



learning for sustainability
supporting engagement, co-design and adaptation

An introduction to systems thinking and systemic design – concepts and tools

- it's a way of collaboratively talking about and designing real-world solutions

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Content guide

01 Introduction

Why decision-makers are moving towards a systems thinking approach to better deal with complex situations in health, environment, education, etc.

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Basics of systems thinking

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linking systems thinking and design

04 support systems

Introduction to range of tools/methods that support systems thinking and systemic design in practice

05 Nurturing

Nurturing & supporting systems thinking in your practice

01

Why the growing interest in a systems thinking approach



We are all systems thinkers



We all grew up exploring our natural and social worlds and asking questions born of curiosity. We can look at problems, see beyond the obvious, and explore otherwise hard to see connections.




But in many school and workplace settings today knowing the “right answers” is often rewarded over systems-based inquiry and creativity.



Yet in today’s more crowded, and rapidly changing, world there are fewer instances where all that is needed is a “right answer” – rather there are more perspectives, interconnections and interdependencies to consider!



The background of the slide is a complex network diagram. It consists of numerous small, dark circular nodes connected by a dense web of thin, grey lines. The lines crisscross the entire frame, creating a sense of interconnectedness and complexity. There are some darker, more prominent clusters of nodes and lines, particularly on the right side of the image. The overall color palette is muted, with greys, blues, and greens.

Hence the growing interest in learning to strengthen systems thinking practices, and manage organisational cultures that encourage its use in both problem structuring and solution design.

Systems thinking enables us to:



Change our thinking to match the interconnected, dynamic complexity of our communities and their environments



Communicate with others to create new ways of thinking and seeing - and develop shared understanding



Change our behavior to work with the complex forces in the system (instead of against them) to realize our vision



Identify and test a wider variety of **possible actions and solution pathways**



Become more aware of the potential for unintended consequences of our actions



Harness **social learning** processes to help us develop a shared understanding and take action collectively



Expand the choices available to us and identify those choices where we can **develop significant leverage**

Of course - not all systems are the same!

There are different kinds of systems



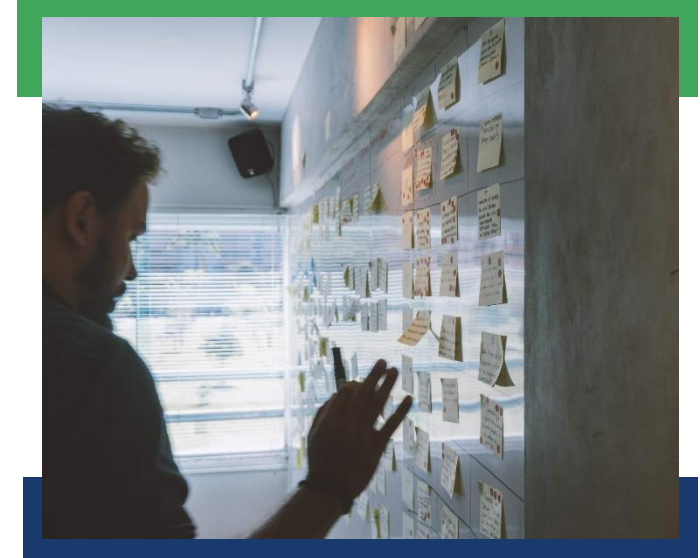
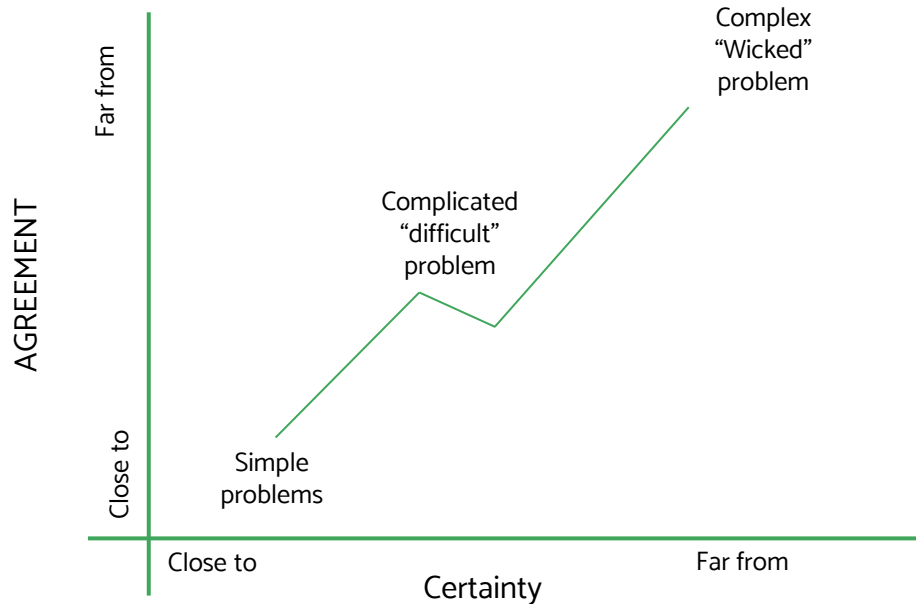
Simple / complicated



