## Systems Thinking

## Introduction to Systems Thinking

- Let's get the emissions down
- Feedback Loops
- Systems Diagrams (+ case study)
- Leverage Points: Places to intervene in a system

CEMUS
The Global Economy
- Environment, Development and Globalisation
15 credits



What is the real wealth of nations? How is the global economic system performing under increasing ecological and social pressures? Which institutions and actors have the best opportunities to work towards building desirable and sustainable economies?

The course aims to present a variety of theoretical perspectives on issues of political economy in the context of sustainable development. Throughout the semester, different theories and historical examples are analysed and discussed in sessions with knowledgeable and inspiring guest letturers in order to offer a multidisciplinary understanding of the global economy's role in today's world. Keeping a good balance between abstract and concrete, as well as particular and general, the course constitutes a basic toolbox to understand economics in the 2ast century. Embarking on this journey of discovery, international and Swedish students will reflect critically on the past and current state of the economy in order to imagine alternatives economic futures.



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## Let's get emissions down!

- We need 6 volunteers!
- The goal: to lower the hula hoop to the floor
  - This represents lowering our emissions
- Two important rules
  - Must support the hoop *only* with your index finger from below
  - All must always have contact with the hoop

#### Let's get emissions down!

- What happened?
- When a group of smart, well-intentioned people like our group here fail to do something that they all want to do, there must be a systemic reason.
- Why did that happen here?

## Triangles

- Choose two other people in the classroom (silently) as reference points
- Then form an equilateral triangle with them
- What happened?

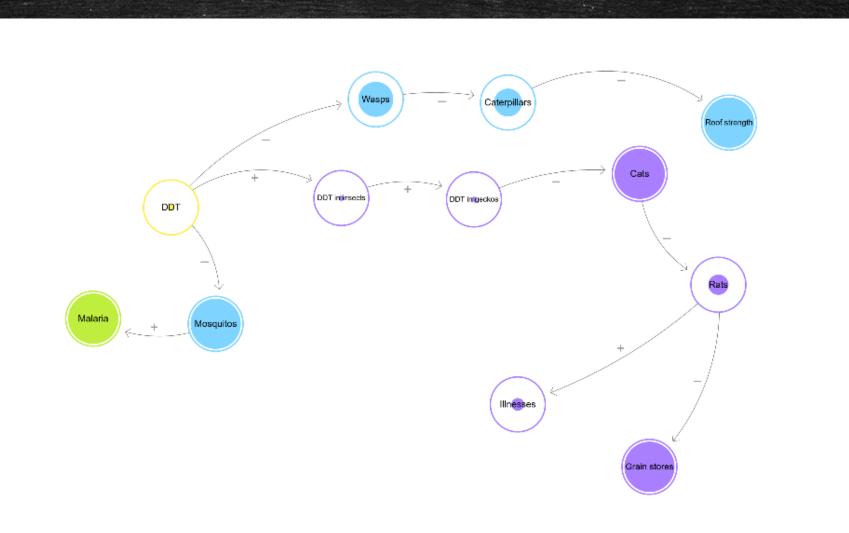
#### Systems thinking - a short video



#### Positive and negative feedback loops

- Form a large circle and hold each others hands
- Positive feedback / Reinforcing loop
  - When the person before you raises or lowers their hand, you copy their movement
- What happened?
- Negative feedback / Balancing loop
  - When the person before you raises or lowers their hand, you do the opposite movement
- What happened?
- Delays

