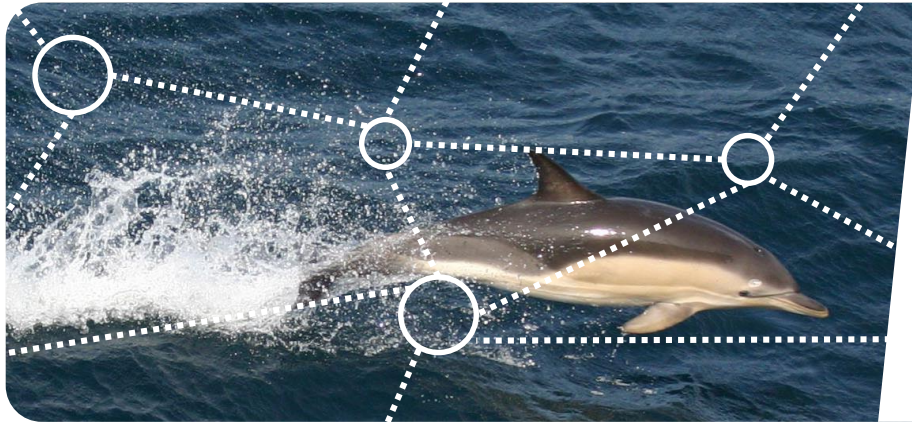


Are cetacean bycatches lost in translation?



31st ECS Annual Conference, Denmark – 1st May 2017



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A SOCIAL SCIENTIST WORKING ON CETACEAN BYCATCH ?



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Revealing stakeholders' points of view to gain a better understanding of the socio-ecological context & stakeholders' strategies in order to improve the co-management and the conservation of cetaceans.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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25 interviews with stakeholders



22 observations of collective highlights



Press articles from 19 different sources



State of the art

METHODS



Network analysis



Postures' analysis

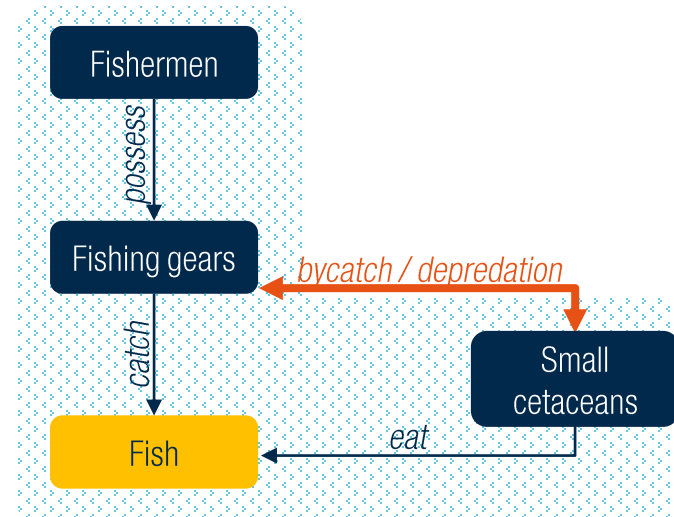


Characterization of scientific instruments

RESULTS

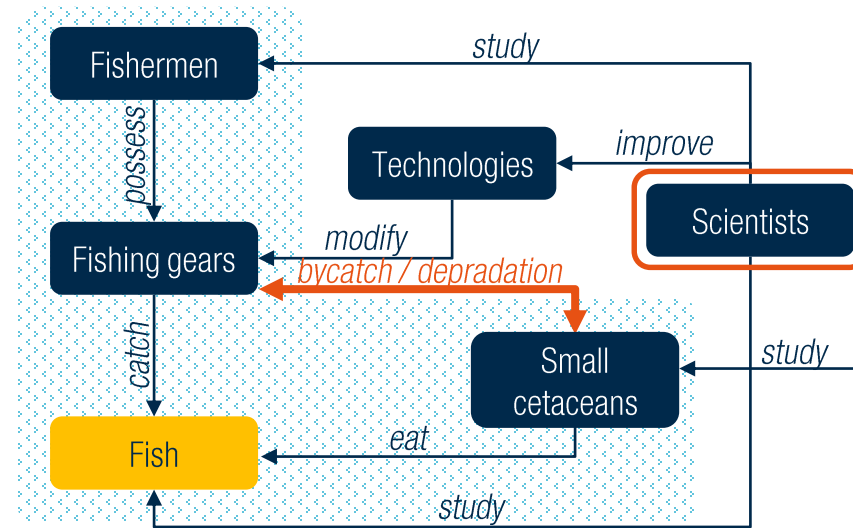
+ APPLICATION TO SMALL CETACEAN BYCATCHES IN THE BAY OF BISCAY FROM SCIENTISTS' POINT OF VIEW

A SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO FISHERY / CETACEAN INTERACTIONS



