# Systems and Design Thinking



## CREATING THE CORPORATE FUTURE AN INTERACTIVE PLANNING PROCESS



The Ackoff Centre for Systems and Design Thinking @ Da Vinci



If you read the newspapers and are still satisfied with the state of the world, put this book down; it is not for you.

My objective is not to convert those who are satisfied -- even though I believe they need conversion -- but to give those who are dissatisfied, cause for hope and something to do about it.

[R. L. Ackoff, in Preface to /Redesigning the Future/]

### Systems Thinking In Context da Vincip



### The **Economist**

FEB UARY 7TH-13TH 2009

www.economist.com

Obama slips up
Japan's ailing electronics firms
The dark horse in Israel's election
Charles Darwin, still evolving
Where to get divorced

# OF ECONOMIC MATIONALISM

THE GREAT

TOOMS S.

1-B GOLES

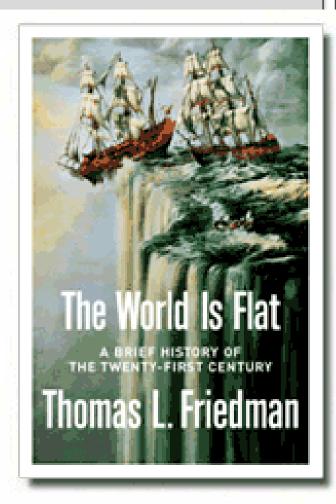


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## Systems & Design Thinking vs Conventional Wisdom

- "Business schools tend to focus on inductive thinking (based on directly observable facts) and deductive thinking (logic and analysis, typically based on past evidence), ..."
- "Design schools emphasize abductive thinking—imagining what could be possible. This new thinking approach helps us challenge assumed constraints and add to ideas, versus discouraging them."
- Procter & Gamble CEO A.G. Lafley

Let's today step out of the normal boundaries of analysis of our economic crisis and ask a radical question: What if the crisis of 2008 represents something much more fundamental than a deep recession? What if it's telling us that the whole growth model we created over the last 50 years is simply unsustainable economically and ecologically and that 2008 was when we hit the wall - when Mother Nature and the market both said: 'No more'?



#### **Thomas L Friedman**

- Production factors are diverted to activities that compensate for the loss of services that were previously provided by nature (eg. sewerage treatment, air purification)
- Production factors are diverted from final goods production to exploitation of scarcer, more distant or deeper resources
- Technologies are invented to make use of lower-quality, smaller, less valuable resources (because higher-value ones have been exhausted)
- Capital depreciation exceeds investment, and maintenance is deferred, so that capital stock (esp. infrastructure) declines
- Growing demands by the military for production factors to gain access to, secure and defend resources that are increasingly concentrated in fewer, more remote or hostile regions

What Does A System Do That Is Under Stress?

# What does a system do that is under stress?(continued)

- Investment in human resources (education, health care) is postponed in order to meet immediate consumption or security needs, or to pay debts
- Debt constitutes an increasing proportion of annual output
- Goals for environmental health are lowered
- Increasing number of conflicts, especially over resources
- Declining respect for governments as they are used by the elites to preserve or increase their share of a declining resource base
- Growing chaos in natural systems, with natural disasters becoming more frequent and more severe because of less resilience in the environmental system

- Through our filters from the past we see only the problem that we want to see and therefore tend to react with known solutions, many of which are no more than quick fixes to treat symptoms.
- The more we study the major problems of our time, the more we come to realise that they cannot be understood in isolation. They are systemic problems, which means that they are interconnected and interdependent, requiring a systems view.

The context for Organisations post 2008/2009

### We are products of the machine age

- Renaissance man discoverer with a mechanistic view of the world
- Analysis, reductionism, determinism, take apart, understand the parts separately, assemble the understanding of the parts to understand the whole
- Industrial revolution lever, pulley, wheel axle, series of small stages/steps produce a defined outcome,
- Applied machine logic to human effort intelligent machines driven by process defines the workplace
- Assumes behaviour is deterministic, linear and repeatable – the past is a reflection of the future
- This forces conformation and "androidism" and assumes those at the top know which levers to pull to keep everyone safe and efficient



Does Systems & Design
 Thinking provide any answers?

## Pace of Change, complexity and THE **FAILURE OF** CONVENTIONAL **WISDOM**

- There is always and EASY solution to every problem neat, plausible and WRONG H L Mencken "The Divine Afflatus" 1917
- "I have no interest in forecasting the future, only in creating it by acting appropriately in the present".
   Russ Ackoff

### **Pause for Thought**



- "We fail more often <u>not</u> because we fail to solve the problem we face but because we fail to face the right problem." (Ackoff)
- "Vision without systems thinking ends up painting lovely pictures of the future with no deep understanding of the forces that must be mastered to move from here to there" (Senge)

The Real Challenge



### COMPLEXITY REIGNS

### A DA VINCI PERSPECTIVE



"Some problems are so complex that you have to be highly intelligent and well informed just to be undecided about them."

