A message from Wiki In Africa’s Executive Directors

Dear Wikimedians, Allies, and Friends,

Welcome to the 2022 Annual Report. 2022 marked our 5th official year as Wiki In Africa. The organisation’s mission was validated through the organisational security afforded by the Wikimedia Foundation’s General Support Fund – under the aptly named grant “Wiki In Africa’s exciting program of activities over 2022”. The grant ensured our larger team was able to strategically expand and scale our existing projects.

These pages will reveal how dedicated attention to our flagship projects resulted in more considered community support, better visibility for community members and organisers, greater integration into and understanding of the Wikimedia global community, and better articulation of African perspectives and viewpoints. We were also able to offer fiscal sponsorship to volunteers who navigate uncertain socio-political environments.

We believe that the dial has been successfully moved forward on our organisational goals, specifically:

- **Activating Communities**: We encouraged, supported, and guided communities and volunteers as they participated in Wiki Loves Africa, ISA Tool, SheSaid and other drives through office hours, webinars, and training sessions. Telegram channels were alight with conversations and sharing.

- **Sharing Skills**: We shared our experiences, challenges and solutions with the wider Wikimedia and open communities, notably Let’s Connect and the Organisers Lab, as well as WikiIndaba, WikiConvention Francophone, WikiArabia, and the OEGlobal Conference.

- **Supporting Leaders**: The leadership training sessions for the WLW Focus Group invited key topic experts to share their knowledge from outside of the Wikimedia movement and outside of Africa.

- **Real World Relevance**: Ensuring that open movement solutions solve real-world issues, we launched the Inspiring Open podcast featuring women from across the Open movement and secured a content partnership with Africa Tech Radio.

- **Including the next generation**: The 5th edition of WikiChallenge Écoles d’Afrique – the innovative Francophone writing drive aimed at school children – resulted in 80 articles and 442 photos, drawings and videos submitted by students from 69 schools in 9 African countries.

- **Community Cohesion**: WikiAfrica Hour was once again the peak monthly moment where the community could hear about and give input into the key issues facing the movement and access movement-wide news.

This year, the wins that we celebrate reinforces our commitment to the Wiki In Africa mission:

1. **Wiki Loves Africa’s** 8 years of activity saw total submissions pass the 89,000+ mark. In addition, a Wiki Loves Africa image submitted in 2017 was placed 3rd in the 2021 Picture of the Year contest on Wikimedia Commons.

2. **Inspiring Open** showcased 16 phenomenal women from Africa!

3. **WikiChallenge Écoles d’Afrique** celebrated its five years at Biennale de Dakar!

4. We provided logistical support for the WikiIndaba 2022 hybrid sessions, live from Kigali, Rwanda, to the rest of Africa.

5. Wiki In Africa secured a 3-year grant commitment from the Wikimedia Foundation!

This year’s narrative report covers the activities of Wiki In Africa projects from January to December 2022. This is the period covered by the single-year grant “Wiki In Africa’s exciting program of activities over 2022” from the Wikimedia Foundation’s Community Fund. It also includes projects – WikiChallenge Écoles d’Afrique and Inspiring Open podcast – that are funded by Orange Foundation and Goethe-Institut, respectively.

The narrative report is accompanied by a fiscal report that follows the South African Revenue Service’s fiscal year from 1 March to 28 February. Yes, it is very confusing for us too! But after 5 years we have found this is the best way we can show you what happens when.

Thank you for your support, your involvement and your belief in our work!

Isla Haddow-Flood  
Co-Executive Director, Wiki In Africa

Florence Devouard  
Co-Executive Director, Wiki In Africa
**MISSION**

Wiki In Africa’s mission is to facilitate global access for all to open knowledge that reflects and represents the diverse cultures, peoples, biodiversities, and histories of the African continent and other previously marginalised and disenfranchised communities with the same depth and breadth as other knowledges.

