

## Annex 5: Systems analysis tools that can be used in complexity-responsive evaluations

Application			Uses	
Systems dynamics	Dealing with interconnectedness and	•	Mapping program context	
	dynamic relationships	٠	Test assumptions underlying a causal chain	
Critical systems heuristics	Dealing with boundaries, norms,	•	Understanding motivations and values of different	
	beliefs and values		stakeholders	
Systems mapping	Dealing with complex theories of	•	Mapping complexity dimensions of an intervention	
	change and identifying organizational			
	and contextual factors that affect			
	program outcomes			
Social network analysis	Dealing with large numbers of	•	Analysis of complex and changing relationships	
	stakeholders and their relationships		among stakeholders	
		•	Assess how network structures affect program	
			implementation and outcomes	
Agent-based modelling	Modelling how different assumptions	•	Anticipate outcomes based on the interactions,	
	about the motivations of different		preferences and characteristics of different	
	agents (actors) affect program		individual agents	
	outcomes			
Causal loop diagrams	Understanding dynamic,	•	Understanding patterns of interaction among	
	interconnected situations		stakeholders	
Geospatial analysis frameworks	Combining a wide range of geospatial	•	Combines satellite and remote-sensor images with	
	data-collection and analysis methods		contextual analysis, integration of administrative	
	to understand relationships between		data, and propensity score matching to integrate	
	projects and the broad contexts in		project project-level analysis with	
	which they operate		local/regional/national/global contexts	
Source: Adapted from Bamberger, Vaessen and Raimondo (2016) Dealing with complexity in development evaluation chapter 7; and Williams				
and Hummelbrunner (2011) Systems concepts in action				