

REPORT ON THE RESEARCH GRANT PROPOSAL WRITING WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY THE DIRECTORATE ON 28th JULY 2021 PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF RESEARCH¹

- The Research Grant Proposal Writing Workshop was initiated as part of deliberate efforts to develop sufficient capacity of academics within the University community to enable the production of award-winning Research Grants.
- Pursuant to this objective, a registration portal was created by the ICT department on the University website specifically for this purpose. Registration for the workshop, which targeted all PhD holders across the university opened on the 8th and closed on the 22nd of June 2021.
- 285 academics registered for the Workshop. A breakdown of registration status by Faculty, Rank and Gender is presented in Table I.
- Of the 285 registered participants, 119 (42%) eventually attended the Workshop. The breakdown of attendance by Faculty, Rank and Gender is presented in Table II. All attendees were presented with a certificate of participation via email.
- The Workshop was delivered in four sessions. The first two, presented by Prof. Raymond Bako addressed finding grant information and strategies to becoming a competitive grant applicant. Feedback from 79 attendees recorded a 34% and 38% increase in knowledge about finding grant information and strategies to becoming a competitive grant applicant respectively¹.
- The second session was a hands-on workshop on grant writing intended to guide attendees through writing a draft NRF proposal. This session, delivered and coordinated by Prof. Hussaina Makun, achieved a 35% increase in knowledge according to feedback from respondents.
- The last session, delivered by Prof. Y. K. E. Ibrahim addressed the thorny issue of managing grants. A 44% increase in knowledge was recorded after the Workshop for this session.
- 83 comments were received regarding benefits accruing from the Workshop. These covered all the four sessions (n 10, 12%), the hands-on session (n 32, 39%), finding information about grants as well as strategies to becoming a competitive grant applicant (n 28, 34%) and managing grants (n 11, 13%). An expected boost to the Workshop was the presence of top management staff of

¹ Full list of attendees is presented in Appendix 1

the University notably the Vice Chancellor, Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academics), Dean School of Post Graduate Studies as well as the Representative of the University Librarian for the entire period of the program.

- Areas of improvement attracted spanned a wider range of issues across respondents. These include increasing timing and effectiveness of the hands-on session (n 34, 43%), issues related to timing (n 19, 23%) such as conducting the workshop over the course of 2 days and sticking to the program as scheduled as well as issues related to improving clarity of the power point presentations (n 10, 12%). Several respondents suggested distributing the slides ahead of the program. Other suggestions include improving publicity (n 5, 6%), repeating the workshop regularly (n 4, 5%), mandatory attendance by Professors and Heads of Research groups as a way of improving mentoring in the institution (n 3, 4%).
- Overall, the workshop was considered a success in light of the wake-up call it presented to academics regarding our role as researchers. It is hoped that the lessons learnt would manifest in an increase of Research grants won by staff of the institution in the near future.

Table I: Distribution of Registered staff by Faculty, Rank and Gender (n 285)

FACULTY/COLLEGE	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
Agriculture	44	15.5%
Environmental Design	34	12%
Physical Sciences	30	10.6%
Engineering	24	8.4%
Clinical Sciences	24	8.4%
Business School	23	8%
Life Sciences	19	6.7%
Pharmaceutical Sciences	16	5.6%
Veterinary Medicine	13	4.6%
Arts	9	3.2%
Basic Medical Sciences	9	3.2%
Medicine	8	2.8%
Social Sciences	8	2.8%
NAERLS	7	2.5%
Administration	5	1.8%
Education	5	1.8%
NAPRI	4	1.4%
Law	2	0.7%

RANK	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
Senior Lecturer	67	23.6%
Lecturer I	65	22.9%
Professor	57	20.1%
Associate Professor/Reader	39	13.7%
Lecturer II	22	7.7%
Assistant Lecturer	9	3.2%
Extension Specialist I	4	1.4%
Research Fellow I	4	1.4%
Research Professor	4	1.4%
Senior Extension Specialist	4	1.4%
Senior Research Fellow	4	1.4%
Research Fellow II	2	0.7%
Extension Specialist II	1	0.4%
Principal Extension Specialist	1	0.4%
Principal Research Fellow	1	0.4%
GENDER	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
Male	229	80.6%
Female	55	19.4%

Table II: Distribution of Workshop Attendees by Faculty, Rank and Gender (n 119)

