



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

How can experts share their knowledge on Wikipedia more easily?

July 2018

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO



About UNESCO

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Aims to create peace in the minds of men and women
- Five main Sectors: Education, Culture, Science, Social and Human Sciences and Communication and Information
- Working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Sustainable
Development
Goals

About UNESCO publications

- Publications are written by expert researchers on topics related to UNESCO's work
- The Education Sector is UNESCO's biggest publisher
- Since 2013, UNESCO published over 1500 publications under the CC BY-SA license
- Latest UNESCO publications are available on paper and on unesco.org and unesdoc.unesco.org

Education themes

- Education systems reform
- Literacy
- Skills for work and life
- Higher education
- Teachers
- Digital learning
- Early childhood development
- Emergencies and conflicts
- Inclusive education
- Education of women and girls
- Education for sustainable development
- Global Citizenship Education
- Holocaust remembrance
- Education for health and well-being
- School violence and bullying

UNESCO and Wikimedia




United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Example 1: Promoting Wiki loves contests

UNESCO
21 January at 10:06 · 🌐

Enter Wiki Loves Africa's contest w/ your photos videos & audio of African music & dance <http://on.unesco.org/WikiLovesAfricaContest> supported by #Unite4Heritage



Commons:Wiki Loves Africa 2016/Participate - Wikimedia Commons

Of all of the millions of subjects you can read about on Wikipedia, subjects relating to Africa have the least coverage. This is because of a number of reasons, but mostly...

COMMONS.WIKIMEDIA.ORG

Wiki Loves Africa

United Nations @UN Following

#Unite4Heritage & share photos of built heritage on @Wikipedia with #wikilovesmonuments on.unesco.org/wlmcompetition



Wiki Loves Monuments

COMPARTE TUS FOTOS DE RESERVAS DE BIOSFERA DE LA UNESCO EN WIKIPEDIA PARA INSPIRAR AL MUNDO



wikilovesearth.bio
Fecha límite: 30 de junio de 2016

Canis lupus
Parque nacional y reserva de biosfera de Yellowstone
Estados Unidos de América
National Parks Service

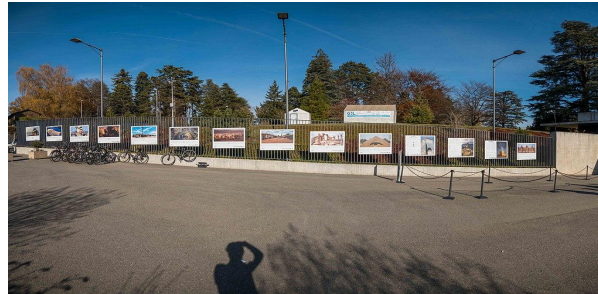
Wiki Loves Earth

Promoted to over 10 million followers

Example 2: Exhibition on open license images from Wikimedia



UNESCO,
Paris



United Nations,
Geneva



Puente Bizkaia,
Getxo,
Spain



Spånga Town Hall,
Stockholm,
Sweden

Example 3: Gender gap editathon at UNESCO



Wiki4Women

Find more information: Wikiproject United Nations

COMMONS Search Wikimedia Commons

Commons:WikiProject:United Nations

[Wikiproject United Nations](#)
[Media](#)
[Open License Text](#)
[References](#)
[Articles](#)
[Translate](#)
[Data](#)
[Collaboration](#)

[Discuss](#)

You can help more people to see the content provided by UN agencies by adding it to Wikimedia projects including Wikipedia, Wikivoyage and Wikidata, tools are provided below to help you do this.

United Nations collections on Wikimedia

[Photos UNESCO](#)
[Video UNESCO](#)
[Graphics UNESCO](#)
[Maps OCHA](#)
[Illustrations UNESCO](#)
[Audio](#)
[Publications](#)

[Click here](#) if you would like to reuse any of the content available on Wikimedia Commons outside Wikimedia.

UNESCO

UNESCO has released media under a Wikimedia compatible license making it free for everyone to reuse as part of its open access policy.

[Click here](#) to see where UNESCO images have been used and viewing figures for each month.

Photographs from the UNESCO image archive UNESCO World Heritage Site photographs Infographics

Illustrations from UNESCO publications Illustrations of data produced by the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children Aid to Basic Education, the amount of bilateral and multilateral aid contributed or received

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Graphics from the UNESCO Science Report, towards 2030 News B-roll produced by UNESCO Great Minds Speak at UNESCO video series

Wiki Loves Earth Biosphere Reserves

Wiki Loves Earth has partnered with UNESCO to create Wiki Loves Earth Biosphere Reserves, a photography competition to create free to use images of Biosphere Reserves around the world.

[Click here](#) to see where the images from Wiki Loves Earth Biosphere Reserves have been used and viewing figures for each month.

Winners and selected images All images

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Winners and selected images All images

OCHA

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has provided maps to illustrate articles on humanitarian relief.

- UN, Wikimedia New York deliver open, free world maps on GIS Day. *Wikimedia Blog* (19 November 2014). Retrieved on 31 January 2017.

Locations maps produced by OCHA Location maps of the West Bank produced by OCHA/IT

An overview of Wikimedia for UN agencies

- Wikipedia** is the most popular encyclopaedia in the world, written by 10,000s of volunteers. It has over 40 million articles, available across 299 languages.
- Wikidata** is a free, structured, multilingual database of facts. It holds information on over 40 million concepts, it can be read and edited by both humans and machines.
- Wikimedia Commons** is a repository of over 40 million free photographs, diagrams, maps, videos, animations, music, sounds, spoken texts, and other free media, available in many languages.
- Wikivoyage** is a worldwide travel guide written by volunteers in the same spirit of sharing knowledge that makes travel so enjoyable.
- Wikisource** is a multilingual project to collect free and open license texts.

Wikimedia's reach

Wikimedia websites are some of the most used educational resources in the world, they receive 14 billion page views per month from 500 million people. This includes access through zero rated services including Facebook Free Basics and Wikipedia Zero. Additionally, information from Wikipedia and Wikidata appear in Google Knowledge Graph and on Facebook.

Wikipedia has been available for over 15 years and has become an important part of many people's education.

Licensing

Wikipedia is created by 10,000s of volunteers, often a Wikipedia article can be written by 100s of people, changing and improving each other's work. Wikimedia requires all content to be available under an open license, also called Open Access, meaning the information is free to access, reuse and change.

"By 'open access' to literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself."

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

Open licensing/Open Access is achieved through open licenses, Wikimedia projects use content available under the following licenses:



Licenses with non commercial or no derivative clauses are not accepted by Wikimedia projects. UN agencies and other IGOs are able to use a specific set of Creative Commons licenses for Intergovernmental Organisations.

- UNESCO has a mandate to promote Open Access.

Wikimedia's structure

Wikimedia is a decentralised movement, consisting of organisations and individual volunteers:

- Wikimedia Foundation**: provides support for Wikipedia and other projects, and works to create or improve access to information around the world.
- Wikimedia Chapters and User Groups**: are independent organizations founded to support and promote the Wikimedia projects in a specified geographical region (in most cases, a country).
- Volunteers**: the tens of thousands of contributors to Wikimedia projects come from many cultures and backgrounds but all share the common aim of bringing free educational content to the world.

