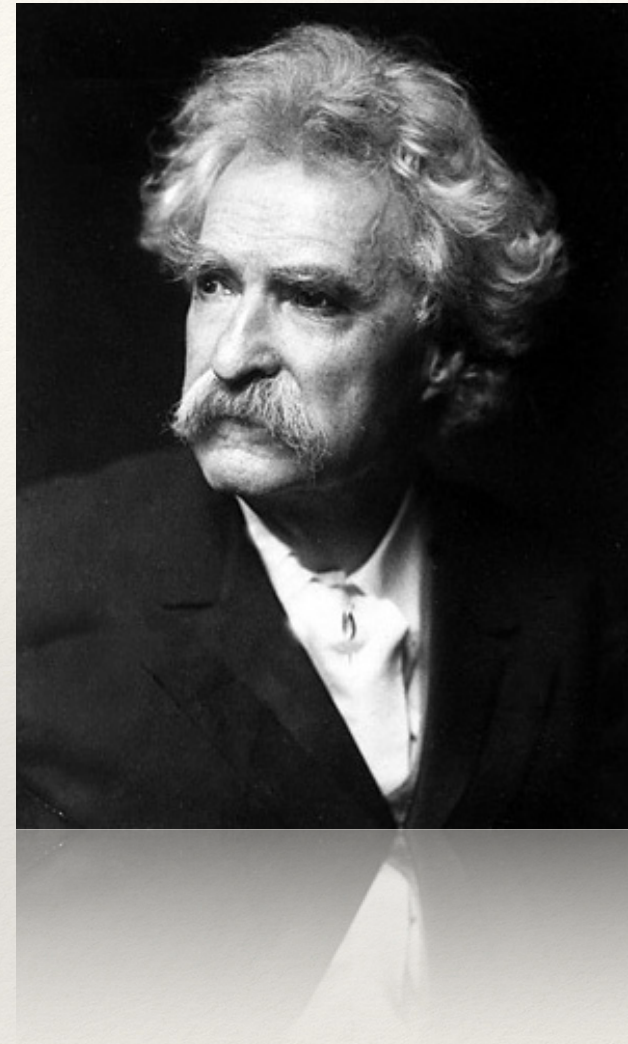


It ain't what you don't know
that gets you into trouble. It's
what you know for sure that
just ain't so.



