



How Gender Barriers Hinder Effective Implementation for the One Health Approach

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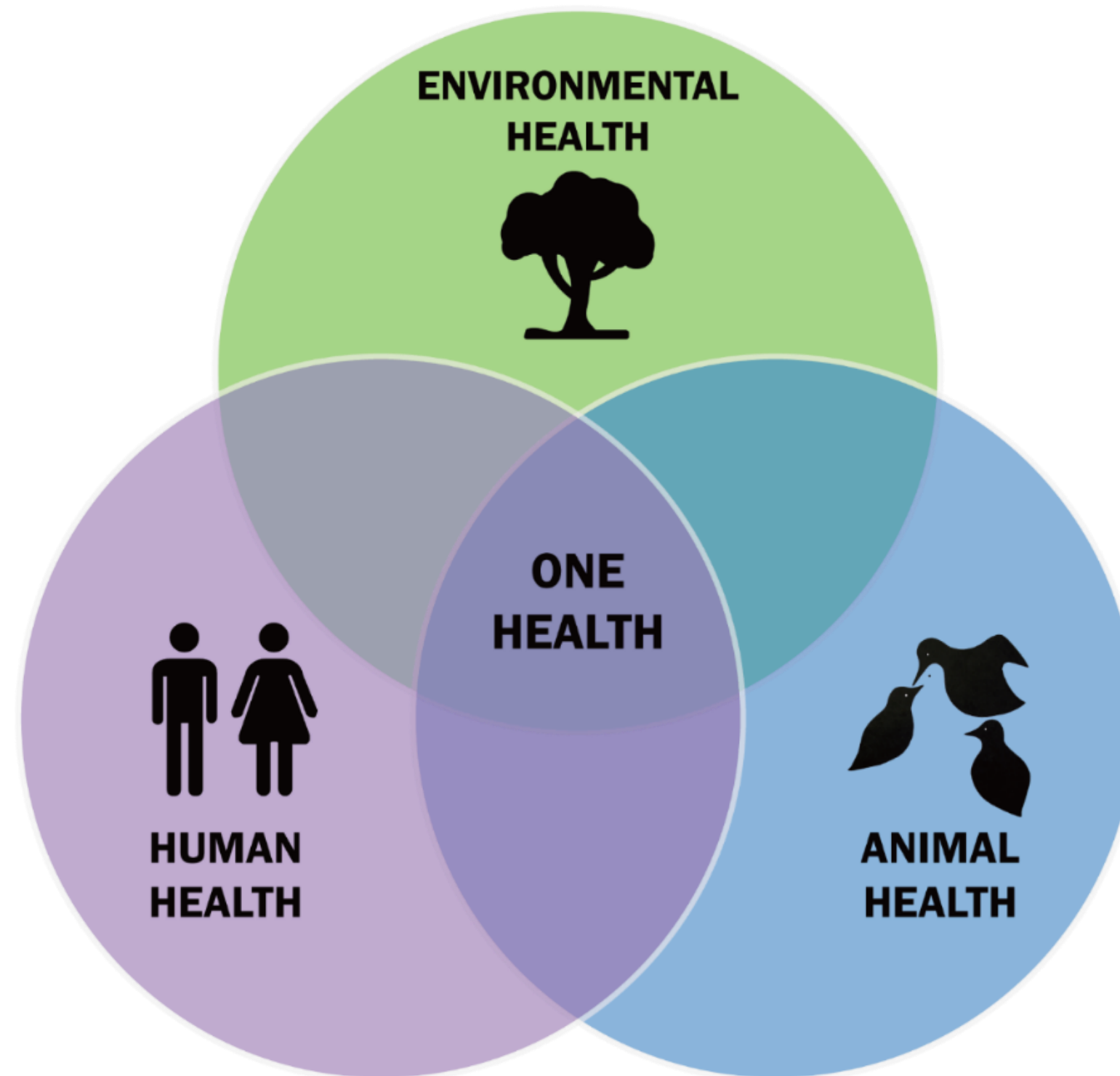
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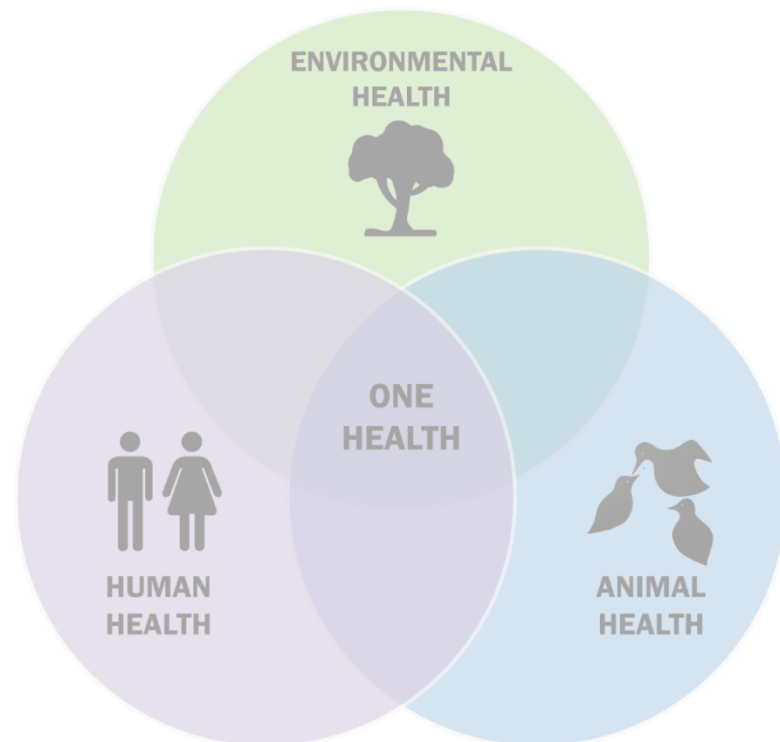
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Why Gender Matters in One Health



