Wiki In Africa Annual Report | 2018
Compiled by Isla Haddow-Flood with input from Florence Devouard. Design by Isla Haddow-Flood and Tarryn Hamilton George.

Wiki In Africa

annual report : 2018

Message from the Chair

This Annual Report 2018 celebrates the one year anniversary of Wiki In Africa.

The work to develop the WikiAfrica movement was started by Wikimedia Italy in 2006. Several organisations have been part of its journey, but in 2016, on the 10th anniversary of the movement, it was determined that Wiki In Africa be specifically created to facilitate the many activities and manifestations of activating and supporting African Wikimedia communities and African content across Africa. Instigated by myself, Florence Devouard and Iolanda Pensa, and supported by a small Board, Wiki In Africa was registered by South Africa’s Department of Social Development on the 23rd March 2017.

Prior to being officially registered in 2017, the projects that make up the main focus of the new organisation have been run through the support of several fiscal sponsors. As such, even though this organisation is a year old, it has been established on a solid legacy of working collaboratively with many global and local partners to build and support the development of Wikimedia and Open practices and contribution across Africa and beyond.

What a ride the first year has been!

From an organisation point of view it is never easy setting up a non-profit, but the work done through our branded projects – Wiki Loves Women, WikiFund, Wiki Loves Africa and the education projects, WikiAfrica Schools and WikiChallenge African Schools – have affirmed that we are indeed on the right path.

Of course, we could not do this without the financial support of the Wikimedia Foundation, Fondation Orange, Creative Commons and Moleskine Foundation, nor the fiscal sponsorship of Wikimedia CH and Ynternet.org. Nor would we be able to do what we do without the enthusiastic participation of the growing community of Wikimedia volunteers, usergroups and partners across Africa and beyond.

Thank you all for supporting this work.

Isla Haddow-Flood, Chair
1. Introduction

Wiki In Africa is a non-profit voluntary association that is based in South Africa, but operates globally. It is a financial and legal structure that operates international initiatives in support of the WikiAfrica movement.

The WikiAfrica movement is a collection of interventions that supports the aims and development of the Wikimedia movement and community across the geographical space of Africa.

Its objectives are to empower and engage citizens of Africa and its diaspora to collect, develop and contribute educational and relevant content that relates to the theme of Africa under a free license, and to engage in global knowledge systems by encouraging access to, awareness of, and support for open knowledge, the open movement and the Wikimedia projects, working in collaboration with like-minded organisations.

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1.1 Our Vision, Mission, and Objectives

**Vision**
Global access for all to open knowledge that reflects the diverse cultures, biodiversities, peoples, and histories of the African continent with the same depth and breadth as other knowledges.

**Our Mission**
Wiki In Africa’s mission is to rebalance the type and diversity of information and perspectives that are available online about and from Africa, using Wikipedia and the Wikimedia projects, as a platform for the dissemination of this information to multiple peoples residing on and off the continent. In short, it is to help people and organisations create and preserve open knowledge, and to help provide easy access for readers to knowledge and perspectives relating to Africa.

**Main objectives**
Empower and engage citizens of Africa and its diaspora to collect, develop and contribute content relating to the theme of Africa under a free license and engage in global knowledge systems by encouraging access to, awareness of, and support for open knowledge, the open movement and the Wikimedia projects, working in collaboration with like-minded organisations.

1.2 Mission Statement
Aggregate and support the generation and extraction of pertinent content from and about Africa on to Wikimedia and Open Movement projects.

- Encouraging the donation of content that already resides or is being created by civil society, cultural, media or academic organisations.
- Activate and support individuals, groups and organisations to engender a culture of knowledge contribution to the internet.

**How do we achieve our mission?**
The aggregation and generation of content onto the Wikimedia projects from Africa is done by:

- Establishing, through research, the gaps in knowledge that exists on Wikipedia about each country and community in Africa and find innovative and unexpected ways of drawing this information onto Wikipedia;
- Activate, train and support a self-sustaining new generation of dedicated and proactive Wikipedian editors from across the continent that are able to generate new articles and subjects relevant to contemporary Africa by changing online behaviour and offline attitudes to knowledge;
- Activate, train and support the growth of new User Groups and Wikimedia Chapters across Africa to effectively organise, deploy and reward these new editors through national and continental activities, and
- Assist and support the upload and expansion of content that already resides in heritage, culture, news-gathering and academic institutions across Africa.

