Wiki In Africa
annual report : 2019

Message from the Chair

This Annual Report 2019 might celebrate only two official years as Wiki In Africa, but it represents the accumulated results of many more years of effort and success.

Over 2018-2019, Wiki In Africa came to terms with the transitory nature of project funding. We made long term plans towards securing operational support for the programs, and securing their commitment to and support for the development of the Wikimedia movement across Africa.

Despite the funding challenges, so much has been achieved in this 2nd officially registered year, with our successful programmes in their 2nd, and in some cases 4th and 5th iterations.

Most notable of which are the 5 exceedingly successful years of Wiki Loves Africa. This project is not only successful due to the collective number of multimedia submissions it receives from a region with some of the least contributions to the Wikimedia space. When this content is added to Wikimedia articles, it changes the perception of Africa each time that articles is viewed. It is also successful as an annual event that helps to build the capacity of the teams around a repeat, regional competition, allowing Wikimedia teams to grow, and the skills acquired to be passed on to newer members.

Another programme that is often not recognised is the quiet impact that is achieved through WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique (WikiChallenge African Schools) that Florence manages entirely. This writing drive in schools works with local Wikimedia communities on the ground, but more importantly is building essential digital skills in pupils at schools that are offline.

What Wiki In Africa’s programs achieve is not possible without the financial support and programmatic collaboration of the Wikimedia Foundation, Fondation Orange, Creative Commons and Moleskine Foundation, nor the fiscal sponsorship of Wikimedia CH and Ynternet.org. We would not 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
### Wiki In Africa annual report: 2019

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Section 1.

Wiki In Africa
annual report : 2019

1. Introduction

Wiki In Africa — a non-profit voluntary association based in South Africa — is a financial and legal structure that operates global initiatives in support of the WikiAfrica movement, a collective of interventions that supports the aims and development of the Wikimedia movement and community across the geographical space of Africa.

Wiki in Africa’s objective is to empower and engage citizens of Africa and the African 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.

Key links:
- www.wikiinafrica.org
- www.youtube.com/WikiInAfrica
- https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wiki_In_Africa
- WikiAfrica on Twitter
- WikiAfrica on Facebook
1.1 Our Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Our 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.

Our 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.

**Strategic priorities**

*Diversity, inclusion and empowerment*

Within the theoretical and geographical framework of Africa, Wiki in Africa will assist the Wikimedia movement to become a proactive agent of change towards the subversion of systems of knowledge inequality, by embracing the values of diversity and inclusivity that empowers individuals and groups to contribute to global knowledge systems.  

**Approach used:** innovation, individual empowerment, education, access

*Knowledge gaps and biases*

Through the work of Wiki In Africa, the Wikimedia movement will have identified, collected, and its projects will reflect the knowledge and perspectives that encapsulate the full range of human and biological experience across the geographical and theoretical idea of Africa by embodying an open culture that celebrates, values, and actively incorporates diversity.  

**Approach used:** research, partnerships, education, access

*Emerging communities*

Wiki in Africa envisions that fledgling and emerging communities are given as much encouragement, mentorship, support and access to resources that is needed to become fully fledged, contributing and involved communities that support the Wikimedia vision within their own environment. It is determined to obliterate the term Emerging Communities by 2030.  

**Approach used:** research, community activation and building, education, empowerment.
1.4 Team

Wiki In Africa was co-founded by Isla Haddow-Flood (User:Islahaddow) Florence Devouard (User:Anthere) and Iolanda Pensa (User:Iopensa) in October 2016, although official registration took place in March 2017. Since then, the core operations team has been made up of Isla and Florence with the support, collaboration and partnership of many members of the Wikimedia movement to implement Wiki In Africa’s programmes across Africa and beyond.

Florence Devouard (France)

Co-lead

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 SUSPI to the Wikipedia Primary School SSAJRP research programme. In 2016, Florence and Isla developed and ran Wiki Loves Women, Wikipack Africa, WikiFundi, and WikiChallenge African Schools.

Isla Haddow-Flood (South Africa)

Co-lead

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, Wikipack Africa, WikiFundi, WikiAfrica Schools and WikiChallenge African Schools.
Section 2.