*Attributed to Mark
Twain*

Integrated EA Westminster February 2014

The new simplicity

Cognitive complexity

Naturalising sense-making

From evolutionary biology

Co-evolution & Exaptation

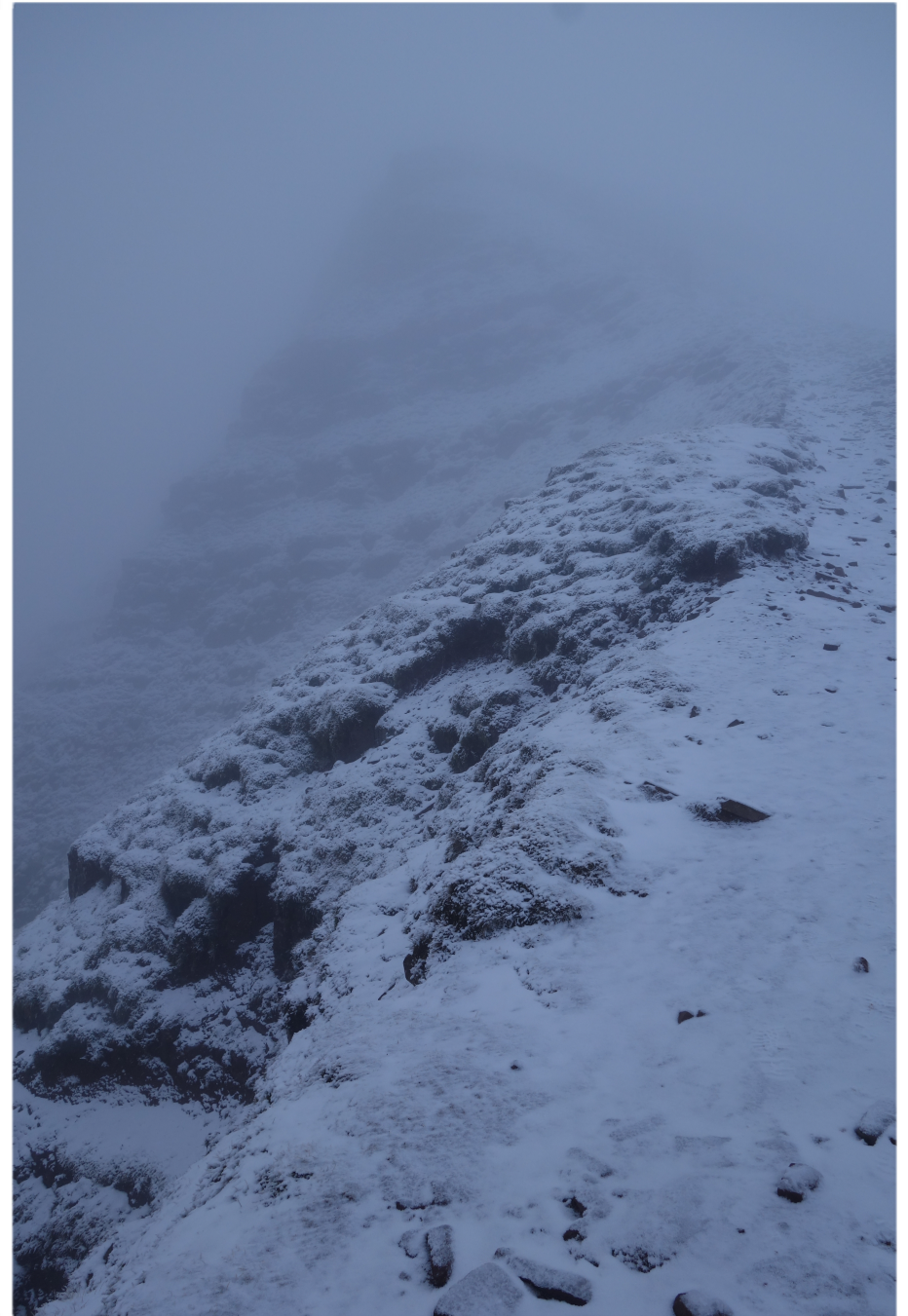
From induction to abduction

Dealing with samples of one or less

Human metadata enabling

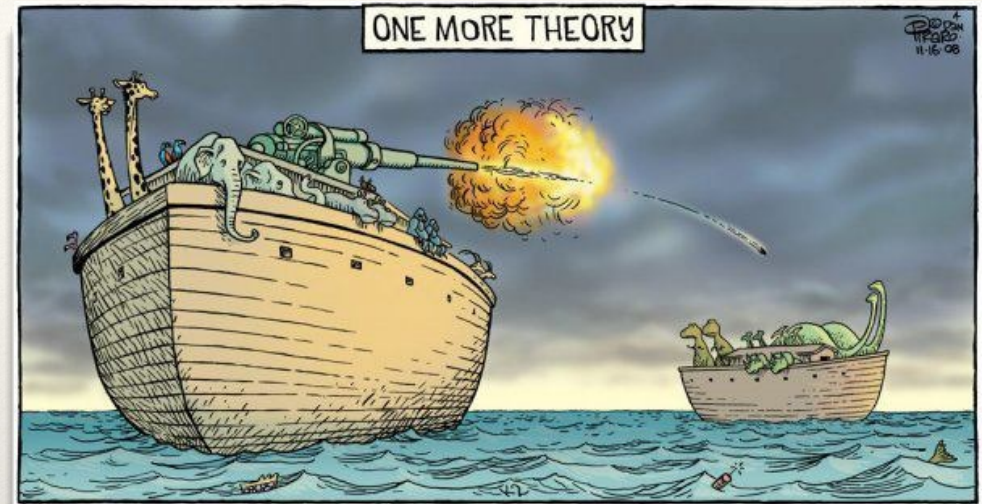
Human sensor networks &

an asymmetric response to asymmetry



Types of system

- ❖ A system is a network with coherence (key concept)
- ❖ An agent is anything which acts within the system
- ❖ So we get three types:
 - ❖ **Order:** full constrain of agent behaviour
 - ❖ **Chaos:** no constrains, random
 - ❖ **Complex:** system & agents co-evolve



Wise executives tailor their approach to fit the complexity of the circumstances they face.

A Leader's Framework for Decision Making

by David J. Snowden and Mary E. Boone

Leverage the Cynefin Framework to Improve IT Operations Decision Making

Published: 24 October 2012

Analyst(s): Cameron Haight

Management approaches based on best practices are not universally applicable, especially in an increasingly complex and ambiguous world. We discuss how IT operations teams can apply the Cynefin framework to improve operational effectiveness.

Understanding Cynefin

The basic framework

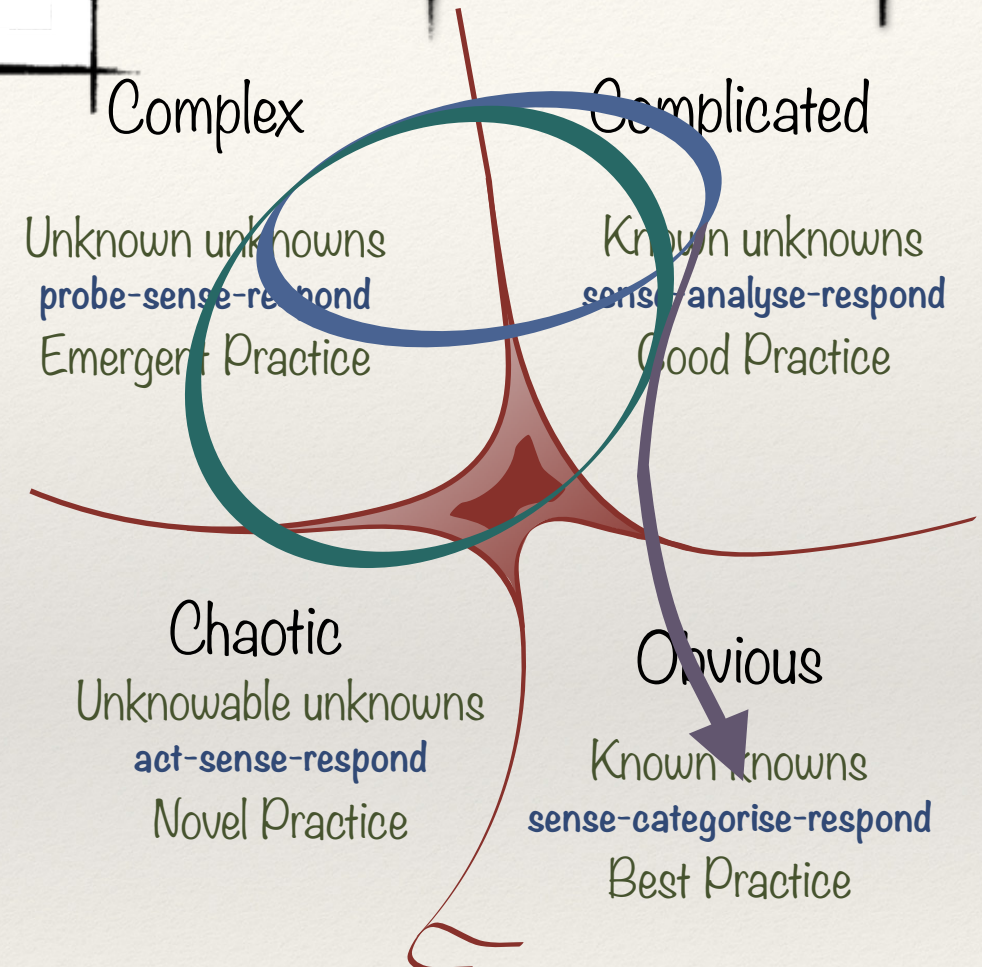
In Cynefin order is divided into 'obvious' and 'complicated' based on peoples' perception of the relationship between cause and effect.

Disorder (the fifth domain) is the state of not knowing which domain you are in and is divided into 'transitionary' and 'inauthentic'.

The boundary between Obvious and Chaotic is show as a cliff, or a catastrophic failure arising from complacency.