--Laurence J. Peter



- Where did it all begin?
  - Working for water Eucalyptus trees
  - Bread wrapper biodegradable
  - Traffic Lights in Canada
  - The TOYOTA Catastrophe

- What really did take place?
  - Complacency?
  - Arrogance?
  - Complexity?
  - Western style of management?

FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THE SYSTEM

**Unintended Consequences** 



# SETTING THE SCENE THE REALTIES FACING THE MODERN WORLD

# THE FAILURE OF CONVENTIONAL WISDOM



It is not Clear Which **Activities** are Relevant?

It is not Certain How or to What Extent these Activities are Interdependent

The Environment to a Manager Appears to be Ill-structured, dynamic and uncertain

Crisis Of Understanding (Carlsson)



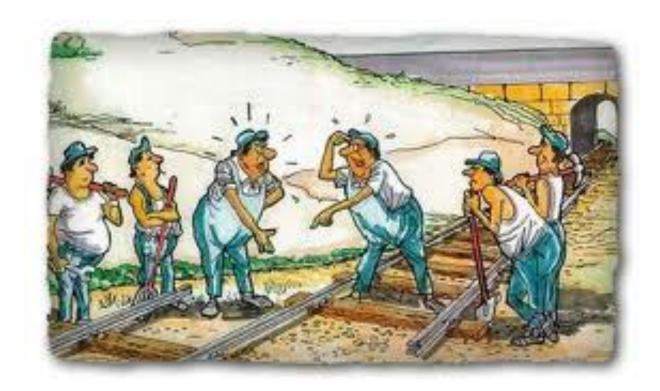


- There is a subtle but pervasive kind of pain in our organisations.
- It is characterized by such frequently heard complaints as:
  - "How am I supposed to get my work done with all of these meetings?"
     and
  - "We always have time to do it over again, but never time to do it right."
    - (Jeff Conklin).

### The Dull Ache Of Deja-vu



# The Reality of NOT Looking at the System as a Whole





2013/09/09 20

- Part of the pain is a misunderstanding of the nature of the problems at hand.
- More precisely, the pain is caused by working on a special class of problems wicked problems with thinking tools, and methods that are useful only for simpler ("tame") problems.

  Jeff Conklin, Ph.D.

### **Part Of The Pain**



- Why with all the sophisticated forecasting and planning processes did the world not predict the global economic fall out?
- We suggest that the reason for this lies in the planning processes which are based on <u>FORECASTING</u>, <u>AND ANALYSIS</u>.
- THE REALITY IS THAT THE WORLD AS WE NOW UNDERSTAND IT IS AWASH WITH WICKED PROBLEMS AND CONVENTIONAL WISDOM IN MANY CASES EXACERBATES THE PROBLEM

**The Hard Questions?** 



Have No Stopping Rules

No Definite Formulation

Planner Has
No Right to
Be Wrong

WICKED PROBLEMS

Solutions Are Not True-or-False, But Better Or Worse You Don't
Understand The
Problem Until
You Have
Developed A
Solution

Characteristics - Wicked Problems



 Churchman describes wicked problems as, " a class of social system problems which are illformulated, where the information is confusing, where there are many clients and decision makers with conflicting values, and where the ramifications in the whole system are thoroughly confusing."

**Wicked Problems - Summary** 



- A wicked problem is a social or cultural problem that is difficult or impossible to solve for as many as four reasons:
- 1. Incomplete or contradictory knowledge,
- 2. The number of people and opinions involved,
- 3. The large economic burden, and
- 4. The interconnected nature of these problems with other problems.

https://www.wickedproblems.com/1\_wicked\_problems.php

### Wicked Problems - Solution?



- Consider the following:
  - The US Automotive Industry
  - The Mining Industry in South Africa
- Both are wicked problems which cannot be solved but can be dissolved
- From a Systems viewpoint there are some interesting options

**Two Wicked Problems** 



A black swan is a largeimpact, hard-to-predict, and rare event beyond the realm of normal expectations.

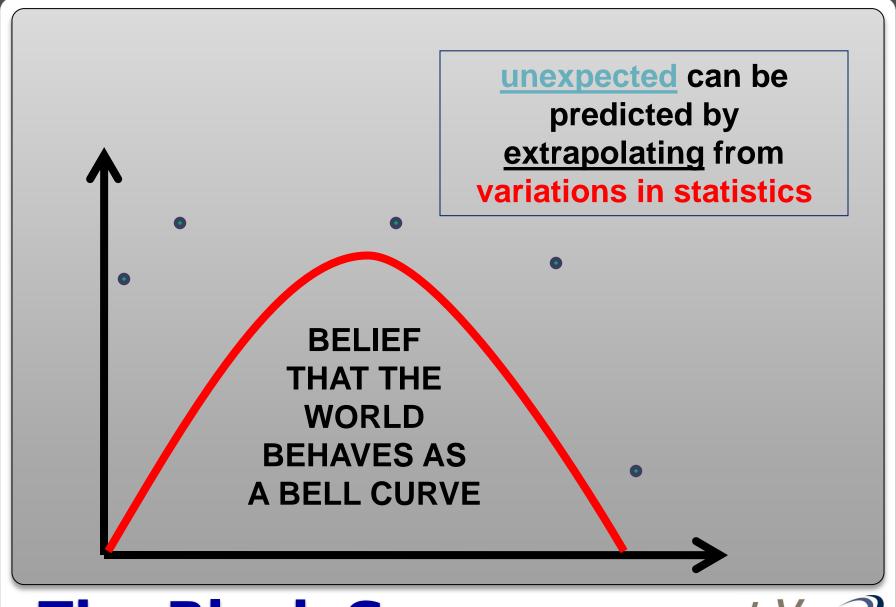
Taleb regards many scientific discoveries as black swans—"undirected" and unpredicted. He gives the rise of the Internet, the personal computer, the first world war, as well as the September 11 2011 attacks as examples of Black Swan events.



