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African Scholars Digest

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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 westcentral 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



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

Dr. Efrem Warren

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



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e help the Planning Committee succeed.
revidence Cook (Chair) + 1.252-767-22.18
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region Njoku (Member) + 1.704-800-3458
spatha Odo (Member) + 23.48 506-243-7820.

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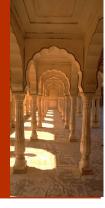
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will come from

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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

in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Other health facilities include regional health centers, infirmaries, dispensaries, maternal and childcare centers, and private clinics. Mobile health units combat communicable diseases 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 selfmanagement support into care; allowing staff to suggest and help implement effective changes; developing leaders for change and ongoing quality improvem

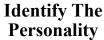
Republic of Congo Healthcare System Redesign- By Dr. Efrem Warren

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



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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 Morocco and Libyan regions.

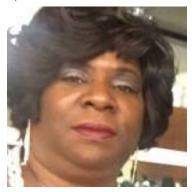
By 1914, fascism and anxieties of World War I forced the Italian troops out, but not until the coastal towns of Libya were safe. After the war, Mohammed Idris, was granted the title as emir after Idris acknowledged power to the Italians.

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

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





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

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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

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<u>Dr. Kingson Njoku,</u> MSC, MBA, DM, FIIAS