Defined by common narratives & is fractal in nature allow fast feedback between strategy & operations

Dynamics are key to its use



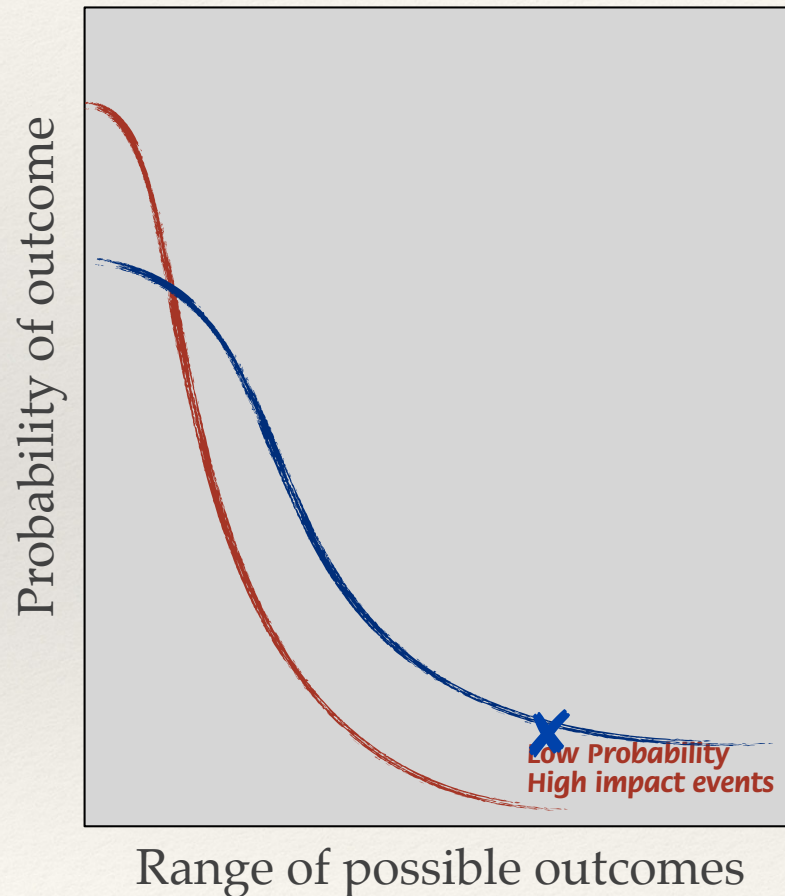
Nothing pleases people more
than to go on thinking what
they have always thought,
and at the same time imagine
that they are thinking
something new and daring: it
combines the advantage of
security and the delight of
adventure.



