

Designing decision processes to overcome barriers to sustainable water systems (PPT)

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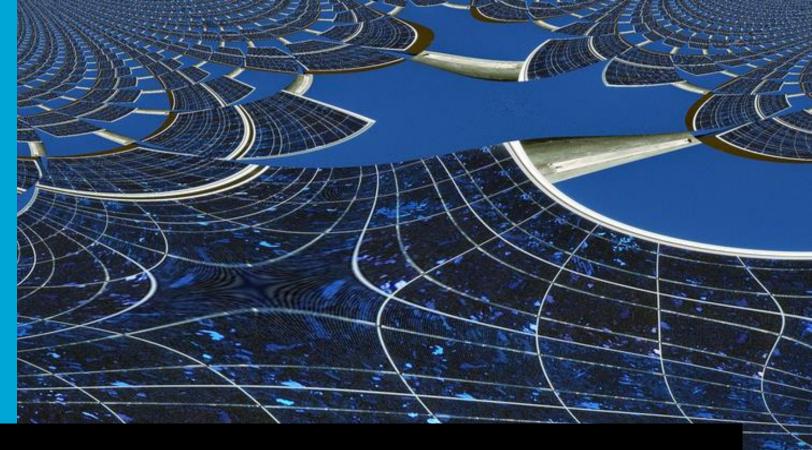
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Designing decision processes to overcome barriers to sustainable water systems

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Water management needs better decisions.











Designing decision support interventions

+ Mixed multi-methodology designs (MMD) promising for complex problems



- + Increasing number & better reporting
- + Experiential results indicate good/better outcomes (Munro & Mingers 2002, Pollack 2009, Howick & Ackermann 2011)

But:

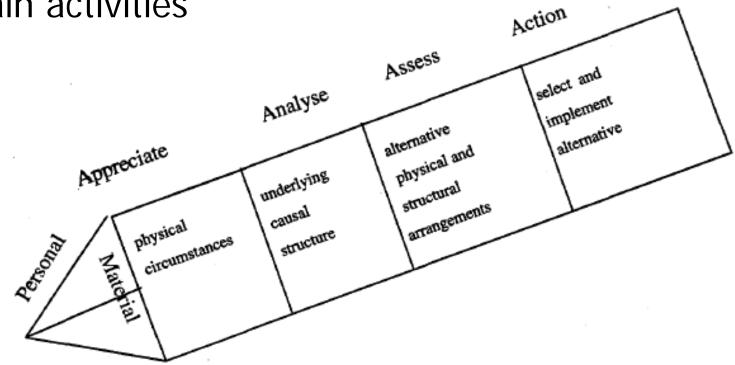
- Absence of cross-case validation and evaluation
- Limited understanding of what works, when, why
- Design reflects consultant's command of methods
- No agreed guidelines for classification & selection



Mingers & Brocklesby framework

Motivation: Classify PSM as basis for MMD to focus on those aspects that need particular attention.

- Three impact dimensions «worlds»
- Four main activities





Ex.: Soft Systems Methodology mapped

| | Appreciation of | Analysis of | Assessment of | Action to |
|----------|---|---|--|--|
| Social | social practices, power relations | distortions, conflicts, interests | ways of altering existing structures | generate empowerment and enlightenment |
| Personal | individual beliefs, meanings, emotions | differing perceptions and personal rationality | alternative conceptualizations and constructions | generate accommodation and consensus |
| Material | physical circumsta- nces | underlying causal structure | alternative physical and structural arrangements | select and implement best alternatives |

Mingers and Brocklesby (1997)



What conceptual model?

$$P(DM \ success) = f(S, P, M, a_i, MMD),$$

, $a_i = 1 ... 4$

- 1. How to operationalize social, personal, material, process, and success dimension?
- 2. In which way does MMD affect variables and hence, decision-making success?
- 3. Can adverse factor configurations be identified to inform targeted MMD design?



Understanding barriers and enablers

Context

Initial conditions and issues, environment (physical, organizational, regulatory)

Actors

Roles, perceptions, beliefs, norms, trust, interests

Process, tactics, structures of collaboration

Directive or facilitative, hierarchies, committees, decision-making tactics

Alternatives Anticipated performance (risk, ambiguity, benefits, liabilities)



A practicable diagnostic framework

- Process dynamics and tactics
 - → Nutt 2002, 2007, 2008; De Bruijn et al. 2010
- Participation, power & roles, organizational embedding, social network topography
 - → Bryson et al. 2004, 2013, 2015; Smith 2005, Ingold & Leifeld 2014
- Goal alignment and sharedness
 - → Kerr & Tindale 2004, Provan & Kenis 2008
- Information access and cognitive centrality
 - → Davis 1996, Kameda et al. 1997, Tindale & Kameda 2000



Practical testing



- 3 major water-energy projects
- 17 explanatory & 4 success variables, 9 hypotheses
- 12 interviews, questionnaire survey
- Qualitative analysis of decision-making process
- Social network analysis, collaboration in 3 phases



Default planning process

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Please contact <u>I.scholten@tudelft.nl</u> for more information.



