

Acknowledgements

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Interactive systems training for healthy food environments

Workshop 2 – 8th December 2022

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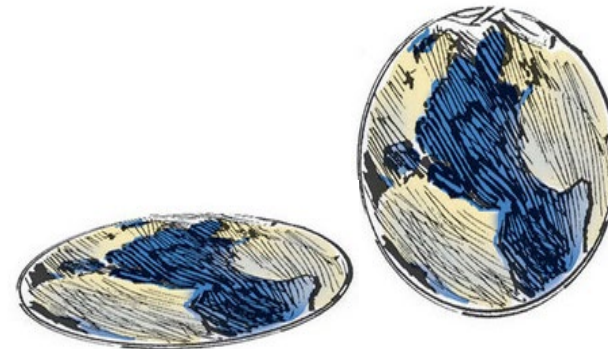
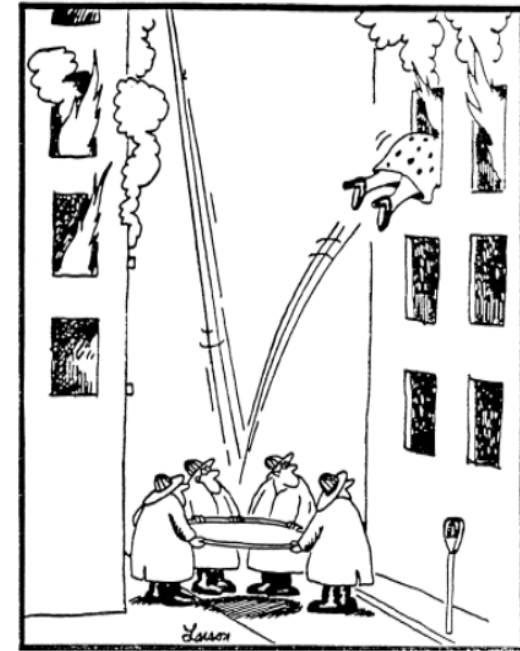
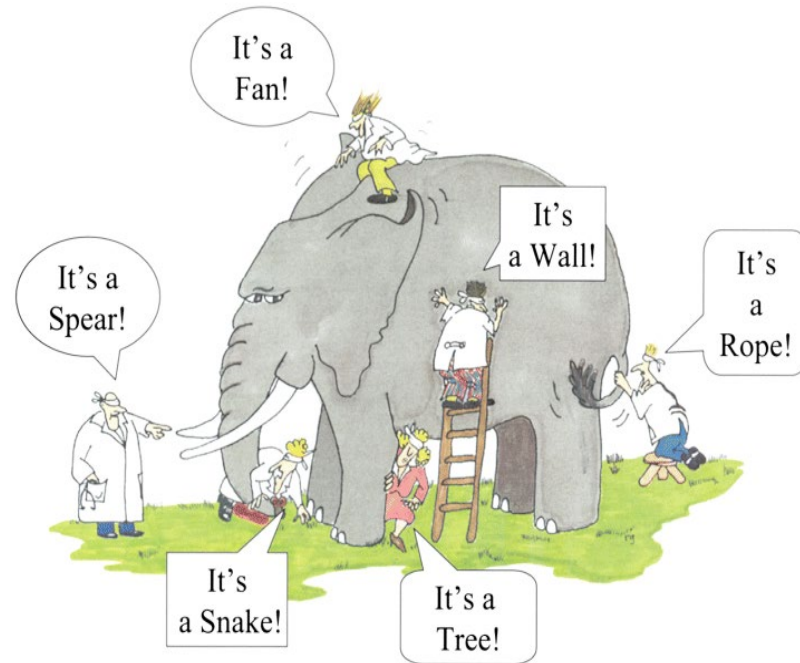
Agenda

- Introductions and consent
- Workshop 1 recap & questions
- Tool 3: System maps (causal loop diagrams)
- Group Activity 1 – The system map
- **Break (10 min)**
- Tool 4: Four levels of systems thinking
- Group Activity 2 – Using the system map
- Present and reflect
- Live survey
- Closing

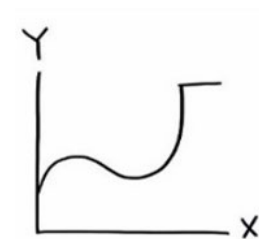
Workshop 1 Recap & Questions

Summary

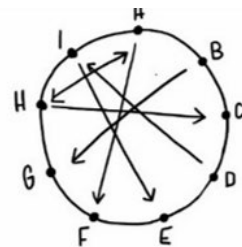
- By fixating on the parts of a system, we miss understanding the **WHOLE**
- A solution to one problem can lead to a new and bigger problem later on (unintended consequences)
- Challenge our mental models
- System dynamics tools can help



