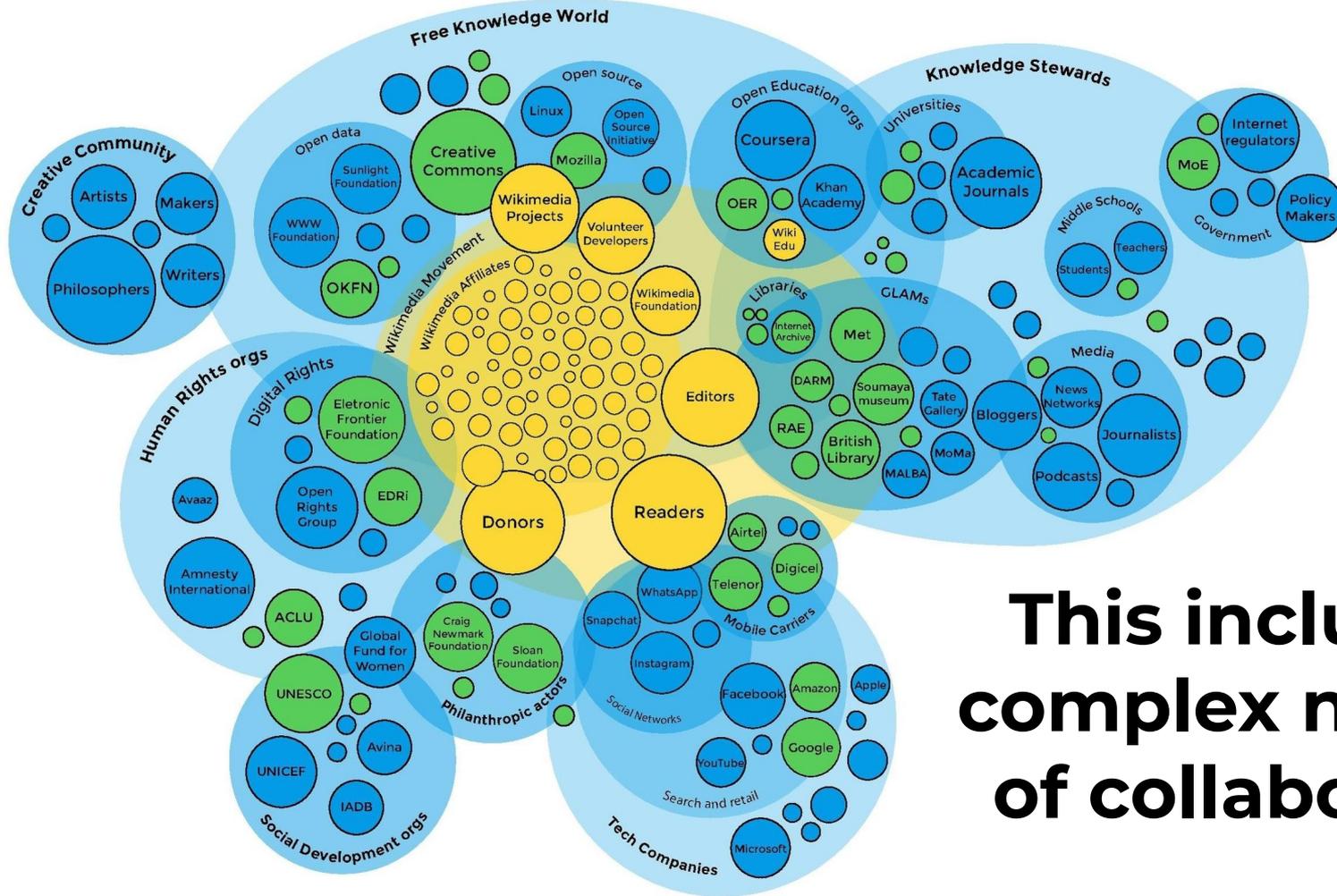


# What is Wikimedia?



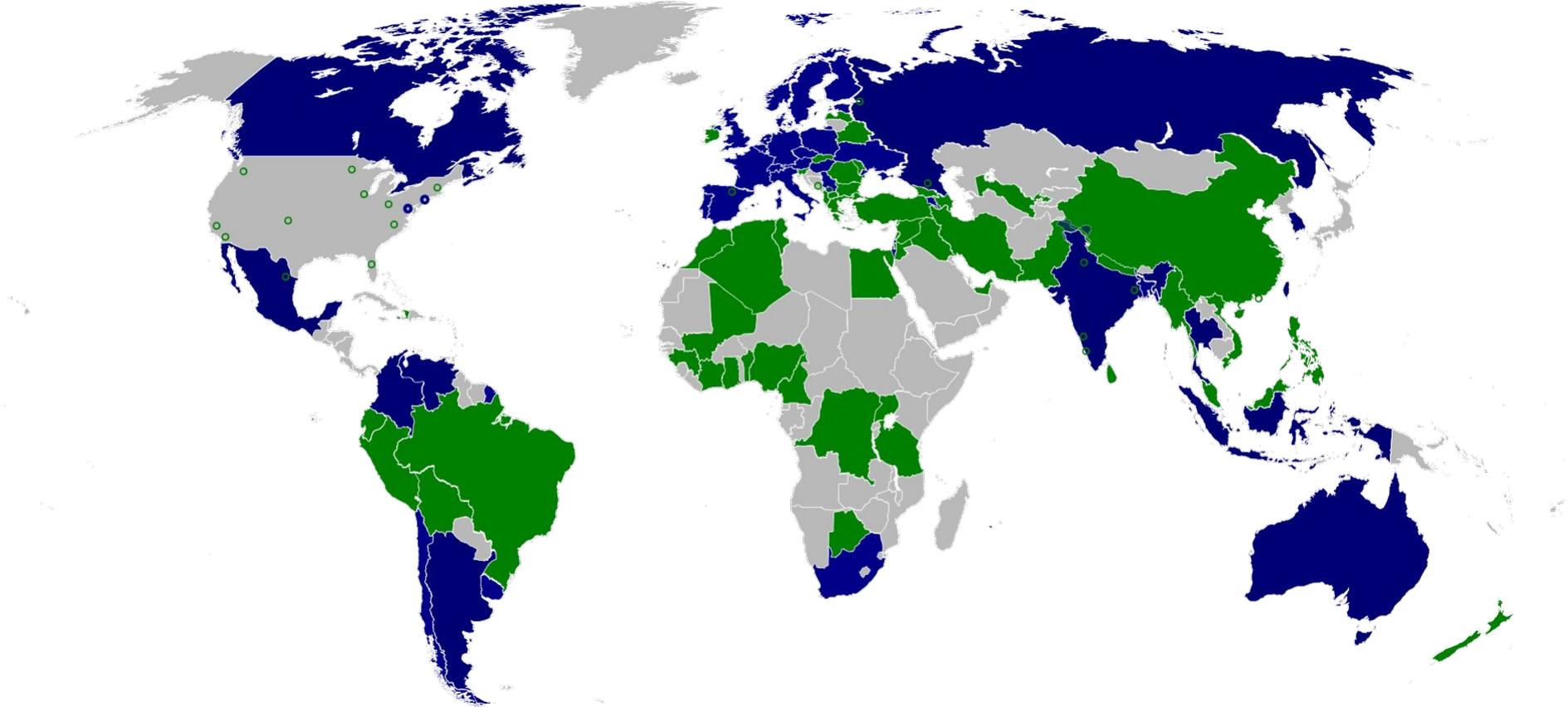
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FOUNDATION





