heritage Site instead of being part of a World Heritage Site. In this case we need to use the statement “Part Of”

2. A site is no longer listed as a World Heritage site which request the use of the information “End Time”.

3. Duplicated items on Wikidata for the same World Heritage Site requiring a merge action.

4. A city is designated World Heritage Site whilst only part of it (generally the old town) is the listed site. In this case we need to use the statement “Has Part”.

5. Some sites are still in the indicative list and are not officially recognized as World Heritage Site by the UNESCO whilst on Wikidata they are.

Although the word is still in progress due to fact that Wikidata is evolving everyday, we have been able to match all the World Heritage Sites in Africa and the Arab states between Wikidata and the UNESCO database.
WikiProject World Heritage /Statistics and graphs

The scope of this project is to provide statistics and figures about the World Heritage Sites around the world, list them by country and provide support and ideas for data visualization.

The statistics generated by the project will help wikimedians to improve the documentation and the quality of the sites on the Wiki projects. For instance, the project helps to identify sites without images or without coordinate location etc..

Statistics [edit]

By Country (top 20) [edit]

Other Statistics [edit]

![Image of statistics and graphs]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinate Location</th>
<th>Commons Category</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See it in Wikidata Query Service</td>
<td>See it in Wikidata Query Service</td>
<td>See it in Wikidata Query Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAPACITY BUILDING
WIKI WORLD HERITAGE TRAINING SESSIONS

Equipping the group members and partners with the necessary skills to document World Heritage..
Capacity building / Skills assessment:

World Heritage is a very wide topic, as it encompasses several categories (tangible and intangible, natural and man-made). Furthermore, content about World Heritage is rich, complex, and evolving every year. Therefore, it is necessary to master several Wikimedia tools in order to ensure a thorough and efficient documentation of World Heritage on Wikimedia projects.

For this reason, a capacity building program for the group members was launched, and in order to define needs and priorities, we established a skills assessment survey [Link to the form], and programmed the training sessions accordingly. Below are some statistics generated from 19 answers.

Please select the top 5 tools and techniques you want to learn

19 réponses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool/Technique</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wikidata Query Service</td>
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<td>Petscan</td>
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<td>QuickStatements</td>
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<td>Listeria</td>
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<td>OpenRefine</td>
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<td>URL2Commons</td>
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<td>VideoWiki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programs and Events Dashboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creating campaigns on Wikimedia Commons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customizing Upload Wizard</td>
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<td>Creating templates</td>
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<td>Pattypan</td>
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<td>Montage Jury tool</td>
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0 5 10 15
Capacity building / Knowledge dissemination:

Given that many Wikimedians all over the world do not have access to training sessions, we wanted to reach a larger audience even though our capacity building program is exclusively for our members. Therefore, all training sessions are recorded and made available on different platforms: Wikimedia Commons / Wiki World Heritage Meta Page / Wiki World Heritage Youtube channel.

### Workshops calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What?</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Trainer</th>
<th>Session recording</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>Wikidata Query Service</td>
<td>28/03/2021</td>
<td>14:00 to 16:00 (UTC)</td>
<td>Andrew Lih</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>Pybocado</td>
<td>10/04/2021</td>
<td>14:00 to 16:00 (UTC)</td>
<td>Houcemeddine Turki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing</td>
<td>Quick Statements</td>
<td>24/04/2021 (postponed to 05/05)</td>
<td>14:00 to 16:00 (UTC)</td>
<td>Nicolas Vigneron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing</td>
<td>Listeria</td>
<td>08/05/2021</td>
<td>14:00 to 16:00 (UTC)</td>
<td>Nicolas Vigneron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing</td>
<td>OpenRefine</td>
<td>19/06/2021</td>
<td>14:00 to 16:00 (UTC)</td>
<td>Sandra Fauconnier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many thanks to our trainers!

Andrew Lih
Houcemeddine Turki
Nicolas Vigneron
Sandra Fauconnier
Fransesc Fort

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WWH WEBSITE

CONTENT ABOUT UG AND PROJECTS

Making the possibilities offered by Wikidata accessible for Heritage professionals
WWH website / Progress:

Building a group website that encompasses: group presentation and activities, resources (how-to guides and material related to World Heritage on Wikimedia), interactive wikidata generated content for each of our projects (maps, timelines, statistics, graphs, access to articles), and customized upload buttons for Wikimedia Commons. We would like to build pages for the two projects Told Cities and WHindanger (and for future projects) in order to promote the content related to WH sites and show different ways of using it.

Besides increasing the group visibility and helping us to reach out to new potential partners, this website will enable the main target audience of our content (Heritage professionals, students and activists) to benefit from the created content and to enrich it, as this category of people does not have the technical abilities to make queries on Wikidata and generate graphs and statistics.