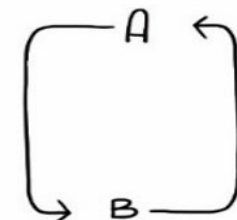
REXBABIN THE SACRAMENTO BEER



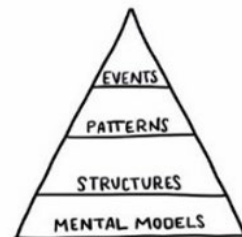
BEHAVIOUR OVER TIME GRAPHS



CONNECTED CIRCLES



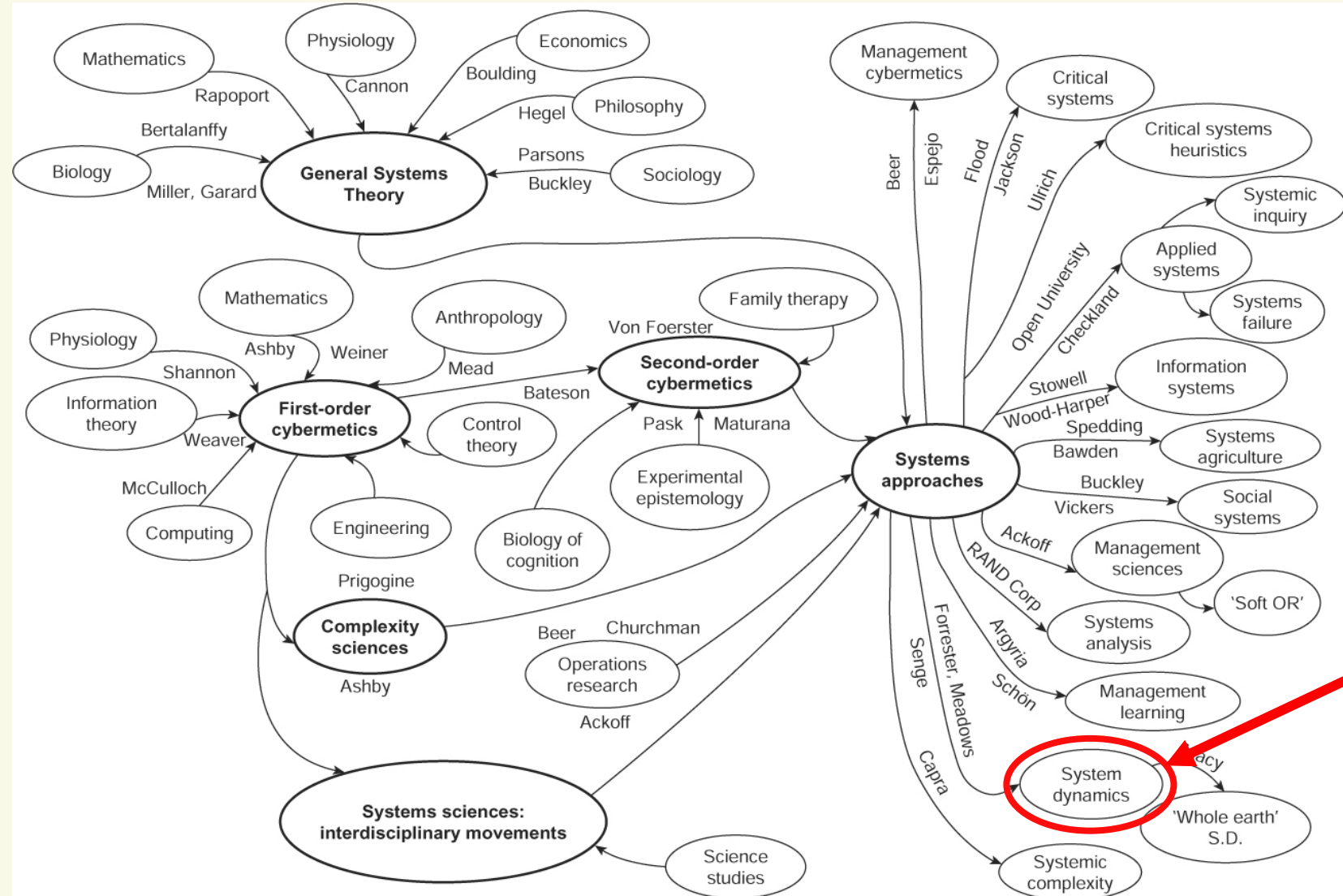
CAUSAL LOOP DIAGRAMS



ICEBERG MODEL

System Dynamics

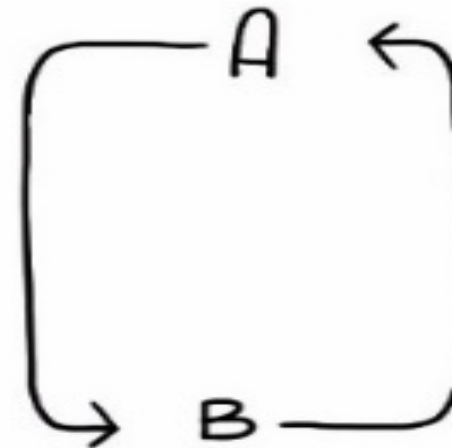
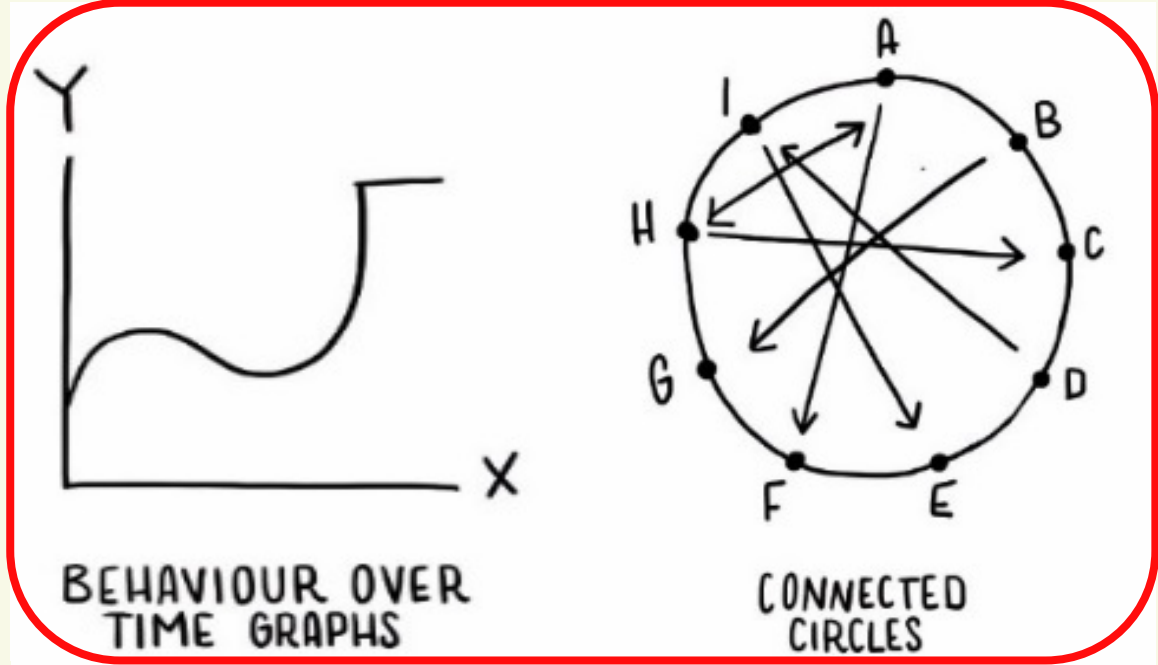
- One approach to non-linear behaviour of complex systems.
- Relationships between things, events and ideas.



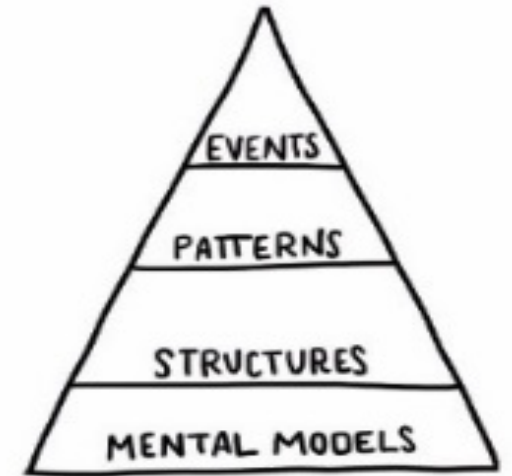
We are here

System mapping tools

- enhance learning in complex systems,
- understand connectedness and interactions, and
- understand feedback and dynamics (behaviour over time)
- model problems, not systems
- model to advance a solution to a problem



