Social Issues, Justice and Status

Photovoice

Participation and Empowerment in Research

Eva M. Moya, Ph.D.
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Editors

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EVA M. MOYA
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SILVIA M. CHAVEZ-BARAY
EDITORS

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The Photovoice method is a powerful tool for engaging and empowering communities to explore local challenges from a social justice perspective. This book, edited by accomplished masters of the Photovoice method, assembles the toolkit of the method's application and the theoretical basis for how the use of reflection through Photovoice can mobilize and empower communities toward positive social change. This volume is an essential text on the bookshelf of scholars and community activists who partner to shed light on community problems and their resolutions.

Mark Lusk, Ed.D., LMSW, Professor of Social Work
University of Texas at El Paso, TX, USA

From cover-to-cover, this book delivers what its title promises - participation and empowerment in Research. Whether read collectively or individually, the nine chapters thoughtfully interweave scholarly practice with professional research. The result is the affirmation of the endless value and timeless vitality of Photovoice as a catalytic tool for system-wide change. Whether new to this methodology of inquiry or seasoned in its use, readers will be witness to its art and science as it both captures and amplifies the images and voices of all involved. This book is a must-read for everyone who appreciates the interconnections between individuals, their families and communities, and the policies that are intended to serve them. Photovoice: Participation

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and Empowerment in Research is a must-have for those committed to ensuring that our collaborations with communities are not just community-placed but community-based!

Darlyne Bailey, Ph.D., LISW, Professor and Dean Emeritus;
Director, Social Justice Initiative
Special Assistant to the President for Community Partnerships
Bryn Mawr College, PA, USA
Co-Chair, Special Commission to Advance Macro Practice in Social Work
Co- author, *The Alignment of Leadership Development and Participatory Action Research*

This book is an innovative contribution to the ways in which academic perspectives, mainly from social sciences, can enrich the impact of educational practices and public justice in our societies. It is a great tool for students and scholars seeking to engender social change.

Xochitl Castañeda, Ph.D.
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Chapter 9

JUAREZ CIVIL SOCIETY RESPONSE TO POLITICAL CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

This essay addresses a panoramic perspective that recognizes both, the advances and challenges of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), as well as the obstacles to reach effective forms of collective action in order to find solutions to the social problems they face. CSOs constitute the sum of all forms of collective, organized, and permanent citizen participation in the form of associations, fronts of organizations, and/or social movements. Such organizations serve as advocates to the state on matters of civil, political, social, and cultural rights. We focus on the response capacity of CSOs based on its impact and incidence on the evolution of the main central issues of the public agenda.

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Keywords: civil society, citizen participation, public agenda

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we discuss the response capacity of CSOs, based on their impact and incidence on the evolution of the main central issues of the public agenda and the significant normative and political changes. In regards to challenges, the achievements are few and conditioned by ideological factors (i.e., philanthropic positions, ideological radicalism and subordination of their initiatives to interparty competition); material factors (i.e., dependence on government funding); and political factors (i.e., weakness to oppose the clientelistic and authoritarian inertias of political agency). We used bibliographical sources, journalistic articles, documentary, interviews, personal reflections and professional experiences.

The organization of the chapter consists of two sections. In the first section, we list the organizations with institutional development and articulation capacity to emphasize their impact in the topics of the public agenda and the less addressed social problems. In the last section, we focus on two junctures of recent history: the consultation on the *San Jeronimo Partial Plan* in 2006, and the 2010-2011 period, which includes the *Todos Somos Juárez Program* (We are All Juárez Program) through the visit of Javier Sicilia to Juarez, Chihuahua.