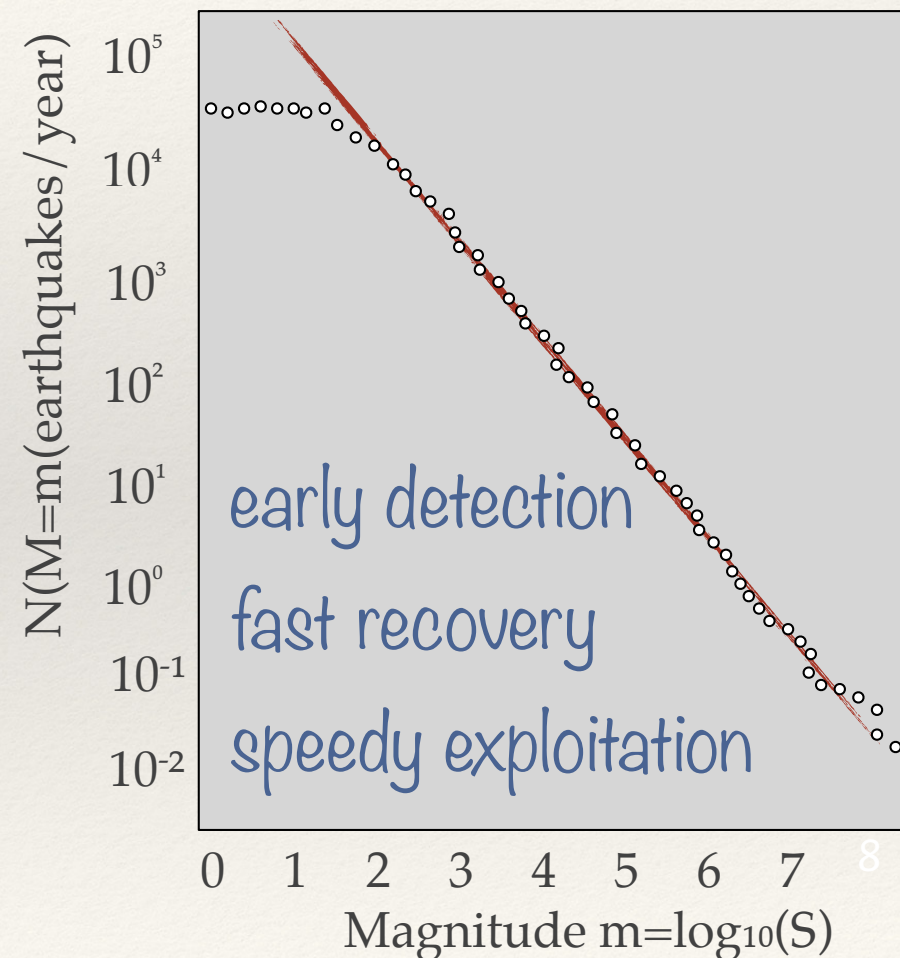
T S Eliot

A new context: from robustness to resilience

Gaussian

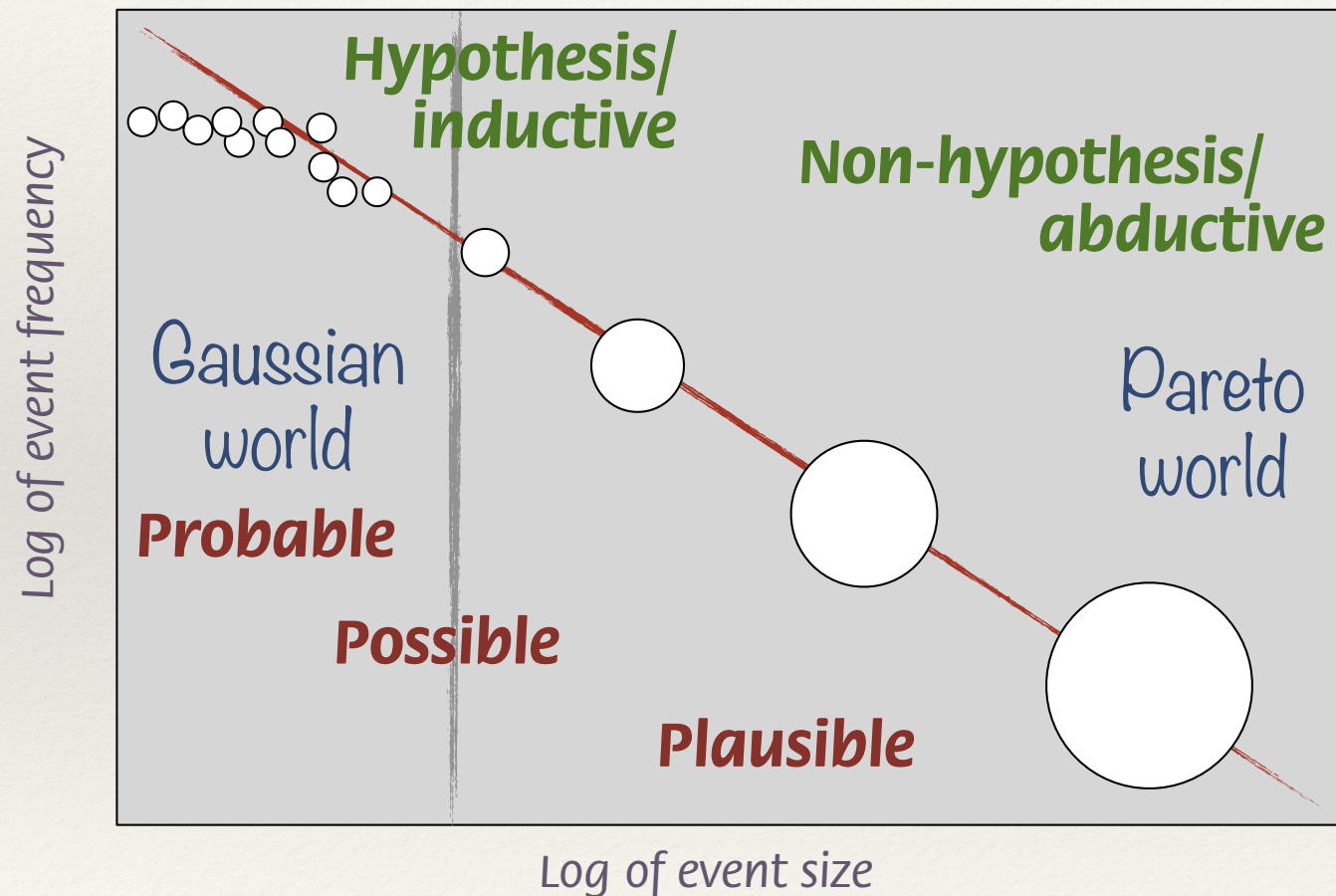


Pareto



Research & monitoring

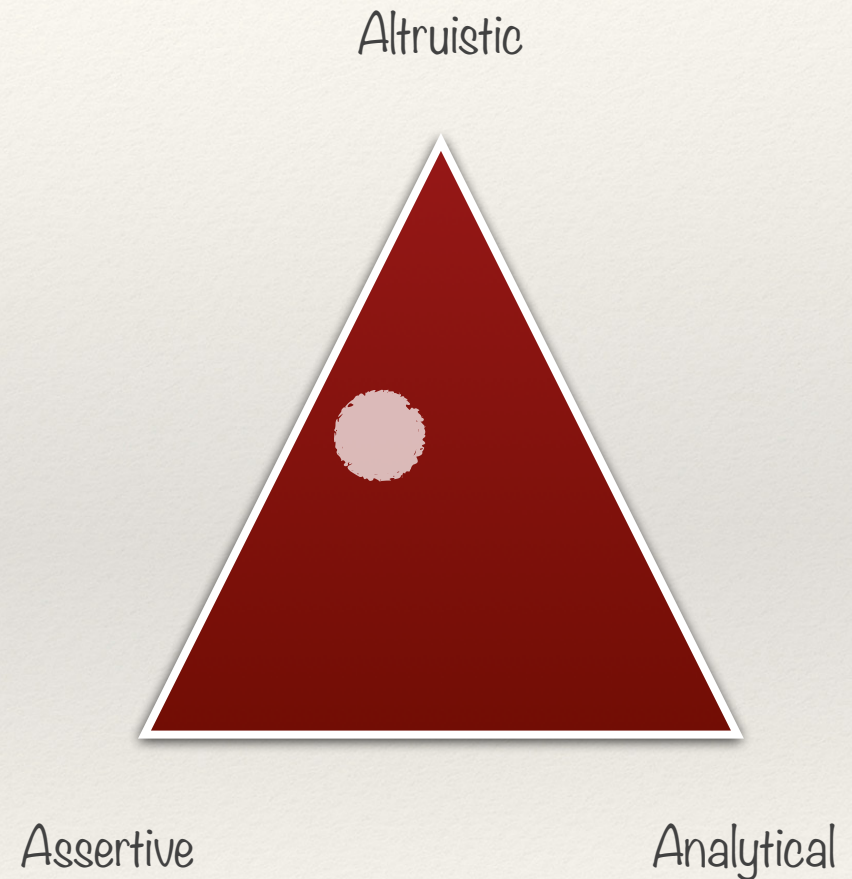
From anticipation ...