The term black swan comes from the ancient Western conception that 'All swans are white'. In that context, a black swan was a metaphor for something that could not exist.

### **The Black Swan**





The Black Swan



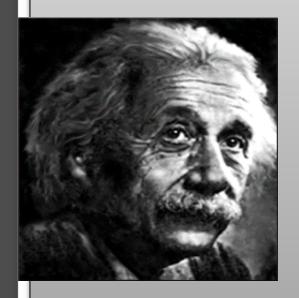
- The bottom line is that you cannot solve wicked problems – you can only dissolve such problems
- Dissolution can only be achieved through re-designing the system
- Re-design can only be achieved through an understanding of SOCIAL SYSTEMS

daving Research Design Education

### THE GREATEST CHALLENGE FACING ANY ORGANISATION RE-DESIGN IMPLIES

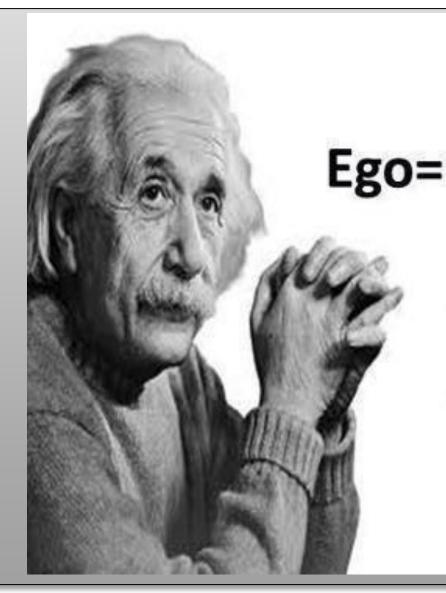
### CHANGING MINDSETS





 Without Changing our pattern of thought, we will not be able to solve the problems we created with our current patterns of thought.

### **A Quote From Einstein**



1 Knowledge

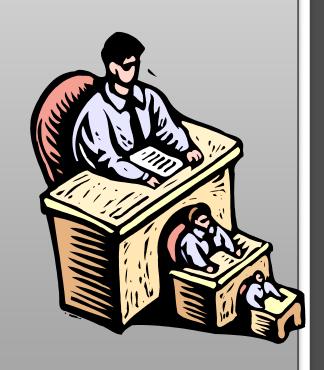
"More the Knowledge Lesser the Ego, Lesser the Knowledge More the Ego..."

-Albert Einstein.

The Real Definition of Ego



The view that mindsets can differ and that they can have a powerful impact on corporate strategies is illustrated well by the case of Kenneth Olsen, founder and then CEO of digital equipment (DEC).



A Classic Example!



- In the mid-1970s, DEC was the world's second-largest computer company and the market leader in the minicomputer segment.
- In 1977, Olsen observed that
- "there is no reason for any individuals to have a computer in their home."
- This was the same year in which Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak incorporated Apple computer and launched the PC revolution."



### **DEC Story**



### SYSTEMS THINKING

### A DA VINCI PERSPECTIVE



In the 1970s there were many head-on car crashes resulting in injuries and deaths on the George Washington Bridge (NY-NJ)

**Example: Car Crash Problem** 





**George Washington Bridge** 



#### **Port Authority**



## Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center









**Problem: Reduce Into Parts** 



Focused on the road markings so they regularly repainted the solid yellow lines. They measured their effectiveness by the degree of visibility of the lines by the drivers. But, there was little overall improvement.

 Solid Yellow Lines



**Port Authority** 



Focused on driving behavior so they attentively issued fines to drivers who crossed the solid yellow lines or drove over the speed limit. They measured their effectiveness by the number of fines levied.

But, there was little overall improvement.







Focused on responding to emergencies so they kept themselves and their resources up to date. They measured their effectiveness by response time to the scene, quality of care, and response time to the medical center. But, there was little overall improvement.