FACULTY/COLLEGE	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
Physical Sciences	20	17%
Environmental Design	17	14%
Engineering	13	11%
Agriculture	10	8%
Clinical Sciences	10	8%
Pharmaceutical Sciences	9	8%
ABU Business School	8	7%
Life Sciences	7	6%
Social Sciences	6	5%
Medicine	5	4%
Arts	4	3%
Basic Medical Sciences	3	3%
NAERLS, NAPRI	3	3%
Veterinary Medicine	3	3%
Administration	1	1%

RANK	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
Lecturer I	37	31%
Senior Lecturer	28	24%
Professor	23	19%
Lecturer II	11	9%
Assoc. Professor/Reader	10	8%
Assistant Lecturer	3	3%
Research Fellow I	2	2%
Research Fellow II	2	2%
Senior Research Fellow	2	2%
Principal Research Fellow	1	1%
GENDER	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
Male	94	79%
Female	25	21%

**REPORT ON THE AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY HEALTH
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (ABUHREC) TRAINING
PRESENTED BY THE CHAIR OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE,
PROFESSOR FOLASHADE OKESHOLA TO THE RESEARCH AND
INNOVATION UNIT**

Bioethics is the application of ethical principles in the conduct of research involving humans, animals all components of the biosphere. Man has been the focus of bioethical conduct of research and there have been increasing research concerns of human rights abuse and scientific misconduct. Researches involving humans primarily demand the protection of the rights of all participants irrespective of whether the participants are humans or animals. It is also imperative to protect stakeholders and the environment in which the study is taking place. The protection of participants is enshrined in various International Ethical guidelines that evolved from past research ethics crises. Currently, the universally applicable guidelines governing the conduct of research are enshrined in the Oslo Declaration which was modified by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) (WHO, 2002). All member Nations of the World Health Organization have developed a locally adaptable health research ethics code that governs research, as Ministries/Departments of Health have appointed officers in appropriate Divisions/Directorates to oversee the conduct of researches. The National Health Ethics Committee (NHREC) has developed a locally adaptable set of benchmarks, operating procedures and code for reviewing research protocols in the Nigerian health sector (NHREC, 2006) Although ethical conduct in scientific research is universal, application of domesticated codes within the Nigerian context

prompts a need for widespread education for researchers, health research ethics committee members and all other stakeholders towards familiarizing them with the process of establishing the culture of globally acceptable Nigerian research ethics. The National Health Research Ethics Committee exerts oversight authority over the various health research committees in the country. The committee liaises with international agencies that entrench ethical conduct of research with the aim of protecting research participants. These agencies include: Wellcome Trust, National Institutes of Health (through the International Clinical Science Support Centre), H3 Africa and the World Health Organisation to mention a few. Therefore, training towards compliance with the expectations of the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC) indirectly translates to International recognition. Compliance with the directives of the NHREC facilitates participation in International Multi-Centre health researches with the multiplier effect in recognition and acceptance in the global community for innovation and development. At the regional, provincial and institutional level, Health Research Ethics Committees (HRECs) are representatives of the NHREC in administrative, scientific and review oversight. Appointment of members of the HRECs is determined by the authorities concerned. Membership of the HREC is usually broad-based with representation of most segments of the society including vulnerable and the disadvantaged persons.

The thrust of activities of the HRECS is ensuring that minimal attributes of acceptable health research are reflected in the context and conduct of research protocols. The attributes of ethically acceptable health research include:

1. Socio-cultural value
2. Compliance with religious affiliation
3. Contributions to science
4. Informed consent process
5. Ethical review process and
6. Risk-benefits considerations

Justification of the Training

Ethical conduct of research involving human participants requires all researchers to be trained in all matters related to the conduct of research. In compliance with directives of the NHREC, all members of Health Research Committees (HREC) are to be trained at least once in every twenty-four months. Sustained training of health research committee members is a mechanism that ensures widespread dissemination of knowledge on best practices as well as updating of concepts and adoption of globally acceptable but locally relevant philosophies.

Training programs provide a harmonized system of health research protocols that are reproducible and can be validated. The twenty-four month interval between training programs is predicated on the two year life span of committees in most health and

educational institutions. Training is a much required pre-requisite for recognition and accreditation of HRECs.

This training was long overdue, but could not take place due to the advent of Corona Virus pandemic and the ASUU strikes. Following the training, the University will be allocated a unique identification number that is hosted on the website of the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC) as a mark of accreditation. This will attest not only to the validity of our endorsements in oversight of research activities in ABU, but will also amplify the research visibility of our university amongst its peers. This certification has a lifespan of two years. These training programs are conducted on a biennial basis.