Why Gender Matters in One Health

- Frontline health workers (nurses, midwives, community health workers)
 - Primary caregivers for children, elderly, and the sick
 - Teachers and health educators
 - Traditional healers, birth attendants, herbalists
 - Public health professionals, epidemiologists, laboratory staff
 - Managers of household hygiene, sanitation, and food safety practices
 - ...
- Water collectors and managers
 - Household waste management
 - Fuelwood collection, charcoal preparation
 - Crop cultivation (small-scale farming, gardening)
 - Seed selection and food storage
 - Foraging for wild plants, fruits, mushrooms, herbs
 - Forest use and stewardship (collecting medicinal plants, honey, fodder)
 - Fishing and fish processing
 - Community leaders in natural resource user groups
 - Managers of household energy (cooking fuels, stove use)
 - Environmental clean-up and community sanitation campaigns
 -
- Smallholder farmers
 - Daily livestock care
 - Poultry keepers and traders in live bird markets
 - Egg collection, incubation, and backyard flock management
 - Informal animal health workers Dairy processors (milking, butter, cheese, yoghurt production)
 - Household-level vaccination support
 - Handlers of animal waste/by-products for fertilizer or fuel
 - Traders in small livestock, poultry, hides, and by-products
 - Informal butchers, market sellers, and food preparers (e.g. bushmeat, fish)
 - Female veterinarians and para-vets (underrepresented in leadership)
 - ...



Gender Barriers in One Health

Missing Voices in Leadership and Policy

- Women constitute a large proportion of health workers globally but occupy far fewer leadership roles
 - Women underrepresented in OH governance, specialized professional associations and scientific leadership
 - Lack of gender-sensitive perspectives in planning and risk communication

