

## Animal Health Club Sierra Leone

Our primary goal for the Sierra Leone Icon series is to increase awareness about people who helped shape the history of Sierra Leone and around the world. We have done our best to balance facts, the emotions and the illustrations to deliver a book that will inspire a wide range of young adults about Sierra Leone.

Tears, Trials, & Triumphs By: Wendy Bangura A Little Girl A Beloved Daddy An Unimaginable Tragedy This compelling, true-life story of the effects of the Sierra Leone Civil war relates the personal experiences suffered by Wendy Bangura and her family. Through a horrific and sudden loss that no family should have to endure, this tragedy has forever changed the Bangura family, affecting them even to this day. Yet despite the devastation, their faith in God saw them through their ordeal and continues to sustain them daily. Tears and trials have marked Wendy's journey to finding hope while dealing with great sorrow and hardship. As a result of the divine provision of God, a very great determination, a dream in her heart and a desire to honor the memory of her father, Wendy has triumphed in the midst of the pain and has risen above tragedy to a place of success. "Today, I choose life."

This book studies the challenges facing Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire relative to sustainable security in the areas of health, food, environment, law and order and governance in the wake of the armed conflicts and Ebola outbreak that rocked the Mano River Union sub-region in the late twentieth and early twenty-

first centuries.--Akwasí Osei, Delaware State University

**DAMBY TRADITION** According to the Kono tribes of Sierra Leone, West Africa, a Damby System is a family group, propagated expanded from a single patrilineal lineage, empowered by strict dietary laws, totemic in nature, these laws bind the group to each other. Being a Damby member means being in a covenant relationship, where animal plants, or other food prohibitions must be strictly observed. Our Damby laws parallels the Biblical laws of Moses or Moses' dietary laws. Some of these dietary laws has been interpreted to mean Jewish Kosher laws. Some of these laws will be discussed in detail, as the book progress. Our ancient Fathers considered not only the earth, but also all the sidereal (relating to stars: especially measures with reference to the apparent motion of the stars) bodies as individual creatures possessing individual intelligence. Some of the twelve signs of the Zodiac are represented by animals as well as humans.

I jumped at the chance to shepherd this collection. This was personal for me. In the past, when I had prepared to teach courses on political leadership, I had come up with a dearth of recent scholarly attention to the topic. Perhaps my perspective on politics and leadership exacerbated the difficulty of my search. I had in mind a politics that touched all aspects of power and authority in our lives (not just government), encouraged the moral imagination, and affirmed human agency that could make the future better than the present. I searched with limited success for material that would explain how all of us shape and are shaped by politics. My perspective on leadership may have also hindered my search. I had in mind the simple notion of taking initiative on

behalf of shared values. I found too little material about leadership that extended beyond the spectacle of authority and its assumption of hierarchy. I wanted to explain that each of us, regardless of our place in a hierarchy, has a calling to lead - to act on behalf of our moral imagination. Editing this volume permitted me the chance to develop the material I sought. I (as well as other teachers) no longer have a shortage of material relating politics and leadership with each other. From the Introduction

In West Africa's War-Ravaged Sierra Leone No One Was Getting Out Alive. It Took the Courage of One Man to Change the Odds. By 1990, Sierra Leone, once hailed as the 'Athens of West Africa', had degenerated into a savage battlefield, overtaken by rebel forces in a devastating civil war. Assigned to spearhead the mission as UN peacekeeper was Major Phil Ashby. But by 2000, the rebel occupation he had worked so diligently to disarm rose again to control an astounding two-thirds of the country. The enemy's mission: get rid of the outside opposition first. A number of Ashby's colleagues were tortured and finally butchered, and more than 500 were taken as hostages. Among the hostages was Phil Ashby. Miles from civilization, with no rescue in sight, Ashby and three of his men knew that their fate was up to them alone. Lost deep inside the rebels' heartland, unarmed, and outnumbered 20-to-1, Ashby devised a plan to escape from the hostile jungles that would test fate and challenge all reason. They should have been doomed. Against All Odds is the incredible true story of that escape-and of the heart-pounding courage of Major Phil Ashby who defeated the rebel forces of Sierra Leone and became a living testament to the power of the human spirit and the sheer determination to survive.

"An authoritative and clearly written survey, giving an in-depth coverage over a wide field". -- Reference Reviews New Edition This vital source of up-to-date information provides

essays on topics of concern to Africa as a whole, details on international and regional organizations active in Africa and surveys and directories for each African nation. For each country, signed articles cover its physical and social geography, recent history and economy. Following the articles are statistical surveys covering national development, economic status, population, administration, religion, communications and many other subjects.

The study provides an overview of West Africa's livestock/meat and dairy value chains. It addresses the current status of the value chains, makes an inventory of the strengths and constraints of the value chains, as well as policies that could affect them. It also identifies gaps and prescribes solutions. A programme is proposed for investment in the value chains.

This edition of over 60 000 entries, including significantly more than 20% new or revised material, not only updates its predecessor but also continues the policy of extending coverage to areas dealt with only sparsely in previous editions. Special attention has been paid to the Far East, Australasia and Latin America in general, and to the People's Republic of China in particular. The cross-referencing between a defunct organization and its successor (indicated by ex and now) introduced into the last edition, has been extended. Otherwise the policies adopted in previous editions have been retained. All kinds of organizations are included - international, national, governmental, individual, large or small - but strictly local organizations have been omitted. The subject scope includes activities of all kinds, in the fields of

commerce and industry, education, law, politics, public administration, religion, recreation, medicine, science and technology. The country of origin of a national organization is given in brackets, unless it is the home country of the title language or can be deduced readily from the title itself. Acronyms of parent bodies of subsidiary organizations are also added in brackets. Equivalences are used to link acronyms in different languages for the same organization. A select bibliography guides the reader to specialist works providing more detailed information.

