



Academy of Finland

BONUS 169 online brainstorming

Results overview
21.12.2009

FOUNTAIN PARK

Web-based methods for proactive leadership

Objectives and focus areas

- "An online brainstorming among the Baltic Sea research community, administration and civil society on the impact of research and science on administration and decision making."
- Objectives
 - Find out the current best ways and practises to enhance societal impact of science and research
 - Find new trends and potential new approaches
 - Collect views on what could and should be done better or more efficiently
 - Collect insight and material for the preparation of the BONUS DAY
- Focus areas
 - Maritime traffic and safety
 - Ecosystem goods and services
 - Eutrophication

Participation

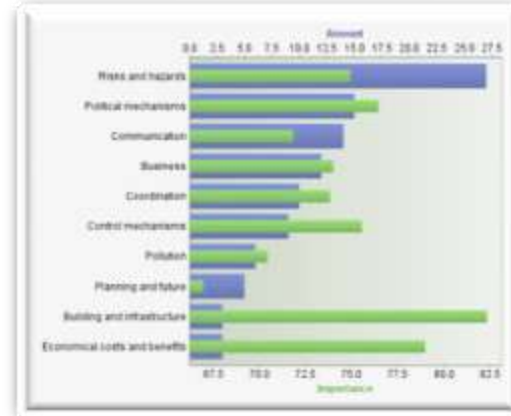
- Total number of participants 315
- Additionally 118 people just clicked the link to the opening page

YOUR COUNTRY		%
Denmark	19	6
Estonia	29	9.2
Finland	107	34
Germany	32	10.2
Latvia	13	4.1
Lithuania	9	2.9
Poland	15	4.8
Russia	18	5.7
Sweden	47	14.9
other	26	8.3
YOUR SECTOR		%
research	165	52.4
administration	71	22.5
non-governmental organisation	38	12.1
business	11	3.5
other	30	9.5
HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU BEEN ACTIVE IN THIS FIELD		%
less than 5 years	67	21.3
between 5 and 15 years	115	36.5
over 15 years	133	42.2