Focus Areas

The three priorities described under Strategic Approach are key to the activation, support, sustainability and mission of Wiki In Africa and the Wikimedia movement at large.

Wiki In Africa’s strategic priorities are distilled into strategic focus areas for the Wiki In Africa projects. These areas are:

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

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

- Cultural Heritage and identity + volunteer development and community support: **Wiki Loves Africa**
- Gender gaps and equity: **Wiki Loves Women**
- Youth and education: **WikiChallenge African Schools**, and
- Technological support: **WikiFundi**

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.
2.1 Diversity + Culture

Wiki Loves Africa

The 2019 edition of Wiki Loves Africa celebrated 5 years of Wiki Loves Africa (WLA). The 5th year of running this competition was also the most challenging. The 5-year milestone allowed us to articulate the competition and to celebrate and emphasise its achievements, however the funding situation proved difficult as we were advised not to apply for a project grant from the Wikimedia Foundation. This resulted in us having to apply to multiple Rapid Grants via the WMF grant funding system.

Wiki Loves Africa is an annual, two-month contest that is run across the continent. It encourages local photographers (amateur and professional) to submit images as a 'crowd' contribution that furthers the knowledge, contemporary experience and practices of traditional and community cultures across Africa. Volunteer Wikimedia teams encourage local photographers to enter media (photographs, video and audio) to Wikimedia Commons for use on Wikimedia projects. Wiki Loves Africa's goals are to:

• Draw attention to and increase the use 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 develop their Wikimedia knowledge as they work together on an exciting and fun local project.
• Reward people for contributing the right kind of material to Wikimedia.
• 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. In 2014 the theme was Cuisine. In 2015 the theme was Cultural Fashion and Adornment. The theme for 2016 was Dance and Music and 2017 theme was People at Work. The theme for 2019 was Play!

Project links:

- www.wikilovesafrica.net
- Wiki Loves Africa on Wikimedia Meta
- @WikiLovesAfrica
- @WikiLovesAfrica
- Video for the 2018 Competition
Wiki Loves Africa is an annual competition that crowdsources photographs, videos and recordings of Africa to form an open licenced archive of materials that tells the story of Africa on Wikipedia through the eyes of its people.

Every year Wiki Loves Africa has a different universal but culturally specific theme:

2014: Cuisine
2015: Cultural Fashion and Adornment
2016: Music and Dance
2017: People at Work
2019: Play!

Wiki Loves Africa has achieved much over 5 years:

- 48,466 images donated by 6213 submitters
- WLA images viewed 15.9 million times each month (March/April 2019)
- Wiki Loves Africa images were viewed 225.7 million times altogether
- Wikimedia Communities from 23 African countries have hosted participation events
- Over 225 participation and training events have been held.
- The competition attracted high levels of new contributors – over 80% for each year.
- A Wiki Loves Africa prize-winning image was included in The Journeys Through Our Fragile Heritage exhibition at UNESCO, Paris (organised by John Cummings, WIR at UNESCO).
- Wiki Loves Africa's ISA game is a pilot project for Structured Data on Wikimedia Commons: http://bit.ly/PlayISA

Wiki Loves Africa was created and is managed by Florence Devouard and Isla Haddow-Flood at Wiki In Africa, assisted by ynternet.org, to further the WikiAfrica movement. Wiki Loves Africa is run by Wikimedia Communities across Africa and is supported by the Wikimedia Foundation.
Wiki Loves Africa held its 5th competition during January and February 2019. The date for the competition was moved to early in the year (as opposed to late the previous year) in order to ensure that there was no team or community fatigue after having also engaged with Wiki Loves Monument in September each year.

The 2017 theme **Play!** There were two additional prize sub-categories: **Women in Sport** and **Culturally specific or traditional formal forms of play, recreation or events**. As usual, there were amazing activity and events through local calls to action and events held by local organising team. New teams this year were from Benin, Guinea Conakry, Senegal and Zambia.

The project was funded through Rapid Grants from the Wikimedia Foundation, and a small project grant for prize money that was hosted by Ynternet.org.

**Key links:**

- Competition portal on Commons
- Organiser’s page on Meta
- Coverage of the competition on Wikimedia Blog
- Results and best practices report
Wiki Loves Africa is an annual photographic competition that visually celebrates the diversity, richness and complexity of the African continent on Wikipedia.