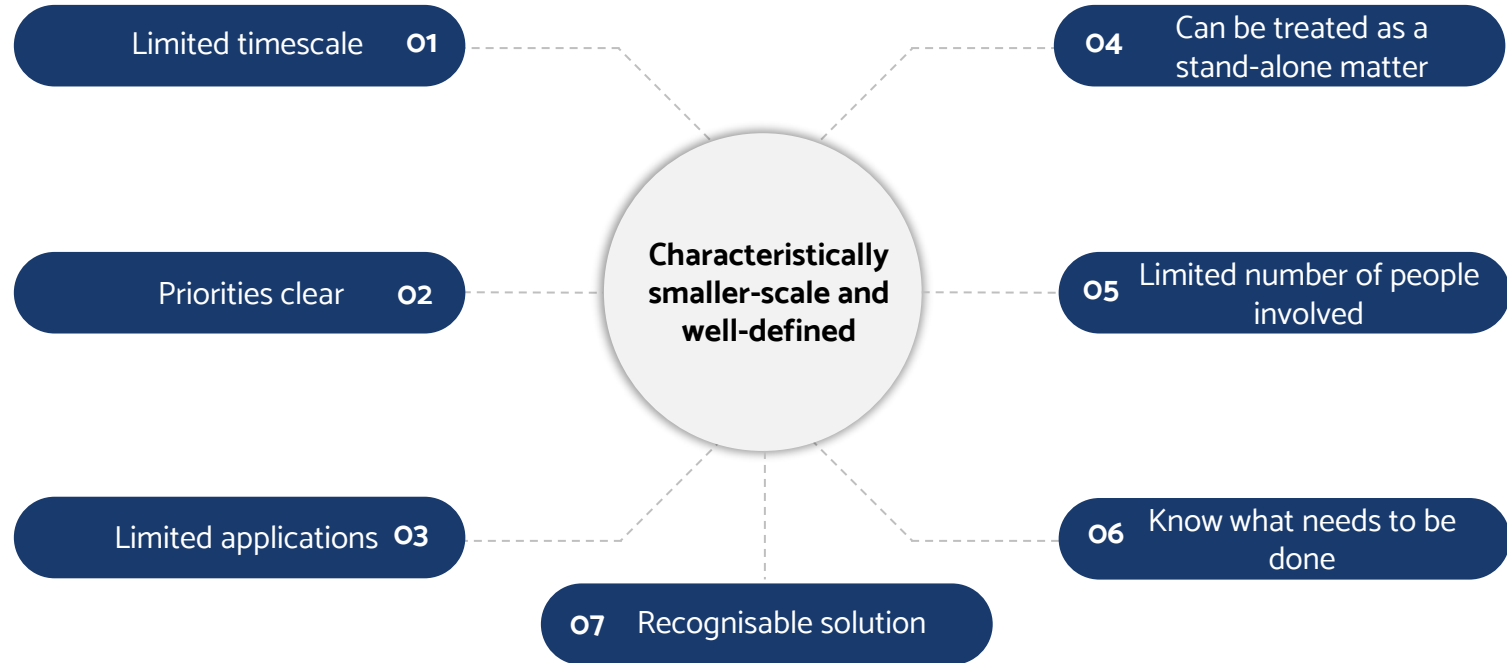
Complex and adaptive

We need to understand them, and use different management styles for each

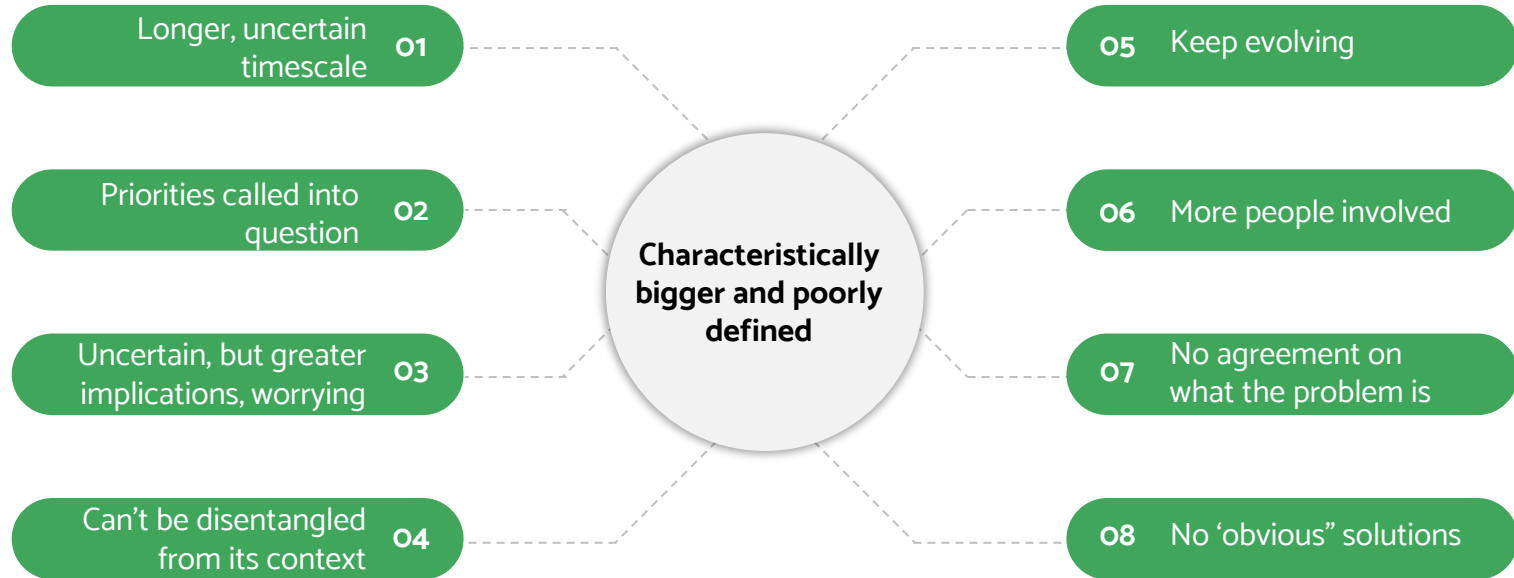
A typology of problem situations



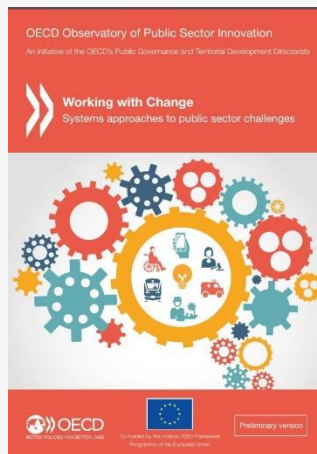
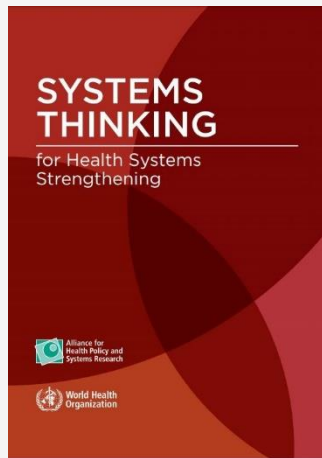
Difficult problems



Wicked problems



International agencies and public sector organizations are moving towards systems thinking



To deal with complex or 'wicked' problems which



Go beyond range of any one organization to manage them



Are often characterised by disagreement about causes, and how to tackle them



Recognize the need to change behaviour or practice at multiple levels and scales (individuals to organizations)



Require innovative solutions that can be adapted in the light of experience and feedback

Different systems require different management



Managing a complicated system

- Develop explicit plans
- Plan then act
- Look for agreement & clear outcome
- Limit types of approaches & actions
- Set targets
- Drive implementation



Managing a complex adaptive system

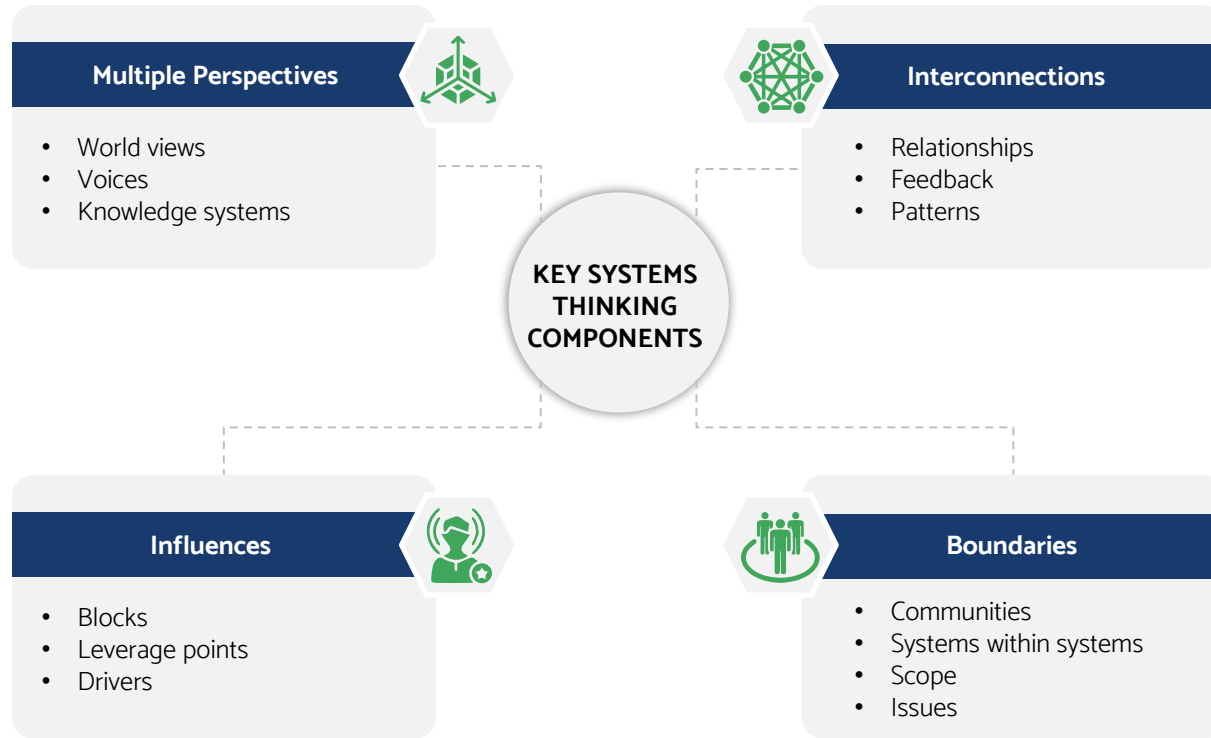
- Look for divergence
- Act, learn, and plan at the same time
- Use minimum specifications
- Work on multiple leverage points
- Be creative with opportunities at the boundaries
- Build on what emerges and grows



02

**Basics of
systems thinking**

Key systems thinking components



Multiple Perspectives



Who or what are the key stakeholders in this situation?



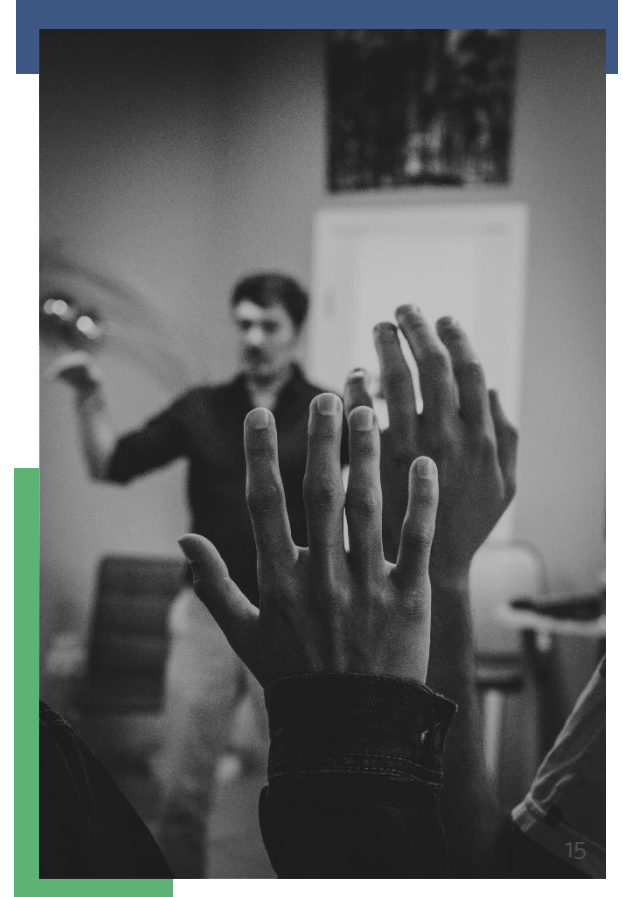
What stakes (individual values and motivations) do they have?



What are the different ways in which the situation can be framed or understood – by whom?



What stakes (individual values and motivations) do they have?



Interconnections



How do the elements within the situation (components, stakeholders, knowledge, etc.) interconnect?



Leverage points are seen as key points with which to intervene in complex systems



What patterns emerge from these relationships in action - with what consequences, and for whom?

Boundaries



Define scope and scale (and from what/whose perspective is this developed.)



Are other boundaries possible – and feasible?



Agree on how to structure the problem situation



Discuss what constitutes an improvement – and how this might be different for different stakeholders?



