The participation support mechanisms of rural women in local development in Algeria
The reality and proofs

آليات تعزيز مشاركة المرأة الريفية في التنمية المحلية بالجزائر
قراءة للواقع واستشراف للمستقبل

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Abstract

The situation of Arab rural women has witnessed successive positive developments over the last three decades. Most Arab countries, especially Algeria, have made remarkable progress in improving the situation of rural women and improving their integration into the development process, as a result of social and economic changes. Achieved food security and improves living standards by increasing the income that ensures it.

In spite of all this, the situation of Arab women in general and rural women in particular are still below the required level, which requires the countries to develop his strategic plans and many support mechanisms that can be translated it into programs and projects that are feasible to achieve greater participation of women in the process of development and empowerment to him at the individual level first And then families in the second and lastly level in her community with all its institutions.

ملخص:

تساءم المرأة الريفية العربية بصفة عامة والجزائرية بصفة خاصة بدور هام في مجال التنمية المحلية من خلال قدراتها الإبداعية، وإمكاناتها المتاحة، وآمالها الخاص وتحقق هذا الإحساس الفعال بجهود الدولة الجزائرية من خلال آليات تعزيز مشاركتها ودورها ودعمها وتمكينها لقيام بوظائفها تنمية قدراتها ومهاراتها وتحقيق إرادتها لتحقيق المشاركة الفاعلة والاندماج المتوازن وصولا إلى الاستقرار. في هذا الإطار، أولت الدولة اهتماما كبيرا بالمرأة والازدهار بأوضاعها تقدرها للدور الرئيسي والهام لها كفاعلية في بناء المجتمع وتمتيمه في جميع المجالات وتم ذلك من خلال تنفيذ السياسة القومية لتمكين المرأة الريفية في خطط برامج ومنشآت منها التمكين الاقتصادي، تعزيز مشاركة المرأة الريفية في اتخاذ القرار، حقها في الصحة والتربية، وتهيئة من خلال هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة الخدمات التي تقدمها الدولة للمرأة الريفية لتحقيق إدماجها في النشاطات الاقتصادية وبالتالي تعزيز مشاركاتها في عملية التنمية المحلية والتعرف على التسهيلات التمويلية المتاحة من طرف الدولة للمرأة الريفية، وكذلك الفرص المتاحة لتمكين قدراتها ومهاراتها الإنتاجية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المرأة الريفية، آليات مشاركة المرأة الريفية، تمكين المرأة، التنمية المحلية.
1-Introduction

The issue of the advancement of women and making them a hopeful and essential partner in local development is one of the priorities on the agenda of the authorities in Algeria. This issue is being addressed with a new vision aimed at reducing the gap between the role of men and women in the development process.

The whole Algeria’s efforts to protect women and progressive her roles comes to life by Beijing plan and another world initiative that’s embodiment in results of important determinative aspects. Where to women rural faced a more obstacles like a profit of education and continuation of learning, getting a work opportunities, housing ownership, productive resource like financing.

Because of this difficulty and inequality, women are able to work in modest and low-cost activities, especially in the informal economy. This limits their ability to produce and has negative consequences for women themselves, their families and generally, rural communities. It contributes to the local development through its creative capabilities, its available capabilities and its own capital. This effective contribution is achieved through the efforts of the Algerian state through mechanisms to enhance his participation, role, support and enable it to carry out his functions by developing his capabilities and skills and mobilizing his will to achieve Active participation and balanced integration to stability.

With increasing awareness, the effective empowerment of rural women requires comprehensive strategies to overcome the many difficulties they face. The lack of awareness of economic and social burdens and the lack of political will have led to the adoption of policies and programs that further entrench structural obstacles and hamper women's empowerment and full participation as economically worthy economic actors.