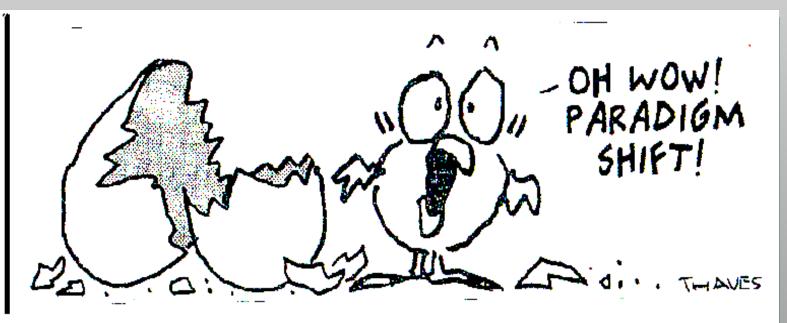
Focused on advanced medical care so they improved emergency facilities and treatment. They measured their effectiveness by quality of care feedback and survival rate. But, there was little overall improvement.



Columbia-presbyterian Medical Center



Frank and Ernest



**Until...** A Different Model Was Applied



## **Think Systemically**

Thinking Models/Metaphors: Social Systems



The performance of the whole is NOT the sum of the performances of its parts.

**Social System Thinking Model** 



In a system problem
the performance of the whole
is derived from the
interactions of the parts.

A system problem cannot be solved by
focusing on independent parts.





**Parts Are Inter-connected** 



The parts do NOT always perform in ways that are expected.

**Social Systems Thinking Model** 



# In a social system the "parts" include

- people and groups
- who are purposeful, have their own interests, intentions, and generate their own goals
  - ➤ a key characteristic of the players is that they exhibit choices!

Goals are not always shared



# In a social system the "parts" are characterised by

- Parts of a social system are constantly interacting.
- Because of the interdependency of the parts, changes can- not be made in isolation.
- Moreover feedback loops can create unintended consequences that do not follow a simple linear course and commonly include time delays



Different methods are required to diagnose, describe, and understand a systemic problem



When these methods were applied a different question emerged:

On the George Washington Bridge, under what conditions would a head-on collision be impossible?

Head-on Car Crash Problem: System Diagnosis da Vin Giller Con Car Crash Problem: System Diagnosis da V

# And THIS produced a Systemic Solution:

Replace the solid yellow painted lines with a solid concrete barrier





Gambino, Raymond. Beyond Quality Control. Lab Report, 1990, Vol. 12, No. 5.

### **George Washington Bridge**



## The A380 Challenge



AND WHAT ABOUT BOEING?

## Think about the realities:

- Airport facilities
- Passenger acceptance
- The rollout impact who is controlling whom?
- •Impact on South Africa?



### **A380 The Rear View**







## Taking A Closer Look da Ving





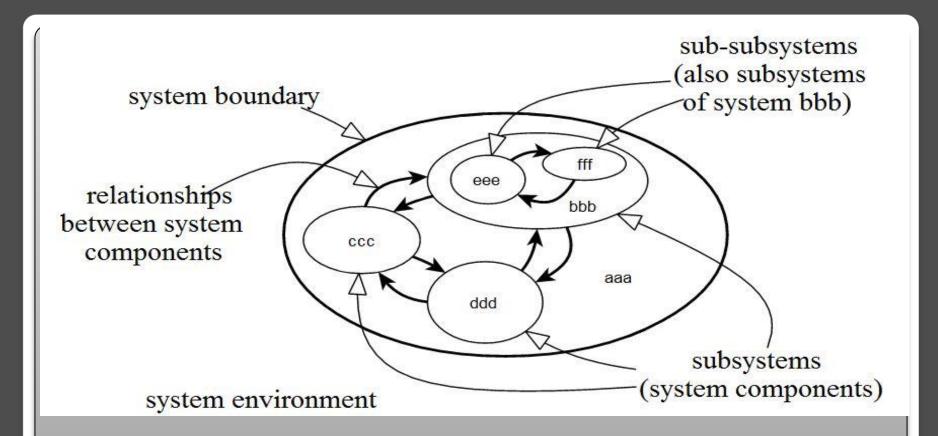
**Hello Runway** 



- A system is a construct that the designer creates by assembling interacting parts of the world (either concrete or abstract) for the purpose of design. This assemblage must satisfy two conditions:
  - The assemblage must exhibit emerging properties that are not exhibited by any of its parts and will somehow be diminished if any of the parts is removed;
  - Each part must be *interacting* with at least one other part.

## What Is A System?





A Boundary: that defines the system as separate from its environment

An Environment: which influences the system and influenced by it

**Subsystems:** systems within the system

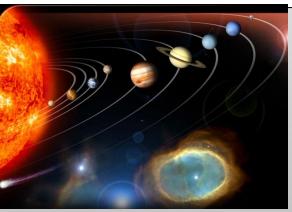
Has Purpose: either by design or by attribution

**Demonstrates:** emergence

## **The Component Parts**









A system is a group of interacting, interrelated, and interdependent components that form a complex and unified whole

- All parts must be present and functioning
- All parts must be connected in the proper way
- A critical element is the presence of a FEEDBACK LOOP