Organisational information:

114 Runciman Drive, Simon’s Town, Cape Town 7975 South Africa

Status
A non-profit voluntary organisation based in Cape Town, South Africa
Registered with the South Africa’s Department of Social Development: 187-625 NPO
1.3 Strategic approach

There were several projects that were active over 2017 and 2018. Some of these projects were funded via fiscal sponsors due to the delay in the official registration of the Wiki In Africa organisation.

All projects were considered Wiki In Africa projects, and continued with the intention to operate the projects under the Wiki In Africa banner once the organisation was operational. All projects successfully cover the main strategic focus of the organisation.

Section 2.
Focus Areas

These three priorities are key to the activation, support, sustainability and mission of Wiki In Africa and the Wikimedia movement at large. The Strategic priorities were distilled to a strategic focus for the Wiki In Africa projects on the following key areas:

- Gender gaps and equity
- Youth and education
- Cultural heritage
- Technological support
- Volunteer development and community support
- Wikimedia community awareness and integration

These strategic focus areas continue to be targeted through the activities of the following projects:

- Cultural Heritage + Volunteer development and community support: Wiki Loves Africa
- Technological support: WikiFundi
- Gender gaps and equity: Wiki Loves Women
- Youth and education: WikiChallenge African Schools and WikiAfrica Schools (South Africa).

Please note that we design all projects to elevate Wikimedia community awareness and integration.

Measurement and analysis

The success of the programmes and their achievements in relation to the organisation’s objectives are measured using the following methods:

- Engagement: event attendance, continued contribution, social media
- Content contribution: wikimedia metrics tracking,
- Community health: activity, growth, visibility, challenges and successes
- Funding: long-term funding, pilot funding, prizes, etc.
- Visibility: understanding of Wikipedia, media coverage, etc.
Wiki Loves Africa

Wiki Loves Africa (WLA) is an annual, two month contest that is run across the continent. Wiki Loves Africa encourages the ‘crowd’ contribution of local photographers (amateur and professional) to submit images that further the knowledge, contemporary experience and practices of traditional and community cultures. Volunteer teams from participating countries encourage local photographers to enter media (photographs, video and audio) about their environment onto Wikimedia Commons for use on Wikimedia projects.

Wiki Loves Africa’s goals are to:

- Draw attention to, and increase the coverage of, content relating to Africa on the Wikimedia projects.
- Introduce the benefits of, and ability to, contribute to Wikimedia Commons to new communities.
- Support new volunteer communities as they work together around an important local project.
- Reward people for contributing the right kind of material to Wikimedia projects.
- Engender pride in local heritages, traditions, cultures and communities across Africa.

Participants can enter from anywhere, as long as the media illustrates or represents the specific theme for that year. Each year the theme changes and could include any such universal, visually rich and culturally specific topics. In 2014 the theme was Cuisine. In 2015 the theme was Cultural Fashion and Adornment. The theme for 2016 was Dance and Music. In 2017 the theme was People at Work.

The project is run at a continental level, however some specific actions (training, communications, events, local juries and prize giving, etc.) are held by countries that have a volunteer team of national organisers.
Wiki Loves Africa held its fourth competition during October and November 2017 on the theme **People At Work**. There were two additional photo essay prize sub-categories: Women at Work and Traditional Crafts, Styles or Ways of Working. For contributors, there was a professional social media campaign (supported by UNESCO’s Unite4Heritage project), a “call-to-action” video, and a new website. There was also the usual amazing local calls to action and events held by local organising team. As a result, this year, there was an unprecedented response in both contributions and contributors (doubling and tripling respectively) over the previous year’s numbers.

The project was funded by the Wikimedia Foundation, with fiscal hosting by Ynternet.org.

**Key links:**
- Competition portal on Commons
- Organiser’s page on Meta
- Coverage of the competition on Wikimedia Blog
- Final project report

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"MOST PEOPLE IN THE WEST ARE NOT FULLY AWARE OR EVEN INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL CONTINENT."

MARCO GUALAZZINI, 2ND PRIZE WINNER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017: PEOPLE AT WORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF ENTRIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF EVENTS HELD</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW CONTRIBUTORS TO WIKIPEDIA**

88%

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Click video still above to watch the video <<
In January 2016, Wiki Loves Women launched as one solution to this problem in Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria through a host of local and global events. Its primary goal was to encourage participation and facilitate the contribution of quality information on and about African women to be published on, and made widely available via, Wikipedia.