Highlights of the Training

There was a three days training approved by the National Health Ethics Committee for ABUHREC members 21st - 23rd March, 2023. The three facilitators were

(1) Prof. Kolawole S. Oyedeji, Center for Research Ethics and Bioethics Training , University of Lagos.

(2) Prof. Ebuloluwa Oduwole, Department of Psychology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun State

(3) Mr Ado Danladi, Ministry of Health, Abuja.

The training was from 9a.m – 4pm daily. The main topics were on the History of Ethics Research, Principles of Ethical Research, the dos and don'ts in research, Community, Engagement and how to Review Protocols. Some of the synopsis from the training includes:

Principles of Research Ethics

Definition of Research

- Research is “a systematic investigation, including research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge (FHI, 2000)”
- Systematic: is an organized, formally structured methodology to obtain new knowledge. It commonly implies the development of a research protocol with clearly stated objectives.
- Generalizable: that is the obtained knowledge is intended to have a broad or general application beyond the group that participated in the research. The new knowledge will have applications beyond the study setting.

Definition of Research Ethics

- Ethics can be simply defined as a determination of what is good or bad.
- Research ethics refers to rules or the code that researchers need to observe in order to conduct ethically acceptable research.

Principles of Research Ethics

All biomedical and behavioral research involving human participants are guided by **four** principles namely

- Respect for persons and communities
- Beneficence
- Non maleficence
- Justice

These principles are UNIVERSAL

(a) Respect for persons and community

- Respect for persons implies that individuals are autonomous agents who have the right to self-determination to participate in research.
- Individuals have the right to voluntarily decide whether or not to take part in any research and withdraw from it without suffering any reprisals.
- Research design and implementation needs to respect local community norms, cultures and practices.

Respect for Persons in Practice

- This principle is operationalized through the informed consent process:
- Informed consent takes place when:
 - a **competent person** is invited to participate in research
 - a person takes a **voluntary decision** to participate in the research after (s)he has been provided with **adequate information** in a language that (s)he **understands**.

(b) Beneficence

- Beneficence refers to researchers' responsibilities of maximizing benefits and minimizing harm and risks to persons who participate in the research.
- This principle was developed in recognition of the fact that participation in any research involves risks and benefits.
- The risks involved in a research may be physical (injury, inconvenience), emotional (stress), social (stigma), financial and legal.
- Special protection should be provided for members of vulnerable populations like children, women, stigmatised persons

(c) Maleficence

- First, do no harm. One should not injure one person regardless of the benefits that may come to others (Claude Bernard).
- Injury of one person for a communal good is ethically unacceptable.

(d) Justice

- Justice requires that both the burden and the benefits of participation in any research are equitably distributed among all segments of the community.
- It also requires that special protection be provided for vulnerable groups. Research should not be skewed towards the recruitment of vulnerable persons.
- Vulnerable groups are people who are relatively or absolutely incapable of protecting their own interests.

Vulnerable populations

- Persons who have insufficient power, intelligence, education, resources, strength, or other attributes to protect their own interests (CIOMS, 2002). These include
 - The poor
 - Elderly
 - Homeless
 - Prisoners
 - Patients with mental illness
 - Women and children
 - Female sex workers
 - People living with HIV (PLHIV) etc.

Importance of Ethics Principles in Research

- These are sets of acceptable code of conduct of research involving human participants.
- They are codes of conduct meant to protect the rights, integrity, and safety of all persons who participate in any research.

Some Issues to Consider

- Are all persons who conduct research in Nigeria aware of these principles?
- Do all researchers who know of these principles apply them in practice?
- What challenges do the application of these principles pose in a developing country like Nigeria?
- What makes the conduct of research ethical?

What makes Research Ethical?

1. Research is designed and implemented in ways that generate the knowledge sought (value).
2. There is a fair selection of study participants (justice)
3. There is a favorable balance of potential benefits over risks to the participants (beneficence).
4. Independent review of proposal and monitoring of research by a competent HREC.

5. The study design is methodologically rigorous (application of best practices; comprehensive review of literature, adequate sample, correct analysis). All scientifically flawed research are unethical to implement (scientific integrity).
6. Valid informed consent (understanding and voluntary) obtained from all study participants (respect for persons).
7. Safety and well-being of enrolled participants guaranteed during and after research is completed (respect for persons/beneficence/non maleficence).
8. Competent persons (investigators and their representatives) conduct the research.
9. Findings of study are disseminated appropriately (feedback to study participants, communities, local and international dissemination).

