



- 1. Be introduced to different approaches to systems level change
- 2. Share the opportunities and dilemmas in shifting systems
- 3. Engage in eco-system mapping



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Our Agenda

- Making Connections
 - Why is it important that I am here?
- What do we mean by Systems Change?
- · Models and Approaches
- · Eco-System Mapping and Uncovering Opportunities
- Looking Forward



Defining Systems

'A system is a configuration of interaction, interdependent parts that are connected through a web of relationships, forming a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts.'

'Systems are overlapping, nested, and networked; they have subsystems and operate within broader systems.' 'A system is an interconnected and interdependent series of entities, where decisions and actions in one entity are consequential to other neighbouring entities.'

'A system is a set of things people, cells, molecules or whatever—interconnected in such a way that they produce their own patterns of behaviour over time.'



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Systemic or Complex Problems

Examples of systemic problems include, for example:

- poor life chances for children in care;
- very high re-offending rates for female prisoners with substance misuse problems;
- high rates of homelessness amongst veterans.

These problems involve individuals whose capabilities, beliefs and attitudes may play a part in the difficulties they experience. However—and more importantly—their problems are also a function of how institutions behave, of policy decisions, of the way markets operate, and even of public attitudes and cultural norms.



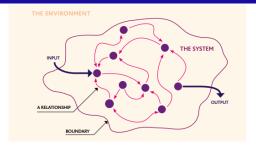
Complex Problems

Complex problems are difficult to frame	The cause and effect relationships are unclear
There are diverse stakeholders	Each experience is unique
The characteristics and dynamics of the issue evolve	There is no obvious right or wrong set of solutions
There is no single measure of success	The community is also evolving and changing



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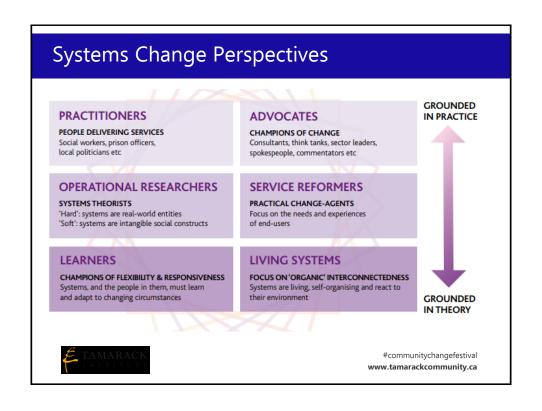
System Characteristics



Systems contain multiple components both tangible and intangible. They include, people, resources and services, as well as relationships, values, and perceptions. Systems exist in an environment, have boundaries, exhibit behaviours, and are made up of both interdependent and connected parts, causes and effects. Social systems are often complex and involve intractable, or 'wicked', problems.







Systems Change Perspectives PRACTITIONERS ADVOCATES · Helps avoid an ivory tower approach · Often brings a multi-disciplinary perspective Passionate and inspiring May lack practical methodology in how to · Those at the coal face have an invaluable perspective Reticence to discuss implicit assumptions change systems, with results not always matching-up to rhetoric may limit what can be accomplished from inside a system **OPERATIONAL RESEARCHERS** SERVICE REFORMERS Brings academic discipline and methodology 'Soft' approaches can help untangle complex problems and 'hard' approaches can help make sense of concrete problems May be hard to grasp for people on the ground Helps keep end-user needs firmly in sight Helps bring practical solutions to problems May be inappropriate for complex 'messy' **LEARNERS** LIVING SYSTEMS Emphasis on flexibility and adaptability as a powerful change agent Empowers staff at all levels to learn and adapt May be a challenge to extend learning beyond organisational boundaries Helps to highlight key aspects of complex A useful multi-level approach May be seen as an over-complicated approach which focuses on theory rather than practically bringing about change #communitychangefestival www.tamarackcommunity.ca

Six Key Principles for Systems Change

PLANNING FOR SYSTEMS CHANGE

PRINCIPLE 1:

Understand needs and assets

PRINCIPLE 2:

Engage multiple actors

PRINCIPLE 3:

Map the systems

DOING SYSTEMS CHANGE

PRINCIPLE 4:

Do it together

PRINCIPLE 5:

Distribute leadership

PRINCIPLE 6:

Foster a learning culture

Source: Systems Change. A Guide to What it is and How to do it.

file:///C:/Users/liz/Downloads/https www.thinknpc.org wp-content uploads 2018 07 NPC Systems-Change Final%20(1).pdf