**VALUES**

Wiki In Africa’s mission is deeply rooted in bridging gaps in representation and access for disadvantaged and marginalised communities. Our principles and actions are guided by access, justice, equity, inclusion, and diversity.

As a global organisation, we strive to act with integrity whilst upholding and inspiring the following values:

- Collaboration
- Community
- Respect
- Flexibility
- Innovation
- Compassion
- Service
- Empowerment
- Being Bold
- Fun

**GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

The Wiki In Africa Theory of Change details the following goals and objectives:

**Goal 1:**
Provide multiple ways and to reduce the barriers for individuals and groups to contribute their knowledge to the open movement and thereby reduce knowledge gaps and redress biases.

- **Objective 1.1:** To inform, make visible, and advocate to close knowledge gaps and redress biases.
- **Objective 1.2:** To provide fun, engaging, and multiple ways and formats for individuals to contribute.

**Goal 2:**
Build the capacity of a network of leaders across Africa and other communities who are committed to boosting the open movement, reducing knowledge gaps, and redressing biases.

- **Objective 2.1:** Identify and train leaders to activate open movement projects.
- **Objective 2.2:** To grow networks of communities that boost the open movement, reduce knowledge gaps and facilitate cross-pollination between these communities.
Decolonising Africa’s knowledge on the Wikimedia projects one edit at a time

Wiki In Africa’s programs address the following key gaps and sectors in innovative, engaging, and fun ways:

- Representation Gaps - Multimedia – Wiki Loves Africa
- Gender equity – Wiki Loves Women
- Youth activation through schools – WikiChallenge African Schools + Wiki-Africa OERs
- Access via technological solutions – WikiFundi + ISA Tool
- Volunteer development and community immersion – WikiAfrica Hour
- Wikimedia training with Heritage professionals – WikiAfrica Heritage

Though each individual initiative is designed to stand alone, they are integrated and specifically designed to accelerate and develop the skills of leaders to run participation events and develop communities across Africa.

The 2022 Annual Plan retained the focuses of the 2021 Annual Plan, extending and scaling already active engagements. In 2022 the team focused on nurturing engagement, through our programs and supporting other Wikimedia initiatives.

Always complex and multilayered, the overarching focuses across the projects for 2022 included:

- inter-project community building,
- leadership training, and mentorship,
- training key skill groups, i.e. photographers to change the visual narrative of Africa
- fostering contribution and digital skills in the next generation,
- open movement advocacy through externally focused campaigns, and
- expanding the circle of friends and allies within the open knowledge movement.

# Volunteer contributors 3,868
# Volunteer Organising Teams 219
# Content Contributions 183,000
# Wikimedia sites updated with African content 282+
**Wiki Loves Africa**

*Wiki Loves Africa* is an annual contest – we believe it is the largest in Africa! – where anyone from anywhere across Africa can contribute media that illustrates that year’s theme. The entries are made directly to Wikimedia Commons and are used on Wikipedia and other project websites of the Wikimedia Foundation. Wiki Loves Africa is often the very first place that curious people from Africa feel they can add an image, video, and sound for the first time to Wikimedia.

For 2022, the contest was held from 15 February to 15 April under the theme Home and Habitat.

---

**Impact since 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wiki Loves Africa Contests held</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Images submitted to Commons</td>
<td>88,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographers entered images</td>
<td>10,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events by 32 Wikimedia communities</td>
<td>337+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Views of images on Wikipedia articles</td>
<td>1.23 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1st prize: A Nubia by User:Summering2018 (Egypt)

---

“*The photo-walk tour was great! The photographers were very interested about the theme. It was an interesting experiment. Inviting the community members to contribute old photographs was also a good idea.*”

--- Ola Mahadi and Maram Ali Ahmad, Sudan
Wiki Loves Africa 2022 Organiser Survey

“All of the sessions were a great experience as we gave a new way of running campaigns by including an extra layer called regional trainers. A good number of professional photographers became contributors. The four regions [of Cameroon were involved] in the contest. We were able to interest the Garoua locality.”