Three ways of presenting the results of the prioritisation page

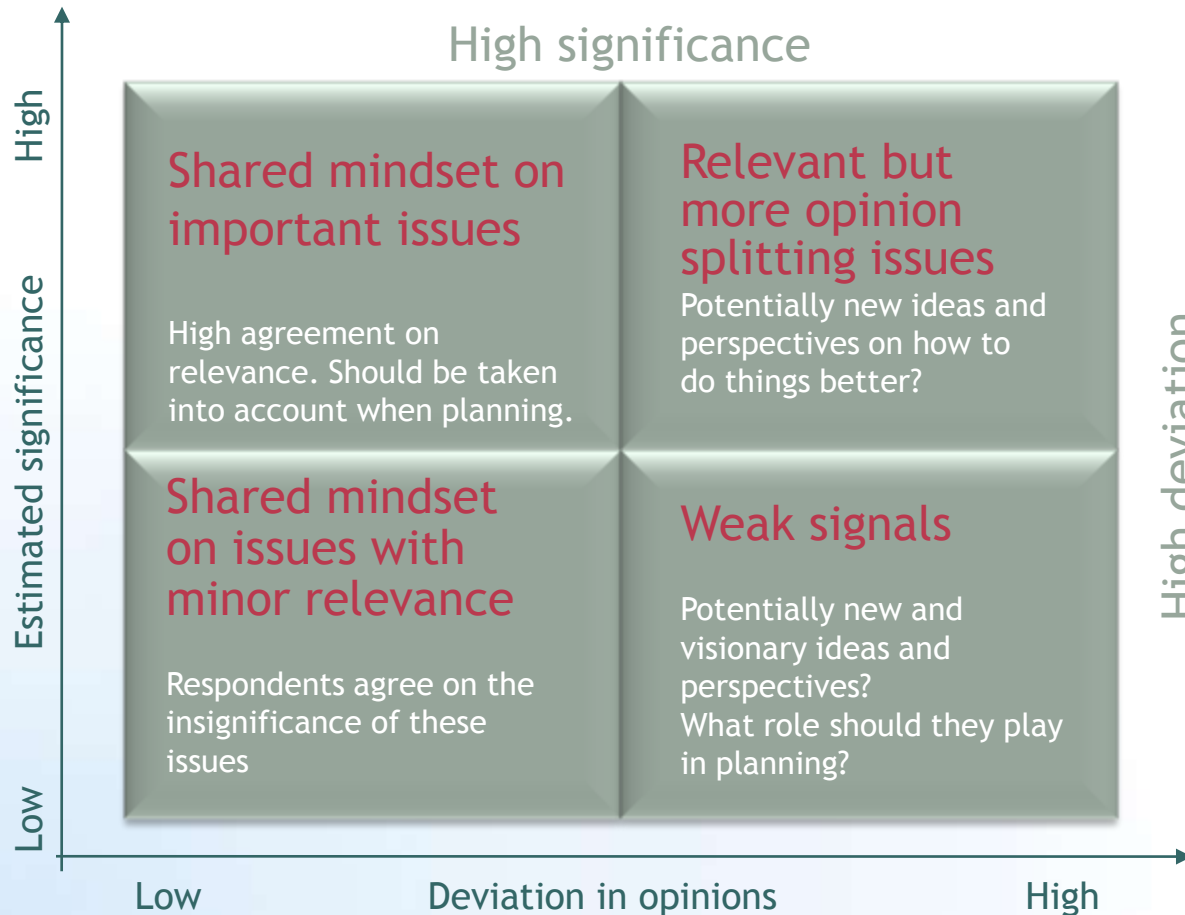


High relevance, low disagreement	High relevance, high disagreement
1. Clear scientific research results	1. Strong research reputation of faculty and research
2. Innovative research topics	2. Handling of media and public affairs
3. Better to present than to publish	2. Better computer aided management and simulation
4. International or transregional projects	3. Specific way of implementation of the current research results
5. Increaseability of growth factors (existing systems)	3. Research on human factors
6. Research progress for sustainable safety	4. Safety management, technical training
7. Accident analysis	7. A "labeled public use" safety and environment in culture
8. Better safety should be highlighted	8. Avoiding cost-effectiveness
9. Academic traffic systems products	9. Researcher based on decision-making
10. Quality indicators (process, procedures) and not to be described	10. Long checked items that checked
Low relevance, low disagreement	Low relevance, high disagreement
1. Better the problems to consider and ways to solve them	1. Public affairs address
2. Academic traffic future studies	2. There should be take control on Berlin use
3. How to increase high quality	3. Support groups
4. Operational introduction of systems conditions	4. One of the primary responsibilities of science and policy
7. Learning from others	5. Measurement of results
8. Reaching from the risk management	6. Absence of goal
9. Communication to the public in all countries	7. Justification for management for the best solution area
9. Best IC (Control control solutions) and super the thing better	8. Greater awareness
10. Building into multiple of the assessment of academic traffic	9. Focus on gaps and low information
10. Publishing research papers to public discussion	10. Researcher scientific results being considered



