Competencies for Wildlife Professionals in One Health

JONATHAN SLEEMAN

USGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE HEALTH CENTER

Introduction

The shift to holistic approaches to managing wildlife health, and the complex landscape of partners and stakeholders has led to a focus on the development of leadership skills in addition to technical expertise

This presentation introduces core skills for successful cross-sectoral and transdisciplinary leadership that will help wildlife health practitioners effectively lead change toward integrated, mutually beneficial health outcomes for all sectors

Three components:

- Leading self
- Leading others
- Leading change

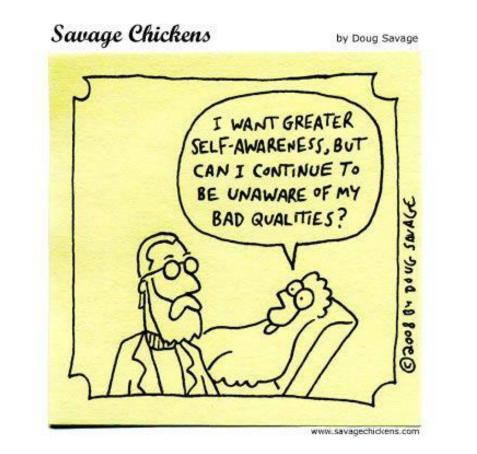
Defining Emotional Intelligence (EQ)

Personal Competence	Social Competence
 Self-Awareness Emotional awareness Accurate self-assessment Self-confidence 	 Social Awareness Sensing others' emotions Understanding others Organizational awareness
Self-ManagementSelf-controlLearning from experiencesMotivation	Relationship ManagementInfluenceConflict managementCollaboration and cooperation

Self-Awareness

First step in developing EQ

- Have a better understanding of our strengths and limits
- Gain a heightened awareness and more objectivity of other people's competence
- Gain self-confidence in our self worth and capability



Self Assessment Tools

Myers–Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is an assessment with the purpose of indicating differing psychological preferences in how people perceive the world around them and make decisions

- It indicates your personality preferences in four dimensions:
- Where you focus your attention Extraversion (E) or Introversion (I)
- The way you take in information Sensing (S) or INtuition (N)
- How you make decisions Thinking (T) or Feeling (F)
- How you deal with the world Judging (J) or Perceiving (P)

Core Values

Core values are the essential, authentic, and enduring guiding principles which prescribe and drive the conduct of individuals in the organization and help guide daily work and decision making



Seeking and Gaining Feedback

360 Degree Feedback

- Process through which feedback from a person's direct reports, colleagues, and supervisor(s), as well as a self-evaluation by the person is gathered
- Such feedback can also include, when relevant, feedback from external sources who interact with the person



Increase the ability to participate in planning, problem-solving, and decision-making

Why Form Teams?

Better understanding and more ownership of change and decisions



More support for and participation in implementing plans



More ability and willingness to participate in performance evaluation and improvement



More exposure to diverse ideas

Various skills and competencies that are helpful in leading oneself, and leading others

Leading Self

- Understanding of one's own strengths and limits
- Heightened awareness and more objectivity of other people's competence
- Self-confidence in one's self-worth and capabilities
- Self-management and controlling one's emotions
- Learning and adapting from experiences and retaining motivation
- Acting with empathy

Leading Others

Forming and operating in teams

Conflict resolution

Decision making

Negotiation

Motivating others

Setting goals and project management

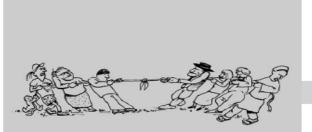
Active listening and communication

One Health and the Team Challenge



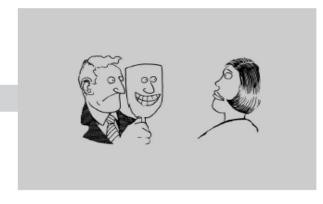
TRANSPARENCY?

Openness and honesty in working relationships are pre-conditions of trust - seen by many as an important ingredient of successful partnership. Only with transparent working will a partnership be truly accountable to its partner donors and other stakeholders.



EQUITY?

What does 'equity' mean in a relationship where there are wide divergences in power, resources and influence? Equity is not the same as 'equality'. Equity implies an equal right to be at the table and a validation of those contributions that are not measurable simply in terms of cash value or public profile.



MUTUAL BENEFIT?

If all partners are expected to contribute to the partnership they should also be entitled to benefit from the partnership. A healthy partnership will work towards achieving specific benefits for each partner over and above the common benefits to all partners. Only in this way will the partnership ensure the continuing commitment of partners and therefore be sustainable.