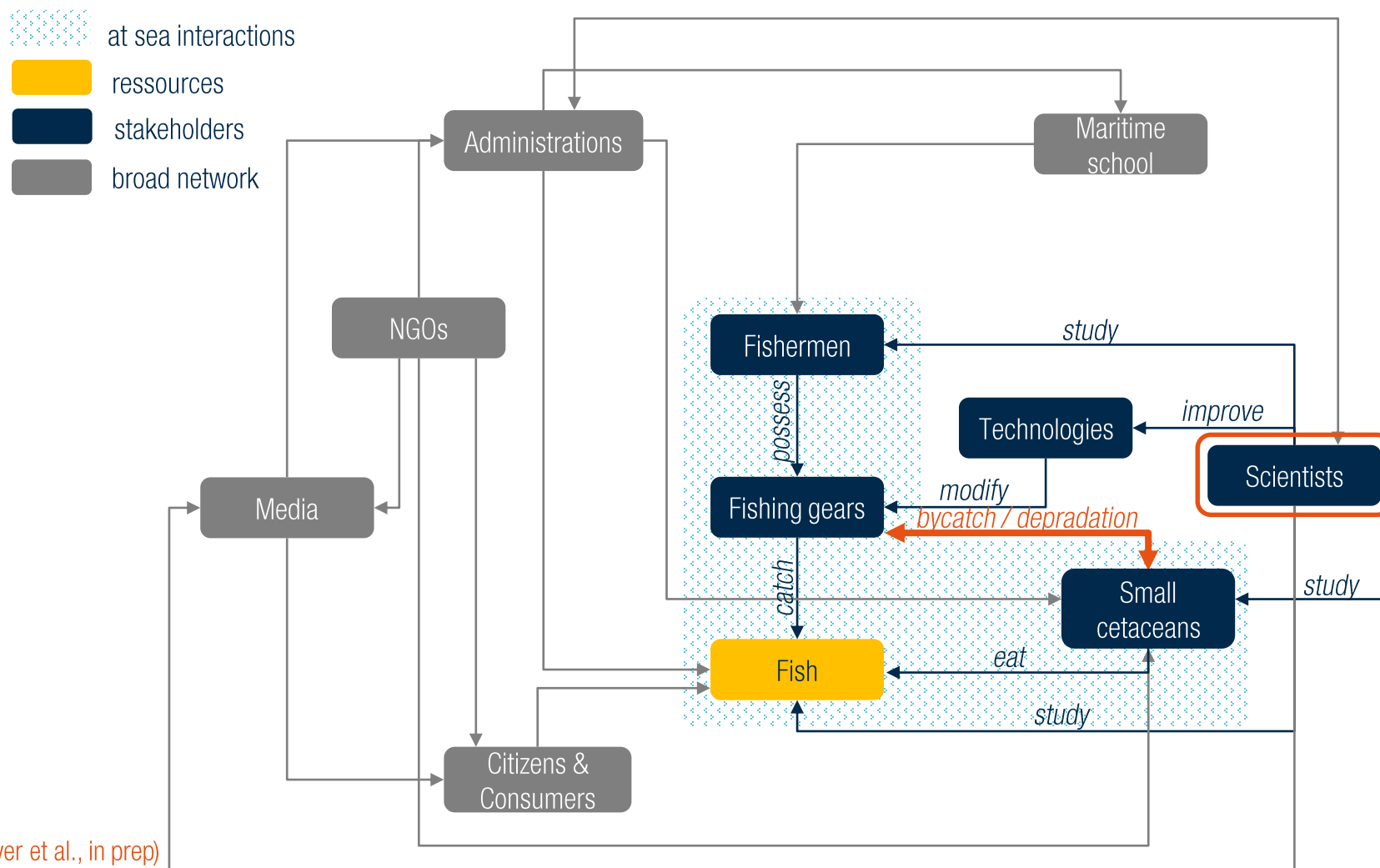
(Lapjover et al., in prep)

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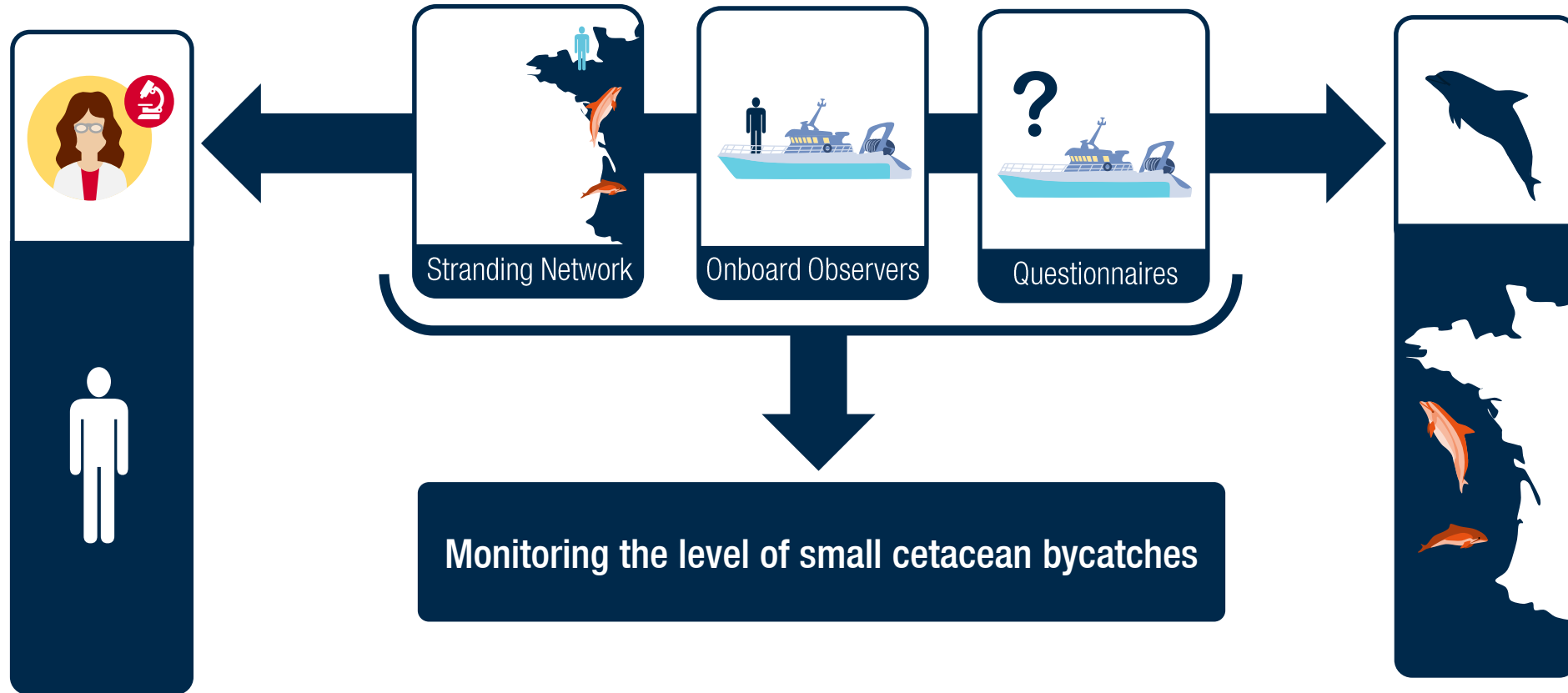
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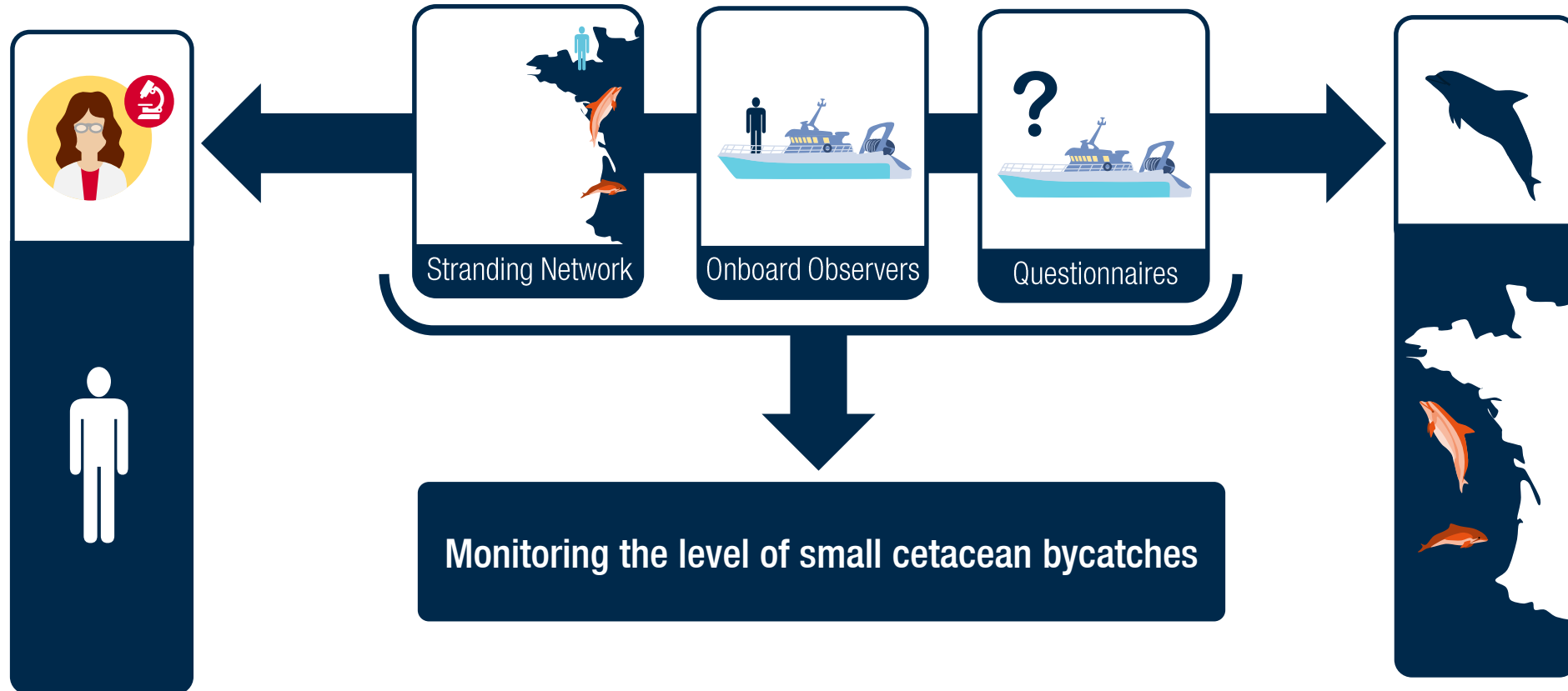
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Based on the interactions between small cetaceans and fishing gears, we were able to construct a broad network. In this presentation, we will focus on one specific stakeholder: marine scientists.

