



# Wicked Problems and Comprehensive Thinking in

# Irregular Warfare

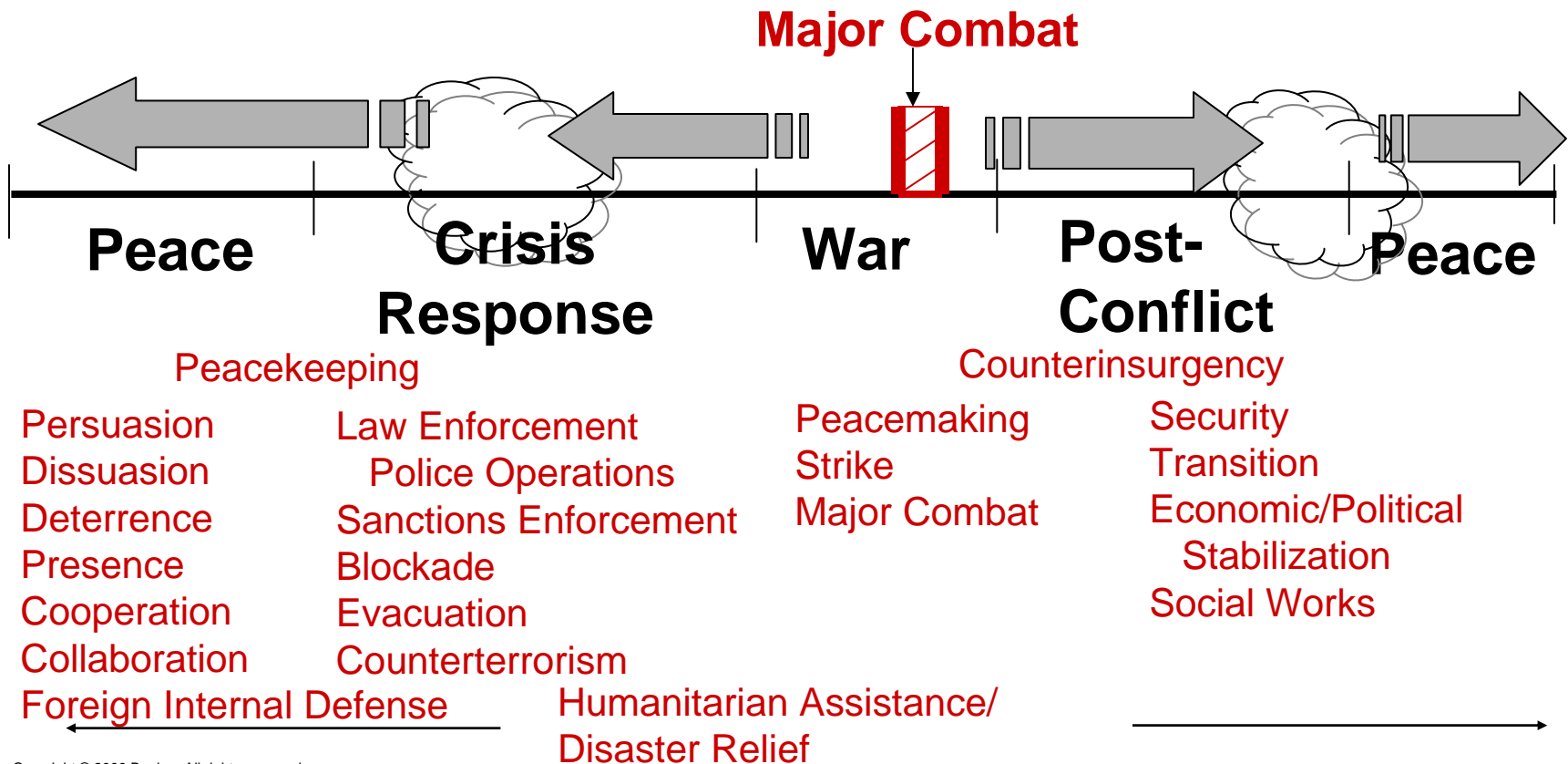
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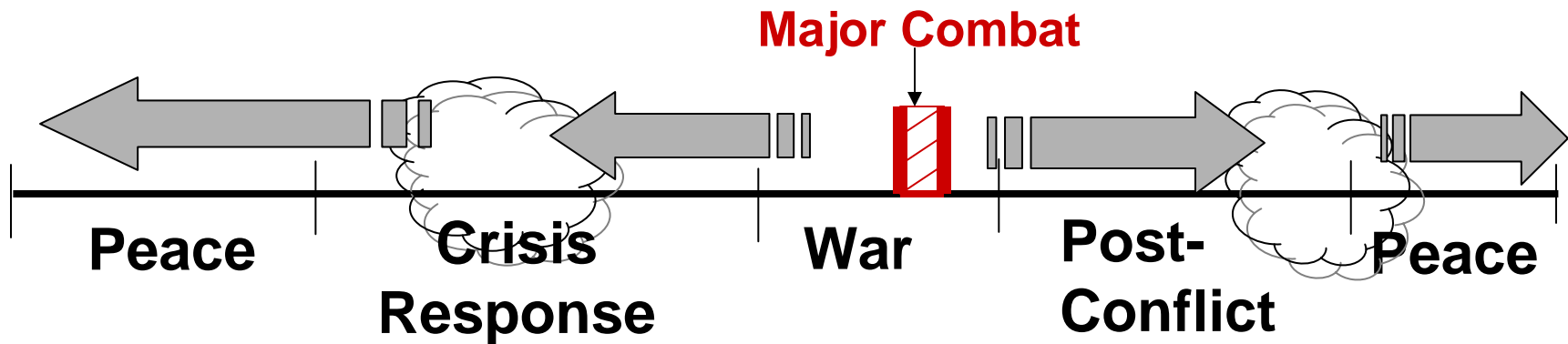
# Outline

- 1. Wicked Problems: Globalization and Messy Social Challenges**
- 2. Dealing with “Wickedness”: Three Part Conceptual Framework**
  - Complexity Theory
  - Living Systems Theory
  - Decision-making Theory
- 3. Bounding Complexity: Tools and PEOPLE**
- 4. Conclusion: Comprehensive Thinking**

# 1. The Wicked Problem: Globalization and Messy Social Challenges



# What does that mean?




- Increasing human dimension
- Increasing complexity
- Cross spectrum
- Increasing need for a comprehensive approach

# Irregular Warfare?

- **Not irregular, not necessarily warfare, not solely military**
- **Focus on the human dimension**
  - Man, his organizations, and his actions are the Problem ... and Solution
  - “Suasion” Operations
    - Victory = Changing perceptions
- **Psychological vice Physical Attrition = new metrics**
- **Competition and conflict vice war and peace**
  - Ongoing, ever-changing never ending interaction
  - Not friends or foes but actors

# The Wicked Problem

- **“Wicked”** (Rittel and Webber)
  - Each problem unique and part of web of problems
  - Enumerable potential solutions; No right or wrong answer
  - No end state
  
- **The “Social Mess”** (Horne)
  - Man and social context as source of the “wicked” “mess”
  - Human actions inherently messy
  
- **“Wicked”**  **Complex**
  - Not impossible; we deal with complex problems every day

# 2. Dealing with “Wickedness” : Three Part Conceptual Framework

## – Complexity Theory

- Defines nature of challenge/ “wicked” problem
- Define limits of what we can know and do

## – Living Systems Theory

- Provides real world working model for complex interactions

## – Decision Making Theory

- Dissects systems/ actions into discrete tasks and problems sets

# ***Complexity Theory:*** **What do we mean by “complex”?**

## ▪ **Complicated**

- Known/knowable, predictable cause and effect chain
- Inputs/outputs proportional
- Whole equals sum of parts

## ▪ **Complex**

- Multiple interdependent variables
- Changing cause and effect chain
- Inputs and outputs not proportional; whole does not equal sum of the parts

