A wicked problem is a system with its own anatomy and dynamics. Below is a ‘sketch’ of a wicked problem map of Ojai, California’s water shortage. Understanding the dynamics of the system can reveal ‘leverage points for intervention’ (Meadows) that have the potential to create exponential change within it. It can also aid in strategically linking existing projects for greater leverage and reveals opportunities for new ones. Here primary and secondary root causes and their consequences have been mapped. We have also indicated the way in which existing projects/initiatives can be situated relative to the issues they address.

One of the most common barriers in solving for a wicked problem is conflict and dissention among stakeholders. However, these social dynamics can also serve as leverage points for change if properly understood. Stakeholders include social groups of various kinds as well as the ecosystem itself. Individuals may be members of several stakeholder groups: for instance an individual might be part of a neighborhood group, work in a local industry but might also be a representative of city government. It is important to understand where synergies exist and where opposition and conflict are likely. Stakeholder relations are complex, but an essential part of solving for wicked problems involves creating opportunities for each group to express concerns, hopes, fears and desires.

A deep understanding of stakeholder relations (based upon extensive research) should also guide the development of a long-term visions for the community.