CAUSAL LOOP DIAGRAMS

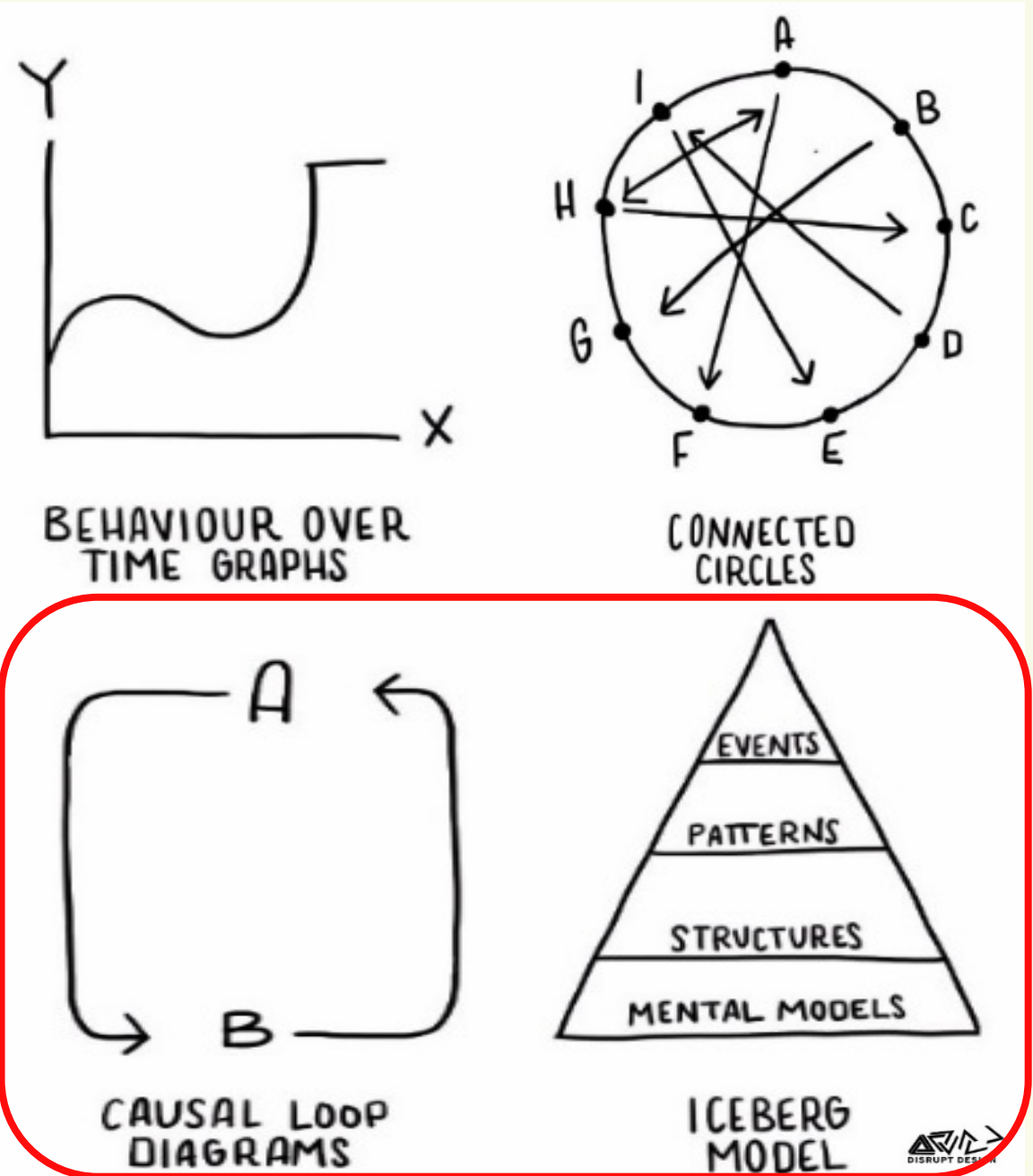


ICEBERG MODEL



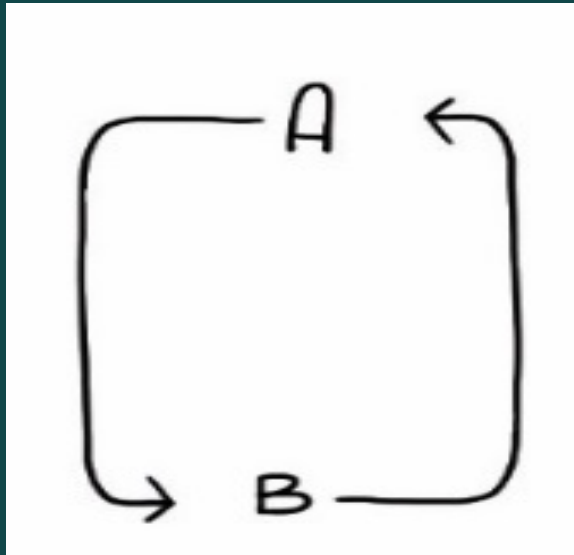
System mapping tools

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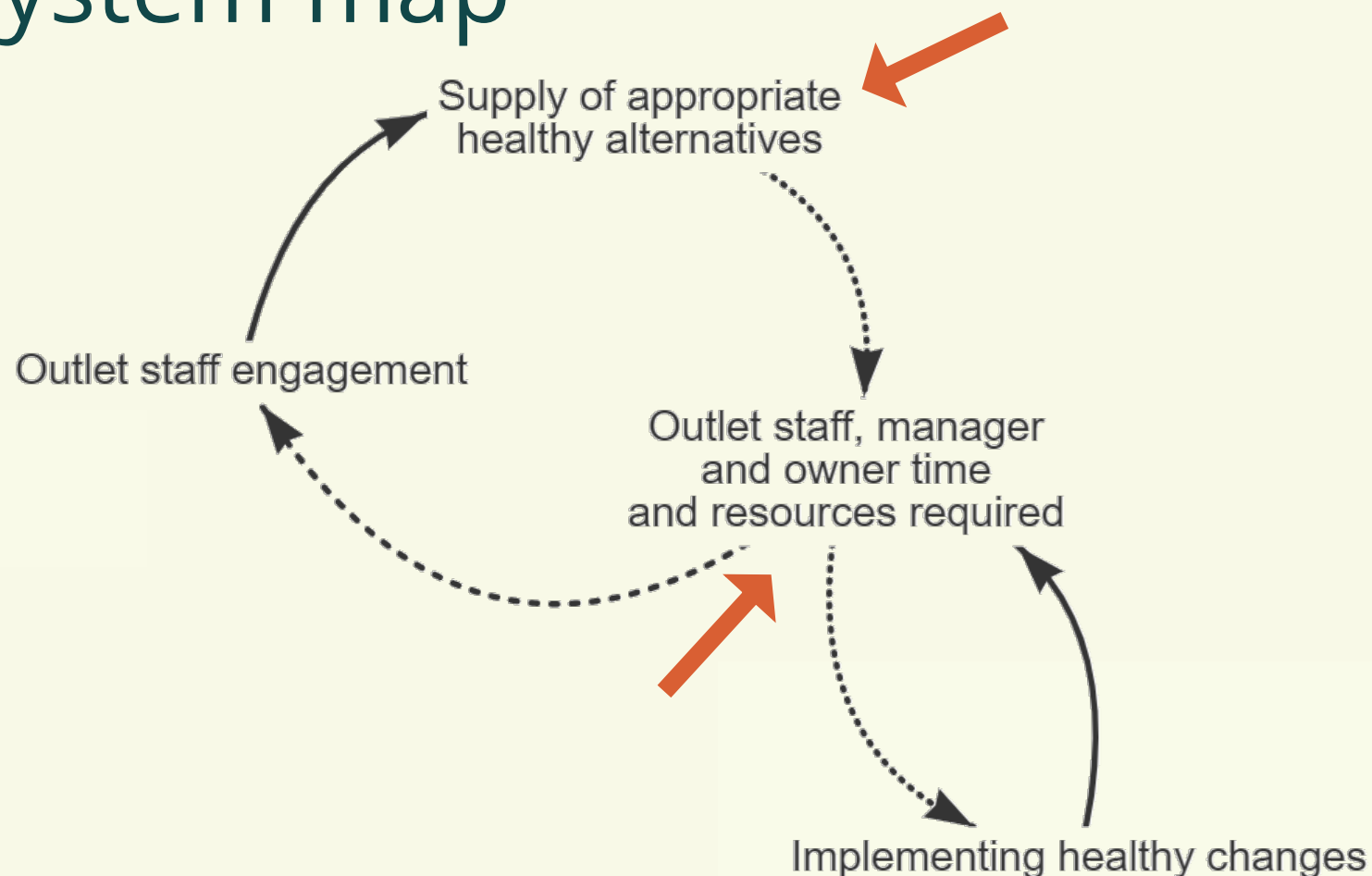
Tool 3

System maps (causal loop diagrams)