# System thinking – a potential system diagram





# How can system thinking help the Baltic Sea?

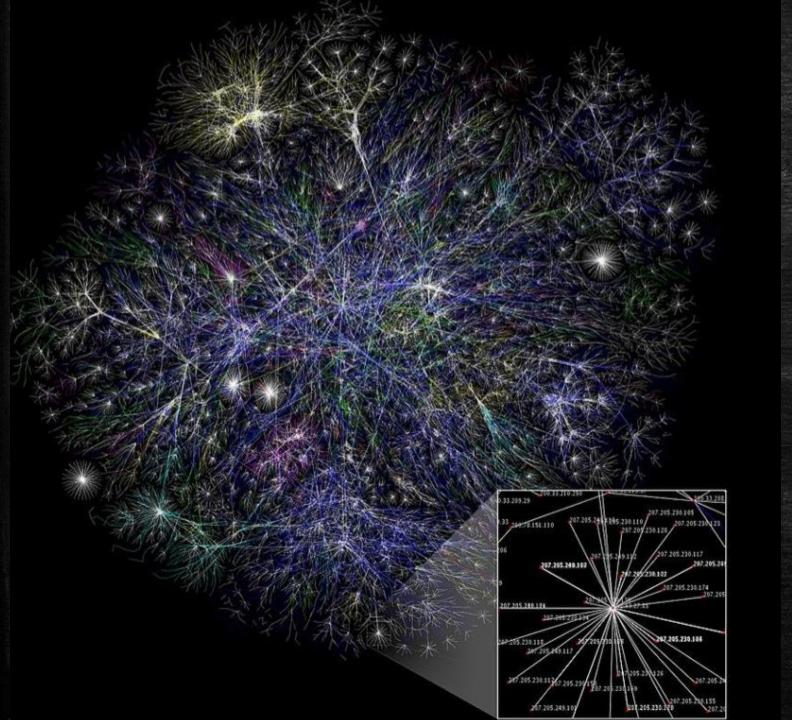
- In groups do some quick research on the Baltic Sea (or perhaps you already know something)
- Consider social-ecological dynamics of
  - Eutrophication
  - Overfishing
  - Transport
  - Whatever else else you know or can find!
- How can we draw a system diagram of the Baltic Sea?
- Think about
  - Feedbacks, delays
  - Draft on paper, but if you like, use loopy https://ncase.me/loopy/v1.1/



## Leverage points

## A little folk wisdom

- Look for solutions where it is easiest, i.e. old habits, ways of thinking
- Problem lies somewhere else, where its harder to see
- We may need new tools for searching in the dark



"Before you disturb the system in any way, watch how it behaves...study its beat"

- Donella Meadows

If I had an hour to solve a problem I'd spend 55 minutes thinking about the problem and 5 minutes thinking about solutions.

Albert Einstein

(ff) quotefancy

## Leverage Points in Systems

Based on Donella Meadows

## We need 4 volunteers please

# OPEN THE BOTTLE



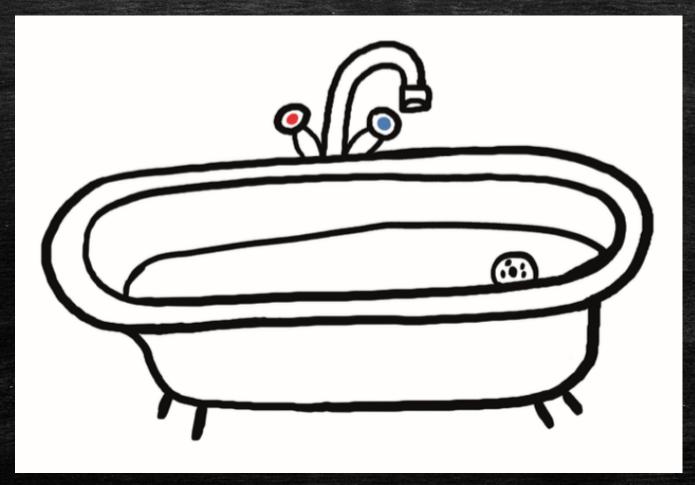
"A lever amplifies an input force to provide a greater output force, which is said to provide leverage"