Reading guide for the grid report

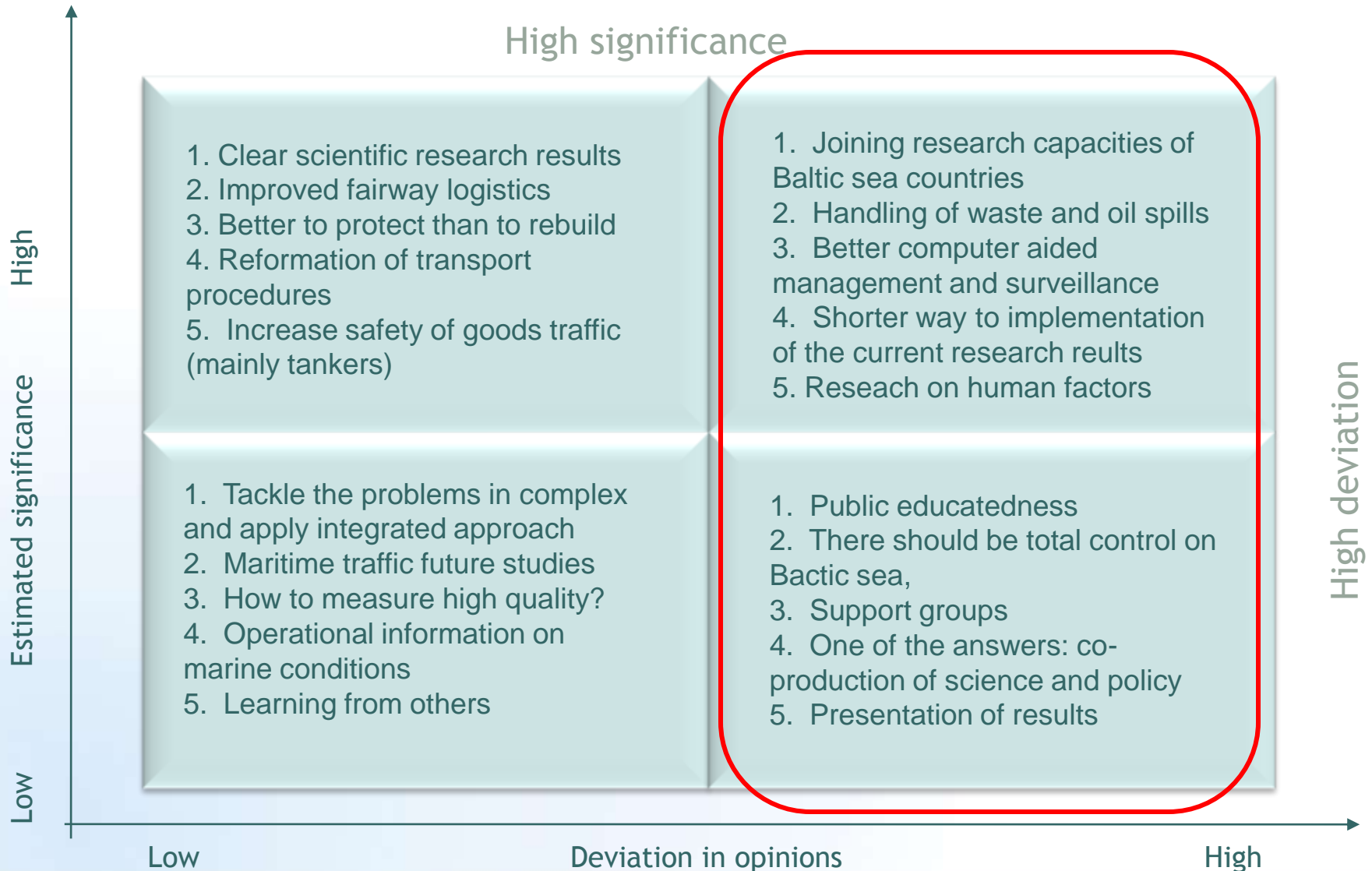
Common mindset in a four field grid according to the prioritisation