In collaboration with the Goethe-Institut in 2016 and early 2017, the project encouraged the contribution of existing information from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and gender-equality groups to Wikipedia. The content that was created specifically focused on women’s contribution to the political, economic, scientific, cultural and heritage landscape, and the current socio-political status of women, in each country. It also strongly encouraged the activation and support of new and existing editors (both female and gender-sensitised male Wikipedians).

Simultaneously, the project impacted hugely on the strength, skills and numbers of the local volunteer groups. The direct impact included:

- a better understanding of how Wikimedia projects operates
- more visibility in their country
- consolidated group structure (e.g., Cameroon and Ghana)
- leadership roles and increased capacity for women within the local teams (especially, Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana)
- significant increase in numbers of women involved in the project both as partners and as editors
- more awareness and contact with the international Wikimedia community (Cameroon’s volunteers became a UserGroup; Nigeria became involved with WMF over readership access; Ghana gained several partnerships with gender based institutions including Africa Women’s Development Fund, Women Who Code, Fabulous Women Network, Tech Needs Girls, etc.; the Cote d’Ivoire team attended Wikimedia Francophone Conference and later created WikiMousso to extend the work done on WLW).

These were all elements that were not apparent before the start of the project.
Finally, a massive boost to local groups came in the long-lasting relationships that were created between their local Goethe-Institut and the Wikimedia groups in each country. These relationships have strengthened over the years, with WM groups being given venue and logistical support for a number of WLW and other WM related events. The full report is available.

Results

- Local actions: Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria up until June 2017
- Total articles started or expanded: 660 in French, 850 in English
- Total media added: 2,081 = 1161 (content) + 920 (events)
- Number of partners: 43
- Number of events held: 97
- Number of people participating: 1190

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Côte d'Ivoire</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># number of partners</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># events held</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># events held at GI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people participating</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of female participants</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># in team</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of team female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project links:
- www.wikiloveswomen.org
- Project video on YouTube
- Wiki Loves Women on Wikimedia Meta
- Project page on English Wikipedia
- Project page on French Wikipedia
- WikiLovesWomen on Twitter
- WikiLovesWomen on Facebook
What’s next:
Wiki Loves Women
Uganda and Tanzania in 2018

A funding application aimed at activating Wiki Loves Women in Uganda and Tanzania over 10 months has been approved by the Wikimedia Foundation. Wiki In Africa will work with local wikimedia volunteer teams to support the contribution of content around gender equity in partnership with local Civil Society and Non Profit organisations to activate more people who are interested in writing content about local women and women’s issues.

“FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS AT ARISE NIGERIAN WOMAN FOUNDATION, WE SAY A VERY BIG THANK YOU FOR OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE EDIT-A-THON. IT’S FIRED US UP TO LOOK FORWARD TO THE WORK TO BE DONE ON WOMEN IN POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA.”

ABIMBOLA JUNAID
ARISE NIGERIAN WOMEN FOUNDATION

>> Click video still above to watch the video <<
2.3 Education

Education Programmes

Encouraging classwork that teaches students how to contribute their knowledge to the Wikimedia projects and other open projects is vital to closing the digital divide by growing the next generation of readers and editors, not to mention critical thinkers and content providers.

To reach this next generation of Wikimedians, Wiki In Africa launched two programmes where teachers introduce online knowledge systems to their students and teach them how they work and how the students can be active contributors. The programmes help students to acquire key ICT skills. At the same time, it teaches critical thought through the emphasis on referencing, citations and writing for neutrality. Additionally, the students benefit from collaborating, being part of a global movement, and learning that their knowledge is both valued and valuable.

Since 2016, the Wiki In Africa has launched two education programmes across two language regions that two different school ages. WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique / WikiChallenge African Schools is funded by the Orange Foundation and successfully rolled out across francophone Africa in 2017. WikiAfrica Schools is funded by the Moleskine Foundation, and took place during 2017 as a pilot in South Africa.

WikiChallenge African Schools was created as a direct result of the development of WikiFundi and its rollout to Fondation Orange’s Digital Schools programme that is targeted at primary schools.