How to read a system map

- Circular cause-effect
- Arrows indicate cause-effect relationships



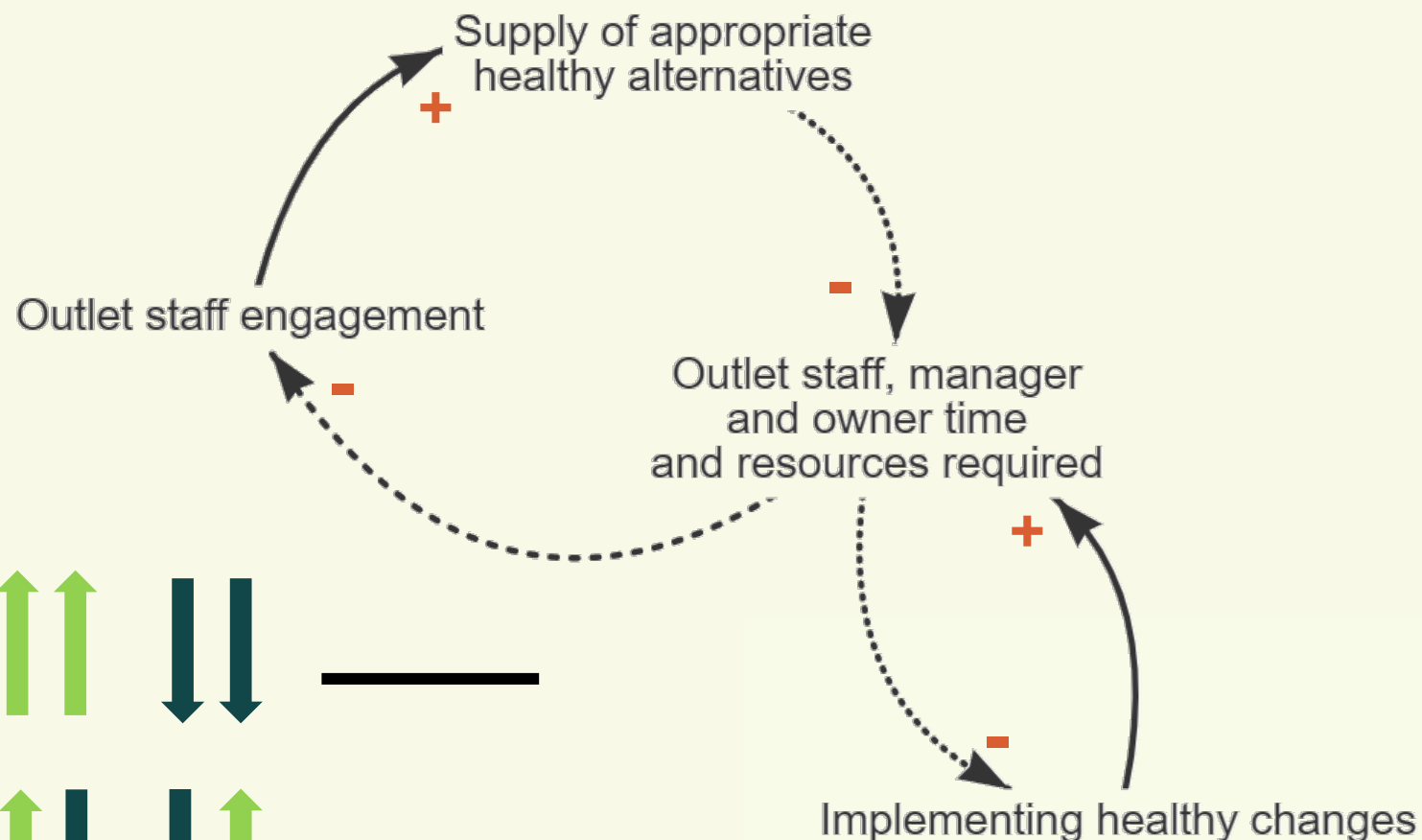
How to read a system map

- Circular cause-effect
- Arrows indicate cause-effect relationships
- Two types of polarity

+ goes in the **same** direction



- goes in **opposite** directions

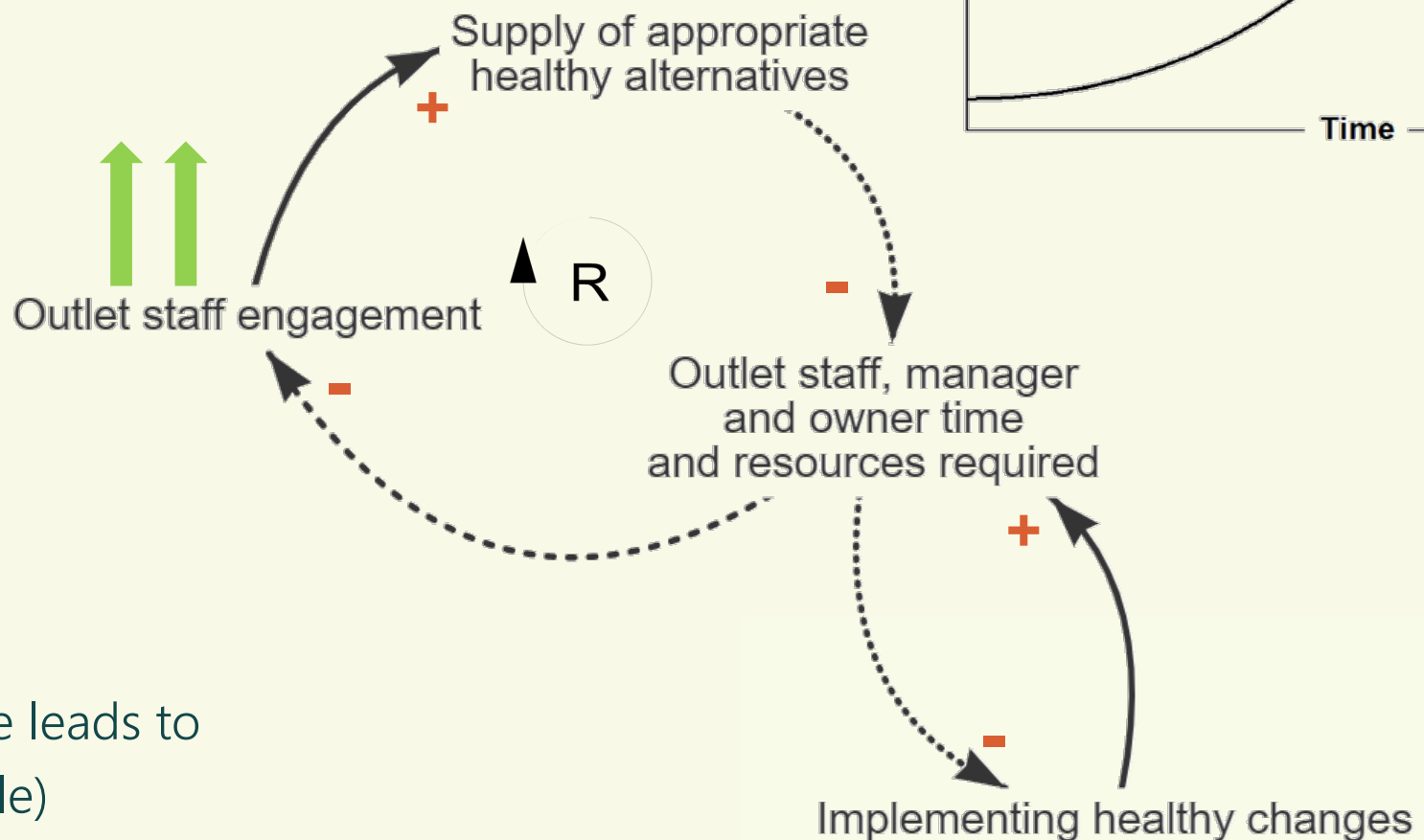


How to read a system map

- Circular cause-effect
- Arrows indicate cause-effect relationships
- Two types of polarity
- Feedback loops



Reinforcing feedback loops – more leads to more, or, less leads to less (unstable)