Drivers of underrepresentation

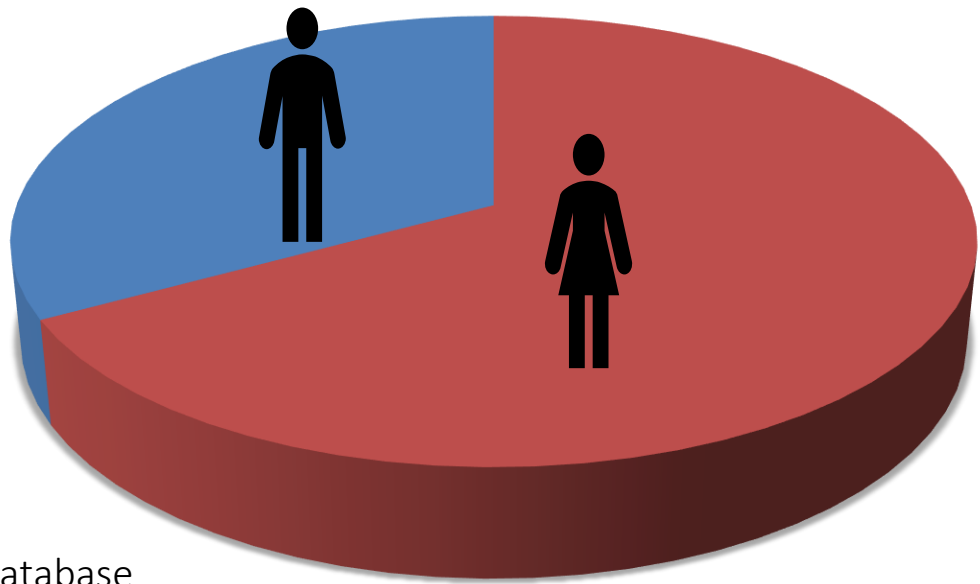
- Implicit bias and gendered stereotypes (leadership traits often coded as “masculine”)
- Fewer opportunities for early promotion into supervisory roles reduces pipeline (“broken rung” phenomenon)
- Organizational cultures, lack of mentorship, limited exposure to decision-making
 - Work–life conflicts, family responsibilities, mobility constraints