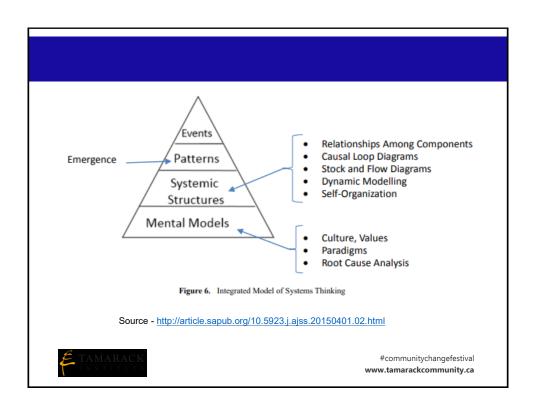


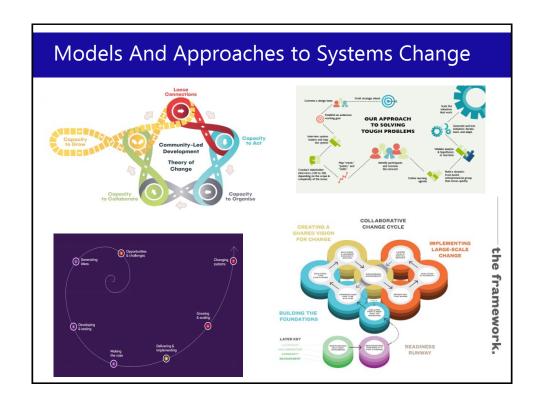
The Ways of a Systems Thinker

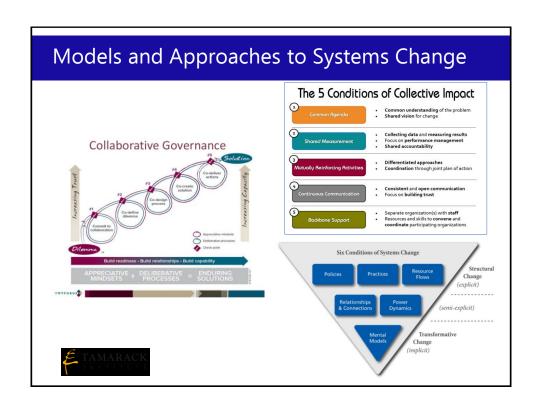
- Sees the whole picture and makes the system visible
- Changes perspectives to see new leverage points
- Looks for interdependencies
- Considers how mental models create our futures
- Pays attention to and gives voice to the long term
- Goes wide to see complex cause and effect relationships
- Finds where unanticipated consequences might emerge
- · Focuses on structures not blame
- Holds the tension of paradox and controversy without trying to resolve them quickly
- Sees oneself as part of the system not outside of it



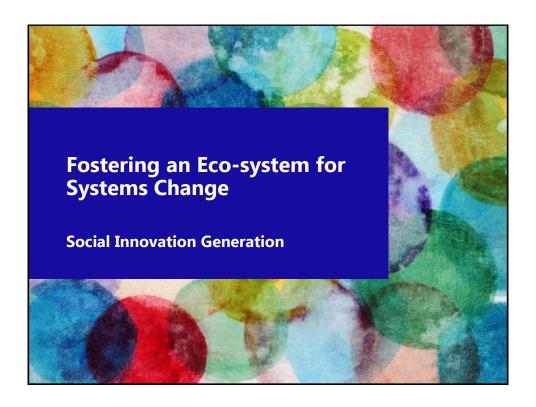








Models and Approaches to Systems Change Collaboration The Power of Co-Creative Collective Impact Communities for Impact Consulting Co Readiness and Capacity to grow Readiness Commit to Aligning Identifying Pre-conditions Context Runway Collaborate Opportunities and Challenges Define and Loose Building the Co-define Connecting Generating Common agenda Connect Connections Foundation the Dilemma Ideas Capacity to Act Creating a Co-Design Developing Shared Learning Shared Vision the Process and Testing Measurement for Change Mutually Reinforcing Activities Capacity to Co-Create Designing Making the Continuous Organize the Solution Case Communications Implementation Capacity to Implementing Co-Deliver Making Delivering and Backbone Collaborate Large Scale Infrastructure Actions implementing Change Scaling Growing and scaling Changing systems #communitychangefestival www.tamarackcommunity.ca



Seed. Grow. Flourish. Release.

- From systems to culture to ecosystems for systems change
- Mindsets
- Capacity building
- Leveraging new and different resources
- Stimulating shared strategies
- Narrative
- Building a movement

Source: Social Innovation Generation



