



Kew Gardens and Wikipedia
John Cummings, Wikimedia Sverige

About me

John Cummings

Programme Manager at Wikimedia Sverige

- Previously Wikimedian in Residence at UNESCO for 5 years
- I help UN and other large organisations share their knowledge on Wikipedia
- WMSE's focus this year is on climate and environment, gender

Wikipedia's mission

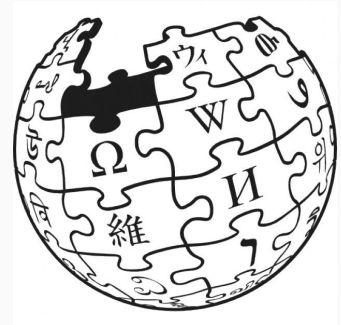
"Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That's what we're doing."

Jimmy Wales, co founder of Wikipedia



Wikipedia's reach

- 500 million people read 20 billion Wikipedia articles every month
- Wikipedia is available in 300 languages
- Wikipedia is written by 100,000 volunteers working together
- Uses CC BY-SA 3.0 Open Access license (accepts any CC license which doesn't have NC or ND)



Working with Wikipedia

- Wikipedia works with many large organisations to help them share their knowledge
- Several IGOs are working with Wikipedia including UNESCO, UNEP, WIPO, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, EIB and ESA
- Wikipedia is a place to share your knowledge, not promote your organization, Wikipedia has strict rules against self-promotion.

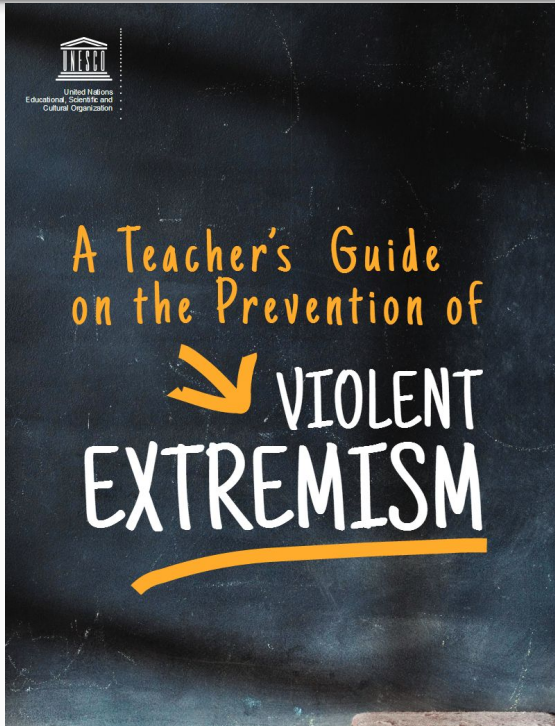


UNESCO images on Wikipedia

- 6000+ UNESCO images on Wikipedia
- Appear on articles that have been read 660 million times in 6 years
- Appear on 50 different language Wikipedias (photos work very well across languages)
- A tiny percentage of the collection, UNESCO has over 100,000 images, thousands of hours of audio and video



UNESCO Open Access publication text on Wikipedia



A screenshot of the Wikipedia article for 'Violent extremism'. The page title is 'WIKIPEDIA' and the article title is 'Violent extremism'. The text of the article is visible, starting with 'Violent extremism refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence to achieve radical ideological, religious or political views. [1][2] Violent extremist views can be exhibited along a range of issues, including politics, religion and gender relations. No society, religious community or worldview is immune to violent extremism. [2] Though "radicalization" is a contested term to some, it has come to be used to define the process through which an individual or a group considers violence as a legitimate and a desirable means of action. Radical thought that does not condone the exercise of violence to further political

2000 views per month

A screenshot of a Google search result for 'violent extremism'. The search bar shows 'violent extremism' and the search button is active. Below the search bar are tabs for 'ALL', 'IMAGES', 'NEWS', 'VIDEOS', 'MAPS', and 'SHOPPING'. The first result is a featured snippet with a blue background and white text: 'Key dimensions of effective responses to violent extremism' with icons for 'INCLUSION', 'RESILIENCE', and 'PARTNERSHIP'. Below this is a quote: '"Violent extremism refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence to achieve radical ideological, religious or political views."' followed by a link to the Wikipedia article and the text 'Wikipedia app'. At the bottom, there are links for 'About this result' and 'Feedback'.

Impact of IGO text Wikipedia

Agency	Number of articles	Page views per month
UNESCO	265	4.5 million
FAO	60	800,000
WIPO	233	29 million
UN Women	12 articles	12,000
European Investment Bank	238 (all rewritten text)	3 million

- All Wikipedia articles are on the first page on Google Search for the subject
- No drop in publication downloads, creating a new audience

Wiki Loves Earth

The second largest photography competition in the world.

Runs in 35 countries around the world.

In 10 years it has produced over 600,000 photos seen 100s of millions of times on Wikipedia.

Worked with UNEP to share lists of protected areas around the world.



Current projects

- Create missing species Wikipedia articles(1.6 million are missing including around 75% of plant species).
- Share species images from the Natural History Museum (NHM have ~3 million images).
- Share the United Nations Environment Programme worldwide database of protected areas on Wikipedia.

Images

We can share images from Kew on Wikipedia with a worldwide audience across many languages.

Example: 1000 images from the Natural History Museum have been seen over 150 million times on Wikipedia across 30 languages.

Wikipedia articles

Create English language Wikipedia articles for all species known to science by work with different data providers.

POWO is the agreed best source of information for plant information on Wikipedia.

Aim

- **Significantly lower the barrier to sharing knowledge and about plants on Wikipedia:** adding information to an existing Wikipedia article is a much lower barrier than creating a new article, on English Wikipedia new users are banned from creating new articles.
- **Creates a place for species images to be seen on Wikipedia:** having an article for every plant species will provide a place for images of species from partner organisations would really encourage them to share their content. I do a lot with partner organisations and one of their main motivations is the large audience Wikipedia has.
- **Identification:** one of the issues Wiki Loves Earth has is that often photographers are unable to identify species, having a species for every plant would allow easier identification and is much more accessible than Wikidata.
- **Create a framework and process for other language versions of Wikipedia to do the same:** The data from POWO could be used on other language versions of Wikipedia. By creating a process to use these descriptions we make it possible for other languages to follow the same process and show a process that works for using data from other sources., in addition traditional translations can also be made

Example article (working process)

Asparagus horridus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Asparagus horridus is a species of shrub in the family Asparagaceae. They are climbing plants. They have simple, broad leaves and fleshy fruit. Individuals can grow to 1 m (3.3 ft) tall.^{[R][?]}

The species is native to Algeria, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Cyprus, East Aegean Islands, Egypt, Greece, Gulf States, Italy, Crete, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Sardegna, Saudi Arabia, Sicilia, Sinai, Spain and Tunisia.^[?]

References

- ↑ ^^^ "Asparagus horridus L. | Plants of the World Online | Kew Science". *Plants of the World Online*. Retrieved 2022-03-06.
- ↑ "Asparagus horridus L. - Encyclopedia of Life". *eol.org*. Retrieved 2022-02-04.
- ↑ Mifsud, Stephen (2002-08-23). "Asparagus stipularis (Grey Asparagus) - MaltaWildPlants.com - the online Flora of the Maltese Islands". *www.maltawildplants.com*. Retrieved 2022-02-07.

Sources

- ↻ This article incorporates text from a free content work. Licensed under CC0 License statement/permission/. Text taken from *Asparagus stipularis*, Encyclopedia of Life. To learn how to add open license text to Wikipedia articles, please see this how-to page. For information on reusing text from Wikipedia, please see the terms of use.
- ↻ This article incorporates text from a free content work. Licensed under Commons Attribution Licence (CC-BY) License statement/permission/. Text taken from *Asparagus horridus* L., Plants of the World Online. To learn how to add open license text to Wikipedia articles, please see this how-to page. For information on reusing text from Wikipedia, please see the terms of use.



Asparagus horridus

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Monocots
Order:	Asparagales
Family:	Asparagaceae
Subfamily:	Asparagoideae
Genus:	<i>Asparagus</i>
Species:	<i>A. horridus</i>

Binomial name

Asparagus horridus
L.



Distribution^[?]

■ Native range

Synonyms

Asparagus stipularis

Taxon identifiers

<i>Asparagus horridus</i>	Wikidata: Q2071158 - Wikispecies: Asparagus horridus - APDB: 150287 - EOL: 189151 - EPPD: A0P3T - EUNIS: 189151 - FoD: A5P10R - GBIF: 2768697 - GRIN: 486442 - Naturalis: 3336736 - IPNI: 531335-1 - PFI: 6965 - PlantList: kew-275099 - POWO: unclassified.org.names.531335-1 - Tropicos: 100150225 - WCCSP: 275099 - WFO: wfo-0000632971
<i>Asparagus stipularis</i>	Wikidata: Q2104069 - APDB: 150299 - ARKive: asparagus-stipularis - EUNIS: 189151 - GBIF: 2768697 - GRIN: 5551 - IPNI: 531335-1 - NCBI: 272864 - POWO: unclassified.org.names.531335-1 - Tropicos: 18400518 - WCCSP: 275314 - WoR: 1478 - WFO: wfo-000034971

This Asparagaceae article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

Example article (working process)

Flora of Malta

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia










This article may be **too long to read and navigate comfortably**. Please consider [splitting](#) content into sub-articles, [condensing](#) it, or adding [subheadings](#).
page. (January 2022)

Typical **flora of Malta** consist of the following [plants](#).^[1] While small compared to other countries, the Maltese Islands contain flowers that grow on Malta, Gozo, Comino, Filfla, St Paul's Islands and

[A](#) · [B](#) · [C](#) · [D](#) · [E](#) · [F](#) · [G](#) · [H](#) · [I](#) · [J](#) · [K](#) · [L](#) · [M](#) · [N](#) · [O](#) · [P](#) · [Q](#) · [R](#) · [S](#) · [T](#) · [U](#) · [V](#) · [W](#) · [X](#) · [Y](#) · [Z](#) · [References](#)

A [\[](#) [edit](#) [\]](#) [\[](#) [edit source](#) [\]](#)

Image	Species name	Synonym or subspecies	Common name	Maltese name	Ref
	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	<i>Abutilon avicennae</i>	Velvetleaf		[3]
	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>		Western Coastal Wattle	Akacja tal-Ghajn	[4]
	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	<i>Mimosa farnesiana</i>	Sweet acacia	Akacja tax-xewk zghir	[5]
	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	<i>Acacia horrida</i>	Karoo thorn	GazZija tax-xewk	[6]
	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Blue-leaved Acacia	Akacja	[7]
	<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i>	<i>Acanthocereus pentagonus</i>	Barbed Wire Cereus		[8]
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	<i>Acanthus spinulosus</i>	Bear's Breech	Hannewija	[9]

Current progress with Kew

Working with Rafaël Govaerts to understand Kew's data and how to use it

Creating first Wikipedia articles using Kew data

Wikipedia community discussion about how best to implement this, how to keep it up to date etc

Contact

john.cummings@wikimedia.se



About me

About me

About Wikipedia

Example projects?

Current projects

Data

Photos

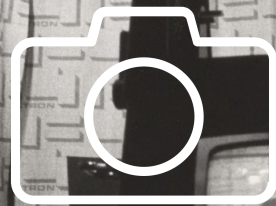
If POWO could share their data for plant species with us we could use it to create the missing Wikipedia articles, starting with English but also in other languages afterwards. Currently there are around [109,000](#) articles about plants on English Wikipedia, so there is a really significant gap. This would obviously be really useful for public education on plants, Wikipedia is used by 500 million people a month who read 20 billion articles. It would also encourage more images of plants to be shared on Wikipedia. As an example Wikipedia runs Wiki Loves Earth, the second largest photography competition in the world, having articles about plants would encourage people to photograph plant species without an image.

Open Access content repositories





Wikipedia



Open Access images

Images

- IGOs produce a huge number of photos and graphics
- Often the content is unique
- We can give you metrics on any content shared with Wikipedia

Example

Later years [edit | edit source]



Family Group (1950) bronze, Hertfordshire. Moore's first large-scale commission after World War II.

After the war and following several earlier miscarriages, Irina gave birth to their daughter, Mary Moore, in March 1946.^[34] The child was named after Moore's mother, who had died two years earlier. Both the loss of his mother and the arrival of a baby focused Moore's mind on the family, which he expressed in his work by producing many "mother-and-child" compositions, although reclining and internal/external figures also remained popular. In the same year, Moore made his first visit to America when a retrospective exhibition of his work opened at the [Museum of Modern Art](#) in New York City.^[35]

Before the war, Moore had been approached by educator [Henry Morris](#), who was trying to reform education with his concept of the [Village College](#). Morris had engaged [Walter Gropius](#) as the architect for his second village college at [Impington](#) near [Cambridge](#), and he wanted Moore to design a major public sculpture for the site. The County Council, however, could not afford Gropius's full design, and scaled back the project when Gropius emigrated to America. Lacking funds, Morris had to cancel Moore's sculpture, which had not progressed beyond the maquette stage.^[36] Moore was able to reuse the design in 1950 for a similar commission outside a secondary school for the new town of [Stevenage](#). This time, the project was completed and *Family Group* became Moore's first large-scale public bronze.^[37]

In the 1950s, Moore began to receive increasingly significant commissions. He exhibited [Reclining Figure: Festival](#) at the [Festival of Britain](#) in 1951,^[38] and in 1958 produced a large marble reclining figure for the [UNESCO](#) building in Paris.^[39] With many more public works of art, the scale of Moore's sculptures grew significantly and he started to employ an increasing number of assistants to work with him at Much Hadham, including [Anthony Caro](#)^[40] and [Richard Wentworth](#).^[41]

On the campus of the [University of Chicago](#) in December 1967, 25 years to the minute^[42] after the team of physicists led by [Enrico Fermi](#) achieved the first controlled, self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction, Moore's *Nuclear Energy* was unveiled on the site of what was once the university's football field stands, in the [rackets court](#) beneath which the experiments had taken place.^[43] This 12-foot-tall piece in the middle of a large, open plaza is often thought to represent a mushroom cloud topped by a massive human skull, but Moore's interpretation was very different. He once told a friend that he hoped viewers would "go around it, looking out through the open spaces, and that they may have a feeling of being in a cathedral."^[44] In [Chicago, Illinois](#), Moore also commemorated science with a large bronze sundial, locally named *Man Enters the Cosmos* (1980), which was commissioned to recognise the [space exploration program](#).^[45]

The last three decades of Moore's life continued in a similar vein; several major retrospectives took place around the world, notably a very prominent exhibition in the summer of 1972 in the grounds of the [Forto di Belvedere](#) overlooking [Florence](#). Following the pioneering documentary 'Henry Moore', produced by John Read in 1951, he appeared in many films. In 1964, for instance, Moore was featured in the documentary "5 British Sculptors (Work and Talk)" by American filmmaker [Warren Forman](#). By the end of the 1970s, there were some 40 exhibitions a year featuring his work. The number of commissions continued to increase; he completed *Knife Edge Two Piece* in 1962 for [College Green](#) near the [Houses of Parliament](#) in London. According to Moore, "When I was offered the site near the [House of Lords](#) ... I liked the place so much that I didn't bother to go and see an alternative site in [Hyde Park](#)—one lonely sculpture can be lost in a large park. The House of Lords site is quite different. It is next to a path where people walk and it has a few seats where they can sit and contemplate it."^[46]

As his wealth grew, Moore began to worry about his legacy. With the help of his daughter Mary, he set up the [Henry Moore Trust](#) in 1972, with a view to protecting his estate from [death duties](#). By 1977, he was paying close to a million pounds a year in [income tax](#); to mitigate his tax burden, he established the [Henry Moore Foundation](#) as a registered charity with Irina and Mary as trustees. The Foundation was established to encourage the public appreciation of the visual arts and especially the works of Moore. It now runs his house and estate at [Perry Green](#), with a gallery, sculpture park and studios.^[47]

In 1979 Henry Moore became unexpectedly known in Germany when his sculpture *Large Two Forms* was installed in the forecourt of the [German Chancellery](#) in Bonn, which was the capital city of [West Germany](#) prior to German reunification in October 1990.^[48]

Moore died on 31 August 1986 at his home in Perry Green. His body was interred at the churchyard of [St Thomas's Church](#).^[49]



At the Coal Face. A Miner Pushing a Tub (1942) (Art.IWM ART LD 2240)



Shahbanu Farahi in Henry Moore's Gallery, Tehran, May 1971.



The UNESCO piece being moved, in 1963, to allow for building work

UNESCO images on Wikipedia

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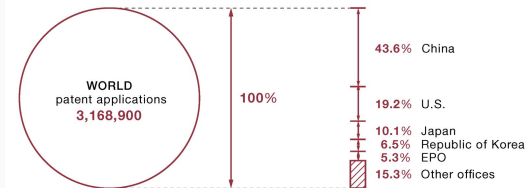
WIPO images on Wikipedia

- 300 photos and graphics
- 900,000 page views in 9 months
- Most popular images were taken at cultural events at WIPO



The top five offices accounted for around 85% of the world total

4. Percentage shares of total patent applications by the top five offices



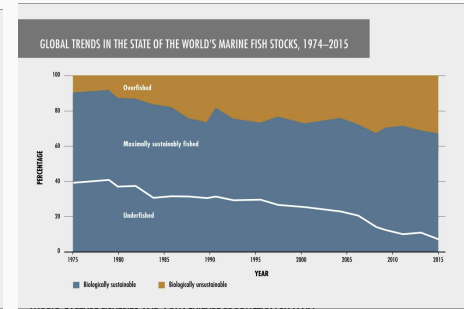
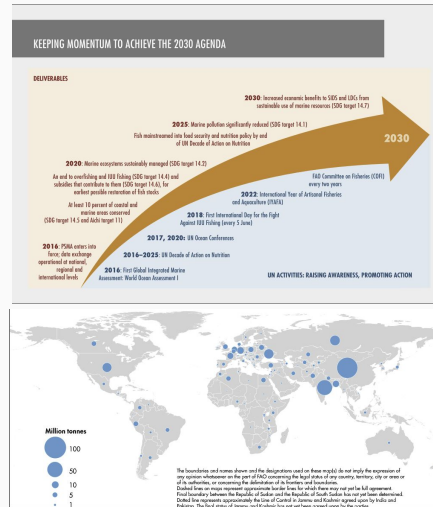
EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistical Database, September 2016

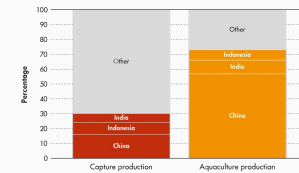


FAO images on Wikipedia

- 120 graphics from publications
- 11 million views in 20 months



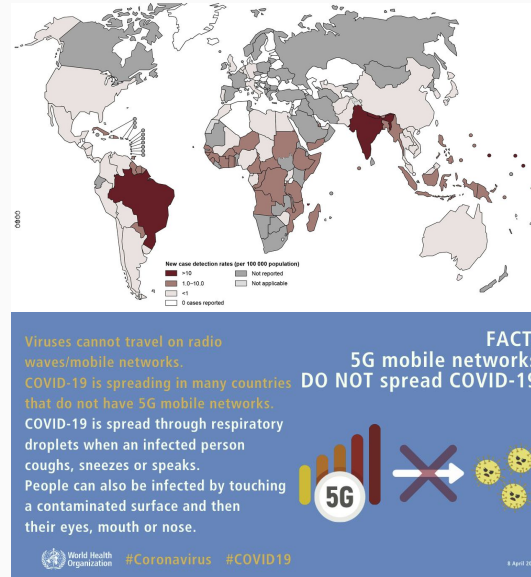
WORLD CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY MAIN PRODUCERS (2019)



Source: FishStat
 Note: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/20477m/fig32>
 FAO. 2021. World Food and Agriculture – Statistical Yearbook 2021. Rome.

WHO images on Wikipedia

- 300 graphics from publications
- 15 million views in 28 months



Viruses cannot travel on radio waves/mobile networks. **FACT: 5G mobile networks DO NOT spread COVID-19**

COVID-19 is spreading in many countries that do not have 5G mobile networks. COVID-19 is spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks. People can also be infected by touching a contaminated surface and then their eyes, mouth or nose.

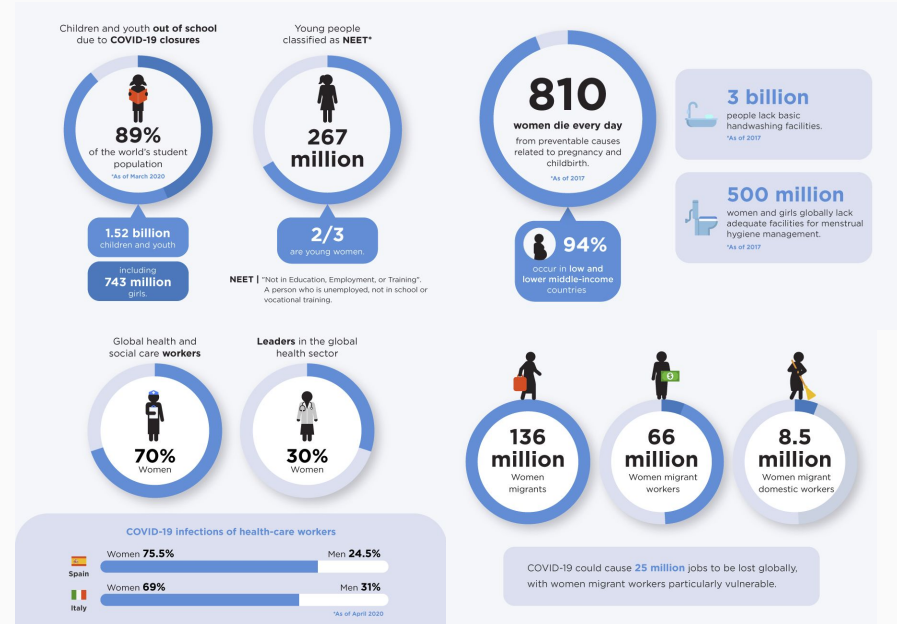
FACT: Clinical trials confirm that hydroxychloroquine does not prevent illness or death from COVID-19.

Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine, a common treatment for malaria and certain autoimmune diseases, has been studied as a preventative treatment for COVID-19. Evidence from these studies shows that hydroxychloroquine has little to no impact on illness, hospitalization, or death.

World Health Organization #Coronavirus #COVID19 17 March 2020

UN Women images on Wikipedia

- 20 graphics
- 3.3 million views in 20 months





Open Access Text

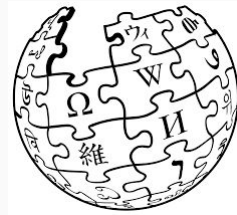
A process to reuse any open license text on Wikipedia



OA text



Instructions

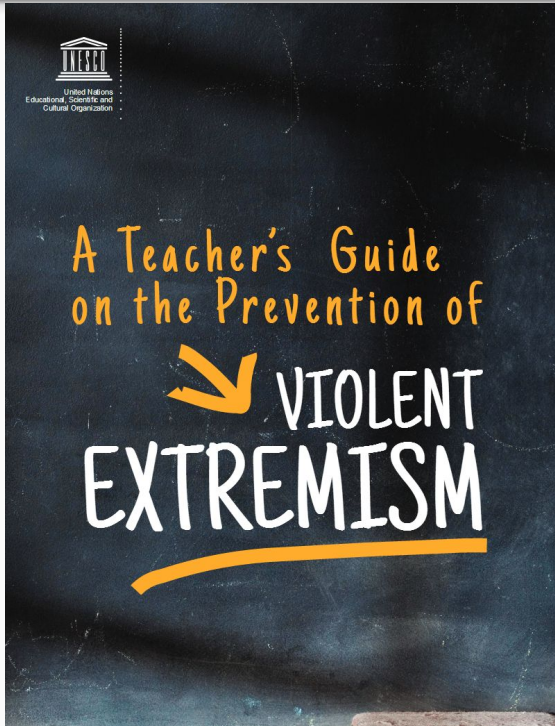


Wikipedia



Metrics

UNESCO Open Access publication text on Wikipedia




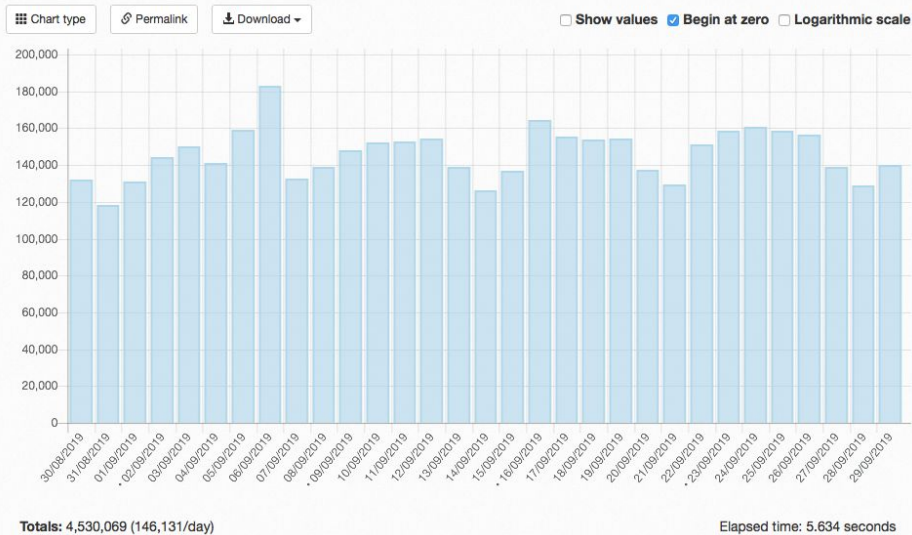
A screenshot of the Wikipedia article for 'Violent extremism'. The page title is 'WIKIPEDIA' and the article title is 'Violent extremism'. The text reads: 'Violent extremism refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence to achieve radical ideological, religious or political views.^{[1][2]} Violent extremist views can be exhibited along a range of issues, including politics, religion and gender relations. No society, religious community or worldview is immune to violent extremism.^[2] Though "radicalization" is a contested term to some, it has come to be used to define the process through which an individual or a group considers violence as a legitimate and a desirable means of action. Radical thought that does not condone the exercise of violence to further political

2000 views per month

A screenshot of a Google search result for 'violent extremism'. The search bar shows 'violent extremism' and the search button is active. Below the search bar are tabs for 'ALL', 'IMAGES', 'NEWS', 'VIDEOS', 'MAPS', and 'SHOPPING'. The main result is a snippet from Wikipedia: '"Violent extremism refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence to achieve radical ideological, religious or political views."' Below the snippet is a link to 'Violent extremism - Wikipedia' and a 'Wikipedia app' button. At the bottom, there are links for 'About this result' and 'Feedback'.

Metrics tool

#	Page title	Pageviews 	Daily average
Totals	269 pages	4,530,069	146,131
1	Vietnam	255,836	8,253 / day
2	Education	252,986	8,161 / day
3	Kazakhstan	244,521	7,888 / day
4	Internet	233,523	7,533 / day
5	Zimbabwe	224,492	7,242 / day
6	Morocco	217,589	7,019 / day
7	Armenia	191,265	6,170 / day
8	Cambodia	166,801	5,381 / day
9	Bahrain	157,387	5,077 / day
10	Fiji	154,237	4,975 / day
11	Tanzania	139,304	4,494 / day
12	Papua New Guinea	137,731	4,443 / day
13	Trinidad and Tobago	118,869	3,834 / day
14	Sustainable Development Goals	115,115	3,713 / day
15	Nobel Prize	110,415	3,562 / day
16	Women's empowerment	102,794	3,316 / day
17	Botswana	96,991	3,129 / day
18	Economy of the United States	91,568	2,954 / day
19	Sustainable development	88,817	2,865 / day
20	Benin	77,871	2,512 / day



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- No drop in publication downloads, creating a new audience

People adding text

- Staff (FAO staff are adding the info themselves)
- Wikipedian in Residence (we can help you find one)
- Volunteers

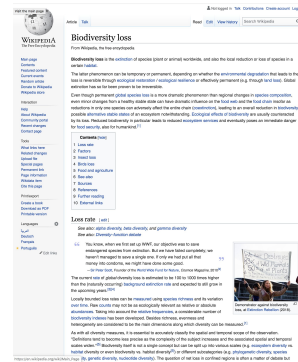
FAO publication text on Wikipedia



Report and summary



Uploading to Wikimedia Commons

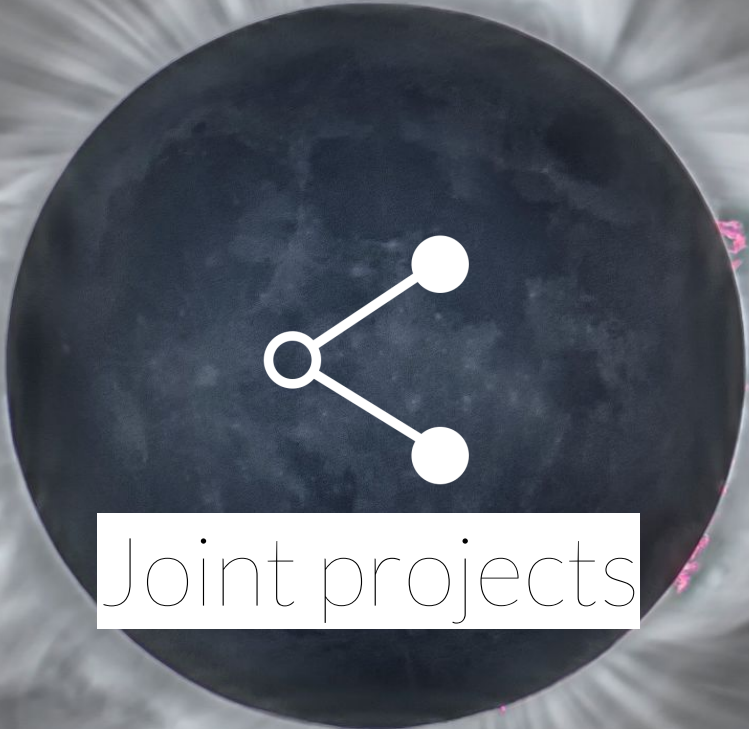


Updating Wikipedia pages



*For more information on page views (Google Chrome recommended):

https://tools.wmflabs.org/massviews/?platform=all-access&agent=user&source=search&target=hastemplate%3A%22Free-content_attribution%22_insource%3A%22Publisher_%3D_FAO%22&range=lates_t-20&project=en.wikipedia.org&sort=views&direction=1&view=list

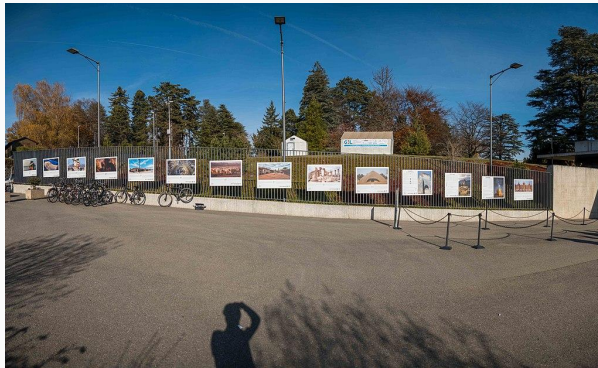


Joint projects

Wikipedia photography exhibition on cultural heritage in danger



UNESCO, Paris



United Nations, Geneva



Spain



Sweden

WikiGap

- Campaign to close the gender gap on Wikipedia, both women and gender related issues.
- OHCHR, UNFPA and others have nominated names and topics.
- FAO, UN Women and UNESCO have hosted events.
- Thousands of women have new Wikipedia articles
- Share lists of important women who should have a Wikipedia article with us.



Wiki4Women: International Women's Day



Examples of other partnerships

World Health Organization and Wikimedia Foundation partnership on COVID 19 information

UN Human Rights and Wikimedia Argentina partnership on human rights education

Wikimedia Sverige creating the first worldwide database of cultural heritage institutions with UNESCO delegations

Email me

If you'd like to work with Wikipedia please email me

John Cummings: **John.Cummings@wikimedia.se**

Additional slides

WikiGap is a gender gap campaign in collaboration with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It improves the representation of women and gender topics on Wikimedia projects through supporting Wikimedia groups to run events.



Running for 5 years

113 programmes in 60 countries

54 000 new/edited articles

2700 ppl involved in workshops

204 million page views



Promoting Wikipedia Open Access photography competitions



Wiki Loves Monuments



Wiki Loves Earth



Wiki Loves Africa

Coronavirus information on Wikipedia

Many organisations are working towards addressing the pandemic and are producing information they want to share with the public on many different aspects, however they often are not reaching a wide audience.

Wikipedia and Coronavirus

Wikipedia is one of the main sources of information people are using to understand the pandemic. However Wikipedia contributors are currently mainly focussed on the medical aspects of the pandemic leaving many topics undocumented.

Every day in April 2021 over one million people visiting the Wikipedia Coronavirus pandemic article, Wikipedia has 100s of articles about different aspects of the pandemic.

Process

I created a process to help organisations with knowledge on different aspects of the pandemic share it on Wikipedia in three stages:

1. Organisations collate information
2. Information is shared with Wikipedia contributors
3. Wikipedia contributors add the content to articles

UN Coronavirus information on Wikipedia

Three different kinds of information to share:

1. **Sources list:** a list of reference sources produced by the organisation or in their areas of work
2. **Main messages:** A curated list of the organisations most important pieces of information they want to share with the public with their own and other organisations documents as references.
3. **Missing topics:** A list of topics they have identified as missing from Wikipedia.

Example: messages

Topic	Message	References	Wikipedia articles
Front line medical staff	<p>Women are playing a disproportionate role in responding to the disease, including as frontline healthcare workers, carers at home and community leaders and mobilizers. Experience of other disease outbreaks shows that this care burden also increases their risk of infection. Globally, women make up 70 per cent of workers in the health and social sector.</p> <p>In some countries, COVID-19 infections among female health workers are twice that of their male counterparts. Governments should ensure that all care-sector professionals, and health-care and long-term care workers in particular, have adequate protection against transmission.</p>	<p>https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/04/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women</p> <p>https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/in-focus-gender-equality-in-covid-19-response</p> <p>https://data.unwomen.org/resources/covid-19-emerging-gender-data-and-why-it-matters</p> <p>Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on hospitals</p>	<p>Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare workers</p> <p>Gendered impact of the COVID-19 pandemic</p>

Wikipedia: Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare workers

Impact on female staff [\[edit \]](#)

Main article: [Gendered impact of the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

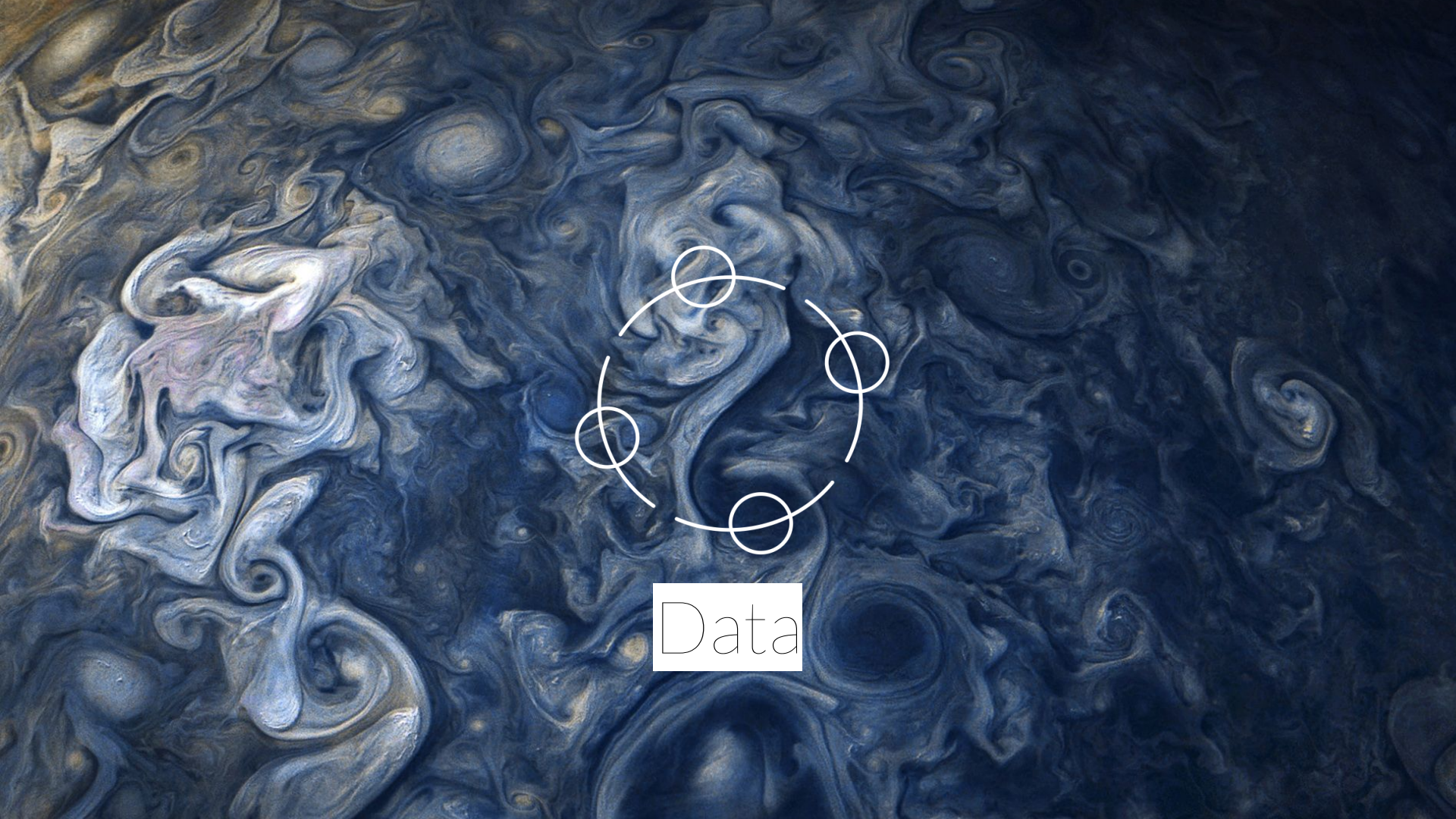
Globally, women make up 70 percent of workers in the health and social sector. Women are playing a disproportionate role in responding to the disease, including as front line healthcare workers (as well as carers at home and community leaders and mobilisers). In some countries, COVID-19 infections among female health workers are twice that of their male counterparts.^{[16][17][18]}

Progress

50 messages added to Wikipedia

5 Languages


Articles are viewed over 15,000 times per day



Data

UNESCO data on Wikipedia

Wikipedia articles on World Heritage sites (that use UNESCO data) receive 7.3 million page views per month.



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for the Acropolis of Athens. The page title is "Acropolis of Athens". Below the title, there is a navigation bar with a star icon and an edit icon. A note indicates that for the neighbourhood of Athens, one should see "Acropolis (neighbourhood)". The main content area features a photograph of the Acropolis of Athens, seen from Philopappou hill, with the caption "The Acropolis of Athens, seen from Philopappou hill". Below the photo, there is a blue link for "UNESCO World Heritage Site". A table provides details about the site, with the "Location" row circled in red. The table includes the following information:

Location	Athens, Attica Region, Greece [ⓘ]
Coordinates	37°58′17″N 23°43′34″E﻿ / ﻿37.97139°N 23.72611°E﻿ / 37.97139; 23.72611
Criteria	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi) [ⓘ] ^[1]
Reference	404 [ⓘ]
Inscription	1987 (11th Session)

UNESCO data in Google search results

Google

All Maps Images News Videos More Settings Tools

About 9,100,000 results (1.11 seconds)

Yellowstone National Park / Area

8,991 km²

See photos See outside

Yellowstone National Park Website Directions

4.6 ★★★★★ 2,394 Google reviews
National park in Wyoming

Yellowstone National Park is a nearly 3,500-sq-mile wilderness recreation area atop a volcanic hot spot. Mostly in Wyoming, the park spreads into parts of Montana and Idaho too. Yellowstone features dramatic canyons, alpine rivers, lush forests, hot springs and gushing geysers, including its most famous, Old Faithful. It's also home to hundreds of animal species, including bears, wolves, bison, elk and antelope.

Address: Wyoming 82190, USA
Area: 8,991 km²
Established: March 1, 1872
Management: National Park Service
Phone: +1 307-344-7381
Start: Jackson Hole Airport
Owner: United States of America

Yosemite National Park 3,027K km² Yellowstone Lake 352 km² Rocky Mountains 991.691K ...

Yellowstone National Park - Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park ▼
Another three percent is within Montana, with the remaining one percent in Idaho. The park is 63 miles (101 km) north to south, and 54 miles (87 km) west to east by air. Yellowstone is 2,219,789 acres (896,317 ha; 3,466,420 sq mi) in area, larger than the states of Rhode Island or Delaware.
Yellowstone Caldera · Old Faithful · Grand Prismatic Spring · Yellowstone Lake

Park Facts - Yellowstone National Park (U.S. National Park Service)
<https://www.nps.gov/yelliplanyourvisit/parkfacts.htm> ▼
Yellowstone is the world's first national park. Geography: 3,472 square miles (8,991 km²) 2,221,766 acres or 899,116 hectares.

How Big is it? - Big Bend National Park (U.S. National Park Service)
https://www.nps.gov/bibe/planyourvisit/management/mark_s.asp.htm

Wikipedia

Wikipedia

Wikipedia and other sources

UN data

- ?????



UN and Wikipedia

Mazojirade Klastromek Shiraz Iran
Diego Delso
CC BY SA 4.0

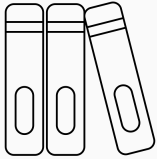
Summary

- Share your Open Access content on Wikipedia to reach a worldwide audience
- Text, images, data, audio, video, etc
- Wikipedia can provide metrics for all content shared
- Wikipedia requires an Open Access license, no NC or ND

A model for collaboration between UN and Wikipedia



UN holds some of the knowledge the public need knowledge to fulfill the SDGs
UN's partner organisations which hold much of the rest of the knowledge



The UN investment a huge amount in creating knowledge
The knowledge is spread over 100s of websites, in pdfs, behind paywalls etc



Wikipedia has the infrastructure to bring this knowledge together
Wikipedia is where 500 million people are looking for information

Wikipedia as a central repository for knowledge to fulfil the SDGs

Getting started

- I can help your agency adopt Open Access and create pilot Wikipedia projects
- For bigger projects:
 - Work with a local Wikimedia chapter
 - Hire a Wikipedian in Residence, I can help you find one

John.Cummings@wikimedia.org.uk

bit.ly/PIAMWP

FAO's work with Wikipedia

Starting out (2019)

- **Wikipedia experts** closely guide FAO Publications team

Consolidation (2020-2021)

- **Publications team** edits pages, supported by **subject specialists**

Broadening (2021-2022)

- **Workshops to empower staff** to edit pages independently
- Tentative involvement of **relevant external audiences**
- **Focus on international days** to raise profile (ahead of day)

Top pages with FAO content (as at 18/03/2022)

- **Sustainable Development Goals** (4950 views/day)
- **Women's empowerment** (2422 views/day)
- **Biodiversity** (2278 views/day)

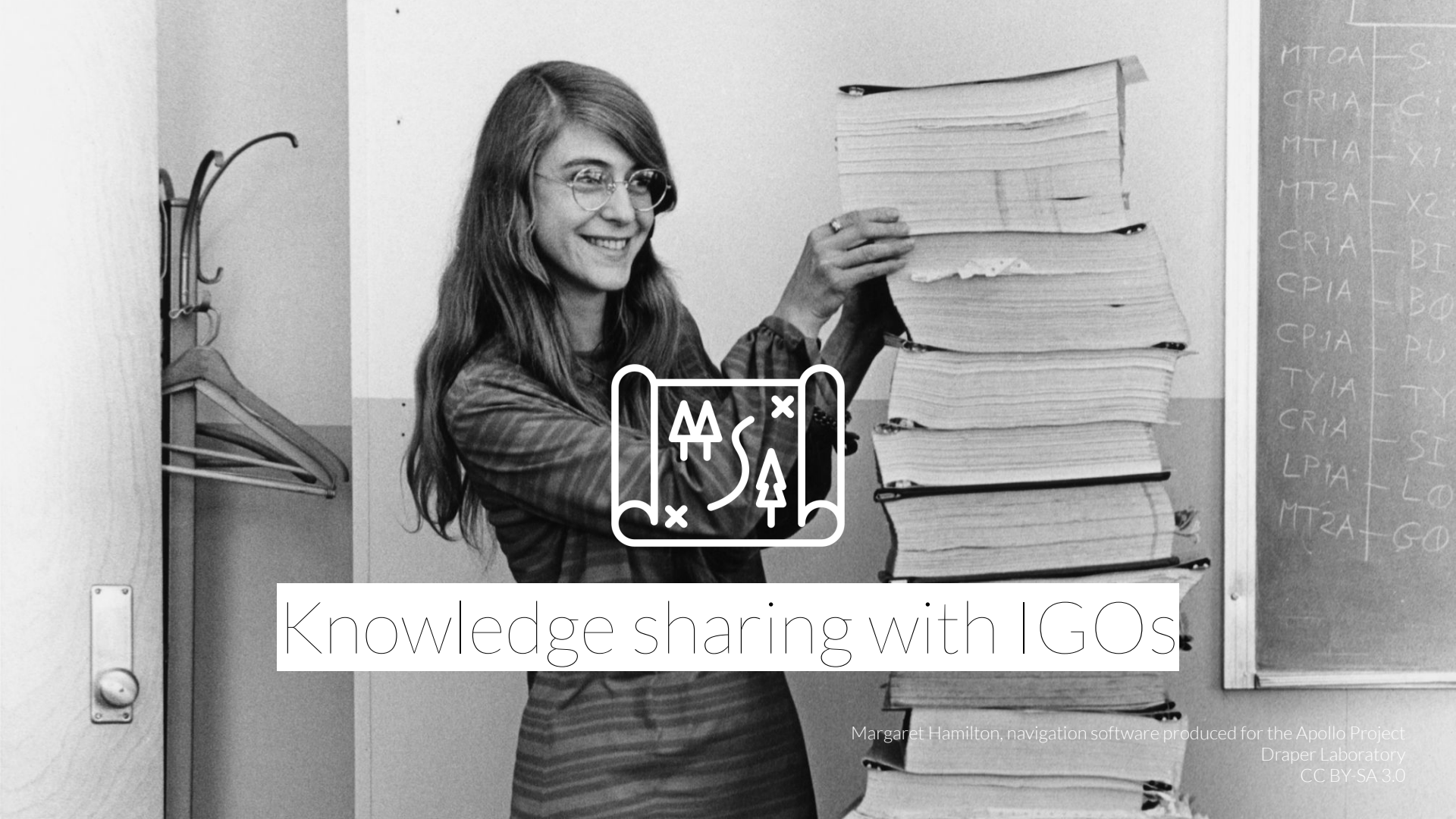


Additional slides

Opportunity

- IGOs are producing knowledge through publications and their website
- Publications are often written in an accessible way for a general audience
- Some agencies publish under a Wikipedia compatible license





MT0A - S
CR1A - C
MT1A - X1
MT2A - X2
CR1A - BI
CP1A - B0
CP1A - PU
TY1A - TY
CR1A - SI
LP1A - LO
MT2A - GO



Knowledge sharing with IGOs

Margaret Hamilton, navigation software produced for the Apollo Project
Draper Laboratory
CC BY-SA 3.0

Resources

- A central place on Wikipedia to share content from all UN agencies
- A process to add open license text to Wikipedia from any source
- Guidance on adopting Open Access
- Guidance on working with Wikipedia

A central place to share IGO content on Wikipedia

Commons:WikiProject:United Nations

Wikipedia

- WikiProject United Nations
 - Media
 - Open License Text
 - References
 - Articles
 - Translate
 - Data
 - Collaboration
- Discuss

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

United Nations collections on Wikimedia



- Photos UNESCO
- Video UNESCO
- Graphics UNESCO
- Maps OCHA
- Illustrations UNESCO
- Audio UNESCO
- Publications UNESCO

Click here if you would like to reuse any of the content available on Wikimedia Commons outside Wikipedia.

UNESCO

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

Click here to see where UNESCO images have been used and viewing figures for each month.



UNESCO

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

Click here to see where UNESCO images have been used and viewing figures for each month.



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



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



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

Wiki Loves Earth Biosphere Reserves

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

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

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



- Winners and selected images
- All images

OCHA


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

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



- Locations maps produced by OCHA
- Location maps of the West Bank produced by OCHA/HP


Guidance on working with Wikipedia

 **Wikipedia** is the most popular encyclopedia in the world, written by 10,000s of volunteers. It has over 40 million articles, available across 299 languages.




Wikidata is a free, structured, multilingual database of facts. It holds information on over 40 million concepts, it can be read and edited by both humans and machines.

 **Wikimedia Commons** is a repository of over 40 million free photographs, diagrams, maps, videos, animations, music, sounds, spoken texts, and other free media, available in many languages.

 **Wikivoyage** is a worldwide travel guide written by volunteers in the same spirit of sharing knowledge that makes travel so enjoyable.

 **Wikisource** is a multilingual project to collect free and open license texts.

Wikipedia's reach

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

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

Licensing

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

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

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

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



Attribution-ShareAlike Attribution Public Domain


License with no commercial or no derivative clauses are not accepted by Wikimedia projects. UN agencies and other


Wikimedia's structure

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

 **Wikimedia Foundation**: provides support for Wikipedia and other projects, and works to create or improve access to information around the world.



 **Wikimedia Chapters and User Groups**: are independent organizations founded to support and promote the Wikimedia projects in a specified geographical region (in most cases, a country).

 **Volunteers**: the tens of thousands of contributors to Wikimedia projects come from many cultures and backgrounds but all share the common aim of bringing free educational content to the world.

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

Collaborations

History of collaborations

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



• **UNESCO** produce a monthly report on the use of their public information which includes a section on Wikimedia (go to latest issues, click report, then section 3.4).

Share media

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



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

• **OCHA** has shared 250 maps which receive over **16 million page views per month** on Wikimedia projects.

Share text

Text available under an open license can often be added directly to Wikipedia and other Wikimedia projects to improve the content and provide a new audience to the work. For example the English Wikipedia article for Violent Extremism was added to Wikipedia from the UNCTD website.

Share data



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

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

Reuse Wikimedia images



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

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

Promoting of open licensing and Wikimedia

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



• In 2016 and 2017 **UNESCO** promoted Wiki Loves Africa 2016 as part of the UNESCO Unite4Heritage project.

• In 2016 and 2017 **UNESCO** and the **United Nations** promoted Wiki Loves Monuments on their social media as part of the UNESCO Unite4Heritage project.

• In 2016 and 2017 **UNESCO** promoted Wiki Loves Earth and ran Wiki Loves Earth Biosphere Reserves.

Events

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



• **United Nations Women Edit-a-thon** is a global project and edit-a-thon that was held on International Youth Day in 2016 and 2017, it created Wikipedia content that will help close the gender gap and launched the Her Story Campaign. This event was organized by the **United Nations Women and UN Secretary General's Envoy on Youth** supported by the Wikipedia community. The main event was held in **United Nations Headquarters** in New York City, and in Cairo, Egypt by **UN Women Arab States/North Africa** as well as many local events and virtual edit-a-thons.

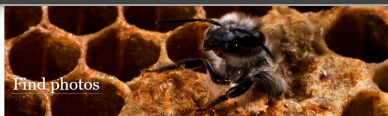
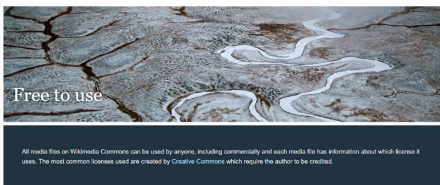
• **UNESCO** hosted a meeting of Wikimedia staff coordinating with the cultural sector in 2017.

• **UNESCO** ran a competition to use their images on Wikimedia projects, this led to an increase from **1 million to 10 million** page views per month.

Using images from Wikipedia



This simple guide will take you through the process of using the millions of high resolution photos on Wikimedia Commons which are free of charge to use, including for commercial use. This guide also applies to the other media file types and video found on the website. Wikimedia Commons has 41,763,684 freely licensed and public domain educational images, audio and video available to everyone, in their own language. Wikimedia Commons acts as the central media archive for the various Wikimedia projects including Wikipedia. It contains content from both organisations and individuals and is created and maintained by volunteers. Wikimedia is a global movement whose mission is to bring the educational content to the world. Wikimedia strives to bring about a world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge.



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

Photography competitions

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



Prestigious pictures - Curator quality photographs in a wide range of subjects. Click [more](#) at the bottom of each sample to see the full range of high quality images for that subject.



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



Wild Lives Earthy - An annual international photo contest of protected natural sites, best photographs from 2016, 2015, 2014.



Wild Lives Monuments - An annual built cultural heritage photo competition, the largest photography competition in the world. Best photos from 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012.



Wild Lives Africa - An African photography competition with a different theme each year, best photos from 2016 (Beach and Culture), 2015 (Culture Fashion and Adornment), 2014 (Culture).



European Science Photography Competition - A wide range of science photography including people in science, microscopy images, and well lit general science category. Best images from 2016.

The search bar

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

`Category:Featured_picture_on_Wikimedia_Commons:Quality_image:Wildlife_image`

to be search for high quality images of Wildlifes. Here are the phrase: [World Heritage Sites](#) [Category:Featured_picture_on_Wikimedia_Commons:Quality_image:Wildlife_image](#)

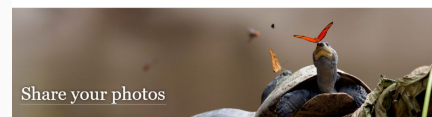
Search Wikipedia

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



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

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



Hundreds of organisations and tens of thousands of individuals have shared their content with Wikimedia and reached a worldwide audience through Wikimedia's 500 million unique visitors and 10-20 billion page views per month. All media shared on Wikimedia Commons is made available under a free license as part of Wikimedia's mission to bring free educational content to the world, meaning you must own the copyright of the content to share on Wikimedia Commons.

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



[Commons:Raising content outside Wikipedia](#) - a more in depth guide on using content.

[Creative Commons Search](#) - tool allowing you to search a range of content to see how content including large media archives like Flickr.

[Wikimedia Commons help index](#) - more information on Wikimedia Commons.

[Creative Commons](#), best practices for attribution. Further information on crediting Creative Commons images.

[Attribution](#) - One million royalty free icons.

[Unsplash](#) - Royalty free images.

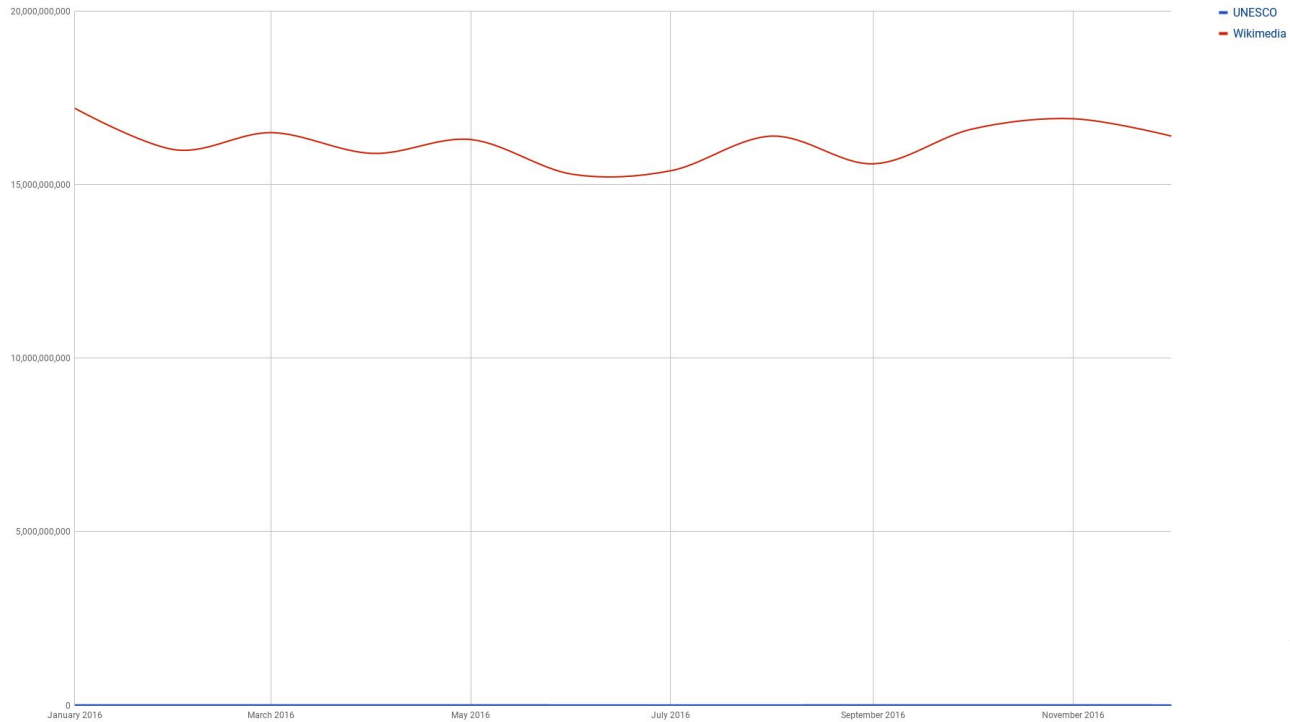
Wikipedia as a worldwide database for any subject

- Wikipedia can be a worldwide database for anything, it just needs the data.



How to work with Wikipedia

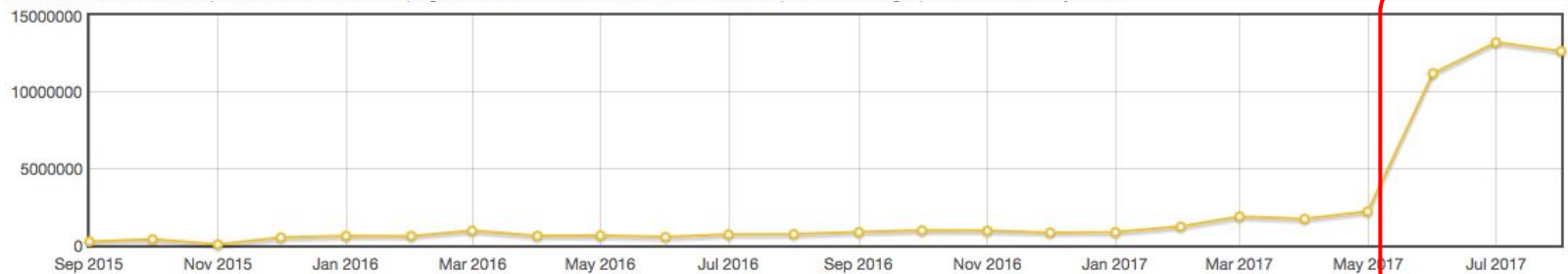
Comparing UNESCO and Wikimedia web traffic



UNESCO website received 0.04% of the web traffic of Wikimedia in 2016

Competitions on Wikipedia

- 1000 World Heritage Wikipedia articles created and improved across 15 languages.
- 100s of UNESCO images were added to Wikipedia articles
- Image views increased from 1 million to 10 million per month



Instructions for adding Open Access text to Wikipedia



What kinds of text are suitable for Wikipedia



What licenses are accepted on Wikipedia



How to add the text to Wikipedia



How to attribute the text



Metrics, how many times the text is seen on Wikipedia



Open Access logo symbol

Open Access

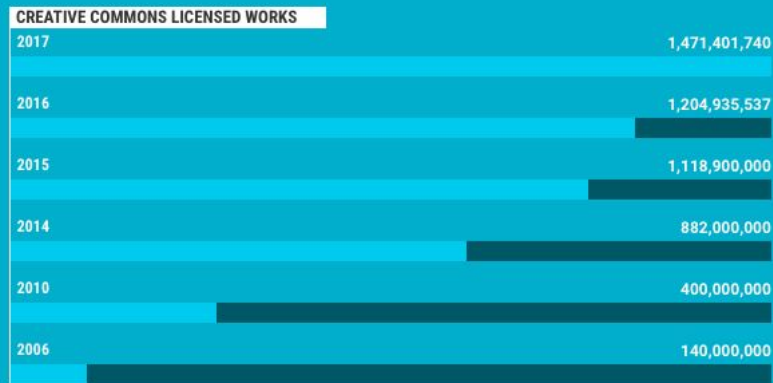
Frost Bubble
Daniela Rapava
CC BY-SA 4.0

The philosophy of Open Access

- Knowledge is free and should be shared among those who need it
- Access to past knowledge is essential to create new knowledge
- Everyone has a right to knowledge, and authors exercise their right to share
- Open Access is not contrary to copyright
- No individual should be discriminated due to disadvantages
- Open Access fosters development of knowledge societies

The growth of Open Access

1.4 BILLION





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO and Open Access

Butrint Theater in Albania
Arian Mavriqi
CC BY SA 4.0




























UNESCO mandate on Open Access

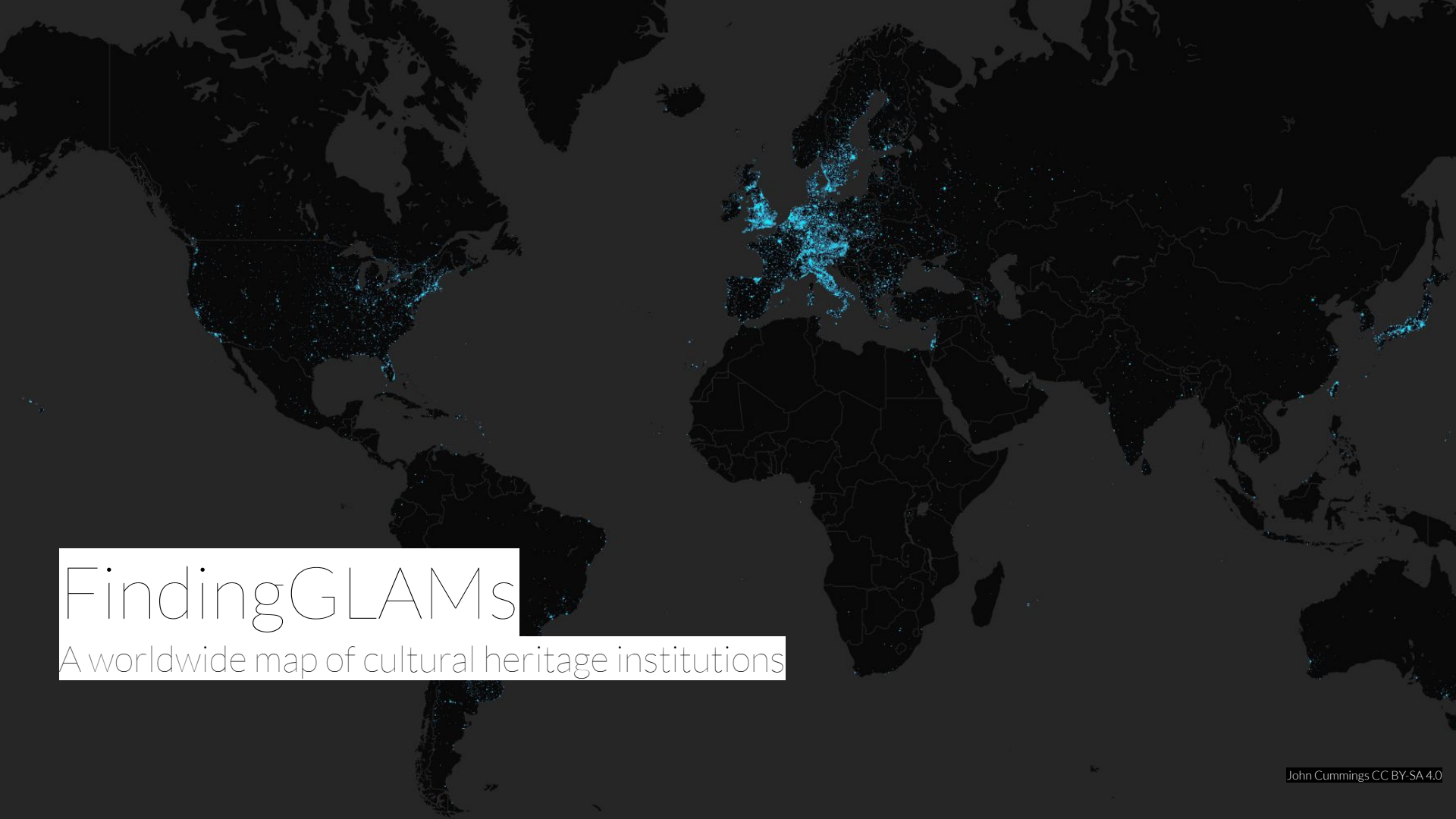
- UNESCO has a mandate to promote Open Access, working with Wikipedia is one of UNESCO's Open Access projects:
 - Improve awareness about the benefits of Open Access among policy makers, researchers and knowledge managers.
 - Facilitate the development and adoption of Open Access enabling policies.
 - Cooperate with local, regional and global initiatives in support of Open Access.

UNESCO Open Access content

- Adopted Open Access for publications in 2013
- 1500+ Open Access publications
- An archive of over 100,000+ photos, videos, audio files + data

UNESCO images on Wikipedia

								
A giant standing crane, Aglikia Island, Aswan - UNESCO - PHOTO00000003115 0000.tiff 5,744 × 4,397, 72.66 MB	A giant standing crane, Aglikia Island, Aswan - UNESCO - PHOTO00000003115 0001.tiff 4,370 × 5,711, 71.96 MB	Abstracts, Paris - UNESCO - PHOTO00000002957 0000.tiff 4,359 × 5,767, 72.32 MB	Abstracts, Paris - UNESCO - PHOTO00000002957 0001.tiff 4,350 × 5,750, 71.67 MB	Academic libraries, Havana - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001096 0000.tiff 5,787 × 4,378, 73.07 MB	Academic libraries, Havana - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001096 0001.tiff 5,749 × 4,359, 72.26 MB	Academic libraries, Rabat - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001120 0000.tiff 5,777 × 4,450, 74.14 MB	Academic libraries, Rabat - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001120 0001.tiff 5,761 × 4,427, 73.57 MB	Academic libraries, Rabat - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001121 0000.tiff 5,759 × 4,445, 73.85 MB
								
Academic libraries, Rabat - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000842 0001.tiff 4,419 × 5,739, 73.11 MB	Access to education, Ethiopia - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000847 0000.tiff 4,380 × 5,780, 73.05 MB	Access to education, Ethiopia - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000847 0001.tiff 4,374 × 5,782, 72.97 MB	Access to education, Luzon - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000885 0000.tiff 5,785 × 4,377, 72.96 MB	Access to education, Luzon - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000885 0001.tiff 5,759 × 4,357, 72.25 MB	Access to education, Qasvin area - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000227 0000.tiff 5,761 × 4,412, 73.27 MB	Access to education, Qasvin area - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000227 0001.tiff 4,403 × 5,757, 73.13 MB	Access to education, Tisi N'Tichka Highway - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001041 0000.tiff 5,769 × 3,586, 59.65 MB	Access to education, Tisi N'Tichka Highway - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001041 0001.tiff 3,567 × 5,751, 59.12 MB
								
Actors, Paris - Maison de l'UNESCO - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001272 0000.tiff 5,489 × 4,319, 68.29 MB	Actors, Paris - Maison de l'UNESCO - UNESCO - PHOTO00000001272 0001.tiff 5,473 × 4,301, 67.85 MB	Adult education institutions, Bagdad - UNESCO - PHOTO00000004063 0000.tiff 4,364 × 5,761, 72.54 MB	Adult education institutions, Bagdad - UNESCO - PHOTO00000004063 0001.tiff 4,354 × 5,753, 72.26 MB	Adult education programmes, Fuehat - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000341 0000.tiff 5,768 × 4,448, 73.97 MB	Adult education programmes, Fuehat - UNESCO - PHOTO00000000341 0001.tiff 4,425 × 5,760, 73.47 MB	Adult education, Beirut - UNESCO - PHOTO00000004378 0000.tiff 5,763 × 4,442, 73.72 MB	Adult education, Beirut - UNESCO - PHOTO00000004378 0001.tiff 5,748 × 4,428, 72.9 MB	Adult education, Beirut - UNESCO - PHOTO00000004386 0000.tiff 5,771 × 4,439, 73.34 MB



FindingGLAMs

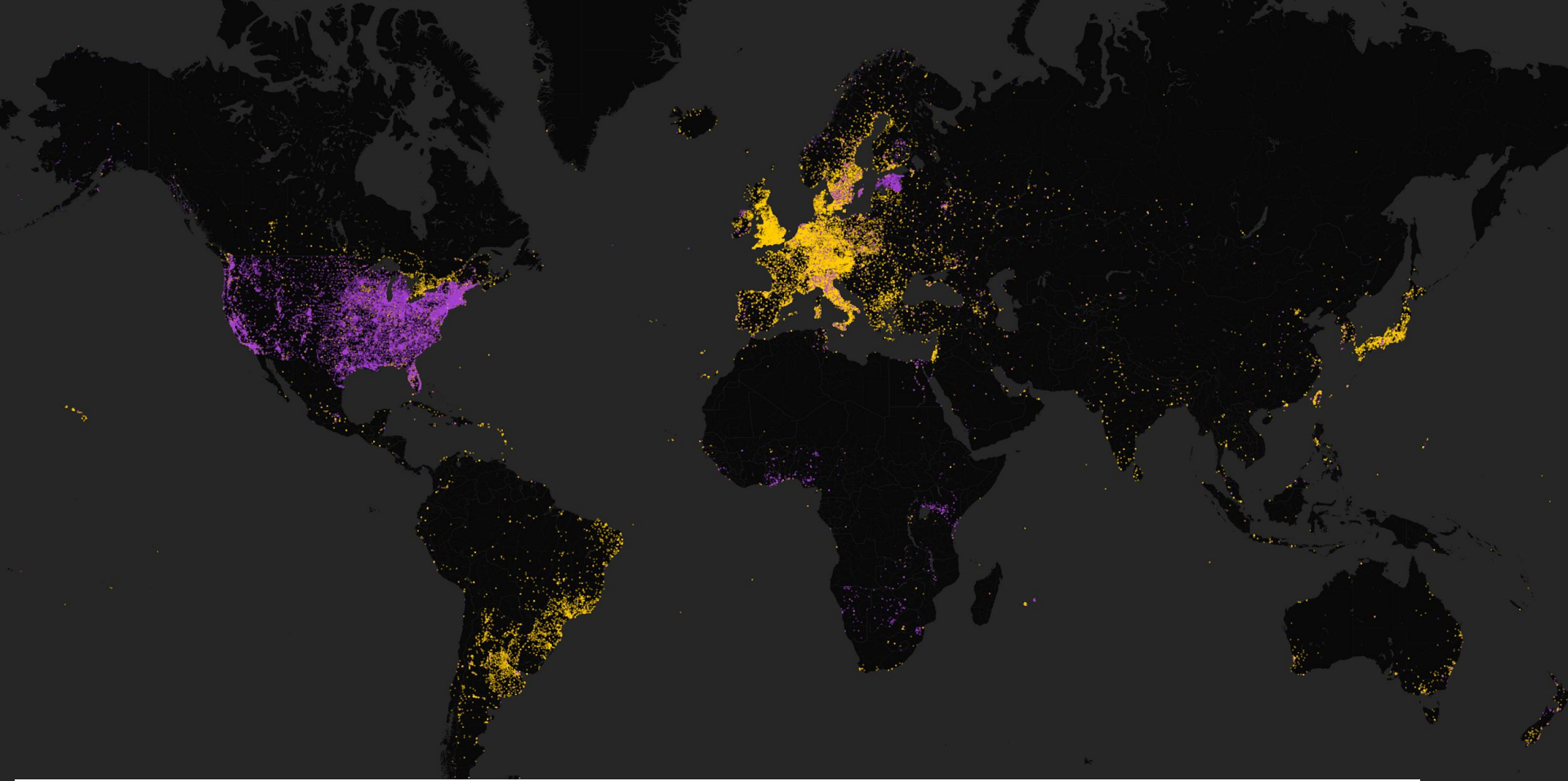
A worldwide map of cultural heritage institutions

A worldwide database of cultural heritage institutions

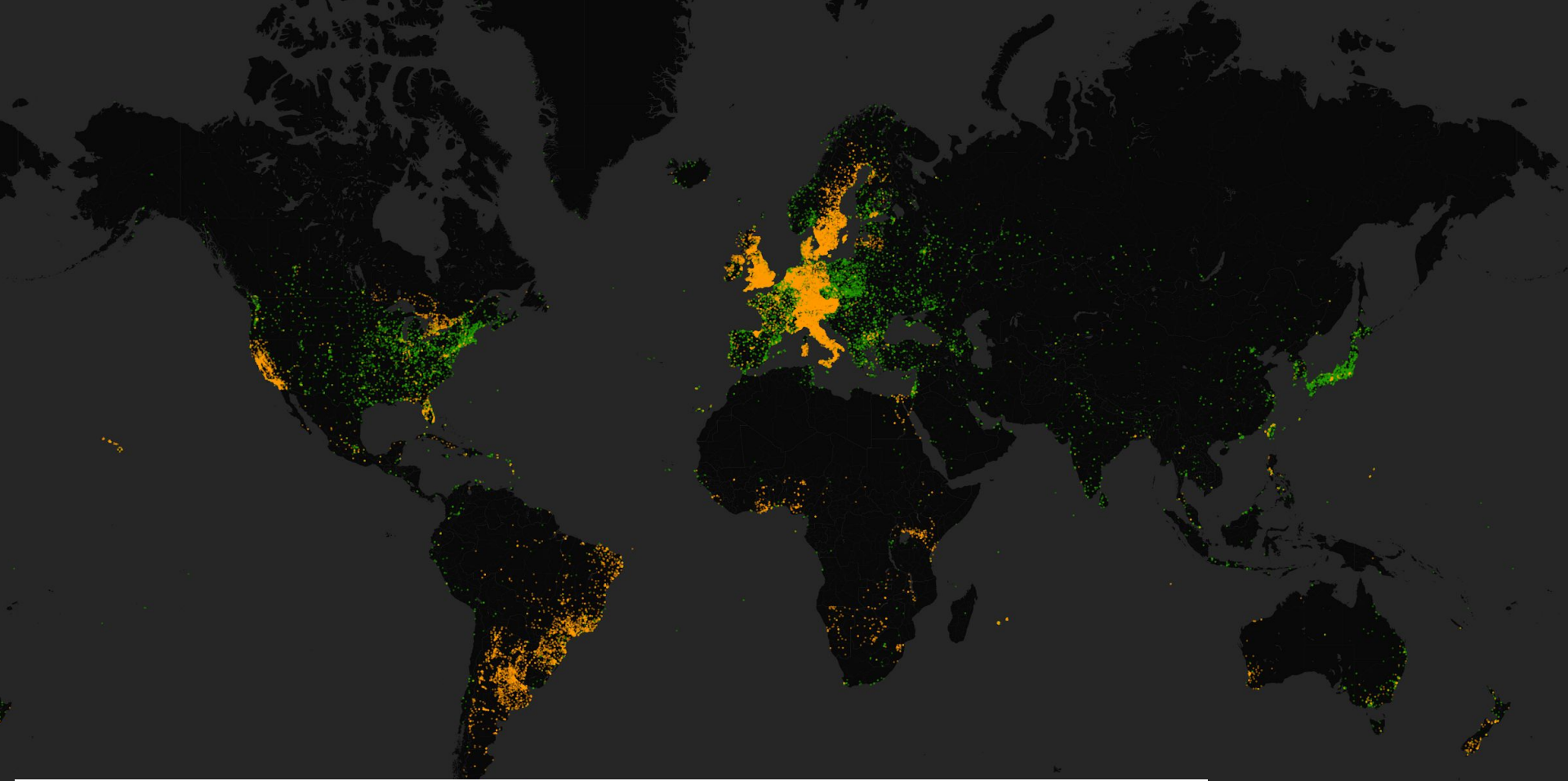
- We want to make sure all countries have their cultural heritage documented on Wikipedia
- A free public resource for citizens, educators, tourists and companies to use in their products
- Information on location and contact details is crucial to provide support in disasters

UNESCO and Wikipedia working together

- Wikipedia has the network, technical knowledge infrastructure and audience
- UNESCO has the subject knowledge, contacts, government delegations
- Working with UNESCO delegations to identify additional datasets
- Imported data on around 20,000 institutions (70,000 total on Wikipedia)
- Created a tool to explore cultural heritage institutions

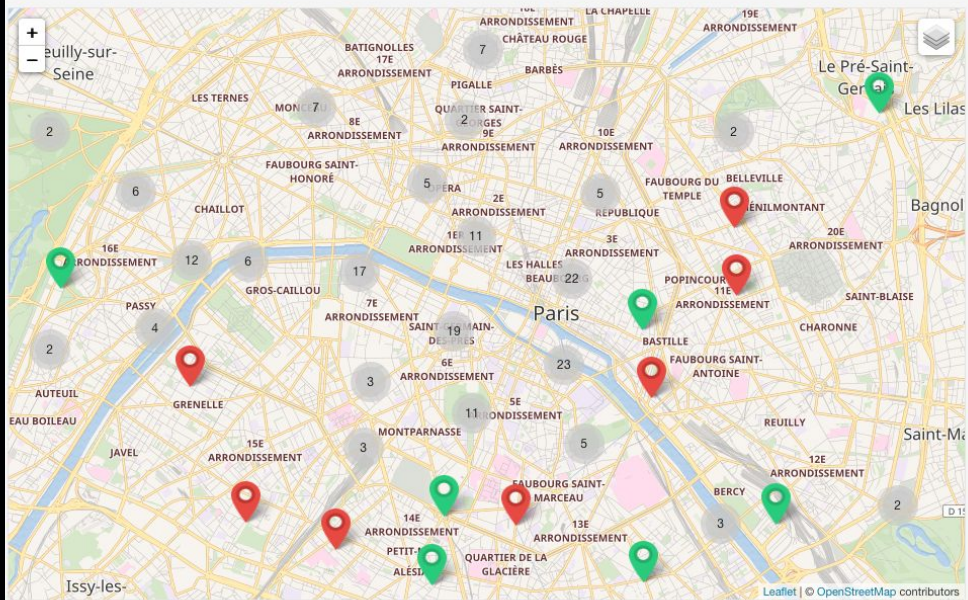


New cultural heritage organisation on Wikipedia since June (pink)



Cultural institutions without Wikipedia articles (orange)

199 RESULTS



Musée du quai Branly

WIKIDATA EDIT

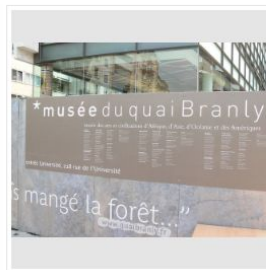
musée du quai Branly - Jacques-Chirac

Paris · Île-de-France · Metropolis of Greater Paris · France

12 images and 10 subcategories

25 languages

quaiبرانلي.fr



Wikipedia

EN FR

The **Musée du quai Branly – Jacques Chirac** (French pronunciation: [myzɛ dy kɛ bʁɑ̃li]) in Paris, France, is a museum featuring the indigenous art and cultures of Africa, Asia, Oceania, and the Americas. The museum collection has 450,000 objects, of which 3,500 are on display at any given time, in both permanent and temporary thematic exhibits. A selection of objects from the museum is also displayed in the Pavillon des Sessions of the Louvre.

The Quai Branly Museum opened in 2006, and is the newest of the major museums in Paris. It received 1.15 million visitors in 2016. It is jointly administered by the French Ministry of Culture and Communication and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, and serves as both a museum and a center for research. The Musée du quai Branly is located in the 7th arrondissement of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, close to the Eiffel Tower and the Pont de l'Alma. The nearest Paris Métro and RER stations are Alma – Marceau and Pont de l'Alma.

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