Significance =
Impact potential

Maritime traffic and safety

Significance = Impact potential



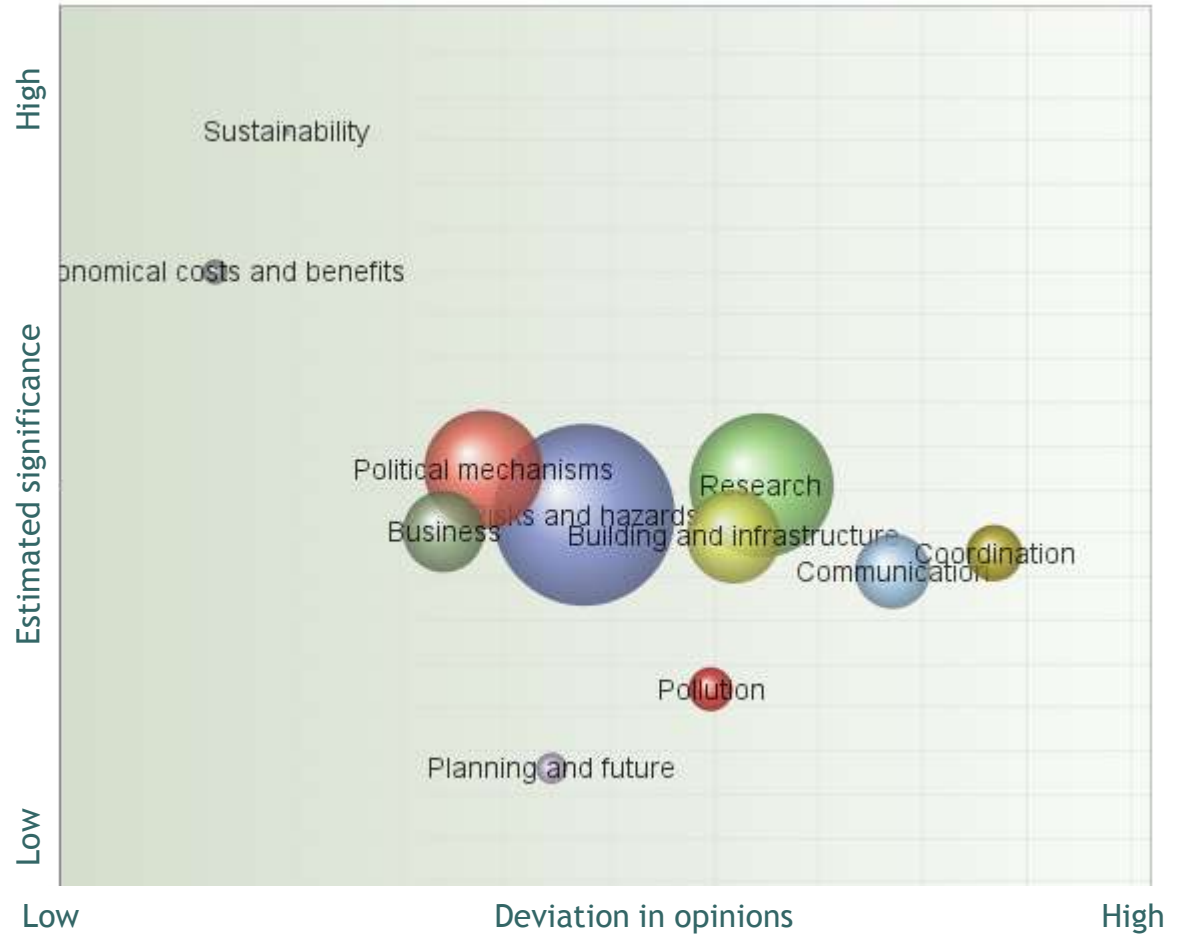
Maritime traffic and safety

Brainstorming volume (amount) and prioritisation (importance) results

Main findings

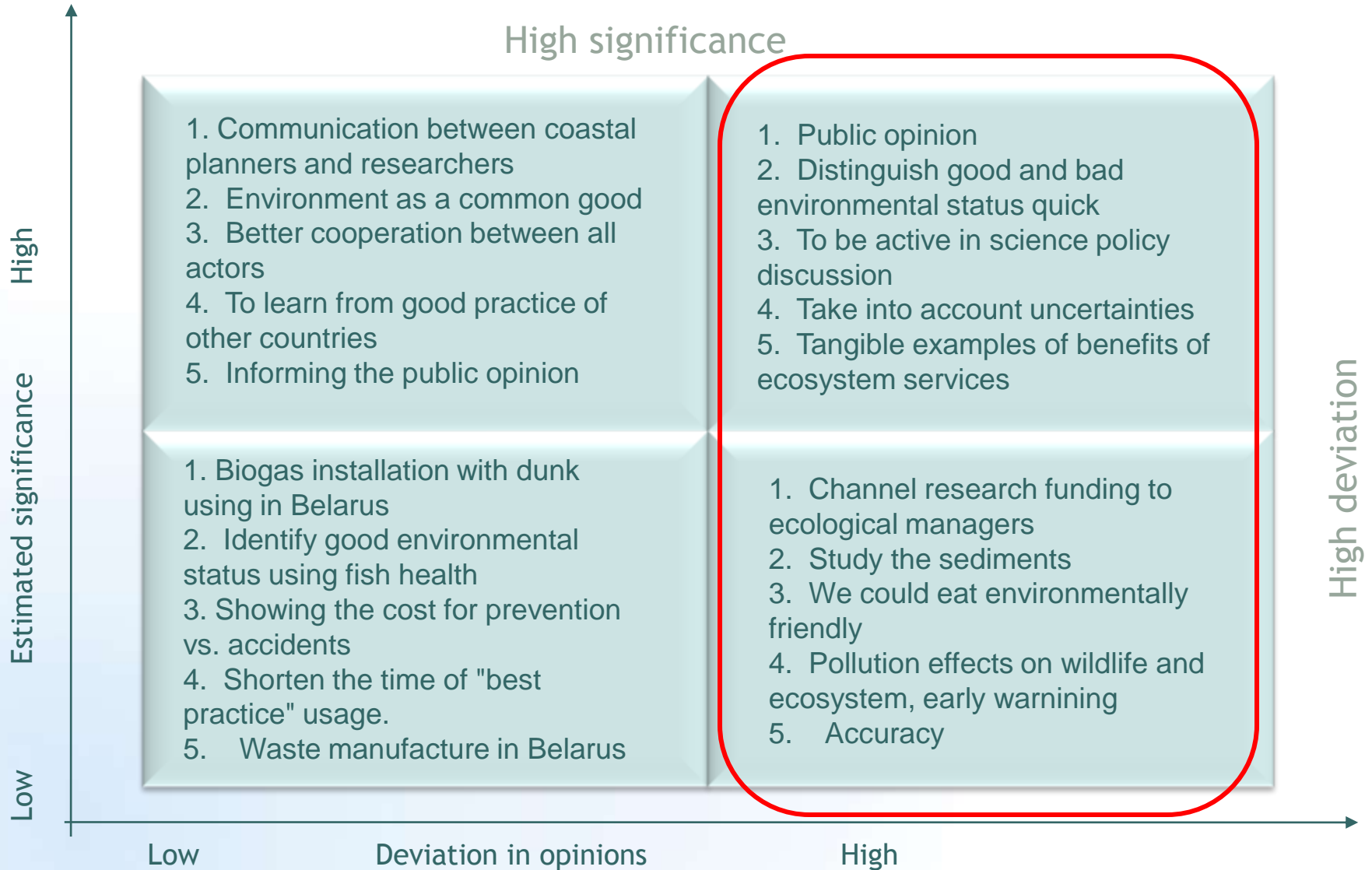
- Sustainability is seldom referred to but highly prioritized.
- Risks and hazards are often-referred but less-preferred issues.

- Size of the bubble indicates volume of the theme in brainstorming
- Location of the bubble indicates average importance and deviation in opinions
- Themes are defined with a set of key words



Ecosystem goods and services

Significance = Impact potential



Ecosystem goods and services

Brainstorming volume (amount) and prioritisation (importance) results

Main findings

- Communication is a highly prioritized but less referred issue.
- Climate change, tourism and fishery are considered less relevant issues.