WikiChallenge is a multinational contest that creates a fun, engaging way for students to learn about how knowledge is built by contributing to Vikidia using the WikiFundi software. Vikidia uses MediaWiki software and is considered the little sister of Wikipedia aimed at children that are 8-15 years old.

The French-language contest challenges primary schools to compete with each other by writing Vikidia articles about something of importance in their area. It is exciting, fun and also gives children the chance to find out more and express their pride in the places that they come from. The contest is intended as an ever expanding annual event.
The very first contest was successfully first run from 2017-2018. It took place in primary schools over two months in late 2017 in four francophone African countries: Guinea, Madagascar, Mali and Tunisia. It was run by Florence from Wiki In Africa in partnership with Orange Foundation.

The schools were equipped with tablets and resources (including WikiFundi) by Orange Foundation. The local activity was run by local facilitators supported and trained online by Florence, with local wikimedians, such as Afek (Wikimedia Tunisia) acting as on-the-ground support. Some local teachers also followed the WikiMooc from Wikimedia France.

The aim of the project is to enhance each school’s ability to learn about Vikidia (and ultimately Wikipedia) and contribute content offline. The content that was produced by the kids offline was then integrated into Vikidia by their teachers. The articles were judged once they are online. Activities in the schools were documented on the Facebook page when possible. The project will be held again in over 2018-9.
WikiAfrica Schools supports the teacher’s mission to introduce online knowledge systems and how they work to their students, along with critical information literacy skills, and best practices and tools relating to critical thought. Additionally, the students benefit by being part of a global movement and learn that their knowledge is valued and valuable.

The existing curriculum is used as a base for the WikiAfrica Schools programme, which provides educators and students with an opportunity to use the WikiFundi offline editing environment to contribute to Wikipedia and thus develop and strengthen their curriculum-aligned teaching.

Over 2017, WikiAfrica Schools ran its proof of concept phase, with the WikiAfrica Schools project training and supporting the African School of Excellence (ASE) and Global Teacher Institute’s Future Leaders to incorporate writing Wikipedia articles in their teaching plans.

The programme provided in-depth training for teachers, with the WikiFundi devices donated to each participating organisation. On each WikiFundi device is a host of offline education resources, including Wikipedia, Wiktionary, WikiSource and Wikiquote and the offline WikiFundi environment that mimics the processes of contributing to Wikipedia. The pilot phase of this project was run in South Africa mainly by Isla. It was a very interesting model that was challenging at times. Final report is available on request.

WikiAfrica Schools Collaboratory

WikiAfrica Schools Collaboratory was a 3-day event think-shop with stakeholders in the South African education sectors (teachers, academics, media, and communicators). Participants were informed of the lessons learnt through the WikiAfrica Schools process and discussed the full potential and possibilities of an on-going project with stakeholders in the education sector in South Africa.

The purpose of the event was twofold:

• To gain visibility among key players in the South African education sector with regards to the potentials of contributing to and editing Wikipedia as part of each school’s programme;

• To get valuable input, feedback and information about the future scope and scale of WikiAfrica Schools, in order to collaboratively build the next phase of the programme.

The discussions gave us a lot of interesting and valuable intelligence, as well as insightful and creative suggestions as to how to package and deliver a larger scale project that would benefit students and teachers across South Africa, either during school time or as an extracurricular activity. The participants demonstrated an incredible level of engagement and excitement for the project and most expressed the wish to stay involved in the future. Read the full report here.

From left: The WikiAfrica Schools Collaboratory, Cape Town in November 2017. George Gabriel presents the WAS video at the WikiAfrica Schools Collaboratory third event. Isla Haddow-Flood presents to the education and media stakeholders at WikiAfrica Schools Collaboratory in Cape Town. (pics: Islahaddow)
2.4 Tech and Community Support

WikiFundi + Wikipack Africa

Created, developed and released by the Wiki In Africa team in 2017, WikiFundi is a technology solution that bridges the gap between offline and online. It provides the experience of editing and collaborating on Wikipedia articles using an offline, closed network system (currently Raspberry Pi) that hosts a localised server. This localised server proves users access to vital knowledge resources (Wikipedia, Wiktionary, Wiki Source, etc.) and WikiFundi that allows for people to collaboratively write articles, thus adding to Wikimedia as they increase their ICT and research skills.

WikiFundi is designed to be used by Wikipedians as they train new volunteers to contribute African content, via such Wiki in Africa projects as Wiki Loves Women. It is also used to build up the ICT, language and critical thought skills of the next generation of content creators, through Wiki In Africa’s WikiChallenge African Schools and WikiAfrica Schools programmes.