By October 2021, we achieved the following:

- register the domain name for the website: www.wikiworldheritage.org
- order a hosting plan in order to host the website
- select the web agencies that will be in charge of the delivery of the web site
- define the structure of the web site and the different sections.
OTHER ACTIVITIES
EDITATHONS, CONTESTS & CONFERENCES

Sharing our passion for World Heritage with the World

Sabratha, Libya - By Haitham Alkilani - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
Other activities / Edit-a-thons and Contests:

**Month of the french contribution/ Mois de la Contribution Francophone:**

The International Month of Francophone Contribution is a series of workshops organized in March with the aim to improve Wikimedia projects in French. Our group took part to the activities if this year and an online edit-a-thon has been organized on the 20/03/2021. The main outcomes of this event is that now all World Heritage Sites located in countries and regions where French is a lingua franca or customary language have their own article on the french Wikipedia.

**Edit-a-thon at the Romanity museum /Journées contributives au Musée de la Romanité:**

The group participated in an edit-a-thon that has been organized in the Romanity Museum located in the French city of Nîmes which is on the UNESCO indicative list of World Heritage Sites.

**Wikipedia Pages Wanting Photos**

Many articles about World Heritage sites do not have photos and the WPWP campaign was a good opportunity to improve these articles. Our group launched a dedicated contest to Wikipedia pages related to World Heritage sites. Although the contest lasted until the end of August we decided to continue the campaign due to the importance of adding photos to Wikipedia Pages which can lead to improve the quality and the credibility of the article. During the two months of the contest, 715 photos have been added to 227 Wikipedia pages in 10 different languages.
Other activities / Conferences:

**Wikimania:**
Participation of Antoni Mtavangu, Houcemeddine Turki and Nassima Chahboun in the following panel: “Wikimedia and GLAM in the Global South”

**CC Summit - Hack4OpenGlam:**
Participation of Nassima Chahboun in the following panel: “Endangered Heritage”

**WikiArabia:**
Participation of Adel Nahoua, Nanour Garabadian and Nassima Chahboun in the following panel: “Wiki World Heritage UG: Creating New Communities with Thematic Projects (Windanger Project)”

**UNESCO ESD World Conference:**
Participation of Nassima Chahboun in the live session of UNESCO Culture Sector in the framework of World Conference for Education For Sustainable Development.
Other activities / Movement Strategy

Movement Strategy meetings:
Besides the involvement of the group members in several Movement Strategy activities, the board member User: Yamen, did a lightning talk (December 2020) titled “A content adapted to new generations” related to the strategy initiative 41.

Movement Charter/Affiliates by Region/Thematic Affiliates:
The group participated in the vote that took place on Meta in order to select the representative of Thematic Affiliates for the Movement Charter selection committee.
SAPG management / Planning and application:

In April 2021, we applied for our first Simple Annual Grant, for the period going from July 2021 to December 2021. Our application was successful because of the following:

**Defining priorities:**
Our annual plan encompassed several activities and projects. However, in order to have realistic and achievable goals, we defined the topics that need to be immediately covered. As a result, we allocated nearly 40% of our planned budget to WHindanger project (especially to document World Heritage sites in danger because of armed conflicts), worth noting that our annual plan encompasses 5 programs.

**Defining needs and challenges:**
Given the wide geographic scope and the number of partners in WHindanger project, as well as the diversity of content to be created and activities to be implemented, we had foreseen that it would be extremely challenging to implement it on a volunteer basis. Therefore, we decided to allocate a compensation for the project coordination, and we defined objective and detailed selection criteria for this role.

**Contextualization:**
47.8% of our budget was dedicated to photography contests (prizes and advertising fees), and it was important to plan these expenses carefully to fully leverage them. Therefore, besides following the global tendencies of the movement in terms of prizes value, we introduced some changes for countries without affiliates, as increasing the promotion budget to reach a larger audience, and prizes value to encourage participation. Furthermore, in order to ensure an equitable coverage for all sites, we set prizes per site and not per country.

**Fiscal sponsorship:**
As it is our first experience, it was very important to collaborate with an experienced fiscal sponsor, that has the ability to fund activities in different countries. Therefore, we collaborated with Kiwix organization, which besides sponsorship, has offered advice and assistance throughout this year. **Thank you Kiwix! :)**

**Active communication with our Grant Officer:**
Prior to our SAPG application, we made sure to have an in-depth conversation with our grant officer, Veronica Thamaini, during the preparatory meeting. Therefore, we prepared all the information that could provide a better insight into our goals, needs and capacities, and also all the questions that we had.
You can find the meeting presentation [here](#).
Our communication was also maintained during the activities implementation phase.
   Thank you Veronica! :)

[![Image](image-url)]: image-url
SAPG management / Financial mid-term report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants Received</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations Received</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Fees</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$25,000</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whidanger Coordinator</td>
<td>$5,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whindanger event prizes</td>
<td>$252.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whindanger online Ads</td>
<td>$266.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>WPWP event prizes</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web site and domains</td>
<td>$1,383.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoom fees</td>
<td>$44.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal sponsor admin fees</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,847</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Amount</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$15,153</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 2021 – December 2021

- Total Budget: $25,000.00
- October 2021: 40% Spent
  - $9,847.00
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