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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings!

I am delighted that the CIMPAD newsletter has been relaunched! We thank Ms. Karyn N. Onyeneho, doctoral student at Howard University and Dr. Mary Bruce, professor at Governors State University, our co-editors for their excellent work. This is a good example of mentorship in action and preparation of leaders for the organization's future.

We are now 7 months away from the International CIMPAD conference in the beautiful city of Gaborone, Botswana, June 25-29, 2018. Working in partnership with the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Center of Specialization in Public Administration and Management on the historical campus of the University of Botswana, we expect a unique conference experience. There is a high level of commitment on all levels at the university to offer an exciting and informative conference. The theme, "Priorities for the future: Good governance, health and safety, social justice and economic equity" is very inclusive of topics that should interest everyone. Professor Sy Murray, Conference Chair and members of the planning committee have been working tirelessly to make this one of our best conferences yet. For those who desire an expanded experience, we invite you to attend the preconference that will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, June 22, 2018.

We encourage you to submit an abstract and register for the conference right away! Registration details and further information on the conference is located on our website at www.cimpad.org.

Thank you for your continued support of CIMPAD as we seek to promote collaborative partnerships in Africa and the diaspora.

Sincerely,

Peggy Valentine, Ed.D.
President



*CIMPAD Mission Statement:
To strengthen and promote public sector leadership and management in the sustainable development of communities throughout the African Diaspora. This mission is achieved via the exchange of research and knowledge, ideas and proposals, experiences and best practices among public/private professionals, NGOs and academicians.*

#CIMPAD Join us on Social Media!



Hashtag that! Join us on our social media networks to get up-to-date news on everything CIMPAD; including our conferences, special events, and other mission-oriented activities! We are a unique organization that thrives from our actions towards serving others through our core values and we want to spread this message by optimizing our online presence. We invite you to follow us by searching CIMPAD on the world wide web!

CIMPAD Core Values: **WE LEAD** by...

World-class, Education, Leadership, Excellence, Advocacy, and Development

Communicate with us to get access to exciting and up-to-date news, information, and events and help us spread our core values message using the CIMPAD hashtag (#CIMPAD) when you mention us in your newsfeeds! We seek to engage with our members, partners, and interested parties via [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), and [Flickr](#) and encourage you to join us!

#GreatMindsThinkDifferently #CIMPAD



The core values of CIMPAD shape our character and guide our actions toward service to others. These core values serve as an instrument that binds us to accomplishing our mission.

CIMPAD Core Values



W.E. L.E.A.D by...



World-class: Providing world-class solutions that target needs and issue areas, cultivate positive experiences, and deliver possibilities for long-term success in benefit of all stakeholders.

Education: Engaging with global partners and community leaders to establish educational learning opportunities, to create exchange programs for students, to provide student scholarships, and to explore pathways to African youth leadership initiatives.

Leadership: Promoting public sector leadership through good governance that promotes the highest ideals of honor and integrity to produce a culture and climate of efficiency, productivity, equity, transparency, trust, and accountability.

Excellence: Serving global communities through excellence in service to others via capacity building, human development, community engagement, and networking to foster personal and organizational relationships.

Advocacy: Enhancing the efficacy and effectiveness of collaborative working relationships among academicians and practitioners in African countries and the Diaspora through advocacy and empowerment.

Development: Developing effective public-private partnerships that foster valuable exchanges of information that advances knowledge, achieves global sustainability, and promotes human security in African communities.

CIMPAD Highlights from 2016 Annual Conference at Howard University, Washington, DC June 8-10 2016



Theme: “Promoting Collaborative Partnerships for the Sustainability of Africa and the Diaspora”

The 2016 CIMPAD US Annual Conference was held in Washington, DC, June 8-10 2016, at Howard University, Armour J. Blackburn University Center, in partnership with Howard University’s College of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences, which provides exemplary educational experiences in healthcare to an ethnically diverse population of student with high scholarship and leadership potential. The Annual Conference brought together a dynamic group of academicians, industry representatives, local and state government representatives, NGOs, and others and provided a vehicle to promote the CIMPAD mission to “*strengthen and promote public sector leadership and management in the sustainable development of communities throughout the African Diaspora*”.