Performance of CSOs by Consolidation, Recognition and Impact on the Public Agenda

Despite the social movement of CSOs during the past decades, there are important achievements. We list the organizations at the forefront of gender equity, violence against women, femicide, social and community development, urban planning, human rights, culture, and migrant rights. In the fight against femicide, gender violence and the disappearance of girls

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and women since 1990s, the organizations that have had the greatest presence and recognition are: *Casa Amiga (Friendly House); Nuestras Hijas de Regreso a Casa (*Our Daughters Returning Home); J*usticia para Nuestras Hijas* (Justice for Our Daughters); *Centro para el Desarrollo Integral para la Mujer* (Integral Development for Women's Center); *Red Mesa de Mujeres* (Women's Bureau Network); and University scholars and social activists.

Outstanding achievements include: 1) supporting the concept of "feminicide", used for the first time by Diana Russell and Nicole Van de Ven (1976) to designate misogynistic crimes against women. Then, Marcela Lagarde y de los Ríos translated the term into Spanish to refer to the culmination of violence against women, coining injustice and the impunity of femicide (1997, 2005). This expression was later taken up by academics and social activists Belausteguigoitia and Melgar (2007), and Monárrez (2000).

It is important to highlight American activists and researchers focused on Juárez to understand the phenomenon of violence against women and the effects of the maquiladora (twin plant) model. One of the pioneering women in the fight for the rights of the women workers of the maquiladora was Dr. Guillermina Villalva de Valdés who founded in 1968 the *Centro de Orientacion para Mujeres Obreras* (COMO) (Orientation Center for Women Workers), prioritizing the construction of alternative spaces for women. Another objective of the organization was to be a venue for "awareness and technical skills to perform alternative occupations" (Staudt & Vera, 2006, p.139). COMO gave a political connotation to the concept of working women as social class-consciousness and criticize the maquiladora workers unions. COMO considered the unions corrupt and worthless. The bold name of COMO - with the word "worker" instead of "operator" - was an embodiment of the independent potential of women of the working class" (Staudt & Vera, 2006, p.140).

Another contribution was the research of Devon G. Peña. He conducted a social analysis of Juárez to show the consequences of the maquiladora model, and found that "the maquilas send Mexico down the dangerous path to ecological and cultural degradation ... the assembly line

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is a nightmare machine that comes alive in the form of a monstrosity that crushes the hands and crushes the spirit. Unlike Ford's unbreakable automaton" (Peña, 1997, p.6).

Voices of border women such as Gaspar and Guzmán who published Making a Killing: Femicide, Free Trade, and the Frontier (2010) explore a multidisciplinary, analytical framework to consider the intersectionality of gender, violence and the border between U.S. and Mexico. The essays examine the social and cultural conditions that have led to the odious victimization of women on the border, from globalization, free trade agreements, the conditions of exploitation of the maquiladoras and border policies, to the sexist attitudes that permeate the social discourse about the victims. The book also explores the evolving social movement that has been created by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the organizing efforts of mothers, and other popular forms of activism against crime.

In social and community development, it is noteworthy since the end of the 1980s, the *Organización Popular Independiente* (Independent Popular Organization), *Casa Promoción Juvenil* (Youth Promotion House) and *Techo Comunitario* (Community Roof), along with more than 30 partner organizations created the *Consejo Ciudadano para el Desarrollo Social* (Citizen Council for Social Development). More recently, *Desarrollo Juvenil del Norte* (North Youth Development), *Centro de Investigaciones Desarrollo de Proyectos Sociales Educativos y de Salud* (Development Center of Social, Educational and Health Projects) have joined these efforts. Their fields of intervention include requesting urban equipment and public services for marginalized communities, support for children and youth in vulnerable situations, and more recently prevention of violence, among others. These organizations collaborate with public and private institutions that finance projects. Their achievements are: 1) the preparation of an agenda for social development, citing main social issues and the policies that need to be act upon; and 2) take leadership in the fight against the *San Jeronimo Partial Plan*, mentioned above.