- + goes in the **same** direction
- - - - - - goes in **opposite** directions

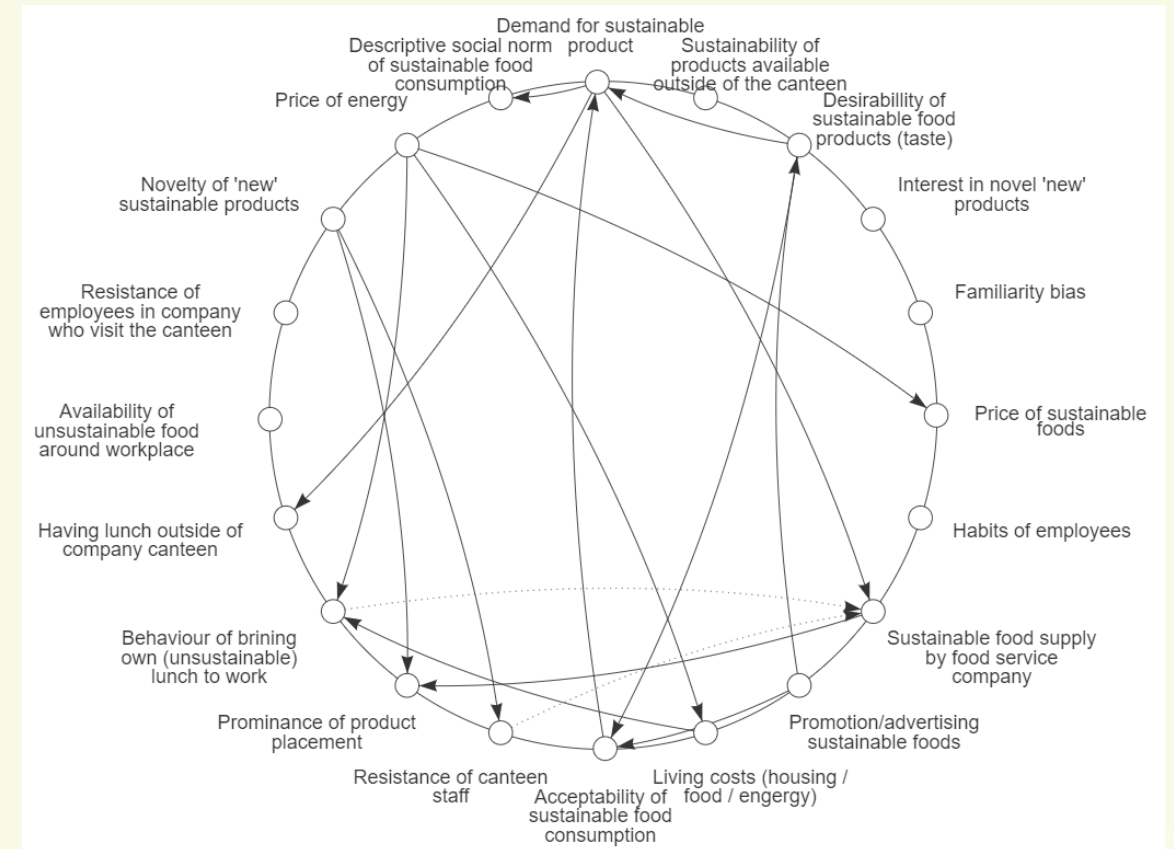
Resources for causal loop diagrams

- <https://thesystemsthinker.com/causal-loop-construction-the-basics/> - the Systems Thinker includes a range of articles to expand the use of systems approaches. This article describes how to create a causal loop 'story'.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tTo06jbSZ4M> – YouTube video produced by CLExchange showing the basics of how causal loops can be used.

Workshop 1 - connection circles to system maps

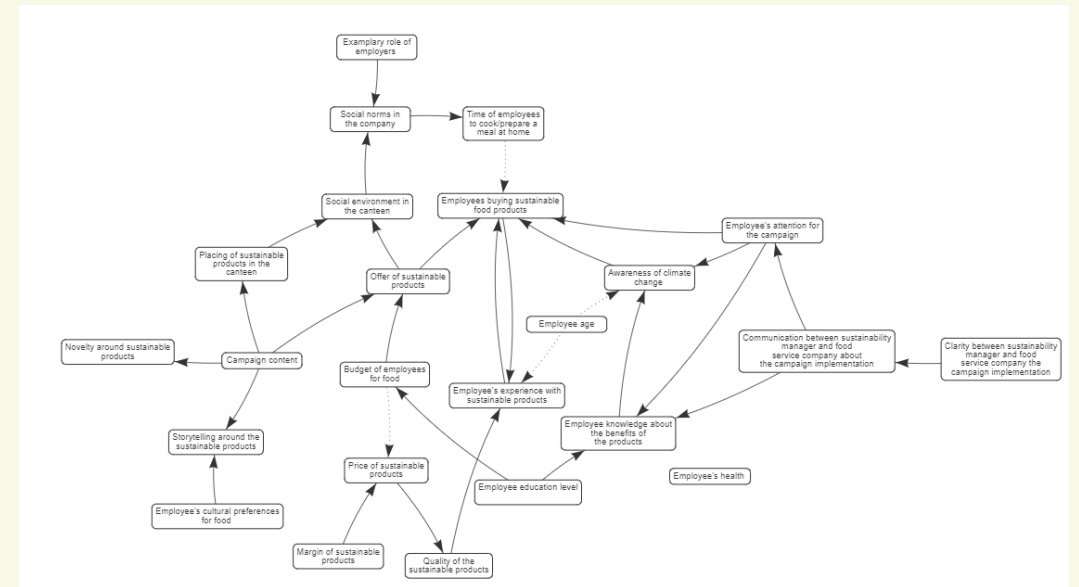
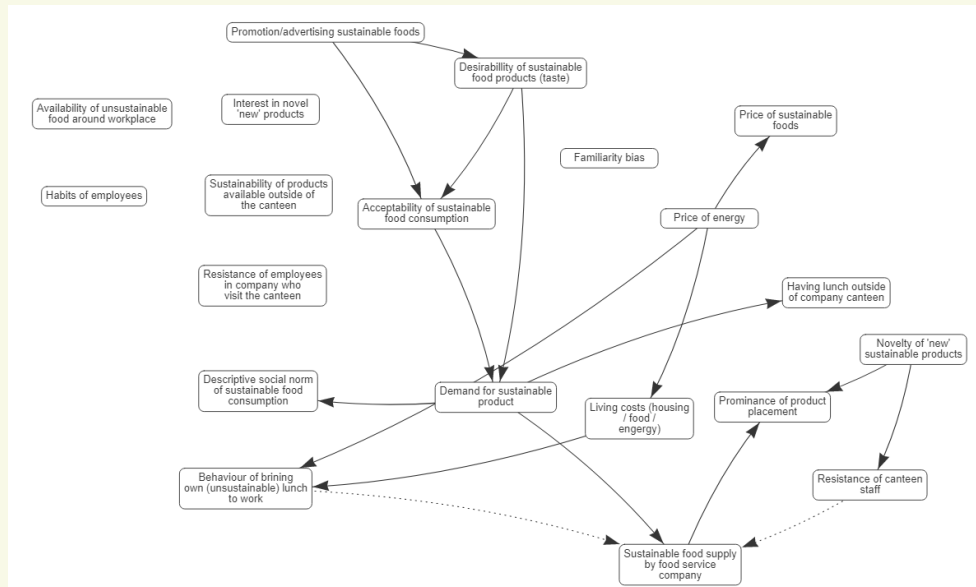
Group activity connection circle

- In workshop 1 you worked on 1 of 4 problem scenarios to develop a connection circle with all the factors identified from the behaviour over time graphs.