Influences



What drives the systems in question in particular directions

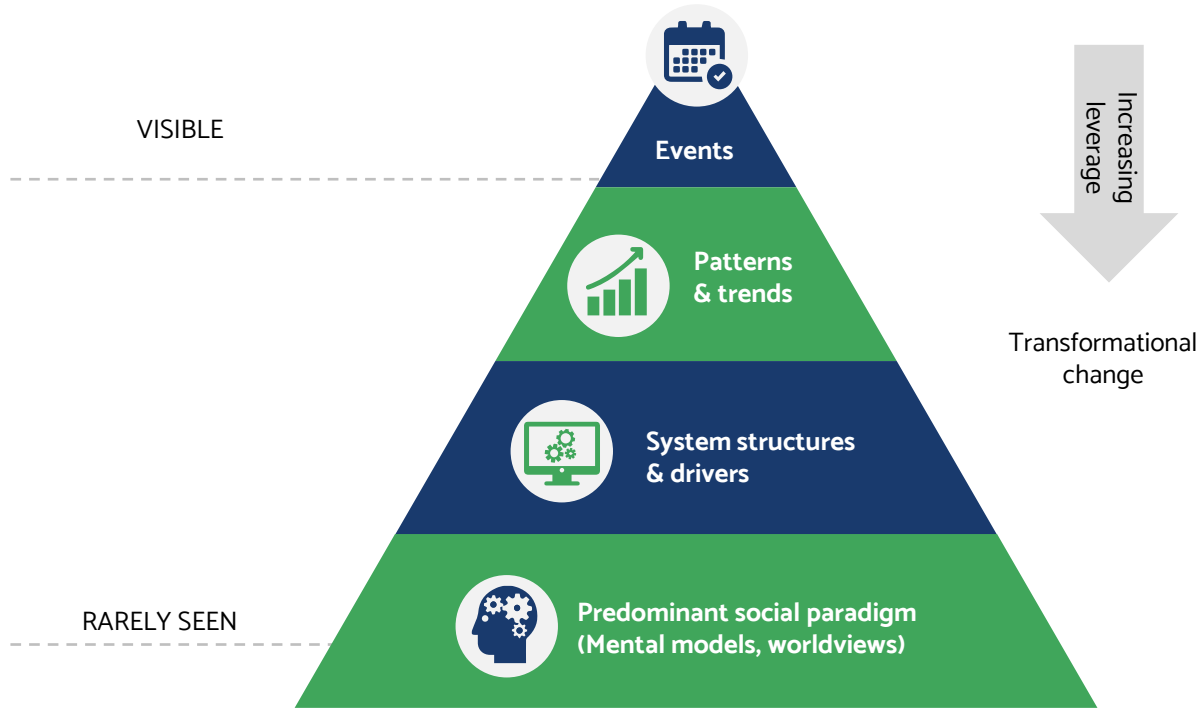


Identify drivers, trends, enablers, blocks, leverage points



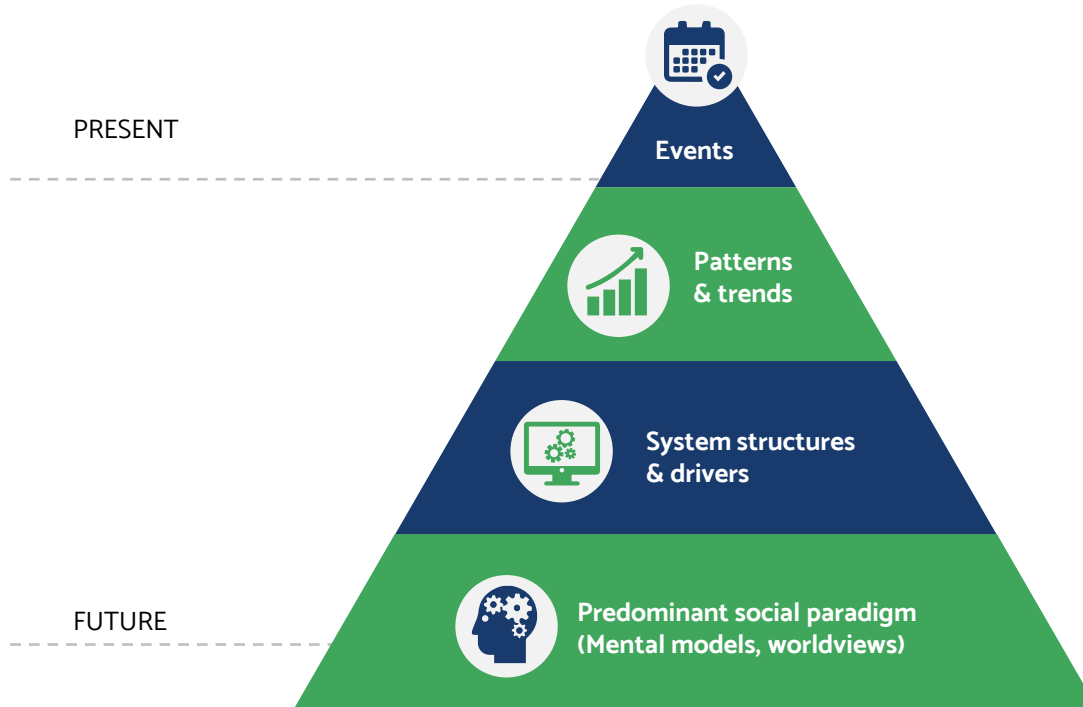
Leverage points are seen as key points with which to intervene in complex systems

The iceberg model for systems thinking



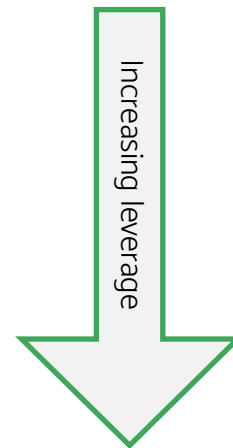
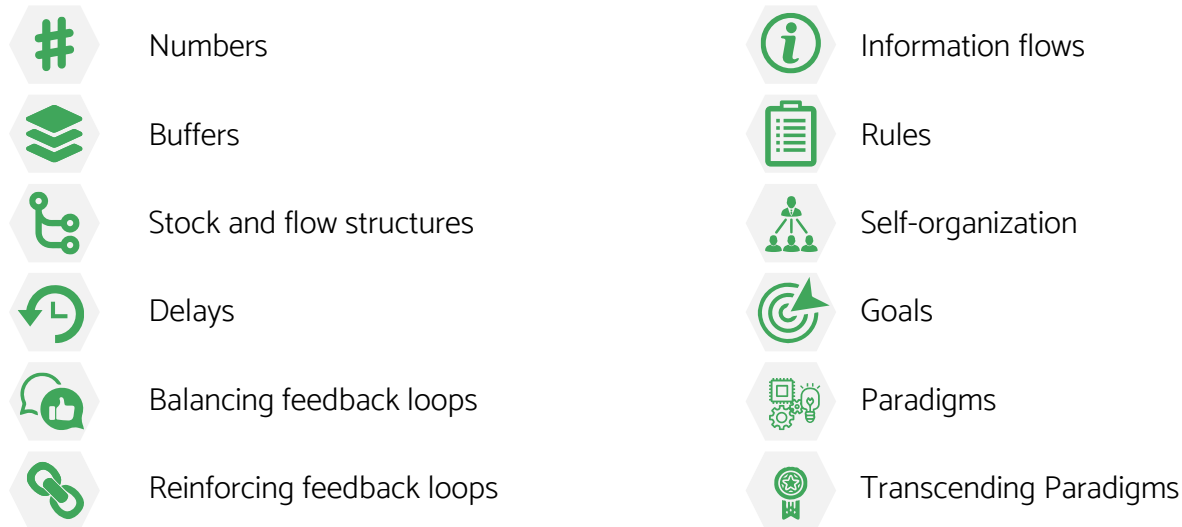
The iceberg model is a systems thinking tool designed to help an individual or group discover the patterns of behaviour, supporting structures, and mental models that underlie a particular event.

Some questions to help unpack the system



- What is the fastest way to react to this event NOW?
- What trends and/or patterns are occurring?
- What mental/organizational structures create the patterns?
- What are the stated/unstated visions that generate this structure?