Process dynamics and tactics

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Actor collaboration & roles

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Goal alignment, cognitive centrality & Information access

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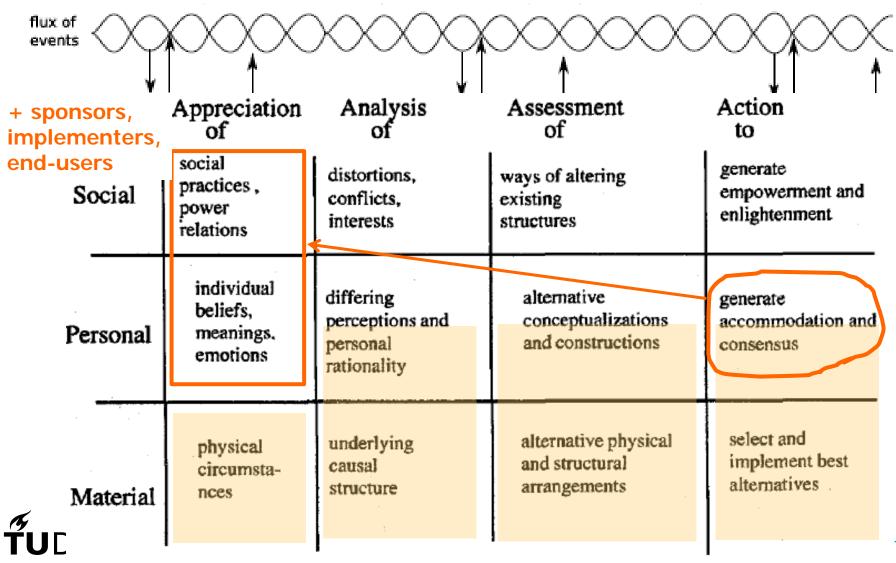


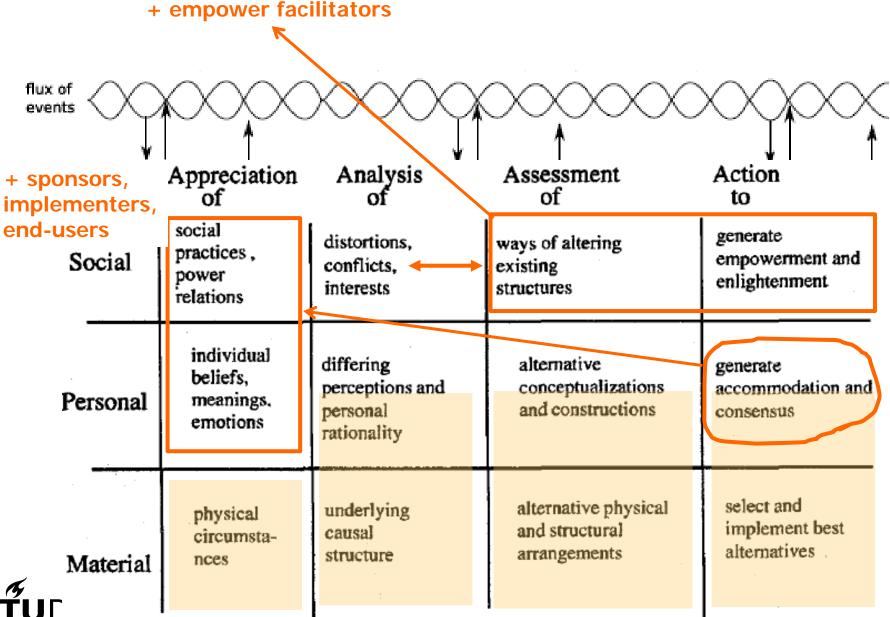
| | | Appreciation of | Analysis of | Assessment of | Action to |
|-----------------|---------|---|---|--|--|
| So | cial | social practices, power relations | distortions, conflicts, interests | ways of altering existing structures | generate empowerment and enlightenment |
| Per | sonal | individual beliefs, meanings, emotions | differing perceptions and personal rationality | alternative conceptualizations and constructions | generate accommodation and consensus |
| м а С | aterial | physical circumsta- nces | underlying causal structure | alternative physical and structural arrangements | select and implement best alternatives |