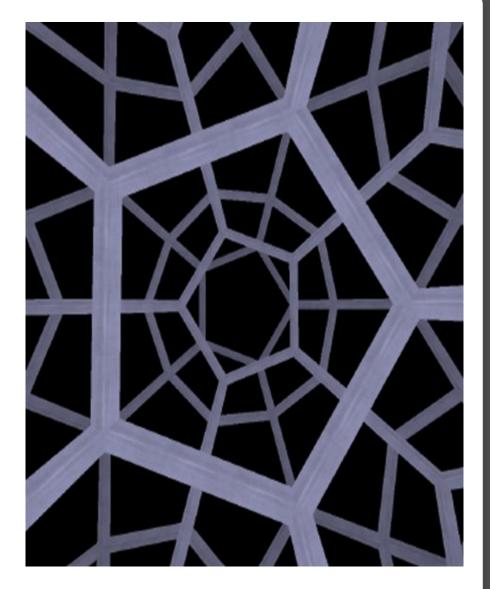
The Rules of Engagement



"Systems thinking is based on the fundamental shift of perception from the world as a machine to the world as a living system"

(Fritjof Capra)

- Focuses on relationships and interrelationships rather than the parts
- Sees patterns not events
- Is about connectedness
- Gives a more accurate picture of the reality
- Forces awareness of 'the unintended consequences'





## **Understanding the real system**







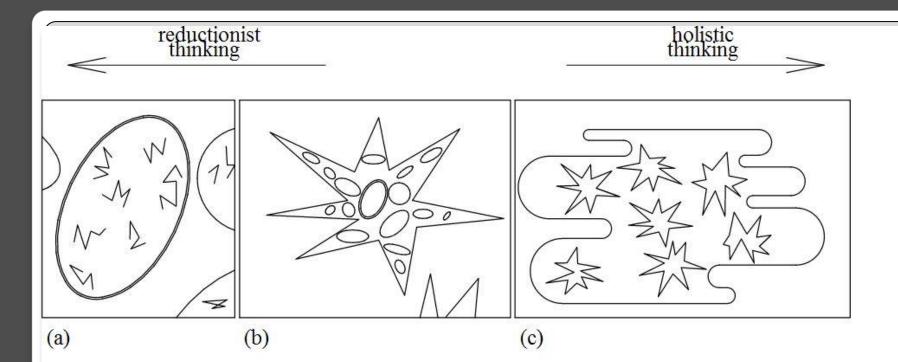


	Holistic Thinking	Reductionist Thinking
Method	Systemic	Analytic
Issue tackled by	Investigating the problem's environment	Reducing the problem into smaller & smaller parts
Approach characterised by	An upward movement	A downward movement
Simplifies by	Taking multiple, partial views	Breaking problem down into simplest parts

It's all about moving from the "either/or" to the "both/and"

Differences between Holistic and Reductionist thinking (East & West)





**Reductionist** – zoom in on the star shape in (b) and find it has eliptical components (a) with zig-zag subcomponents

**Holistic** – zoom out to observe context

**Systemic** – move freely between the views

Growing Wings on the Way - Rosalind Armson

#### From Reductionist to Holistic



## DESIGN THINKING

**Making sense of Wicked Problems** 



- Design thinking is not new; it can be linked to the work of the likes of John Dewey and Edward De Bono.
- Its ethos is human-centered, integrative, optimistic and collaborative, and warrants serious consideration as a possible creative response to wicked problems.
  - For businesses, it is a discipline that uses the designer's sensibility and methods to match people's needs with what is technologically feasible and what a viable business strategy can convert into customer value and market opportunity.

http://theconversation.edu.au/wicked-problems-and-business-strategy-is-design-thinking-an-answer-6876

### Design Thinking Rationale da



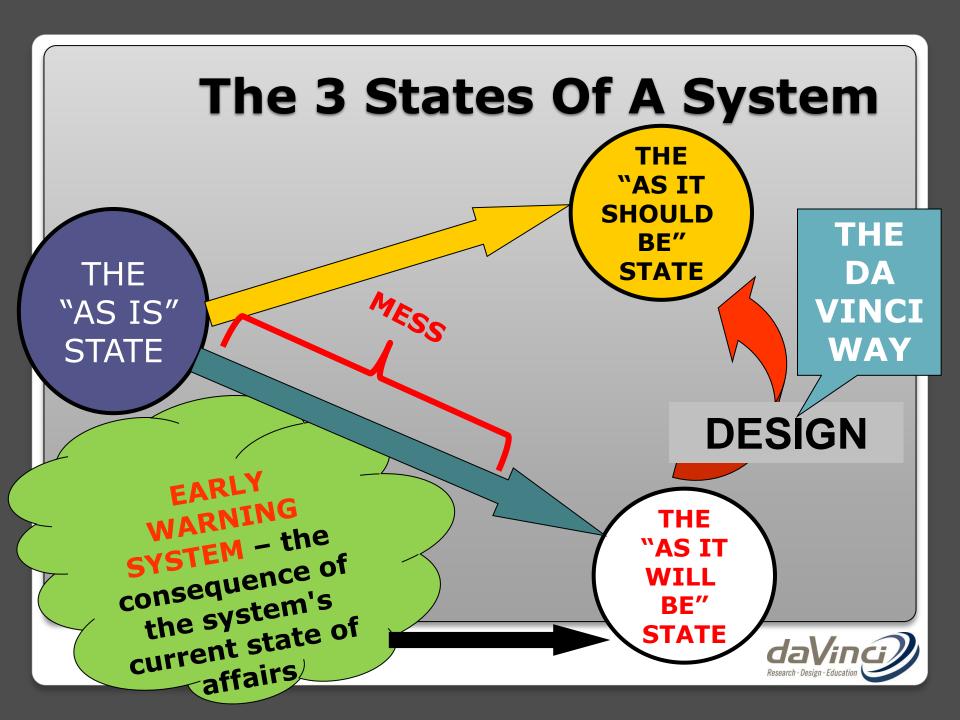
If you read the newspapers and are still satisfied with the state of the world, put this book down; it is not for you.