Donella Meadows' 12 leverage points: places to intervene in a system

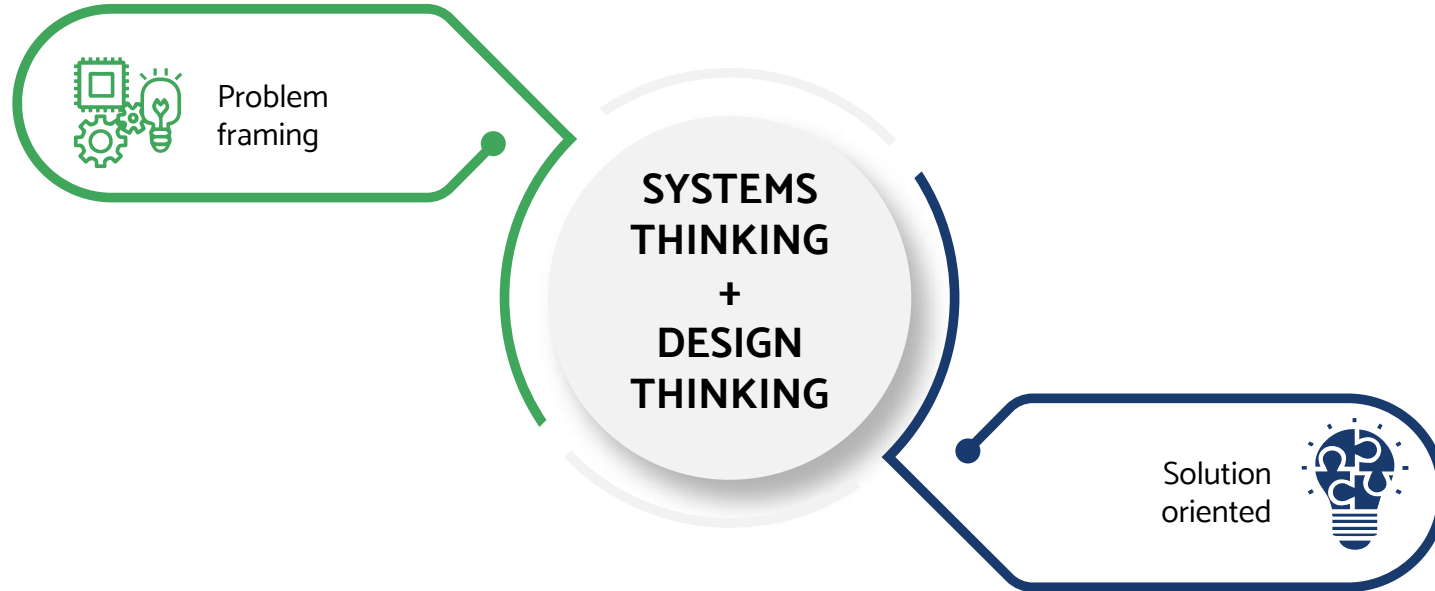




3

**Systemic design
linking systems
thinking and design**

Linking systems thinking and design



Systemic design - Integrating the mindsets and toolsets of systems thinking and design thinking to encourage learning and innovative systems change

Systemic design



These frameworks link together to support collaborative decision-making. For example key functions in a typical adaptive management/policy setting process may include:



[Systems thinking] Involving participants in understanding issue and wider context (recognizing different perspectives/problem structuring, potential leverage points)

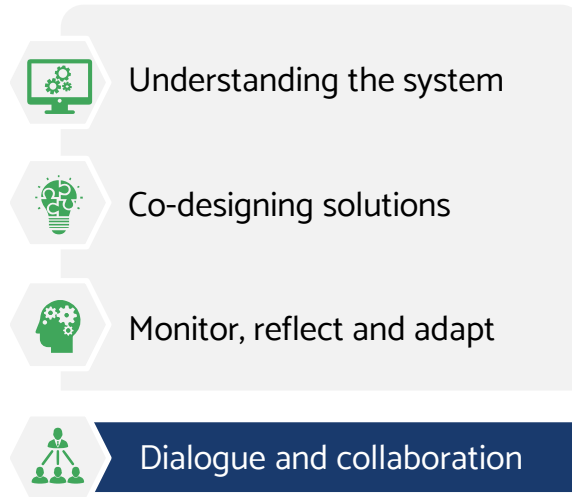


[Design thinking] Jointly develop action plans (identify activities, outcomes, and assumptions) and M&E plans



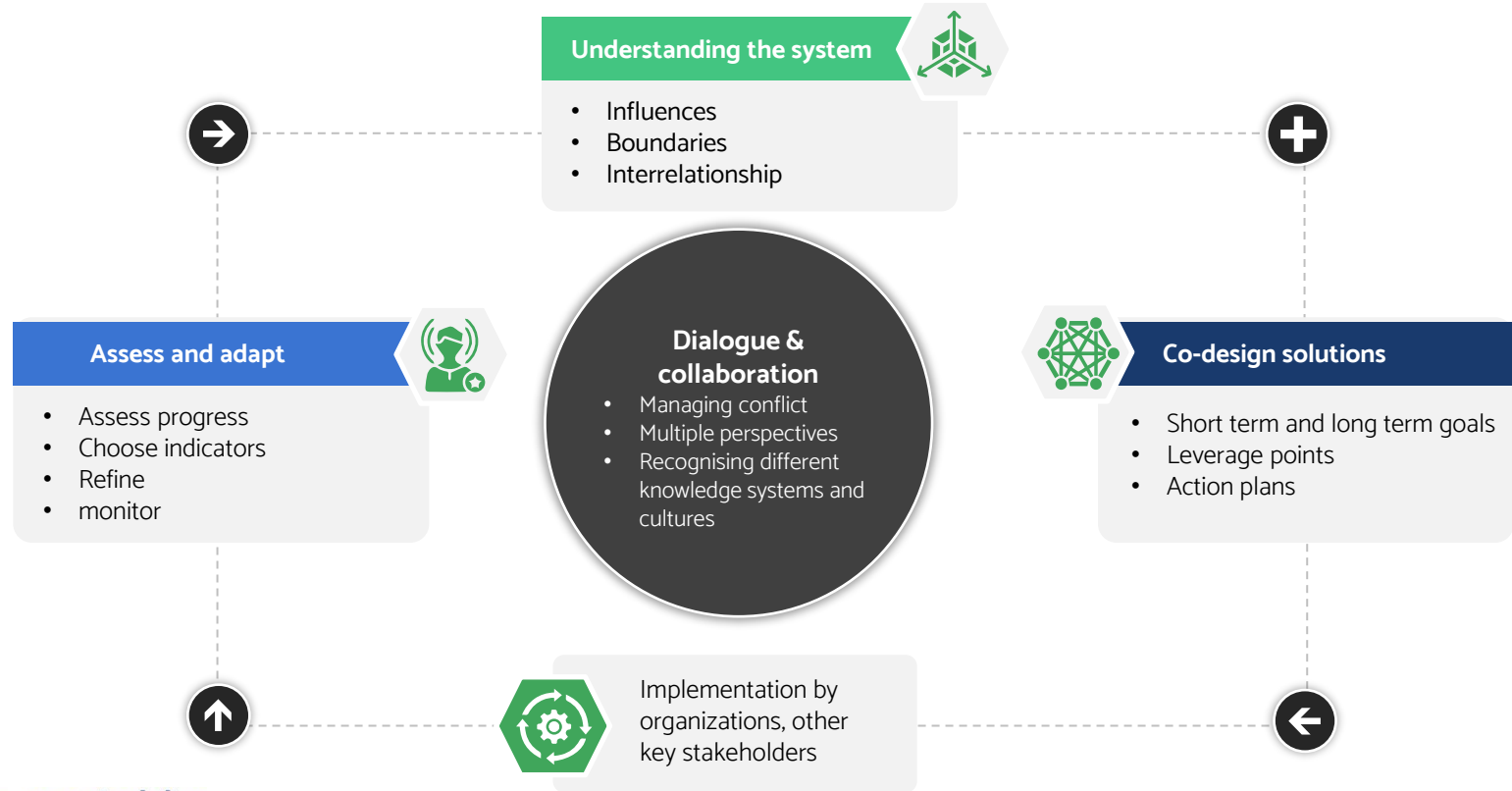
[Reflective thinking] Learn and refine (adaptive management)

Tools/methods for systems thinking and systemic design can be grouped by function



The first three functions essentially can be seen as linked elements in an iterative and experiential learning cycle – in a systems approach each is best carried out using tools that support dialogue and collaboration among the stakeholder groups involved.

Key systems thinking components





04

Tools and methods for systems thinking and systems design

There are so many!