This situation call to us for a reconsideration of existing policies and laws if we are to make women living and working in the countryside on an equal footing with men on productive resources and basic services, job opportunities and employment economy technology, in addition to the current economic and social conditions in North Africa In general, and Algeria in particular to achieve the best balance in government policy and strategy for the most vulnerable areas, especially in rural areas. The government should therefore strengthen its political will by encouraging the participation of all social actors and by adopting development strategies that would meet the needs of all social groups, including rural women, whose role in the development and stability of rural areas should be highlighted.

In this context, the government paid great attention to women and upgraded their status in recognition of the main and important role of women in building and developing society in all areas. This is done through the implementation of the national policy to empower rural women in plans, programs and projects, including economic empowerment, In health and education. In this paper, we aim to identify the services
provided by the state to rural women to achieve their integration into economic activities, thus enhancing their participation in the local development process and identifying the financing facilities provided by the Algeria country for rural women, as well as opportunities to develop their capacities, productive skills and food security. The problem of the study is thus:

**What are the mechanisms to support the participation of rural women in the process of local development in Algeria in light of obstacles, challenges and reality?**

This paper includes a number of topics that can be included in the research, as follows:

1. Conceptual Implications on Empowerment, Rural Women and Development,
2. Rural women in Algeria and their relationship to development,
3. Examples of projects and experiences for the integration of rural women in Algeria,
4. National mechanisms to support rural women.

### 2. Conceptual Implications on Empowerment, Rural Women and Development

#### 2.1. Definition of development:
Is an important strategy for improving the economic and social life of the society, a set of programs and policy aimed at amplifying economic and social profits? This means that it is a useful political, economic and social tool used to increase the development of the State and to make a profound change in society. This change is:

- Expanding opportunities for development and broad participation through the use of latent energies in human and material society.
- To defeat poverty, improve equality and improve people's standard lives.
- Reducing the gap between rural and urban aspects of human development and equity in the distribution of resources.
- This development is a historical process that cannot be determined without its historical perspective.

#### 2.2. The concept of rural women:
Rural women are an effective economic factor in the development process when freed from restrictions, can unleash many developments in the areas of poverty eradication and development.

#### 2.3. The concept of empowering women:
The emergence of this concept has been linked to social movements advocating the social and civil rights of citizens, and has been used in several areas such as economy, social and political work. The concept of empowerment in the 1990s strongly reinstated the impact of the Declaration of Governments at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development in 1994 and at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. The conference included several items that emphasized the empowerment of women: equality of access to economic resources and training and knowledge that enhances women's economic status.
The empowerment of women is defined by the Beijing Women's Conference: "It means the use of self-strength to carry out joint activities with others to bring about change.

- Empowerment of women, the process by which women determine their choice, strength, choices, control and means in their lives. It is a goal in itself. In order to achieve empowerment, women must have not only equal capacities and equal access to resources and opportunities as men, but also the means to use these rights and opportunities to define their choices and decisions as a full and equal member of society.
- For the programmer, this means that food assistance policies and programs must create conditions that do not undermine women's empowerment.

2.4. Empowerment Levels: There are three levels of empowerment that can be summarized as follows:
- Individual level reflects the ability of women to control their lives, their awareness of and sensitivity to their values and abilities and the ability of women to define their goal and work to achieve.
- Collective level reflects the ability of women to organize themselves and teamwork and their sense of power in their gathering.
- Level 3 refers to the political and social climate, social norms and public dialogue about what women can or cannot do.