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[R. L. Ackoff, in Preface to /Redesigning the Future/]

#### **Design Thinking In Context**





**MESS FORMULATION** INTERACTIVE **PLANNING IDEALISED DESIGN Interactive Planning** 

Every organisation is faced with interacting threats and opportunities, a system of problems called a mess

Why a 'MESS"?



#### The purpose of exercise:

- Determine how the organisation would eventually destroy itself if it where to continue behaving as it currently is; that, is if it were to fail to adapt to a changing environment, even one that is perfectly predicted
- Identification of the Achilles' heel the seeds of destruction – provides a focus for the planning that follows by identifying what must be avoided at all costs

#### **Formulating the Mess**



1

- Stakeholder view of the Organisation:
- Identifying all the internal and external influencers

2

- Systems & Obstruction Analysis
- How does the system currently operate?

3

- Reference Projections
- An extrapolation of performance from past to future

4

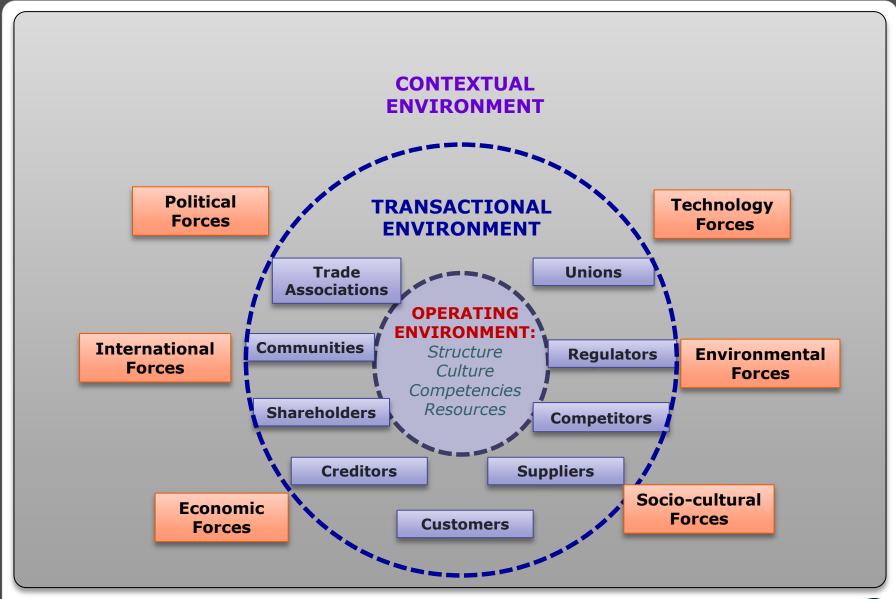
- Reference Scenarios
- The possible future that the organisation will face

5

- Telling the Story
- Presenting the Mess in a compelling and factual manner

#### **The Mess Formulation Process**





**Stakeholder View of the Organisation** 

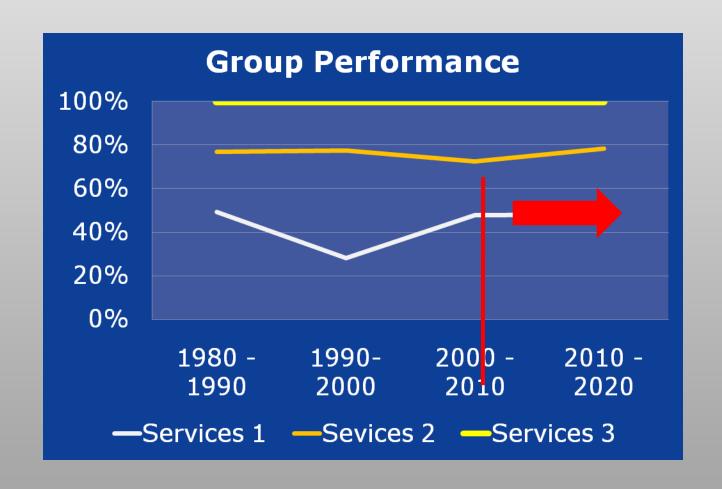


## Two assumptions are in place when making projections:

- No change in the organisation's plans, policies, programmes, etc.
- The future environment will be what the organisation expects







**Reference Projection: Group Performance** 



The current state of the organisation and the reference projections are now combined into a scenario of the possible future the organisation will face if it were to make <u>no changes</u> in policies and practices, and the environment changed only in expected ways

#### **Reference Scenarios**



- A believable and compelling story that reveals the undesirable future implicit in the current state has to be developed
- Management is usually reluctant to share the mess with other stakeholders. This practice not only defeats the purpose for formulating the mess, but is also counter intuitive

Remember - the world is not run by those who are right - it is run by those who can convince others that they are right!