Enter beautiful photographs, video or audio files that show people, animals or environments that involve play, fun, entertainment, games, sport or playfulness. Entries need to be uploaded to Wikimedia Commons. There are special prizes categories for Women in Sport and Rare and Endangered Games. Prize winners will be selected by an international jury of professional photographers and Wikimedians.

International prizes include:
• 1st prize: US$1000
• 2nd prize: US$800
• 3rd prize: US$500

Additional categories:
• Women in Sport: US$500
• Culturally specific or traditional formal forms of play, recreation or events: US$500

Each winner will also receive a pack of goodies.

You can enter from anywhere, but look out for special Wiki Loves Africa events happening in many countries across Africa.

How do you enter? What else can you win?
What events are happening where?

Find out on the website www.wikilovesafrica.net

Join us on Facebook and Twitter: @WikilovesAfrica

www.wikilovesafrica.net
2019: PLAY!

"The picture, for me, is the language that all people understand. You can talk to people through the picture. I think that every photographer works well on his image to provide the best for the viewer."

SOFIANE MOHAMMED AMRI
WINNER 2019, TRADITIONAL OR CULTURAL PLAY

NUMBER OF ENTRIES: 8,212
NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS: 1,350
PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES: 53
NUMBER OF EVENTS HELD: 38

NEW CONTRIBUTORS TO WIKIPEDIA: 85%

WIKI LOVES AFRICA IMPACT ON WIKIMEDIA 'TIL 2019

TOTAL PAGE VIEWS: 17,293,913
STATISTICS FROM 2016 ONWARDS

TOTAL IMAGES UPLOADED: 47,074

0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000
2014 2015 2016 2017 2019
entries contributors
1st Prize:
Yida refugee camp in South Sudanese territory by User:Marco Gualazzini from Italy

2nd Prize:
Peek-a-boo by Summer Farag from Egypt

3rd Prize:
Street football boys playing hard and showing their skills and how talented they are by Mohamed Hozyen Ahmed from Egypt

Women in Sport Prize:
Female wrestlers by Yvonne Youmbi from Cameroun

Culture and Tradition Prize:
Fantasia by Sofiane Mohammed Amri from Algeria
2.2 Gender Equity

Wiki Loves Women

Wiki Loves Women focuses on bridging two significant gaps on Wikimedia projects - women and Africa - both in terms of content about these subjects and of participation by people from these groups.

The project is designed to leverage Wikipedia’s role as a global repository for the dissemination of information to achieve accessible and fair online representation of notable women in countries in Africa. It encourages the contribution of existing researched and verified information by civil society organisations to Wikipedia with the intention of redressing the systemic bias online about women. The donated content specifically focuses on women’s contribution to the political, economic, scientific, cultural and heritage landscape, as well as the current socio-political status of women in each country that it is instigated.

Wiki Loves Women began in 2016 with a 15-month pilot that was conducted in Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, and was supported in partnership with the Goethe-Instituts in those countries. The pilot was subsequently followed by a similar intervention in Tanzania and Uganda from 2018 and 2019. The 2018 project is being conducted in collaboration with Wikimedia Usergroup Uganda and Wikimedia Usergroup Tanzania, and is funded by the Wikimedia Foundation. Wiki Loves Women also hosts international online drives in order to raise visibility and ensure consistent coverage of disadvantaged women on the Wikimedia projects.

Project links:
- [www.wikiloveswomen.org](http://www.wikiloveswomen.org)
- [Project video on YouTube](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=example)
- [Wiki Loves Women on Wikimedia Meta](https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wiki_Loves_Women)
- [@WikiLovesWomen on Twitter](https://twitter.com/wiki_loves_women)
- [@WikiLovesWomen on Facebook](https://facebook.com/wiki_loves_women)
“It was totally amazing learning how to write Wikipedia biographies for notable, outstanding women and I hope to continue this and give more women the media spotlight that they deserve! Thanks so much to the WikiLovesWomen team! Women also love Wiki!”

– Pamela Osakwe, Online Content Producer, Voices for Change
Of all biographical articles of Africans on Wikipedia, only 17.9% are about women.

