

# *Dr. Hajer Ben Hadj salem*



- Assistant Professor  
The Higher Institute of Humanities of Tunis, Tunisia
- Cultural Studies
- **Resilience through global disasters/conflicts: the state of women rights in Tunisia from the end of the Cold War to the current global pandemic**
- Keywords: COVID-19, Tunisian women, gender equality, Arab Spring, moderate Islam.

**Abstract:** This paper studies the backlash against Tunisian women following the spread of the pandemic in light of the legal gains promoting gender equality in the new constitution. Proceeding from the presumption that global disasters and conflicts have always played a pivotal role in influencing the ebbs and flows in gender policies in post-colonial Tunisia, the paper offers a diachronic study of such dialectics in relation to four major global conflicts/disasters: The Cold War, the Iraqi War, the “Arab Spring”, and COVID-19. Previous studies have focused on internal factors in shaping gender policies in Tunisia prior to 2019. This paper claims a ground for itself by demonstrating that while internal factors played a pivotal role, global variables have always been decisive in the process. The paper builds its conclusions on a review of the literature on women rights in Tunisia and on ethnographic research.

# *Dr. Nadhem Mtimet*



- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Value Chains – Consumer Behavior – Food Systems – Rural Finance
- **The potential impacts of new policies on milk allocation to infants in Kenya**
- Abstract:

Milk is an important food item in the diet of Kenyans, especially infants. The informal marketing channel still prevails, and the Kenya Dairy Board is currently introducing new regulations that will probably result in higher milk prices at retail level. Using the best-worst scaling we analyzed the potential effects of milk price increase on household milk purchase and allocation to infants. The results indicate that an increase in milk price will decrease milk allocation to and intake by children. The lost infant milk intake will be replaced by fruits or porridge that might not be of equivalent nutritional value to milk.

# *Dr. Masud Alam, MBBS, MPH*



- Project Research Manager  
Enteric And Respiratory Infections, Infectious Diseases Division  
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Bangladesh (icddr,b)
- **Research at icddrb and in Parasitology Lab**
- **Keywords:** icddr,b , ORS, malnutrition, infectious disease

**Abstract:** icddr, b is an international health research organisation located in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Dedicated to saving lives through research and treatment. It was established in Dhaka in 1960s as the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) Cholera Research Laboratory. In 1962, the CRL established the Dhaka Hospital, still run by icddr,b, to meet the urgent need to treat patients, particularly young children, with severe diarrhoeal disease. Among its notable early achievements was a key role in the development, testing and implementation of oral rehydration solution (ORS) – a treatment estimated to have saved tens of millions of lives worldwide. The Dhaka Hospital has developed into a nationally important treatment centre and provides an infrastructure for an extensive programme of clinical research. icddr,b aim to carry out high – quality research that address health priority and committed to translating research into policy and practice. Research themes of icddr,b includes maternal and newborn health, childhood malnutrition, enteric and respiratory infections, emerging and re-emerging, universal health coverage, health consequences of climate changes and non-communicable diseases. Researchers from icddr,b have extensive network with world leading research instruction in North America, Europe and Australia as well as many local networks. In addition, our researchers and clinicians have played major roles in international responses to global humanitarians' crisis, particularly to prevent and control outbreaks of infectious diseases.