Real-time foresight : preparedness for dynamic innovation networks

Weber, C.R.M.

Propositions

belonging to the thesis

Real-time Foresight

by Christina Weber

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1. Dynamic innovation processes that involve goal uncertainty and multiple heterogeneous actors in real-time collaboration need new managerial methods. (chapter 2)

2. ANT and CIT enable an analysis of DINs. (chapter 3)

This means that the combination of actor-network theory (ANT) and critical incident technique (CIT) leads to a research method which enables a time and practice oriented analysis of emerging dynamic innovation networks (DINs).

3. Early alignment of heterogeneous network-actors is essential for the emergence of dynamic innovation networks. (chapter 4)

4. Effective real-time collaboration depends on reciprocal interaction. The network capacity to tolerate temporary absences of individual actors determines a successful reciprocal interaction in the long run. (chapter 4)

5. Sustainable humanitarian action needs rapidly emerging global-local networks in which multiple actors adapt to the most important local actors' profile.

6. To achieve sustainable outcomes in global disaster management, three networked innovation strategies are crucial: (a) a protective DIN, (b) a capacity building DIN, and (c) a global advocacy DIN.

7. To mobilise a dynamic innovation network, actors should use boundary objects as dynamic intermediaries.

8. Real-time foresight allows fast switching from traditional management to dynamic network governance.

9. Real-time foresight for a collaborative management depends on three issues: (a) network awareness, (b) denial of strategic management routines, and (c) trust in non-hierarchical information flow.

10. In critical incidents, the uncertainty of the future frightens most actors but it offers global-local innovation collaborations the opportunity to emerge.

11. Disaster management needs more artificial intelligence tools and less artificial discussion.