



SPECIAL INTEREST

- Making Africa Great
- Identifying Resources
- Repositioning Strategic Human Resource
- Highlighting Africa
- Growing Talents

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- Congo 1
- Speakers' Bureau 1
- Congo 2
- Libya, Africa 3
- Technology Leadership 4

Republic of Congo Healthcare System Redesign

Dr. Efrem Warren, ACHE, FIIAS is a Member of the African Scholars Health Organization occupying Seat 1 on the Health Policy Council.

Republic of the Congo, a country located on both sides of the equator in west-central Africa. Officially known as the Republic of the Congo, the country is often called Congo (Brazzaville), with its capital added parenthetically, to distinguish it from neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is often referred to by its acronym, the DRC, or called Congo (Kinshasa). Under the constitution of 2002, Congo is a republic. The executive branch of the government is headed by the president, who is popularly elected to a maximum of two

seven-year terms and serves as both chief of state and head of government. The president appoints the Council of Ministers. The legislative branch



Dr. Efrem Warren

is bicameral and consists of the Senate and the National Assembly; members are elected to serve six-year and five-year terms, respectively.

The most common health problems are respiratory diseases, malaria, tuberculosis, and intestinal parasites—all preventable maladies. Other diseases include sleeping sickness, yellow fever, leprosy, HIV/AIDS, among other diseases. Although the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Congo is below the average for sub-Saharan

IIAS

is a network of African Scholars

Those who have already achieved their aims can help others who are still trying. Are you a Scholar of African descent? Then...

Help other members!

or

Be Helped by other members!

If you need any kind of assistance to grow your profile or brand, please contact Admin – iiasglobal2@gmail.com

IIAS Speakers' Bureau

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dr. Geraldine Abaidoo | Dr. Chima Nwosu | Engineer Ayoola Fadeyi | Dr. Francisca Ike |
| Dr. Femi Akingbasote | Dr. Edward Agbai | Barrister Ogechi Agbai | Dr. Efrem Warren |
| Dr. Sheila Bassoppo-Moye | Dr. Joyce Dadzie | Dr. Annirate Clarke | Dr. Joel Nwoke |
| Dr. Chris Okonkwo | Dr. Femi Akingbasote | Dr. Josephine Opara | Dr. Fabian Aniemene |
| Dr. Joy Smith-Durant | Ms. Agatha Odo | Dr. Kinson Njoku | Dr. Faustina Igwebuikwe |
| Dr. Victor Oluwi | Dr. Femi Obikunle | Dr. Ngozi Okechukwu | Dr. Yemisi Olorunshola |
| Pastor Chinwe I. Nnorom | Dr. Oluwatoyin Akindoju | Dr. Warrick Ekwueme | Dr. Cherylidene Cook |

International Institute for African Scholars
2022 International Conference

The Board of Trustees has constituted a Planning Committee for the first IIAS International Conference billed for Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A. in 2022.

Please help the Planning Committee succeed.

Dr. Cherylidene Cook (Chair) + 1 252-767-2218
Dr. Geraldine Abaidoo (Member) + 233 20 461 3710
Dr. Kinson Njoku (Member) + 1 704-806-3458
Ms. Agatha Odo (Member) + 234 806-243-7820

Your suggestions will help the Committee. Thanks.



IIAS

If you are a scholar of African descent, IIAS is your premium platform. Decide right now to become visible on your continent. Otherwise, others will come from afar to lead you.



**This is the way!
Walk Ye In it!**

Republic of Congo Healthcare System Redesign (contd.)

Africa, it nevertheless remains substantially higher than the global average. Disease control is difficult because most water sources are polluted and sanitation is poor, even in the cities. Two of the largest hospitals are in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Other health facilities include regional health centers, infirmaries, dispensaries, maternal and child-care centers, and private clinics. Mobile health units combat communicable dis-

eases in remote areas. Transformation development occurs in three steps: readiness, implementation, and institutionalization. This process is known as Organizational Redesign (OR). During healthcare restructuring and financial limitations, healthcare organizations constantly adapt to changes by revising and redesigning services for effectiveness and efficiency and to improve patient safety and outcomes. For Republic of the Congo, OR

would be about the adoption of strategies for transforming a health care system to improve quality, reduce cost, and better satisfy the needs of patients and families; incorporating preventive services and self-management support into care; allowing staff to suggest and help implement effective changes; developing leaders for change and ongoing quality improvem

Republic of Congo Healthcare System Redesign- By Dr. Efrem Warren

ment; and/or involving *practice coaches* for facilitators to help with the process of organizational redesign. Restructuring Republic of the Congo healthcare system depends on what the President and the branches of government prioritize to achieve their mission and goals.