Ethical Issues in Social Science/Behavioral Research

Why focus on Social/Behavioural research

- More social research is being conducted to complement biomedical research
- More cases of unethical behavioural studies are being reported
- Existing ethical guidelines emphasise on biomedical research
- Research Ethics efforts emphasize on biomedical research
- Lots of HRECs do not have members with extensive knowledge in behavioural research.
- Some institutions now have 2 HRECs – Biomedical + Behavioural
- Laxity in providing oversight for social research.

Informed Consent ensures providing adequate information for the respondent to make an informed decision whether to participate in the study or not

Guidelines for Ethical Approval

Below is the process involve in granting ethical approval.

- Protocol review process.
- National guidelines on handling of the research protocol

(A) Protocol review process

- Research ethics committees are constituted to protect individuals involved in research from exploitation and harms.
- Researchers are to develop and submit a written plan about the proposed research.
- Protocols should follow local and international research ethics guidelines.

1. The Health Research Ethics Committee (HREC) is saddled with the responsibility to review research protocols for scientific validity and ethical integrity.
2. HREC ensures that research activities are planned and that the entire process of research activities consistently follows approved guidelines.
3. HRECs are categorised by the number and nature of protocols reviewed periodically.
4. The degree of probability and magnitude of risks is a major factor in determining how research proposals are handled by HREC.
5. The vulnerability of research participants to risk in a research is a variable. HRECs need to determine the probability and magnitude of risks of vulnerability study participants may face.
6. This determines how HRECs will handle the research proposal.

(B) National Guidelines on Handling A Research Protocol

Receiving a Protocol

- Submitted to either the HREC Administrator/Chairperson.
- Protocol submission should follow approved guidelines issued by the HREC.
- The HREC approved guidelines should conform to local and international research ethics guidelines.
- Accepted application are issued codes and appropriately filed.
- All protocols are brought to the Chairperson's attention.
- Chairperson and Administrator sorts the pool of protocols submitted to decide whether protocol submitted is researchable or not..
- For researchable protocols, a determination is made whether protocol is for exemption, expedited or full committee review.

Protocols are sorted for exemption, expedited or full review is based on:

- The probability and magnitude of risks
- Vulnerability of study participants:
 - Children
 - Pregnant women
 - Mentally ill
 - Prisoners/captive populations
 - Others?

LEVELS OF REVIEW

- **Exempted:** vulnerable populations are not involved and risk is not higher than what is experienced in ordinary daily activities e.g. Evaluation of institutional capacity to conduct research. Most times approval is relatively quick
- **Expedited:** a negligible level of risk than exempted, but vulnerable populations are not involved, risk is not high e.g. responding to a non-revealing /non-

invasive survey questionnaire. Many times protocol may require minor or major corrections before final approval.

Full HREC review: probability and magnitude of risk is high e.g. clinical trials, or vulnerable populations are involved, or both. Hence the need to ensure that study participants are adequately protected. Detailed and elaborate consideration of the risks and vulnerability

- **NB.** Exempted and Expedited reviews often constitute about 80% of protocols received and about 20% for full committee reviews.

Ratifying Exemptions and Expedited Reviews

- The Chairperson is expected to present a record of all submissions received over a meeting period.
- The report should include decisions on all the protocols.
- Each of the decisions is considered one after the other and executive approval decisions ratified by the HREC.
- If the committee disagrees with any of the Chairperson's review decisions, approval is withdrawn.
- The protocols are reviewed by the full committee, or a designee chosen by the HREC.

Communications with Researcher

- All communications have to be in writing.
- All communications have to be properly filed.
- HREC should make a determination about the protocol within the stipulated 90 days of valid submission of applications.

Process for Ethical Approval in ABU

- Download and fill the form from the University website
- Completed form duly signed by investigators or Supervisors is attached to two copies of the protocol.
- The researcher /investigator is expected to pay a specified amount of money in the cash office of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and obtain receipt. The amount to be paid vary (B,Sc, M.Sc, PhD, TETFUND/NRF etc.).
- Original receipt is attached to the protocol before submission.
- Protocol is peer- reviewed.
- Researcher/ investigator will be informed about the outcome of the review in writing.
- Investigator/researcher is expected to rework the protocol based on the comments of the HREC Members.