As for Urban Planning and Policy, the *Plan Estratégico de Ciudad Juárez* (Ciudad Juárez Strategic Plan) created in 2001 by Miguel Fernandez Iturriza, a recognized leader and businessperson became the

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most important interaction between civil society and municipal government. Several documents have been published exposing the strategies for the city to address its problems and to benefit from taking advantage of its geographically favorable position. The plan points out the necessary issues to achieve: an inclusive and consensual governance pact; political strategies to promote citizen initiatives at the municipal council; and transparency and accountability of authorities. Salient achievements include: 1) the recognition by the municipal authority of the Councilmember 19, a citizen who observes and follows up on the agreements of the council; 2) the creation of the *Red de Vecinos* (Neighbors Network), with committees in neighborhoods and subdivisions to identify and expose their problems to government agencies; and 3) the establishment of the quality of life indicators system *Así Estamos Juárez* (Juarez this is our status).

In the human rights field, the Paso del Norte Human Rights Center (CDHPN), stands out as the most consolidated, continuous, and active organization in defending victims and denouncing torture and enforced disappearance, as well as illegal detentions by the police forces of the three tiers of government and local authorities. This role increased since 2008, when the period of extreme violence began in the city, and under the *Operación Conjunta Chihuahua* (Joint Operation Chihuahua) the military and federal police began to take over security. The performance of these security corps resulted in a high number of arbitrary arrests and human rights violations, which the CDHPN has denounced nationally and internationally.

The highlights on cultural policy focus on the struggle of cultural activists who have advocated for an institutional strengthening of cultural policy since the 1990s. This was proposed in order to face the processes that weaken social cohesion and generate violence. Gathered around the struggle for a municipal institute of culture, at the beginning of the 1990'S, the activists created two organizations: The *Movimiento Pacto por la Cultura* (Pact for Cultural Movement), and the theater organization *Telón de Arena* (Sand Drape). *Movimiento Pacto por la Cultura* deployed an important political-cultural activism to insert culture into the political

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agenda, using cultural forums, assessments, festivals, and especially the proposal for the creation of the Municipal Institute of Art and Cultures Regulation. *Telón de Arena*, achieved institutional strength and ties with cultural institutions at a national and international level. It is the only permanent theatrical space, with a large billboard in which theater groups from Colombia, France, the United States, and Mexico participate, becoming its most outstanding achievement.

A key factor in the aforementioned achievements is the emergence of funding sources and circumstances that reinforced the actions of the CSOs by directing speeches, actions, and resources to promote the strengthening of these organizations and their public presence. This is true in the role played by the *Fundación del Empresariado Chihuahuense* (FECHAC, Chihuahua's Entrepreneurial Foundation), and more recently the *Asamblea de Organizaciones* (Assembly of Organizations). The latter was promoted by the Strategic Plan of Juarez, which, in close agreement within the electoral context in 2016, decided to occupy public positions and have presence in the citizen councils of various government agencies. The most noticeable case of this strategy is the incorporation of many activists and CSOs to the government of Javier Corral, Chihuahua state governor (Partido de Acción Nacional (National Action Party), 2016-2021).

However, as cited in the first part of this chapter, there are issues in civil society that have little presence or no substantial achievements. Therefore, it is also necessary to note those matters in civil society that have lower interest or have been failed or abandoned. In this regard, we briefly list several thematic challenges of the CSOs on issues such as the impacts of violence, addictions, vulnerable groups, migrants, and the environment.

The impacts of violence, human rights and the prevention of violence are addressed, but little is done in relation to comprehensive care for orphans and victims of family violence, and there is practically an abandonment in the demand of justice for the victims. As a result, there is no accurate data on the number of orphan children nor about the coverage or effects of social policies to care for this vulnerable population. In terms of addictions, a problem that also directly affects children and youth, it is

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important to point out that there are many rehabilitation centers with different intervention approaches within the faith and ecumenical community. However, it is worthy to emphasize that these centers work with limited resources and without any possibility of success in the rehabilitation of patients.