Gender Barriers in One Health

Missing Voices in Leadership and Policy

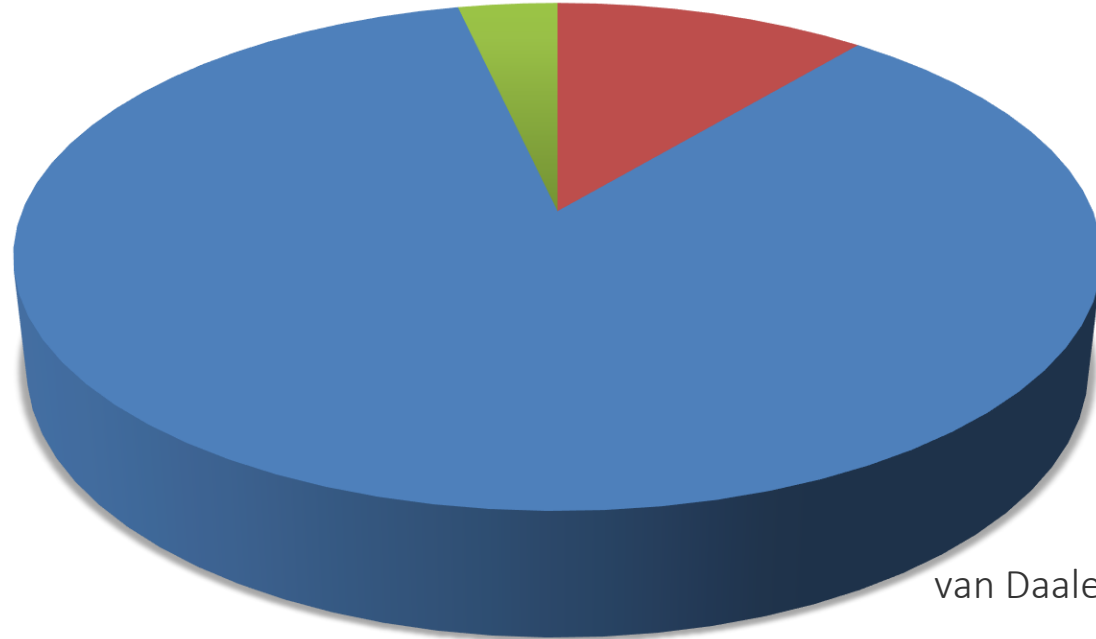
Health and Social Care Workforce



WHO Health Care Workforce database

■ Female ■ Male

COVID-19 decision-making and expert task forces