- Investigator/researcher is to resubmit the corrected version of the protocol together with the earlier one assessed.
- The new and the old protocol will be returned to the reviewers to ensure corrections were effected as specified.
- Upon the satisfaction by the reviewers, approval letter is issued.
- A copy of the approval letter is later forwarded to ICT Unit to be hosted at ABU web site of Health Research Ethics Committee.

Conclusion

On the whole, there is need for continued education of researchers, sponsors of research and members of the HREC. Review of guidelines for National Health Research Ethics Code is necessary for the best practice. Researchers need to internalize the value and importance of the application of the principles of research ethics.



Cross section of participants at the Ethics training

SUMMARY OF THE GRANT RESEARCH TRAINING HELD AT THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ON 23 NOVEMBER, 2023

On the 23rd of November 2023, the Research and Innovation Unit of the Directorate of Academic Planning and Monitoring (DAPM) organised a transformative Faculty-Wide Research Grant Training Program hosted at the prestigious Faculty of Social Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The event was graced by esteemed dignitaries including Professor Kabiru Bala, the Vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Professor Bello Mukhtar, Director of Academic Planning and Monitoring as well as Professor Joy Joshua Maina, Deputy Director, Research and Innovation. The program also saw the presence of distinguished guest speakers and facilitators.

The session was a comprehensive platform diving into multifaceted aspects crucial to effective research grant procurement and publication in academic circles. The insightful discussions were led by eminent personalities, each offering their expertise and insights on pivotal areas.

Overview of Grants in the Faculty of Social Sciences, ABU, and African Universities vs. the Global Situation by Professor J. J. Maina (Deputy Director, Research & Innovation, DAPM) highlighted the disparity between the number of research proposals submitted by the Faculty of Social Sciences compared to other faculties and emphasized the need for improvement. The presentation buttressed the point that the Social Sciences and the Humanities are fundamentally about human development and rare is the research proposal which does not take into consideration the social angle of issues. Faculty members were made aware of the vast opportunities which their expertise is important in addressing global problems.

Proposal Writing as a Tool for Fundraising by Mal. Nasiru Bello (Deputy Registrar, Academic Affairs) stressed the importance of understanding the donor's interests and aligning the research proposal with their objectives to increase the chances of securing funding.

Strategies for Producing a Good Proposal The TETFund Perspective by Professor M. G. Magaji (Deputy Dean, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences) emphasized the importance of a positive attitude, innovation, thoroughness, dedication, and teamwork in producing high-quality research proposals.

What Funders and Grantors Look Out for in Successful Proposals delivered by Dr. M. K. Salihu (Department of Economics) underscored the crucial role of aligning the research proposal's objectives with those of the funding agency and adhering strictly to their guidelines.

Dr. D. K. Sani (Dean, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences) presented a case study on "**Elements of Collaborative Multidisciplinary Proposals: Alternative Care for Terminally Ill Patients in Northwestern Nigeria.**" He emphasized the importance of addressing social problems through multidisciplinary research as a key factor in

attracting grants. Faculty responses were encouraging as the presentation illustrated a practical example of how Social Science was integral to research in other disciplines, including Nursing Science.

The Chairman of the University Ranking Committee, Dr. Mohammed Auwal Ibrahim presented a paper on “**The Place of Grants in Global Rankings of the University**”. The Associate Professor of Biochemistry first stressed on the influence of World University Rankings which for now is the only option for assessing the impact of what we do. The presentation compared research outputs in terms of publications, number of grants and amounts won in the Social Sciences between faculty members in 3 contemporary universities in the country with the output produced by staff at Ahmadu Bello University.

Dr. M. Hashim Suleiman (Department of Mass Communication) delivered a presentation on “**Publishing in High Impact Journals in the Humanities.**” He highlighted the significance of publishing in high-impact journals to enhance academic reputation and outlined strategies for increasing the likelihood of acceptance, including a compelling research question, rigorous methodology, clear writing, and adherence to journal guidelines.



The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Kabiru Bala making a remark during the training



Speakers and participants at the training



Cross section of participants at the training

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (IPTT) WORKSHOP SUMMARY

The University-wide Hybrid Training/Workshop on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer (IPTT), organized by the Directorate of Academic Planning and Monitoring at Ahmadu Bello University on Thursday 23rd November 2023 provided a nuanced exploration into the crucial intersection of research, innovation, and legal frameworks. Intellectual Property (IP) is essential in research and development, protecting discoveries, securing market positions, and facilitating technology transfer to convert scientific breakthroughs into novel products for societal improvement.