How can we ensure that the experiences of African Women are well-represented on Wikipedia?

African Representation on Wikipedia at a Glance*

- There are fewer Africa-based Wikidians across the entire continent than in Hong Kong alone.
- African subjects are chronically underrepresented on Wikipedia, and articles relating to African women especially.
- By 2030, there will be 490 million more people in Africa, each deserving access to free knowledge and representation on Wikipedia.

* http://www.wikiloveswomen.org/about-the-project/mind-the-gap/

How Wiki Loves Women approaches this problem

- Following successes in Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire, Cameroon, and Nigeria in 2016-17, Wiki Loves Women will celebrate women’s achievements in two additional African nations in 2018-19: Uganda and Tanzania.
- Hold Edit-a-thons and other information-contribution events to make African women’s experience more visible.
- Create and strengthen relationships with gender-focused culture and civil society organisations.
- Encourage women to be involved as leaders, editors, and partners in documenting their history and experience.
- Encourage the growth of Wikimedia groups, and ensure that all editors are aware of gender issues and focuses.
- Create Event Toolkits so that organisations and communities can host their own contribution events, wherever they are.

Only 0.318% of all WikiData biographical entries are about African women

Coverage of biographies on WikiData per gender and per culture


What to watch out for:

WLW is hosting the WikiWitches drive in October 2018 and an article drive on African Activist in early 2019.

www.wikiloveswomen.org
Wiki Loves Women has been launched and is now actively operating in both Uganda and Tanzania. Both country teams were drawn from the Wikimedia Usergroup communities within each country. The project has been fully articulated, its scope defined and adapted to the context of the two countries, through bi-weekly meetings. The discussion, training, research and launch phases are now complete. Country teams are concentrating on drawing people to events, negotiating mutually beneficial partnerships, and ensuring visibility around the project and the need behind the project through the events.

By November 2018 (the project mid-point), the following elements had been conducted:

- Introduction of project via a presentation for the WMF Grant Team,
- Finalisations of MOAs with the teams,
- Establishing multi-layered communications systems and task management using tools such as Trello and Google Drive,
- Launch of Wiki Loves Women at Wikimania 2018 in Cape Town,
- Design, printing and distribution of WLW communications materials,
- Monthly meetings and regular updates,
- Launch of the Wiki Loves Women WikiData Occupation drive,
- Draft elements collated for the Wiki Loves Women Event Toolkit (this is expected to be a longterm project),
- Launch of Wiki Loves Women by the teams in Uganda and Tanzania with events on-going,
- Launch of a Facebook group as a discussion forum for the intersection of gender + africa + digital /online - also a way to develop a network of like-focused people across Africa
- Creation of a Wiki Loves Women playlist on Youtube.

Of all biographical articles of Africans on Wikipedia, only 17.9% are about women.
Wiki Loves Women activities in Uganda and Tanzania during 2018 and early 2019 CC-BY 4.0
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 has hosted two education programmes since 2016, with a third in development. Both WikiChallenge African Schools and WikiAfrica Schools have developed successful curriculums where teachers introduce students to online knowledge systems and how they work, and teach the students how to be active contributors. WikiChallenge African Schools is aimed at children aged 8-15 year old, while the WikiAfrica Schools pilot worked with high school students. These programmes help students to acquire key ICT skills, while simultaneously teaching critical thought through an 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. The programmes are implemented across two language regions and target two different school ages.

2019 saw a successful WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique / WikiChallenge African Schools programme/contest??? rolled out in nine francophone countries, with 65 schools participating. The programme is funded by the Orange Foundation. The six month pilot for WikiAfrica Schools was funded by the Moleskine Foundation and took place during 2017 in South Africa. Due to ongoing negotiations with stakeholders and funders, the project is currently on hold. The Open Knowledge Curriculum is in development through Wikimedia community workshops at Creative Commons and Wikimania.
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.