### **Telling The Story**





## BREAKING NEWS

Management Knew of Failing Board Support

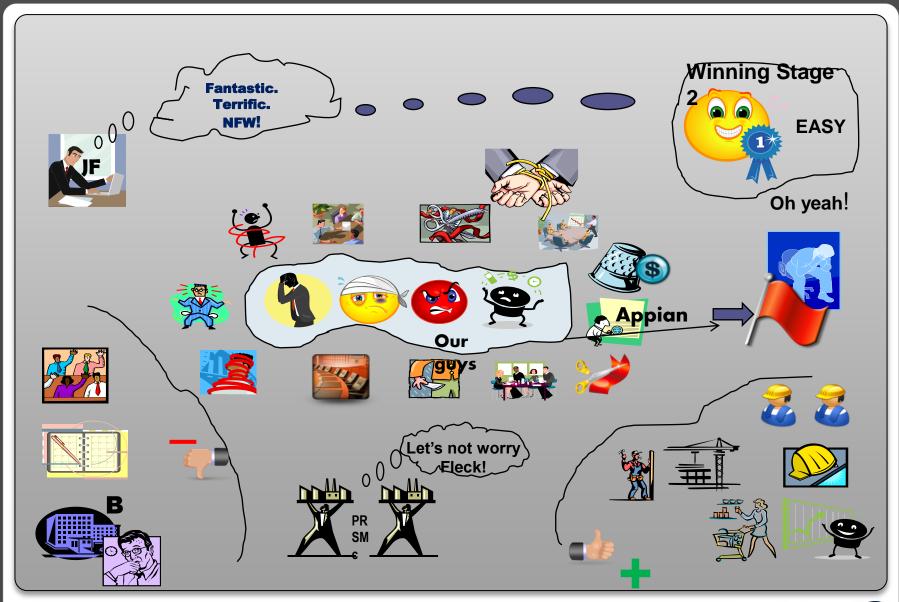
In a shock announcement the shareholders of XYZ Pty Ltd have announced the closure of the company with immediate effect.

Reasons cited by the board include management's failure to recognise the emergence of new technologies, obsessions with annual bonuses and a loss of key skills due to a neglect in developing retention strategies



**Telling the Story** 





**Reporting The Mess** 







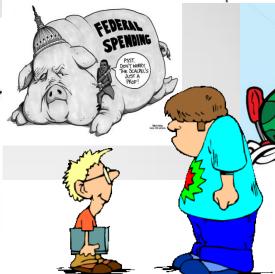




















www.shutterstock.com · 8473042

### **Idealised Design**

# Begins with the premise that the system involved

was destroyed last night

but its environment remains as is



#### **An Idealised Design**

you would have right now
if you could have
whatever design you wanted



# AN IDEALISED DESIGN IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONSTRAINTS

It must be Technologically Feasible and Operationally Viable

**Idealised Design** 



# IN ADDITION IT SHOULD BE READY, WILLING, AND ABLE TO CHANGE ITSELF, AND BE CHANGED

that is,

It Must Be Capable Of Learning

and

Adaptation

**Idealised Design** 



# THEREFORE, THE PRODUCT OF AN IDEALISED DESIGN IS NEITHER IDEAL NOR UTOPIAN

Because it is capable of being improved,

IT IS NEVER PERFECT

**Idealised Design** 



#### **BASIC PREMISE**

The System Being Considered

#### WAS DESTROYED LAST NIGHT

The Environment remains the same

It must be Technologically Feasible and Operationally Viable

## IDEALISED DESIGN

Is that Design you would want right now

If you could have whatever Design you wanted

It must be capable of Learning and Adaptation

Because it is capable of being improved It is never PERFECT

**IDEALISED DESIGN** 



#### DA VINCI IDEALISED DESIGN PROCESS

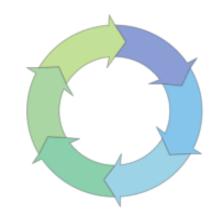
DESIGN
CRITERIA
(What Business Are You In?)

The New Reality
The Dream
Core values

ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS

**Test Against Criteria** 

Select First Interation



**VALUE CHAIN** 

V

**Business Processes** 

**Financial Model** 

IMPLEMENTATION
(Migration Plan)

FACTORS
Costs, Benefits)

**NEW MODEL** 

(Products, Processes, Structures)

IDENTIFY
STAKEHOLDERS
(Test The Model?)