There are organizations that attend to the elderly but with interventions focused on recreational, entertainment and social assistance. There are few asylums and health centers, and there are few organizations dedicated to protecting their rights, such as monitoring the operation of the nursing homes and their protection within families. As for migrants, groups that have had greater solidity, continuity and presence are *Casa del Migrante* (Migrant's House), *Casa del Veracruzano* (Veracruz's House), and *Derechos Humanos Integrales en Acción, (DHIA) A.C.* (Integral Human Rights in Action A.C.). Groups working with Mexican and Central American migrants do so with notorious deficiencies in providing legal advice, psychological help, housing and support to reintegrate them into society or to complete their migration plans safely. Finally, in regards to environmental organizations, it should be noted that it is possibly a subject abandoned by the CSOs. This contrasts with the activism of the 1990s when there was concern in monitoring natural resources and protecting them from industrial activity, and excessive use of automobiles.

KEY CONJUNCTURES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY

We consider pertinent to know what some of the factors are that influence the development of civil societies. In this regard, during the 1990s two useful junctures have been presented to understand the scope and limits of the new organizational forms in which the Juarez civil society is reconfigured. These are the events where the CSOs had an outstanding performance, citing their main limitations. The first one takes place between 2005 and 2006 around the organization of a citizen consultation

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initiative to decide whether to allow the municipal government to incorporate to the urban area, a vast zone located to the west of the municipality of Juarez. It began in December 2005, when the city council approved the *San Jeronimo Partial Plan* whose purpose was to develop an urban-industrial nucleus on the land owned by businessperson Eloy Vallina, located on the border with the state of New Mexico. At the time, it was stated that this project would generate great benefits to the city, without compromising public investment or natural resources.

However, by not specifying what these benefits were or how they would meet the needs for the new inhabitants of this urban-industrial nucleus, and the absence of a clear diagnosis of their environmental impacts, for these reasons, during 2006 the Citizen Council for Social Development of Juarez a group that housed about 40 CSOs, impelled what could be considered the largest, most articulated and effective social movement of the last two decades, by integrating the CSOs participation for more than six months in the struggle to prevent the advancement of this urbanization project.

The Citizen Council for Social Development of Juarez collected a total of 55 thousand signatures in order to request the authorities of the *Instituto Estatal Electoral* (IEE) (State Electoral Institute) to arrange for a referendum to ask the inhabitants of the Municipality of Juarez if they wanted to proceed with this urban project or not. However, although the quantity of signatures collected was higher than the amount required by the law (four percent of nominal list of voters) and due to pressures from the state and municipal governments, the IEE refused to organize the referendum on the basis that a "copy of the voter's credential of each signer should have been added", even though in the electoral legislation that requirement did not exist (Sáenz, 2009).

At the end of that conjuncture, the municipal government continued with its projects, defeated a social movement that finally dropped out and the CSOs returned to their daily activities. Subsequently, Juarez civil society did not have tools to articulate itself; while social problems grew and became more complex, the urban area expanded and dispersed even more; the economic recession drove many people into unemployment;

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poverty became more acute and violence provoked a crisis of governability. We refer to the period 2008-2012, when Juarez inhabitants were overwhelmed and unable to have any influence on the course of events.

In this context, the second moment took place with two events that occurred between 2010 and 2011: the launching of the *Todos Somos Juárez* (We are all Juarez) as well as the visit on June 2011 of Javier Sicilia and the *Caravana por La Paz con Justicia y Dignidad* (Caravan for Peace with Justice and Dignity). The first one initiated just one month after the Villas de Salvarcar massacre occurred on January 31, 2010. After the massacre of 15 students, federal representatives and former President Felipe Calderon (Partido de Accion Naciona National Action Party 2006-2012) declared that the mass killings were due to rival criminal gangs. At that time and as a response to this pronunciation, various civil society groups asked for a rectification and demanded accountability from the government. In response to the increasing citizen indignation, the federal government apologized and offered the *Todos Somos Juárez* to reconstruct social life in the city through economic, social, and cultural policies to address the structural causes of violence. However, the fact of proposing the integration of civil society through round tables discussions in which objectives, goals and actions were defined, but without modifying the security strategy based on the military and the federal police on the streets, immediately divided the CSOs.