**This includes a complex network of collaborators**

**And community groups around the world..**

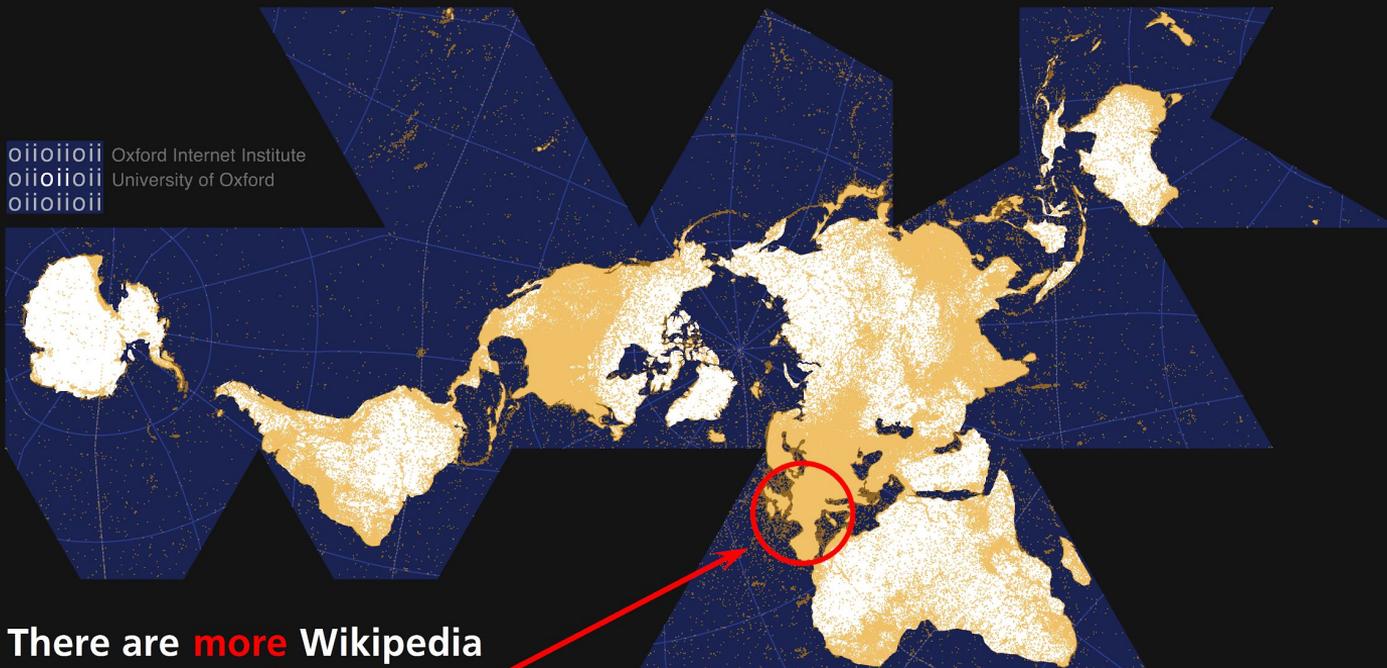




## The Geographically Uneven Coverage of Wikipedia

While it is an invaluable resource of knowledge for numerous users, Wikipedia's articles have a strong bias in their geographic distribution. Below map is based on 3,336,473 geotagged articles in November 2012 data dumps of 44 language versions. Each article is represented by an orange dot.