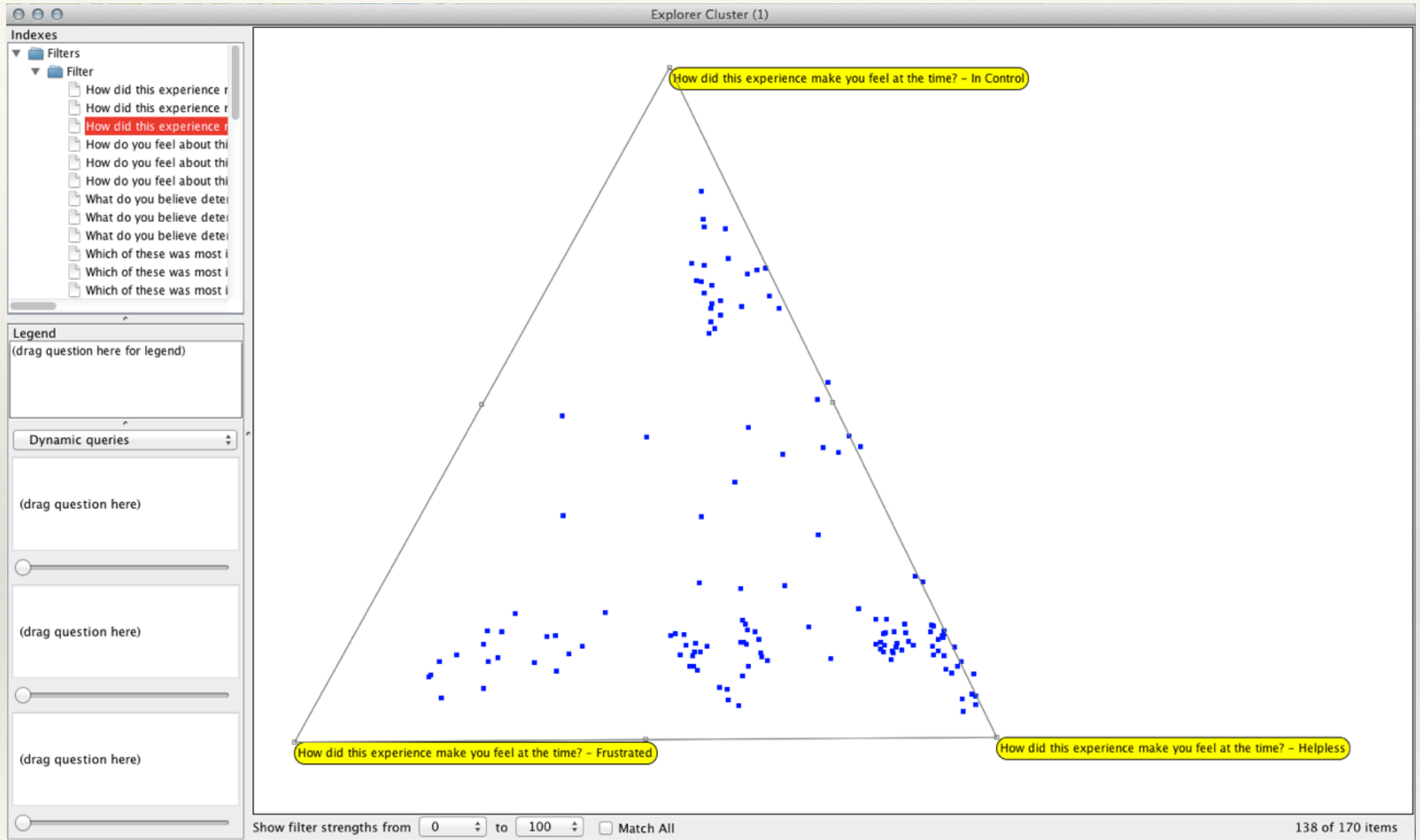


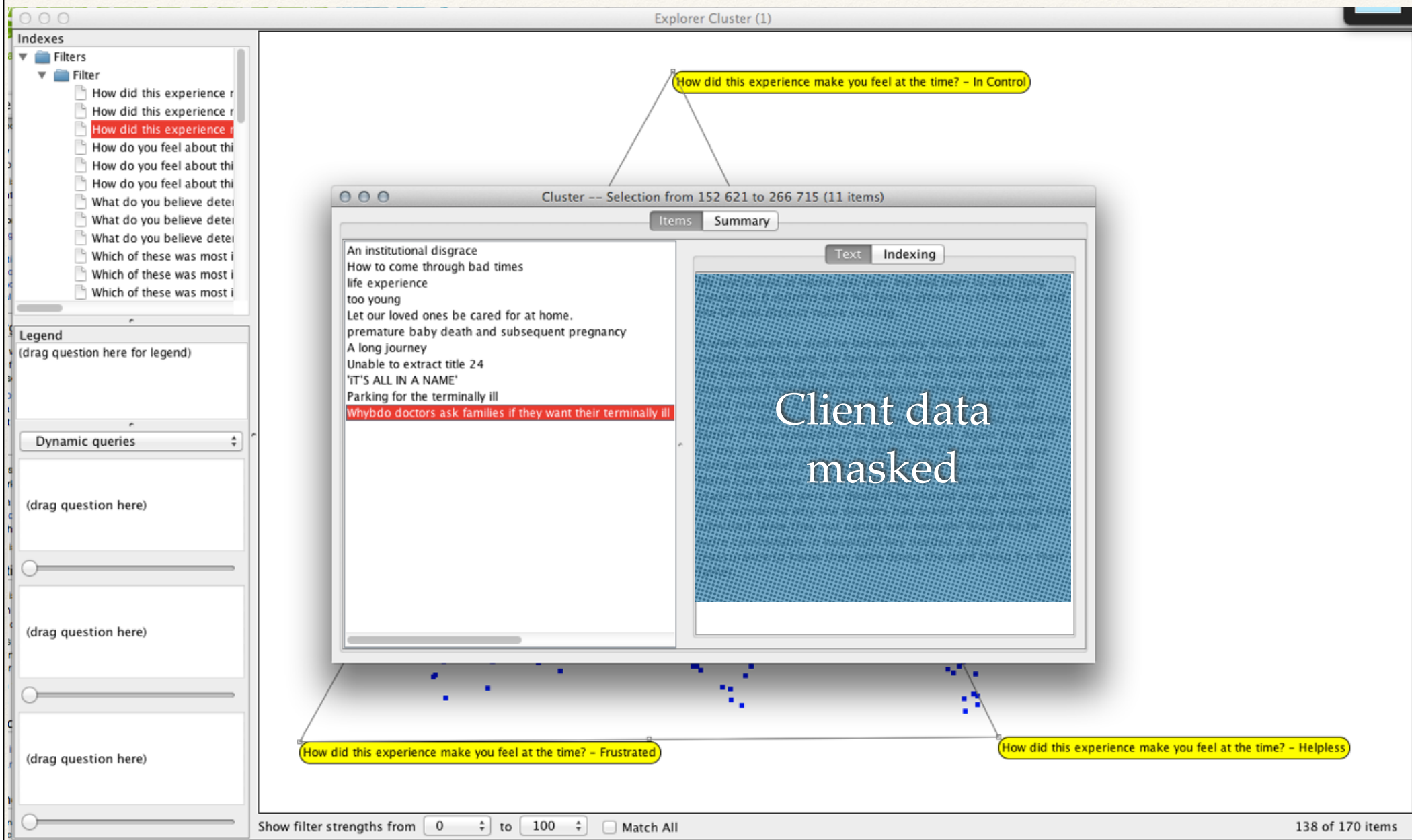
... to triggering
anticipatory
awareness