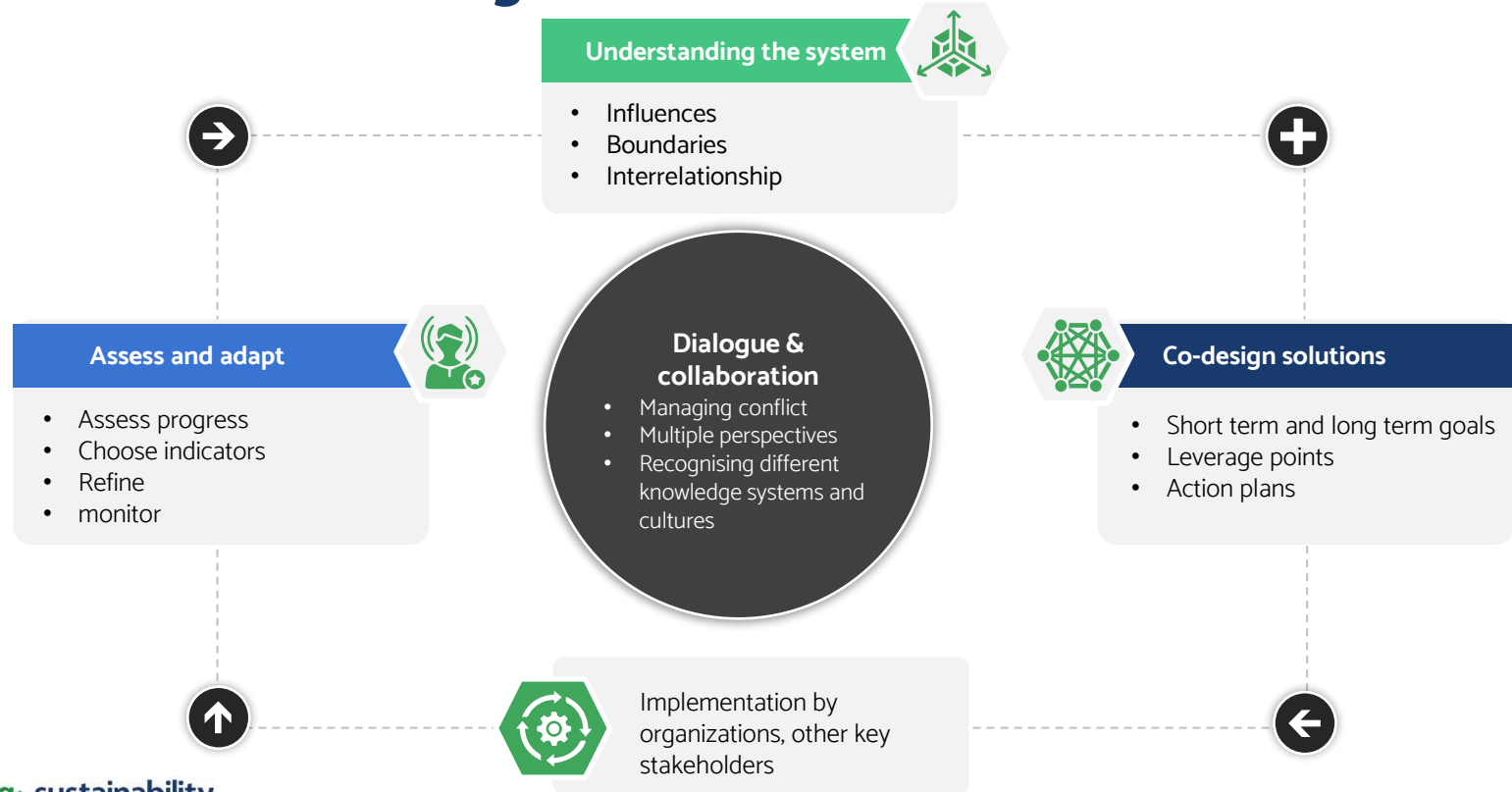
“Over the years, I’ve found that starting with methods, whether causal loop diagrams or Soft Systems Methodology or Social Network Analysis, often confuses or exasperates novices

....

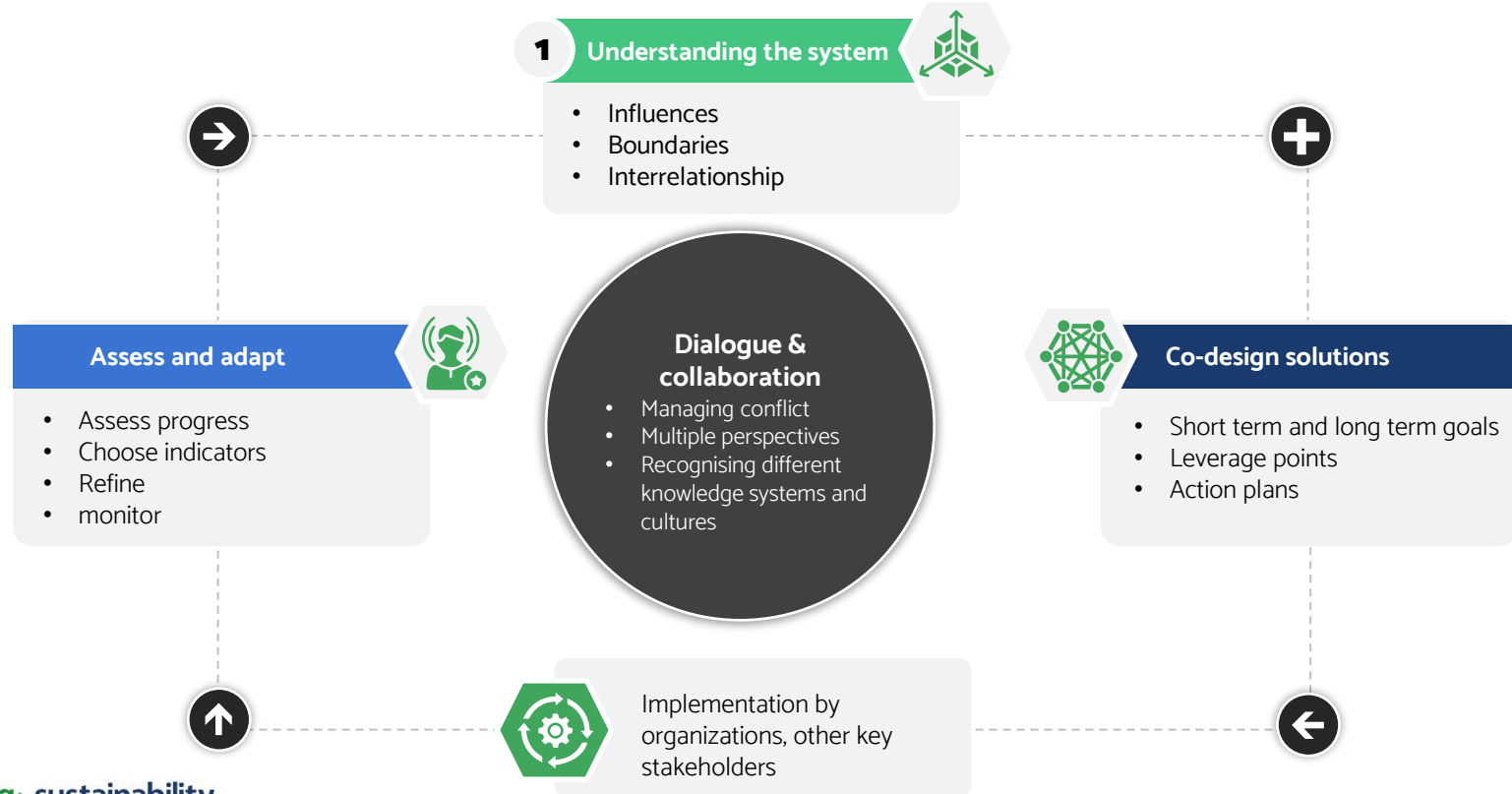
... furthermore, no single method will equip them with the power of the systems field.”

~ **Bob Williams**

Important to see how sets of tools / methods fit in the bigger process in which they are used



1. Tools for understanding the system



Understanding the system

tools for seeing things



Timelines



Trend analysis



System archetypes



Rich pictures



Cynefin framework/Stacey diagram



Concept mapping



Social network analysis



Causal loop diagrams



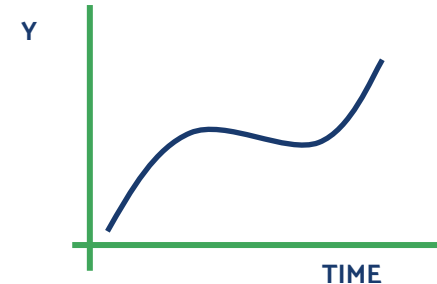
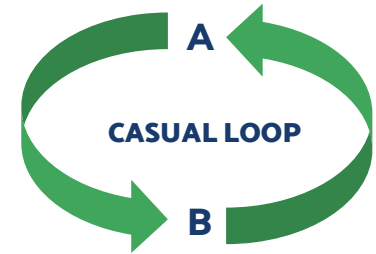
Bayesian belief networks



Computer models



etc



Understanding the system

tools for thinking strategically



CATWOE



Iceberg model



System archetypes



Soft Systems Methodology (SSM)