oioioioii Oxford Internet Institute  
oioioioii University of Oxford  
oioioioii

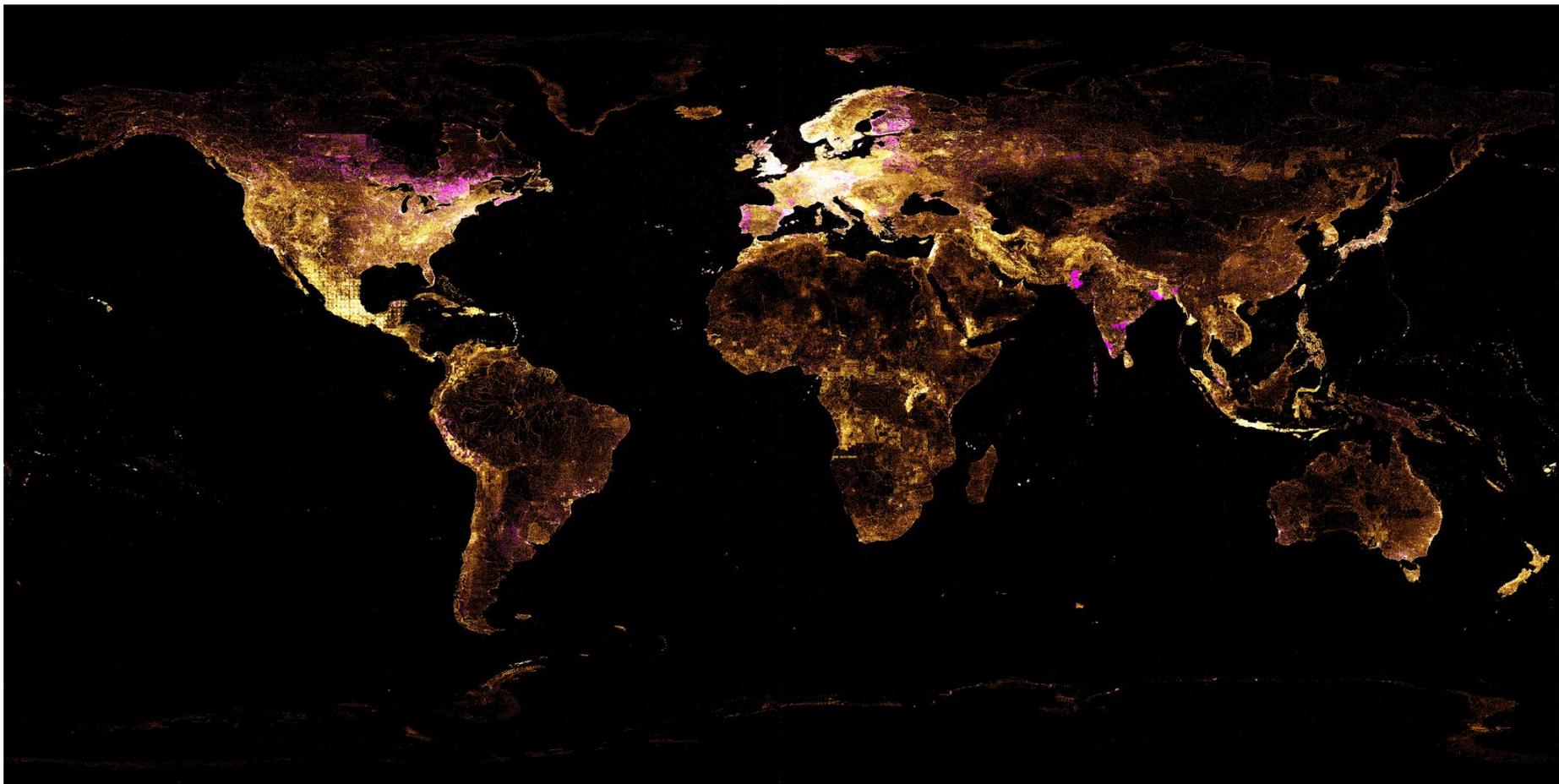


There are **more** Wikipedia  
articles **inside** this circle  
**than outside** of it

This map is part of the Information Geographies  
project at <http://geography.oi.ox.ac.uk>.