--- Bile Rene, Cameroon
Wiki Loves Africa 2022 Organiser Survey

---

Wiki Loves Africa: Links

@wikilovesafrica
@wikilovesafrica
@wikilovesafrica
bit.ly/WLA_YT
@wikilovesafrica
Commons:Wiki Loves Africa 2022
Meta/Wiki Loves Africa 2022
www.wikilovesafrica.net
Wiki Loves Africa 2022: Impact

- 32 Wikimedia communities participated;
- 37 in-person events were hosted;
- 16,064 media files entered;
- 1,110 photographers and filmmakers submitted entries from 51 countries;
- 73% newly registered to Commons and Wikimedia;
- The 2022 images had been viewed 20,862 by December 2022;
- 907 distinct images (5.7% of those submitted) are illustrating 219 Wikipedia sites;
- 6 training topics were covered in webinars (in both English and French); and
- 12 Organiser Support Office Hours were held (6 in English & 6 in French).

Wiki Loves Africa 2022: Winners

The photo contest entries were reviewed first by a team of Wiki Loves Africa volunteer organisers, and then by a panel of 13 photographic experts from around the world. The international jury made up of professional photographers and Wikimedia Commons (volunteers) identified the top 3 international winners.

The Best Video and Special Collections prize were selected by the International Organisers using the results of the Jury process.

>Read about the winners here.
Wiki Loves Women: Goals

- Increased gender-specific content: an increase in the amount and type of content on the Wikimedia projects that relate to, celebrate, and interest women;
- Raised visibility of gender and representation gaps: Wiki Loves Women’s activations, events, and works with the partners significantly raises the level of knowledge about the consequences of the gender gap and provided skilled participants eager to combat these persistent gaps.
- Transferred key digital and knowledge contribution skills: sustained contribution of gendered subjects that interest, reflect, and relate to women through strategic, layered skills transfer at key points in the participants’ journey, and a focused program to develop the Wikimedia and gender-equity knowledge, and project management, communications and community building skills of community leaders.

Wiki Loves Women: Initiatives

In 2020, Wiki Loves Women was recalibrated into a series of interventions, that focus on:

- Leadership and Network:
  - Focus Group
  - Visibility:
    - Inspiring Open Podcast
    - SheSaid
    - Tell Us About Her
Launched in 2021, our leadership program mentors and builds the capacity of Wikimedia women in African countries. The monthly and bi-weekly activities are designed to improve their understanding and knowledge of the Wikiverse, to lead programs in their countries, and join the global community.

Some successes of Focus Group in 2022 includes:
- 13 members
- Representing 10 countries
- 12 monthly Working Sessions hosted
- 24 bi-weekly office hours (in both French and English)
- Watch: “Navigating source and media representation gaps for underrepresented people”
- A Telegram Group created for group support
- Watch: Introduction to WikiData by Nassima Chahboun

SheSaid is a global annual campaign that increases the visibility of women by focusing on Wikiquote content that relates to women. Wikiquote, like Wikipedia, is available in many languages. The campaign is designed to be hosted by multiple Wikimedia affiliate and volunteer groups.

Some successes of SheSaid 2022 includes:
- 3rd year of the campaign
- 1st ‘advertising’ campaign banner across Wikimedia sites!
- 14 language Wikiquotes impacted
- 3,896 new articles were created
- 1,196 articles improved
- 5,092 female Wikiquote profiles were impacted
- 9 African communities held events

Every year, Wiki Loves Women runs a gender-focused campaign on the ISA Tool to improve the WikiData linked descriptions of Commons images that depict women. The campaign improves descriptions and helps each image to be easily found for use on Wikimedia projects.

ISA Tell Us About Her in 2022 focused on the images on Wikimedia Commons that related to Women in Architecture:
- The 2022 Tell Us About Her drive featured in the WMF’s Project Rewrite campaign
- A social media campaign on Facebook and Twitter
- 2,814 images were improved in the challenge
- 29 people took part in the challenge
- 7,414 descriptions added to WikiData
Wiki Loves Women’s Inspiring Open podcast launched in early 2022 to showcase exceptional women leaders across Africa and beyond.