During the Annual Conference, our mission was achieved via the exchange of research and knowledge, ideas and proposals, experiences and best practices demonstrated by our invited speakers and panelists during opening, plenary, and breakout sessions.

Selected Plenary Sessions and Speaker Highlights from the 2016 Annual Conference

Global Trends in Financial Services Regulation with Speakers: Dr. Berhanu Mengistu, CIMPAD 1st Vice President¹; Dr. Kenneth K. Mwenda²

¹Old Dominion University, School of Public Service; ²American University, Washington College of Law;

Global Health Issues and Prevention Collaboration with Moderator: Dr. Yvonne S. Magee¹ and Panelists: Dr. Peggy Valentine², CIMPAD President; Dr. Ahmed Moen³; Dr. Desmond Coverley³; Ms. Karyn N. Onyeneho³; Ms. Kristie Mikus³; Dr. Termika Smith⁴

¹Nexus Health, Inc.; ²Winston-Salem State University, School of Health Sciences; ³Howard University, College of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences; ⁴U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Powering Science and Technology for Africa’s Transformation; A National Examination of the Achievement Gap: An Analysis of the Eight Grade; and A Multilateral Approach for Optimizing Africa’s Access to Strategic Human Talent with Speakers: Mr. Roy A. Jones¹; Dr. Mary Bruce²; Dr. Harvey White³

¹Transformative Engineering Design, LLC; ²Governor’s State University, Public Administration; ³University of Delaware, School of Public Policy and Administration

Africa Development Potentials and Challenges: Observations of African National Over a Fifty-Year Period

with Speakers: Mr. John E. Saunders¹; Dr. Blue Wooldridge²; Dr. Greg Carr³

¹J. Saunders Consulting; ²Virginia Commonwealth University, L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs; ³Howard University, College of Arts and Sciences

The Changing Face of Color: A Social and Public Health Dilemma for Young Populations in Nigeria with Speaker: Dr. Denise L. Wright¹

¹American University of Nigeria

(Out)bidding Women: Public Procurement Reform Diffusion and Gender Equity in Africa with Speaker: Dr. S. N. Nyeck¹

¹Clarkson University, Political Science

African Diaspora in North America, A Networking Discussion with the Audience with Invocation by Rev. Guila B. Cooper¹; Moderator: Ms. Regina Williams-Gates²; and Speakers: Dr. Jennifer Brickerhoff³; General Arnie Fields⁴; Mr. Sylvester Murray⁴; Dr. Msia Kibona Clark⁵; Dr. Hershel Daniels⁶; Mr. Shelvin D. Longmire⁷; Dr. Charles Verharen⁸

¹Winstom-Salem State University; ²National Forum for Black Public Administrators; ³George Washington University, Elliott School of International Affairs; ⁴National Academy of Public Administration; ⁵Howard University, College of Arts and Sciences; ⁶North American African Diaspora Unity Council; ⁷Afrique Expansion, Inc.; ⁸The International Society for African Philosophy and Studies



CIMPAD 2018 11th International Conference in Botswana, Africa

CIMPAD will hold its 11th International Conference at the University of Botswana in Gaborone, Botswana, in partnership with Professor David Sebudubudu, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, University of Botswana from June 25-29, 2018. The International Conference will bring together academicians, industry professionals, graduate students, and others to participate in plenary sessions in four thematic areas: **Combatting Disease Epidemics; Online Teaching and Learning; Grants-in-Aid Partnerships; and Engagement with the Centre for Specialization in Public Administration and Management (CESPAM)** and n concurrent track sessions.

Additional partners include the Department of Political and Administrative Studies, and the CESPAM. CIMPAD President, Dr. Peggy Valentine, thanked all partners, with a special thanks to Dr. Sebudubudu, for their collaboration in planning the International Conference highlighting that “top leaders are fully on board and are actively working with us to plan an exceptional conference experience”. Our international partners are from Namibia, Zambia, Uganda, Lesotho, South Africa, and Ethiopia who are lending their expertise in planning the conference.