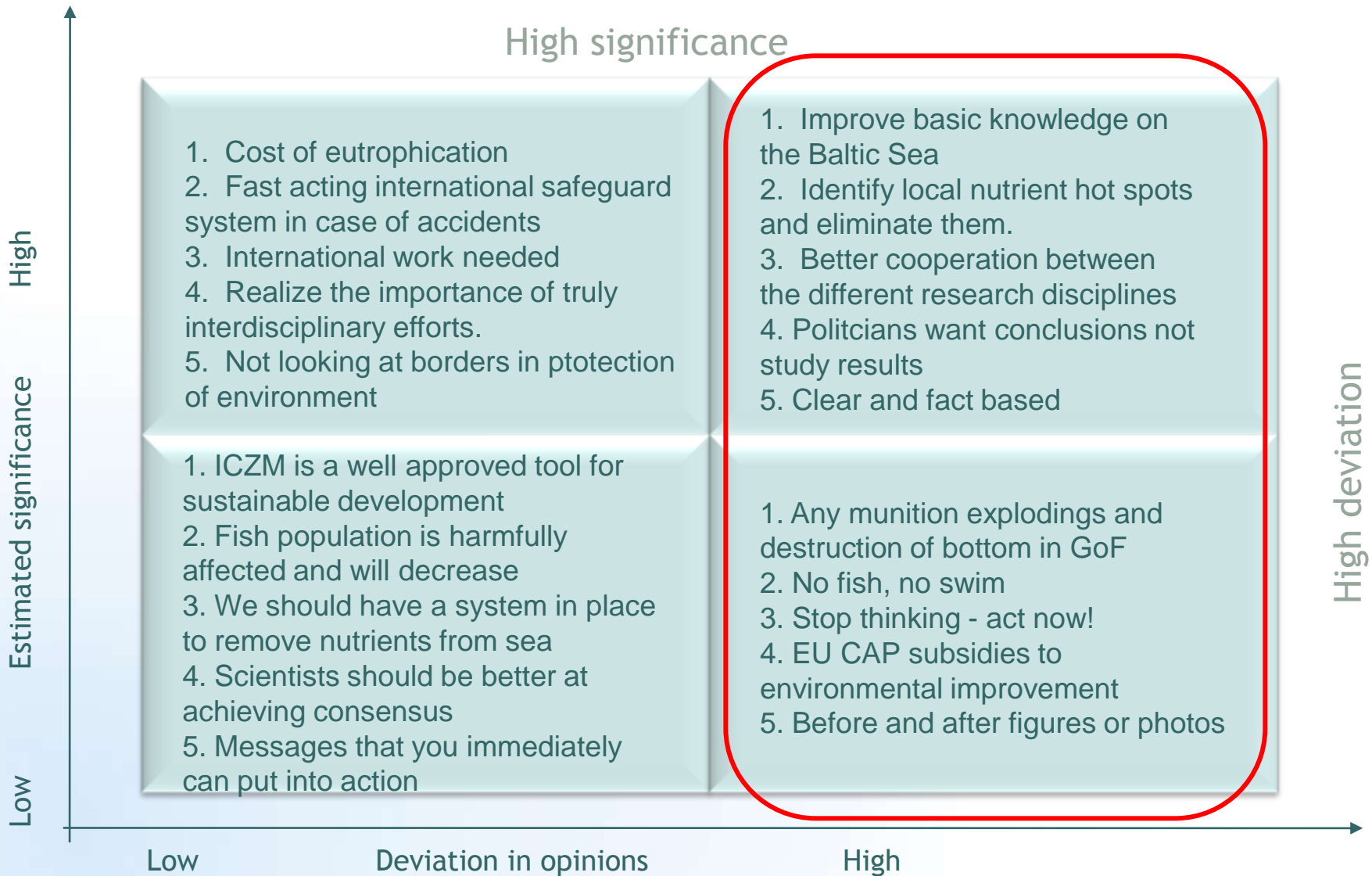
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Eutrophication

Significance = Impact potential

High significance



Eutrophication

Brainstorming volume (amount) and prioritisation (importance) results

Main findings

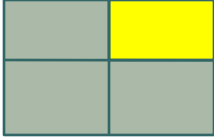
- Climate change is the most prioritized issue in eutrophication.
- Coordination and spatial planning are considered very relevant issues.

- Size of the bubble indicates volume of the theme in brainstorming
- Location of the bubble indicates average importance and deviation in opinions
- Themes are defined with a set of key words





Appendix



Top 10 potential issues in "Maritime"

"How can maritime security be improved through scientific research?"

1. Joining research capacities of Baltic sea countries

Adoption of BONUS decision, making sure that the programme is simple, user-friendly and efficient in providing reliable research results.

2. Handling of waste and oil spills

3. Better computer aided management and surveillance

Sea traffic leaders. Take ideas from air traffic control concepts.

4. Shorter way to implementation of the current research results

There are a lot of successfully carried out research all over the world. The most important is to implement them as soon as possible.

5. Research on human factors

Human factors in maritime transportation is a controversial subject. Studies on human and organizational factors behind accidents can provide more information on accident causation mechanisms. The results can then be utilized in improving maritime safety.

6. traffic management, exhaust cleaning

7. a "united baltic sea" safety and environment as a priority

All countries around the Baltic Sea should agree on basic principles on putting safety and the environment first (and taking it to action!).