3. Rural women in Algeria and their relation to development

3.1. Participation of rural women in employment and development:
The participation of Algerian rural women in economic development was serious and effective in the 1950s and 1960s, throughout the seasons and daily routine in the fields and places of agriculture and working with male partners in plowing and seeding without neglecting the education and education of children.
It also actively participated in harvesting campaigns in all agricultural areas of the country, in the socialist era and on all the plains of the city of Matija and the city of Oran, where rural women were collecting citrus, harvesting grapes and cotton. At present, its activities are limited to the traditional tasks of agriculture and the modern approach when Algerian agriculture has developed in the context of cooperatives and production and marketing units.
Algerian rural women have moved from a simple agricultural worker to a skilled agricultural worker, and have been able to rise to the fields of specialization and vocational training. They are proud of the progress and progress of the country. In factories as well as in the fields, women have proved the need for their existence so that Algeria can prove its international identity. Rural women who worked permanently outside the home also showed their potential in development projects, moving from farmwork and poultry farming to other modern occupations, making them enjoy a high social status within their families.
This explains the increasing economic contribution of rural women to the productive sector in particular and economic development in general. The role of women in rural areas can be summarized in two forms:

- **Traditional work**: This work is carried out in the elderly category. In the form of small industries that provide traditional economy with the necessities of living and exploitation of the environment resources based on inherited experiences, including textile, allies, carpets, embroidery and sewing. Food industries such as dairy, honey, animal husbandry and agricultural side such as olive.

- **Non-traditional work**: It's a Technical work VET, medicine and related fields. Organizations with public capital such as production cooperatives, marketing, public service, Work in public and private institutions.

### 3.2. Situation of rural women in Algeria:

Despite considerable efforts to improve the living conditions of rural women through large investments aimed at exposing these areas and reducing regional disparities, there are still some disparities.

Thus, although rural women do not represent a homogeneous population, they live in about half of the cases in individual households. Only 6.7% of the rural areas (two thirds of the communities in the north) have poor housing, 97.6%. The use of coal is marginal (1.2%) because bottled gas is the fuel used in rural areas (89.1%). The burden of bringing water and firewood is not typical in rural areas for women.

Despite the increasing number of rural women holding diplomas, 41.3% of them are illiterate (more than the national average of 28.3%). In terms of activity, 68% of extractive industries are concentrated in rural areas, but real estate and financial activities are very weak, ie 5%.

About 47% of the women living on the farm are employed in agriculture, and 13.3% are working outside the farm. Recent agricultural statistics have shown that 3.8% of women work on non-agricultural inputs (herd breeding) While illiteracy accounts for 4.1% of women who migrate from 0.1 to 5 ha (85%).

### 3.3. The social characteristics of rural women through their right to health and education

**Education of rural women**: The low rate of education of women has a significant impact on projects targeted at them, and hinders the process of development, especially if the illiteracy rate is high at all ages, while the education of girls in schools fluctuated because of the social conditions sometimes and the security situation on the face in particular.

Therefore, the contribution of women to the development of their families and the environment surrounding them begins with their education, because education is the source of their power and allows them access to and promotion of culture.

**Education and training of women**: The Algerian State paid great attention to education and made its democracy and free will a basic duty of the educational system to reflect the principle of equality of opportunity for all without discrimination between the country and its people, until primary school reached 99% for males and 96% for females.
The high number of educational institutions has helped to make the school closer to pupils' homes, especially in rural areas, in order to increase school attendance and retention, especially for girls. The State has also paid great attention to social and school services to enable students to continue their studies, eliminate social, economic and geographical disparities and reduce the burden on families. These services include: health care (utilization rate of 68.41 per cent), school feeding (utilization rate of 31 per cent in 2002), and school transportation in rural and remote areas, school grant report and free school supplies for needy students.

As for illiteracy and adult education, the Algerian state has made great efforts to reduce the illiteracy rate that affected 90% of the population after independence. This has led to a 26.5 per cent decline in 2003 and is expected to fall to 24 per cent in 2008, published by the Ministry of Health. With regard to the illiteracy of women, it decreased from 40.33 per cent in 1998 to 34.6 per cent in 2003 for all women over the age of 40.