For these reasons, in the following months these organizations grouped together in the *Frente contra la Militarización* (Front against Militarization), consisting of groups such as *Pastoral Obrera* (Workers' Pastoral) and the *Liga Socialista Revolucionaria* (Revolutionary Socialist League). Among other leftist groups were the *Grupo de Articulación Justicia en Ciudad Juárez* (Articulation Justice Group in Ciudad Juárez), consisting of groups such as human rights organizations, CDHPN, and Commission for Solidarity and Defense of Human Rights, cultural activists, and members of other CSOs. These groups marched against militarization and held reflection workshops about the violence in the city and government action topics. At the beginning of 2011, these

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organizations came together for the visit of Javier Sicilia to Juarez. Juarez was considered "the epicenter of national pain" and it was time to make a national outcry in order to change the governmental approach in the fight against drugs and to strive for justice for the victims and strengthen the law regulations.

Since then, the city has experienced events of extreme violence and a complex environment prevails, which is summarized as follows: 1) the weakening of the social contract and the state losing the monopoly in violence legitimation; 2) the predominance of formal and informal economic and factual controls over political power, expressed in the symbiosis between the state and organized crime; 3) authoritarian inertias in political power, with public speeches criminalizing social protest and policies that inhibit citizen mobilization; and 4) an economic elite tolerant to inequality, the collapse of the state welfare and insecurity (Balderas, 2014). Such are the elements that, in addition to the organizational, material, and ideological weaknesses inherent to the CSOs, become the greatest political challenge to overcome by civil society.

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, we addressed a panoramic view of the scope and limits of the CSOs, the main organizational form in which some of the old social movements derived, their most notable articulation and achievement potential, as well as internal and external factors that limit their development. We described the main statements that present them as central designers of a social change in a democratizing sense, as well as criticisms about their limitations. We frame the evolution of civil society in a paradoxical social reality, marked by the accelerated change of social structures, the weakening of the state, inequality and poverty, violence, and social fragmentation.

Faced with adversity, it is important that CSOs should reflect on their experiences in order to find alternatives that allow them to respond to social problems; offer employment spaces; transcend welfare perspectives;

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minimize radical positions that prevent them from building broad agreements; strengthen the development of capacities; and have autonomy in the government and in political parties. To do this, it would help the adoption of volunteering and a solidarity economy so that individuals and communities are able to strengthen their capacities and organizational resources without the intermediation of the CSOs. It is also imperative that CSOs reinforce the political development of their own agency, re-signifying the political concepts and power as instruments of collective action to understand that politics is an essential activity to reach inclusive and consensual agreements. Using agency as a capacity and resources to mobilize to produce results, by creating citizen fronts that defend social, economic, cultural, and human rights as well as venues of citizen influence to balance the political control is salient.

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GLOSSARY

Advocacy: To speak up for another, or to champion a cause, often for individuals or groups unable to speak out for themselves. Types of advocacy include self-advocacy, case advocacy, and class advocacy (Reisch, 2019).

Civic Participation: Community or sub set of the population participation in a political or social activity that affects their wellbeing and address their concerns. Often associated with community empowerment and social mobilization (Reisch, 2019).

Collaborative Inquiry: Method used by educators interested in addressing a school, department, division, or common classroom concern driven by student learning needs. Often associated to a broader system strategy. Consists of four stages: framing the problem, collecting evidence, examining evidence, and documenting, sharing, and celebrating (Donohoo, 2003).

Community: A specific group of people, often living in a defined geographical area, who share a common culture, values and norms arranged in a social structure according to relationships, which the community has developed over a period. They exhibit some awareness

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of their identity as a group, share common needs and a commitment to meeting them. (WHO, 1998).