Topics for Concurrent Track Sessions

- Track 1: Policy Making, Governance and Public Administration**
- Track 2: Health, Wellness in the Global Environment**
- Track 3: Tertiary Education, Research and Technology**
- Track 4: Youth, Gender and Cultural Empowerment**
- Track 5: Immigration, Productivity and Skills Development**

Graduate Student Presentation Prize

CIMPAD established the Graduate Student Prize in 2015 to recognize outstanding paper, panel or poster presentations by graduate students. Graduate students will present posters and papers in the topic areas for concurrent track and will be eligible for a cash prize which will be awarded during a Closing Session. The award is sponsored by CIMPAD Board Member Dr. Stephen Condrey and his wife Dr. Samantha Webb.

SELECTED ABSTRACTS FROM 2016 CIMPAD ANNUAL CONFERENCE



The Healthcare System of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The purpose of this paper is to give an overview of the healthcare system of the Turks and Caicos Islands; the health vulnerabilities of its citizens; the risk that may be present for tourists; and the need for upgrading. The Country of the Turks and Caicos Islands is a British Overseas Dependent Territory, therefore, its healthcare system has an underpinning that is based on the European Healthcare System, where social medicine is practiced. This practice is carried out by the local government, which contracts with countries such as Canada, Jamaica, Nassau, the Bahamas, and recently the Dominican Republic to provide additional healthcare that the country is not able to handle by its local healthcare system. Patients with more serious health conditions are flown out of these countries, depending on their social, economic, and political status of the self or family and their medical emergency. Some cases are delayed by local doctors' decisions which sometimes results in the death of the patient before the necessary treatment is received. In addition, there are other medical and dental facilities that are privately owned by locals and outside business partners who also give services if they can be afforded by the patient. There are a few specialists who are living on the island and others who visit on an "as-needed" basis. This paper concludes that the healthcare system of Turks and Caicos needs serious overhauls to protect citizens and visitors thus being a greater benefit for its multicultural citizen population.

Dr. Desmond M. Coverley, Ph.D., M.A., Howard University, College of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences

The Implementation and Utilization of eHealth Technologies to Improve Health Outcomes

There is growing evidence that technological mechanisms which support eHealth enhance patient-provider engagement to improve health, care coordination, and healthcare outcomes while developing healthcare into a more cost-effective ecosystem. eHealth mechanisms are pivotal technological advancements driven by clinical demands of the twenty-first century and promote structured experiences in interactive virtual environments that offer self-management tools. Healthcare leaders in the African Diaspora must recognize that the impact of eHealth technologies in the health science global spectrum in disparaging; namely, with progress towards achieving equity and access in eHealth across the nation of Nigeria. Nigeria has not made measurable progress towards achieving universal healthcare or adopting twenty-first century advancements in healthcare delivery since 2005 according, in part, to the World Health Assembly. Nigeria has very low universal financial coverage levels with less than 5% of the population covered by financial risk protection and coverage with most healthcare services are very low. eHealth is a key proponent in mitigating issues that would otherwise provide patients with accessible healthcare. The achievement of equitable, accessible, universal healthcare is a task that must be accomplished in Nigeria if health indices are to improve from current sub-optimal levels. Through the utilization of eHealth, providers have the capability to respond to patient needs in a streamlined fashion thus in effect, improving healthcare delivery and better health outcomes.

Ms. Karyn N. Onyeneho, M.S., Howard University, College of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences

A National Examination of the Achievement Gap: An Analysis of the Eighth Grade

Previous research has shown that the achievement gap continues to be a problem among eighth grade students when compared by socioeconomic status, ethnic group, or gender. The National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) is a standardized test conducted for reading and mathematics and is completed by students in all 50 states every two years. The focus of this study is on the achievement gap in eighth grade math and reading scores. Additional research was conducted to examine changes in the achievement gap by comparing the NAEP results for three years (2009, 2011, and 2013) by socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and gender. The findings suggested that achievement scores are increasing, with the achievement gap narrowing between Black and White students. However, the achievement gap continues to grow by students' socioeconomic status. Policy issues should consider these findings in developing programs to improve academic outcomes for all students as they prepare to move into high school.