Workshop 1 - connection circles to system maps

Combine system maps for each problem scenario



Group 3a

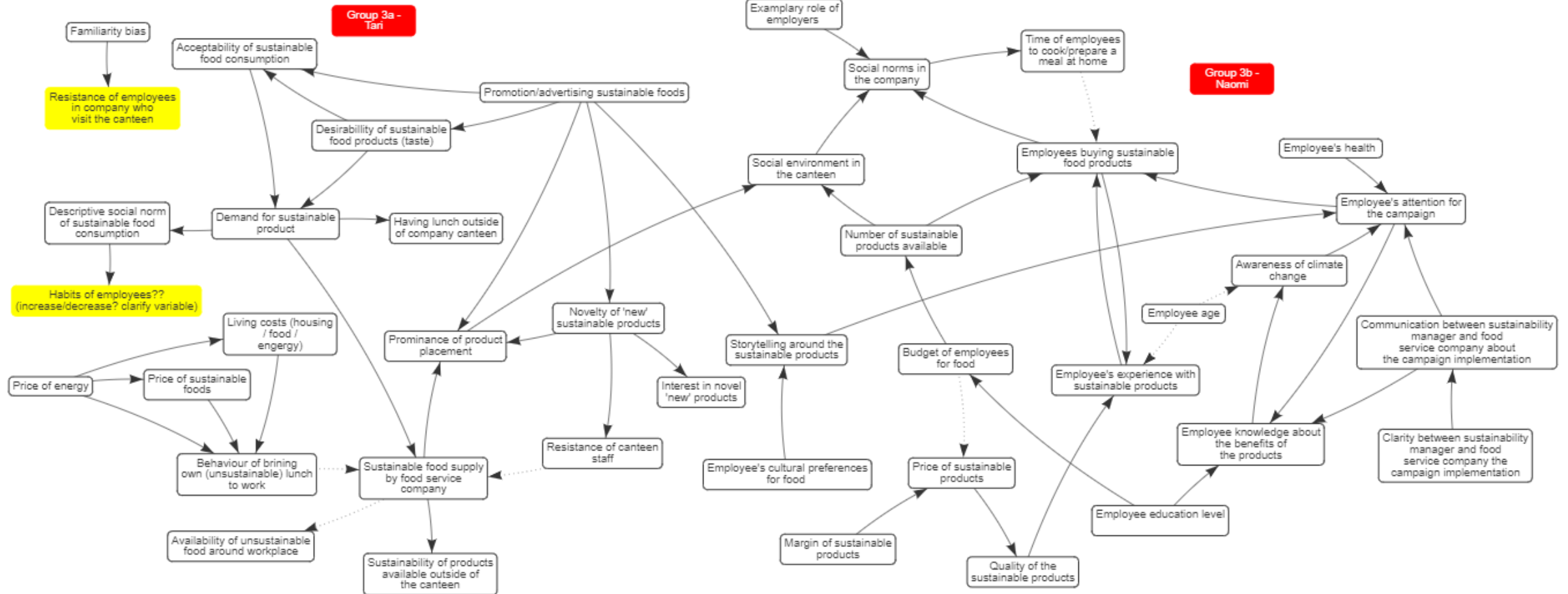
Group 3b

Workshop 1 – combined system map

Group 3a

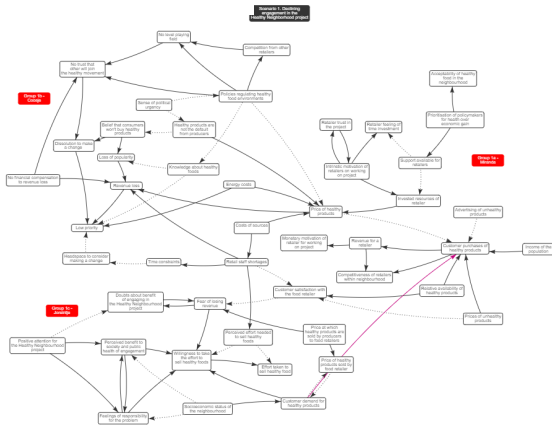
Scenario 3. Declining sustainable food sales in the company canteen

Group 3b

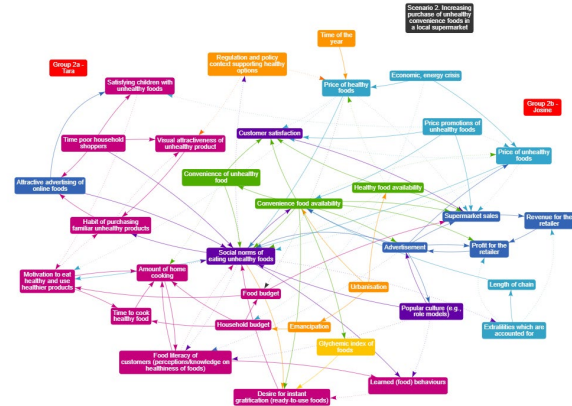


Workshop 1 – combined system map

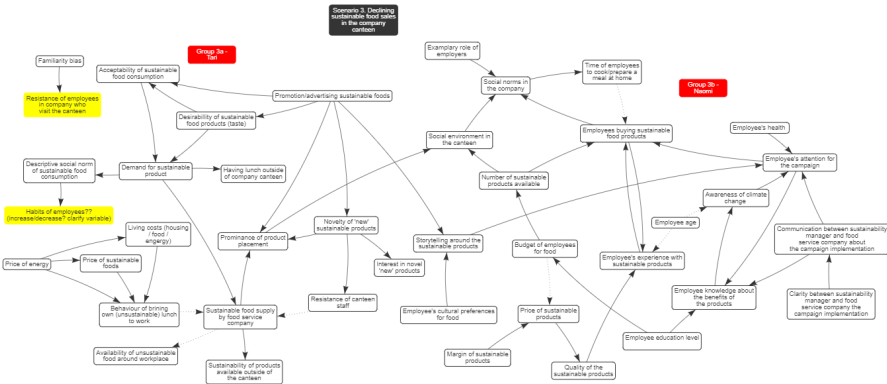
Scenario 1



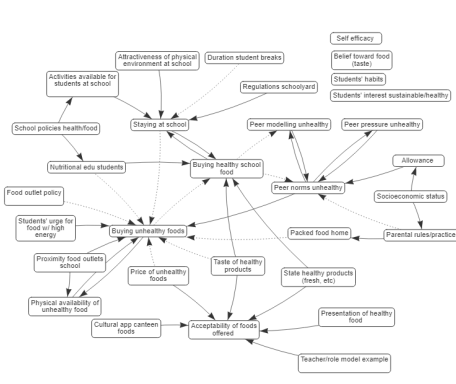
Scenario 2



Scenario 3



Scenario 4



Combined system map

- Combined duplicate variables
- Edited variables for neutrality

Activity: The system map

Activity Objectives & Output

Objectives: Participants gain confidence in reading a system map and further developing the connections and questioning relationships.

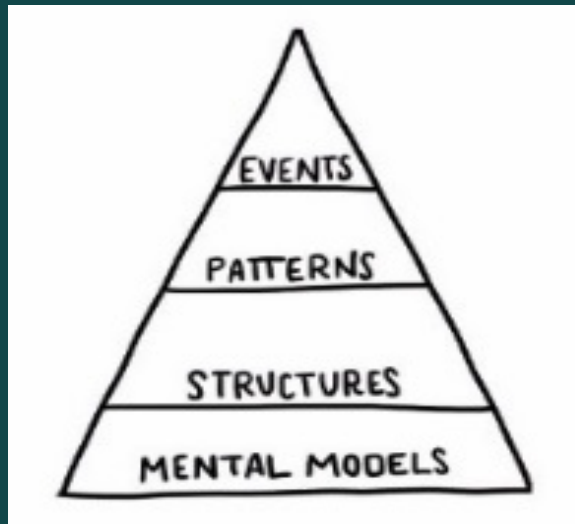
Output: An agreed upon system map that is representative of participants knowledge of the problem.

Activity Instructions

1. Review the combined system map, discuss how the different maps have been combined
2. As a group, address any requests for detail / clarification
3. As a group, continue to build the system map by confirming relationships between factors and identifying new factors / relationships. Ask:
 - What are the stories of these relationships?
 - Are the polarities correct?
 - What is missing?
 - Where are the reinforcing / balancing loops?