The podcast was hosted by Ghanian journalist and gender activist, Betty Kankam-Boadu, and featured groundbreaking women leaders across Africa:

- **Episode 1:** Anie Akpe
- **Episode 2:** Maryana Iskander
- **Episode 3:** Maha Bali
- **Episode 4:** Dr. Nkem Osuigwe
- **Episode 5:** Angela Lungati
- **Episode 6:** Islam Elbeiti
- **Episode 7:** Esra’a El Shafei
- **Episode 8:** Elizabeth Oyange
- **Episode 9:** Helen Turvey
- **Episode 10:** Lola Shoneyin
- **Episode 11:** Nana Ama Agyemang Asante
- **Episode 12:** Emna Mizouni
- **Episode 13:** Nana Darkoa Sekyiamah
- **Episode 14:** Jane-Frances Obiageli Asubu
- **Episode 15:** Mulenga Kapwepwe
- **Episode 16:** Hilda Twongyeirewe

Some successes of Inspiring Open include:

- 16 podcast interviews were created. [Listen to them here.](https://example.com)
- The podcast is available for free on the website and via 16 podcasting platforms and community spaces.
- YouTube versions of the podcast. [Access the playlist here.](https://example.com)
- 20 Illustrated portraits were created for each guest. [View them all here.](https://example.com)
- Each guest podcast is accompanied by a transcript and a narrative article.
- Featured in WikiAfrica Hour episode Women Podcasters – [watch it here.](https://example.com)
- The podcast series was ‘syndicated’ by Africa Tech Radio.
- The launch was covered by the following media houses: CGTN Africa (watch the coverage); and Channel Africa’s Asanda on [Change your Game.](https://example.com)

Impact since 2022

- 16 Open Women interviewed
- 16 podcast published
- 16 podcast and media host channels
- 4,900 pageviews of the website

“I wanted to thank you SO MUCH for the podcast - I love the particular quotes you picked out, and the way people can listen to the podcast in sections with headings - that is such a useful way to present a podcast.

“I was reminded again of how beautiful your interviewing approach was, Betty, that you were able to bring out all these elements of myself, I didn’t know I was going to share!”

--- Maha Bali, Episode 3, Open Educator, Egypt

---

**Inspiring Open: Links**

- [@wikiloveswomen](https://twitter.com/wikiloveswomen)
- [@wikiloveswomen](https://facebook.com/wikiloveswomen)
- [@wikiloveswomen](https://instagram.com/wikiloveswomen)
- Meta/Wiki Loves Women/Podcast

---

“I wanted to thank you SO MUCH for the podcast - I love the particular quotes you picked out, and the way people can listen to the podcast in sections with headings - that is such a useful way to present a podcast.”

“I was reminded again of how beautiful your interviewing approach was, Betty, that you were able to bring out all these elements of myself, I didn’t know I was going to share!”

--- Maha Bali, Episode 3, Open Educator, Egypt

---

**Inspiring Open: Links**

- [@wikiloveswomen](https://twitter.com/wikiloveswomen)
- [@wikiloveswomen](https://facebook.com/wikiloveswomen)
- [@wikiloveswomen](https://instagram.com/wikiloveswomen)
- Meta/Wiki Loves Women/Podcast
The WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique (WikiChallenge African Schools) is a multinational writing contest that creates a fun way for students (9-13) to learn how knowledge is built by contributing to Vikidia, the little sister of Wikipedia (aimed at children aged 8-15 years). It has operated during the school year since 2017, and works with local Wikimedian groups and Orange Foundation staff as local facilitators. This programme is designed and hosted by Florence Devouard.