Dr. Mary D. Bruce, Ph.D., M.P.A., Governor's State University, College of Arts and Sciences

A Multilateral Approach for Optimizing Africa's Access to Strategic Human Talent

This paper considers various options available to help promote Africa's access to strategic human talent. Five options are reviewed: stealing, buying, borrowing, developing, and retaining talent. These options are analyzed from historical and global perspectives to assess their potential use for promoting talent objectives for Africa. Data from a variety of sources are drawn upon to facilitate analyses of these options. This includes information from the United Nations, the Transatlantic Slave Trade Database, the International Organization for Migration, the African Union and a variety of other sources. Information from these data sources are used to illustrate both the talent challenges and opportunities facing African countries, institutions, and organizations. The emerging concept of talent management and development provides the theoretical framework for this paper. While this concept embraces a variety of perspectives (culture, gender, enterprise, etc.), only two are addressed in this paper: humanistic and managerial perspective.

Dr. Harvey White, Ph.D., University of Delaware, School of Public Policy and Administration



African Research Challenges: Know the Conditions Understand the Methods, Overcome the Challenges

The goal and objective of this paper is to demonstrate a clear perspective of African based academic research challenges and to illustrate a framework for overcoming the identified challenges. The initial components provide a textual and literary delineation of developing countries for the purpose of facilitating prudent discernment of African based academic research challenges. Subsequent bodies of the manuscript exhibit theories, methods, and approaches for overcoming the aforementioned challenges. This paper also equips researchers with techniques, methods, and approaches that are designed to buttress African academic research endeavors. Further, this paper provides an illustration of future research and development of African academic research initiatives within the context of social responsibility.

Mr. Dana Michael Bruce, M.P.A., Benedictine University, College of Business

(Out)bidding Women: Public Procurement Reform Diffusion and Gender Equality in Africa

Are African states bidding for or against gender equality in government outsourcing schemes for the procurement of public works, goods, and services? What in the governance of public services provision could be accounted for as continuity of progressive change or setback for gender equality when government outsources its function? Recent scholarship in political science shows the status of women has become a global norm and an indicator of development that speaks to the homogenization of an international society. It is widely recognized that economic arrangements that exclude women's participation are detrimental to the overall economic growth of nation-states. Scholars have interpreted the spectacular transformation of women states relations (i.e., women's suffrage, sex quota laws, and women's representation in national policy bureaus) as implying the victory of individualization and of the status as the chief mode of political organization. Change in the core functions of the state through outsourcing schemes, however, forces us to query the resilience of gender equality as a key normative variable for policy diffusion using the World Bank's public procurement country reports that often preceded change in government procurement policy in Africa to examine their sensitivity to gender equality.

Dr. S.N. Nyeck, Ph.D., Clarkson University, Political Science

Identifying Challenges and Acknowledging Resilience in Marginalized Populations of Africa and the Diaspora

Throughout history and into the present, Africans and individuals of African descent have faced substantial challenges in their ability to advance their local communities as well as to participate in PanAfrican collaboration. This paper offers an overview of the contemporary challenges faced by specific communities in Africa and/or the Diaspora, and to emphasize the ways in which their capacity for resilience has adapted or has the potential to be advanced in response to their sociopolitical conditions. The continent of Africa is currently experiencing exponential growth to the extent that individuals under the age of 35 represent a majority in many countries. This phenomenon has resulted in hyperbolic dependency ratios throughout North, West, East, and Southern Africa and created a situation where individuals who are most in need of public resources are least able to afford them. Drawing primarily on a case study of Dakar, Senegal, this paper also examines resource allocation and challenges and potential of youth-specific resources allocation.

Ms. Kendra Brumfield, Ph.D. Student, Ms. Kelis Moreno M.P.H. Student, and Ms. Nzinga Lloyd, M.P.H. Student, University of Delaware, School of Public Policy and Administration

The United States Unilateral Economic Sanctions and its Effectiveness as a Foreign Policy Tool

The policy of United States sanctions against rogue regimes needs to be reevaluated. For instance, when sanctions are imposed through the United Nations Security Council, other countries feel more compelled to work within the constraints of the sanctions and if they do not, there is a mechanism of going back to the United Nations Security Council and presenting the issue again for a better resolution. The Unitarian approach of the United States' sanctions is very hard to implement, it is costly, and it does not easy to follow. This is especially true in a global economy that is moving further away from the control of one nation. Therefore, it is more prudent for the United States to move in a direction of setting policies with allies in the international community to offer incentives for implementing democratic institutions, protection of human rights, and open capitalist changes. This paper discusses the humanitarian impact of economic sanctions on receiving countries, specifically African countries such as Zimbabwe and Sudan.