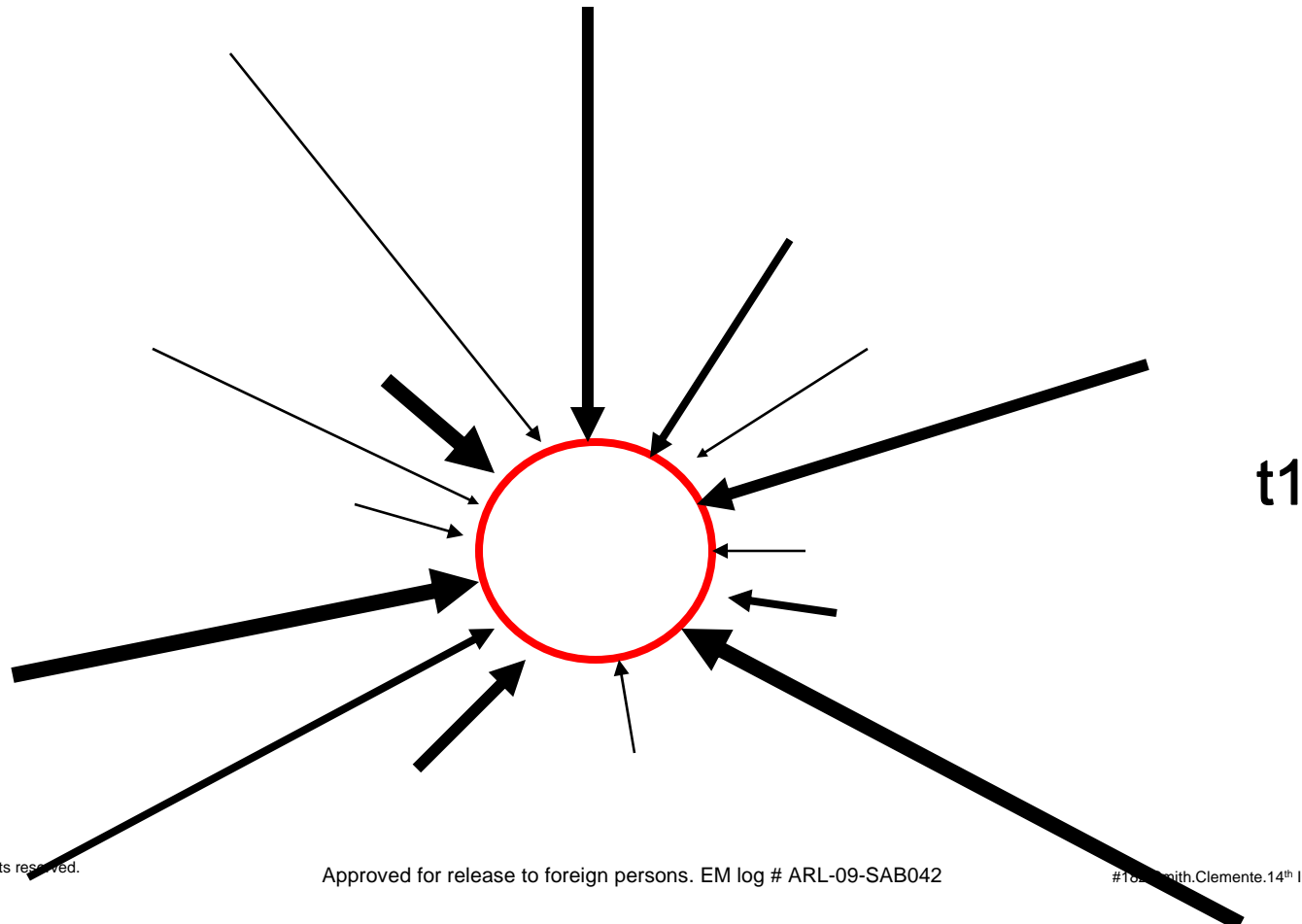
## ▪ **Complex Adaptive System**

- Reacts and evolves independently in ways we cannot entirely predict

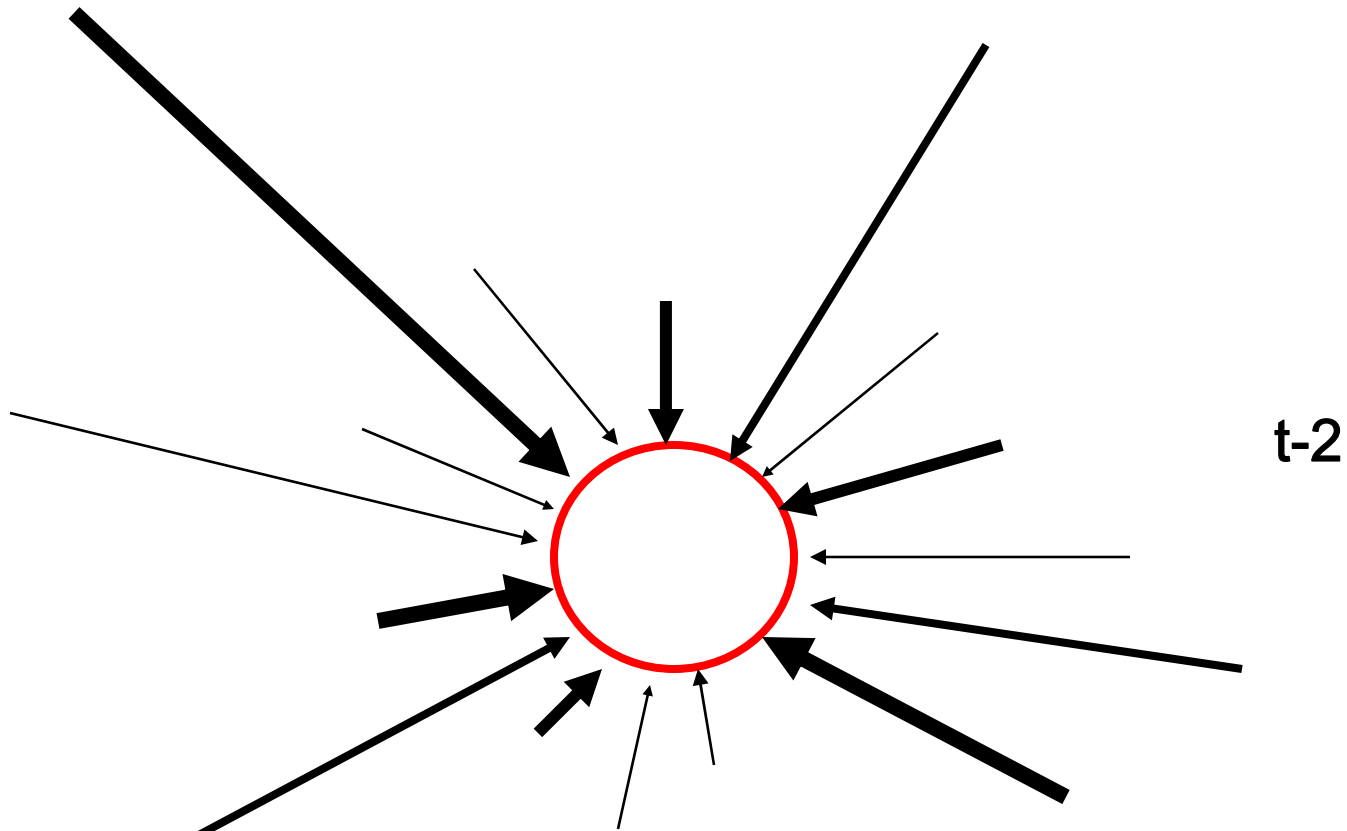


# Complexity: Interdependent Variables

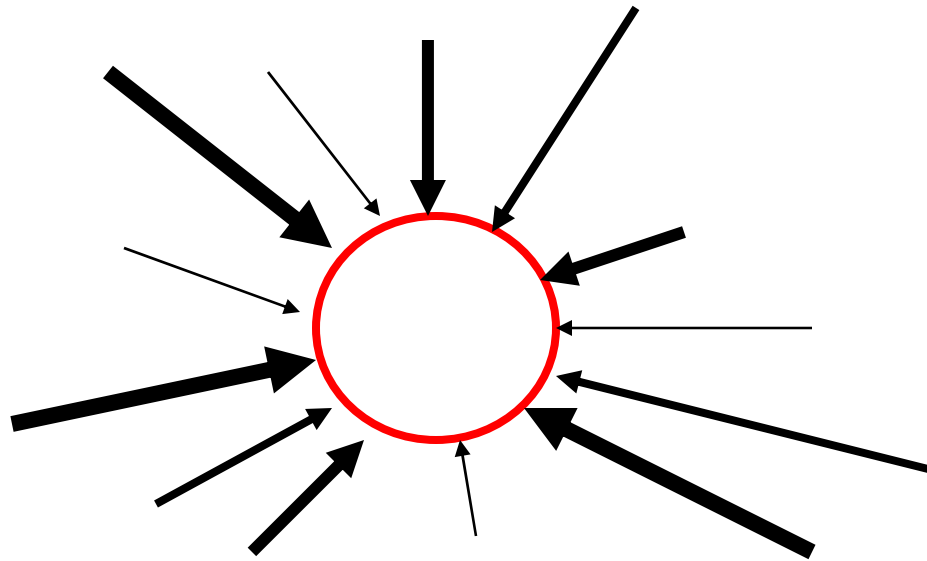
Large numbers of interdependent variables shape the behavior of each actor but continually change