You can contact your local Wikimedia chapter or user group, you can also contact John Cummings, Wikimedian in Residence at UNESCO, J.Cummings@unesco.org.

Collaborations

History of collaborations

Wikimedia has a long history of collaborating with organisations in education, science, culture and beyond, with documentation, tools, guidance and metrics available for activities. This list provides an overview of the kinds of projects which are possible with examples from UN agencies. A specific area of Wikimedia called WikiProject United Nations has been set up to help all UN agencies share content and knowledge on Wikimedia projects.

- UNESCO produce a monthly report on the use of their public information which includes a section on Wikimedia (go to latest issues, click report, then section 3-4).

Share media

Wikimedia can provide a very large audience in many languages for an organisation's images, audio and video content. Thousands of organisations have shared their content on Wikimedia projects, including through formal partnerships, UN agencies have unique content which has a unique role in improving the public's understanding the areas of work of the UN. Tools are available to show where media from an organisation is displayed on across Wikimedia projects and the number of views for those pages.

- UNESCO has shared 3000 photographs, illustrations, graphics from publications, infographics and videos which receive over **10 million page views per month** on Wikimedia projects.
- OCHA has shared 250 maps which receive over **15 million page views per month** on Wikimedia projects.

Share text

Text available under an open license can often be added directly to Wikipedia and other Wikimedia projects to improve the content and provide a new audience to the work. For example the English Wikipedia article for Violent Extremism is created entirely from text from two UNESCO publications and receives 80 views per day.

- UNESCO: copied text from their publications which is available under Open Access into Wikipedia to create and improve over 200 Wikipedia articles, currently these articles receive over **2 million page views per month**.
- Text from the WIPO publications *Understanding Industrial Property* and *Understanding Copyright and Related Rights* was used to create the English Wikipedia article *Industrial property* which received over **12,000 page views in 2017**.

Share data

Open data can be added to Wikidata where it is shared on other Wikimedia projects, including graphs, maps and information boxes on Wikipedia. The data is linked and combined with other datasets making it more useful. Wikidata is used by Google Knowledge Graph and semantic results in Google search results and many data visualisation services like *Historpedia* (sometimes e.g. The Apollo missions) and *Monumental* (a built heritage explorer). There are also more technical tools like *Wikidata Graph Builder*, *Wikidata Query Service* which allow the user to query the data directly World Heritage sites.

- UNESCO has shared several datasets on Wikidata including World Heritage, Biosphere Reserves and data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Reuse Wikimedia images

Wikimedia Commons holds over 40 million media files (images, audio and videos) that can be used by anyone, including commercially. A guide has been developed in cooperation with UNESCO staff to help people reuse the content.

- UNESCO has used images from Wikimedia on their social media channels to promote their projects.

Promoting of open licensing and Wikimedia

Promoting Wikimedia activities encourages the production of educational content, free for everyone to use and benefit from.

- In 2016 and 2017 UNESCO promoted Wiki Loves Africa 2016 as part of the UNESCO United-heritage project.
- In 2016 and 2017 UNESCO and the United Nations promoted Wiki Loves Monuments on their social media as part of the UNESCO United-Heritage project.
- In 2016 and 2017 UNESCO promoted Wiki Loves Earth and ran Wiki Loves Earth Biosphere Reserves.

Events

Events like editathons, competitions and expert meetings can support the creation of content on a specific subject and facilitate knowledge sharing between Wikimedia and the UN.

- United Nations Women Edit-a-thon is a global project and edit-a-thon that was held on International Youth Day in 2016 and 2017. It created Wikipedia content that will help close the gender gap and launched the Her Story Campaign. This event was organized by the United Nations Women and UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth supported by the Wikipedia community. The main event was held in United Nations Headquarters in New York City, and in Cairo, Egypt by UN Women Arab States/North Africa as well as many local events and virtual edit-a-thons.
- UNESCO hosted a meeting of Wikimedia staff coordinating with the cultural sector in 2017.
- UNESCO ran a competition to use their images on Wikimedia projects, this led to an increase from 1 million to 10 million page views per month.

Co-productions

UN organisations and Wikimedia organisations have collaborated to produce work including:

- UNESCO, Wikimedia Sweden and Wikimedia Italia produced a photography exhibition on cultural heritage at risk, which has been displayed at United Nations Office at Geneva, UNESCO HQ in Paris and 10 other locations in Europe and North America.
- The German Commission for UNESCO, Wikimedia Deutschland and the North Rhine-Westphalian Library Service Centre (hbz) co-published Open Content A Practical Guide to Using Creative Commons Licences, a booklet providing practical guidelines for the use and application of open content licences in 2014.

Wikimedians in Residence

Wikimedian in Residence is a role in which a Wikimedia editor accepts a placement with an institution to facilitate a close working relationship between the Wikimedia movement and the institution through a range of activities, both internal and public-facing. Wikimedians in Residence are usually financially compensated by the institution or by a Wikimedia chapter, but they may also be volunteers.

- UNESCO: John Cummings has been working as Wikimedian in Residence at UNESCO since 2015 to help UNESCO share its knowledge and content through Wikipedia.
- UNESCO: In 2017 Sandra Fauconnier worked with Dutch cultural institutions (Utrecht University Library, Zeeuws Archief and International Institute of Social History) that hold documents included in the Memory of the World register.

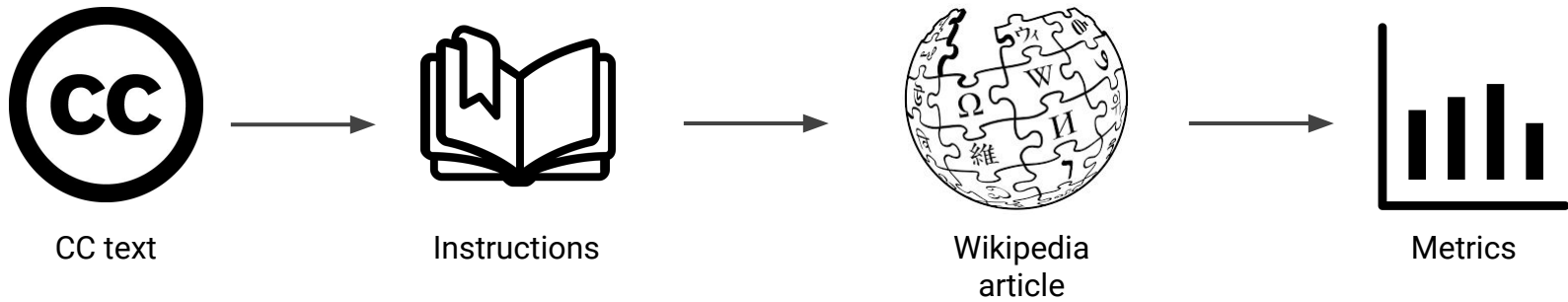
UNESCO sharing knowledge on Wikipedia: What and why

UNESCO holds a great amount of knowledge which isn't on Wikipedia, **but...**

1. Wikipedia takes a long time to learn, retention rates are very low for new editors
2. UNESCO staff has not enough time to write articles from scratch