WikiChallenge African Schools competition images courtesy of the Orange Foundation with teachers and students who participated in the drive.
WikiChallenge
Ecoles d’Afrique

“L’enfant a droit à la liberté d’expression. Ce droit comprend la liberté de rechercher, de recevoir et de répandre des informations et des idées de toute espèce, sans considération de frontières, sous une forme orale, écrite, imprimée ou artistique, ou par tout autre moyen du choix de l’enfant”
– Article 13 de la Convention Internationale des droits de l’enfant

Le WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique en quelques mots
• Un concours de rédaction d’articles encyclopédiques,
• S’adresse aux élèves de 9 à 13 ans en Afrique francophone,
• S’inscrit dans le cadre pédagogique et éducatif,
• Ouvert aux écoles du Réseau Écoles Numériques de la Fondation Orange,
• Thème d’écriture libre, mais il est fortement suggéré de créer un article concernant l’environnement proche de l’établissement scolaire (sa ville, son village, un point géographique d’intérêt, une coutume locale, une maison située à proximité ou une curiosité locale),
• Les textes et les illustrations sont publiés sous licence libre dans Wikicia et Wikimedia Commons,
• Les établissements gagnants reçoivent des dotations de matériel scolaire ou bâtiments (2000 à 5000 euros pour chaque école).

Chiffres clés de la première édition: 2018

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<tr>
<th>Pays</th>
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Chiffres clés de la deuxième édition: 2019

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Objectifs
L’association Wiki in Africa et la Fondation Orange organisent en partenariat le WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique:
• pour aider les enseignants.e.s à intégrer dans les disciplines de nouvelles compétences de littératie numérique,
• pour renforcer les capacités de chaque école à utiliser les outils numériques et les ressources mises à disposition de l’établissement,
• pour construire une véritable culture numérique en mode collaboratif chez les plus jeunes et leur permettre d’expérimenter la joie de voir leurs propres textes publiés en ligne et accessibles dans le monde entier,
• pour augmenter la présence de l’environnement, de la culture et de la vie quotidienne des africains sur la toile.

Wiki In Africa Foundation
Wiki Fund
Wikipedia

Nous Suivons sur
ConcoursWikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique

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Le concours est un projet du mouvement WikiAfrica, en faveur de l’éducation et de la connaissance libres.
The 2019 contest was extended to 7 countries (Senegal, Niger, Cameroun joined). To be more effective, two face-to-face two-day long training sessions were also organized. These took place in November 2018 in Dakar and Tunis. The goal of the training sessions was to provide more practical and contextual information for the Orange Foundation facilitators (with regards to Vikidia, Wikipedia, Wikimedia Commons, WikiFundi, free licences etc.).

The training sessions were organized by Anthere, with the local support of Afek91 from Wikimedia Tunisia in Tunis, and Gegeor from Cameroun in Dakar. Both were also seconded by facilitators from previous years, in particular Bsghaier (Tunisia facilitator in 2017) and Nfana (who was a facilitator in 2017 and now launched Wikimedia Mali!).

All 7 facilitators are now in contact with the schools. Whenever possible, the Orange facilitators are in touch with wikipedians that are locally active for mutual benefit and collaboration.

Open Knowledge Curriculum

The information age requires the upcoming generation of content creators to be able to think deeply about issues, work in teams, look at problems and solve them creatively, communicate clearly across media, learn and adapt to ever-changing technologies, and deal with a flood of, often conflicting, information. This loaded skill set is being addressed in Western countries. Across developing regions, such as Africa, the school systems are struggling to keep up with these 21st Century demands.

Currently in development, the Open Knowledge Curriculum is a fun, exciting and participatory way to introduce 21st Century skills, ethical digital practices, enhance media literacy (such as avoiding fake news), and online content creation to high school children. The multi-year adaptive and participatory course helps students to understand and better navigate the global digital environment from a developing country perspective, and to safely and knowingly share their creative voices and experiences online.

The curriculum will be offered in multiple languages and formats to suit the needs and resources of educators and institutions (as an integrated, extra curricular subject, or adult education subject, using an online, offline or hybrid environment, etc.). Educators will be supported through an accredited training programme, and a national peer network.

The resulting curriculum and materials will be released under an open licence, and therefore free to use and adopt by anyone willing to implement the programme. However, it is also important that the final syllabus is endorsed and offered by the main national and international examining bodies. Likewise, the project aims to have the curriculum endorsed as a UNESCO Framework.