-women and poverty: In order to alleviate poverty, a strategy to achieve equitable gender equality at all levels of social, political and economic life has been adopted on the basis of:

- Achieving the poverty map in Algeria: Which was carried out by the Ministry of Labor and National Solidarity in cooperation with UNDP and the National Agency for Reconstruction and Development in May 2001. This work is a reference tool for the development of the National Program for Social Development, which enables a deeper understanding of this phenomenon to assess it, identify pockets of poverty and unite efforts to eliminate Extreme poverty through the development and preparation of targeted policies for comprehensive and sustainable development in accordance with the specificity of the peoples of the region.

- Development of the national plan to combat poverty and marginalization: It was prepared by the Ministry of Labor and National Solidarity in 2001. It reflects the Government's will to reflect its efforts to improve the living conditions of the most disadvantaged citizens. Among its objectives are genders mainstreaming to contribute to an appropriate gender balance at all levels of social, political and economic life. Framework Organize sessions to form frameworks in the areas of gender equality,

- Develop procedures to improve maternal and child health services,
- Combating violence and discrimination against women.

- A national seminar on poverty eradication and marginalization was organized in October 2000, which allowed poverty assessment in Algeria and identified priority activities that could be implemented, including the development of a national strategy for poverty eradication and marginalization in October 2003 through a second symposium on "Organized by the Ministry of Labor and Solidarity in partnership with the ILO office in Algeria."

-women and health: Reproductive health and maternal and child protection are among the key issues and national priorities in the area of health and population through their inclusion in health policy objectives through a focus on family planning to protect maternal health, birth control, elimination of sexually transmitted diseases or mobile
transmission through Typhoid, cholera, diarrhea and hepatitis. Therefore, the health, population and hospital reform sector has been included in improving the status of women and children. Some indicators of women's health are as follows:

**Table N°1:** Percentage of women who took tablets or iron syrup and vitamins, Calcium, magnesium (or took injections to immunize the fetus from tetanus during pregnancy by region)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>region</th>
<th>Take an injection to immunize the fetus</th>
<th>Eat vitamins and calcium</th>
<th>Eat iron tablets or syrup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban side</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countryside</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>41.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Population and Hospital Reform

**Table N°2:** The distribution of women according to their views on their health status and the environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion about their health</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban side</td>
<td>Countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Population and Hospital Reform

**4. Examples of projects and experiences for the integration of rural women in Algeria**

The Government is committed to a rural renewal policy that ensures a balance between cities and rural areas. The rural women's movement also calls for strong participation in the promotion of integrated rural development projects, which revolve around modernizing and modernizing cities and housing, diversifying economic activities in rural areas and protecting and valuing natural resources. Women's participation in this type of enterprise remains modest despite its role in improving household income and food security. In this context, we provide some examples of projects and experiences for the integration of rural women in Algeria:

**4.1- The first model**

A model project for the development of mountain agriculture slope of the Valley of the Seffsa! The center of this project is located in Skikda and Constantine. It consists of 4 municipalities (34.110 ha for 12314 dwellings completed within 7 years) main activities:
- Strengthening local capacities
- Support local development programs
- Utilization of water resources
- Freeing cities from isolation
- Preserving water and soil
- Support the decentralized financial system and raise the level of small enterprises
- Coordinate and manage the project

**Project results during 2009**
The implementation of the project was carried out in cooperation with the designated technical institutes and was authorized to draw the following effects:

- Establishment of 42 small farm committees
- 42 small farms were approached
- The number of beneficiaries reached 3040 people, including 741 people in 2009
- The number of families liberated from isolation was 4,835, including 450 families in 2009
- The number of households with drinking water reached 1,907 households, of whom 46 were in 2009
- 250 women were enrolled in literacy courses in 2009.

**4.2- Model 2**
*Rural Development Project in the Mountain Areas of Northern of wilaya of M’sila:* The project has been implemented at the level of the wilaya of M’sila and covers 15 baladia covering an area of 302,500 hectares over 7 years. Affects the estimated 264,262 rural population (36,262 households) and the number of rural villages in the region is 435.