In short, WikiFundi is an offline tool for the next generation of content providers to learn key skills through accessing and adding content to the global knowledge Wikipedia.

In 2017, WikiFundi was distributed to Wikimedia volunteer groups across Africa as part of a bigger resource kit, called Wikipack Africa. Wikipack Africa was offered to the Africa’s Wikimedia community as an offline action pack that contained WikiFundi software on a Raspberry Pi, a power pack, training materials and training content to facilitate the Wikimedia outreach work in African countries. The pack ensures that new editor training and contributions can continue when electricity fails, or the internet is either inaccessible or too expensive to access consistently. Wikipack Africa was distributed throughout 2017.

WikiFundi and Wikipack Africa was designed to support the WikiAfrica movement and Wikimedia volunteers across Africa by Florence Devouard and Isla Haddow-Flood, in collaboration with Wikimedia CH. WikiFundi’s technical development was by Emmanuel Engelhart (Kelson), Florence Devouard and other community members. The first version of the software was supported by the Orange Foundation in 2016. The WikiFundi Software and its documentation is licensed under CC-BY-SA 4.0.

What’s next: WikiFundi 2.0 in 2018

The Wiki in Africa team created and released the WikiFundi software early 2017. In 2018, the team decided to work on an improved version. The next stage for WikiFundi is planned to roll out over 2018.

After WikiFundi’s intial build and beta testing it was important to implement a few fixes and apply improvements to the technology and provide more access via additional offline platforms. This project advances the WikiFundi user interface and makes the package more efficient. It develops offline partnerships for maximum use of the offline platform.

The project was funded by the Wikimedia Foundation and is being led by Florence with communications support from Isla and technical development by Kiwix. The project plan can be found here.

What’s next:
WikiFundi 2.0 in 2018

Project links:
- www.wikifundi.org
- WikiFundi on Wikimedia Meta
- WikiFundi offline resources on Meta
- Working project pages on English Wikipedia
- Working project pages on French Wikipedia
- WikiFundi on Github

WikiFundi as a Raspberry Pi, and Sandister Tei uses WikiFundi at an Art + Feminism edit-a-thon, Ghana.

Wikimedia Foundation Executive Director, Katherine Maher supports WikiFundi.

>> Click video still above to watch the video <<
2.5 Visibility

Conference Attendance

Activating and nurturing the Wikimedian community across Africa requires a multi-tactic approach. We activate projects that allow different pathways to contribution, specifically from Africa and answering many contextual challenges. But we also activate projects that provide models that other communities and regions can use.

It is important not only to validate what we have achieved with each community and to showcase the leaders of those initiatives with the wider movement, but through presentations, lightning talks, poster displays, etc. provide alternative options, viewpoints and solutions to challenges both within the Wikimedia movement and the larger ‘Big Open’.

Further, these conferences also provide scholarships that allow people who have been activated by Wiki in Africa programmes to further integrate into the global Wikimedia movement. Further, it allows for very serious discussion to take place with the Wikimedia movement.

Over 2017 we attended:

- WikiIndaba Conference, January 2017
- Wikimedia Conference, Berlin, April 2017
- Creative Commons Summit, Toronto, May 2017
- WikiConvention francophone, Strasbourg (France), October 2017
- Wikimania 2017, Montreal
- Wiki Loves Monuments offsite strategy session, Italy, February 2017
It is important that Wiki In Africa is always innovating and helping to support and build the Open community across Africa and beyond. The following three concepts were developed and shared with community members with various degrees of success.

The Wiki In Africa objective is to identify ways to support the development and sustainability of the Wikimedia movement. As such, our intention in developing programmes is not always to claim them for Wiki In Africa but to, where possible, develop the idea enough to place it with the right group to take it to the next level. This was especially the case in Voices Under Threat.

- **Voices Under Threat**: this has been raised with and is now being developed in collaboration with WMF safety team. For safety reasons, documents cannot be linked to wider audiences.

- **Open Policy in Africa**: now being developed in collaboration with a CC team from across Africa.

- **Open Knowledge Curriculum**: initial project in development with the next stage aimed at approaching WMF Education and consulting educational organisations and curriculum specialists.