Opportunity: publications are under CC BY-SA

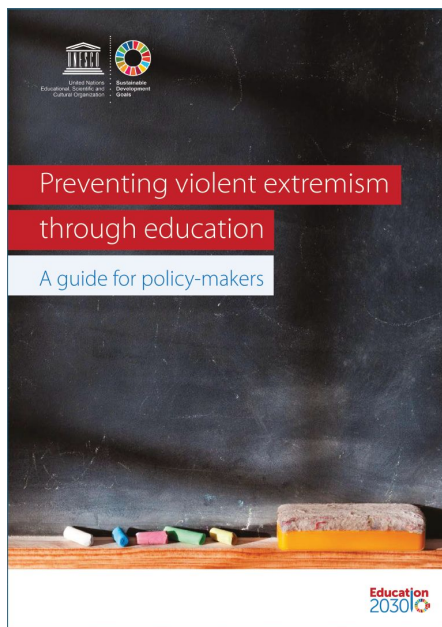
The process



UNESCO Education Sector Wikipedia project



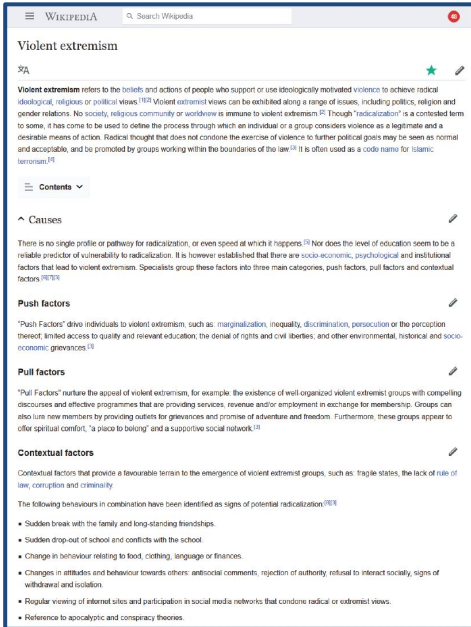
Process



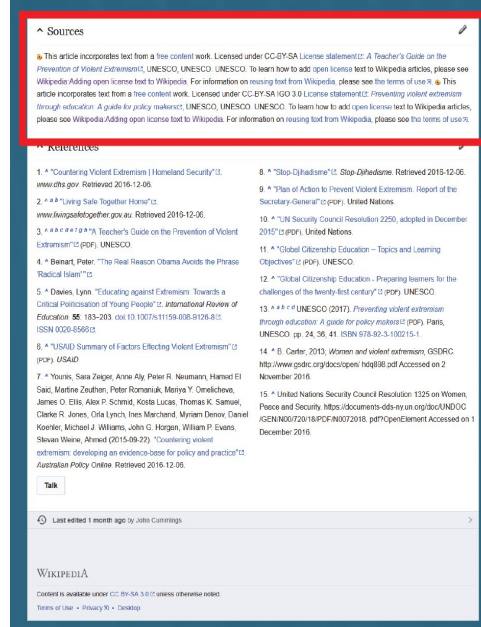
Preventing violent extremism
through education
A guide for policy-makers



Step 2: Follow the instructions



Step 3: Add the text to Wikipedia



Step 4: attribute the text including a link to the publication

Step 1: Select the text from a UNESCO publication

Education sector publications

A total of 44 ED publications were reviewed
(most recent OA publications from 2014-2017)

Organising content

Implementing the Right to Education: A Compendium of practical examples [\[edit source \]](#)

- [PDF on UNESCO website](#)
- [UNESDOC license page](#)

PDF page number of section	Description	Suggested articles & improvements	Notes
General		<p>Target articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education • Education for all • Educational equity • Economic, social and cultural rights • Discrimination in education <p>Create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National frameworks for the Right to education • National frameworks for the prevention of discrimination in education • National frameworks to ensure gender equality 	This publication provides detailed statements from national constitutions, charters, statutes, etc.
P. 9	Introduction		
P. 14-39	Chapter 1: Legal Framework	<p>Create:</p> <p>National frameworks for the Right to education</p> <p>Link back to Right to education and create heading "Right to education" for relevant countries on their education articles. For example, The Education Act of Burkina Faso (23) could be used to create the heading "Right to education" on Education in Burkina Faso</p>	This section details the precise wording from various national frameworks that support the Right to Education.
	Provisions concerning inclusion (vulnerable groups) (30)	Improve Inclusion (education)	
P. 41-58	<p>Chapter 2: Eliminating and preventing discrimination in and through education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-discrimination in the admission of pupils to educational institutions (41) • Non-discrimination within the 	<p>Create:</p> <p>National frameworks for the prevention of discrimination in education</p> <p>Improve: Discrimination in education and link back to country education pages</p>	This section details the precise wording from various national that prevent discrimination in Education.

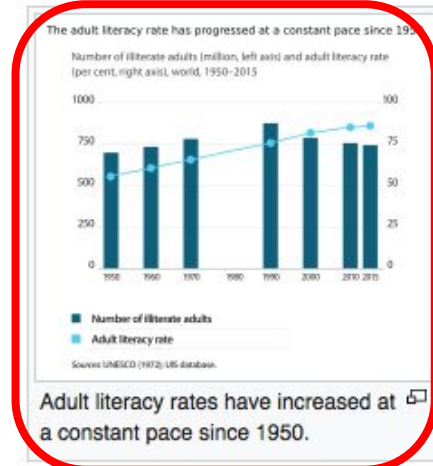
Sharing images from publications

Spread of literacy since the mid-twentieth century [\[edit \]](#)

Literacy data published by UNESCO displays that since 1950, the adult literacy rate at the world level has increased by 5 percentage points every decade on average, from 55.7 per cent in 1950 to 86.2 per cent in 2015. However, for four decades, the population growth was so rapid that the number of illiterate adults kept increasing, rising from 700 million in 1950 to 878 million in 1990. Since then, the number has fallen markedly to 745 million in 2015, although it remains higher than in 1950 despite decades of universal education policies, literacy interventions and the spread of print material and information and communications technology (ICT). However, these trends have been far from uniform across regions. ^[18]

Regional disparities [\[edit \]](#)

Cross-national comparisons of literacy rates are imperfect, given that different countries define literacy in different ways.^[19] However, available global data indicates significant variations in literacy rates between world regions. **North America**, **Europe**, and **Central Asia** have achieved almost full adult literacy (individuals at or over the age of 15) for both men and women. Most countries in **East Asia and the Pacific**, as well as **Latin America and the Caribbean**, are above a 90% literacy rate for adults.^[20] Illiteracy persists to a greater extent in other regions: 2013 UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) data indicates adult literacy rates of only 78.12% in the **Arab States**, 67.55% in **South and West Asia**, and 59.76% in **Sub-Saharan Africa**.^[21]



In much of the world, high youth literacy rates suggest that illiteracy will become less and less common as younger generations with higher educational attainment levels replace older ones.^[22] However, in sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia, where the vast majority of the world's illiterate youth live, lower school enrollment implies that illiteracy will persist to a greater degree.^[23] According to 2013 UIS data, the youth literacy rate (individuals ages 15 to 24) is 84.03% in South and West Asia, and 70.06% in Sub-Saharan Africa.^[21]