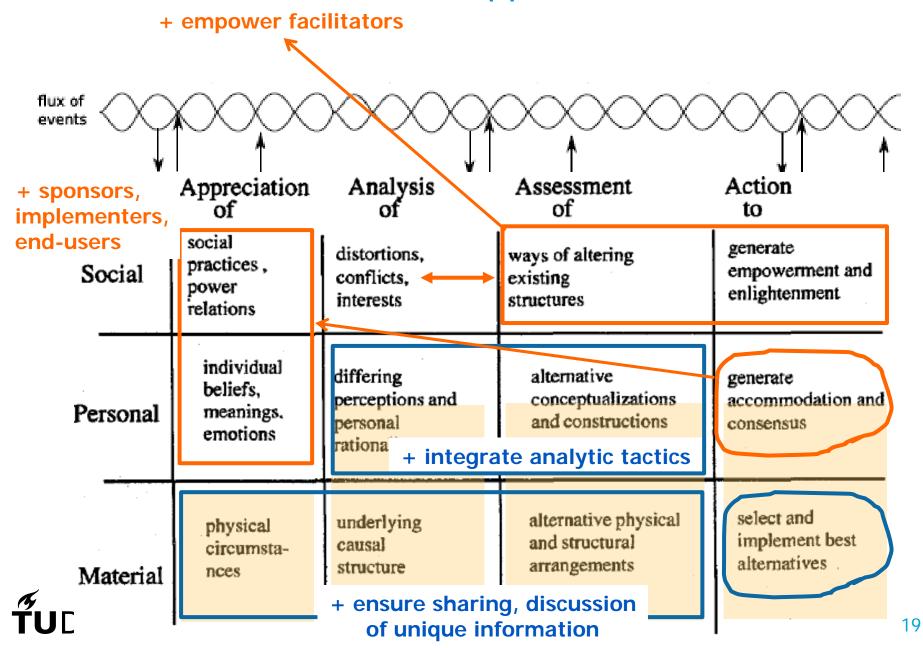


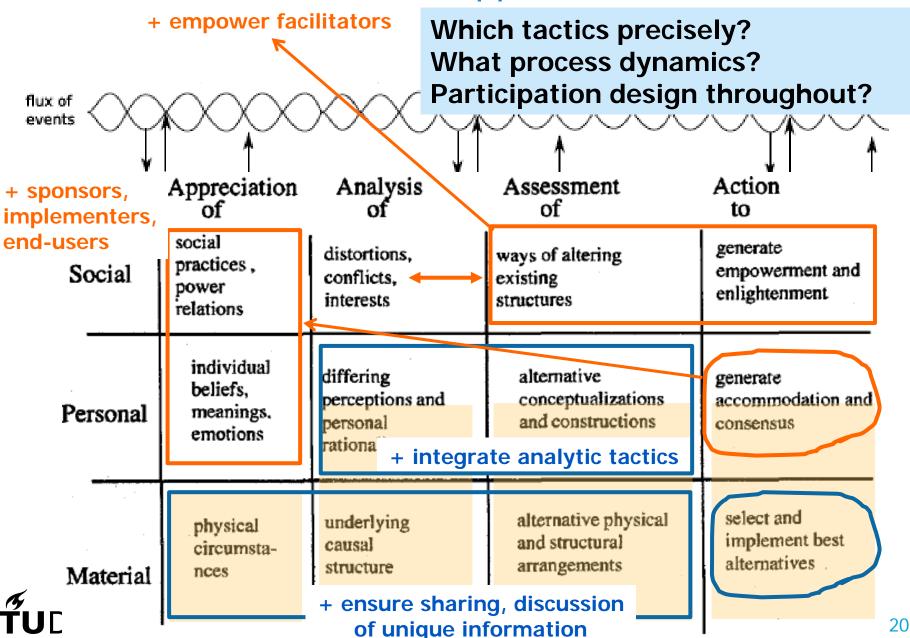
| | Appreciation of | Analysis of | Assessment of | Action to |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| Social | social practices, power relations | distortions, conflicts, interests | ways of altering existing structures | generate empowerment and enlightenment |
| Personal | individual beliefs, meanings, emotions | differing perceptions and personal rationality | alternative conceptualizations and constructions | generate accommodation and consensus |
| Material | physical cîrcumsta- nces | underlying causal structure | alternative physical and structural arrangements | select and implement best alternatives |

| + sponsors, implementers, | Appreciation of | Analysis of | Assessment of | Action to |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| end-users Social | social practices, power relations | distortions, conflicts, interests | ways of altering existing structures | generate empowerment and enlightenment |
| Personal | individual beliefs, meanings, emotions | differing perceptions and personal rationality | alternative conceptualizations and constructions | generate accommodation and consensus |
| Material TUE | physical circumsta- nces | underlying causal structure | alternative physical and structural arrangements | select and implement best alternatives |









Reflections on way forward

- We miss agreed conceptual models that link causes, symptoms & treatment to outcomes
- Diagnostic approaches & testing across cases needed to understand relationships
- Once established, decision support approaches can be compared and classified based on causes
 & symptoms they focus on to inform design
- For water: one-off project or training to develop 'learning organizations'?
 - → Study of past cases to inform 'entry level'?



Conclusions

Analysis of past projects can provide relevant insights for tailoring interventions to a specific case.

Longitudinal analyses of the decision process and social networks are just one example.

Let's better use insights from neighbouring disciplines to enrich theoretical basis and generate insights for testing what works, when, and why.

This will support better classification, comparison, selection, and development of best practices.

Thank you.











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