

**We are editing about  
global sustainable  
cities !**



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# WMF staff slack: #sustainability-editathon



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# WHY CITIES?

ENDING CLIMATE CHANGE BEGINS IN THE CITY

- Cities are both a major cause and solution for climate change
- SDG 11 focuses on sustainable development through cities
- Wikipedia articles about cities have blind spots to environmental issues

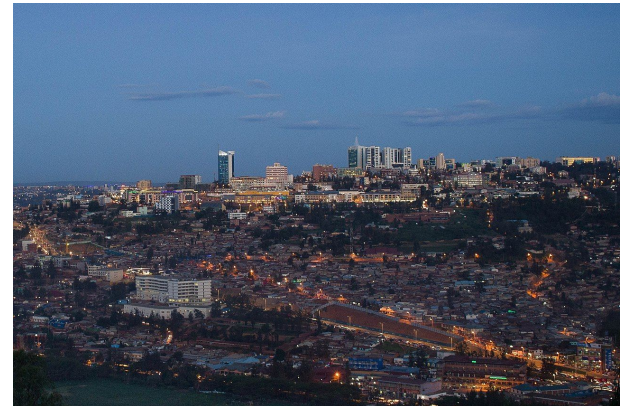


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# A climate justice opportunity in African cities

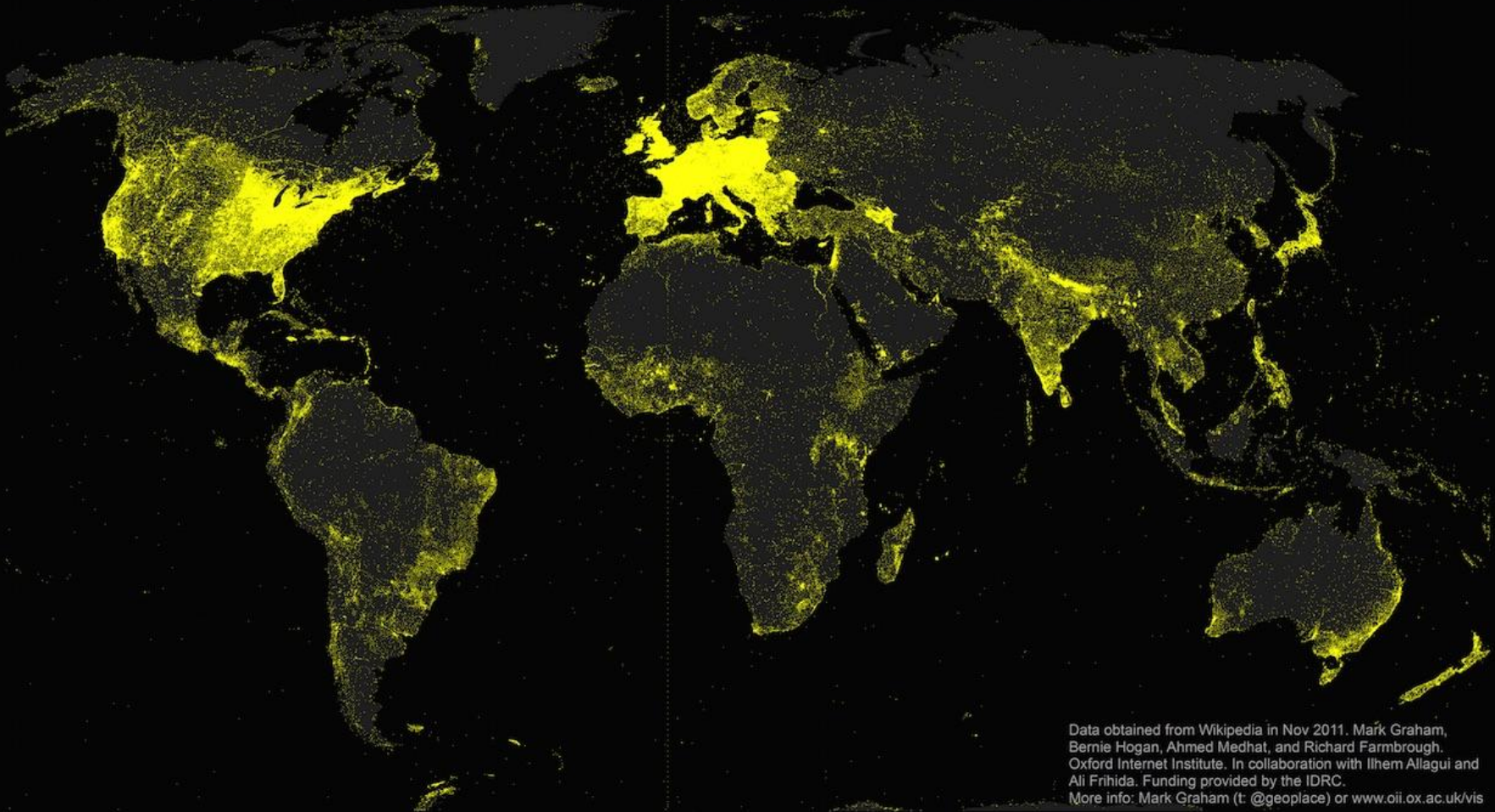
- 78% of population in Africa is in cities
- Globally one of the regions with fastest rates of urbanization
- In urban areas: significant displaced population from economic and environmental changes
- Cities experience acute infrastructure challenges w/ Climate Change and Pollution