That being said, literacy has rapidly spread in several regions in the last twenty-five years (see image).^[18]

Education Sector: Project outcomes

40 articles created

25 graphs extracted

121 improvements made to 79 articles

101 articles interlinked

Average pageviews in a month

Articles	Page view total
Created articles	More than 10 000
Enhanced articles	1,600,000

Results from across UNESCO

Working with all 5 UNESCO sectors to share knowledge on Wikipedia

263 articles using UNESCO text

4.4 million page views per month

A working process for English, French and Spanish Wikipedia, usable by everyone

Analyse des affichages de masse
Importer une liste de pages et comparer les pages vues

↳ Exécuter une autre requête

hastemplate:"Free-content attributi... 2018-06-16 - 2018-07-16

↳ Lien permanent ↳ Télécharger

#	Titre de la page	Pages vues II	Moyenne quotidienne
Total	263 pages	4 402 111	142 004
1	Morocco	417 073	13 454 / jour
2	Vietnam	322 969	10 418 / jour
3	Internet	255 786	8 251 / jour
4	Education	227 929	7 353 / jour
5	Kazakhstan	225 004	7 258 / jour
6	Armenia	221 494	7 140 / jour
7	Cambodia	197 394	6 368 / jour
8	Bahrain	153 640	4 956 / jour
9	Tanzania	153 306	4 945 / jour
10	Fiji	150 203	4 845 / jour
11	Zimbabwe	148 297	4 784 / jour
12	Trinidad and Tobago	133 868	4 318 / jour
13	Papua New Guinea	125 280	4 041 / jour
14	Sustainable Development Goals	93 011	3 000 / jour
15	Nobel Prize	91 213	2 942 / jour
16	Botswana	89 619	2 881 / jour
17	Berlin	80 458	2 595 / jour
18	Women's empowerment	73 981	2 387 / jour
19	Economy of the United States	72 033	2 324 / jour
20	Sustainable development	60 194	2 163 / jour
21	Defamation	61 491	1 984 / jour
22	False news	58 754	1 799 / jour
23	Central Asia	53 857	1 737 / jour
24	Gender equality	52 587	1 696 / jour
25	Media (communication)	52 009	1 678 / jour
26	Sub-Saharan Africa	50 194	1 619 / jour
27	Mass media	48 137	1 553 / jour
28	Literacy	37 173	1 199 / jour
29	Massive open online course	36 035	1 130 / jour
30	LGBT rights in Russia	34 741	1 121 / jour
31	Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics	31 571	1 018 / jour
32	Special education	28 181	908 / jour
33	Child	28 141	908 / jour
34	School bullying	27 127	874 / jour
35	Fields Medal	25 483	822 / jour
36	Right to education	25 388	819 / jour
37	College and university rankings	24 036	775 / jour
38	Information and communication technologies for development	23 198	748 / jour
39	Distance education	22 938	740 / jour
40	Early childhood education	22 892	737 / jour
41	Textbook	19 714	636 / jour
42	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	18 859	608 / jour
43	Education in China	17 593	568 / jour
44	Adult education	16 858	544 / jour
45	Education in Singapore	15 627	504 / jour
46	Female education	14 187	458 / jour
47	Cultural identity	11 910	384 / jour
48	Open educational resources	11 382	367 / jour
49	Lifelong learning	10 752	347 / jour
50	User-generated content	10 671	344 / jour
51	Concentration of media ownership	9 801	310 / jour
52	Common good	7 685	247 / jour
53	Economy of Zimbabwe	7 603	247 / jour

UNESCO sharing knowledge on Wikipedia: Benefits for both sides



Benefits for Wikimedia

More articles
Better quality articles
More experts writing Wikipedia
A new reason for organisations to
publish under open license



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Benefits for partner organizations

Share their knowledge more widely
Page view metrics
The content spreads by itself
New audiences
Translations

Challenges faced

Within UNESCO

Publications are sometimes not written in the Wikipedia voice

Time consuming to add the text (but much quicker than writing again from scratch)

Images are hard to extract from publication

Wikipedia community

Building awareness of project

Existing Wikimedia contributors taking part in the project

Time to adjust copyright violation processes on English Wikipedia

Time to negotiate and explain with Wikipedia contributors

How you can work with us

1. Expand to other languages, we have the process working in Spanish and French
2. Add text into articles (look at Wikiproject United Nations)
3. Integrate this process into your project

What we can offer

- Work with you to understand this process
- We can provide you with lists of publications



This spring, Wiki Education began working with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to bring freely licensed, well-researched information to a mass audience on Wikipedia. Several United Nations agencies have published text under an open license for the public's benefit, and both UNESCO and Wiki Education recognize that this information could reach so many more people if it were brought to relevant Wikipedia articles. That's why we've created a new assignment type that engages students in copying open license text into Wikipedia. This assignment differs significantly from the typical research project we support, so we piloted the idea this spring. Due to the success of this first course, we're excited to announce we will continue supporting courses working with UNESCO texts.

Essentially, information on Wikipedia gets there in one of two ways:

1. Volunteers synthesize information from a reliable source in their own words and cite the source, or
2. Volunteers copy information from a source that has released its text under a license compatible with Wikipedia's copyright policy.

John Cummings, the Wikipedian in Residence at UNESCO, has curated a helpful list of UNESCO's freely licensed text that volunteer editors can add to Wikipedia. He has also written the [process and instructions](#) to use open license text on Wikipedia, for the benefit of all volunteers. Wiki Education's role is to find those volunteers and equip them with other editing know-how to add the information in an effective way.

Together, we prepared an [assignment template](#) for instructors in our Classroom Program. Using this template, instructors can guide their students in converting this open license content into Wikipedia articles as part of their classroom assignment. Engaging with UNESCO text on Wikipedia differs from the typical classroom assignment we support in that students are allowed to copy and paste the UNESCO text word-for-word into Wikipedia. In participating, students learn how to identify appropriate Wikipedia articles related to UNESCO reports, synthesize what should be in Wikipedia, and communicate the information to a reader.

Mike Doane and his students at the University of Washington were a great fit for this new connection. Doane specializes in information architecture, metadata, and semantic web knowledge structures. This term, he had success incorporating this new assignment type into his [Knowledge Management](#) course.

"Students responded well, once we all figured out how it worked and our responsibilities," Doane says about the project. "The training could not have been more helpful, and the response from the Wiki Education team was amazing."

Teaching with Wikipedia in the classroom provides students with a diverse range of critical skills, as instructors in our Classroom Program [have echoed](#) in the past. Students gain an understanding of Wikipedia's inner-workings and learn to analyze the information on the site for accuracy.

"The more students understand about Wikipedia and how to use it, the more they'll get out of it," says Doane about the place Wikipedia should have in higher education. When students engage with this knowledge resource in a way they haven't before, they gain [digital literacy](#) skills that they carry beyond Wikipedia itself. They must also work collaboratively, both with each other and with the Wikipedia editors they encounter through their work.