van Daalen, 2020, BMJ Global Health

■ Mainly women ■ Mainly men ■ Gender parity



Gender Barriers in One Health

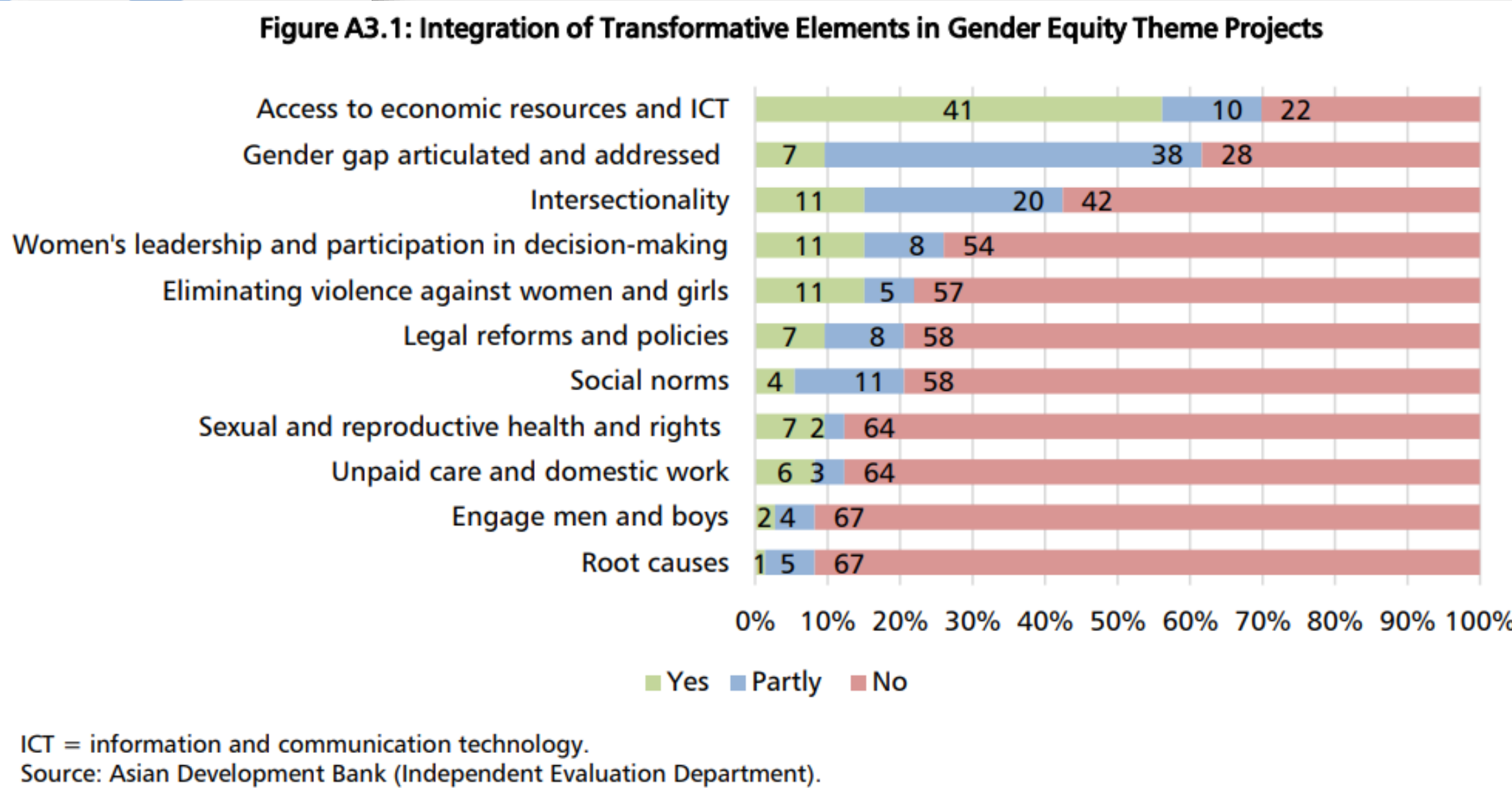
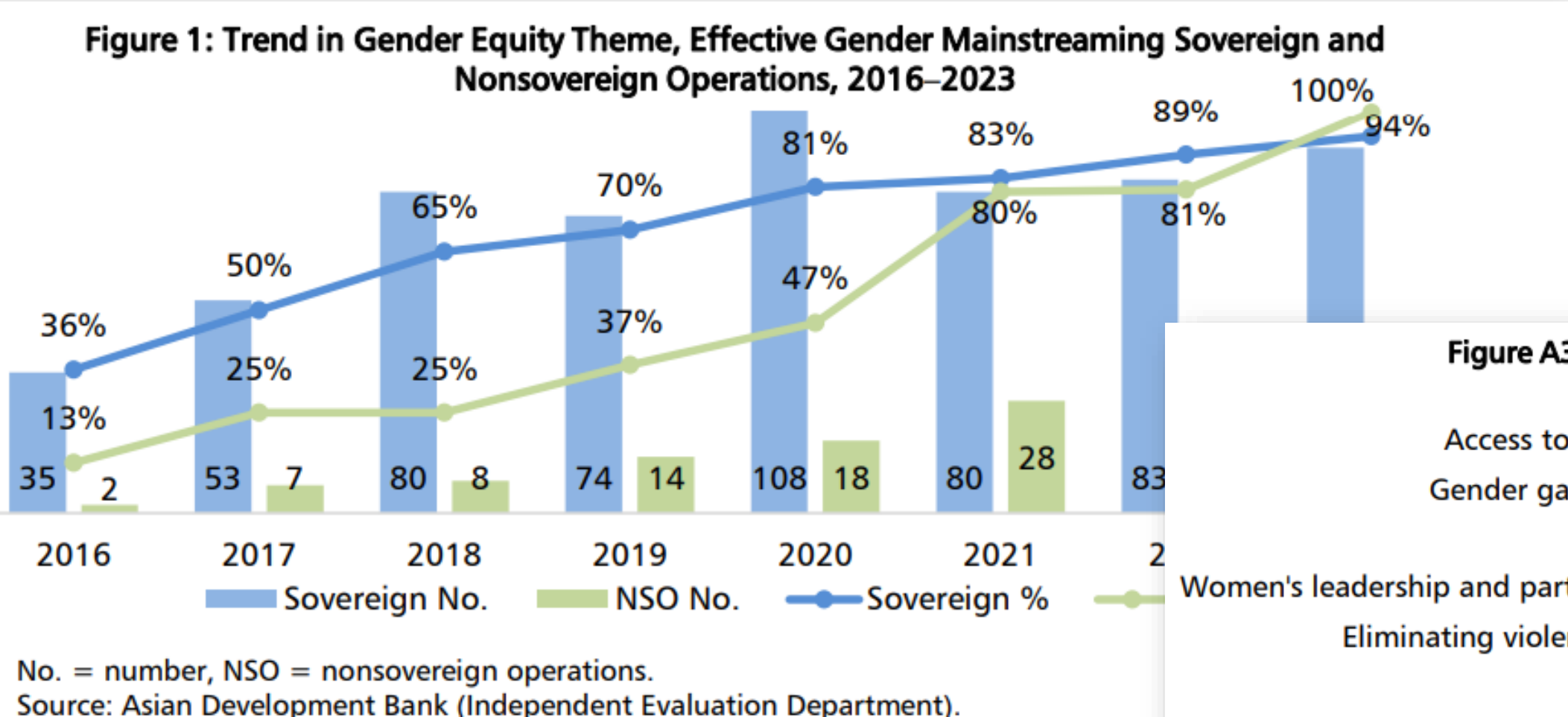
Barriers in Participation and Professional Growth