Tool 4

The system pyramid & leverage points



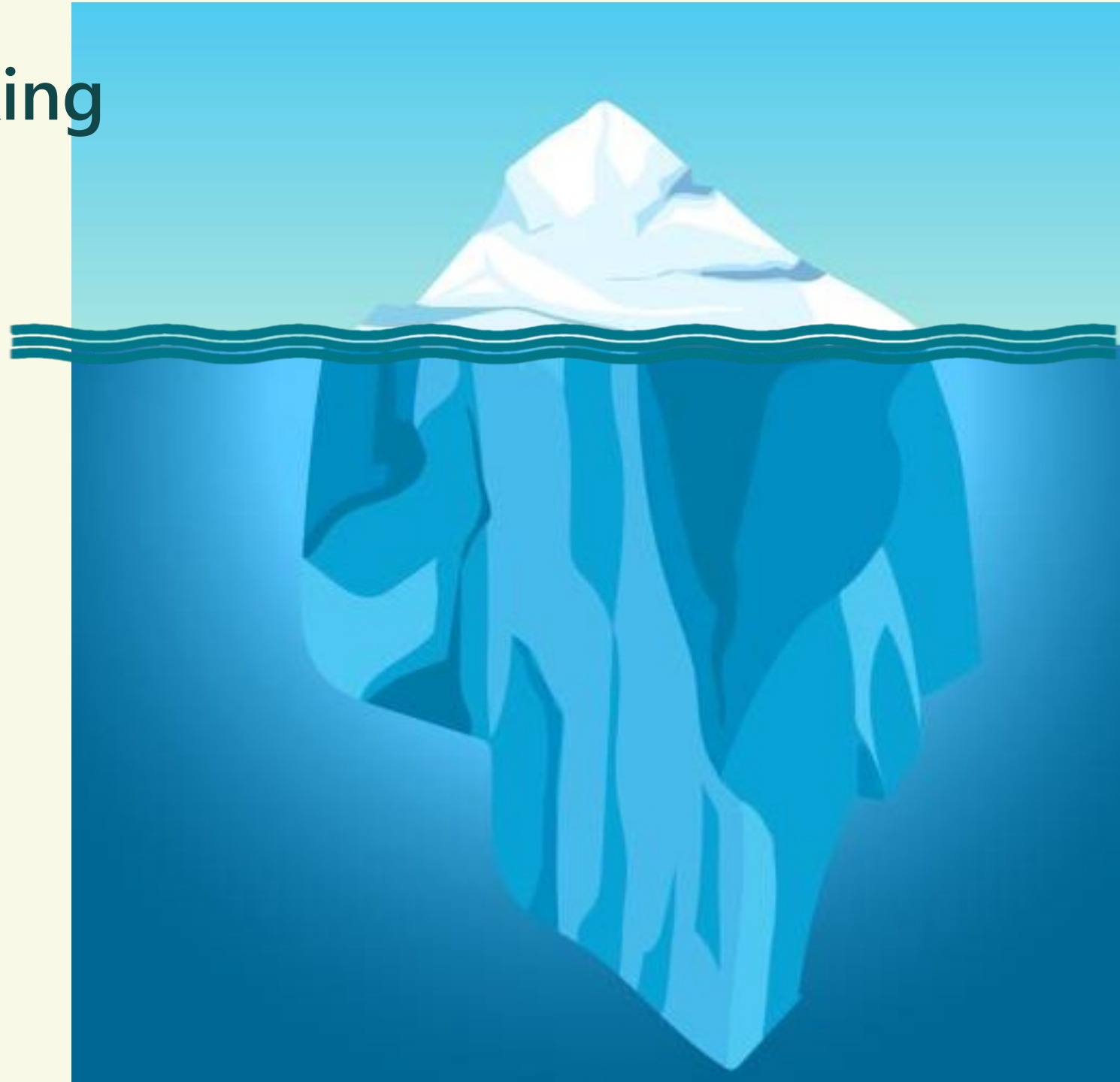
Levels of Systems Thinking

Iceberg model / System pyramid

The systems pyramid is often referred to as the iceberg model.

The part that you see above the surface represents a very small part of the whole.

The part that sits below the surface forms the structure that underpins the system.

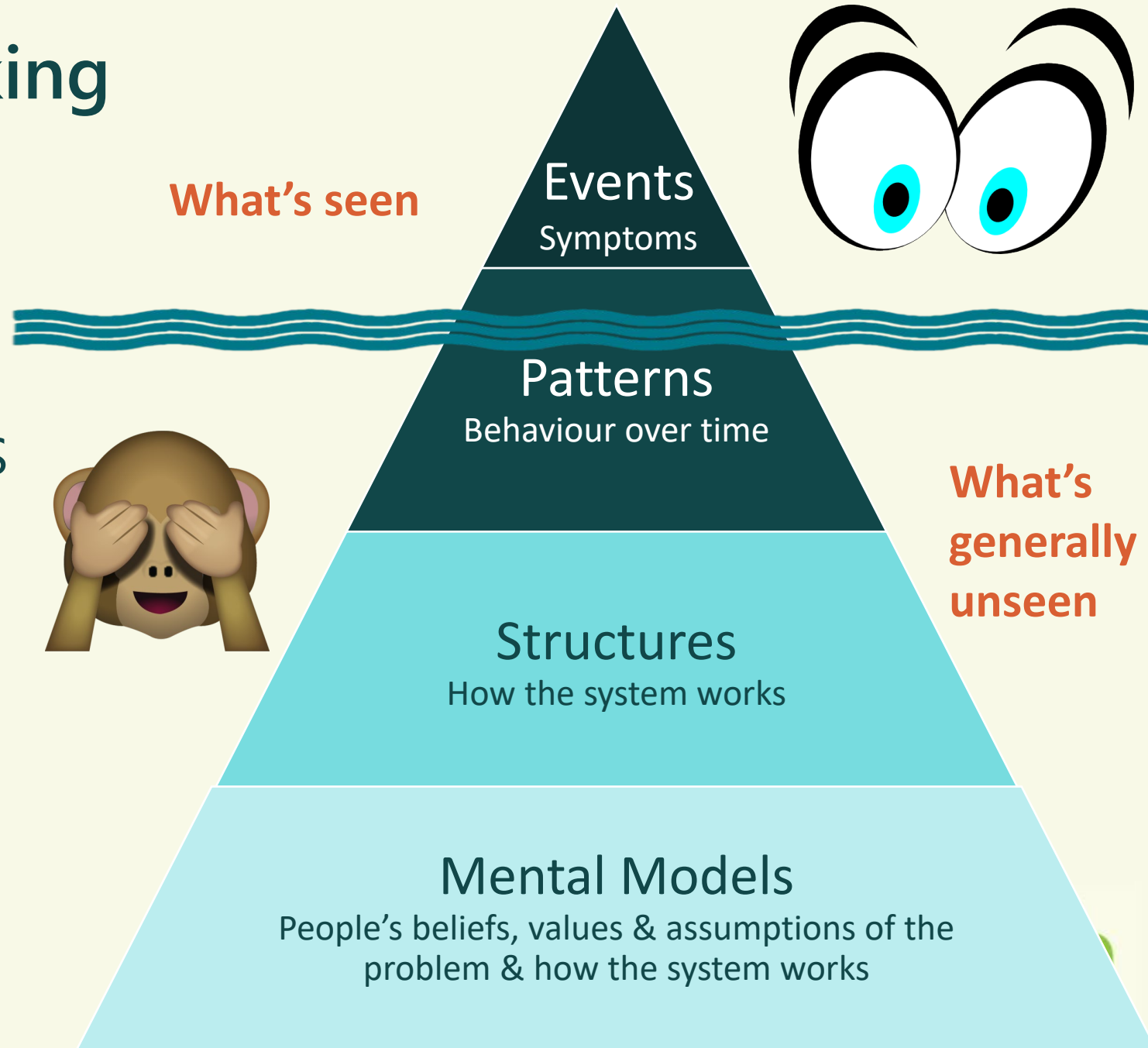


Levels of Systems Thinking

Iceberg model / System pyramid

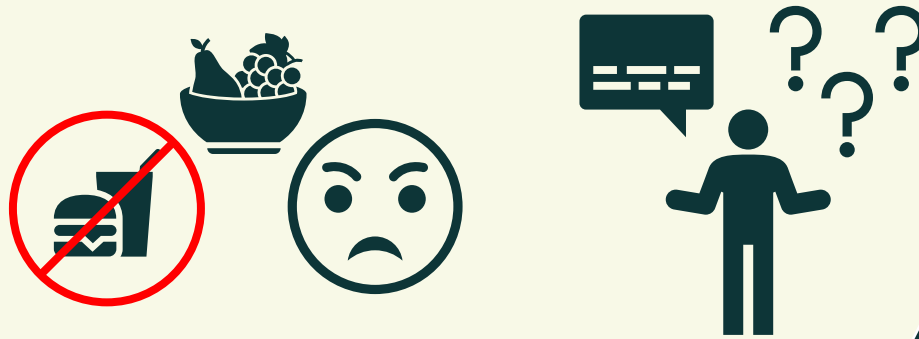
What is happening –
Events and some patterns

Why it's happening –
Structures and mental
models



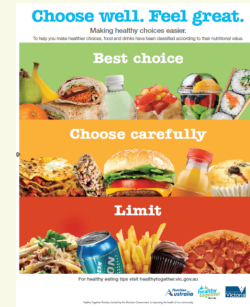
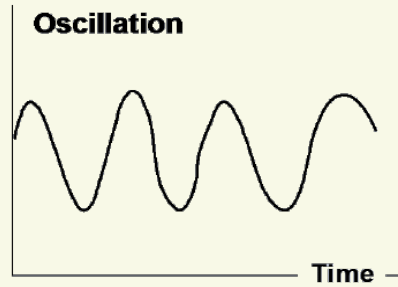
Decision type