#### So what is a system?

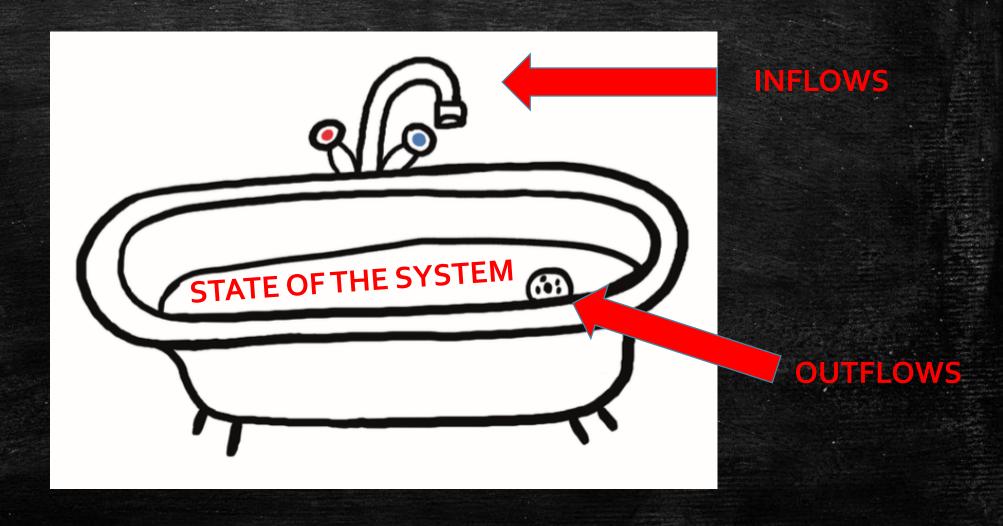
"A system is a group of interacting or interrelated entities that form a unified whole. A system is delineated by its spatial and temporal boundaries, surrounded and influenced by its environment, described by its structure and purpose and expressed in its functioning."

- Meadows (2008)

