

#### SYSTEMA Project - Funded under the Erasmus+ KA2- 2020-1-IT02-KA204-080082











Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



## 1° module – the basics and basic tools for systems thinking

Rocco Scolozzi, PhD SYDIC University of Trento Dep. of Sociology and Social Research and Dep. of Environmental and Mechanical Engineering –skopìa s.r.l. Anticipation Services® (university startup company)



















## 1° module – the basics and basic tools for systems thinking

- □ A living system of systems
- Definition of system
- Frames
- □ Behaviour-over-time graph (BOTG)









intellegere











The participation game "Triangles" quickly illustrates the concept of leverage points through concrete changes made to the group's structure.

"Systems thinking is the discipline for seeing the 'structures' that underlie complex situations, and for discerning high from low leverage change. [Peter Senge, The Fifth Discipline 1990 [Chapter 5, page 69.]





















Characteristics of the systems that can be deduced from the game "Triangles":

- a change in one point also has an impact in other places and with a certain delay
- unpredictable behaviours can emerge from simple initial changes
- Systems tend to reach an equilibrium, even if dynamic (eg oscillations)
- > in any system there are leverage points





















"[...] As interdependency increases, we must learn to learn in a new way.

We must have a common language and framework for sharing our specialized knowledge, expertise and experience with "local experts" from other parts of the web.

#### *We need a systems Esperanto* Barry Richmond





















this is a system.



intellegere















a set of parts

## interconnected and organized

## in a way that achieves something

(Donella Meadows)









## interconnected and organized

## in a way that achieves something

(Donella Meadows)





















Consider a real system and specify its:

- 1. name
- 2. tangible elements
- 3. intangible elements
- 4. purpose / function
- 5. wider system containing it and its role in it























The parts of a system must all be present for the System to perform its function (≠ collection)

The parts of a System must be organized in a specific way







ntelleger













# Systems have a specific purpose within larger systems

## They maintain their stability through fluctuations and adjustments











intellegere

Their behavior

emerges from

internal feedbacks











## A linear thinking ...





















## A linear thinking ...



"Dividing a cow in half does not give you two smaller cows." Kauffmann, 1991

























## A linear thinking ...

## **Event Oriented Thinking**

Thinks in straight lines



In event oriented thinking everything can be explained by causal chains of events. From this perspective the **root causes** are the events starting the chains of cause and effect, such as A and B.

## **Systems Thinking**

Thinks in loop structure



In systems thinking a system's behavior emerges from the structure of its feedback loops. **Root causes** are not individual nodes. They are the forces emerging from particular feedback loops.

Created by Thwink.org





















The frames we use to look at the reality shape our understanding.

We are often unaware of how we are framing a problem.

To find effective solutions, it is often essential for us consciously to reframe our dilemmas, to redefine their boundaries.



















The game "frames" helps to illustrate the impact of choosing different frames or points of view when defining a problem and seeking solutions.

#### SPATIAL FRAMING



### **TEMPORAL FRAMING**





























#### SPATIAL FRAMING



Team exercise:

- find examples of systems / problems for which changing frames would have changed things
- try distinguish and name three different frames relating to the same problem

#### **TEMPORAL FRAMING**

























## Debriefing

What is the relation of this exercise to our observations about climate change?

What period of time is implicit in the data we use to think about climate change?

How can we know if we have taken a long enough view of the system to detect important changes?

How could we increase the length of time implicit in

people's discussion about climate change?



















Systems thinkers focus on the nature of change over time.

BOTGs are simple tools that illustrate patterns and trends and demonstrate how something changes over time





















## Some sample questions to ask when analyzing parts of a system that change over time:

1. What important elements have changed over time?

- 2. How has \_\_\_\_\_\_ changed over time?
- 3. During what period of time have the changes occurred?
- 4. Where on the y-axis should the graph start and why?
- 5. How would you label the bottom/middle/top of the y-axis?
- 6. What evidence supports the graph being created?





















#### Questions to consider once BOTGs have been created:

- 1. What caused any changes in direction or slope?
- 2. How are interpretations of a graphed element the same or different?
- 3. What changes may happen in the future based on what has been happening?
- 4. Do you see any connections (interdependencies or causal
- relationships) between/among graphs?



















A powerful **question-generator**: at the beginning of a participatory session, a coaching session, or a strategic conversation within the organization, it is a effective tool for specifying the system concerned.

> academy of code

intellegere















At least 4 types of delay!

- **1. Perception**
- 2. Decision
- 3. Action
- 4. Effect





































entellegere











#### IND IRE Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union www.indire.i

## Systems thinking ... Esperanto



## https://ncase.me/loopy/

#### NOW PLAY WITH AN EXAMPLE:



















LANDSCAFE RESEARCH https://doi.org/10.1080/01426397.2018.1503239



Check for updates





## Systems thinking ... Esperanto

Governing mountain landscapes collectively: local responses to emerging challenges within a systems thinking perspective

Alessandro Gretterab, Marco Ciollic and Rocco Scolozzide

"ASMA Research and Innovation Centre, San Michele all'Adige (Trento), Italy; "Institute of Geography, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria; DICAM, Department of Civil, Environmental and Mechanical Engineering, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, "Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, Trento, Italy; "skopia S.r.l., University of Trento, Trento, Italy

## discourses & discussions











## Conversations & discussions

















Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



## WHERE TO FIND US



https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/systema-project/?viewAsMember=true



https://www.instagram.com/systema.project/



https://www.facebook.com/Systema-103989971615644