Kigali





## Geotagged Articles in English Wikipedia



Data obtained from Wikipedia in Nov 2011. Mark Graham, Bernie Hogan, Ahmed Medhat, and Richard Farnbrough, Oxford Internet Institute. In collaboration with Ilhem Allagui and Ali Farihida. Funding provided by the IDRC. More info: Mark Graham (t: @geoplace) or [www.oii.ox.ac.uk/vis](http://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/vis)

## Cities on the front line of a changing climate

Urban centres account for more than half of the world's population, most of its economic activity and the majority of energy-related emissions. The role of cities in reducing emissions and protecting their inhabitants is therefore central to effective climate policies.



Cities account for 37-49% of global GHG emissions



Urban infrastructure accounts for over 70% of global energy use



Over 64% of the world population to live in cities by 2050, significantly increasing energy use for infrastructure



New infrastructure and land-use policies could reduce GHG emissions by 20-50% by 2050

### IMPACTS

Climate change is expected to affect numerous aspects of urban life.



Adaptation is possible if complex, but cheaper in the long run than doing nothing. How cities adapt to the effects of climate change will vary enormously.

### Sea-Level Rise

Two-thirds of cities with populations above 5 million are located in the Low Elevation Coastal Zone. Rising sea levels and storm surge flooding could have widespread effects on populations, property, and ecosystems, presenting threats to commerce, business and livelihoods.



**ADAPTATIONS**  
Options include: (a) improving early warning systems, (b) strengthening coastal infrastructure, (c) significant degree of rezoning (including relocation of critical services), (d) and evacuation and crisis response management.

### Food Insecurity

All aspects of food security are potentially affected by climate change, including access to food, food utilisation and price stability. Climate change is likely to cause food production in some regions (including the ocean due to warming and acidification) to decline.



**ADAPTATIONS**  
Local responses include support for urban and peri-urban agriculture, (a) green roofs, local markets and enhanced social (food) safety nets, (b) Develop alternative food sources, including inland aquaculture, to replace ocean-based resources under threat.

### Extreme Weather Events

Changes in extreme rainfall could cause the amount of sewage released to the environment from combined sewage overflow spills and flooding to increase by 40% in some cities. Inland flooding is often made worse by uncontrolled city development.



**ADAPTATIONS**  
Responses include strengthening infrastructure, (a) localised migration, wastewater, stormwater and runoff infrastructure and management, and better emergency measures including fuel stockpiling, fuel, water and food.

### Increased Temperatures

The mean temperature rise in some cities could be over 4°C by 2100, with peak seasonal temperatures even higher. More hot days will exacerbate urban heat island effects, resulting in more heat-related health problems and, possibly, air pollution.



**ADAPTATIONS**  
Development of urban planning heat management strategies, (a) including green zones, wind corridors, green roofs and water features, (b) Building codes will need to be improved, and the infrastructure used by vulnerable parts of the population will need to be made more resilient.

### Freshwater Availability

Risks to freshwater resources, such as drought, can cause shortages of drinking water, electricity outages, water-related diseases (through use of contaminated water), higher food prices and increased food insecurity from reduced agricultural supplies.



**ADAPTATIONS**  
Options include (a) encouraging water recycling and grey water use, improving runoff management and developing new/alternative water sources, (b) storage facilities and autonomously powered water management and treatment infrastructure.

### Mitigation efforts can have positive impacts for generations to come



**Energy Supply**  
Reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions can be achieved by the use of low-carbon technologies including renewables, nuclear, and carbon capture and storage. Switching from coal to gas can be a bridging solution.



**Transport**  
Emissions can be reduced by avoiding journeys, shifting to low-carbon transport systems, enhancing vehicle and engine efficiency, and reducing the carbon intensity of fuels by substituting oil-based products with natural gas, bio-methane or biofuels, or with electricity or hydrogen produced from low GHG sources.