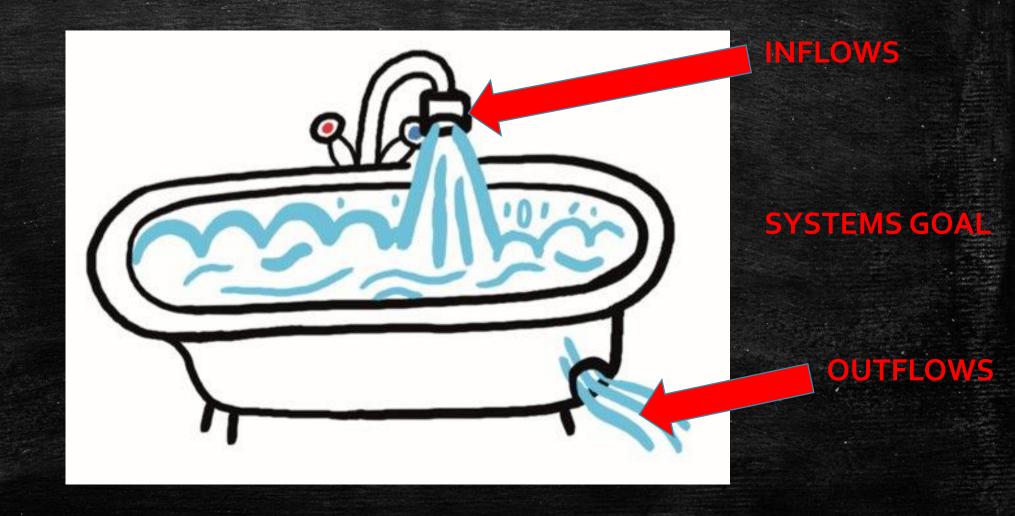
## Example of a system



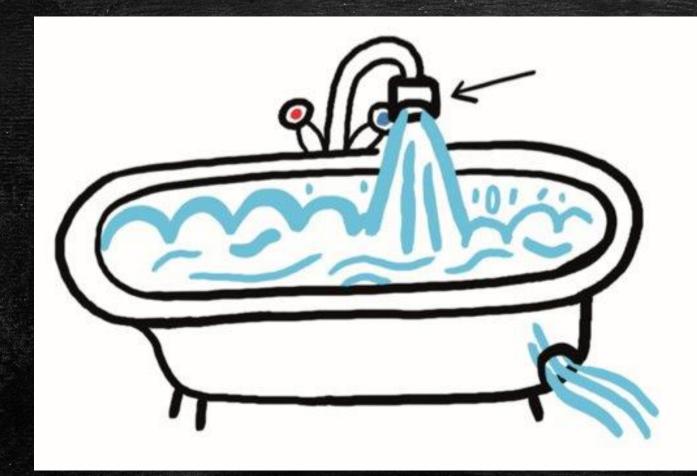
## Example of a system



## Example of a system

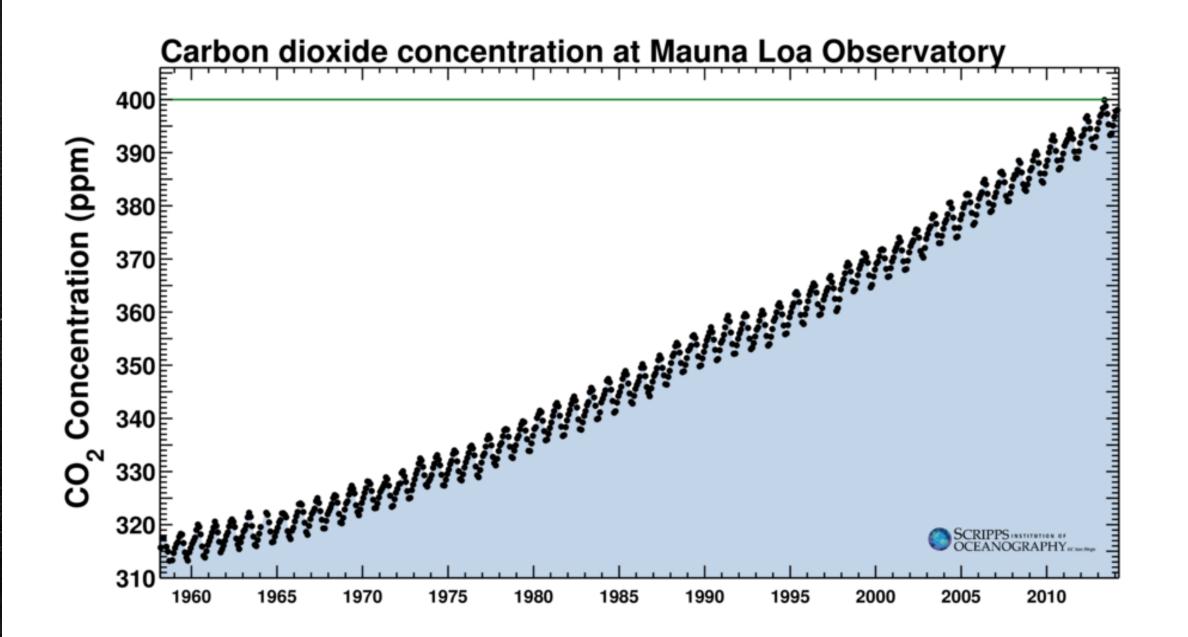


## Constants, Parameters, Numbers



#### EXAMPLES

- Air quality standards
- Wage rates
- Product prices
- Research budgets



## The gain around driving positive feedback loops



#### = SELF REINFORCEMENT

#### EXAMPLES

- Climate changes
- The more people catch the flu the more they infect others
- "Success to the successful"

## The gain around driving positive feedback loops

## TRUST ACCOUNTS, VANYERS, CONNECTIONS

ND VERYWEALTHY PARENTS,

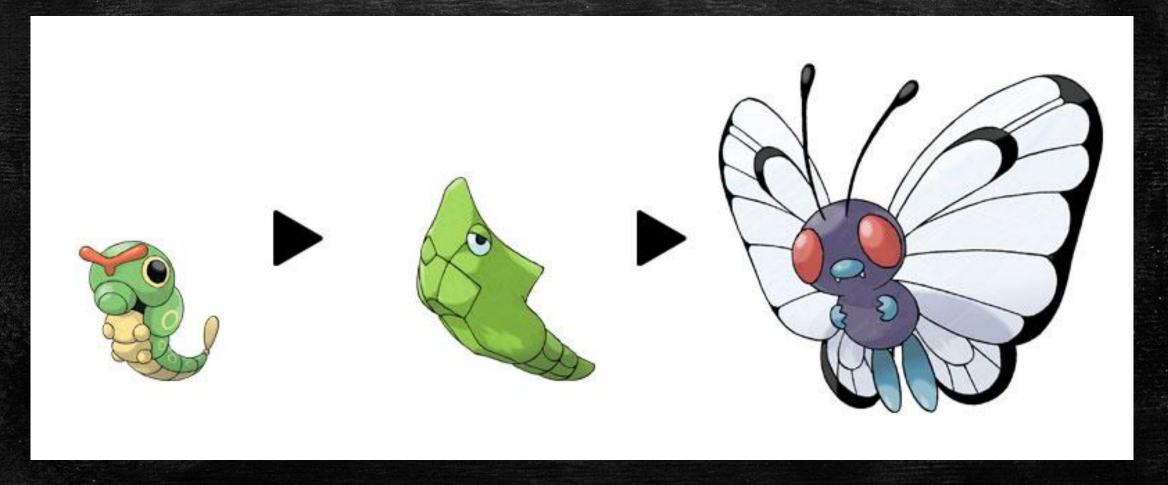
# The power to add, change, evolve or self-organise system structures