Under the insightful coordination of Professor E. O. Balogun, the Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Office (IPTTO) welcomed a diverse assembly of over 100 participants, representing a confluence of academic disciplines. Professor MukhtarBello, Director of Academic Planning and Monitoring, set the tone by underscoring the imperative of such specialized training within the Nigerian research and development community.

Dr. Danica Ramljak, a Senior Expert for Science and Innovation at the World Bank, delivered a keynote address on "University as an Engine Transforming Science into Innovation and Commercialisation." Dr. Ramljak delved into some of the legal intricacies surrounding Intellectual Property (IP) rights, offering an insightful discourse on patenting, copyrighting, trademarks, and trade secrets. Her emphasis on the strategic importance of robust IP policies as incentives for attracting investment resonated with the academic audience. She concluded her engaging discourse by advocating for increased governmental and institutional funding to bolster innovation and commercialization efforts. In closing, she urged the leaders of ACENTDFB and ACENPEE to actively cultivate collaborations and partnerships with Centers of Excellence in the realm of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer.

Following this, Dr. J. O. Tijani, Coordinator IPTTO at Federal University of Technology (FUT), Minna, provided an in-depth exploration into the world of patents and patent publications. His comprehensive guide encompassed the intricacies of global patent filing procedures and the nuanced details embedded within patent documents. Dr. Tijani's presentation served as a valuable resource for researchers seeking to navigate the complex landscape of intellectual property protection.

The subsequent engaging discussions included remarks from Professors Y. K. E Ibrahim and R. Bako, showcasing their anticipation and commitment to implementing IP strategies within their respective centers. Professor E. O. Balogun concluded the workshop with a heartfelt expression of gratitude to the participants, urging them to embrace a mindset of creativity and innovation. The workshop stands as a pivotal

milestone in fostering a culture of intellectual property awareness and application within the ABU research community, laying the groundwork for future groundbreaking initiatives.



Participants with the ACENTDFB Centre Leader, Professor Y. K. E. Ibrahim, Deputy Centre Leader, Professor M. Mamman, Coordinator, IPTTO, Professor E. O. Balogun along with some key personnel of the ACENTDFB at the ACENTDFB centre attending the University-wide Hybrid Training/Workshop on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer (IPTT) hosted by ACENTDFB and ACENPEE held on Thursday, 23rd November 2023



Director of Academic Planning and Monitoring, Professor Mukhtar Bello, ACENTDFB Centre Leader, Professor Y. K. E. Ibrahim, Deputy Centre Leader, Professor M. Mamman, Coordinator, IPTTO, Professor E. O. Balogun, along with some key personnel of the ACENTDFB, Professor J. K. P. Kwaga, Professor A. Saliyu, and Dr. A. Mohammed at the ACENTDFB centre attending the University-wide Hybrid Training/Workshop on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer (IPTT) hosted by ACENTDFB and ACENPEE held on Thursday, 23rd November 2023

OTHER EVIDENCES OF TRAINING ON RESEARCH AND ETHICS IN THE RMO





CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

This certificate is awarded to:

Joy Joshua MAINA

For attending a training course on

**Funding and Research Support in a Changing World
Research Budgeting, Costing and Contracting in Resource Limited settings**

Held at Cheikh Anta Diop University, in Dakar – Senegal from 22nd – 23rd November 2021

Professor Labode Popoola
President of WARIMA

Dembo Bakary Kanteh
Training Director



CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

This certificate is awarded to:

Joy Joshua MAINA

For Attending the WARIMA Annual conference 2021 on the theme:

Optimizing Research and Innovation Management in Emerging Economies

Held at Cheikh Anta Diop University, in Dakar – Senegal from 24th – 25th November 2021

Professor Labode Popoola
President of WARIMA



Training Certificate No: NHREC/TR/ABU-REC/21/03/23A



Promoting Highest Ethical and Scientific Standards
for Health Research in Nigeria



AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

Certificate of Participation

This Certifies that

JOY JOSHUA MAINA

Participated and completed a 3-day training workshop organized by Ahmadu Bello University in collaboration with National Health Research Ethics Committee

on

"How to review protocols and provide constructive feedbacks"

@

Institute for Development Research and Training, Ahmadu Bello University.

Tuesday 21st March to Thursday 23rd March 2023



Prof Kola Oyedeji
Training Coordinator

Prof Folashade Bosede OKESHOLA
Chairman-REC

Prof. Kabiru BALA
Vice Chancellor