SCIENTISTS USE INSTRUMENTS TO MONITOR BYCATCH LEVELS

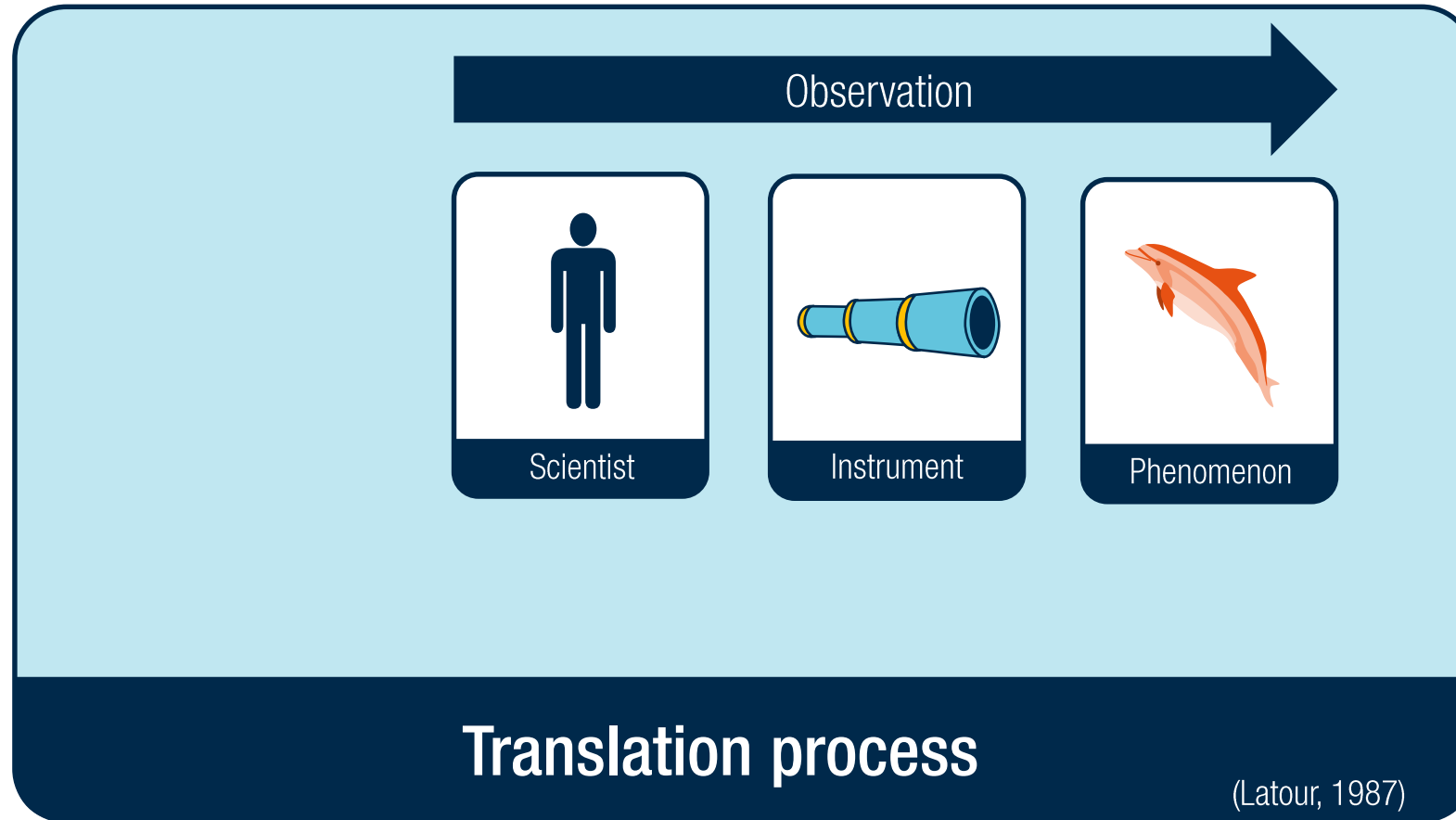


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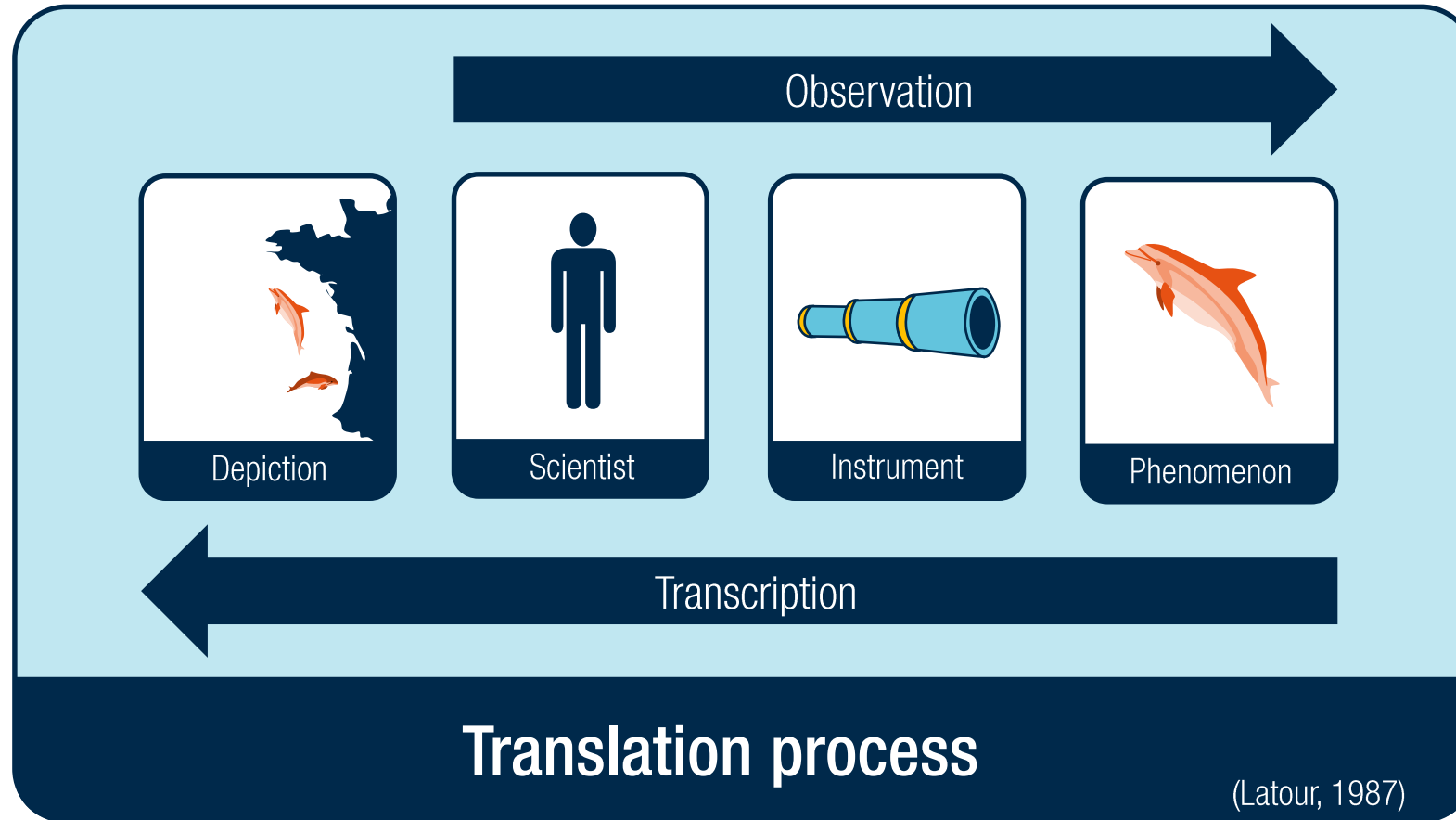


Scientists observe cetacean bycatches using a panel of instruments.
Depending on their characteristics, instruments reveal different aspects of the phenomenon.