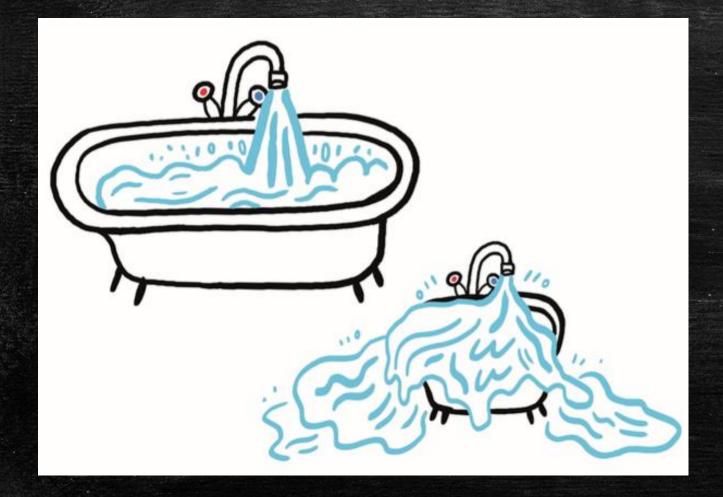
#### EXAMPLES

- Evolution
- Presidential orders

# The power to add, change, evolve or self-organise system structures



## Buffers



#### EXAMPLES

- Savings in your bank account
- Difference between flooding likelihood of lakes and rivers

The size of **BUFFERS** and other stabilising stocks relative to their flows

## The Rules of the System



#### EXAMPLES

- Voting rights
- Freedom of speech
- Sporting rules



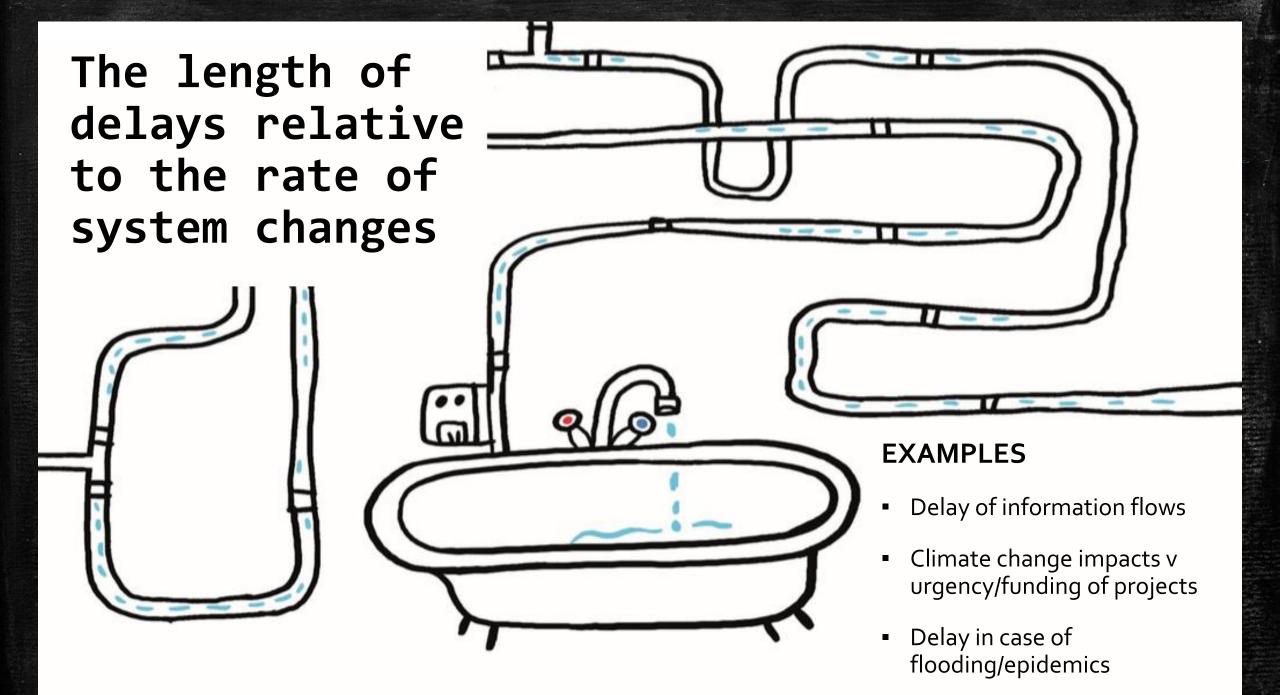
# The structure of materials stocks, flows and nodes of intersection