- Disparities remain in education, health outcomes, employment, and participation
 - COVID-19 pandemic and climate change have aggravated inequalities
 - Many projects include gender “components” lacking depth, integration, or sustainability
 - Gender results are not consistently measured or reported
- Emphasis has been more on counting women participation than on capturing transformative outcomes, gender relations, or changes in power
- Baseline sex-disaggregated data are often missing
- Qualitative measures and social norms change are weakly captured



Gender Barriers in One Health

Barriers in Participation and Professional Growth



Gender Barriers in One Health

Gendered Roles and Restricted Mobility

- High exposure in daily labor (poultry, caregiving, water, food preparation)
 - Low visibility in formal systems (surveillance, veterinary networks, outbreak committees)
 - Cultural restrictions (mobility limits, stigma, “unsuitable” for fieldwork)
- Cultural norms limit women's mobility and participation in formal systems (e.g., outbreak response, training workshops)
- Critical knowledge missed, heightened risk borne by women



Gender Barriers in One Health

Gendered Roles and Restricted Mobility

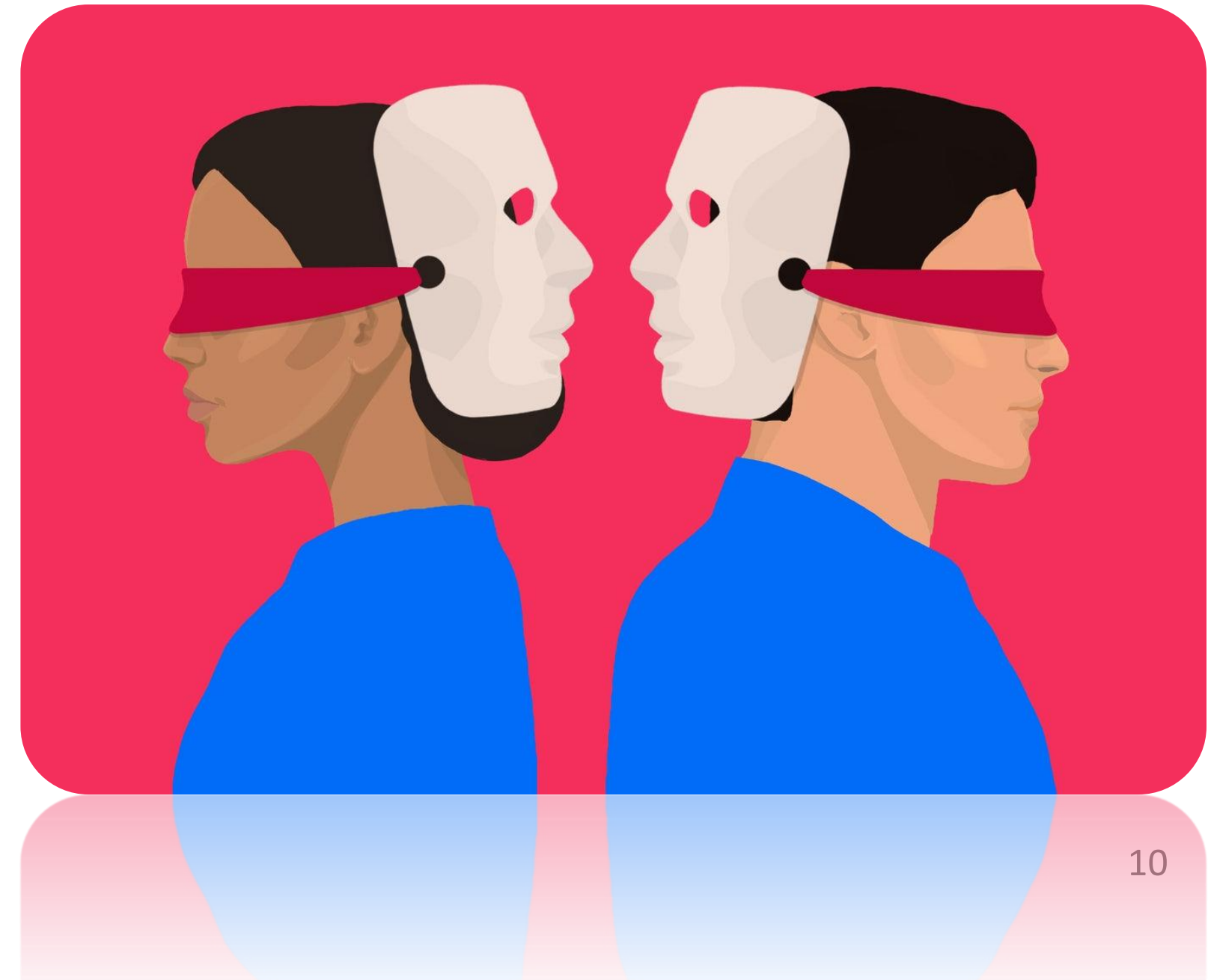
In avian influenza responses in Vietnam, women responsible for poultry were excluded from vet networks (EU Commission 2008)



Gender-Blind One Health Fails Everyone

Consequences

- Missed surveillance signals
- Reduced uptake of interventions
- Inequitable distribution of risks
- Weaker governance and policy blind spots
- Economic and development costs



Framework for Action

Building Gender-Responsive One Health

- **Leadership & Governance:** Ensure women's meaningful participation in decision-making bodies, task forces, and OH governance platforms
- **Access to Training & Funding:** Remove structural barriers limiting women's access to training, scholarships, grants, and extension services
- **Recognition of Informal Roles:** Value and integrate women's informal contributions in surveillance, caregiving, and household-level biosecurity
- **Data, Metrics & Accountability:** Collect and analyze sex- and gender-disaggregated data across OH systems.





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