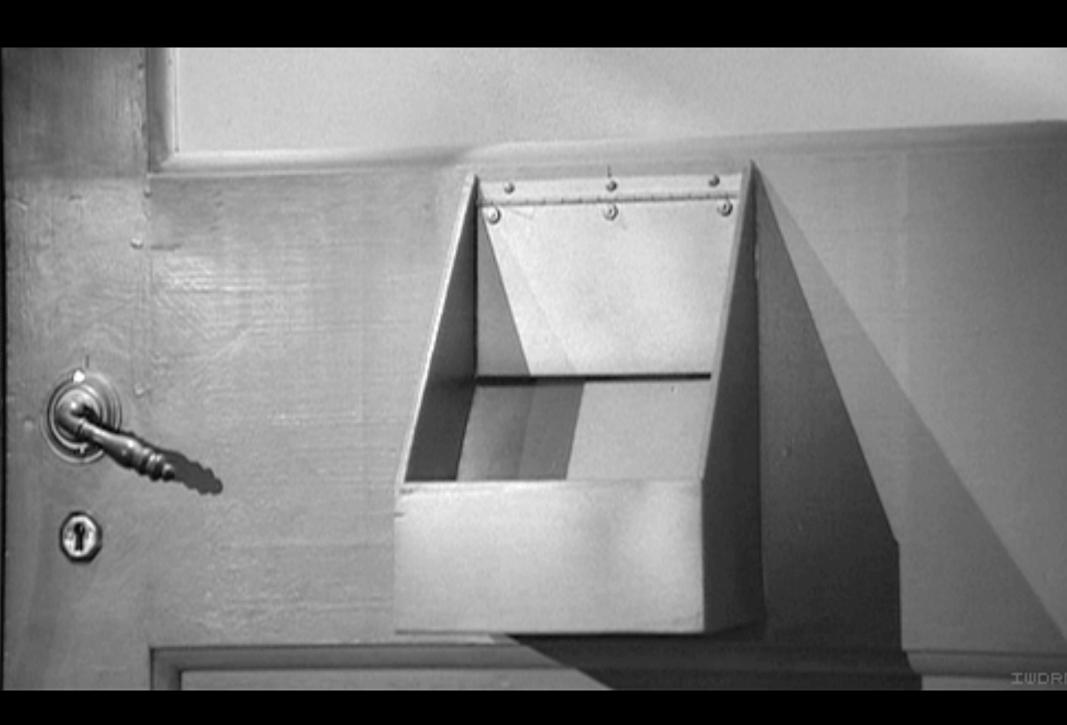
Navigating Adaptive Complex Systems It's not complicated

UNDP New York, 28 September 2017

Tony Quinlan
Chief Storyteller
Narrate





What we're skipping today ...