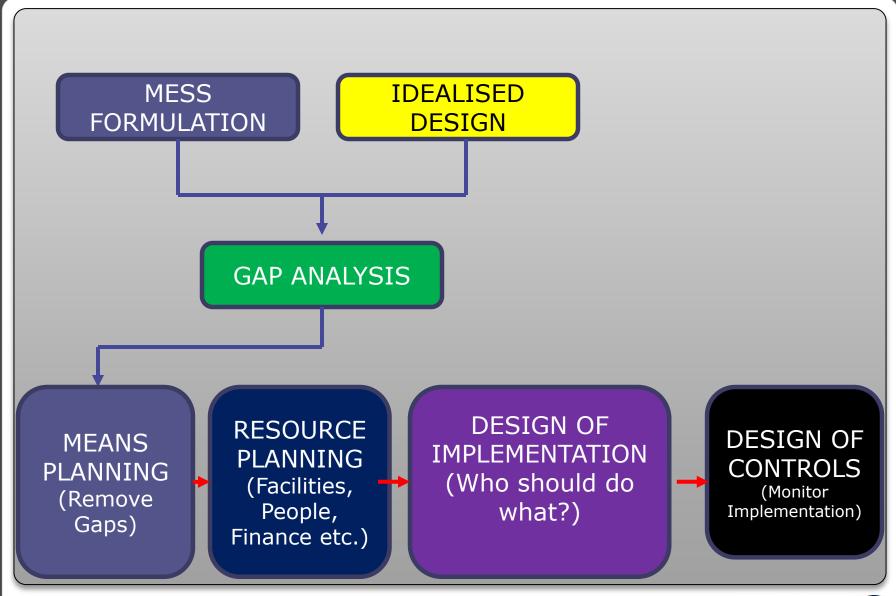
**Idealised Design - Iteration** 



- D = Design Criteria -designing the new future state of the organisation/system - what business are you in?: including values
- A = Alternative designs assess impact
- V = value chain business process operationalising the dream (partnering, change management, capacity building, subcontract, assemble, despatch, retail outlet)
- I = identifying stakeholders getting their views on the new vision
- N = new products/processes/structure
- C = critical success factors/cost benefit analysis
- I = implementation the migration plan





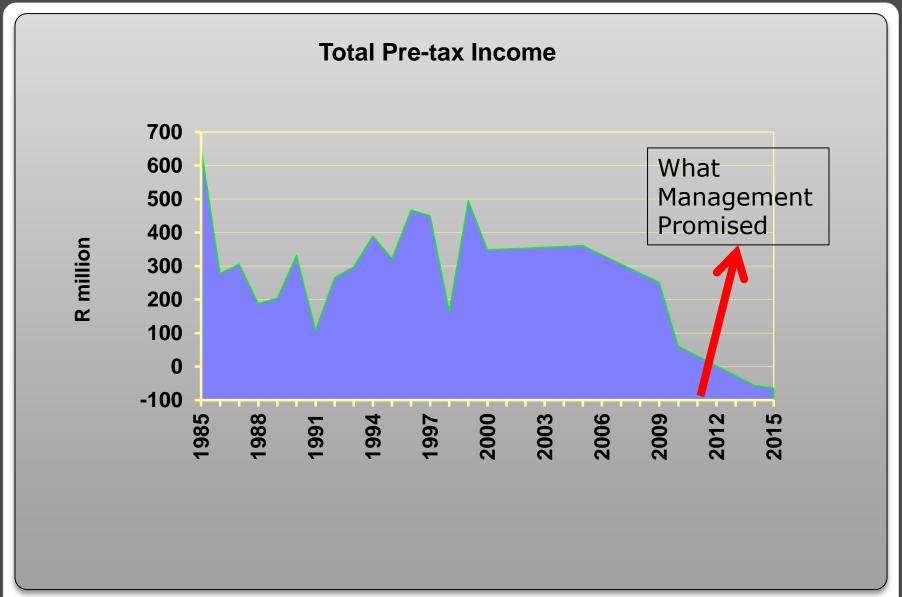


The Interactive Planning Process dal



### Major Commercial Electronics Company: (Mess Formulation)

- Has one major customer
- Spate of sporadic resignations
- Mess team finds out that the customer is building an expertise base from the Electronics Company
- The mess team also revealed that the reference projection for a recovery was not feasible.



#### **Reference Projection: Income**



## Major Commercial Electronics Company: (Ideal Design)

- Design team a number of young researchers and designers
- Their dream was driven by a desire to take all their ideas as well as a cupboard full of abandoned projects and come out with a totally new integrated product
- They are now launching the new product which bypasses their customer and will take on their existing customer's, customers

Unleashing Hidden Talent da Vin (2)

#### Opera Company Mess Formulation

- Declining audiences
- Serious mismatch between the board and the management
- Very old school and dogmatic about following the rigid classical line
- Bleeding financially
- Too reliant on donor funding

## FROM EXCLUSIVITY TO INCLUSIVITY WITH A DIFFERENCE





**Reporting The Mess** 



#### Opera Company Ideal Design

- A vocal company which can transcend several genres
- Ability to provide a suite of services from entertainment to function design, to supply of specialist equipment
- Taken the first steps
  - Board resigned
  - Several singers could make the transition
  - New positioning in the market place

## FROM EXCLUSIVITY TO INCLUSIVITY WITH A DIFFERENCE









### FROM BTE TO VOISS



#### CYCLE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