Contact us

John Cummings
j.cummings@unesco.org

Celina Recalde
cm.recalde@unesco.org

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Mapping missing Biosphere Wikipedia articles

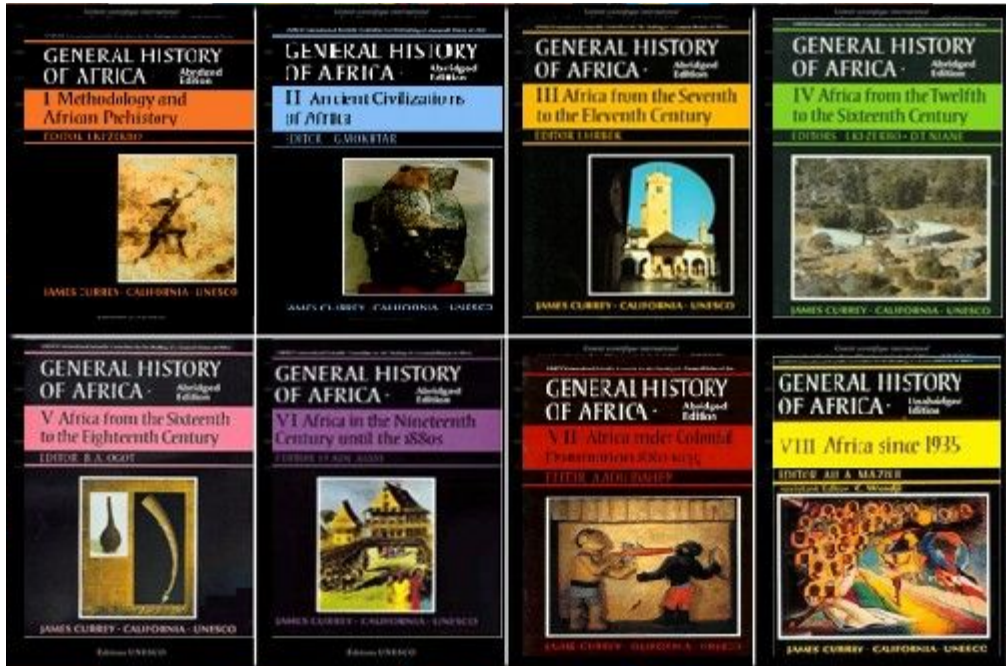


How can experts share their knowledge on Wikipedia more easily?

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Creating new MAB Wikipedia articles using OA descriptions of sites

The image shows a workflow for creating Wikipedia content from UNESCO data. On the left, the UNESCO website displays the 'Biosffer Dyfi' page under 'Ecological Sciences for Sustainable Development'. The page includes sections for 'Human Activities', 'Ecological Characteristics', and 'Protection Classifications'. A red arrow points from this page to a Wikipedia article on the right. The Wikipedia article, titled 'Biosffer Dyfi', mirrors the structure and content of the UNESCO page, including a description, a list of human activities, ecological characteristics, and protection classifications. The UNESCO page also features a sidebar with navigation options and a footer with contact information.



7200 pages

11 languages

Written over 35 years by 230 historians from Africa and other parts of the world.

CC BY-SA

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

UNESCO images on Wikimedia

UNESCO has shared around 3000 images on Wikimedia.

Wikipedia articles using the images have been viewed over 15.6 million times and are being used on over 50 different language Wikipedias.

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Wikipedia license

Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format

Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia written by volunteers

“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.”

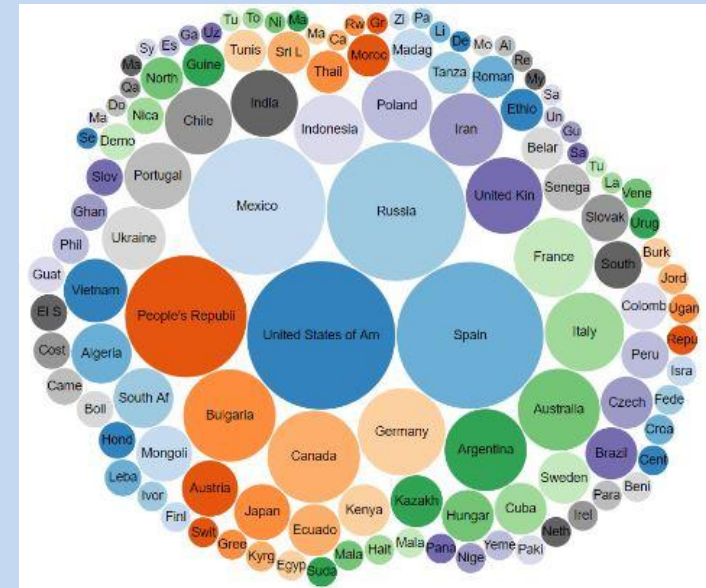
Jimmy Wales, cofounder of Wikipedia

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Visualisations



[Concept map with a selection of World Heritage Sites](#)



[Bubble Chart of MAB biospheres per country](#)

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

What Wikidata is

Like Wikipedia but for structured data...

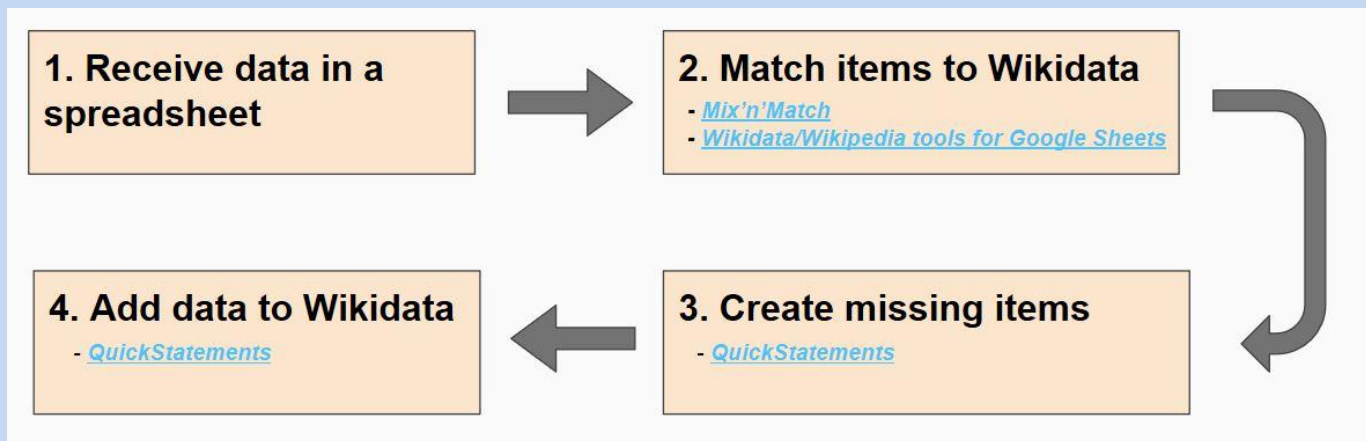
A free and open knowledge base that can be read and edited by both humans and machines.

acts as central storage for the structured data of its Wikimedia sister projects such as Wikipedia and Wikisource

provides support to many other sites and services beyond just Wikimedia projects!

Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Process for adding data



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Promoting Open Access

UNESCO promoted existing Open Access photography competitions through social media

- Wiki Loves Monuments
- Wiki Loves Earth (running a competition for Biosphere Reserves)
- Wiki Loves Africa
- These competitions created over 400,000 Open Access images in 2016
- Open Access cultural heritage photo exhibition

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Open Access Data: Wikidata

A sister site to Wikipedia
Like Wikipedia but for structured data
Data from Wikidata can be reused by everyone



How can experts share their knowledge on Wikipedia more easily?

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Wikidata

Item: **Oki Islands** (Q483146)

island group in Shimane prefecture, Japan

- In more languages Configure

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Oki Islands	island group in Shimane prefecture, Japan	
French	Îles Oki	No description defined	Îles Oki Archipel d'Oki
Spanish	Islas Oki	No description defined	
German	Oki-Insein	No description defined	

All entered languages

Statements

- instance of
 - island group (0 references) [+ add reference](#)
 - geopark (1 reference) [+ add](#)
- image
 - Chibu sekheki.jpg (0 references) [+ add reference](#)
 - [+ add](#)
- country
 - Japan (1 reference) [+ add](#)
- located next to body of water
 - Sea of Japan (1 reference) [+ add](#)
- coordinate location
 - 38°9'17"N, 133°9'9"E (0 references) [+ add reference](#)

Wikipedia (27 entries) [edit](#)

- az: Oki adaları
- be: Астравы Окі
- bg: Оки (острови)
- cs: Oki (souostroví)
- de: Oki-Insein
- en: Oki Islands
- es: Islas Oki
- eu: Oki uharteak
- fa: جزایر اوکی
- fi: Okiisaaret
- fr: Îles Oki
- hi: ओकी द्वीपसमूह
- it: Isole Oki
- ja: 隠岐群島
- ko: 오키 제도
- it: Oki saicos
- nl: Oki-eilanden
- no: Okøyene
- pl: Wyspy Oki
- pt: Ilhas Oki
- ro: Insulele Oki
- ru: Оки (острова)
- sk: Oki-Dogo
- sv: Okisarna
- tr: Oki Adaları
- uk: Острови Окі
- zh: 隱岐群島

Wikibooks (0 entries) [edit](#)

Wikinews (0 entries) [edit](#)

Wikiquote (0 entries) [edit](#)

Wikisource (0 entries) [edit](#)

Wikiversity (0 entries) [edit](#)

Wikivoyage (0 entries) [edit](#)

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Benefits for UNESCO of sharing data on Wikidata

- Ensure most up to date and complete information about UNESCO programmes is on Wikidata, Wikipedia and other sites
- Link UNESCO data to other datasets and resources
- Make UNESCO data more visible and more understandable
- Understand coverage of UNESCO topics on Wikipedia

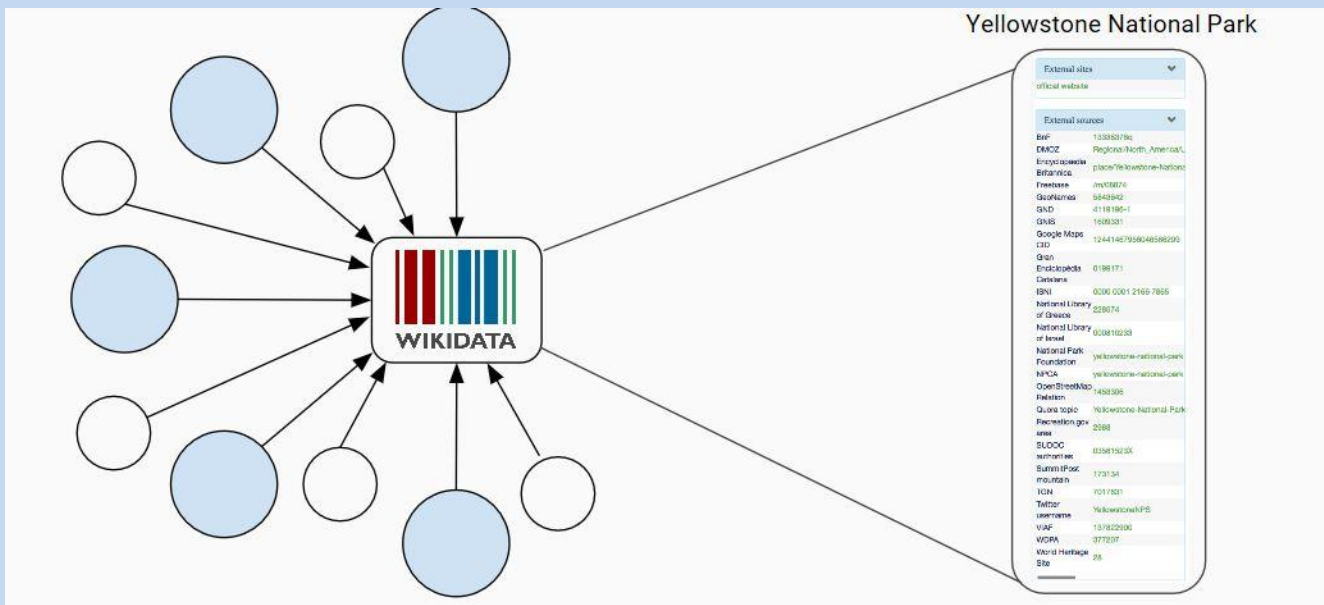
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UNESCO data added to Wikidata

World Heritage Sites:	4500 facts
MAB:	2350 facts
Geoparks:	550 facts
UNESCO AWLD:	1500 facts
UNESCO Awards:	100 facts

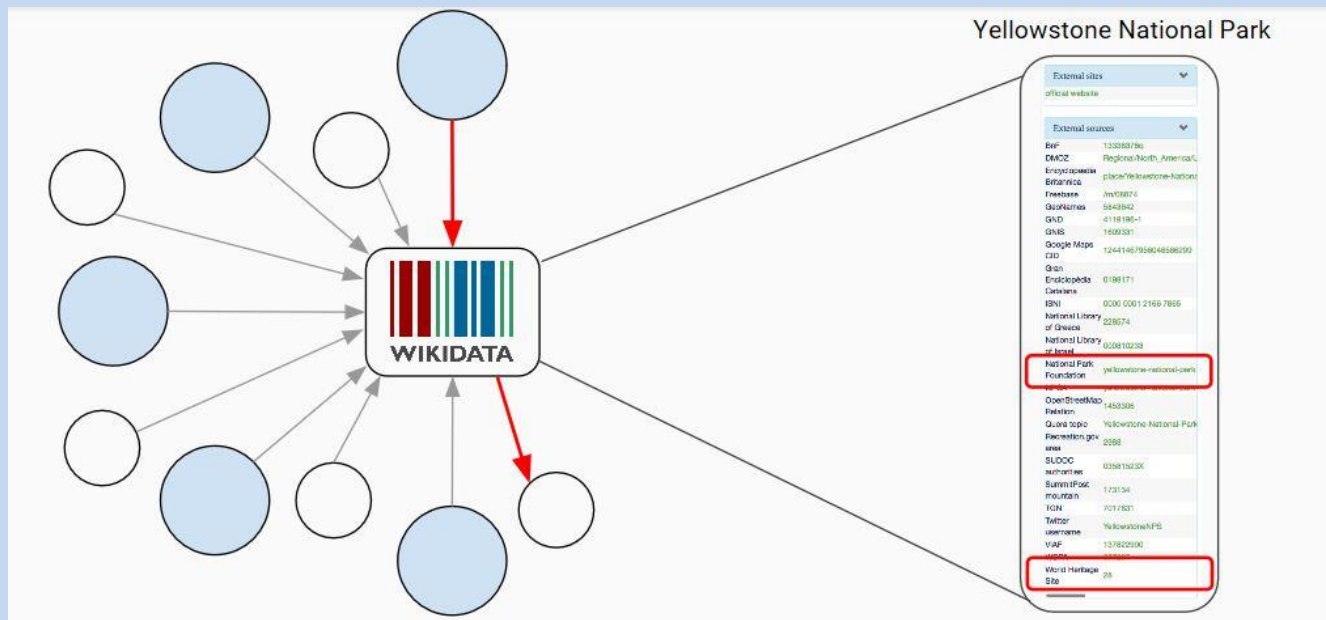
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Link UNESCO data to other datasets