- Dr. Efrem Warren



International Institute for African Scholars (IIAS)

Identify The Personality



Identify The Personalities

Identify the Personality



Identify the Personality



Identify the Personality



Libya, Africa (Part 1) - By Dr. Cheryldene Cook



Libya is located along the coast of North Africa. Two powerful areas, during the 15th and 16th centuries, Spain and Turkey; attracted their attention toward Libya. Libya's countries

African Resource Matrices

sparked attention from the two forces resulting in the Spanish-Turkish revolt yielding Turks' success. The Turks established territory on the coast of Africa in Algeria. In 1551, the Turks positioned themselves in Libya establishing themselves as protectors of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire included Asia Minor and South Eastern Europe. Piracy was the purpose and source of income for Turk-

ish settlements along the northern coast of Africa. By the 19th Century and after World War I, the Ottoman Empire collapsed. The Turks power over the Ottoman Empire ended as well. The downfall of piracy in northern Africa prompted France's intervention in Algeria. By 1847, the French conquest of Algeria was complete. To protect Europe's interest, Tunisia policed northern Africa and became a French protector in 1881. In 1912, Italy took Libya from the Turkish rule before Libya's independence. No one

Has Ethiopia lived out the true meaning of its position on the continent of Africa..., speaking of leadership?

Libya, Africa (Part 1 contd.)

knew the French and Italian government made a secret agreement to freely rule Moroccan and Libyan regions. By 1914, fascism and anxieties of World War I forced the Italian troops out, but not until the coastal towns of Libya were safe. After the war, Mohammed Idris, was granted the title as emir after Idris acknowledged power to the Italians.

Fascism caused the relationship with Idris and the Italians to crumble. The towns of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica united in 1934 to form what is known as Libya. Northern Africa became allies of Britain and the USA after World War II. World War II played a role in driving the Italian and German soldiers out of North Africa. Following

those events, the future of Libya was referred to the United Nations leading to independence in 1951. Under Idris rule, Libya's economy was dependent on revenues from British, US airbases and International aid. In 1969, Idris was revolted against in which the power of Libya shifted to Moamar al-Gaddafi. *****

Libya, Africa (Part 1 contd.)

Dr. Cheryldene Cook, Ed.D is a Program Manager at the Human Rights Defence Group International (HRDGI) based in Washington, DC.



**I
I
A
S**



Organizational Utility
Reflection Time:
How useful has
IIAS been to you?

Please email Admin to say what you need that The Institute could do



International Institute for African Scholars

5843 Ramsey Street
Fayetteville, NC 28311
United States of America
Phone: +1 910-835-0709
E-mail: info@iiasglobal.net

Presenting African Scholars and
Professionals to the Global Community



IIAS was established in June 2013 to serve doctoral and other social science researchers. Since then, it has helped several scholars across the globe. It collaborates with other entities such as the Journal of Functional Education, Global Peace Missions (NGO), Emmanuel University, and Center for Academic Research and Educational Sustainability among others. Through the instrumentality of these collaborating entities, Fellows of IIAS have found platforms to express their talents and global presence.



Constraints in Achieving Technological Leadership and Sustainable Development in Africa

Arguments on while the continent of Africa has continued to take the backstage in technological development and growth has saturated many scholarly pieces of literature. This article reflects over core constraints of technological growth in Africa despite the continent's richness in natural resources, human capital, labor force, and geographical advantage. Despite the varied definition of technology from different schools of thought, the common consensus center on activities directed towards meeting human needs. Animalu (1990) observed that technology does not develop in a vacuum. Rather technology is driven by knowledge, conditioned by the environment (a factor in determining human needs), and influenced by the passage of time. Since technology is driven by scientific knowledge and Africa

as a continent, I will say is overpopulated with science-driven human capital. The question everyone is asking is why is Africa still very backward in the age of technology?

I agree with Nwachukwu (2005) an erudite professor of electronic engineering to suggest that the constraint to Africa's technological development is the lack of technology culture among the citizens. There must be a culture of driven commitment capable of stimulating positive innovation in all sectors of a nation's development system before innovative technological development can take place at a systematic rate. A culture of innovation or creativity is different when culture is conceptualized as a mere way of life. Until we begin to include some component of technology in our conceptualization of culture,

Africa will continue to remain in the back seat of industrialization. Cultural festivals are only used to display arts, sterile traditions, masquerades, religious practices, and magical acrobatics. Africans must begin to perceive technology as a practical way to sustainable development in a world of dynamic technology.

Constraints in Achieving Technological Leadership and Development in Africa

By

Dr. Kingson Njoku,
MSC, MBA, DM, FIAS