Community Based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR): A collaborative approach to research that involves all stakeholders throughout the research process, from establishing the research question, to developing data collection tools, to analysis and dissemination of findings. The framework aims to address the practical concerns of people in a community and fundamentally, changes the roles of researcher and who is being researched (Burns, Cooke, Schweidler, 2011).

Community Empowerment: Refers to the process of enabling community members to increase agency over their lives. It is more than the involvement, participation or engagement of communities. It implies ownership and action that specifically aims at social and political change. It is a process of re-negotiating power in order to gain more agency. It recognizes that if some people are going to be empowered, then others will be sharing their existing power and giving some of it up (Baum, 2008).

Community Engagement: Process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, interests, or similar conditions to address issues affecting the. A powerful vehicle for bringing about environmental and behavioral changes to improve the health of the community. Often involves partnerships and coalitions that help mobilize resources and influence systems to inform policies (*Principles of community engagement*. Second Edition, 2011).

Community of Practice: Community that shares practices, set of concerns, or an interest in a topic and who come together to fulfill both individual and group goals. Primarily focuses on sharing best practices and creating new knowledge to advance a domain of practice. (*Creating communities of practice*, n.d).

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Conscientization: To make aware or awakening of consciousness or critical consciousness. Used by Freire as the process in which persons, not as recipients, but as knowing subjects, achieve a deepening awareness both of the socio-cultural reality, which shapes their lives, and of their capacity to transform that reality (Lloyd, 1972).

Critical Theory: The theory underscores human beings as the self-creating producers of their own history; a unique practical aim of social inquiry suggests itself to transform contemporary capitalism into a consensual form of social life. Its domain is inquiry into the normative dimension of social activity, in particular how actors employ their practical knowledge and normative attitudes from complex perspectives in various contexts. Philosophical approaches with similar practical aims may called a "critical theory," including feminism, critical race theory, and some forms of post-colonial criticism (Bohman, 2016).

Critical Thinking: The methodical process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by, observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action. Based on universal intellectual values that transcend subject matter divisions like clarity, accuracy, precision, consistency, relevance, sound evidence, good reasons, depth, breadth, and fairness. Includes a series of typical cognitive skills, and affective dispositions. Can make students question input from a broader perspective, and make divergent analysis and judgment, to get their own opinions (Scriven, 1987; Wu, 2019).

Determinants of Health: The range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors, which determine the health status of individuals or populations (WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health, 2008).

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Disadvantaged/Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups: Terms applied to groups of people who, due to factors usually considered outside their control; do not have the same opportunities as other, more fortunate groups in society. Examples might include unemployed people, refugees, persons experiencing homelessness and others who are socially excluded (WHO, n.d).

Empowerment: May be a social, cultural, psychological or political process through which individuals and social groups are able to express their needs, present their concerns, devise strategies for involvement in decision-making, and achieve political, social and cultural action. Through such a process, people see a closer connection between their goals in life and a sense of how to achieve them, and their efforts and life outcomes (Baum, 2008).

Ethics in Research: The moral and behavior dimensions of values and principles; rules of conduct that guide individual and professional behavior. Development of a consistent framework for resolving value dilemmas when conducting research or in practice. Ethical principals in research include honesty, objectivity, integrity, carefulness, openness, and respect for intellectual property, confidentiality, responsible publication, responsible mentoring, and respect for colleagues, social responsibility, nondiscrimination, competence, legality and human subject protection (Renskin, 2013).

Feminist Theory - Theory on Women's Rights and Gender Equality: It involves the study of women's roles in society, which include their rights, privileges, interests, and concerns. It serves as an extension to feminism, which evaluates the rightful place of women in the society. Examines women's and men's social roles, experiences, interests, chores, and feminist politics in a variety of fields, such as anthropology and sociology, communication, media studies, psychoanalysis, home economics, literature, education, and philosophy (Chodorow, 1989).