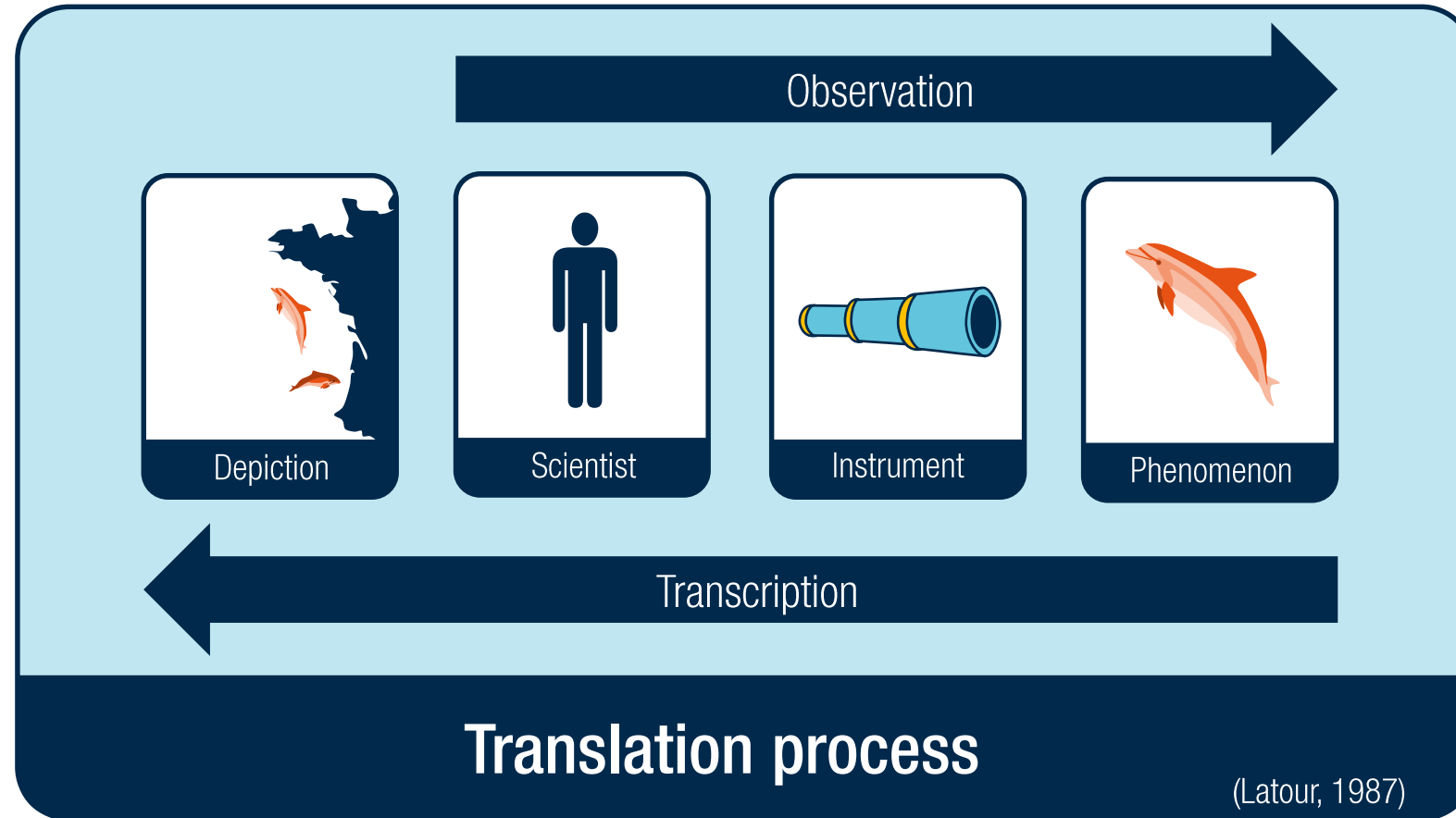
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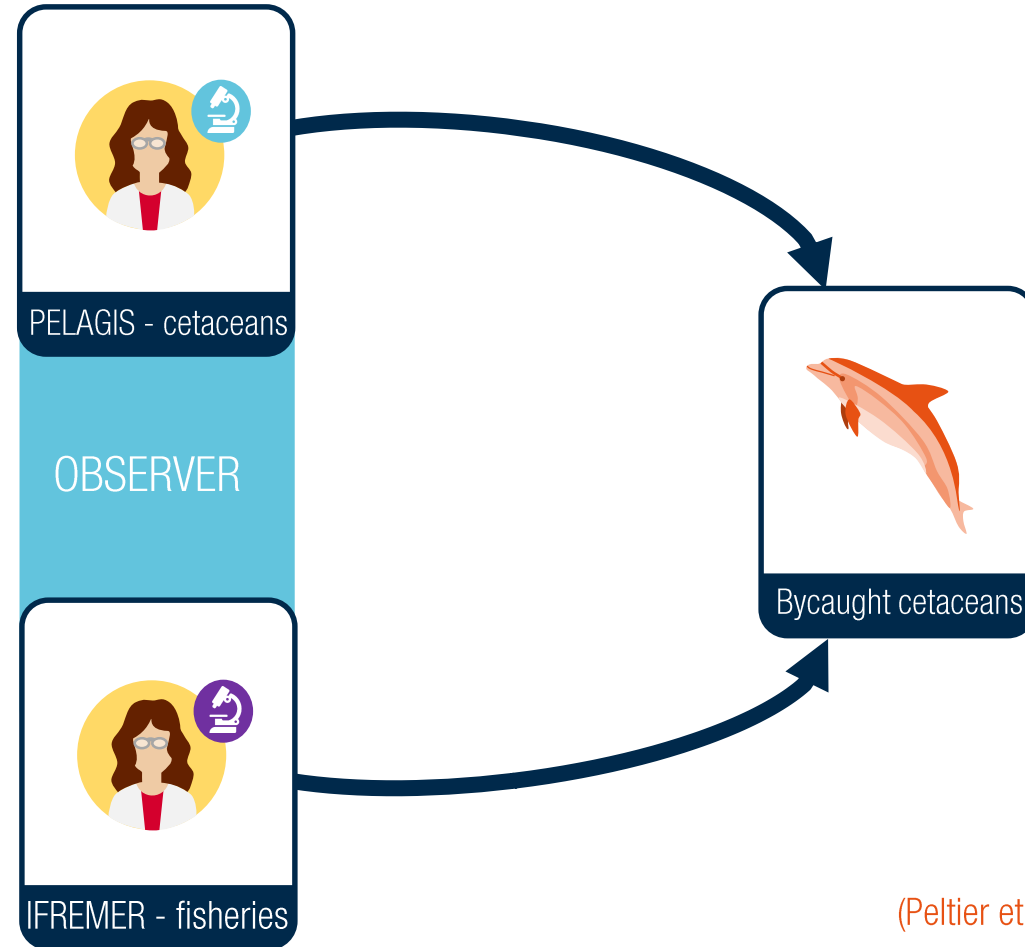
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Scientists are in charge of setting up experiments using instruments to get images of the studied phenomenon.
Thanks to the translation process, they may prevail the right to represent the studied phenomenon.

CONFLICTING BYCATCH TRANSLATIONS QUESTION INSTRUMENTS

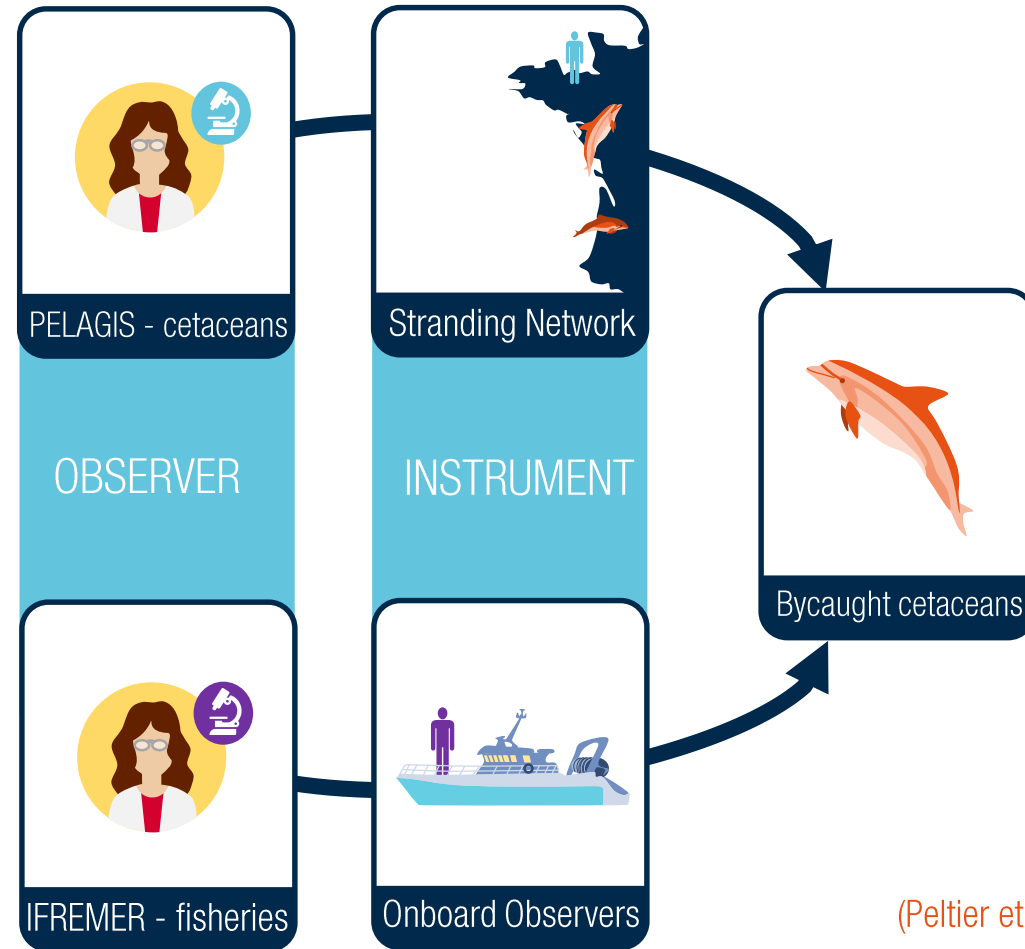
EXAMPLE of divergent estimations of common dolphin bycatches in the Bay of Biscay depending on the instruments used