REACT



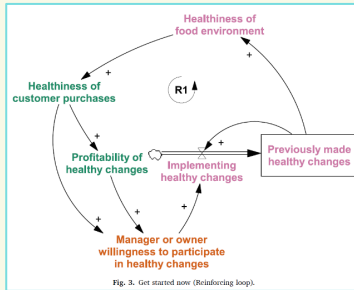
Events
Symptoms

ANTICIPATE



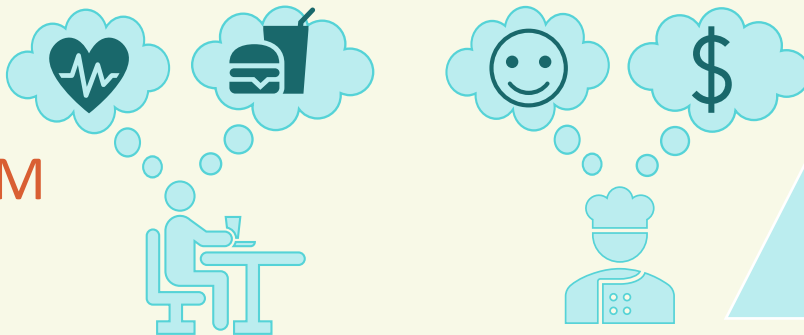
Patterns
Behaviour over time

DESIGN



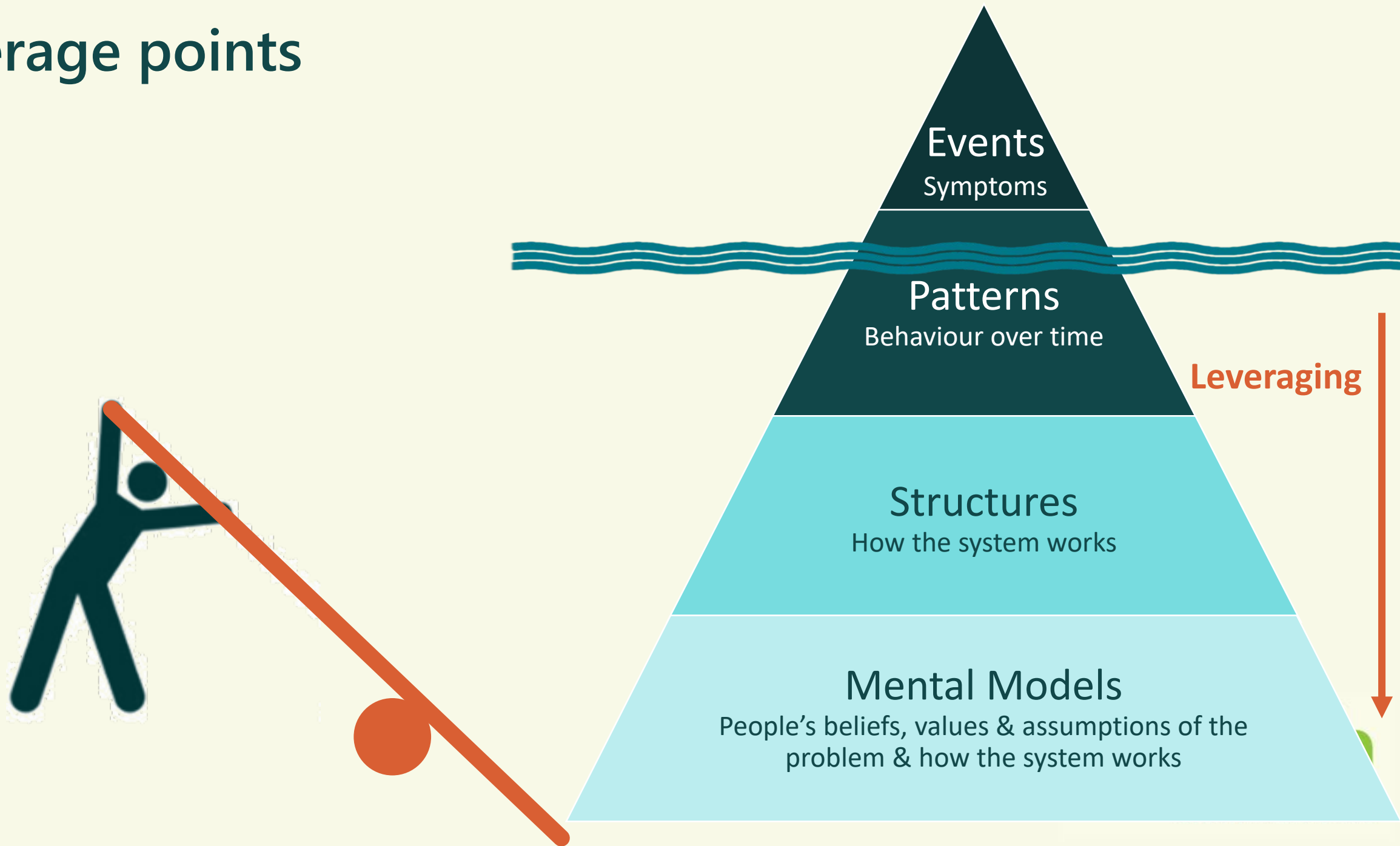
Structures
How the system works

TRANSFORM



Mental Models
People's beliefs, values & assumptions of the problem & how the system works

Leverage points



Activity: Using the system map

Activity Objectives & Output

Objectives: Demonstrates how a system map can be used in combination with the systems pyramid to dig deeper into a problem and identify potential leverage points within the system where interventions may have a significant and sustained impact.

Output: A detailed system map overlaid with at least one policy/intervention, identified areas for potential intervention, and a better understanding of how different tools within system dynamics can be applied to address a complex problem.

refresh

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Food Retail Environments for Health

Activity Instructions

For your problem scenario, identify the following:



Events

- What is happening right now?

Patterns

- What has been happening over time?
- What are the trends?

Structures

- What could be influencing these patterns?
- Where are the connections between patterns?

Mental Models

- Who are the key stakeholders?
- What are their values, assumptions or beliefs?

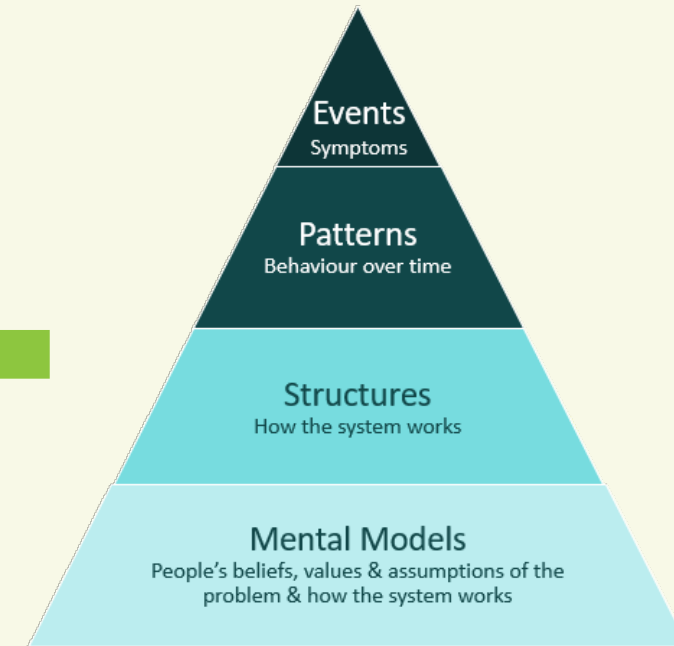
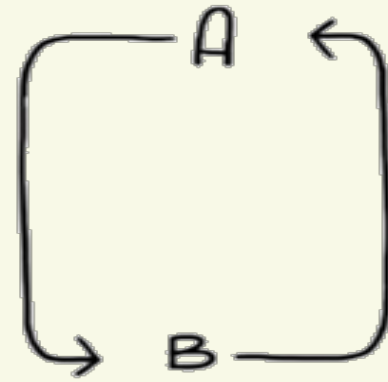
Debrief & reflect

- How confident do you feel in developing and reading a system map?
- Is your system map representative of participants knowledge of the problem?
- Were the levels of the system pyramid useful in helping you to better understand the problem and identify potential leverage points?



Summary – how can you use these tools?

- Comprehensive planning
 - Seeing the bigger picture
 - Plan for a range of issues
 - What steps to take next
- Identifying key challenges
 - Patterns of behaviour
 - Pre-empt, prepare, adapt
- Understanding system context and stakeholder perspective
 - Mental models
 - Leverage points



End of Workshop 2

Funding acknowledgement:

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Facilitators: Tari Forrester-Bowling, Tara Boelsen-Robinson, Miranda Blake, Joreintje Mackenbach, Cédric Middel, Josine Stuber, Jillian O'Mara, Naomi de Pooter, Coosje Dijkstra

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