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Health: Defined in the World Health Organization Constitution of 1948 as a state of complete physical, social and mental well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Within the context of health promotion, health has been considered a means to an end, expressed in functional terms as a resource, which permits people to lead an individually, socially and economically productive life. Health is a resource for everyday life, that emphasizing social and personal resources as well as physical capabilities (WHO Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 1986).

Health Inequalities: Inequalities and differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups. A measurable aspect of health that varies across individuals or according to socially relevant groupings (Arcaya, Arcaya, & Subramanian, 2015).

Health Inequity or Health Disparity: A specific type of health inequality that denotes an unjust difference in health. By one common definition, when health differences are preventable and unnecessary, allowing them to persist is unjust (Whitehead, 1992).

High-Impact Education Practices: Teaching and learning practices have been widely tested and showned to be beneficial for college students from diverse backgrounds. These practices take many different forms, depending on learner characteristics and on institutional priorities and context. High-impact practices research suggests that these increase rates of student retention and student engagement (Kuh, 2008).

Indigenous People: An official definition of "indigenous" has not been adopted by any United Nations system body. Instead, a modern understanding of this term based on the following has been established. Self-identification as indigenous peoples at the individual level and accepted by the community as their member; historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies; strong link to territories and

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surrounding natural resources; distinct social, economic or political systems; distinct language, culture and beliefs; form non-dominant groups of society; and resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities (*UN permanent forum on indigenous issues*, n.d).

Marginalization: Peripheral or disadvantaged unequal membership and disparate treatment Process of relegating an individual, group or population to a secondary position. Associated with social disadvantage and social exclusion (Cheng, 1999).

Methodology: The process of research stretching from philosophy through interpretation and dissemination (Creswell, 2015).

Mixed Methods Research: An approach to research in the social, behavioral, and health sciences in which the investigator or researcher gathers both quantitative and qualitative data, integrates the two, and then draws interpretations based on the combined strengths of both sets of data to understand research problems (Creswell, 2015).

Oppression: Unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power, something that oppresses. Social act of placing severe restrictions on an individual, group, or institution. Typically, a government or political organization in power places restrictions formally or covertly on oppressed groups so they may be exploited and less able to compete with others. Oppressed individual or group is devalued, exploited, and deprived of privileges by the individual or group who has more power (Matthes, 2019).

Participatory Action Research (PAR): A range of methodological approaches and techniques, all with the objective of handing agency from the researcher to research participants, who are often community members or community-based organizations. Participants have control over the research agenda, the process and actions. People themselves

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are the ones who analyze and reflect on the information generated, in order to obtain the findings and conclusions of the research process. Research involves inquiry, and action (Baum, MacDougall, & Smith, 2006).

Photovoice: A process by which people can identify, represent, and enhance their community through a specific photographic technique. As a practice based in the production of knowledge. The goals are: to enable people to record and reflect their community's strengths and concerns, to promote critical dialogue and knowledge about important issues through large and small group discussion of photographs, and to reach policymakers (Wang, Yi, Tao, Carovano, 1998).

Praxis: The interaction between reflection and action. In this process knowledge impels and informs experience and vice versa. According to Freire, words alone will not transform the world but they are necessary to comprehend and act upon it (Freire, 2000).

Qualitative Research: Type of data collected in a qualitative study. Often referred to as "text" data such as the type of information collected and then transcribed in interviews. Data could also be 'images' or 'visual' data such as photographs, videos. Typical form of qualitative data are open-ended observation data; documents; and audio-visual materials (Creswell, 2015).

Quantitative Research: This is the type of data collected in a quantitative study. Often referred to as 'numeric' data or 'numbers' (Creswell, 2015).

Reciprocity: Concerns balanced patterns of giving and taking between people. Research relationships are not necessarily reciprocal, and effective research ethics practice requires that researchers consider what they take from research participants as well as what they give to them (Given, 2008).

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Saturation: The point in data collection when the researcher has gathered data from several participants, and the collection of data from new participants does not add substantially to the codes or themes developed (Creswell, 2015).