(Peltier et al., 2016)

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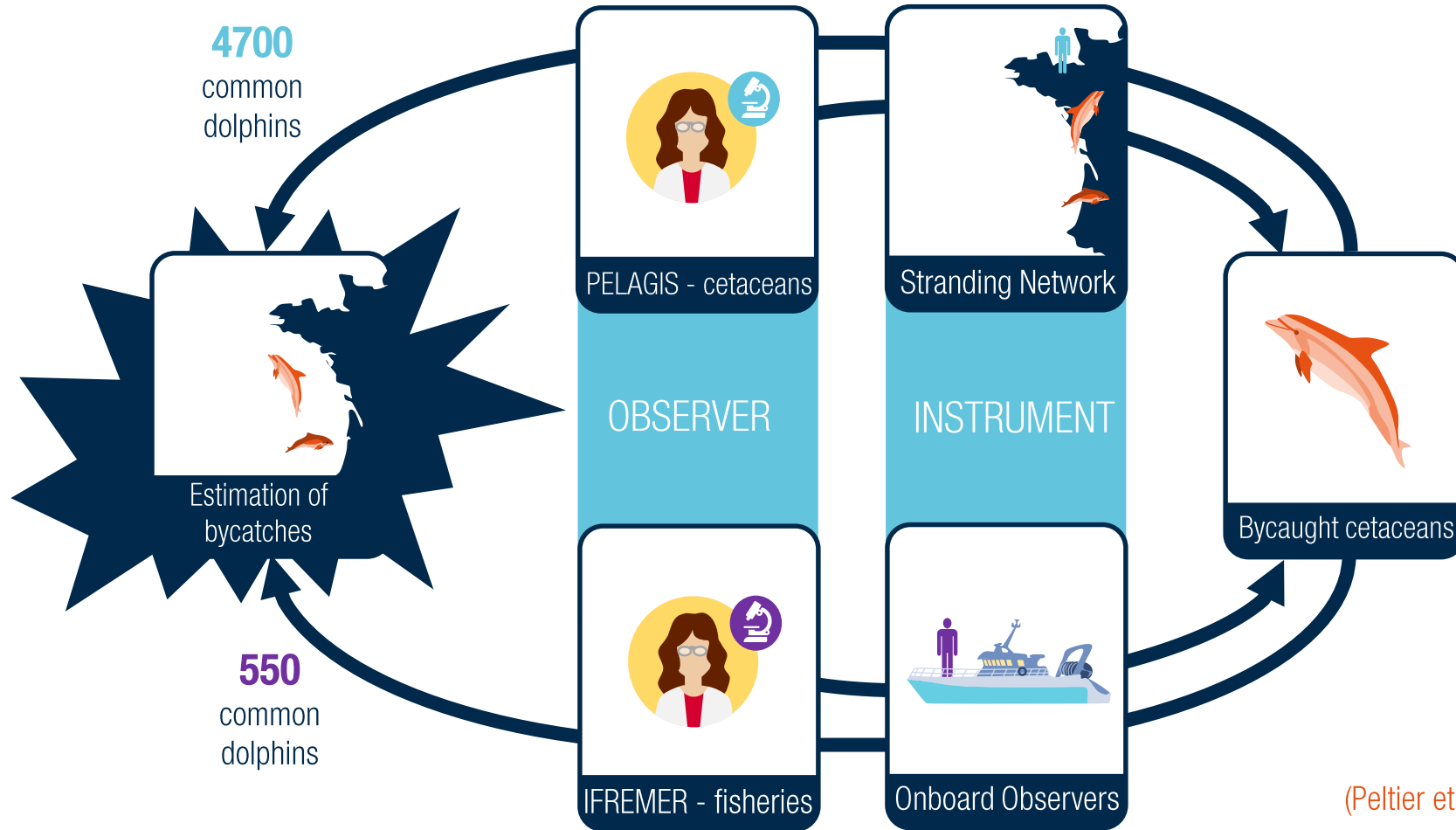
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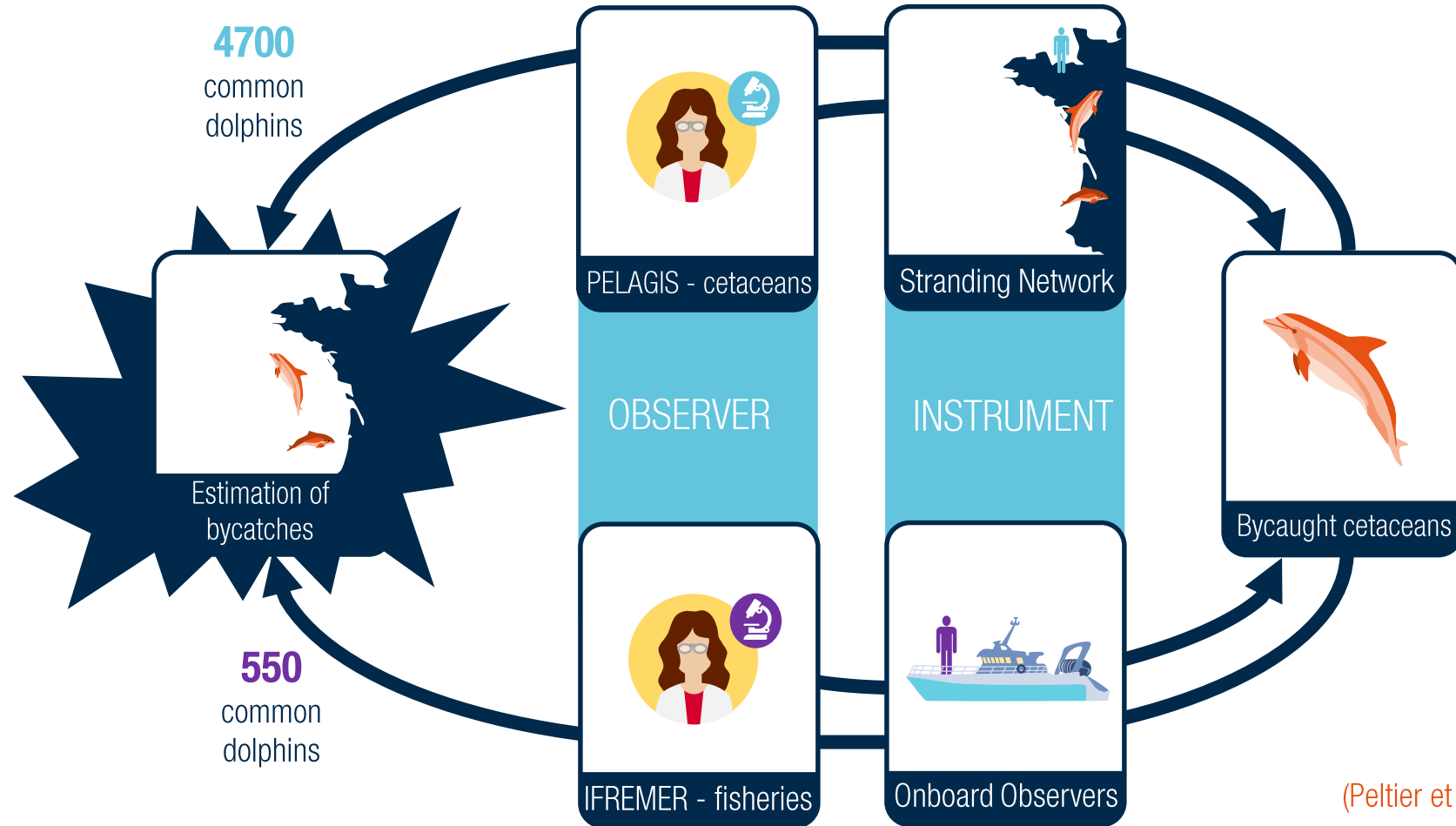
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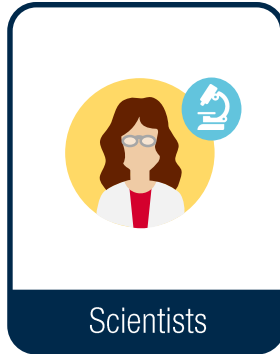
EXAMPLE of divergent estimations of common dolphin bycatches in the Bay of Biscay depending on the instruments used