# Complexity: Interdependent Variables



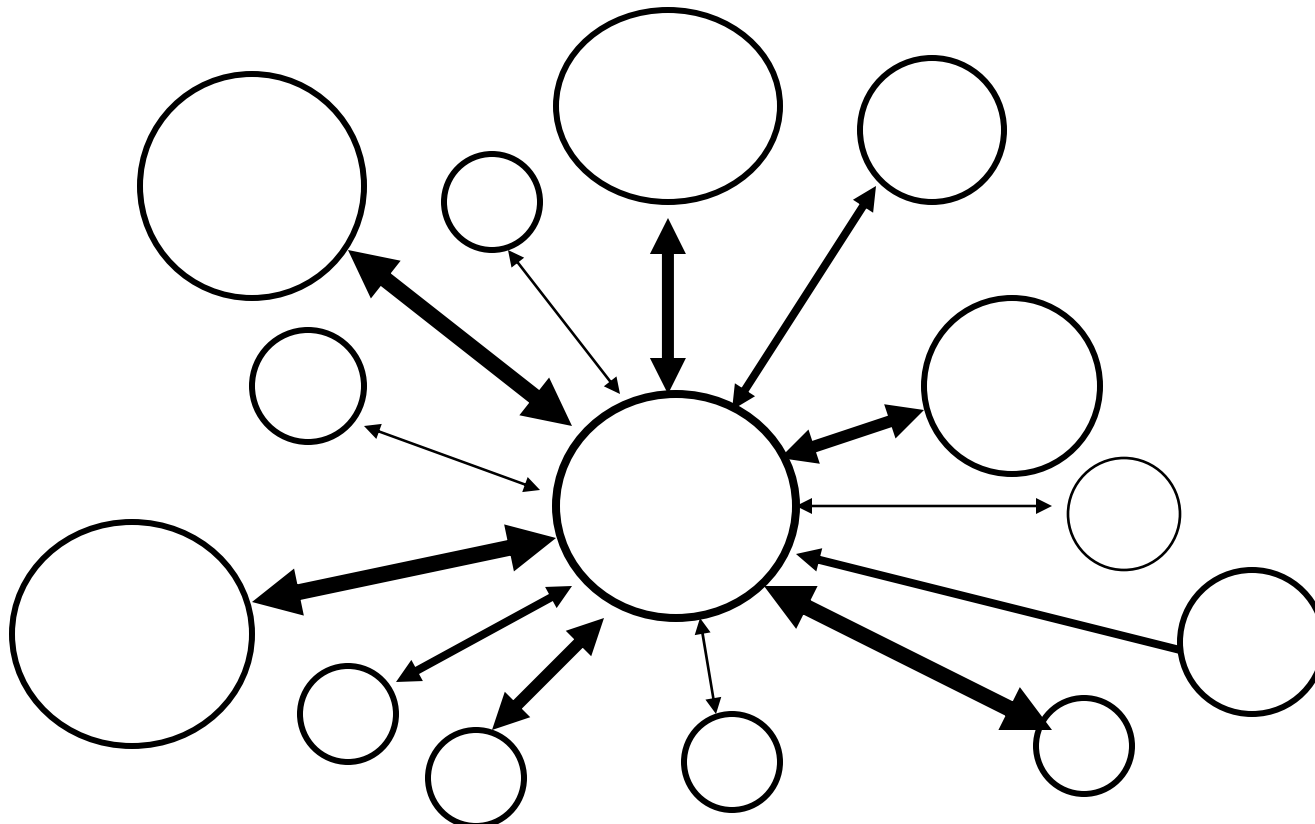
# Complexity: Interdependent Variables



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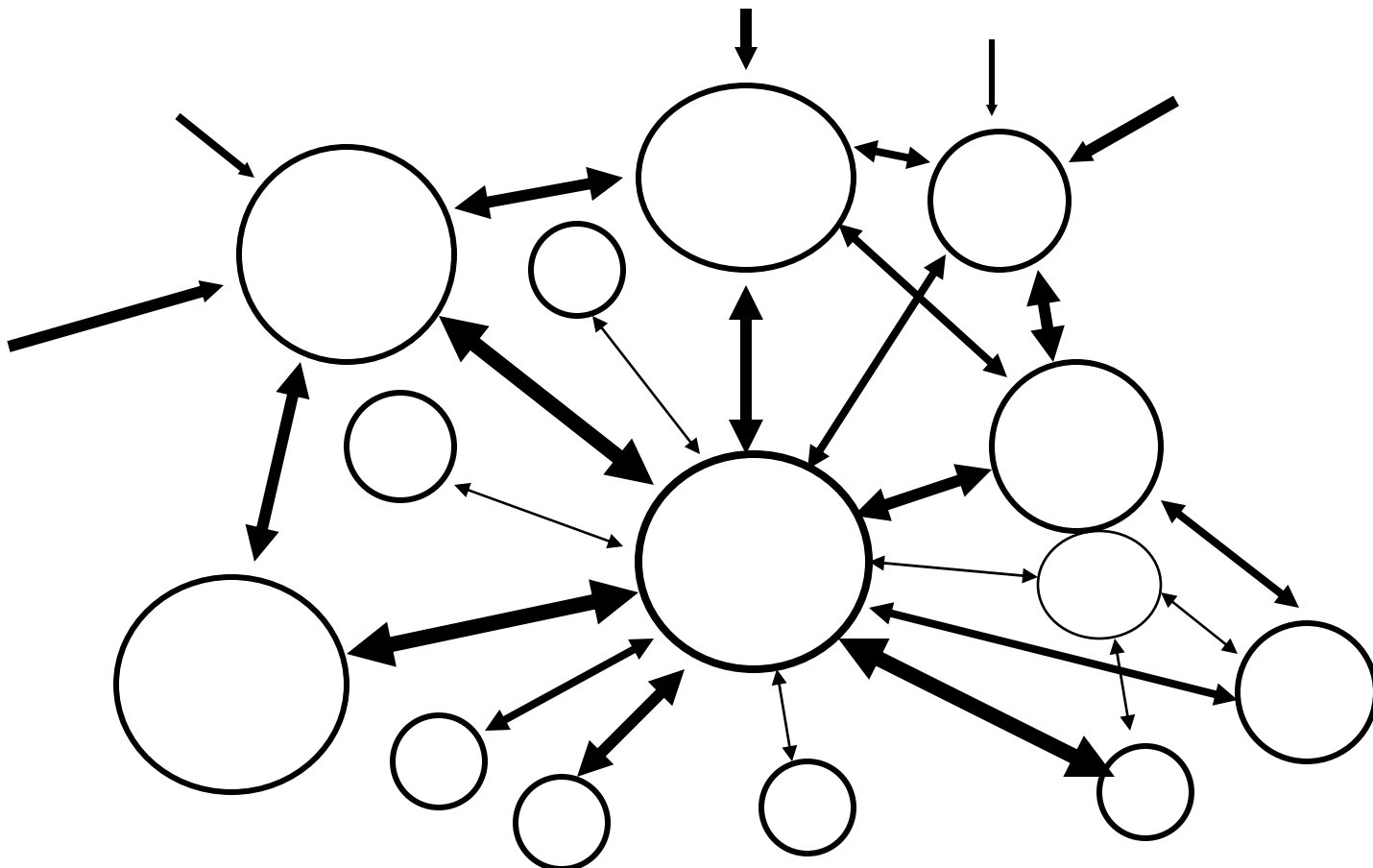
# *Complexity:* Interdependent Variables

Each variable is two-directional affecting other actors...



# Complexity: Interdependent Variables

... who in turn co-evolve and affect each other.



# Complexity

- **Key Characteristics and Mechanisms of complex systems become potential analytical tools**