2022 Impact:
- 9 countries (Tunisia, Guinea Conakry, Madagascar, Mali, Cameroon, Senegal, DRC, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso)
- 80 articles submitted by the pupils
- 442 Photos, drawings and videos produced

Some successes of WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique in 2022 includes:
- The 2022 international winners were announced in Dakar at the Art Festival Biennale of Dakar.
- Presentation of the contest during the Open Education Global 2022 conference. Link to the talk - Video of presentation
- Presentation of the WikiChallenge at the WikiConvention Francophone 2022
- Photos and documents on Commons
- A selection of cool pictures
- Samples of press articles: Maliweb • BusinessNews
- A video produced by Orange Guinea
- The Story by Orange
- Access the full Jury Report (in French)
In 2021, with the addition of the Wiki In Africa intern, it was possible to launch the WikiAfrica Hour. WikiAfrica Hour is a monthly live broadcast, interview show or ‘vodcast’ that aims to reconnect, network, and drive sharing and collaborations across the continent.

WikiAfrica Hour is facilitated by Ceslause Ogbonnaya with the support of the whole team.

**Activities during 2022**
- 11 episodes were hosted
- 39 guests participated
- 152 Wikimedia and Open movement-related news shared to the larger community. All news can be viewed [here](https://wiki.in-africa.org/wikiAfricaNews).
- 18,712 lifetime views of the WikiAfrica Hour page
- 45% increase in viewership (5,082 views) for the Wiki In Africa YouTube channel + 50% increase in subscribers.
- All episodes on our WikiAfrica Hour YouTube Playlist.
- All episodes on the Wiki In Africa website and WikiAfrica Hour Meta page
- The news we curate and share from the entire community is available on our meta WikiAfrica News page and mentioned during each WikiAfrica Hour episode.
- WikiAfrica Hour impact report.

Since launch in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>228</th>
<th>5,082</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Episodes hosted</td>
<td>Studio guests participated</td>
<td>Wikimedia news shared</td>
<td>YouTube Views</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WikiAfrica Hour: Links

- @wikiafrica
- @wikiafrica
- Meta/WikiAfrica Hour
- www.wikiinafrica.org/wikiAfrica-hour

"The world as it is now, needs the work of the Wikimedia movement more urgently than ever before."

--- Maryana Iskander,
Episode 12: Who is Maryana Iskander?

"Since I began my Wikimedia journey in 2018, I became literally a citizen of the world. I consider myself more African."

--- Nassima Chahboun,
Episode 13: AfroGLAM
The ISA Tool ensures that images contributed to Wiki Loves Africa (and other photographic contests and GLAM collections) are easily found and used more on the Wikimedia projects. This is done by adding better labeling and descriptions. The ISA Tool received the "Coolest Data Tool" award at WikiDataCon in 2019.

The ISA Tool adds structured data to Wikimedia Commons images through drives hosted by Wikimedia community teams. Wiki In Africa hosted 3 ISA drives in 2022 for Wiki Loves Africa, Wiki Loves Women, and improve descriptions of Featured Images on Wikimedia Commons.

2022 activities
• We partnered with Wikimedia Sweden on a research project to create a fully functional crowdsourcing tool using Artificial Intelligence to semi-automatically tag images on Wikimedia Commons.
• Depicts Guidelines were developed
• Online workshop held on 12th December
• Creation of the ISA How To manual
• Article on the ISA Tool on the Wikimedia Community Blog (DIFF).

Use of the ISA Tool throughout 2022:
• 43 separate campaigns loaded
• 351,081 images reviewed
• 233 users participated
• 171,679 WikiData linked descriptions added

Since launch in 2019
• 225 campaigns run through the platform
• 544,600 WikiData descriptions added
• 1,460 unique participants took part

ISA Tool: Links
@wikiafrica
@wikiafrica
isa.toolforge.org
www.wikiinafrica.org
WikiFund was developed to facilitate outreach and education goals in places where access and data can be challenging.

