Modeling the SDGs

- SDGs and their 169 targets are great, yet ambivalent in detail and their interrelations.
- We can explore their general interconnections or operatively their detailed realisation. For the latter additional SDGs help to define an overall target.
- To tackle the complexity we should consider modeling the arguments "more of ... leads to more/less of"
- There's qualitative and quantitative modeling.
- There is descriptive and explorative modeling.
- For two reasons we should consider participatory stakeholder modeling...
- ... and even then we have to defend models against our very human nature, explain the benefits of abductive logic which can only be falsified....



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Beschreibung

Qualitative cause and effect model on the SDGs

This is a model that we (...) use for a paper yet to be published. Please copy (on know-why.net you find the link to insert it into your account) it into your free account of iMODELER is order to enhance it and weight the connections to fit a concrete region or nation. You may also consider two concrete countries, e.g. a developed country and a developing country.



www.consideo.com <u>neumann@consideo.com</u>



TACKLING COMPLEX CHALLENGES WITH THE HELP OF THE MODELER

- Qualitative modeling, quickly identifying what needs to be done looking at the Insight Matrices.
- Quantitative modeling, easily seeing from scenarios how something is probably developing (Monte Carlo).
- Process/project modeling, easily seeing how a process or project can be optimized (ToC and OR).
- Powerful collaborative modeling and model sharing directly via link without additional licenses.
- Models with thousands of factors using filters, clusters, and change of perspective.
- Data integration (Excel, csv,).
- KNOW-WHY.NET to get proposals for additional influence factors from the collective intelligence of a community.
-and a lot more







neumann@consideo.com www.consideo.com

QUALITATIVE MODELING

- Use of natural language to collect arguments and draw their interconnections
- Rough weighting of influences ,,more of ... leads directly to more/less of in a comparable weak/medium/strong way''
- Use of Insight Matrices and Bar Charts to see what has more positive or negative effect on your targets.
- It answers what factors are positively or negatively effective (short, medium, long term) with regard to our target





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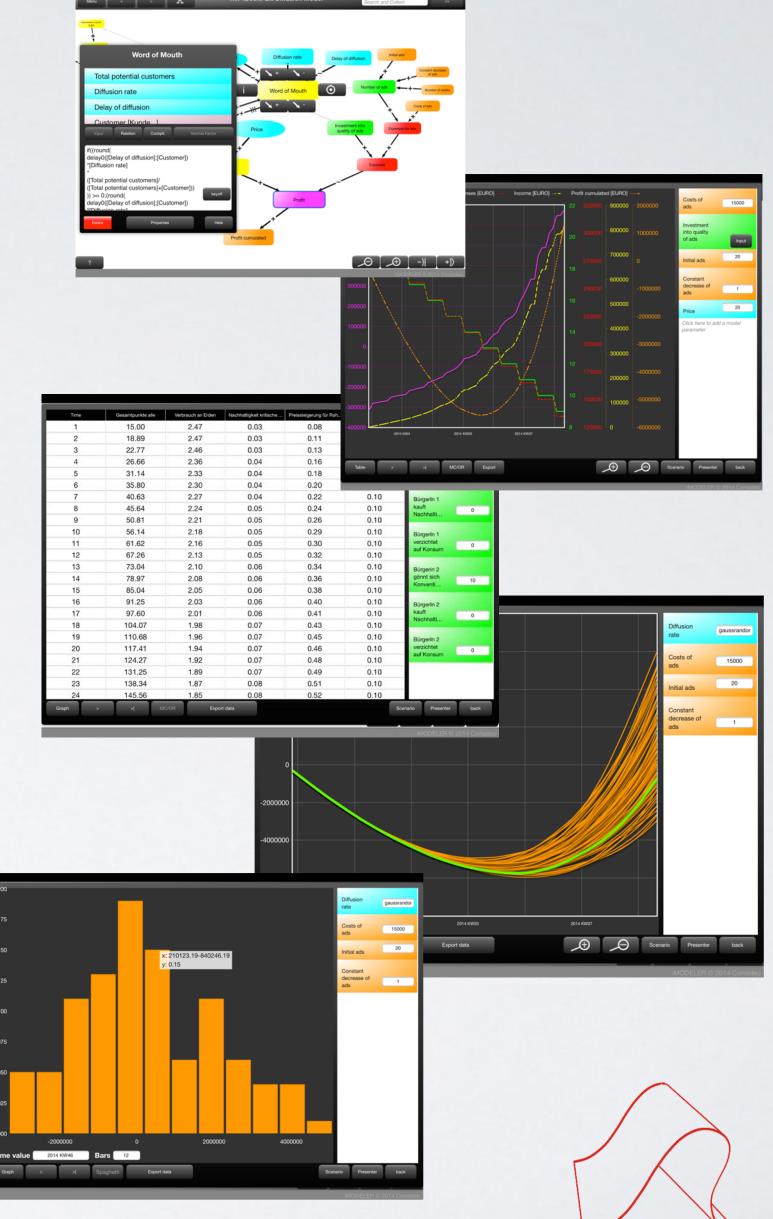
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QUANTITATIVE MODELING