Mr. Omer Nugud, M.P.A. Student, Governor's State University, College of Arts and Sciences

Review of Literature on Fiscal and Administrative Decentralization in Sub-Saharan Countries

Since 1990, many sub-Saharan countries embarked in the process of fiscal and administrative decentralization. The removal of the centralized governance system was seen as a key to preserving political stability and assuring the transitional, dictatorial, and/or the post-communist/socialist regime government legitimacy. Although the decentralization process has been taking place to improve policy implementation and service delivery, in practice, most regional and local governments lack human and capital resources in policy implementation. This paper reviews the literature on fiscal and administrative decentralization in sub-Saharan countries. Reviewing existing literature helps understand gaps and needs for future study.

Dr. Biruk Alemayehu, Ph.D., Southern University at New Orleans



Analysis of National versus Local Government Implementation of Public Programs in African under Decentralized Model

There are two sides to decentralization in Africa: from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's view of downsizing central government for purposes of deficit reduction and from within African countries point of view of taking services closer to the people. The idea of taking services closer to the peoples was in some respect supposed to transfer power, responsibility and programs from the national to local government for implementation. This way, citizens and their local leaders can design local programs and make decisions on their implementation at lower costs. This paper looks to analyze the extent that four countries (i.e., Kenya, Ghana, Morocco, and Zambia) have managed to reduce national deficits and improve the quality of services delivered by local governments under decentralized governments. Specifically, this paper seeks to determine the nature of programs that local governments are implementing, how local and national priorities may differ, as well as capacities that may foster or slow local program implementation.

The key questions guiding this research are: has decentralization lived up to its promise of budget deficit reduction and transfer of power and responsibility of power and responsibility to lower levels of government? What are regional/local governments doing differently from the national government? This paper used global experiences where decentralization has been seen as successful like the New Zealand model to evaluate decentralization in the sample countries. This paper also identifies best management practices and management tools that facilitate effective cooperation and coordination of a devolved government. The study used a mixed methods approach that involved reading policy papers and literature from the sample countries. Additionally, this paper seeks to incorporate primary data on the most current status of decentralization outcomes.

The expectation has been that decentralization would lead to lower national deficits, improving public service delivery at locations where implementation takes place. However, as regional and local governments started taking on more responsibilities from the national government, more regional and local bureaucracies have emerged leading to an increase in overall public expenditures. Decentralization seems to have come with some costly and unintended consequences, as it is being implemented at a time before individual national governments have pulled most of their citizens out of poverty. People are still poor and the focus at both national and local level institutions is to provide more jobs and basic needs through government structures. There is a great expansion of all cadre of consumers of public services. While it is a good thing that more people have access to government services, regional and local governments continued to rely on national government budgetary allocations to meet their local service delivery responsibilities. Therefore, rather than decline, national deficits have continued to rise. Recommendations on how management initiatives under decentralized and devolved structures could be made more innovative to improve service delivery across all levels of government.

Dr. George Atisa, Ph.D., and Dr. Aziza Zemrani, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, College of Liberal Arts