The overall goals of Wiki Fundi are to:
- Enable access by using technology to provide access to Wikipedia and other OERs in an offline situation.
- Lower the barriers to training and collaborative contribution by providing a similar environment to the MediaWiki editing interface (as seen on Wikipedia, with the same templates, etc) for offline situations.
- Facilitate the transfer of key digital skills and best language and writing practices in offline situations.
- Provide OERs that facilitate and support teaching and training in multiple situations.

Throughout 2021, WikiFund was translated and adapted into Spanish. Throughout 2022, we worked on a visibility campaign to introduce WikiFund to educators and Wikimedia organisations and increase usage beyond Africa.

It is difficult to assess the impact of WikiFund due to the offline nature of the tool. We will be monitoring and requesting user experience through conversations with known users. In 2021, WikiFund was awarded the Open Education Award of Excellence for Open Infrastructure.

2022 activities included:
The tool had been updated by the end of 2021. 2022 is mostly a time for promotion, hence the choice of links made to give an overview:
- A short video, part of the full YouTube Playlist, used during online demonstrations to the tool.
- An article on the Wikimedia community blog (DIFF).
- An “inward” facing presentation at EduWikiWeek.
- A radio interview.
- An “outward facing” presentation at Open Education Global.

Challenges encountered during 2022:
- Negotiation with Kiwix association to keep the tool in the card shop (complex maintenance, hence costly)
- Impossible to track download and usage
- Increased prices for Raspberry Pis (the electronic element)
WikiAfrica Heritage is a GLAM training and support initiative created to introduce heritage professionals and enthusiasts based within the Western Cape, South Africa to the Wikimedia projects. The initial programme started in May 2021 and has rolled out throughout the years. It is run according to the needs and willingness of the heritage professionals. It is a collaboration between Wiki In Africa and the Simon’s Town Museum, Cape Town.

This programme is designed and hosted by Isla Haddow-Flood, with assistance from Tazneem Wentzel from the Simon’s Town Museum.

Activities in 2022
In November 2022, the WikiAfrica Heritage initiative – a collaboration of the Simon’s Town Museum, Cape Town and Wiki In Africa – hosted an intensive 3-day training at the District Six Museum’s Homecoming Centre to add South Africa’s notable women to English and Afrikaans Wikiquotes. The training programme supported the Wiki Loves Women’s SheSaid drive on Wikiquote.

Impact report
• 9 editors
• 22 South African articles added
Wiki in Africa was created in 2017. The financial statement on the next page covers financial activity from 1st March 2022 until the 28th of February 2023.

In 2022-2023, Wiki in Africa operated with two sources of funding. The main source of funding is an annual grant provided by Wikimedia Foundation, which covered the expenses of the main projects run by Wiki in Africa as well as core funding. The second source of funding was a grant provided by the Goethe Institute to run the Inspiring Open Podcast.

Due to the way Wiki in Africa was established and the unique region, environment and movement in which it operates, the financial report on the following page reflects a portion of what was actually funded, and subsequently spent to support our projects.

There are three main reasons for this discrepancy. First, some programs are partially supported through direct payments to some of the suppliers and contractors rather than funneling a lump sum to South Africa’s Wiki in Africa account, for us to then repatriate and redistribute. This is less time-consuming for the team and allows us to limit the financial burden of currency fluctuations and cross-border transfers. This is in particular the case of the WikiChallenge Ecoles d’Afrique, supported by the Fondation Orange.

Second, we work in partnership with many Wikimedia communities across Africa, thus relying on a distributed-system for expenses. Whenever possible, we favour transparency, efficiency and accountability with our partners receiving their funding directly from the grantmaker, rather than Wiki in Africa being an unnecessary financial conduit.

Finally, our team receive a very 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, conferences 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.

We did not estimate the number of volunteers hours poured-in our programmes by many Wikimedians supporting us without being staff or contractors (eg jury members for our photographic programme, guest trainers in our masterclasses, volunteer translators etc.).

A last element of context is that Wiki in Africa was fiscal sponsor for several groups or individuals. The funding to support those latter was Wikimedia Foundation. The fiscal sponsorship service is provided for participants to our programs, grantees of Wikimedia Foundation, when they can not directly receive funding from the Wikimedia Foundation (for political or technical reasons). All the fiscal sponsorship elements were isolated from the regular association revenues and expenses.

In 2022-2023, our core expenses increased significantly, due to contracting with 9 different people to be regularly active in the association (some during the whole 12 months, some finishing their contract, some starting it, and some being short term contractors). All contractors were employed part time. The increase of staff led the directors to subscribe to various services to fluidify the working collaboration, yet not compromising with internal processes and data security.

Wiki in Africa is not yet tax exempt under South Africa law when the annual budget was finalised, which led to underestimated expenses in that area. A process is under way to address this situation.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the reserves of the association are fairly low, due to the amounts granted matching the actual expenses. It did not allow so far to secure funds to constitute a reserve.

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 27th of February 2024, statement of comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended.
Important note: The Wikimedia Foundation Grant starts on the 1 January. Historically the grant money arrived close to the start date. South Africa’s financial year starts on the 1st March. This means that, as can be seen above, the financial year closes on the 28th February looking very profitable. This skewed view is taken into account in the financials that are submitted to the South African Revenue Service.

Financial Report

Statements of financial position as at 28 February 2023 (in ZA Rand)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current assets in rands</td>
<td>210,083</td>
<td>2,396,061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| Capital and reserves in rand | 161,179    | 114,057    |
| Current liabilities         | 48,904     | 2,282,004  |
| Total liabilities           | 210,083    | 2,396,061  |

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 28 February 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retained income</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 March 2021</td>
<td>192.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit) for the year</td>
<td>(78,273)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 28 February 2022</td>
<td>114,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>47,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 28 February 2023</td>
<td>161,179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statements of cash flows for the year ended 28 February 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flows from operating activities</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash received from donors and events</td>
<td>2,175,110</td>
<td>1,166,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid to suppliers</td>
<td>(4,052,052)</td>
<td>62,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash generated from operations</td>
<td>(1,876,942)</td>
<td>1,229,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>49,899</td>
<td>14,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>(1,827,043)</td>
<td>1,243,990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year | (1,827,043)| 1,243,990 |

Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year* | 2,034,626 | 790,634 |

Net cash and cash equivalent at end of the year | 207,583   | 2,034,626 |

*Important note: The Wikimedia Foundation Grant starts on the 1 January. Historically the grant money arrived close to the start date. South Africa’s financial year starts on the 1st March. This means that, as can be seen above, the financial year closes on the 28th February looking very profitable. This skewed view is taken into account in the financials that are submitted to the South African Revenue Service.

**Financial statements are available and will be shared on request.**
Wiki In Africa: Supporters

Wiki In Africa is grateful to the organisations that have financially supported our projects.

![Funders Logos]

Wiki In Africa is grateful to the organisations that have partnered with us on our projects.

![Partners Logos]

Wiki In Africa projects cannot happen without the collective enthusiasm and involvement of the Wikimedia Community.

![Wikimedia Collaborators Logos]
STAFF

Florence Devouard
Co-Executive Director

Isla Haddow-Flood
Co-Executive Director

Ceslause Obanaya
Wiki Loves Africa & Education Admin • WikiAfrica Hour host

Afek Ben Chahed
Wiki Loves Women Admin

Nonny Ntlahla
Administrative Support

Rachel Zadok
Project Manager, Inspiring Open • Communications Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isla Haddow-Flood
Chair and Co-Founding Member, South Africa

Rachel Zadok
Treasurer, South Africa

Emma Kaye
Secretary, South Africa

Iolanda Pensa
Co-Founding Member, Italy

Florence Devouard
Co-Founding Member, France

GET IN TOUCH

@WikiAfrica
@WikiAfrica
@WikiInAfrica
@WikiInAfrica
@WikiInAfrica
hello@wikiinafrica.org
bit.ly/WIANews_Subscribe
Donate!

WWW.WIKIINAFRICA.ORG