Instruments shape how stakeholders look at an issue. Their characteristics determine the available information. Therefore, instruments are not neutral and play a central role in defining stakeholders' points of view.

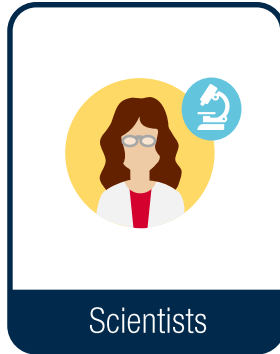
DISCUSSION

TRANSLATION IS AN EXPRESSION OF POWER RELATIONSHIPS



- Are part of a socio-ecological network
- Use different instruments to translate bycatches into depictions
- Through the process, they gain the legitimacy to represent the phenomenon

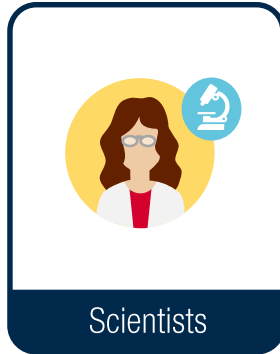
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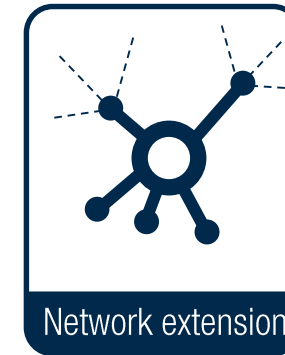
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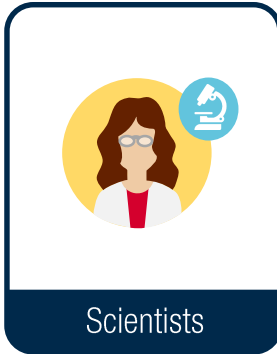
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(Latour, 1987)



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Scientists aim at becoming obligatory passage points. Divergent estimations are an opportunity for social scientists to bring the translation process to light and so to open the scientific estimation black box.

QUESTIONING SCIENTISTS' POINTS OF VIEW



- How sharp is the image scientists are able to provide?

- If the number of cetacean bycatches is uncertain, who is legitimate to represent them?

- How is it possible to assert the impact of bycatch on cetacean populations?

Controversy?