**Buildings**  
Retrofitting existing buildings can reduce heating energy requirements by 50-75% in single-family housing and 50-90% in multi-family housing at costs of about US Dollar 100 to 400 per square metre. In contrast, substantial new construction in fast-growing regions presents a great mitigation opportunity as emissions can be virtually eliminated for new builds.



**Energy Demand**  
Increasing the efficiency of buildings, appliances and distribution networks will reduce energy demand. Changes in the awareness and behaviour of residents can also reduce demand. Projections suggest demand may be reduced by up to 20% in the short term and 50% by 2050.



**Low Carbon Cities**  
Options for rapidly developing cities focus on shaping their urban and infrastructure development trajectories. For mature cities, options lie in urban regeneration (compact, mixed-use development that shortens journeys, promotes transit/walking/cycling, and adaptive reuse of buildings) and rehabilitation and/or conversion to energy-efficient building designs.



**Policy Instruments**  
Approaches include co-locating high residential with high employment densities, achieving high land-use mixes, investing in public transit. The best plans for advancing sustainable urbanisation and low carbon development, especially in fast-growing parts of the world requires political will and institutional capacity.



**WMF Staff: reminder!**  
**Make sure to sign in**  
**to your volunteer**  
**account!**





# Wikipedia

What exactly is it, anyway???



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# What is Wikipedia?

Wikipedia is a multilingual, **web-based, free encyclopedia** based on a model **of openly editable content**. It is the largest and most popular general reference work on the Internet. [Wikipedia] is supported by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization which operates on money it receives from donors.

From Wikipedia (en)



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

# Wikipedia Five Pillars

- **Wikipedia is an encyclopedia**
- **Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view**
- **Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute**
- **Wikipedia's editors should treat each other with respect and civility**
- **Wikipedia has no firm rules**



# 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



**I am going to show  
you how to edit.  
Please follow along.**



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**What was it you  
showed us?**



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# 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 editing interface for the article "Angel Island Immigration Station". The interface includes a top navigation bar with "Article" and "Talk" tabs, and a main editing toolbar with options like "Read", "Edit", "Edit source", "View history", "More", and "TW". A search bar is located on the right. Below the toolbar, the article title "Angel Island Immigration Station" is displayed with "[ edit | edit source ]" links. The article content begins with "Angel Island Immigration Station was an immigration station located in San Francisco Bay which operated from January 21, 1910 to November 5, 1940, where immigrants entering the United States were detained and interrogated." A callout box labeled "Formatting buttons" points to the toolbar. Another callout box labeled "Edit buttons" points to the "Edit" and "Edit source" buttons, with the text "Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code". A red arrow points to the pencil icon in the toolbar, which is circled in red. A dropdown menu is open from the pencil icon, showing "Visual editing" (selected) and "Source editing". A red circle highlights the "Visual editing" option. A red arrow also points to the "Publish changes..." button. The article content includes a "Use mdy dates" notice and a "Coordinates" field showing "37.869712°N 122.426006°W". A sidebar on the right lists "Angel Island" as a "U.S. National Register of Historic Places" and a "U.S. National Historic Landmark District".

Formatting buttons

Edit buttons  
Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history More TW

Paragraph A Cite Insert

Angel Island Immigration Station [ edit | edit source ]

ORES predicted quality: 🟡 🟢 (3.76)  
A *start-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Use mdy dates

Coordinates: 37.869712°N 122.426006°W

**Angel Island**  
U.S. National Register of Historic Places  
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: "...China Cove.<sup>[4][5]</sup>". A red circle highlights the citation options menu that appears below the cursor. The menu has a 'Cancel' button at the top left and a title 'Add a citation'. It contains three tabs: 'Automatic', 'Manual', and 'Re-use'. Under the 'Manual' tab, there are four options: 'Website', 'News', 'Basic form', 'Book', and 'Journal'. To the right of the text, there is a map of the United States with a red dot indicating a location on the West Coast. Below the map, there are fields for 'Nearest city', 'Coordinates', 'Area', 'Built', and 'Architect'.

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.<sup>[4][5]</sup>

own as "Ellis Island of the West," began in 1910. The main difference between Ellis and Angel Island was the type of immigrants that traveled through the facility. At Angel Island, the immigrants were primarily 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.<sup>[2]</sup> 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%.<sup>[6]</sup> The Chinese were targeted due to the long history of treatments that were applied 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.<sup>[10]</sup>

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.<sup>[11]</sup> 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'

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... Sub-heading 1 ^3  
The deter... Sub-heading 2 ^4  
immigran... Sub-heading 3 ^5  
building a... Sub-heading 4 ^6  
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public.<sup>[7]</sup>

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.<sup>[6]</sup>

Lucille Durling  
1919  
Joe Guan Lee  
Joe Chan Goh  
Hsing Fung Lee

Plaques i  
immigran  
interrogat

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

# Create links between articles

1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and 'Done'

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## Immigrant perspectives

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Detained Chinese immigrants carved poems on the walls of the immigration station.