This OECD study provides a diagnostic of the current state of play of OIE standards and of the data collection mechanisms that are (or may be) used to gather information on how they are implemented domestically. Based on this diagnostic, the OECD provides recommendations to support the OIE in establishing an Observatory to enhance the use and effectiveness of its standards.

Since the 2015 launch of the Global framework to eliminate human rabies transmitted by dogs by 2030, WHO has worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health, the Global Alliance for Rabies Control and other stakeholders and partners to prepare a global strategic plan. This includes a country-centric approach to support, empower and catalyze national entities to control

and eliminate rabies. In this context, WHO convened its network of collaborating centers on rabies, specialized institutions, members of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Rabies, rabies experts and partners to review strategic and technical guidance on rabies to support implementation of country and regional programs. This report provides updated guidance based on evidence and programmatic experience on the multiple facets of rabies prevention, control and elimination. Key updates include: (i) surveillance strategies, including cross-sectoral linking of systems and suitable diagnostics; (ii) the latest recommendations on human and animal immunization; (iii) palliative care in low resource settings; (iv) risk assessment to guide management of bite victims; and (v) a proposed process for validation and verification of countries reaching zero human deaths from rabies. The meeting supported the recommendations endorsed by the WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization in October 2017 to improve access to affordable rabies biologicals, especially for underserved populations, and increase programmatic feasibility in line with the objectives of universal health coverage. The collaborative mechanisms required to prevent rabies are a model for collaboration on One Health at every level and among multiple stakeholders and are a recipe for success.

“Paul Farmer brings his considerable intellect, empathy, and expertise to bear in this powerful and deeply researched account of the Ebola outbreak that struck West Africa in 2014. It is hard to imagine a more timely or important book.” —Bill and Melinda Gates “[The] history is as powerfully conveyed as it is tragic . . . Illuminating . . . Invaluable.” —Steven Johnson, *The New York Times Book Review* In 2014, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea suffered the worst epidemic of Ebola in history. The brutal virus spread rapidly through a clinical desert where basic health-care facilities were few and far between. Causing severe loss of life and economic disruption, the Ebola crisis was a major tragedy of modern medicine. But why did it happen, and what can we learn from it? Paul Farmer, the internationally renowned doctor and anthropologist, experienced the Ebola outbreak firsthand—Partners in Health, the organization he founded, was among the international responders. In *Fevers, Feuds, and Diamonds*, he offers the first substantive account of this frightening, fast-moving episode and its implications. In vibrant prose, Farmer tells the harrowing stories of Ebola victims while showing why the medical response was slow and insufficient. Rebutting misleading claims about the origins of Ebola and why it spread so rapidly, he traces West Africa’s chronic health failures back to centuries of exploitation and injustice. Under formal colonial rule,

disease containment was a priority but care was not – and the region’s health care woes worsened, with devastating consequences that Farmer traces up to the present. This thorough and hopeful narrative is a definitive work of reportage, history, and advocacy, and a crucial intervention in public-health discussions around the world.

This book is a historical narrative covering various periods in Sierra Leone’s history from the fifteenth century to the end of its civil war in 2002. It entails the history of Sierra Leone from its days as a slave harbor through to its founding as a home for free slaves, and toward its political independence and civil war. In 1462, the country was discovered by a Portuguese explorer, Pedro de Sintra, who named it Serra Lya (Lion Mountains). Sierra Leone later became a lucrative hub for the Transatlantic Slave Trade. At the end of slavery in England, Freetown was selected as a home for the Black Poor, free slaves in England after the Somerset ruling. The Black Poor were joined by the Nova Scotians, American slaves who supported or fought with the British during the American Revolution. The Maroons, rebellious slaves from Jamaica, arrived in 1800. The Recaptives, freed in enforcement of British antislavery laws, were also taken to Freetown. Freetown became a British colony in 1808 and Sierra Leone obtained political independence from Britain in 1961. The development of the country



was derailed by the death of its first Prime Minister, Sir Milton Margai, and thirty years after independence the country collapsed into a brutal civil war.

Established in 1982, People of Today annually recognises over 20,000 individuals who are positively influencing Britain and inspiring others through their achievements and leadership. Entry is by invitation only. The objective criteria for inclusion and removal are strictly maintained, ensuring it is the only publication of its type whose membership accurately reflects people of influence today. Expert nomination panels guarantee People of Today is uniquely current and trusted and encompasses over 40 sectors, from academia, law and business to charity, sport and the arts.

WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies  
Third Report  
World Health Organization

“Within the pages of *Uncertain Suffering* it becomes all too clear that race, class, and age converge to define a powerful triple blow that guarantees both subtle and outrageously obvious health disparities. Rouse moves gracefully from the subjective pain of adolescent patients in crisis, to the compassionate yet distanced professionalism of health care specialists, to the level of national policy, revealing a clinical world fraught with contradictions over how best to treat black, and, all too often, underclass children in pain. *Uncertain Suffering* will make a big

splash within anthropology.”—Lesley Sharp, Barnard College “Uncertain Suffering will have a unique place in medical anthropology, public health scholarship, and the social sciences of health. It involves a layered and deeply philosophical approach to the limits of the role/ responsibility of modern American medicine to address the suffering of African American patients.”—Rayna Rapp, New York University

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