The project plan can be found here.
The Open Knowledge Curriculum is being developed to target 15-16 year olds in formal education environments; early adults at community or adult-education colleges, programmes or organisations; and teachers of the curriculum. On a practical level, the curriculum aims to enhance their ‘human specialities’ skills, integrate academic practices, teach students how to ethically and respectfully source and cite first-hand accounts, interviews, local cultures, experiences.

Additionally, it aims to foster an understanding of the global imbalance in knowledge systems and the negative impacts of the lack of coverage of developing countries, as well as proactively celebrate and share their histories, cultures, local heroes, interests and ideas with a global audience.

WHAT WILL THE CURRICULUM COVER?

• How knowledge is created, where it is drawn from and what can be trusted;
• How to work with knowledge, including how to use knowledge;
• How to contribute knowledge, including how to contribute to Wikipedia projects and the larger Commons; and
• How to disseminate knowledge via Wikimedia projects (advanced), community blogging and vlogging; schools magazines/newspapers.
2.4 Tech and Community Support

WikiFundi

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.
70% of Africa is below the age of 30

ONLY 20% OF AFRICA IS ONLINE

We need to:
- Engage in ICT literacy campaigns and digital skills courses to boost user capacities, awareness, and interest.
- Promote effective ICT skills through training and education at all levels, formal and informal, with a special focus on girls and women.
- Develop the technical and editorial skills to add content on local subjects (and in local languages) onto Internet.

WikiFund can help!
- An offline editing environment that mimics the experience of editing Wikipedia, to navigate context-specific challenges, without the need of a reliable internet connection.

Why
Using WikiFundi enables digital inclusion
- It encourages a bridging experience and provide space for training, creation, and collaboration.
- It fosters a culture of contribution to the internet and let people know that their knowledge is valuable and valued.

How
An open source software.
A simple, small and light technical solution.

WikiChallenge
Ecoles d’Afrique
de la Fondation Orange

A writing challenge using WikiFundi, organised in primary schools in Tunisia, Mali, Guinea, and Madagascar.
Learn more or join:
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/ProjetWikiChallenge_Ecoles

WikiAfricain action

Developing the next generation of content creators with high schools students in South Africa with WikiFundi.

WikiPackAfrica
Life-long learning with a range of training events using WikiFundi, organised by many Wikimedia User Groups and Wikimedia Chapters all over Africa.

More information on www.wikifundi.org
Join us on facebook.com/WikiAfrica Follow us @WikiAfrica

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WikiFundi 2.0

In 2018, the Wiki in Africa team worked on improving the technology. The next stage for WikiFundi was rolled out over 2018 and finished in early 2019.

After WikiFundi’s initial 2017 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. WikiFundi 2.0 is a far more effective tool that is able to reach a wider audience, advancing the WikiFundi user interface and making the package more efficient. It develops offline partnerships for maximum use of the offline platform.

WikiFundi 2.0 makes five different software packages available for download in English and French, or both. Critically, the size of download has been substantially reduced—with the smallest available download being 19GB as opposed to 196 GB in 2017 — thus vastly increasing the reach, scope and accessibility of WikiFundi, as well as making it far more cost effective.

Funding for the update was provided by the Wikimedia Foundation, with the tech development supplemented through funds from the WikiFundi beneficiary project, WikiChallenge African Schools (supported by Orange Foundation). Florence was project lead with communications support from Isla and technical development by Kiwix.

The [final report for the project can be found here](#).
With WikiFundi it is possible to write Wikipedia articles without a web connection, or where getting data or being online is a challenge. WikiFundi has been designed to train new and experienced alike in the joys of collaboratively contributing to Wikipedia. Whether at a school, as part of a community or as a group of Wikipedians, people can work together on articles sharing local knowledge with a global audience and learning vital digital skills.

WikiFundi provides an editing environment that builds the next generation of expert Wikipedian editors. It also provides schools with training resources and a vital offline library, including Wikipedia, WikiMed, Wiktionary, Wikiquote and Wikisource.

WikiFundi has been designed to assist the editing efforts of two distinct actions:

1. **Education:** WikiFundi is an easy-to-use teaching tool for schools and education programmes to transfer digital and academic skills to the next generation of content producers. Examples include WikiChallenge African Schools, that is a writing competition for primary schools part of the Orange Foundation’s Digital Schools. WikiAfrica Schools also uses WikiFundi as the base for article creation in secondary schools.

