

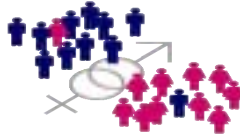
Gender related issues in Crete, Greece

Both men and women attend the workshops.

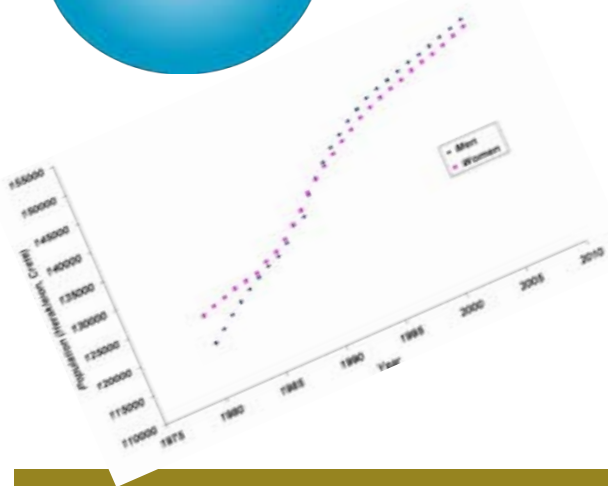
The Workshops were attended approximately by 80 participants from which 75% were men and 25% were women. Only male first workshop participants have remained involved in some way, e.g. with monitoring the field technologies, or hosting open-days. However women are getting informed about the results as active members of the society.

The reason that women do participate in these Workshops although they don't work in the field, is the common interest in the social wellbeing.

The new conservation measures (as below) that were selected for test implementation on the study sites; do not change anything in the division of labour between the men and women. Due to the new conservation measures men and women in Crete study site, as part of the society, will progress and avoid further land deterioration.



The stakeholders are landowners of whom almost the 100% are men.



A Global initiative

The target of Desire is to establish promising alternative land use and management conservation strategies based on a close participation of scientists with stakeholder groups in the degradation and desertification hotspots around the world. The DESIRE consortium of the 6th framework program therefore includes activities to promote gender equality. The project strategy is also to improve the gender neutral approach in environmental research.

- Based on the available data for the area of Crete, the average population density is relatively low, 67.5 people/km², with a structure of 50.6% males and 49.4% females. In Crete study site women are not involved in the particular land uses being examined in the study site.
- Based on the National Statistical Service of Greece, 21.7% of the Cretan population is working in the primary sector (agriculture and fishery). The rest of population (78.3%) is working on industry, local administration, service, tourism, etc.
- There is a very limited number of women landowners in the study site area. Male landowners constitute by far the majority and perform all the agricultural activities in principle. Female labor is only used erratically and only for supporting tasks.
- Plough, sow, irrigation, weeding, cattle breeding, animal herding, grass cutting, tree felling, book keeping, trading products are tasks done by men. There are no data regarding the number of female labor for the pertinent tasks but at best women are doing supporting roles.
- Women labor is concentrated in housekeeping and family supporting activities. There is also a number of women falling within the presented overall statistics that dwells in the private or public sector services (industry, local administration, service, tourism, etc.).
- Considering land users (farmers): Mostly men have access to credit, to agricultural advisory systems, because men mostly in head of the agricultural activities field. Women have access to stakeholder meetings and participated actively in all the meetings.

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