CC-BY-NC  
Ralph Straumann, Mark Graham  
Data sources: Wikipedia, Natural Earth

# November 2019 from Wikidata



# Why organize to contribute to Climate content on Wikipedia?



**WIKIMEDIA**  
FOUNDATION

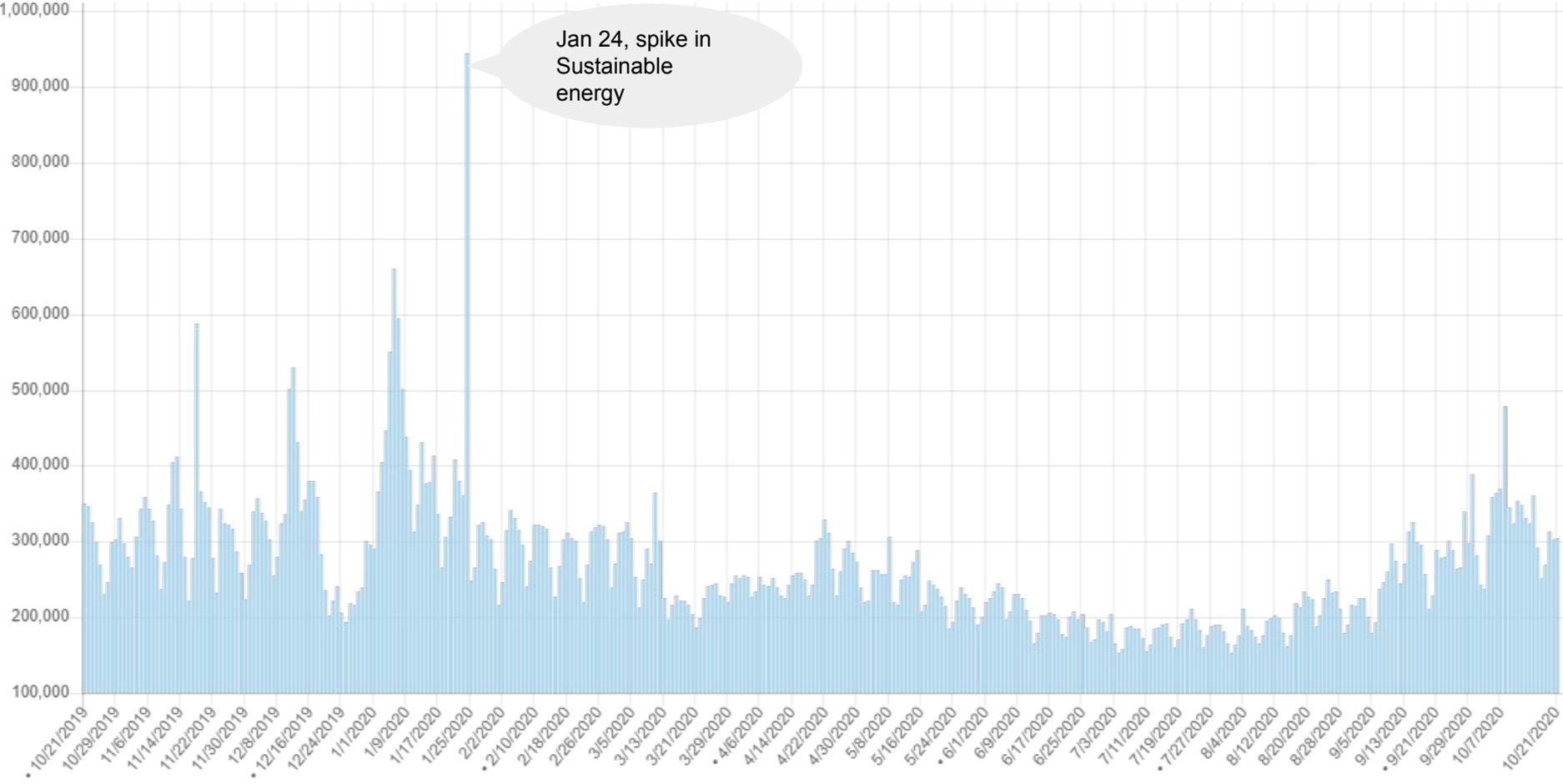
# The Climate Crisis is now!

- Attribution science is clear
- Scientific consensus is clear
- Growing collective response of activists, governments, and businesses ready to act

ipcc  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON  
climate change



# 10/21/2019 - 10/21/2020 = 98 million pageviews (267,803/day) to articles explicitly about climate change



# What topics are connected for readers?

STEM (41 topics) - i.e. [greenhouse effect](#)

Society (29 topics) - i.e. [impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the environment](#)

Earth sciences - (20 topics) i.e. [environmental degradation](#)

Politics & Gov. - (3 topics) i.e. [Kyoto Protocol](#)



# Is it a different story for climate change in Africa?

Society 32 topics - i.e. [Water scarcity in Africa](#)

STEM 28 topics - i.e. [Deforestation in Nigeria](#)

Earth sciences -13 topics - i.e. [climate of Africa](#)

Africa(12 topics) - i.e. [2012 Sahel drought](#)



***The Climate Crisis is  
not Uniform or Neutral***



**WIKIMEDIA**  
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## Ugandan Climate Activist Vanessa Nakate on Being Erased from a Movement

*Nakate was cropped from a photo with white activists. Now she's battling for diversity in environmental activism.*

KENYA EVELYN • THE GUARDIAN

January 29, 2020



When Vanessa Nakate addressed a tweet to the Associated Press asking [why she had been cropped out of a photo](#), it was out of curiosity. She didn't think her question would ignite a firestorm of criticism and spark an international conversation on erasure and diversity within the environmental movement.