2. **Outreach:** WikiFundi is the main component of Wikipack Africa that supports the work of the user groups and volunteers that are building the WikiAfrica movement. The pack contains WikiFundi, training resources, and a host of offline and online materials that supports exciting continental initiatives such as Wiki Loves Africa and Wiki Loves Women.

WikiFundi is now available in various size and language options. The software can be downloaded for free to your computer or transmitting device and the full WikiFundi packs can be bought from www.wikifundi.org

Fun Fact: The “Fundi” part of WikiFundi is based on a southern African word that means expert, authority or guru. Wikipedia ‘gurus’ have been created through projects like WikiChallenge African Schools that is run in primary schools in several countries across Africa.
2.5 Visibility

Conference Attendance

One of Wiki In Africa’s mandates is to activate and nurture the Wikimedian community across Africa. To do this 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.

2018 and 2019 was no different to any other year. Florence and Isla attended the following events:

- WikiGap Harare, Zimbabwe, March 2018
- WikiIndaba 2018 Tunisia, March 2018
- CC Summit Toronto, April 2018
- Wikimedia Conference, April 2018
- Wikimania Cape Town, June 2018
- WikiConvention francophone, October 2018
Section 3.

Organisational security

Funding and Partnerships

Wiki In Africa projects would not be possible 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: they 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
• Ynternet.org
• Wikimedia Switzerland
• Wikimédia France
• Wikimedia Sweden
• SUPSI University, Switzerland
• Unite4Heritage, UNESCO
• Moleskine Foundation

Collaborating Wikimedia groups

The projects we have been fortunate to develop would only exist in our imaginations 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, open hearted 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 covers financial activity from 1st March 2018 until the 28th February 2019.

In 2019, Wiki in Africa continued to operate due to grants received on a per program basis. No core funding was received. 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 reflect a 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 have continued in this way even after the creation of the organisation.

Second, even after the official registration of Wiki In Africa in 2017, 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 South Africa’s Wiki In Africa account, for us to then repatriate and 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 received a significant amount of in-kind support, in particular when it came to the travel costs incurred when attending international events. Most of our travel expenses (international travel, conference registration costs, accommodation, etc.) were not reflected on the Wiki in Africa bank accounts as costs were directly supported by our sponsors. Only incidentals and limited out-of-pocket costs were reflected for our team members.
This financial report is strictly limited to the transactions made through 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. She provided a statement of financial position as of 28 February 2019, statements of comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended.

**Statements of financial position as at 28 February 2019 (in ZA Rand)**

**ASSETS**


**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**


**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 28 February 2019**

- Balance at 1 March 2017: -
- Balance at 28 February 2018: 44 219
- Balance at 28 February 2019: 431 425

**Statements of cash flows for the year ended 28 February 2019**

**Cash flows from operating activities**

- Cash received from donors and events: 1 046 514 (2019) vs 415 052 (2018)
- Interest received: -

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


**Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year**

- 117 451 (2019)

**Net cash and cash equivalent at end of the year**


**Financial statements are available and will be shared on request.**
As the 2nd official year of Wiki In Africa, 2018-2019 was a busy year for the team. In addition to the programme management and coordination and impact assessment and evaluation of each programme, the team worked to set processes into place with regards to financial management and organisational operations.

As mentioned previously, there were several stress points with regards to funding and the team consolidated the programmatic material and assessed additional interventions that would improve or extend each programme’s impact.

Much time was spent researching, writing and applying for funding applications. In addition, there was an adjustment period as longterm strategies were developed beyond the previous project-by-project mind set.

### 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, Wikipack Africa, WikiFundi, 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 Brookes 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 SUSPI to the Wikipedia Primary School SSAJRP research programme. In 2016, Florence and Isla developed and ran Wiki Loves Women, Wikipack Africa, WikiFundi, 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 SSAJRP programme. She was also the lead organiser for Wikimania Esino Lario in 2016.
“Africa will write its own history, and it will be, to the North and to the South of the Sahara, a history of glory and dignity.”

- Patrice Lamumba