- Tagging
- Aggregation



Pattern Analysis

- Building Blocks
- Internal Models

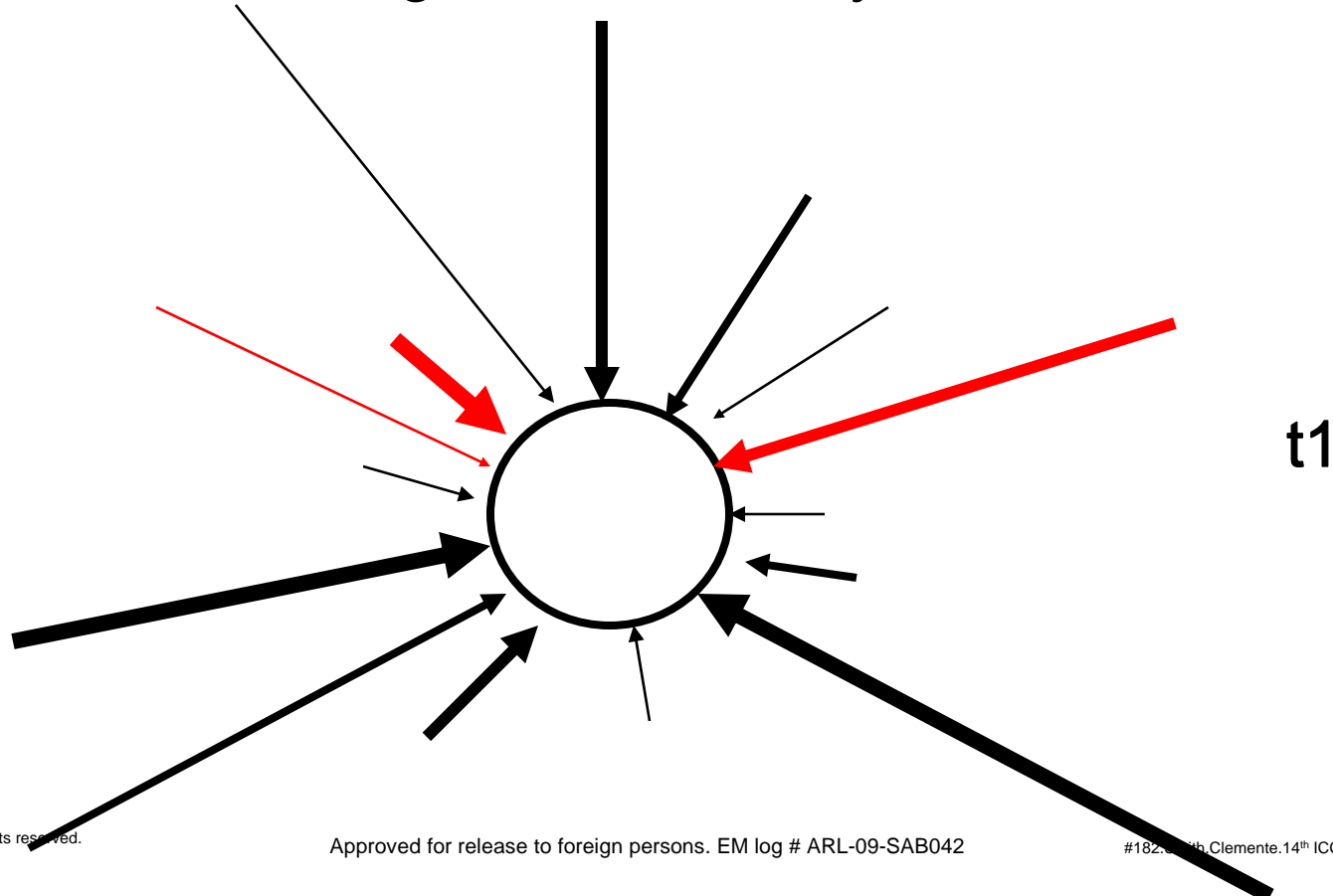


Combined with Living Systems

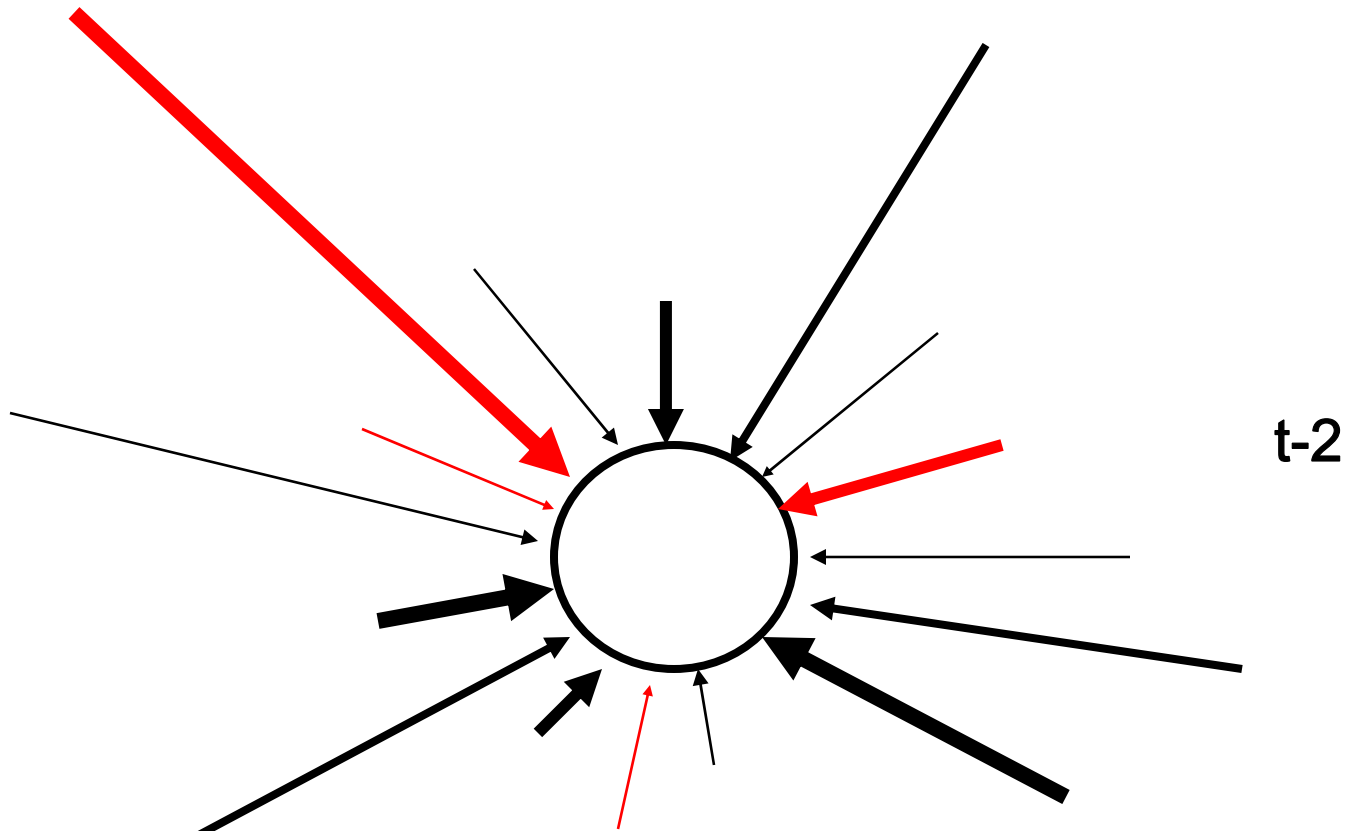
# Complexity: Tagging and Aggregation

**Tagging:** Identifying classes of variables – social, economic, cultural, demographic, military....

**Aggregation:** Watching how these vary over time

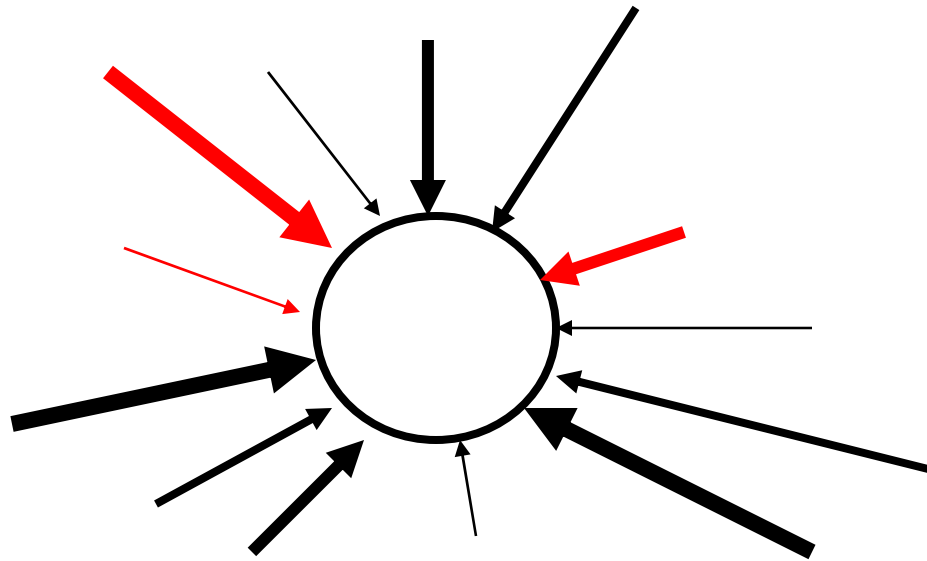


# Complexity: Tagging and Aggregation



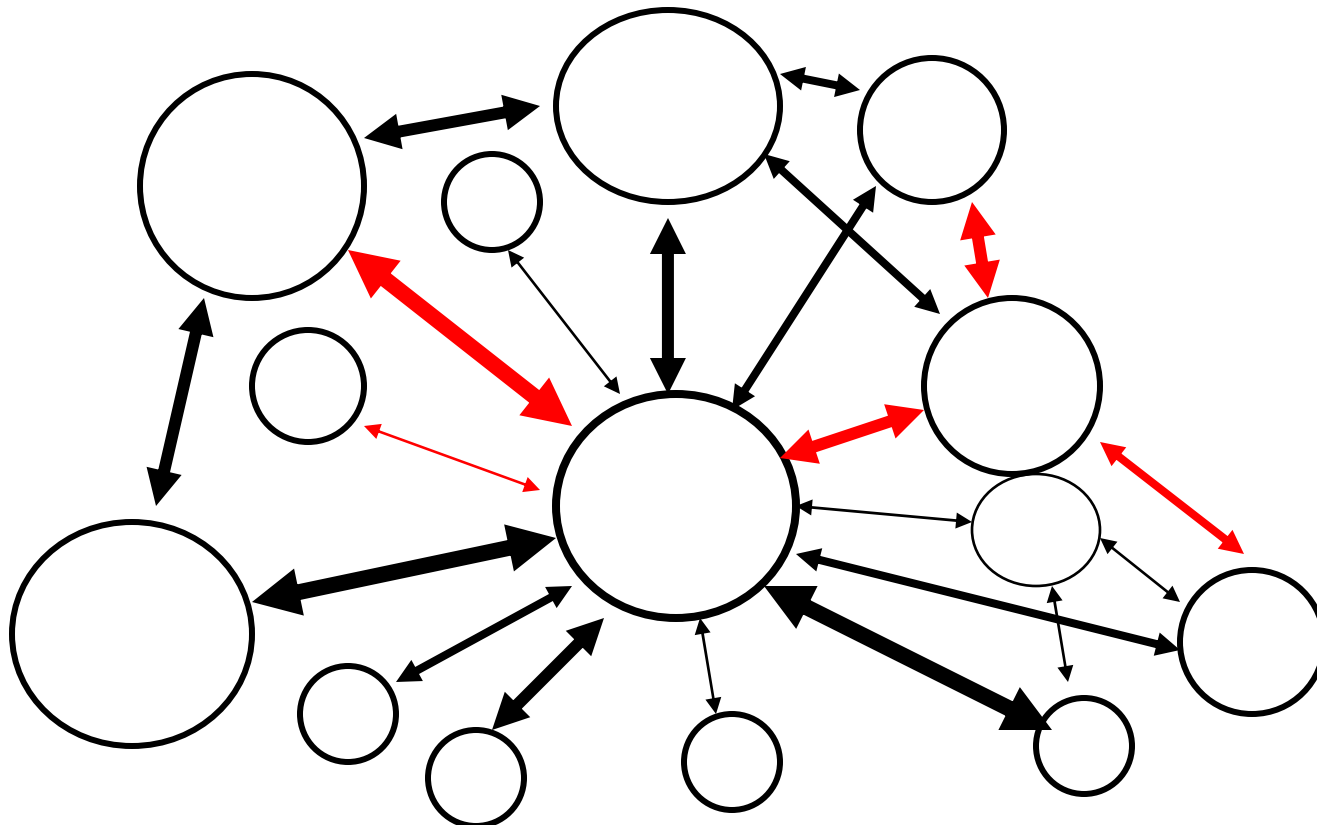


# Complexity: Tagging and Aggregation



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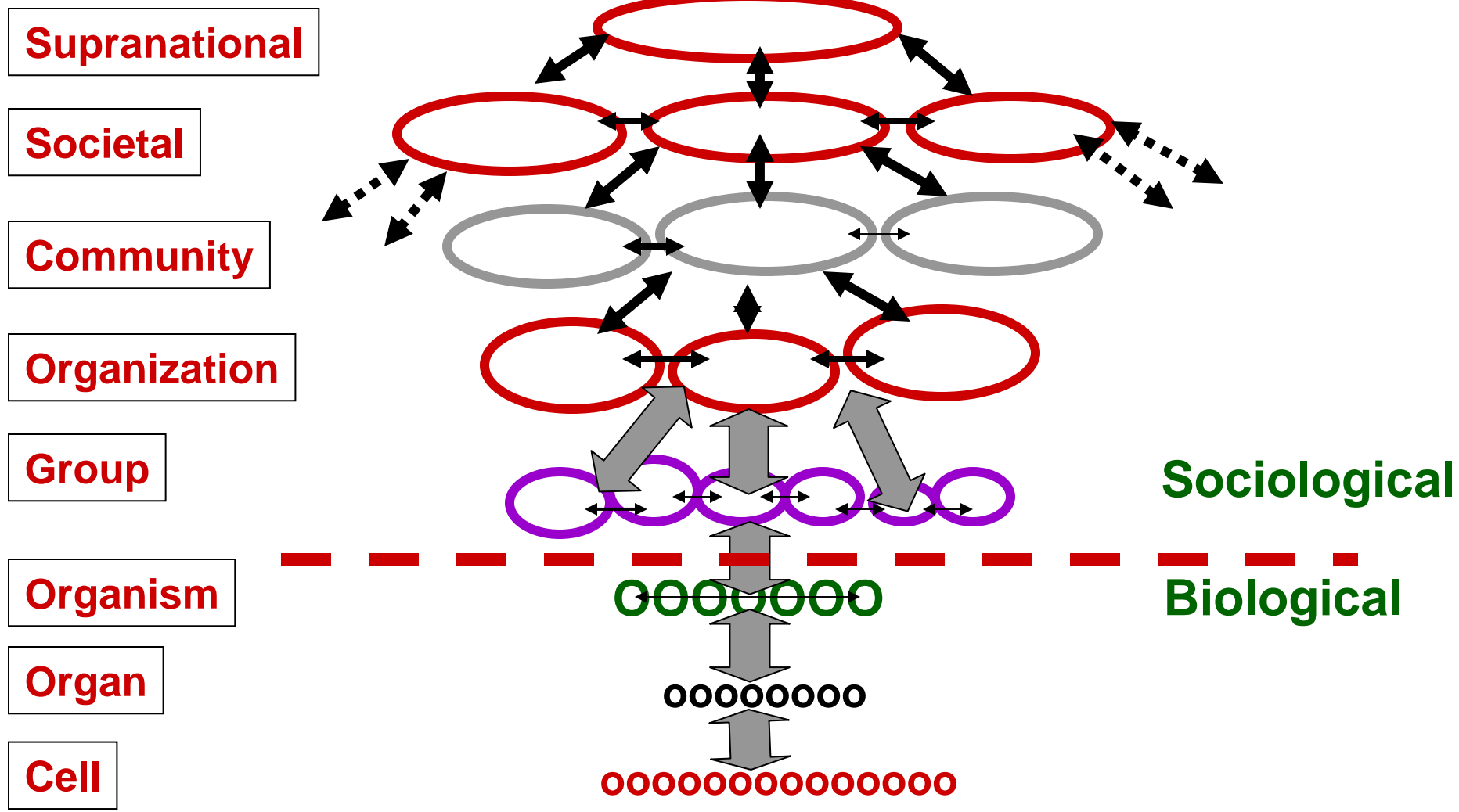
# Complexity: Tagging and Aggregation



# Living Systems Theory

- **Living Systems Theory offers multi-layer system of complex adaptive systems**
  - Provides building blocks, internal models for the living CAS that define IW and CA world
  - Provides real world framework for the system of CAS that make up the IW/ CA world
- **Systems are product of two types of evolution**
  - Biological: Darwinian natural selection, “survival of the fittest”
  - Sociological: Purposeful learning and adaptation by human CAS --Traceable through history
- **Result:**
  - Can understand and trace why CAS succeed or fail
  - Can identify “essential processes” and capabilities needed to succeed
    - Building blocks common to all living systems
    - Identifiable in human systems at every level