Results arising from the project:
- Awareness and guidance on participatory methods. This included 22,862 families, including 3,324 families in 2009, through the formulation of 83 housing projects
- Establishment of 192 Commission for the development of walkways, including 09 years 2009
- Participatory planning, which benefited 81 villages of project activities from 224.
- Formation of 123 frameworks and other associations in participatory ways and communication techniques
- Appointment of 21 representatives of rural revitalization cells in baladias and officials of the provincial and state development profile
- Elimination of literacy: 447 beneficiaries (level 1) were registered, 379 of whom benefited from the literacy program at 25 villages, including 12 baladia
- Improving the standard of living of 696 households through the provision of safe drinking water, including 143 households during 2009
- Establishment of 352 temporary jobs during 2009 (equivalent to 21866 working days).
4.3- The third model
- The project of rural development in the mountains of Tarares and Shebaa al-Shuyukh in the wilaya of Tlemcen: The project is located at the level of the state of Tlemcen through 23 municipalities with mountainous terrain in the north of Tlemcen, including 18 baladia in the mountains of Tarars, 5 baladia in the mountains of Shebaa al-Shuyukh and estimated capacity 150,000 hectares
- Rural Employment Project: The center of the project is located in the center of western Algeria, affecting 92 hectares on an area of 14272 km², a rural gathering of over 1,200,000 people in the 6 wilaya (Chlef, Bouira, Tiaret, Medea, Tismsilet, AinDefla)

Project goals:
- Promote employment and reduce unemployment in rural areas permanently.
- Increase income through economic activities
- Improving the living conditions of rural communities.

Program of 10,000 units for animal husbandry: In accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop 10,000 animal husbandry units under the Rural Renewal Policy, the Directorate General of Forests began in August 2008 to prepare the program at the national level and to rely on completed projects. This program is associated with five types of animal husbandry (cattle, sheep and goats) and small animal husbandry (bees and rabbits), targeting stable communities in rural and municipal municipalities and knowledge of integrated rural development projects.

Program Result: Livestock breeding units were distributed in 30 states 

Program content: The aim of the project is to distribute 9380 breeding units, which are as follows:
- 80 rabbits breeding units, equivalent to 0.80 % of the total quantity and 3000 bee keeping units, 30.50 % of the total quantity.
- 4500 sheep breeding units represent 45.50% of the total quantity
- 4560 units for raising goats, representing 2.50% of the total quantity
- 2000 livestock breeding unit accounts for 20.7% of the total quantity.

Definition of entrepreneurs: Of the 9,930 entrepreneurs listed under the program, 9348 were identified in 2009, equivalent to 96 of the expectations, including 243 women.


5.1. The most important national strategies to support the empowerment of rural women: Algeria has developed and adopted a strategy to combat and eliminate poverty among women on the basis of:
- Promote female education, especially in rural areas, and expand literacy programs, which dropped to 24% from 26.5% in 2003
- Attention to maternal and child health, leading to a reduction in maternal mortality in children
- Develop the composition of the women's component and develop vocational training and vocational training programs for women craftsmen, women living in their homes and those who wish to establish small enterprises. The proportion of girls enrolled in vocational training centers was 37.64% in 2007.
Promote women's access to rural development programs and projects through their integration into land reclamation programs, the steppe development program, the agricultural systems transformation program and agricultural programs, as well as the use of youth employment support mechanisms as a means of integration, combating unemployment and poverty. 70% of women benefited from microcredit and 65% from the universities of the social integration program for certificate holders.

National Literacy Strategy 2007-2015: Reduce the illiteracy rate to 50% in 2012 and eliminate it completely in 2015, especially among the 15-49 age groups, and also focus on women and the rural population. The ministerial sectors, the National Office for Literacy and Adult Education of the Ministry of National Education and associations working in this area, are contributing to the implementation of this strategy.