Universal Primary Education Provision and Decentralized Governance in Uganda

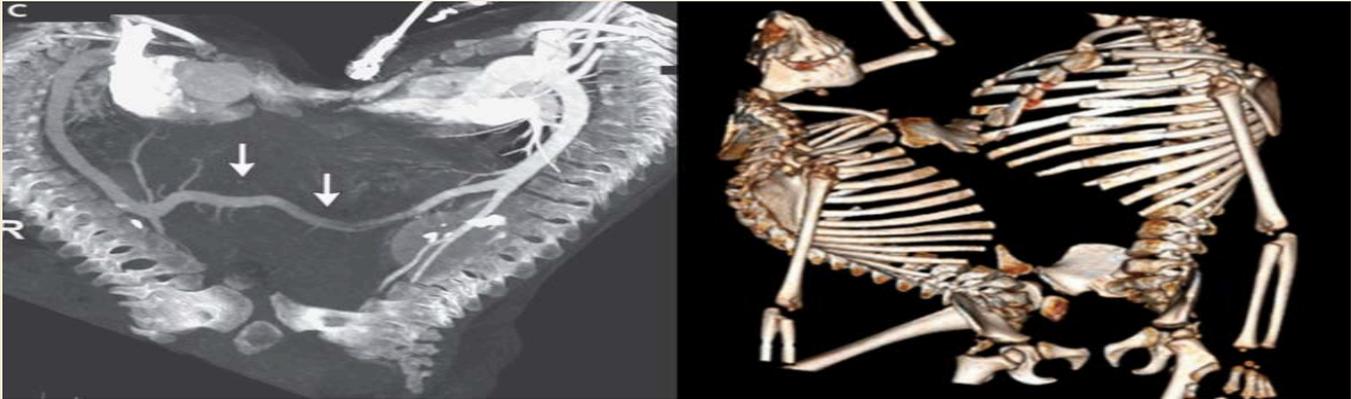
During the 1996 presidential campaign, candidate Yoweri Museveni pledged to abolish primary school fees if elected. Following his landslide victory, the Uganda government embarked on the provision of universal primary education (UPE) in 1997. Since then, the enrollment of primary school going children has greatly increased and government support for and commitment to fund the program has not abated. However, the policy is implemented under a decentralized system of governance. The goal of this paper is to show the effect of decentralization on the UPE. It will be shown that decentralization has paved the way for local officials and politicians to claim the resources meant for primary education in some areas while in others, it has facilitated "earmarks" as politicians work to enhance their support. It is concluded that for UPE to attain its objectives for all, the contextual decentralization framework needs to be critically analyzed and reformed.

Dr. Genevieve E. Meyers, Ph.D., University of Detroit Mercy, Political Science



Featured Article: An Ethical Dilemma in the Case of Conjoined Twins from East Africa

Cummings, Brian M, et al. "Case 33-2017 - 22-Month-Old Conjoined Twins — NEJM." Case 33-2017 — 22-Month-Old Conjoined Twins, *New England Journal of Medicine*, 27 Oct. 2017, www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMcp1706105



This article has been featured across global news media on the world wide web and was published in [The New England Journal of Medicine](#), and highlights one of the worst-case scenarios faced by parents who experienced an ethical dilemma in making one of most difficult, if not the most difficult, decision surrounding the fate of their conjoined twins in whether to separate the twins to save one of their lives or risk death of both twins who would likely not survive in living ordinary lives as they grew older. The conjoined twins were 22-months old sisters and their parents faced a critical decision that would ultimately impact their lives, and that of their children, forever. Then there were ethical concerns that would transcend culture which the parents and their surgical team who would eventually perform the surgery were faced with.

The family hails from East Africa and their story was reported under anonymity to preserve the family's private health information and confidentiality. Dr. Allan Goldstein, MD, Surgeon-in-Chief at MassGeneral Hospital for Children in Boston, Massachusetts, led the surgical procedure which eventually separated the twins (who will be referred to, respectively, as Twin A and Twin B). Dr. Goldstein had the difficult decision about how to treat the conjoined twins citing that if surgery is warranted, it will be an arduous and long procedure. The parents of the conjoined twins knew that if they did not separate their twins, either Twin A or Twin B or both would eventually die as a result of chronic health conditions where both twins share the same blood supply and one twin dying without surgery would ultimately lead to the death of the other twin down the line.

Dr. Goldstein said, before performing the surgical procedure, that "...if we do nothing, both will die. If we do something, Twin B will survive. That might sound like a simple decision. You have the opportunity to save one instead of losing both. But the truth is that they were both children. It wasn't one child. How do you look at Twin A and say we're going to save your sister?". The 22-month old twin girls arrived in the United States mid-2016 to undergo surgical procedures that would separate them at the abdomen and pelvis. Doctors determined that Twin A suffered from congenital heart disease and that she would die with or without the surgery; further, doctors determined that surgery was necessary to save at least one of their lives and the parents agreed with the understanding that if the twins were not separated and Twin A were to die, Twin B would die soon after because both girls shared blood circulation. Dr. Goldstein confirmed that the parents said, "...it was a difficult decision. That no parent would want to lose either child or certainly not both children but that they thought it was the right thing to do for their girls". In the end, Twin A died and Twin B survived.