# Living Systems: The System of Complex Adaptive Living Systems



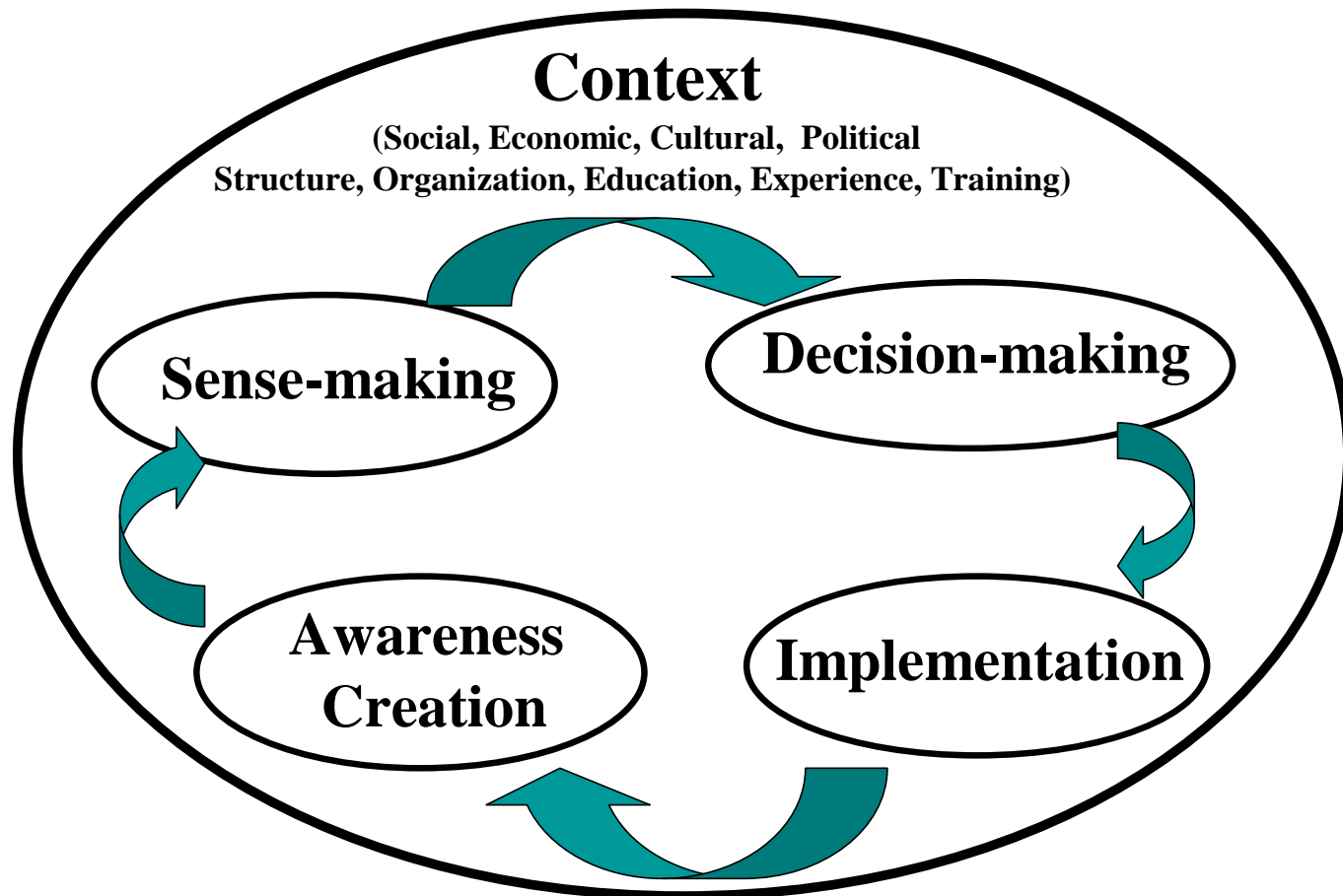
# Decision-making Theory: The “Rational Actor”- Context is Everything

- **Rationality:** *“the latent power to make logical inferences and draw conclusions that enable one to understand the world about him and relate such knowledge to the attainment of ends.”*
  - The *irrational* actor = random acts/ no limit/ no bounds
- **“Rationality” is complex behavior only understood in context**
  - **Context: Social, cultural, religious, economic, political...**
    - “where you sit” structural and organizational
    - Individual education, experience, training
  - **Context changes / evolves**
    - Context is snapshot of a moving target
    - Context is time dependent

# Decision-making Theory:

From Stimulus and Response to OODA Loops to...

## ... Action-Reaction Cycle



# 3. Tools and PEOPLE: Coping with Complexity

## **No *Big Black Box* but...**

- **Can bound the problem**

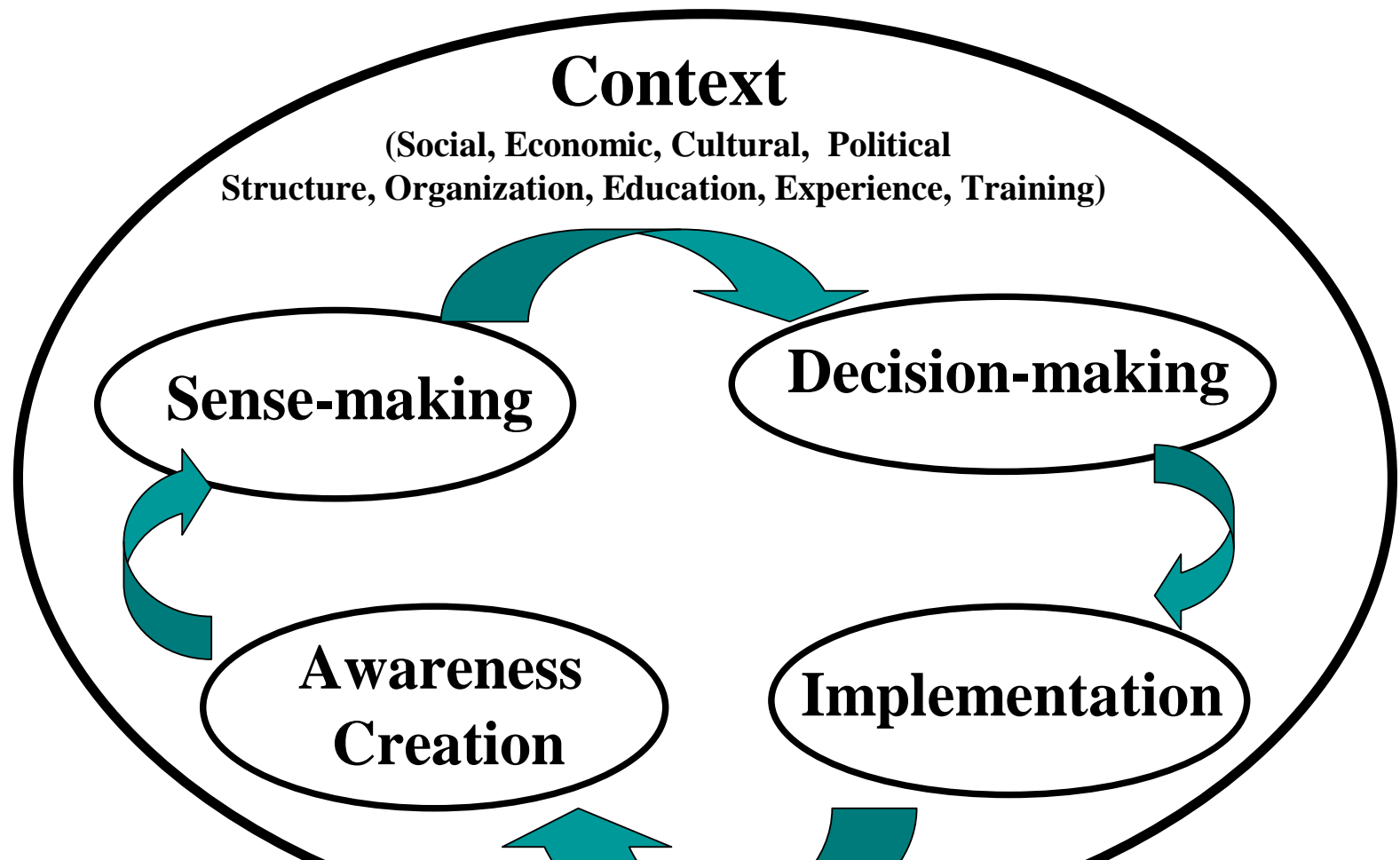
- Use what we know or can know to bound what we cannot know or know in time

- Distinction between what is linear and can be decomposed and what is complex and cannot
- Use former to bound the latter

- **Can dissect the decision-cycle to assess who needs what tool/ expertise where and when**

# Essential Processes that all actors must undertake

## ... Action-Reaction Cycle





# Awareness Creation

## Tasking

## Collection

## Fusion

### System Capability

### Priority

### Sensors

### Human Reporting

### Collate

### Fuse

- Organic
- Non-organic
- Accessible

- Situation
  - History
- Decision Level
  - History
  - Org.