Scenarios and visioning



Problem structuring methods



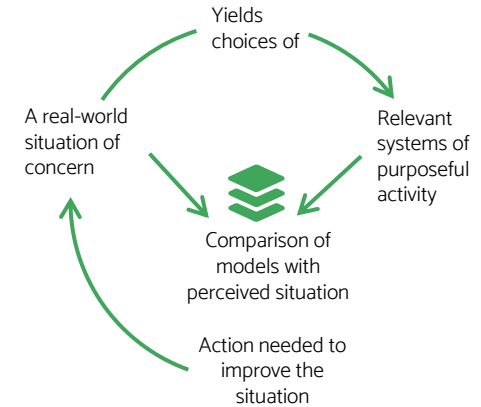
SWOT/TOWS analysis



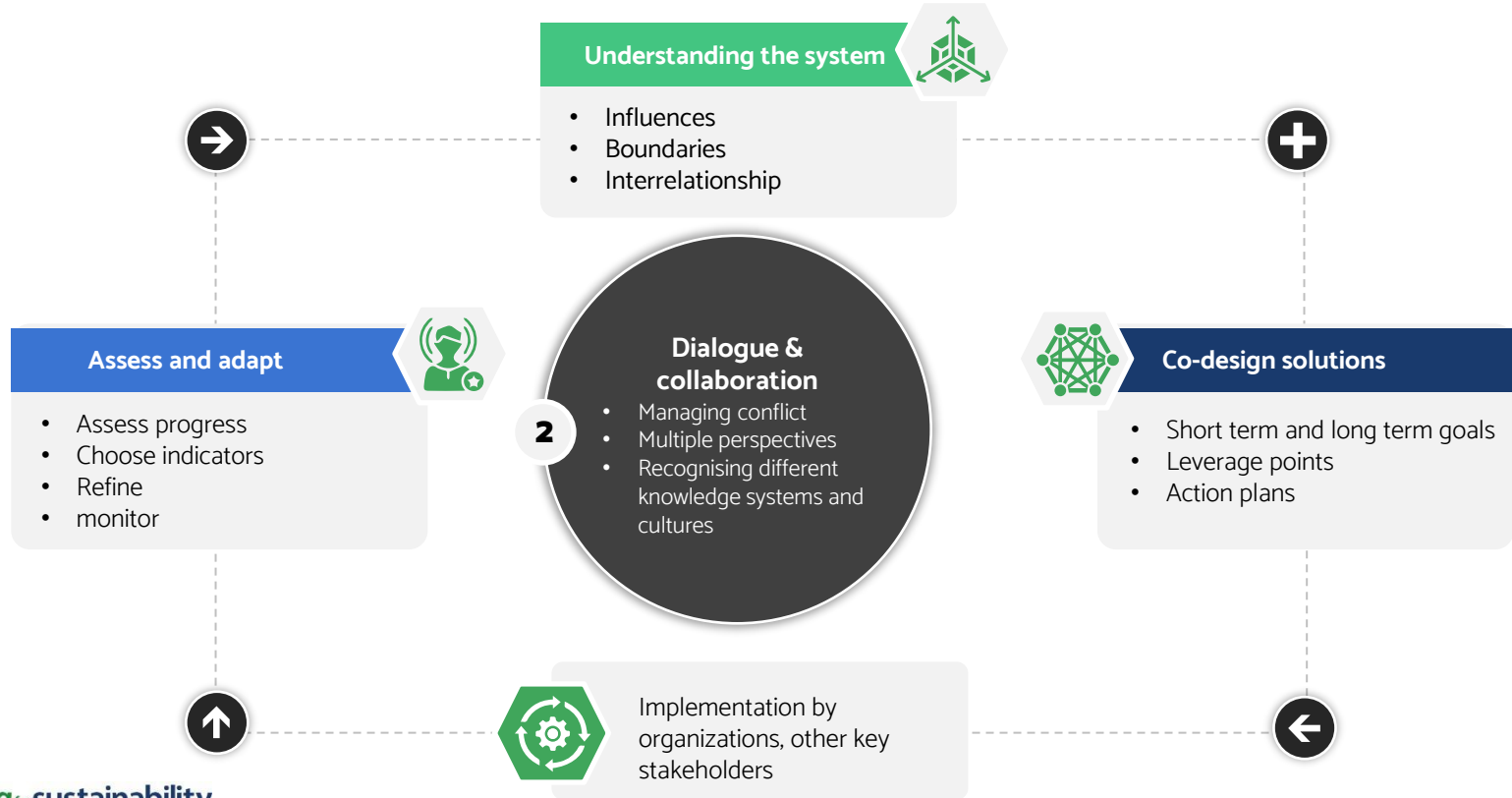
STEEP
(PEST, PESTLE, STEP, etc.)



etc



2. Tools for dialogue and collaboration



Dialogue & collaboration tools for involving the right people include:



“It’s not just who you could get to come at the time”



Stakeholder analysis



Engagement planning



Networking



Relationship building & management

Dialogue & collaboration tools for working together

Use multiple methods and always have a plan. Tools include:



Facilitation



Kitchen workshops
and meetings



Informal
conversations



Networks

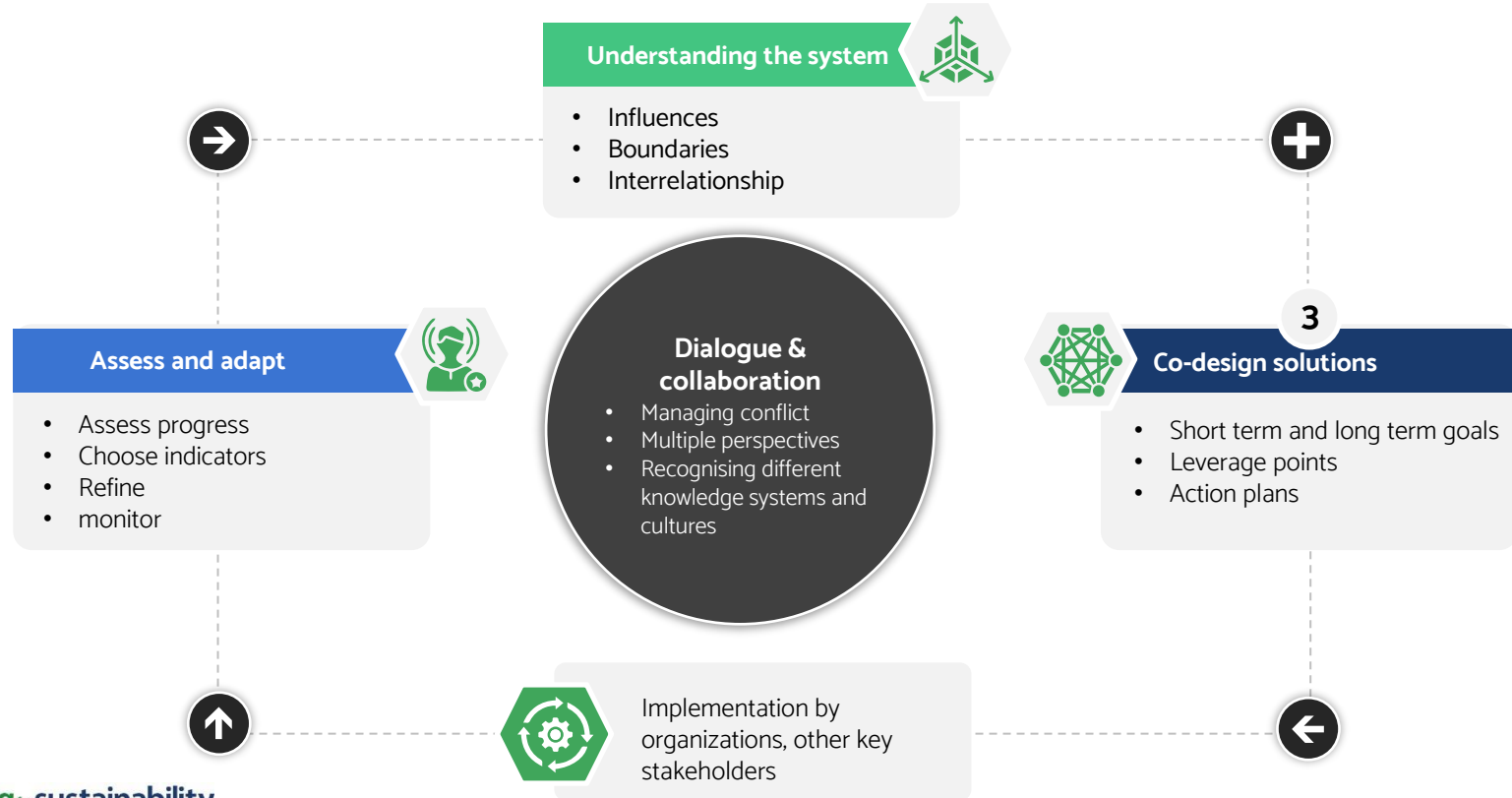


Social media



Active listening,
appreciative inquiry

3. Tools for co-designing solutions



Tools for co-design

finding desirable solutions

Usually both a product and a process. Approaches include:



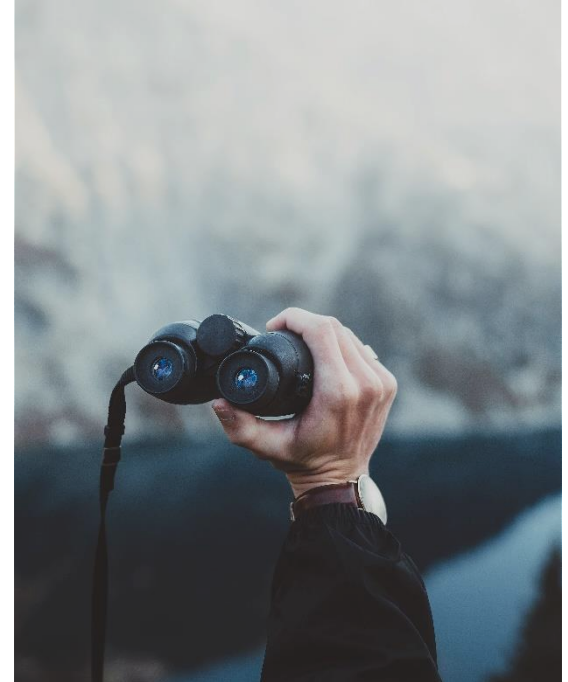
Agile planning (scrums & sprints) as opposed to waterfalls



The five stages of [Design Thinking](#) (Empathise, Define – the problem, Ideate, Prototype, and Test)