Human metadata

- ❖ Micro-narratives are the basis of human sense-making
- ❖ Signifiers have necessary ambiguity, forcing cognitive load to gain deeper insight
- ❖ Distributed ethnography, scalable at very low cost through human sensor networks



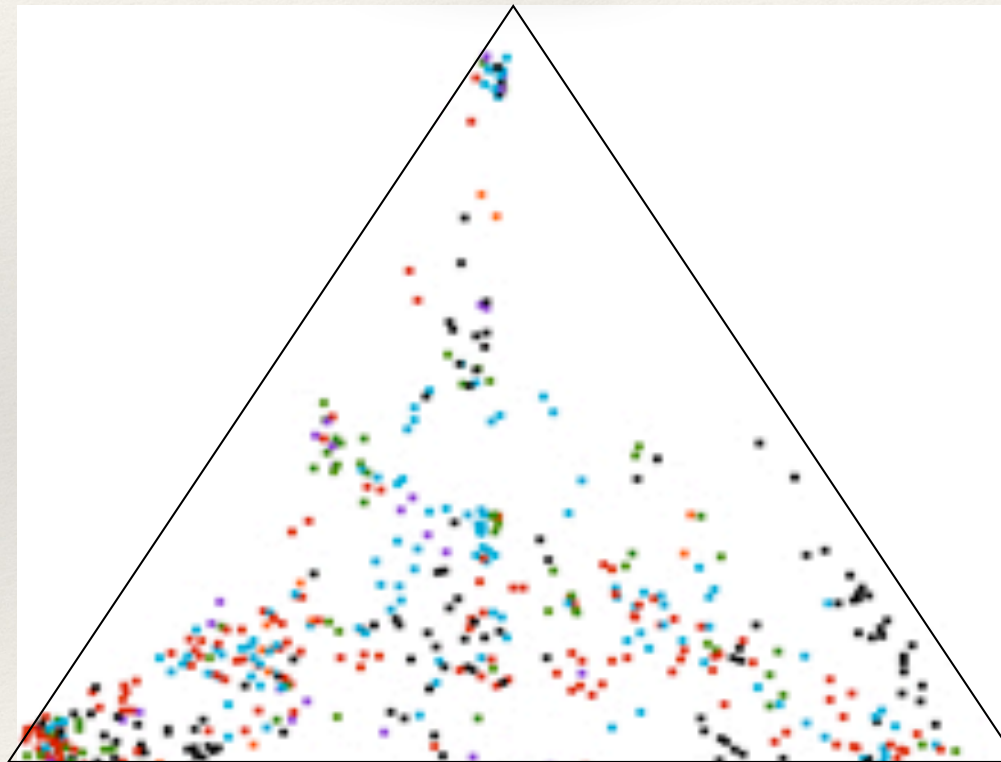




Culture scan

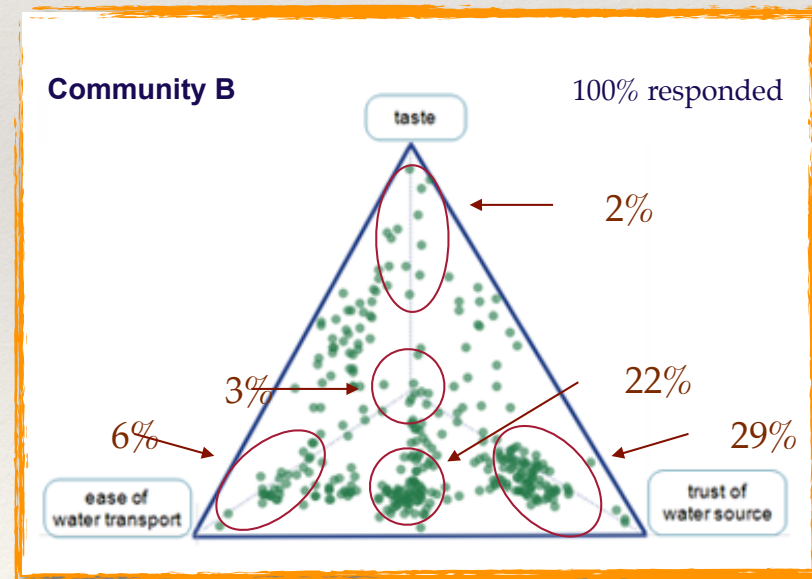
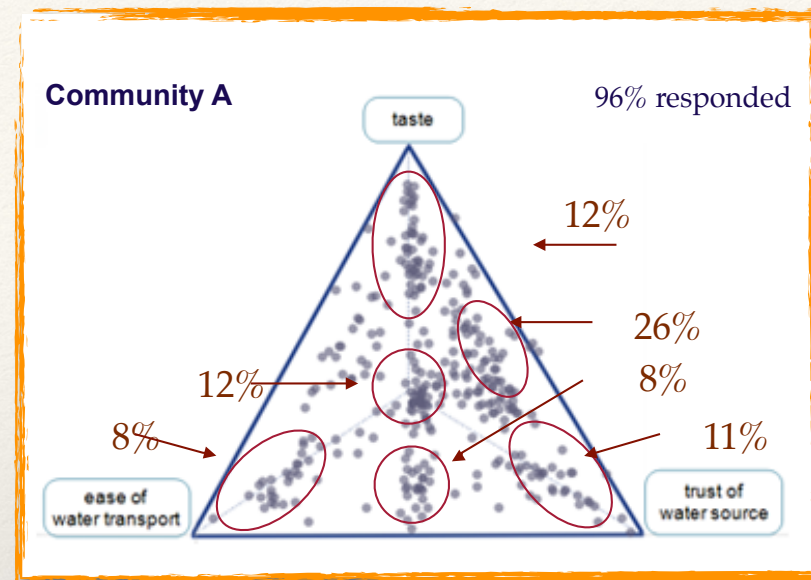
*The most important
thing in this example
was*