Wildlife Health in an Multisector Environment

Where you work

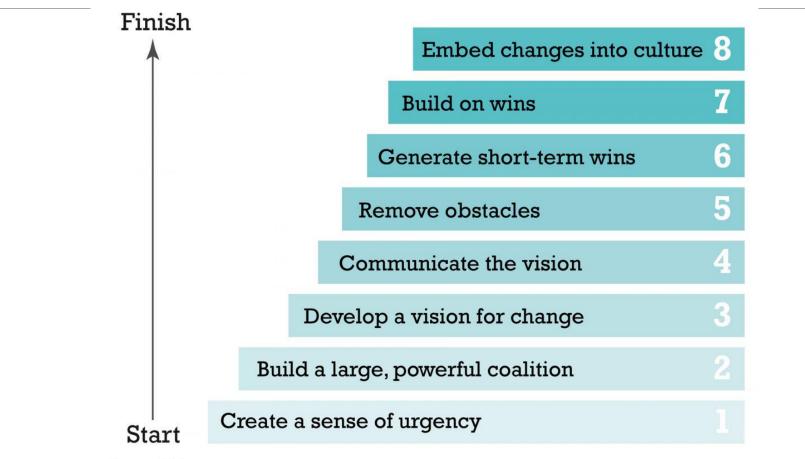
- Conservation, public health, agriculture, social culture
- Government, academia, NGO, private

Where you live

- Urban, rural
- North America, Asia, Africa
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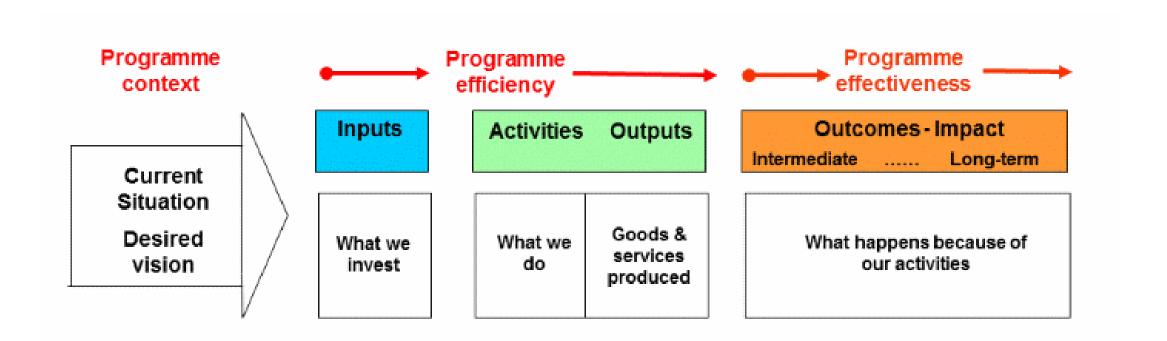


Kotter's Theory of Change Management

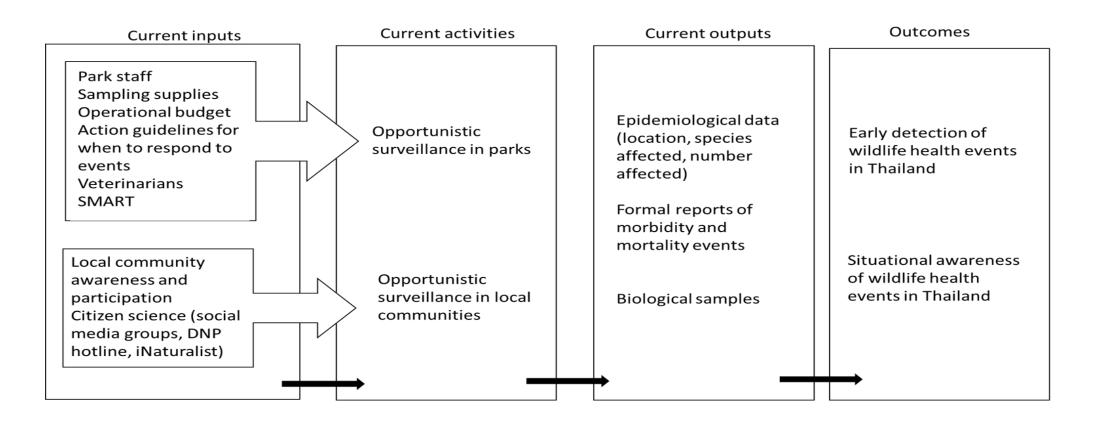


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Logic Model/Theory of Change



Logic Model for Wildlife Health in Thailand



Conclusions

Promoting wildlife health in the twenty-first century can benefit from effective leadership and technical expertise

Leadership skills offer opportunities to drive positive impacts and address challenges in this field in meaningful ways

Collaborating with diverse stakeholders benefits from developing and championing approaches which in some cases may arrive at solutions that are not perfect but allow for necessary buy-in and progress

These realities also reinforce the importance of diverse stakeholders contributing to success, including addressing the full range of expected and unexpected implementation needs

In general, effective leadership will be supported by being open to new ideas, constantly questioning the effectiveness of one's approach, and a commitment to lifelong learning

QUESTIONS