- Organic
  - Sensor Parameters
  - Data Handling
- Non-organic
- Accessible

- Organic
  - Manage
  - Validate
  - Assess
- Non-organic
- Accessible

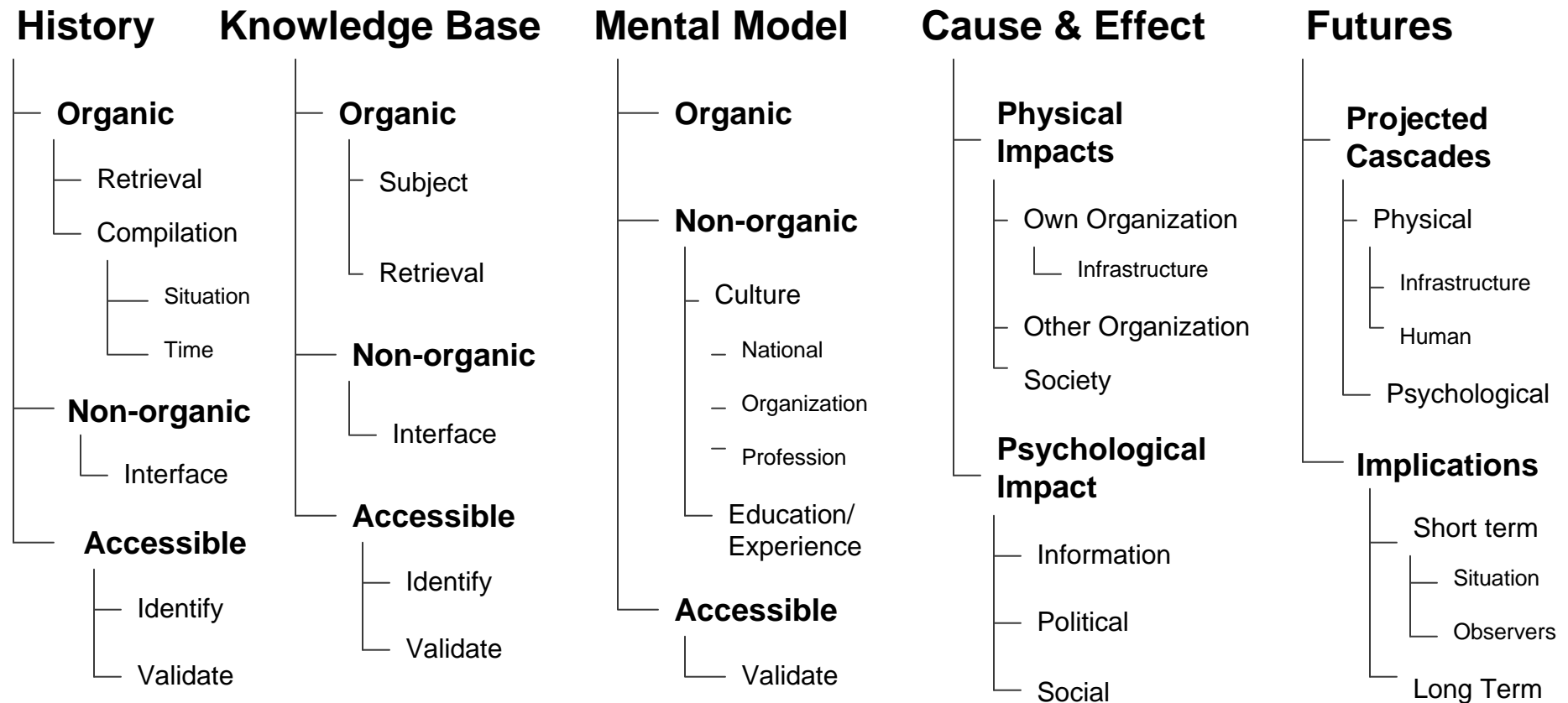
- Electronic
  - Organic
  - Non-organic**
  - Accessible
- Human
  - Organic
  - Non-organic
  - Accessible