The outcome of the case is a reminder of the limits of modern medicine in even the wealthiest of countries. Surgery to separate conjoined twins is not often done. Conjoined twins are rare, 1 in every 200,000 births. When a fertilized egg separates, the result is identical twins. But if the fertilized egg fails to fully separate, then it develops into a conjoined fetus. Sometimes without separation, conjoined twins can live long lives, like the famous American pair of Thai heritage, Chang and Eng Bunker, who both lived to be 63 years old. But an outcome like that seemed highly unlikely in this case. Ultimately the choice between letting both children die or operating for the chance of the survival of one "is heavily influenced by culture and values," *The New England Journal of Medicine* published.

More than a year after the surgical procedure, Twin B, now 3-years old, is doing well with routine physical therapy treatment needed and an upcoming surgery to treat her deformed leg. Dr. Goldstein says that Twin B, "looks great" and "she's always happy, smiling." The parents are happy with their decision with the care received and revealed that "[their] situation in Africa was very unpleasant" however "[they've] been treated very well, and [have] had a very good experience overall. The most difficult part was the uncertainty about the outcome of surgical separation".



CIMPAD Board Members Attend Notable Events



Ms. Karyn N. Onyeneho, M.S., attended the National Association of Health Services Executives (NAHSE) 32nd Annual Educational Conference in San Antonio, Texas, October 17-20, 2017. Ms. Onyeneho is a first-year doctoral student at Howard University, Department of Nutritional Sciences, College of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences, and attended the conference as an experiential learning opportunity. NAHSE is a non-profit association of African-American healthcare executives, founded in 1968, that promotes the advancement and development of African-American healthcare leaders and elevates the quality of healthcare services rendered to minority and underserved communities. The conference brought together African-American health services leaders to discuss information on the latest regulatory and legislative developments, as well as the quality-improvement and leadership trends that are shaping and influencing hospitals and health systems across the country. Ms. Onyeneho was particularly drawn to in-depth discussions during opening and plenary NAHSE sessions on topical issues and challenges facing hospital and health system leaders today; namely, faith-based organizations, like Dignity Health and Catholic Health Initiatives in California, whose community-based values center on serving underserved communities. The Keynote speaker this year was Mr. Roland Martin, an American journalist, commentator for TV One and the host of News One Now, syndicated columnist with Creators Syndicate, and author of *President Barack Obama's Road to the White House as Originally Reported by Roland S. Martin*. Mr. Martin's keynote address emphasized the significance of African-Americans recognizing their position in the United States that predates the 17th century and the impact that racism, bigotry, and the impact of the recent election of the United States president and its impact to Americans and particularly African-Americans. Mr. Roland also emphasized the importance of effectively using our voices as a mechanism to bring change for the greater good of all human beings while highlighting the principles and current state of affairs of the Patient Protection and Affordability Care Act that President Obama passed during his presidency.

Editors' Note

CIMPAD launches its third eNewsletter, Summer 2016 Issue 3. There are many interesting activities occurring nationally and internationally and we are excited about continuing to report them to you via this medium. This semester, we are highlighting the many activities of CIMPAD in 2016 and accomplishments of CIMPAD's Board Members, students, and conference participants, who were all instrumental in the success of the 2016 CIMPAD Annual Conference and activities in 2016 which continue to promote the CIMPAD mission:

To strengthen and promote public sector leadership and management in the sustainable development of communities throughout the African Diaspora. This mission is achieved via the exchange of research and knowledge, ideas and proposals, experiences and best practices among public/private professionals, NGOs and academicians.

We are committed to publishing a minimum of three eNewsletters per year for Fall, Winter and Spring/Summer. We welcome news, publications, and photos from Board Members, previous conference participants and students to share with CIMPAD and its stakeholders. Please send your submission for the next issue of the eNewsletter to

We encourage you to share this and other eNewsletters with your colleagues, friends, and those who you know may want to learn more about Africa and the Diaspora. We encourage you to invite them to participate in CIMPAD's upcoming national and international conferences. Please stay informed by visiting the CIMPAD website (www.CIMPAD.org) and social medial networks ([Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), and [Flickr](#)) for the latest news, information, and everything CIMPAD!

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