8. Analyzing cause-effect relationships

Maritime safety can, in principle, be enhanced by many different risk control measures. The problem is to know which are cost-effective, and what safety level is safe enough.

9. Provide better tools for decision-making

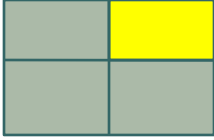
The scientific research results could be utilized e.g. as a concrete aid tool to support decision making process.

10. Long checklist versus short checklist

Mandatory on-board safety checklists should be short as possible. "Human error" is the major cause of accidents (in medicine, marine traffic, car traffic...) and its not necessarily lack of skills, but lack of communication, direction, rules...



Top 10 potential issues in "Ecosystem goods and services"



"How to use research to better manage ecosystem goods and services?"

1. Public opinion

Science must go more in public, and be well distinguishable of the quasi-scientific opinions often reproduced by media. Well informed public will require science-based ad-n and decision making.

2. Distinguish good and bad environmental status quick

We need a framework of categories for all relevant environmental parameter in the different regions/seasons and for most important species to identify clearly what is good or bad.

3. To be active in science policy discussion

Scientific results are published in international scientific papers. Administrators and policy makers do not have time to read them, neither can they understand all the scientific details. As a consequence there is a clear need for scientists to publish also more general papers and to give their view on important aspects as a base for policy decision making.

4. Take into account uncertainties

We must incorporate uncertainty in the analyses of best practices as a rule. Furthermore, the management policies must be state-dependent to account for variability in state development.

5. Tangible examples of benefits of ecosystem services

Administration appreciates concrete examples how society can be benefited from ecosystem services.

6. Better Baltic coordination (and harmonisation?)

7. Use the researchers

Commission researchers, research consortia and universities to develop management plans. Keep a clear divider between scientific role (solve best practice for a certain aim) and the political (set the aim, decide on actions and implement plans).

8. Promoting interdisciplinary research

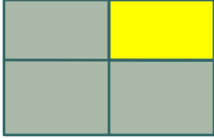
This should be done by building large international, inter-institutional, multifaceted research programmes with direct, practical, hands-on links to management organizations

9. Development, evaluation of indicators of ecosystem sustainability.

10. Scientific outreach is increased, via established channels

Umbrella organisations that synthesize results from many research institutes, universities etc, provide a link between researchers and 'the rest'. I.e. scientists also utilise public relations companies, lobbying organisations and similar. Of course, still using the scientific approach ensuring accurate statements and a non-profit approach

Potential issues on "Eutrophication"



What kind of research message on eutrophication is best received by decision makers?

1. Improve basic knowledge on the Baltic Sea
Global change have alter our views of the problems related to eutrophication.
2. Identify local nutrient hot spots and eliminate them.
Each catchment has its hot spots of nutrient run-offs (communities, industries, agriculture, aquaculture). Based on the water framework directive these hot spots are identified and there is a plan to eliminate them and a system to follow-up effectiveness of the plan.
3. Better cooperation between the different research disciplines
4. Politicians want conclusions not study results
Politicians want conclusions not study results. Skills in translating findings into practical aspects are needed in research community
5. Clear and fact based
Present dispute over N or P being the main limiting factor causes confusion and hinders acceptance and action
6. Global change will challenge present views on eutrophication
Changes in the Baltic drainage area, rainfall and organic matter (DOM, POM) loading will change our views on eutrophication and the Baltic Sea in its capacity to receive nutrient loading (N, P, SiO₄).
7. Clearer message to the decision-makers
Too complicated theories can be confuring, strong and clear message where to act first.
8. Message that is focused and made understandable
One of the main problem with linking science and policy/decision making is the lack of understanding, and poor communication skills. Researchers do have a vast mount of knowledge on the status, causes and consequences, even on the effeicient management of Baltic Sea eutrophication, but suffer from LACK OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS TO DECISION MAKERS. First, they sometimes do not feel that it is their repsonsibility to communicate their knowledge further. Second, their skills in communicating to a particular target group (providing exactly that information the decision maker needs for making right and well justified decisions) is inaequate.