**Cancel** **Link** **Done**

**Search pages** **External link**

Q **Cantonese**

廣東話 **Cantonese**  
standard dialect of Yue language that origin...

廣東話 **Cantonese people**

# Where do I start?



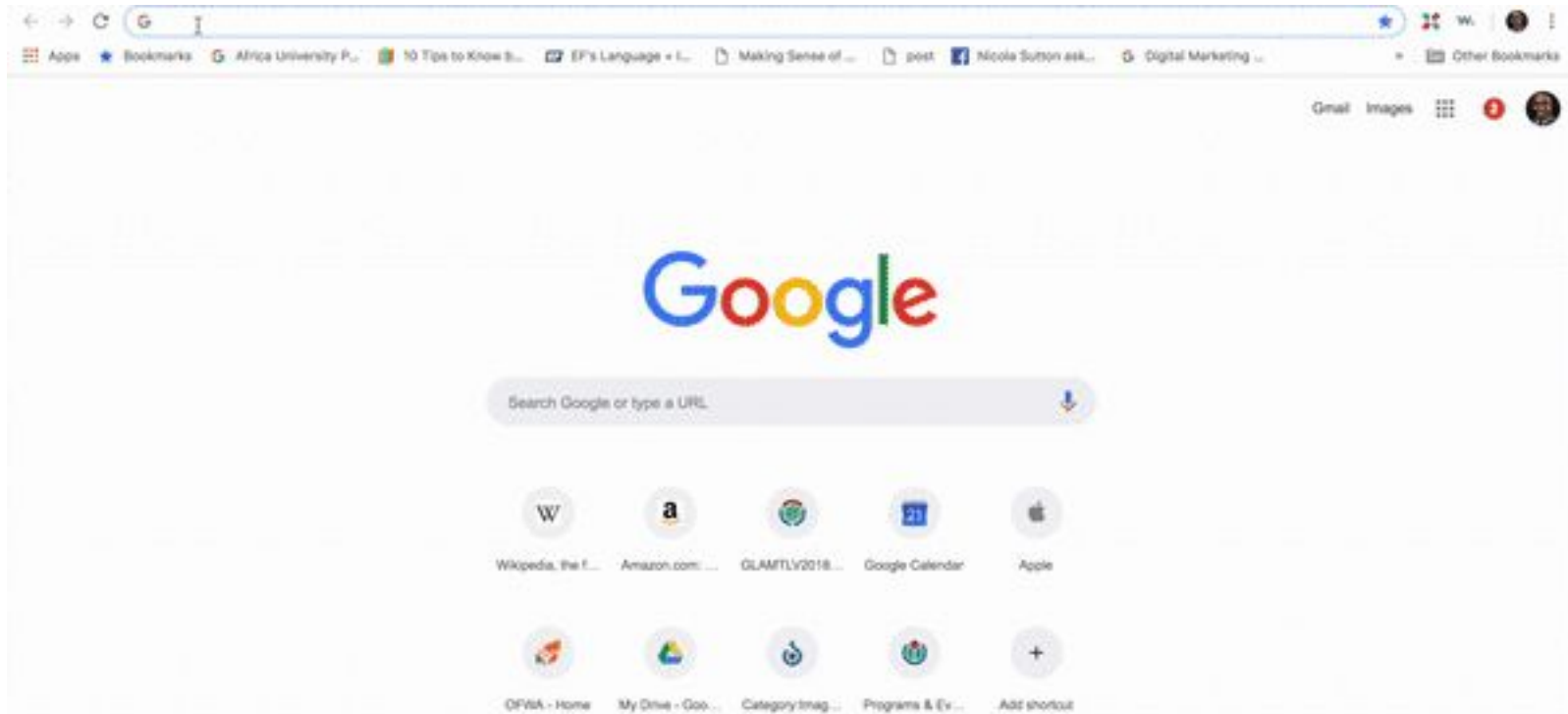
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The background features a collage of various icons in a light gray line-art style. These include a globe, a hand holding a pencil, a stork, a bird, a map of North America, a masquerade mask, a globe, a satellite, a map of Australia, a telescope on a tripod, a pyramid, a map of Africa, a person's profile wearing a hard hat, a planet Saturn, a person's profile, a large letter 'W', a map of South America, a planet Saturn, a llama, a map of Australia, a person's profile, a llama, and a map of South America.

# **Orientation to the** **tools**



# How to use Citation Hunt?



**Visit <https://tools.wmflabs.org/citationhunt>**