Using open license text to collaborate, a case study from UNESCO

Link UNESCO data to other datasets



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Linking knowledge together

The screenshot displays three interconnected web pages related to Yellowstone National Park. On the left is the Wikipedia article, which includes a title, a brief description, and a table of statistics. The middle page is a USGS data page, featuring a map of the park and a table of statistics. The right page is a Recreation.gov page, showing a list of activities and a map of the park. The pages are interconnected, with the Wikipedia page linking to the USGS data page and the Recreation.gov page, and the USGS data page linking to the Recreation.gov page.

Property	Value
Original Name	Yellowstone
Designated	National Park
USGS ID	377207
Reported Area	8905.75 km ²
Area of Conservation (km ² by year)	1907: 13,000; 1908: 13,000; 1909: 13,000; 1910: 13,000; 1911: 13,000; 1912: 13,000; 1913: 13,000; 1914: 13,000; 1915: 13,000; 1916: 13,000; 1917: 13,000; 1918: 13,000; 1919: 13,000; 1920: 13,000

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Linking to Open Access images on Wikimedia

Map of Biosphere Reserves linked to Open Access images on Wikimedia



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Make UNESCO data more visible and understandable UNESCO data is included on Wikipedia

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for 'Ennedi Plateau'. The article text describes the plateau's location in Chad, its size (60,000 sq km), and its highest point (1,450 metres). It mentions the Guelta d'Archei and the Ennedi tiger. A photo of a canyon with a waterfall is included. A red-bordered box highlights the UNESCO World Heritage Site infobox, which lists the location as Chad, criteria as ii, vi, ix, reference as 1475, coordinates as 17°N 23°E, and inscription as 2016 (40th Session).

Ennedi Plateau
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the current region of Chad, see Ennedi Region.

The **Ennedi Plateau**, located in the North-East of Chad, in the **Ennedi Region**, is a sandstone bulwark in the middle of the Sahara. It is assailed by the sands on all sides, that encroach the deep valleys of the Ennedi. It covers an area of approximately 60,000 square kilometres (23,000 sq mi), and its highest point is approximately 1,450 metres (4,760 ft) above sea level.^[1]

Only the caravans manage to cross it and this makes the region an area subject to multiple influences. The landscape has structures like towers, pillars, bridges and arches. They are a great attraction for tourists.

Contexts [show]

Fauna [edit] [edit source]

The plateau also has a rich collection of fauna, including examples of the Desert crocodile, that once existed throughout the Sahara at a time of more abundant rainfall (see Neolithic Subpluvial). A striking characteristic of this population of crocodiles is dwarfism developed due to their isolation, which make them unusual (other such remnant populations are or were found in Mauritania and Algeria). They survive in only a few pools in river canyons in the area, for example the Guelta d'Archei, and are threatened with extinction.^[2] The last lions (West African subspecies) in the Sahara also survived here, until they became extinct; the last lion was seen in the 1940s.^[3] Also, any surviving scimitar oryx antelopes that might still live in the wild and the vulnerable Sudan cheetahs are likely to be found in the remote regions of the Ennedi Plateau. It has been suggested that the cryptid Ennedi tiger (a supposed surviving sabertooth cat) may live there.^[citation needed]

Cultures [edit] [edit source]

Examples of petroglyphs or rock paintings have been found in the area, for example those at the "lost site" of *Nicola Doa*.

References [edit] [edit source]

- ↑ Scheffel, Richard L.; Wernet, Susan J., eds. (1980). *Natural Wonders of the World*. United States of America: Reader's Digest Association, Inc. p. 137. ISBN 0-89577-987-3.
- ↑ de Smet, Klaas (January 1998). "Status of the Nile crocodile in the Sahara desert". *Hydrobiologia*. SpringerLink. **391** (1–3): 81–86. doi:10.1023/A:1003552123079.
- ↑ Historical status. Lionalett.org

Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape

Camels at a waterfall in a canyon in Ennedi

UNESCO World Heritage Site	
Location	Chad
Criteria	ii, vi, ix
Reference	1475
Coordinates	 17°N 23°E
Inscription	2016 (40th Session)

Google search (including natural language)

The screenshot shows a Google search for "how big is yellowstone national park". The search bar is highlighted with a red box. Below the search bar, the search results are displayed. A red box highlights the "Yellowstone National Park / Area" result, which shows "8,991 km²". To the left of this box is the text "From Wikidata". Another red box highlights the "Yellowstone National Park" result, which includes a description of the park and its area. To the right of this box is the text "From Wikipedia". A third red box highlights the "Address: Wyoming 82190, USA" and "Area: 8,991 km²" information. To the right of this box is the text "From Wikidata and other sources".