**Opportunity:  
Use Wikipedia to  
support activists and  
implementers in more  
contexts, providing-  
evidence based  
communication, that  
reaches a broad  
audience.**

# How do we both capture the stories and actions needed to make adaptation, mitigation and resilience possible?

## Vanessa Nakate [ edit | edit source ]

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

🕒 109 revisions since 2020-01-25 (+9 hours), 40 editors, 1,448 pageviews (30 days), created by: Kaizenify (8,162) · [See full page statistics](#)

Ugandan climate activist (Edit)  
Culture:Biography:Biography\*(93%)  
Culture:Biography:Women(73%)  
History and Society:Society(73%)  
Geography:Regions:Africa:Africa\*(61%)  
more from ORES

**Vanessa Nakate** (born 15 November 1996) is a Ugandan climate justice activist.<sup>[1]</sup> She grew up in Kampala and started her activism in December 2018 after becoming concerned about the unusually high temperatures in her country.<sup>[2]</sup>

### Contents [hide]

- Education
- Actions for the climate
- Motivation
- Political views
- Controversy
- References
- External links

## Education [ edit | edit source ]

Nakate graduated with a degree in *Business Administration* in Marketing from *Makerere University Business School*.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Actions for the climate [ edit | edit source ]

Inspired by *Greta Thunberg* to start her own climate movement in Uganda, Nakate began a solitary strike against inaction on the climate crisis in January 2019.<sup>[4]</sup> For several months she was the lone protester outside of the gates of the *Parliament of Uganda*.<sup>[3]</sup> Eventually, other youth began to respond to her calls on social media for others to help draw attention to the plight of the *Conqolian rainforests*.<sup>[5]</sup> Nakate founded the *Youth for Future Africa* and the likewise Africa-based *Rise Up Movement*.<sup>[6]</sup>

Vanessa Nakate



**Born** 15 November 1996 (age 23)  
**Education** [Makerere University Business School](#)  
**Years active** 2018–present  
**Known for** Climate activism

# Beginning to see organizing in the Wikimedia Movement to address



Kaizenify CC-BY-SA 4.0



[African Climate Change editathon](#)



# Connect African Experience with Global Story

Article Talk

Read

Edit

Edit source

View history



More ▾

TW ▾

Search Wikipedia



## Smallholding [edit | edit source]

Missing page description. A *start-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

195 revisions since 2005-09-26 (+3 days), 126 editors, 30 watchers, 2,675 pageviews (30 days), created by: Johndarrington (1,990) · See full page statistics

type of rural locality (Wikidata · Import · Edit and import)

History and Society.Society(66%)

more from ORES

"*Smallholder*" redirects here. For the British magazine, see *Smallholder (magazine)*.

A **smallholding** or **smallholder** is a small **farm** operating under a **small-scale agriculture** model.<sup>[1]</sup> Definitions vary widely for what constitutes a smallholder or small-scale farm, including factors such as size, food production technique or technology, involvement of family in labor and economic impact.<sup>[2]</sup> Smallholdings are usually farms supporting a single family with a mixture of cash crops and subsistence farming. As a country becomes more affluent, smallholdings may not be self-sufficient, but are valued primarily for the rural lifestyle that they provide for the owners, who often do not earn their livelihood from the farm. As the **sustainable food** and **local food** movements grow in affluent countries, some of these smallholdings are gaining increased economic viability. There are an estimated 500 million smallholder farms in the world, supporting almost two billion people.<sup>[3]</sup>

Small scale agriculture is often in tension with industrial agriculture, which finds efficiencies by increasing outputs, **monoculture**, consolidating land under big agricultural operations, and **economies of scale**. Certain labor intensive cash-crops, such as **cocoa production in Ghana** or **Cote d'Ivoire**, rely heavily on small holders: globally, as of 2008 90% of cocoa is grown by smallholders.<sup>[4]</sup> Similar supply chains exist in other crops like **coffee**, **palm oil**, and **bananas**.<sup>[5]</sup> In other markets, the importance of small scale agriculture in local economies has also increased **food system** investment in small holders. Today some companies try to include smallholdings into their **value chain**, providing seed, feed or fertilizer to improve production. Some say that this model shows benefits for both parties.<sup>[6]</sup>

Because smallholding farms frequently require less industrial inputs and can be an important way to improve food security in less developed contexts, addressing the productivity and financial sustainability of small holders is an international development priority and measured by indicator 2.3 of Sustainable Development Goal 2.<sup>[7][2]</sup> In some geographies, pressure from **land grabbing** by industrial agriculture and **soil degradation** can lead small holders seeking economic viability to destroy local ecosystems and biodiversity.<sup>[8]</sup> Increasing productivity, especially amongst small holder farms, is an important way to decrease the amount of land needed for farming and slow **environmental degradation** through processes like deforestation.<sup>[9]</sup> Since agriculture has such large impacts on climate change, Project Drawdown described "Sustainable Intensification for Smallholders" an important method for climate change mitigation.<sup>[9]</sup>