Non-causal systems

Foresight

Detecting radicalisation

Rwandan gender attitudes

Sharing knowledge from crisis situations

The limits of social taboos

Green economy policy-making

Misinterpretation of field results

Scaling programs using complexity principles

Prejudice and attitudes to ethnicity

The problems of using measures as targets

Peace and reconciliation in Eurasia

Central monitoring, local projects

Impact assessment

Risk assessment and horizon scanning

Bangladesh latrine habits



Difficult times

Methods that worked previously are now reaching the limits of what they can do

Past solutions becoming the source of present problems

Some issues seem immovable

And new goals cut across organisations and systems

But not all problems are complex



Cynefin framework

Complex

Probe - Sense - Respond Emergent Practice

Complicated

Sense - Analyse - Respond Good Practice

Disordel

Chaotic

Act - Sense - Respond Novel Practice

Simple

Sense - Categorise - Respond

Best Practice



© Dave Snowden

6

Complex problems

Small differences can have large impacts

Constantly evolving

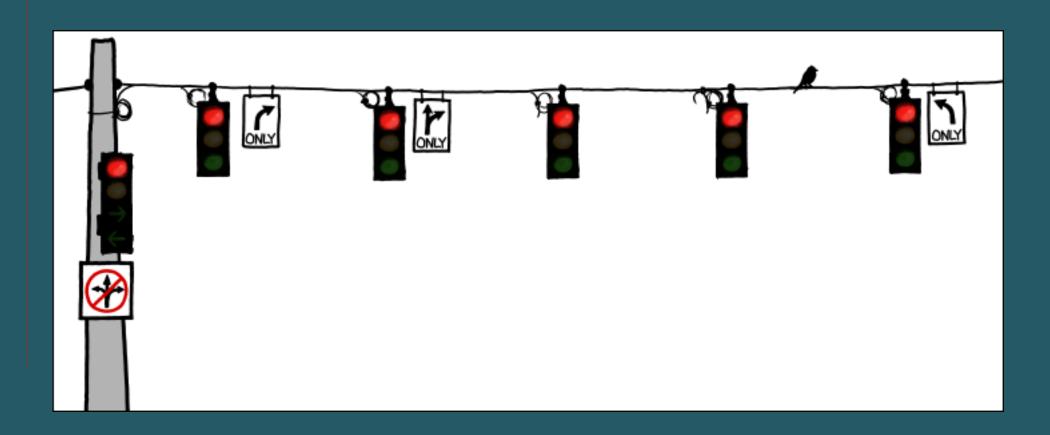
Perspective matters

Solutions don't repeat or scale

Prediction is impossible



Rules get more complicated to take scenarios into account





Principles of working in Complex Adaptive Systems

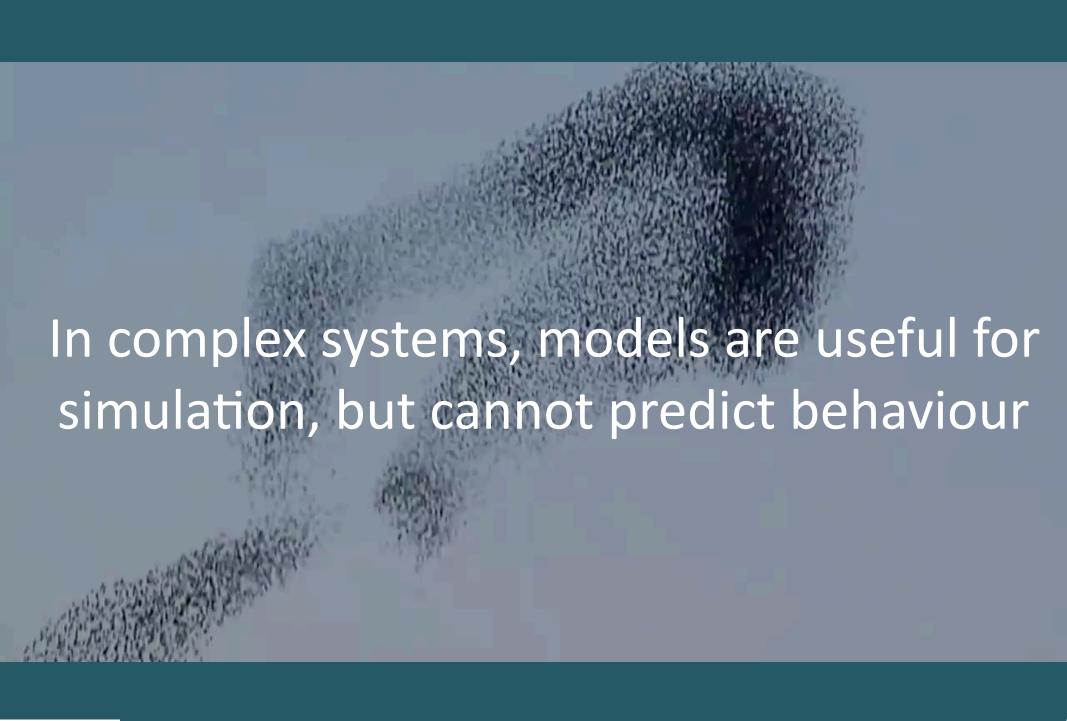
Obliquity - don't go after the problem directly

Diversity - spread the thinking as far as possible

Experimentation - safe-to-fail probes into the system

Feedback - monitor the effects for good, bad and unexpected





narrate



What are the key elements to explore in a complex adaptive system?