*Acting
intuitively,
instantly*

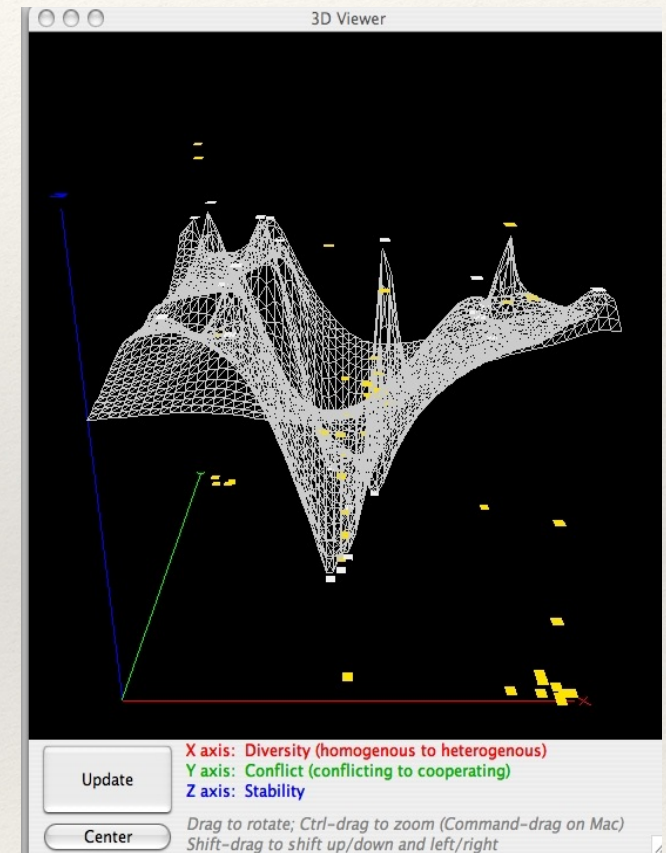
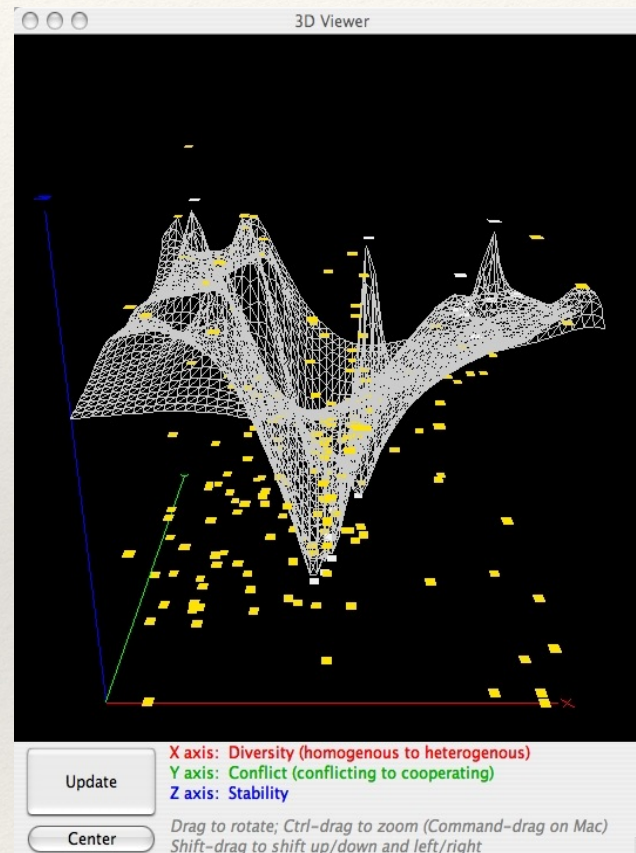
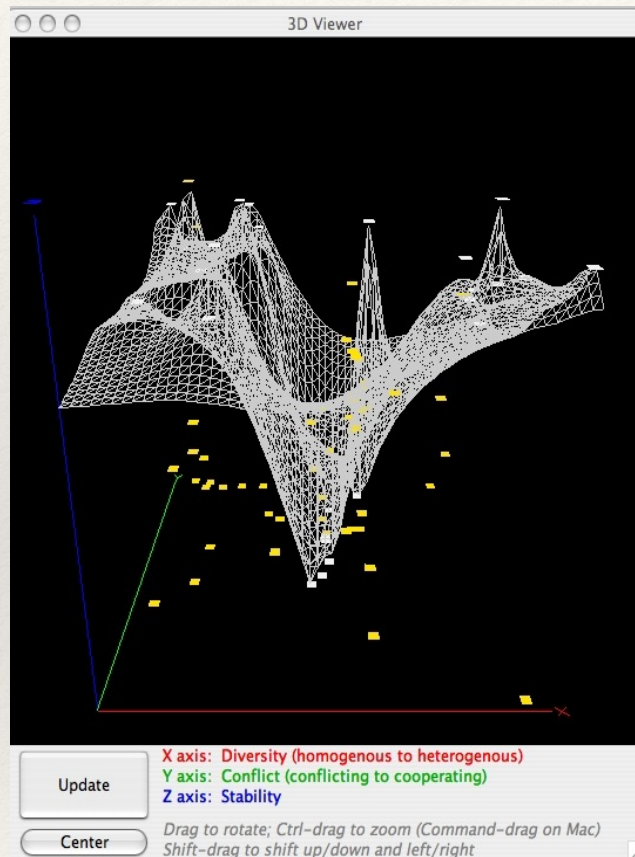