From Wikidata

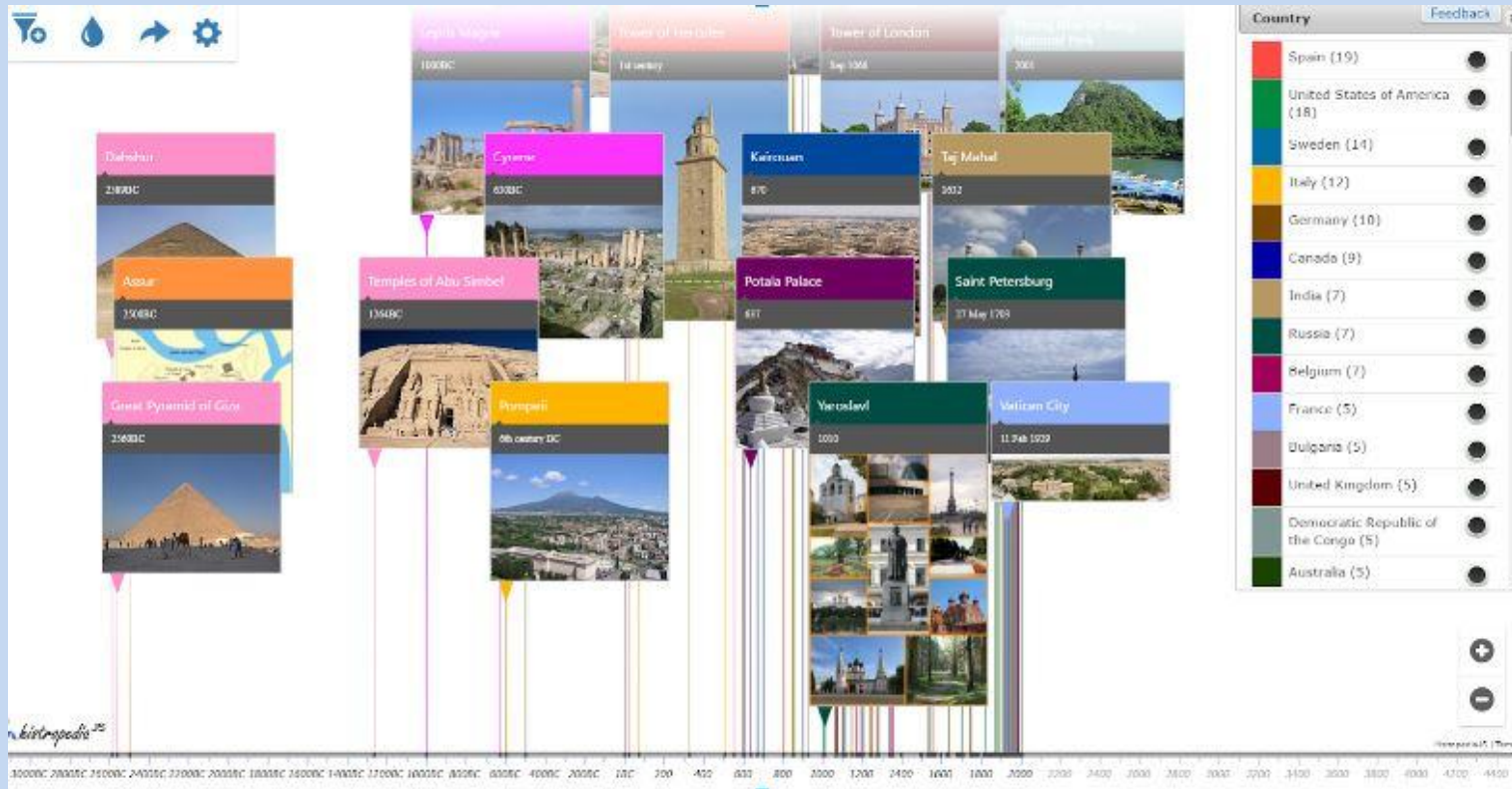
From Wikipedia

From Wikidata and other sources

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Histropedia



Timeline of World Heritage Sites, colour coded by country

How to reuse images from Wikimedia Commons

Using photos from Wikimedia Commons

About Wikimedia Commons

This simple guide will take you through the process of using the millions of high resolution photos on Wikimedia Commons which are free of charge to use, including for commercial use. This guide also applies to the other media (e.g audio and video) found on the website.

Wikimedia Commons has 41,783,484 freely licensed and public domain educational images, audio and video available to everyone, in their own language. Wikimedia Commons acts as the central media archive for the various Wikimedia projects including Wikipedia, it contains content from both organisations and individuals and is created and maintained by volunteers.

Wikimedia is a global movement whose mission is to bring free educational content to the world. Wikimedia strives to bring about a world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge.

Free to use

All media files on Wikimedia Commons can be used by anyone, including commercially and each media file has information about which license it uses. The most common licenses used are created by Creative Commons which require the author to be credited.

Find photos

There are three main ways to find high quality photos on Wikimedia Commons.

Photography competitions

Wikimedia runs several photography competitions which create 100,000s of high quality freely licensed photos.



Featured pictures: Excellent quality photographs on a wide range of subjects. Click more at the bottom of each section to see the full range of high quality images for that subject.



Picture of the Year: A small selection of the very highest quality photographs available on Wikimedia Commons: 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012.



Wiki Loves Earth: an annual international photo contest of protected natural sites, best photographs from: 2016, 2015, 2014.



Wiki Loves Monuments: an annual built cultural heritage photo competition, the largest photography competition in the world. Best photos from 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012.



Wiki Loves Africa: An African photography competition with a different theme each year, best photos from 2016: (Music and Dance), 2015: (Cultural Fashion and Adornment), 2014: (Cuisine).



European Science Photography Competition: A wide range of science photography including: people in science, microscopy images, sets and a general science category. Best images from 2015

The search bar

If you are looking for an image on a specific subject that is not covered by any of the competitions you can use the search box which is located in the top right of every page of Wikimedia Commons®. Simply enter the subject you would like to search in the same way as other media sites like Flickr or YouTube. To refine the search to only include images that have been assessed as high quality you can include this phrase after your search term:

`Incategory:Featured_pictures_on_Wikimedia_CommonsQuality_Images/Valued_Images`

e.g to search for high quality images of World Heritage Sites use this phrase:

`World Heritage Sites Incategory:Featured_pictures_on_Wikimedia_CommonsQuality_Images/Valued_Images`

Search Wikipedia

Often the best images on a subject can be found on the Wikipedia article, however not all images on Wikipedia can be used because some are shown under 'fair use'. To reuse an image from Wikipedia simply click on the image within the article and then look for the [More details](#) button in the bottom right hand side of the page to go to the page for the image on Wikimedia Commons. If the page does not have this button it is most likely a fair use image and cannot be reused.

Credit the author

Crediting the author is required for reusing most Creative Commons images. Clicking on an image will provide a page similar to the one above, if you see a different kind of page simply click on **Open in Media Viewer** below the image.

1. Click on the download icon in the bottom right hand corner of the page.
2. Click on **Download original file** to download the highest resolution version available.
3. Click on **You need to attribute the author show me how** and copy the text provided, you can choose between **Plain**, used where hyperlink is not possible e.g printed materials and **HTML** for web.

Share your photos

Hundreds of organisations and tens of thousands of individuals have shared their content with Wikimedia and reached a worldwide audience through Wikimedia's 500 million unique visitors and 15–20 billion page views per month. All media shared on Wikimedia Commons is made available under a free license as part of Wikimedia's mission to bring free educational content to the world, meaning you must own the copyright of the content to share it on Wikimedia Commons.

If you would like to share a small quantity of media you can simply create an account and upload it using the Upload Wizard. For larger collections please contact your local Wikimedia organisation who will be able to work with you to upload the content and measure reach.

Further information

Commons: Reusing content outside Wikimedia: a more in depth guide on using content.

Creative Commons Search: a tool allowing you to search a range of sources for free content including large media archives like Flickr.

Wikimedia Commons help index: more information on Wikimedia Commons.

Creative Commons, best practices for attribution: Further information on crediting Creative Commons images.

Noun project: One million royalty free icons.

Unsplash: Royalty free images.

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Open Access text

Work with staff from UNESCO and Wikipedia volunteers to copy UNESCO OA text into Wikipedia



UNESDOC



World Heritage



Man and the
Biosphere
Programme



Global Open
Access Portal