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**Section 3. Organisational security**

**Funding and Partnerships**

Our project could not happen without the extraordinary generosity of time, venues, personal input and funding from a variety of people and organisations. Our funding partners provide far more than money. Our partners have been involved in the collaborative development of projects and have provided marketing support. Some partners have provided additional resources, such as venues and event facilitation, as well as incorporated their networks into our events. We are fortunate to have the following as our partners:

- Wikimedia Foundation
- Goethe Institut
- Fondation Orange
- Creative Commons
- Internet.org
- Wikimedia Switzerland
- Wikimedia France
- Wikimedia Sweden
- SUPSI University, Switzerland
- Unite4Heritage, UNESCO
- Moleskine Foundation

**Collaborating Wikimedia groups**

The projects we develop would only exist in our heads if it were not for the extraordinary dedication, enthusiasm and passion of volunteers across Africa and the world. We are so very grateful to be part of such a generous and gracious community. We especially would like to thank the following Wikimedia Groups:

- The developers at Kiwix
- Wikimedia groups working on the Gender Gap
- WMDZ, Algeria
- Wikimedians of Cameroon UG
- Wikimedia Côte d’Ivoire
- Egypt Wikimedians User Group
- Wikimedia Ghana User Group
- Open Foundation West Africa
- Wikimedia TN User Group
- Volunteers in Nigeria, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda

**Key link:**

Wiki Loves Women gender-equity and culture partners can be found here.
Wiki in Africa was created in 2017. The financial statements on the next page reflect the organisation’s financial management from the date the organisation’s banking facility was activated until the 28th February 2018. Due to the way Wiki in Africa was established and the unique region, environment and movements in which it operates, the financial report on the following page only reflect a small portion of what was actually funded and subsequently spent to support our projects. There are four main reasons for this discrepancy.

First, previous to the legal inception of the Wiki in Africa organisation, our programmes had been run entirely with the facilitation offered by fiscal sponsors. Due to the mutually beneficial nature with our fiscal sponsors, some of the in-person programmes will continue in this way.

Second, even after the creation of Wiki in Africa, we have continued to rely on fiscal sponsors for some programmes. They have agreed to make direct payments to some of the suppliers or contractors (such as fees to the team members) rather than funneling a lump sum to Wiki in Africa, for us to redistribute. This was viewed as less time-consuming for the team and allows us to limit the financial burden of currency fluctuations and cross-border transfers.

Third, we work in partnership with many Wikimedia communities across Africa, thus relying on a distributed-system for expenses. Whenever possible, we favour transparency and efficiency with our partners receiving their funding directly from the grantmaker, rather than Wiki in Africa being an unnecessary financial conduit, thus saving both time to the team and transaction costs between the organisations of different countries. It also promotes financial best practices and accountability among volunteer groups.

Finally, our team receives a significant amount of in-kind support, in particular when it comes to the travel costs incurred when attending international events. Most of our travel expenses (international travel, conference registration costs, accommodation, etc.) are not reflected on the Wiki in Africa bank accounts as costs are directly supported by our sponsors. Only incidentals and limited out-of-pocket costs are reflected for our team members.

The financial report below is thus strictly limited to the transition to the Wiki in Africa association. Our accountant, Louise Moss, compiled the information submitted by the Wiki in Africa directors, in accordance with the International Standards on Related Services applicable to Compilation Engagements and provided a statement of financial position as of 28 February 2018, statements of comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended.

**Financial statements are available and will be shared on request.**

### Statements of financial position as at 28 February 2018 (in ZA Rand)

**ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (ZA Rand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>117 451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (ZA Rand)</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>73 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>117 451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 28 February 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (ZA Rand)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 March 2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 28 February 2017</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 28 February 2018</td>
<td>44 219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statements of cash flows for the year ended 28 February 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (ZA Rand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash received from donors and events</td>
<td>415 052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid to suppliers</td>
<td>(297 601)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash generated from operations</td>
<td>117 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>117 451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (ZA Rand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash and cash equivalent at end of the year</td>
<td>117 451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2017-2018 was a busy year for Wiki In Africa. The main focus for 2016 was to ensure that the organisation was officially registered with the correct bodies in South Africa. The required documents were sent to the Department of Social Development in 2016 and after a long wait and several visits, the certificate of registration were received in April 2017. The organisation was registered on the 23rd March 2017.