#### **EXAMPLES**

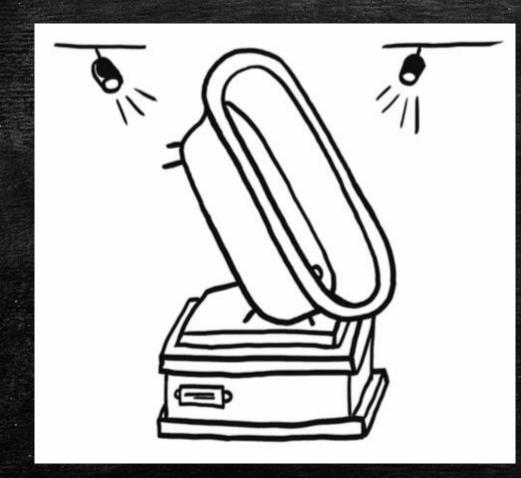
- Built environment
- Molecular structures
- Road networks
- Capital flows

# The structure of materials stocks, flows and nodes of intersection



The length of delays relative to the rate of system changes

# The goal of the system



#### EXAMPLES

Evolution





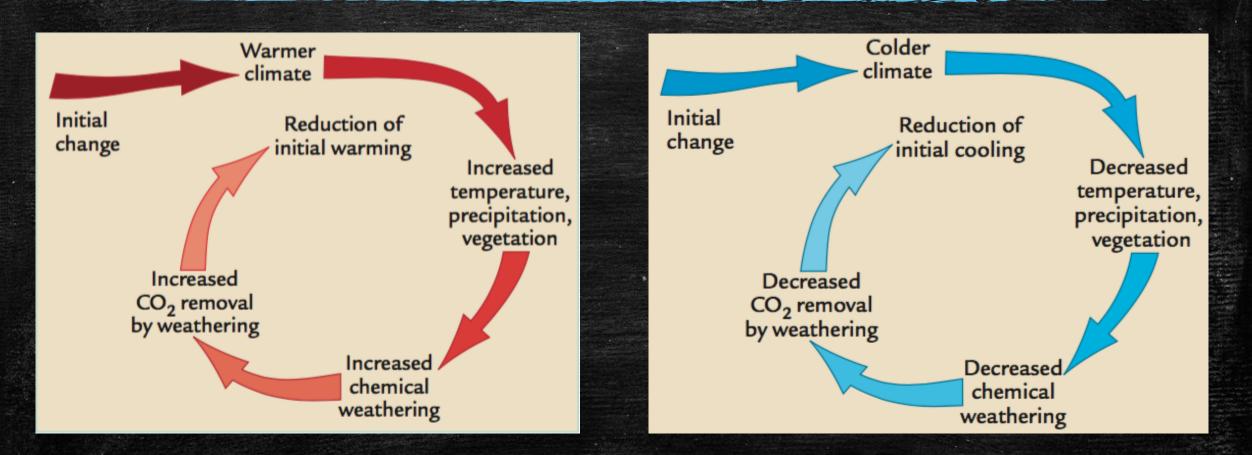
# The strength of negative feedback loops, relative to the impact they are trying to correct against



#### **EXAMPLES**

- Thermostat
- Prices in an "ideal market"
- Body's ability to regulate body temperature

# The strength of negative feedback loops, relative to the impact they are trying to correct against



Chemical weathering acts as a negative climate feedback by reducing the intensity of an imposed climate warming (left) and cooling (right). *Source: Ruddiman 2013*.