National policies and programs to support the empowerment of rural women: Women in the rural environment have a prominent and pivotal role in the sustainable local development and food security of their families and in meeting the needs of the local market, which is an important force as a financial and social stabilizer for their family; The Algerian State has adopted a policy for the development of rural society, especially women. This led to the establishment of 9,000 rural development projects (520/2009) aimed at developing and improving the living and cultural standard of 800,000 rural families and for the development of women in particular. The proportion of women benefiting from sector development programs and projects has also increased through their integration into programs to:
- Land reclamation by waiver
- Plains Development Program
- Agricultural systems and programs conversion program
- Youth Employment Support Programs
In addition, measures have been taken in the area of rural women's gains, including the decision to enable them to provide all necessary facilities for their promotion and development in the economic and social fields. A large part of the 10,000 productive and animal units established within the reactivation cells of rural areas in Algeria are rural women.

Agricultural policies adopted in Algeria during the period 2000-2013: During the period 2000-2013, the Algerian State has taken a number of measures to improve the agricultural sector. It also represents the State Administration of the Agricultural Sector in order to achieve specific objectives of the National Program for Agricultural Development (2000-2013), the Agricultural and Rural Renewal Policy (2007-2013.)

National Program for Agricultural Development (2000-2004): The National Program for Agricultural Development is a comprehensive strategy aimed at developing and increasing the efficiency of the agricultural sector. It is based on a series of specialized programs adapted to the Algerian agricultural environment. Since 2000, the program has
been the subject of sustainable food security, directly through the National Fund for Agricultural Control and Development, without interest. This program aims to continuously improve the level of food security through which the State aims to enable the population to obtain food according to internationally agreed standards, improve consumption coverage of national production, develop productive capacities of agricultural inputs from seeds and seedlings, and rational use of resources to achieve sustainable development. Improving farmers’ incomes and living conditions, upgrading export-oriented products, protecting the agricultural process, and increasing the capacity of the agricultural sector to create jobs, with a view to improving and modernizing the agricultural sector.

This plan has been expanded and given a rural dimension to move from the National Agricultural Development Plan to the National Plan for Rural and Rural Development (2003-2007) in accordance with the principle of integrating other activities from local development.

5.2. The National Agricultural Development Program aims to stimulate and support agricultural investors to:

- Develop products suitable for natural areas in order to intensify and integrate food industries by branches.
- Adaptation of land-use systems in the arid, semi-arid and drought-affected areas through conversion to fruit trees, viticulture, livestock and other appropriate activities with a focus on cereal production in high-potential areas.
- Development of all agricultural and livestock production, as well as products with high consumption and products with comparative advantages and export oriented. As well as the growth rate of industrial agriculture.
- Preserving agricultural labor and increasing the capacity of agricultural production through increasing the volume of employment and encouraging agricultural investment.
- Improving living conditions, agricultural income and population stability.
- Improving the balance of agricultural trade and preparing for the integration of Algerian agriculture into the global environment.
- Improve the area of agricultural land cultivated and exploited.
- Increasing the rate of forestation from 11% to 14% in the north of the country.
- Rehabilitation of the natural origin of different regions of the country and combating desertification
- Expansion of the area allocated for agriculture through the reclamation of agricultural land through the concession, where the estimated area in the first phase of this program by 600 000 hectares.

On the other hand, the National Program for Agricultural Development, in addition to agricultural management and technical institutes, is based on a range of new institutions and agricultural cooperatives. Projects (intensification and conversion of agricultural systems and land reclamation through concession) are being implemented with the support of private funds (the National Fund for Agricultural Control and Development and the Land Reclamation Fund through the concession).
In order to achieve the specific objectives of the agricultural development program, the Ministry of Sector's mandate has been to develop the processes of framing and activating programs through:

- Supporting and developing national production and productivity in various branches.
- Adaptation of agricultural production systems;
- Land reclamation by concession;
- Preparation of a national program for forestation;
- Reclamation of land in the south.