QUESTIONING SCIENTISTS' POINTS OF VIEW



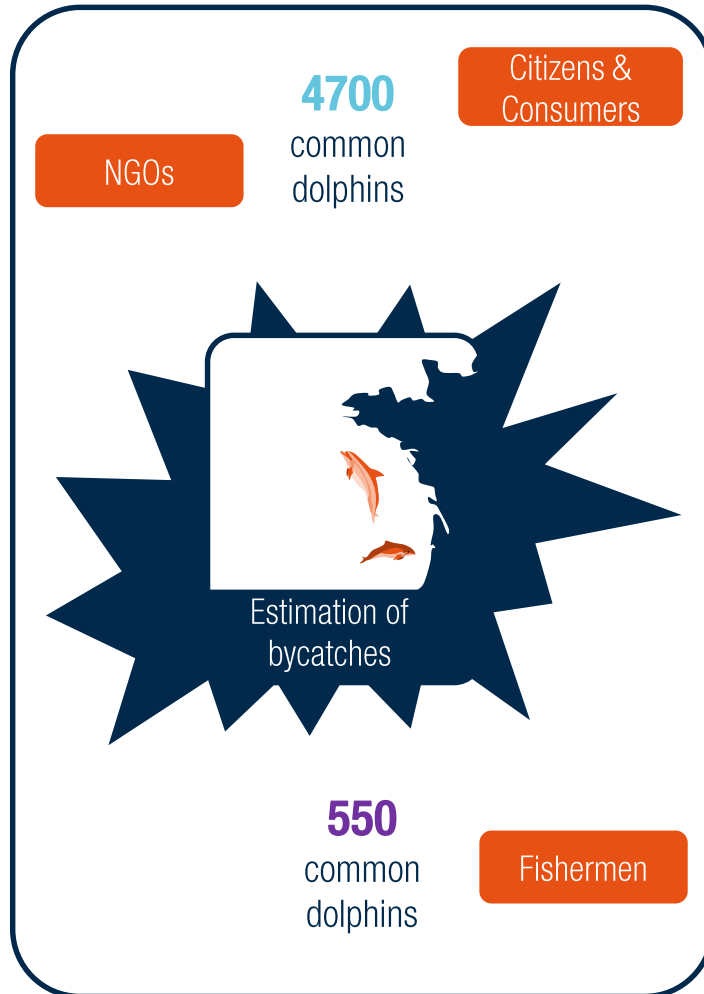
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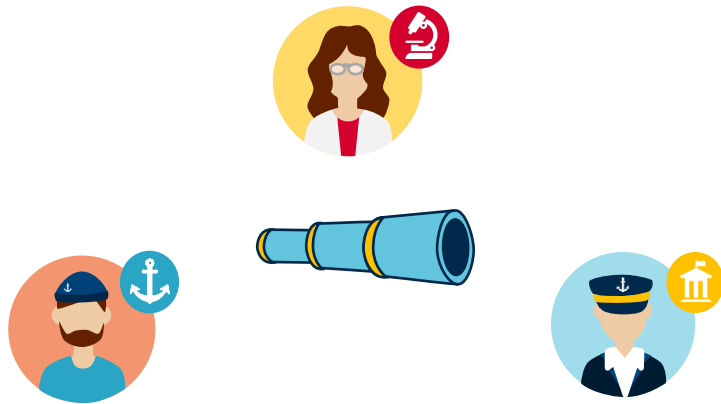
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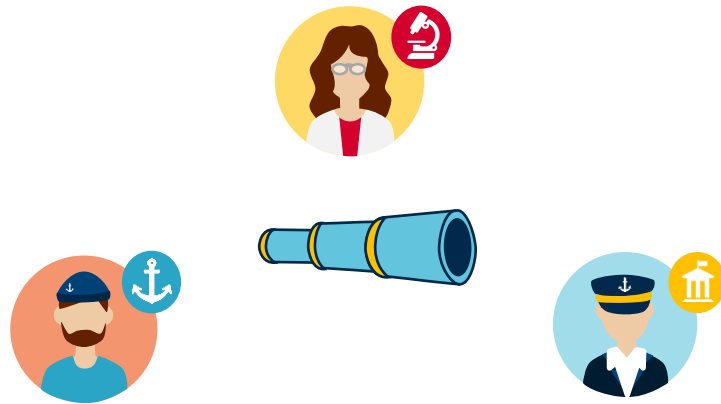
Faced with conflicting translations, stakeholders may question the role of science and adjust their strategies accordingly.

WHAT COULD IT IMPLY FOR THE CO-MANAGEMENT OF CETACEANS?



Establishing shared instruments could participate to the emergence of a common vision of cetacean bycatch

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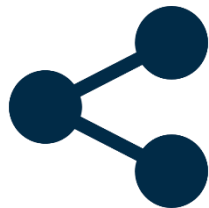
Establishing shared instruments could participate to the emergence of a common vision of cetacean bycatch

Two applications could be:



→ Surveys to integrate fishermen local knowledge

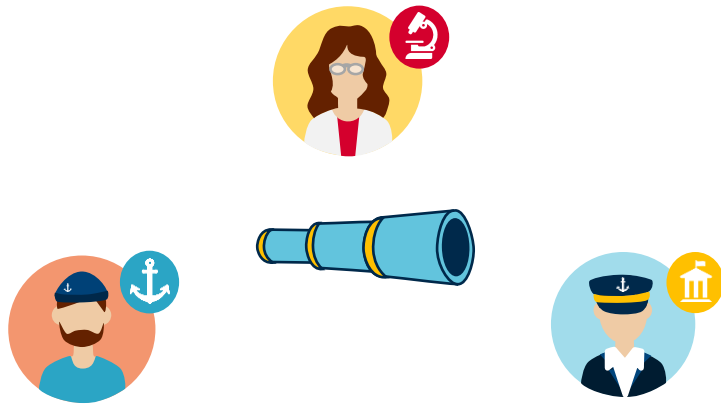
- Is it possible to develop new translation centers using innovative instruments based on social sciences to get a sharper picture of cetacean bycatches?



→ Organization of participatory workshops

- Can connections between stakeholders be extended to foster social learning and to enhance the emergence of a common language by sustaining new cooperation arenas?

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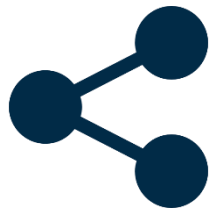
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Instruments transcribe scientists' perspective and so influence the shape of the socio-ecological system. Choosing a specific instrument has political implications. Debating instruments to include other stakeholders' representations of the system becomes key to get an integrated picture of cetacean bycatches.

CETACEAN BYCATCHES: LOST AND FOUND

Questioning the translation

Elucidating scientific knowledge in a socio-ecological context



Looking for new translations

Collecting other forms of knowledge on interactions between fisheries and cetaceans



Sharing Translations

Engaging stakeholders using serious games that model their points of view

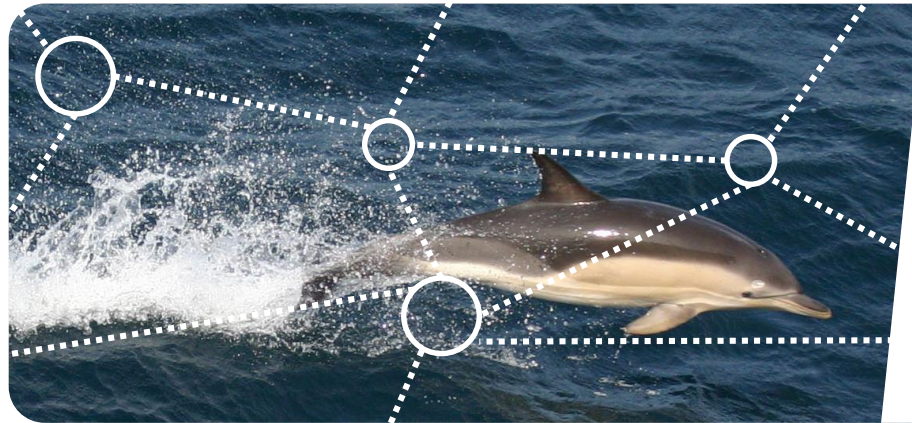


Translating together ?

Thank you for your attention!



31st ECS Annual Conference, Denmark – 1st May 2017



more info

Lapijover et al.,
submitted in Marine Policy

Are cetacean bycatches lost in translation?

go further

For managers' point of view, take a look
at Benjamin Guichard's poster (C018)

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