### Agriculture



**History** [show]

**On land** [show]

**Hydroculture** [show]

**Related** [show]

**Lists** [show]

**Categories** [show]

■ **Agriculture portal**

# *Each article about a global issue could connect us back to local experiences.*

Small scale agriculture is often in tension with industrial agriculture, which finds efficiencies by increasing outputs, monoculture, consolidating land under big agricultural operations, and economies of scale. Certain labor intensive cash-crops, such as [cocoa production in Ghana](#) or [Cote d'Ivoire](#), rely heavily on small holders; globally, as of 2008 90% of cocoa is grown by smallholders.<sup>[4]</sup> Similar supply chains exist in other crops like [coffee](#), [palm oil](#), and [bananas](#).<sup>[5]</sup> In other markets, the importance of small scale agriculture in local economies has also increased food system investment in small holders. Today some companies try to include smallholdings into their [value chain](#), providing seed, feed or fertilizer to improve production. Some say that this model shows benefits for both parties.<sup>[6]</sup>

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# Represent Africa in Mitigation and Action



## Seaweed Farming (4.6k view)

Tanzania [ edit | edit source ]

Cape (Canada)

Seaweed farming has had widespread socio-economic impacts in Tanzania, and has become a very important source of resources for women, and is the third biggest contributor of foreign currency to the country.<sup>[37]</sup> 90% of the farmers are women, and much of it is used by the skincare and cosmetics industry.<sup>[38]</sup>



Zanzibar's seaweed growers face a changing climate. Here, a farmer tends to her farm in Paje, on the southeast coast of the island.



Mwanaisha Makame and Mashavu Rum, who have been farming seaweed on beautiful Zanzibar island for 20 years, wade through the low tide to their farm.



The seaweed grows underwater for 45 days. When it reaches one kilogram, the women pick it and dry it, then pack it in bags to be exported to countries like China, Korea and Vietnam. There, it's used in medicines and shampoos.



The farmers have a lot of problems due to climate change. Two decades ago, 450 seaweed farmers roamed Paje. Now, only about 150 farmers remain.



Mwanaisha holds up a healthy clump of seaweed. Then she holds up seaweed the farmers



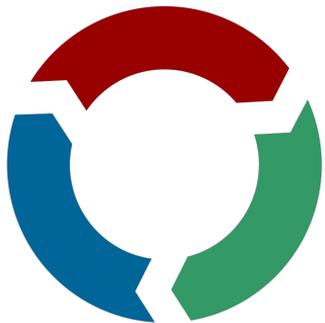
The seaweed farmers learned how to make soap from their seaweed at the Zanzibar



Later in the week, the seaweed farmers will sell their finished soaps in Zanzibar town or to



The finished product - a bar of seaweed soap.



**WIKIMEDIANS**  
FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

# Join us in action!

**FUTURE CLIMATE FOR AFRICA**

How to contribute  
climate change  
information to  
Wikipedia

CDKN  
Climate & Development  
Knowledge Network

[ A guide for researchers, practitioners and communicators ]

## Wikipedia:WikiProject Climate change

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[Main](#) [Participants](#) [Popular pages](#) [Style guide and sources](#) [Get started with easy edits](#) [Figures](#) [Africa task force](#) [Climate justice task force](#)

[Wikipedia:WikiProject Climate change/Small to medium tasks](#)



This is a **WikiProject**, an area for focused collaboration among Wikipedians. New participants are welcome; please feel free to join!

[Guide to WikiProjects](#) · [Directory of WikiProjects](#) · [Portal:Climate change](#)

[Shortcut](#)  
**WP:PROCC**

### WikiProject Climate Change

The **WikiProject Climate change** (shortcut [WP:PROCC](#) ) is a collaborative effort to improve our articles related to human-caused [climate change](#), as well as to [climate change](#) throughout Earth's history. For more information about WikiProjects, please see [Wikipedia:WikiProjects](#) and [Wikipedia:WikiProject best practices](#).

Please feel free to join this project by adding your user name to the list of participants!



Points of interest related to [Climate change](#) on Wikipedia: