

## "much has changed in terms of how GIS works and how it is used"1

"Why then are we still being asked such similar questions about access, representation, expertise and power?" 1

1. Elwood, S. (2006)
Photo: Muzaffar Salman/Reuters



## 'most local people, asked if they can make a map, say no' 2



'Yet all human beings can map; people have natural mapping abilities' 3

2. Chambers, 2006: 6 3. Blaut et al. 2003





The government responded by saying the video had been faked, that the uniforms of the security men were not right, and that the film had probably been shot in Iraqi Kurdistan.







The creation of 'neogeography' has 'freed [GIS] from the confines of the academic and opened it up to the people' 3







Maps produced collaboratively hold a much more diverse range of information, and in some cases highlight the importance of issues not otherwise considered





## PGIS has been lorded as very successful in promoting the inclusion of marginalised communities <sup>4</sup>

'PGIS practice is geared towards community empowerment through measured, demand driven, user friendly and integrated applications of geo-spatial technologies'. <sup>5</sup>

4. (Robbin, 2003; see Also: McCall, 2003; McCall & Dunn, 2012; Rambaldi *et al*. 2006)

5. Rambaldi *et al.,* 2006: 2

Photo: Peter Macdiarmid/Getty Images





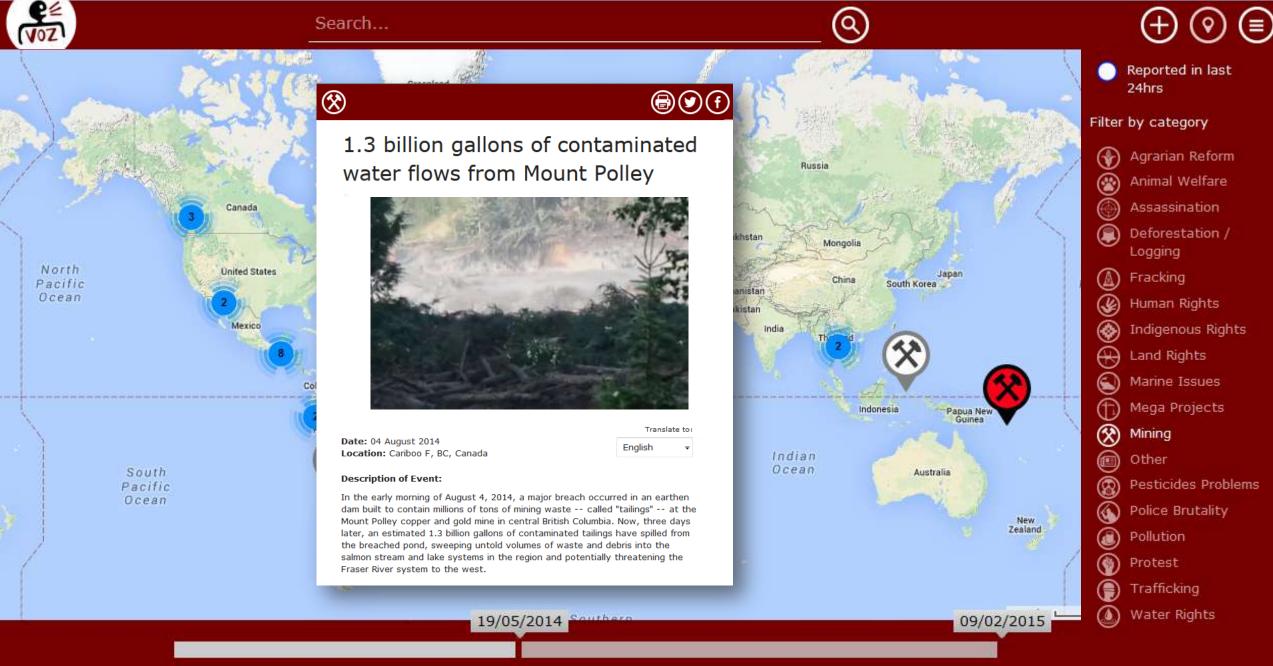
'By simultaneously allowing the expression of a variety of knowledges... ...PGIS creates a level playing field for comparing knowledge consensus and division. In so doing it allows a wider exploration of the cultural and political conditions that direct human understandings' <sup>6</sup>



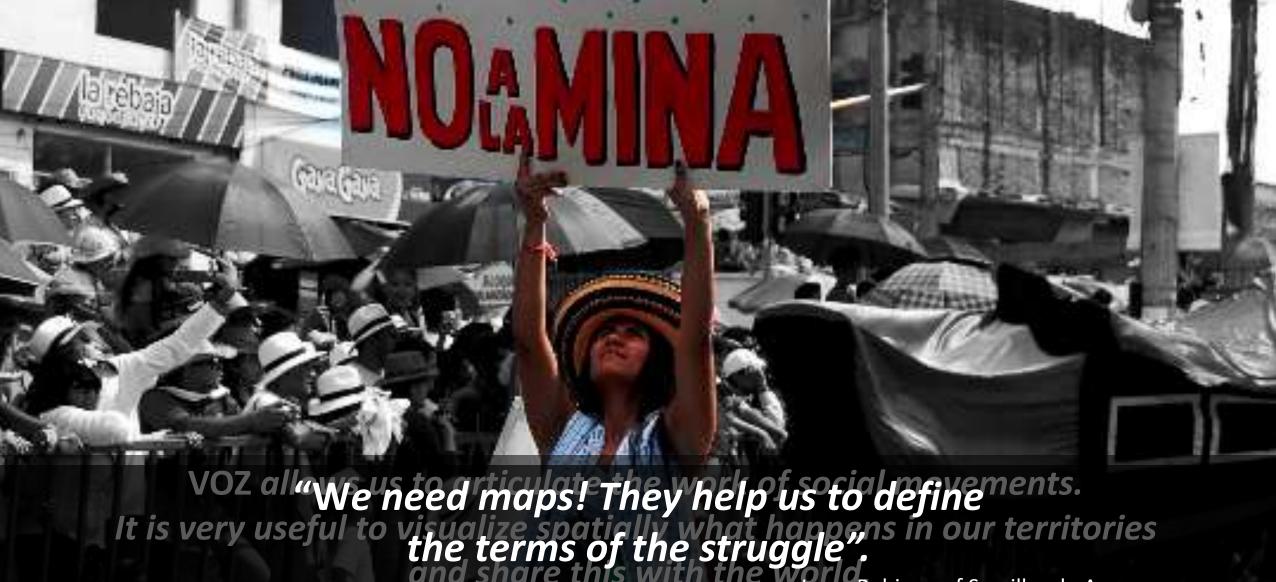
6. Robbins, 2003: 238 Photo: ajmstudents











- Jorge Rubiano of Semillas de Agua - Comité de seguimiento Colombia

**Photo: London Mining Network** 