- Sources
- Subjects

# Sensemaking

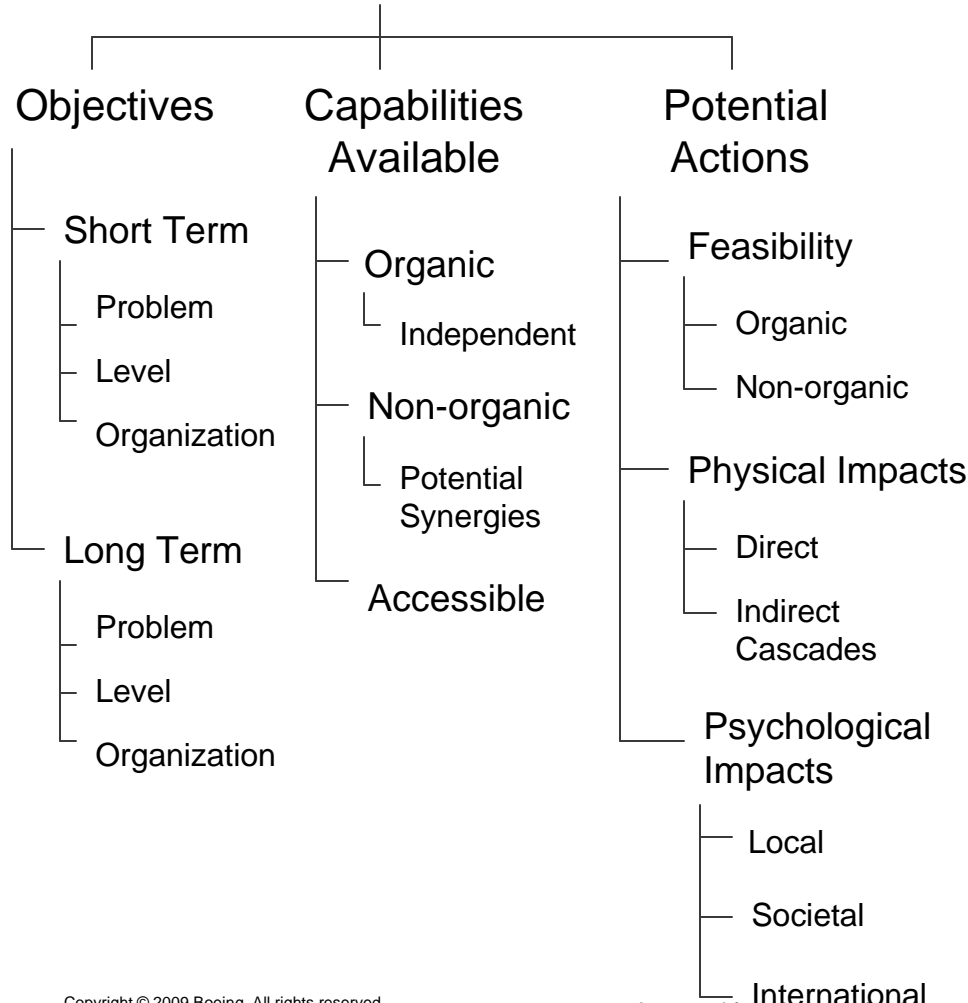
## Contextualization

## Analysis

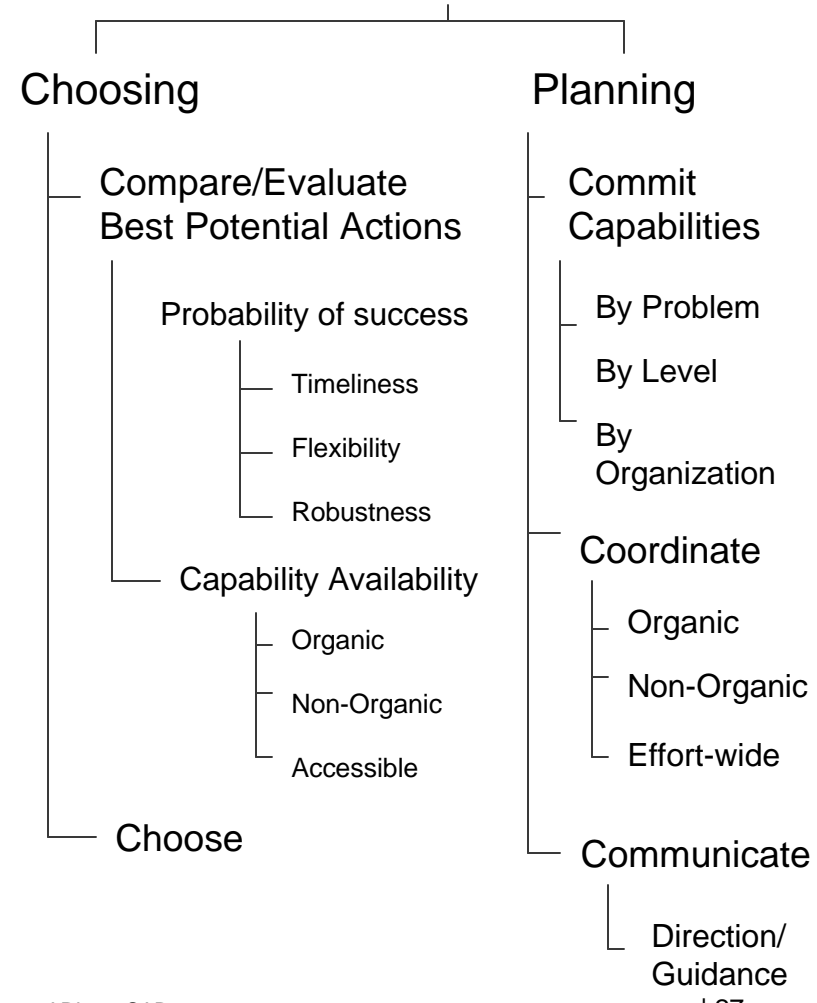


# Decision-making

## Exploring Options

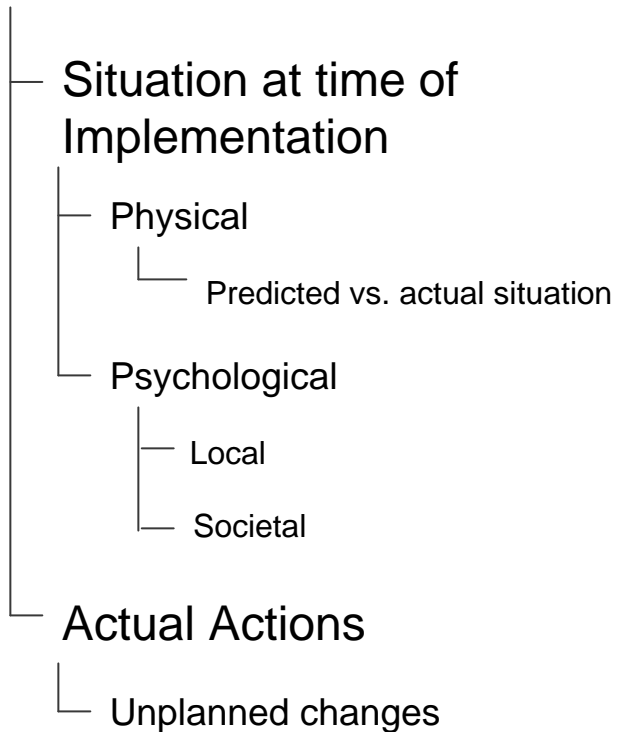


## Planning

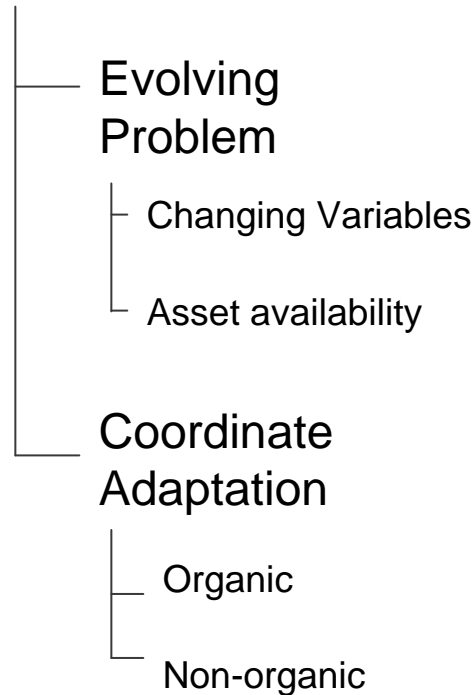


# Implementation

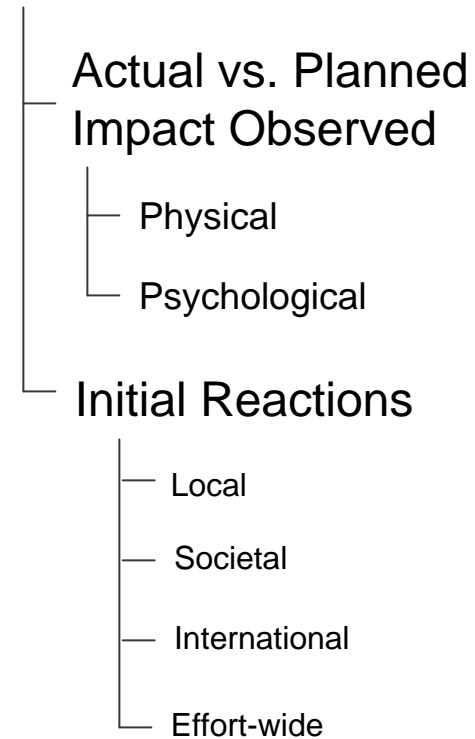
## Contextualize



## Adapt



## Feedback



# Tools, PEOPLE... and the Real World: Scale, Timing & Perspective

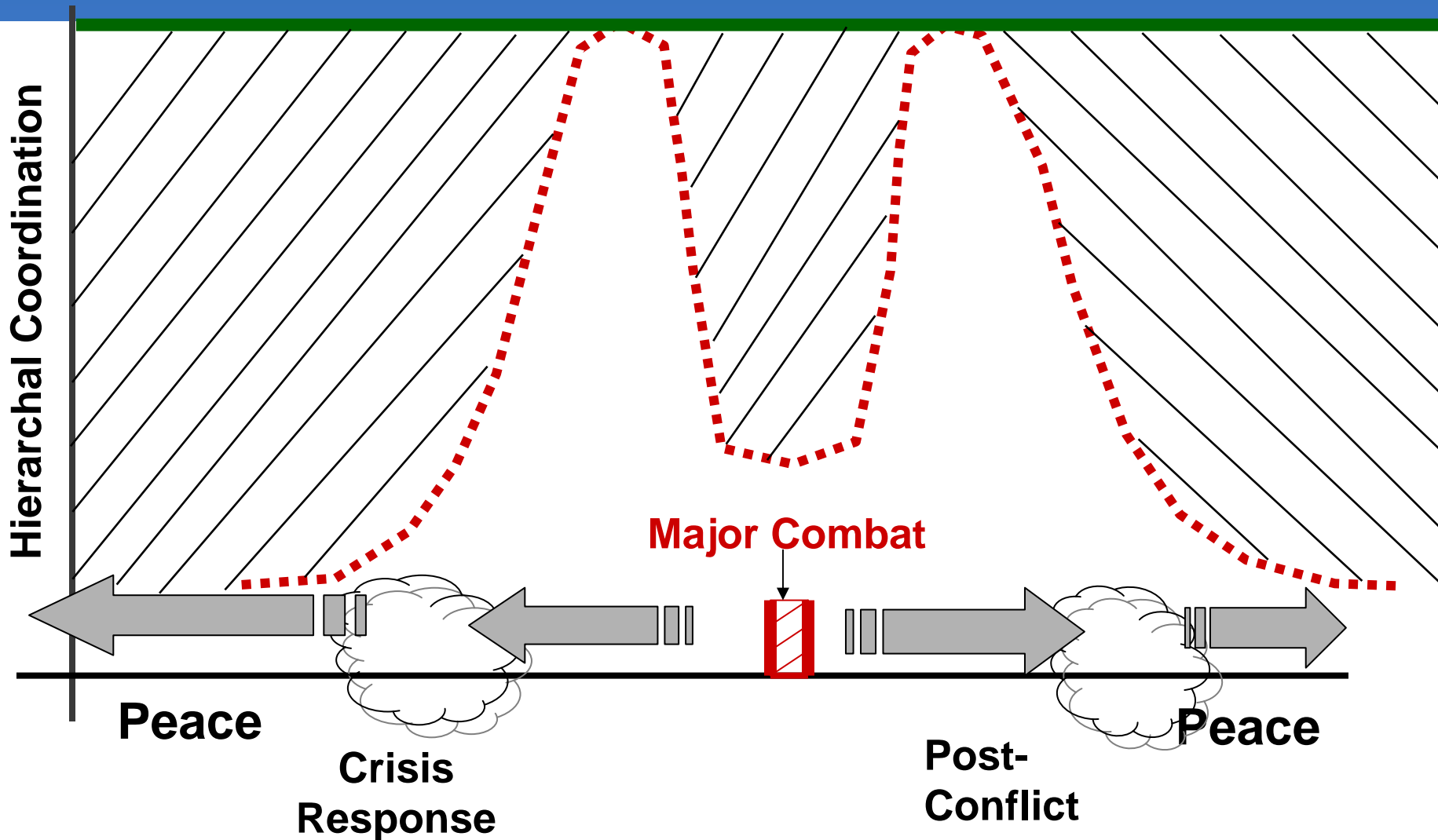
## ■ Scale / Perspective:

- **Decision-making not only by major “commanders”**
  - Commanders at all levels from strategic corporal to President
  - Analysts, experts, liaison people
- **Each level aggregates all decision-making from lower levels and adds its own**

## ■ Tyranny of Time:

- **Decisions at all levels are function of time**
  - Time windows for gathering information/ knowledge, for assessing, acting, learning, adapting
- **Utility of analytical tools tied to time**
- **Time forces trade-offs between tools and people**
  - Shorter the time, greater the reliance on the individual and his education, experience, training
  - Shorter the time the less information, knowledge, analysis

# Losing Perspective Coordination over Time



# The Other People Factor : Organization & Networking

- **IW Ops are a complex “art”**
  - Require internalized human understanding of complex problems
  
- **Acquiring/ communicating complex understanding is personnel challenge**
  - Personnel Management tools
  - Organization
  - Social and communications networking

# 6. Conclusions

- **Comprehensive Thinking mandated by interlocking complexity of 21<sup>st</sup> Century World**
  - Irregular Warfare approach is the military instantiation
  - Complex human roles critical
- **New tools for dealing with complexity revolve about synthesis of**
  - **Complexity Theory:** Defines Problem and what we can do about it
  - **Living Systems Theory:** Defines Complex Real World Context
  - **Decision-making Theory:** Dissects Interactions into Specific Tasks/ Problems for *Tools and PEOPLE*

## **The Great Paradox: Complexity Simplifies!**

Objective: Not perfect answers but those timely and good enough to succeed ... and better than the competition's





# Questions