Additional governance and administrative tasks included:

- Strategic focus and direction developed and approved.
- The appointment of the Scientific Committee at the AGM in December 2017. Due to national regulations, only South Africans could hold the positions of Office Bearers on the Board. However, as the majority of work is being done outside of South Africa, in December 2017 it was agreed to nominate the founding members, Florence Devouard and Iolanda Pensa, to the Wiki In Africa Scientific Committee.
- FNB bank account: Setting up the FNB Gold Business Account took a while, as the submitted documentation kept on getting lost by the bank. This trouble has been overcome and the bank account is active.
- Financial accounts were completed for year end 2018 (February 2018).
- Logo designed, approved and implemented.
- Website and content built and published.

The Board

The Board Members (and Office Bearers) elected at the Dec 2017 AGM are:

Isla Haddow-Flood (South Africa), Chair
A Zimbabwean by birth, and a Capetonian by adoption, Oxford-educated Isla Haddow-Flood is a writer, editor and project strategist who is passionate about harnessing communication technology and media platforms for the advancement of open access to knowledge; specifically, knowledge that relates to and enhances the understanding of Africa via the Open Movement. Since 2011, Isla has been working to Activate Africa. Working with members of the WikiAfrica movement, she has conceptualised and instigated #OpenAfrica, Kumusha Bus and WikiEntrepreneur. With Anthere/Florence, she has also been the co-leader of projects related to Wikipedia and Africa, such as Wiki Loves Africa, Kumusha Takes Wiki. In 2016, Florence and Isla developed and ran Wiki Loves Women, Wikicap Africa, WikiFundii, WikiAfrica Schools and WikiChallenge African Schools.

Rachel Zadok (South Africa), Treasurer
Zadok was born in South Africa in 1972 to a South African mother and an Israeli father and grew up in Kensington, a white middle-class suburb of Johannesburg. She later studied Fine Art and worked as a freelance graphic designer. In 2004, Zadok entered the ‘How to Get Published’ competition on Channel 4’s Richard & Judy Show, reaching the final five of 46,000 entrants. Pan Macmillan subsequently offered her a publishing contract. Gem Squash Tokoloshe was shortlisted for the Whitbread Book Awards First Novel award and the John Llewellyn Rhys Prize, and long-listed for the IMPAC Award. On her return to South Africa, she wrote her second book Sister Sister and launched the highly successful and influential NGO, Short Story Day Africa.

Emma Kaye (South Africa), Secretary
Emma Kaye was born in Harare, Zimbabwe. On completing her A’Levels she studied business, marketing and computer programming at Oxford Brooks University, England and from there moved to the London School of Economics. During her time in London, Kaye worked in financial PR and wrote short term money management programs for the money markets. Kaye has a number of seminal (and enduring) business and industry ventures to her name, and attained multiple professional accolades and leading-light endorsements in the course of a steadily evolving, outwardly mercurial-seeming career spanning only 15 years. She draws attention to the strong business underpinning of her work, pointing out that her involvement has twice had the result of giving sustainable business direction and African brand equity to a highly charged, emerging sector.

Florence Devouard (France)
A Wikipedian since 2002, a former Chair of Wikimedia Foundation and a founding member of Wikimedia France, Florence Devouard was born in France where she currently lives. She is a public speaker and consultant. She helps organisations to discover and implement new internet-based tools. Above everything, she loves to share her knowledge of new practices and online communities. She cares for language diversity and multicultural dialogue and is a supporter of the open-source and free knowledge movement. Since 2013, Florence is the co-leader on projects related to Wikipedia and Africa, such as Wiki Loves Africa, Kumusha Takes Wiki. She also participates as the Scientific Collaborator at SUPSI to the Wikipedia Primary School SSARRP research programme. In 2016, Florence and Isla developed and ran Wiki Loves Women, Wikicap Africa, WikiFundii, and WikiChallenge African Schools.

Iolanda Pensa (Italy/Switzerland)
Iolanda Pensa was born in Switzerland and currently lives in Milan, Italy. Beginning in high school, she’s traveled everywhere from the U.S. to the U.K. and from Russia to Africa. An active Wikipedia contributor since 2006, Iolanda is deeply involved with the WikiAfrica project, but is also a researcher and art critic. She is currently based at SUPSI in Switzerland leading the Wikipedia Primary School SSARRP programme. She was also the lead organiser for Wikimania Esino Lario in 2016.

3.3 Administration