- Quantitative models (System Dynamics based...) indicate...
- ... with what likelihood (use Monte Carlo simulations) to what possible extent something might happen at what point of time
- range() functions allow for identification of optimal parameters (Operations Research) or regressions analysis
- data from the past allows to validate the model (to a certain extent)



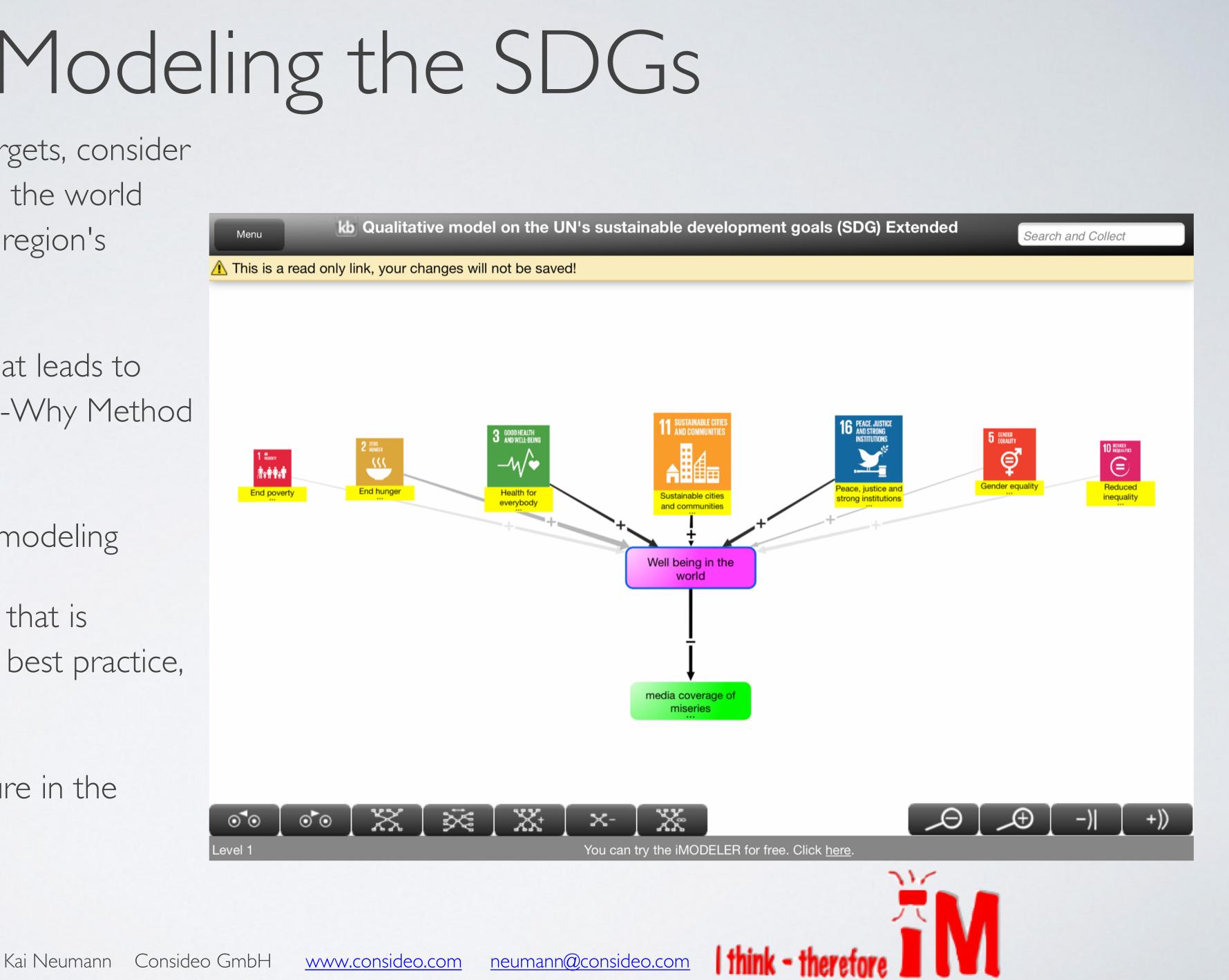


www.consideo.com neumann@consideo.com

Modeling the SDGs

- Overall target as sum of different targets, consider different kind of countries/regions in the world (redefine targets or switch to other region's perspective)
- Exploratively ask for each factor: what leads to more/less now/in the future? (Know-Why Method vs. descriptive modeling)
- Allow for participatory stakeholder modeling
- It's the future, so it's abductive logic that is without alternatives (inductive logic, best practice, gut feeling) and can only be falsified
- Model slowly and keep the big picture in the background





- Look for "SDG" on www.KNOW-WHY.net
- Read the linked paper
- Try collaborative modeling
- Ask for help





GIVE IT A TRY