### The structure of information flows

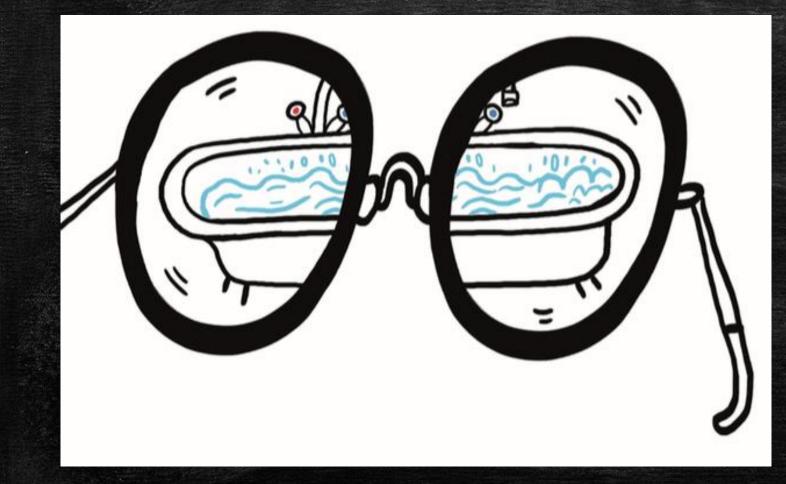


#### EXAMPLES

- Transparency in politics
- Investigative journalism
- Independent reporting



# The mindset or paradigm out of which the system arises

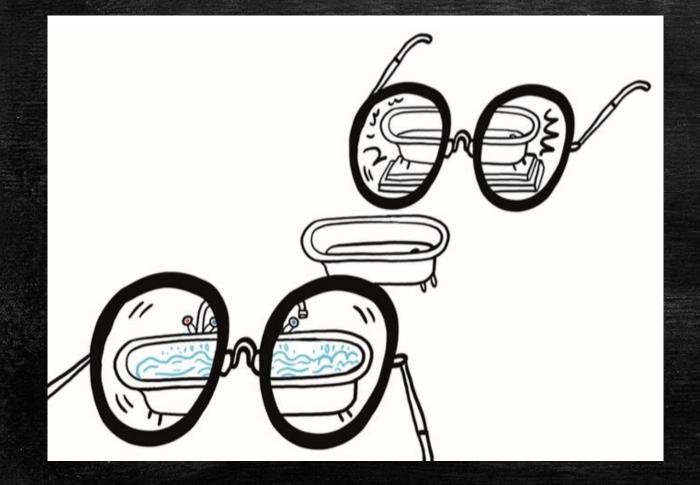


#### EXAMPLES

- Beliefs and traditions
- Values
- Religions
- Western worldview

The mindset or paradigm out of which the system arises

#### The power to transcend paradigms



"Ability to shift between different paradigms and see the limitations of all of them"

- Meadows (2008)

### Form teams of five.

Sort the different leverage points and their potential to make change in a system.

You have 15 mins.



#### 12. Constants, Parameters and Numbers



"Probably 90- no- 95- no 99 percent of attention goes to parameters, but there is not a lot of leverage in them. Not that parameters are not important. They can be, especially in the short term and to individuals who stand directly in the flow."

"People care deeply about parameters and fight fierce battles over them. But they rarely change behaviours."

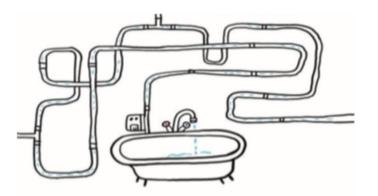


#### 12. Constants, Parameters, Numbers

11. Buffers



10. The structure of material stocks and flows and nodes of intersection







9. The length of delays relative to the rate of system changes

8. The strength of negative feedback loops, relative to the impact they are trying to correct against

7. The gain around driving positive feedback loops



### 6. The structure of information flows

#### 5. The rules of the system







#### 3. The goal of the system

2. The mindset or paradigm out of which the system arises

1. The power to transcend paradigms

# Reminder: Next 2 classes are mandatory

Thursday 7th: Debate No preparation needed

Tuesday 12th: Lit Seminar 2 (The Divide) Please finish the book!

See you Thursday!