*The situation
was analysed
logically*

*People thought deeply
and made decisions
based on principles*



Disintermediaton



Human sensor networks

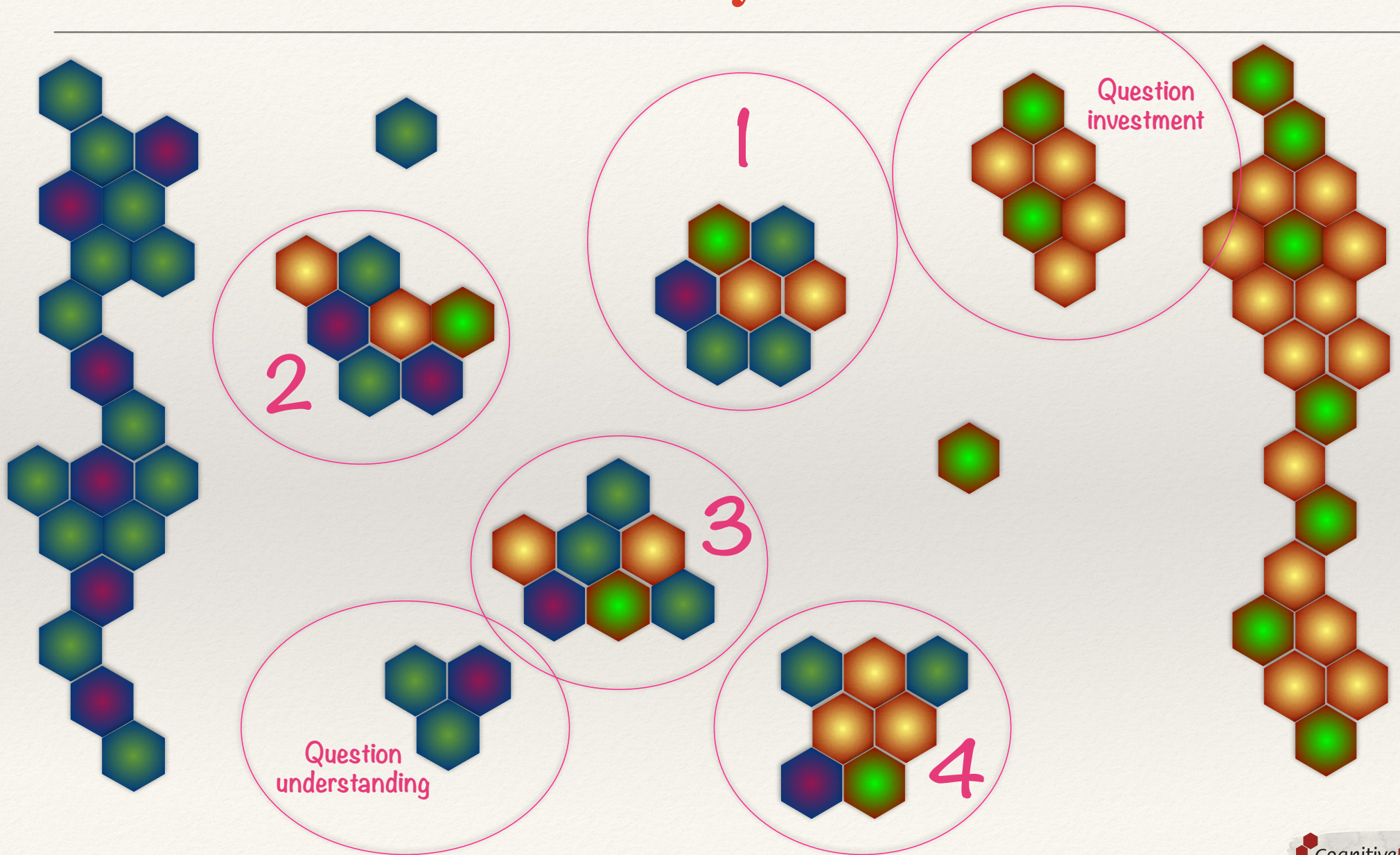
- ❖ Whole of workforce or population engagement
- ❖ Deliberative networks created for ordinary purpose, activates for extraordinary need
- ❖ What works in a crisis
- ❖ Proactive foresight not retrospective coherence
- ❖ It is messy, but it's coherent live with it ...



Exaptation

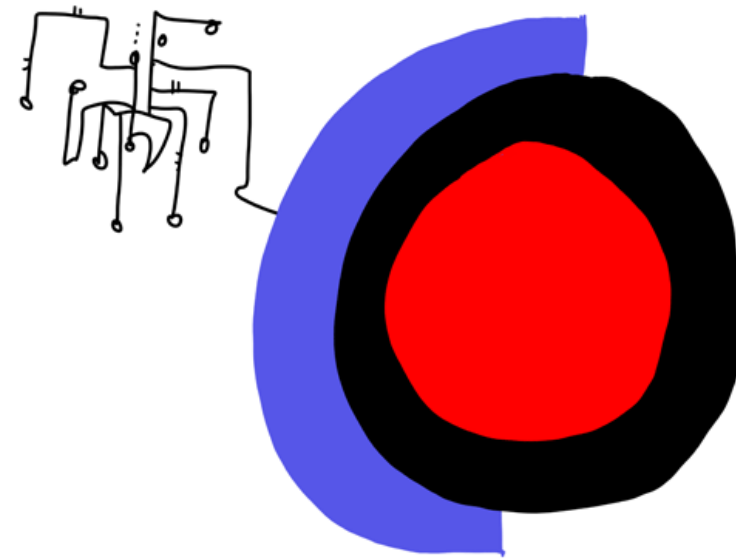


Innovation by association



Some foolishness

- ❖ Too many boxes with too many arrows, far too little *mess*
- ❖ Pendulum swings through a failure to understand context
- ❖ Conflating carbon with silicon
- ❖ False dichotomies
 - ❖ rational/intuitive
 - ❖ brain & body
 - ❖ deterministic/magical
- ❖ managing *asymmetric* threat and opportunity *symmetrically*
- ❖ Taking engineering metaphors too far ...



i'd happily reach for
the low-hanging fruit
but sadly i was built
for more than that.

@gapingvoid

The terrible shibboleth

Any observed statistical regularity will tend to collapse once pressure is placed upon it for control purposes

Goodhart's Law

When a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure

Strathern variation

“Economists and workplace consultants regard it as almost unquestioned dogma that people are motivated by rewards, so they don't feel the need to test this. It has the status more of religious truth than scientific hypothesis.”

“The facts are absolutely clear. There is no question that in virtually all circumstances in which people are doing things in order to get rewards, extrinsic tangible rewards undermine intrinsic motivation”

New Scientist 9th April 2011 pp 40-43