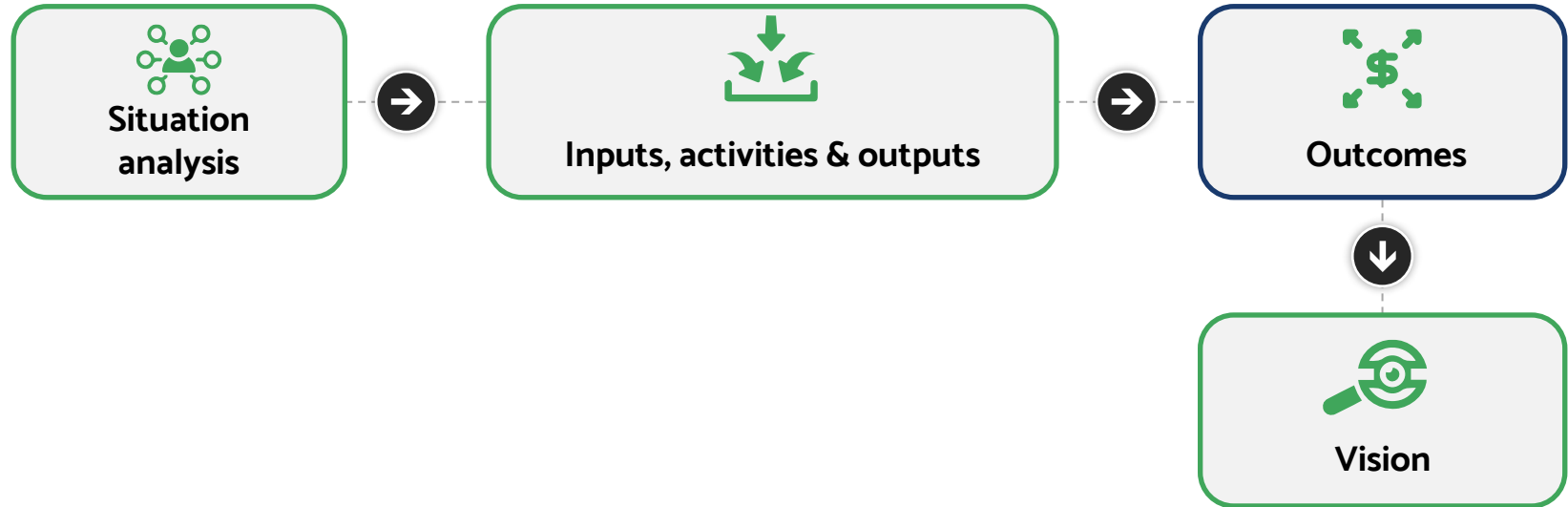


Along with a whole host of methods [problem structuring methods \(PSMs\)](#), [conceptual models](#), [scenario development](#), [\(participatory\) system dynamic modelling and simulation](#), etc.



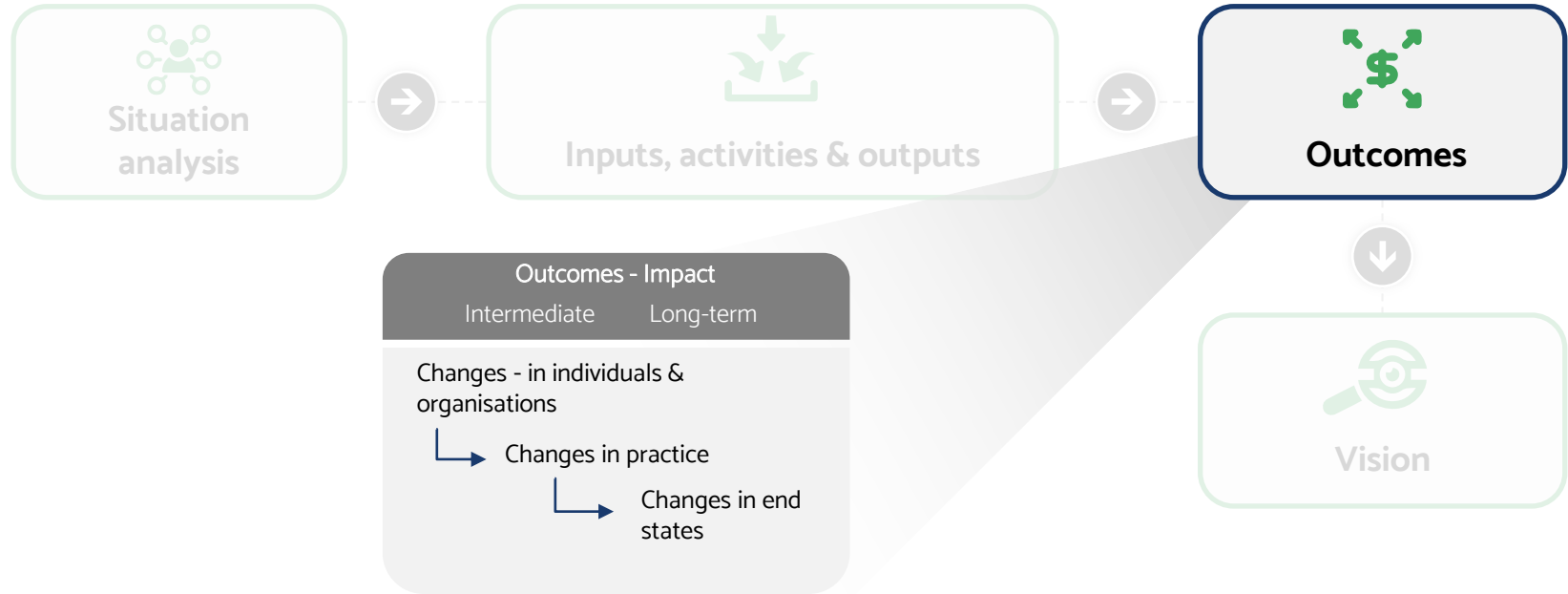
Tools for co-design – outcomes modelling

[Theory of Change (ToC) and logic models]