Constraints

Attractors

Modulators

Identities

Context



Design experiments en masse, not for individual issues

Look for clashes

Look for commonality

Look for unsupported SDGs





Complex problems

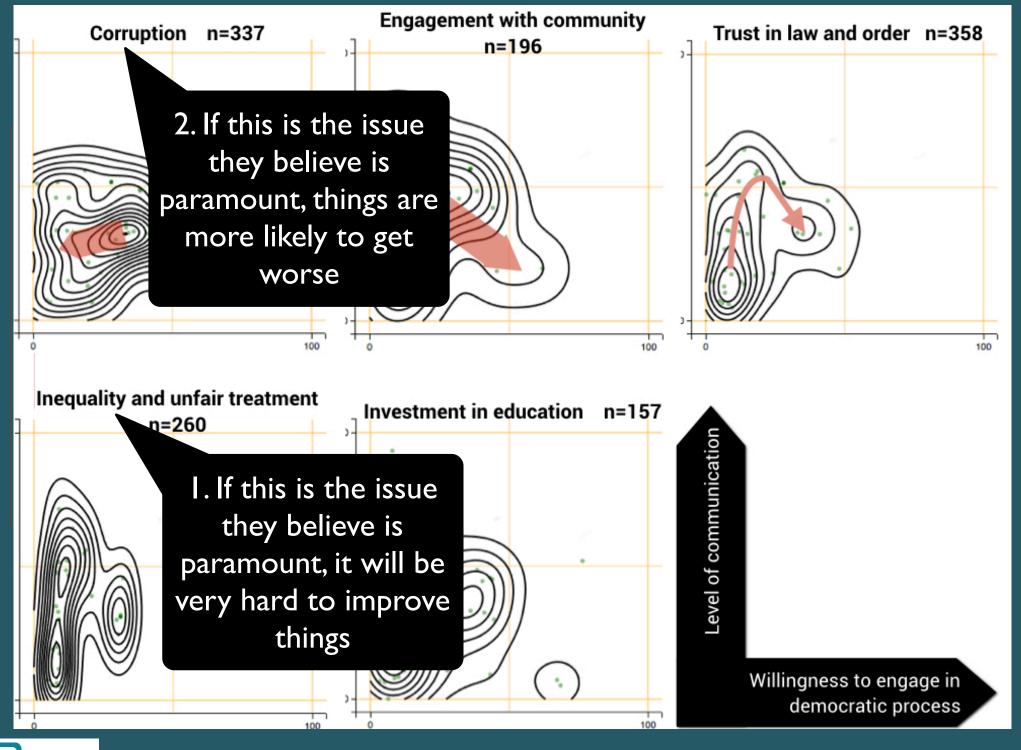
Deal with the system, don't break it down into components

Understand the reality of now, along with the possible and impossible routes forward

Set directions, not targets or fixed future visions







narrate

So what do we do?

Take oblique approaches, not direct ones

Understand the landscape of the system

So look at all the SDGs as a whole, not one by one

Look at the modulators*

Build an effective feedback system that includes context and detail, not just a questionnaire

And not a game-able system of visible measures

*Other elements to look at might include boundaries, attractors, gradients



What do we need?

Detailed data, that combines actual experience and context

Diverse perspectives, including non-NGO experts

Fast feedback mechanisms to monitor the impacts of the experiments



Impacts

Looking to evolve the system, not find the solution

Experiments may have positive unintended consequences

If you find it repeats the same way over time and in different situations, it may be complicated after all!

Greater resilience and lower resources than an imposed solution



Beware

Outcome targets in a complex situation

Working only with abstraction descriptions

Familiar patterns, familiar experts, familiar approaches

Retrospective coherence

Pre-defined categories

Pursuit of the perfect

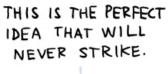


PERFECT

THIS IS THE PERFECT BOOK YOU WILL NEVER WRITE.









THIS IS THE PERFECT PERSON YOU WILL NEVER BECOME.



THIS IS THE PERFECT PAINTING YOU WILL NEVER MAKE.



THIS IS THE PERFECT SONG YOU WILL NEVER HUM.



THIS IS THE PERFECT MOUNTAIN YOU WILL NEVER CLIMB.



THIS IS THE PERFECT CAKE YOU WILL NEVER BAKE.



THIS IS THE PERFECT SOLUTION YOU WILL NEVER FIND.



THIS IS PERFECTION:



TIME TO DESTROY PERFECT...



AND GET SOMETHING DONE.



Tony Quinlan
Chief Storyteller

e: tony@narrate.co.uk

m: +44 (0) 7946 094 069

skype: tquinlan