**One of the most important achievements of the National Program for Agricultural Development (2000-2004)**

- Expansion of agricultural investment in all branches of plant and animal farming.
- Provide infrastructure for rural areas such as electricity, roads and others.
- Forest protection and expansion;
- Expansion of agricultural and pastoral lands and the establishment of irrigation and drainage networks;
- Provision of support services for agricultural production, such as research, extension and training;
- Animal and plant health surveillance;
- Establishment of funds to support agricultural development, including: National Fund for Agricultural Development in 2000 for the National Fund for Agricultural Control and Development and the National Fund for the Development of Agricultural Investment.

**5.3. Statistics on the participation of rural women in local development:**

The number of women employed in agricultural work in 2006-2007 was 68,976, or 5.41%, and 702,312, with farmers' card, benefiting from several concessions, including access to sources of finance, particularly loans and state assistance. Countryside farmers Investors in agriculture 46043 (4.7) Investor.

In 2008, a new type of loan was launched for rural women, a loan of a seasonal nature that does not serve more than a year and a half. Rural women can benefit from this by:

- Providing guarantees for the purpose of obtaining them
- Benefit from collective guarantees obtained by women through the regularity of cooperatives established by rural women.

The illiteracy rate in 2003 was 26% and 24% in 2007 (the National Bureau of Statistics), Age group more than 40 years. The highest percentage is found in rural areas, with one third of women illiterate, 31.6%.

As part of the promotion of employment and the creation of various women's profit-generating activities, employment support programs were established for 2004. The proportion of small enterprises initiated by women was 17.5% in 2005 and 2008.

**5.4. Areas of concern for the empowerment of rural women in Algeria:** In this context, rural support funds, such as the National Microcredit Agency, will allow rural women to be encouraged and encouraged to develop investment projects, particularly in
rural women's activities, Agriculture, Services, Traditional industries and even tourism. In this context, women are organized cooperatively.

-In the field of training:
The vocational training sector is being organized to provide services to women in rural areas and to contribute to the implementation of the Rural Renewal Program, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture through its decentralized interests, forest and plantations, and the specific needs of this program and accompanying beneficiaries, in particular girls, for their integration.

-In the area of communication, awareness,Within the framework of the programs, the agricultural economy and rural renewal have been updated and the aim is to raise awareness of all local actors at the local level of tires, professionals, farming rooms, training institutes, meetings and regional seminars and have organized local workshops on equipment prepared to accompany program meetings. In that regard, an agreement had been signed with the National Bureau for Literacy and Adult Education aimed at working in this area and opening the way for women to become knowledgeable. Thus, 48 representatives of the Literacy and Adult Education Council were formed and urged to integrate into rural revitalization cells at the municipal level as well as awareness and guidance activities carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development at the local level through local and regional radio stations in coordination with local actors,

Accompanied by civil society and the collective movement embodies the rural renewal by organizing workshops to raise awareness of women and the importance of knowing the mechanisms developed by the state to improve its economy conditions.

6-Conclusion:
In short, the Algerian state is making great efforts to develop society in all its aspects and to achieve this development is related to the group of actors present in this society. If we focus on rural women as part of this society and their contribution in light of the possibilities available to them in the process of local development, we find that Algerian rural women participate in agricultural and agricultural activity with all the strength and spirit of contracting and in raising herd and poultry,

In contrast, the Algerian authorities are seeking to integrate rural women into the development process and to enhance their participation through their areas of concern with regard to the areas of awareness of the strengthening of the rural world and the integration of rural women into training to ensure better conditions for women in the rural environment.

As well as awareness and guidance programs on the importance of knowledge of mechanisms. The Algerian state has developed a series of programs to improve its economic conditions. In spite of all this, the situation of Arab women in general and rural women in particular is still below the required level, which requires the state to develop advanced strategic plans and many support mechanisms that can be translated into viable programs and projects to achieve greater participation of women in the process of development and empowerment at the individual level first and then the second at the family level and finally at the community level with the full institutions.
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