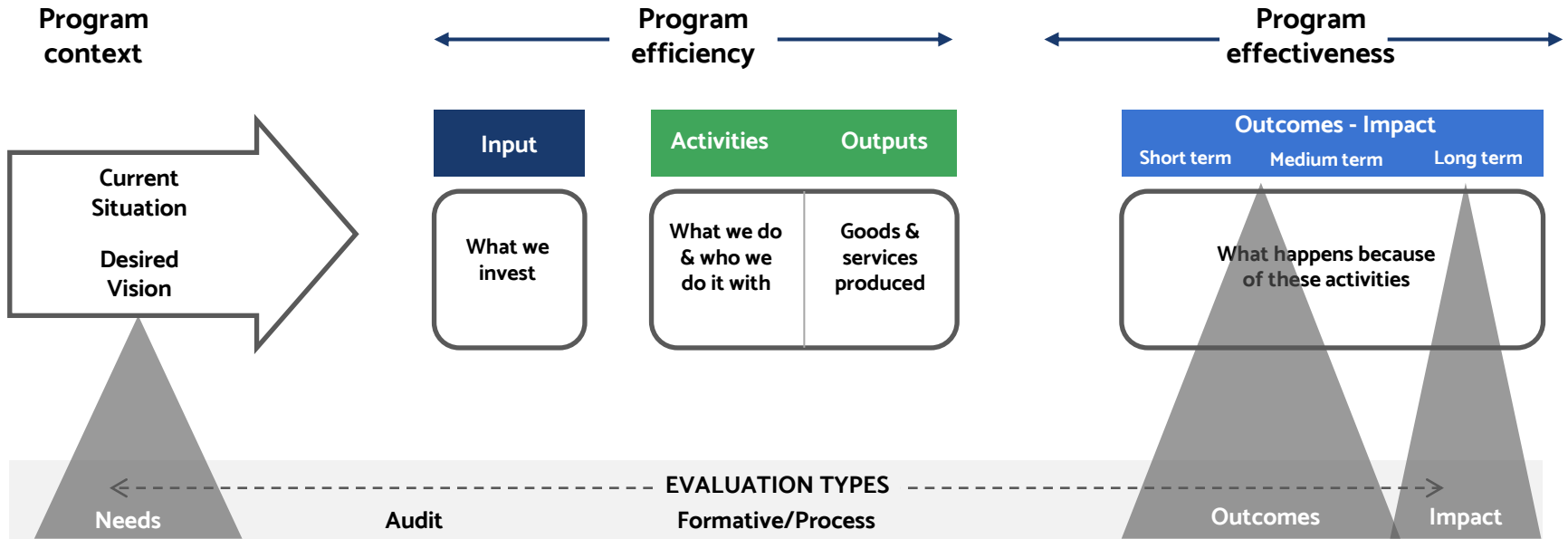


Tools for co-design – outcomes modelling

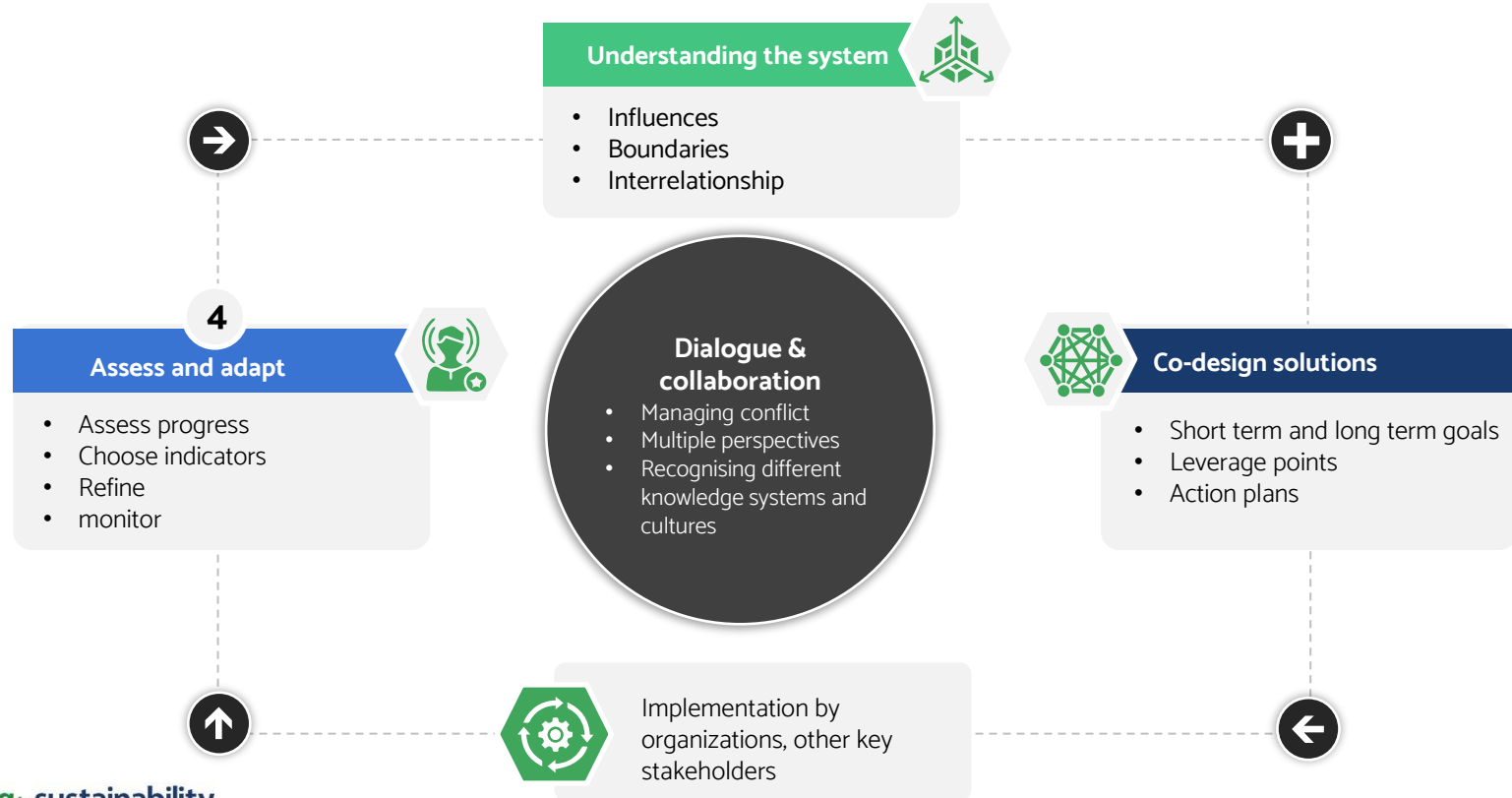
[Theory of Change (ToC) and logic models]



... and helps develop monitoring and evaluation plans along with activity plans



4. Tools/methods for assessing progress



Tools for assessing and adapting include:



[Theory of change](#) and accompanying [logic models](#)



[Complexity-aware monitoring](#) (outcomes mapping, MSC, etc.)



Using [rubrics](#) to assess complex tasks and behaviors (intermediate outcomes)



Facilitating [reflective practice](#) (After Action Reviews – AARs and Strategic Learning Debriefs)



05

Embedding systems thinking in practice

It is important to create a learning organization where:



People continually expand their capacity to create the results they truly desire



New and expansive patterns of thinking are nurtured



Collective aspiration is set free ... and



People are continually learning to see the whole together.



~ Peter Senge 1990 – The Fifth Discipline

Common challenges that often have to be faced include



The perception that learning (collaboration and dialog) takes too long



Too few people with the skillsets and resources required to follow through



Exploring one's personality and goals in a group can sometimes seem threatening and daunting



A lack of safe spaces for groups to work in this different way



A lack of formal commitment to the process from organizational leadership

Senge: the five core disciplines required for a successful learning organization



Systems Thinking



Personal Mastery



Mental Models

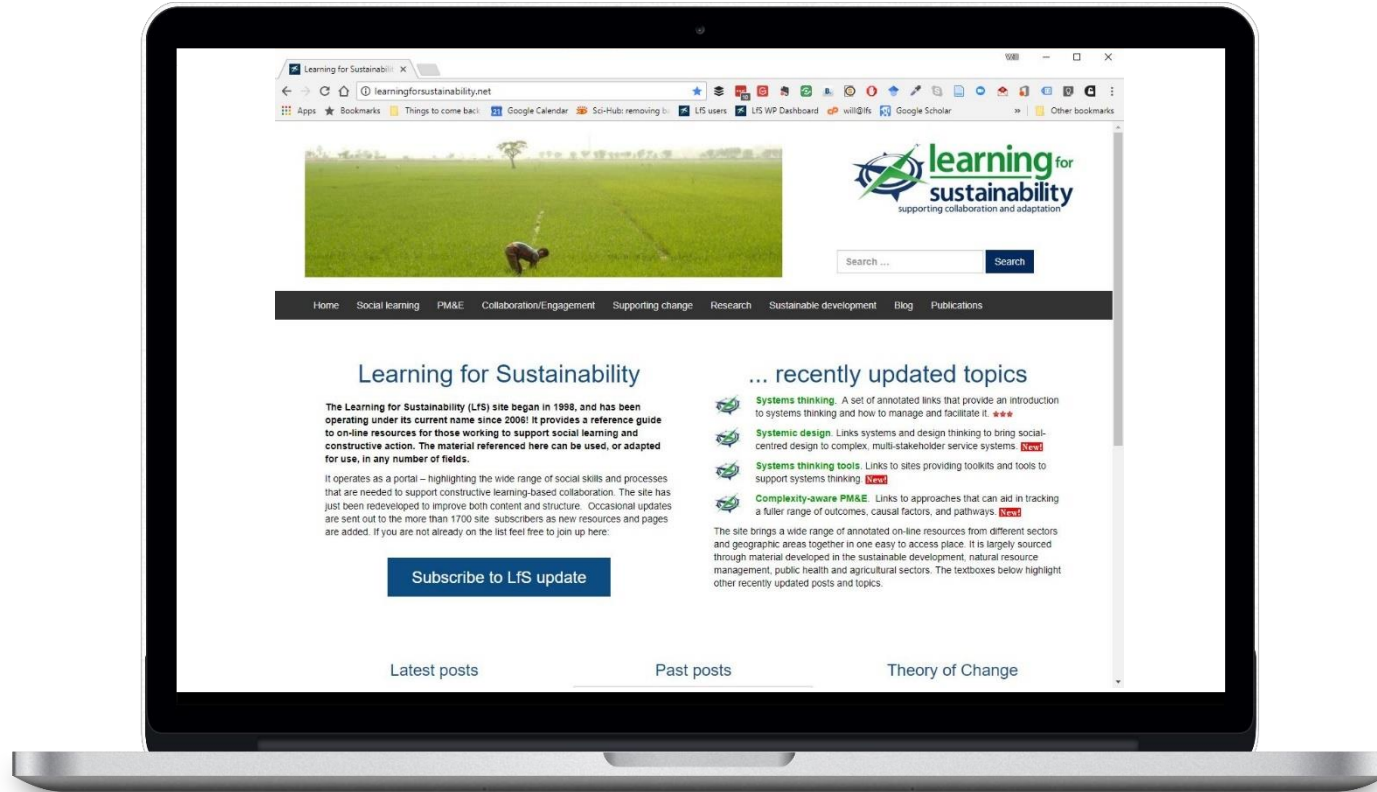


Building Shared Vision



Team Learning





For more information

- Dr Margaret Kilvington – margaret.kilvington@gmail.com
- [Independent Social Research, Evaluation & Facilitation](#)
- Dr Will Allen – willallennz@gmail.com
- [Will Allen & Associates](#) / [Learning for Sustainability](#)
- Annotated links to a wide range of related on-line material can be found via the Learning for Sustainability clearinghouse - <https://learningforsustainability.net/>

Reference as: Allen & Kilvington (2018) Summary: An introduction to systems thinking and systemic design – concepts and tools (Presentation). Based on material for an introductory workshop. Available online <https://learningforsustainability.net/post/systemicdesign-intro/>

Topic information:

SLIDE 8: See: [Ralph D. Stacey](#) and [Dave Snowden](#)
SLIDE 12: [Complicated or complex – knowing the difference is important](#)
SLIDE 19: [Systems thinking: what, why when, where and how](#)
SLIDE 21: [Leverage points – places to intervene in a system](#)
SLIDE 23: [Systemic design](#)
SLIDE 24: [Systemic design](#)
SLIDE 28: [All methods are wrong - some methods are useful](#)
SLIDE 31: [Systems methods and tools](#)
SLIDE 32: [Strategy tools and approaches](#)
SLIDE 34: [Stakeholder mapping and analysis](#)
SLIDE 35: [Using dialogue and negotiation](#)
SLIDE 38: [Theory of Change](#) and [logic models](#)
SLIDE 41: [Planning, monitoring & evaluation – closing the loop](#)
SLIDE 45: [Organizational learning](#)
SLIDE 47: [Learning for Sustainability website](#)

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