Social Capital: The existence of a certain set of informal rules or norms shared among members of a group that permits cooperation among them. A code word used to federate disparate and interrelated research interests and to facilitate the cross-fertilization of ideas across disciplinary boundaries. Social organization constitutes social capital, facilitating the achievement of goals that could not be achieved in its absence or could be achieved only at a higher cost. Refers to features of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks that can improve the efficiency of society (Durlauf & Fafchamps, 2005).

Social Justice: Describes a state of social, structural, environmental, and political fairness that promotes equitable distribution of material and representational power and that redresses historical injustices (Brady, 2019).

Social Justice Design: Advanced design that builds on one of the basic designs with the intent of studying a problem or condition with an overall social justice framework (e.g., feminist theory or critical race theory) to improve the lives of individuals in society. The investigator threats this framework throughout the mixed methods study at different points, and it is the constant focus of the study (Creswell, 2015).

Social Mobilization: Brings together community members and other stakeholders to strengthen community participation for sustainability and self-reliance. Generates dialogue, negotiation and consensus among a range of players that includes decision-makers, the media, community based organizations, opinion leaders, policy-makers, the private sector, professional associations and faith based groups (WHO, 2007).

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Triangulation: Using multiple data sources in an investigation to produce understanding. Rather than seeing triangulation as a method for validation or verification, qualitative researchers generally use this technique to ensure that an account is rich, robust, comprehensive and well developed (Creswell, 1998).

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Addressing health inequalities that occur between and within developed and developing nations is a globally endorsed promise to "reach the furthest first." Fulfilling this promise necessarily involves collaborative partnerships; an understanding of the interplay of local and international contexts; a sensitivity to the diverse needs expressed through multiple and deeply layered communications; and the use of methods that are capable of engaging professional and community stakeholders in unified civil action. This book focuses on Photovoice, a CBPR method that uses participant-employed photography, other visual medium, and dialogue to advance health equity and progressive social change with and for culturally rich yet resource-constrained communities. Drs. Moya and Chavez-Baray bring together scholars and practitioners from around the globe who describe how Photovoice can be used in responding sensitively to cultural issues, building capacity as change agents, and fostering community awareness and action. Book chapters are substantiated by solid research and include descriptions of Photovoice applications that may be replicated by community researchers or used as a text for courses on community practice and research. Accessibility and portability of knowledge are instrumental aims of this groundbreaking and timely book. Moya and Chavez-Baray fully achieve these aims. Ultimately, if we are to have a clearer sense of how to advance health equality for and with those who are most affected, we need this book!

Lana Sue Ka'opua, PhD, MSW
Social Work & Health Inequalities Network Convener, Indigenous Health Researcher, Author
Community-Based Participatory Research Practitioner

This timely publication is recommended as required reading for all students and practitioners of qualitative research. The editors have assured its utility for consumers of research, including funding agencies and institutions, journalists, biomedical and public health professionals, and policymakers. Each chapter provides a different perspective on the use of Photovoice, from detailed implementation guidance to examples of use in the field. This excellent resource guides us in an innovative, multi-disciplinary data-collection approach that is both participatory and empowering for the communities involved.

Michele G. Shedlin, PhD, Professor
Rory Meyers College of Nursing, New York University, NY, USA

This new work edited by Drs. Moya and Chávez-Baray gives step-by-step instructions for implementing Photovoice, an asset-based approach that has the potential to empower and give voice to those who are too often unheard in society. The diverse applications captured by the authors of the book's chapters illustrate the flexibility of the method across different disciplines, contexts, and populations, and they provide ideas for future work. The book is an essential toolbox for the qualitative community-based participatory researcher who is interested in both gaining insight into the lives of community members and working alongside them to effect meaningful change. However, it is also accessible to those who have never conducted research and who seek a documentary medium that has simultaneous potential for active intervention.

John Wiebe, PhD, Professor of Psychology, Interim Provost
Vice President for Academic Affairs
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