UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CESDEV)

CESDEV STUDENTS' HANDBOOK

2016 – 2018

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University of Ibadan
Centre for Sustainable Development (CESDEV)
No. 20, Awolowo Avenue,
Old Bodija Housing Estate,
Ibadan, Nigeria

Telephone: +234-708-077-1393

Website: cesdev.ui.edu.ng

Emails: cesdevui@gmail.com
cesdev@ui.edu.ng

Facebook: UI Centre for Sustainable development

Twitter: @cesdevui

University of Ibadan, Nigeria
The First and Best

Vision of the University

To be a world-class institution for academic excellence geared towards meeting societal needs.

Mission of the University

- To expand the frontiers of knowledge through provision of excellent conditions for learning and research.
- To produce graduates who are worthy in character and sound judgment
- To contribute to the transformation of society through creativity and innovation.
- To serve as a dynamic custodian of society's salutary values and thus sustain its integrity.

The University of Ibadan Anthem

Unibadan, Fountain head	Unibadan, first and best
Of true learning, deep and sound	Raise true minds for a noble cause
Soothing spring for all who thirst	Social justice, equal chance
Bound of knowledge to advance	Greatness won with honest toll
Pledge to serve our cherished goals!	Guide our people this to know
Self-reliance, unity	Wisdom's best to serve turned
That our nation may with pride	Help enshrine the right to learn
Help to build a world that is truly free	For a mind that knows is a mind That's free

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UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CESDEV)

CESDEV Vision

To be Africa's Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

CESDEV Mission

To build and strengthen Human Capacity to Unleash Sustainable Development in Africa

CESDEV BOARD

Vice Chancellor
Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic)
Registrar
Bursar
Dean, Postgraduate School
Director, CESDEV
Coordinator, Development Practice Programme (DPP)
Coordinator, Tourism and Development Programme (TODEP)
Coordinator, Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme (IKAD)
Coordinator, Sustainable Integrated Rural Development in Africa Programme (SIRDA)
Coordinator, Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Programme (EPNARP)
Coordinator, Leadership and Governance Programme (LGP)
Coordinator, Climate and Society Programme (CSP)
One Senate representative
Centre Executive Officer

CENTRE STAFF

DIRECTOR
Professor O. Olaniyan

SUB-DEAN
Dr O. E. Olayide

CENTRE EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr F. J. Ovuon

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr O. Kaka

ACCOUNTANT
Mr D. A. Bello

PROGRAMME OFFICERS
Mr A. E. Aina
Mrs Muibat O. Raji

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Dr R A Alabi

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Dr I. O. Azeez

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Dr S. Jimoh

LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME (LGP)
Dr R. O. Olaniyi

CLIMATE AND SOCIETY PROGRAMME (CSP)
Dr Shade Akinsete

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (SIRDA)
Dr O. Fadairo

PAST DIRECTORS AND PROGRAMME COORDINATORS OF THE CENTRE

Director, CESDEV

2010 – 2015	Prof. L Popoola
2015-	Prof O. Olaniyan

Coordinator, Development Practice Programme (DPP)

2010 – 2012	Prof. L Popoola
2010 – 2012	Dr O. Olaniyan
2012 – 2015	Dr O. Olaniyan
2016 -	Dr O. E. Olayide

Coordinator, Tourism and Development Programme (TODEP)

2010 – 2014	Prof. A. Aremu
2014 -	Dr R. A. Alabi

Coordinator, Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme (IKAD)

2010 – 2014	Dr B. W. Wahab
2014 -	Dr I. O. Azeez

Coordinator, Sustainable Integrated Rural Development in Africa Programme (SIRDA)

2012 – 2016	Prof. Janice Olawoye
2014 -2016	Dr O Fadairo (Deputy Coordinator)
2016	Dr O Fadairo (Coordinator)

Coordinator, Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Programme (EPNARP)

2010 – 2014	Dr A. Ogunsanwo
2014 - 2015	Dr O. E. Olayide
2016 -	Dr S. Jimoh

Coordinator, Leadership and Governance Programme (LGP)

2010 – 2014	Dr E. R. Aiyede
2014 -	Dr R. O. Olaniyi

Coordinator, Climate and Society Programme (CSP)

2010 – 2014	Dr G R E E Ana
2014 - 2016	Dr Shade Akinsete

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CENTRE

Academic Planning Committee

- Director — Chairman
- Sub-Dean, CESDEV – — Vice Chairman
- All Programme Coordinators — Members
- Research Officers — Members
- Centre Executive Officer — Secretary

Finance Committee

- Director – — Chairman
- Two Programme Coordinators — Members
- Centre Accountant — Secretary

Field Trip/Internship Committee

- Director — Chairman
- Sub-Dean, CESDEV – — Vice Chairman
- All Programme Coordinators — Members
- Centre Executive Officer — Secretary

Seminars, Conferences and Outreach Committee

- All Programme Coordinators — Members
- Programme Officers — Members
- Executive Officer — Secretary

One of the Coordinators is appointed by the Director as the Chairman

Welcome Note by the Director

On behalf of the Board of the University of Ibadan Centre for Sustainable development, I welcome all staff and students to the 2015/2016 Session. The *Centre for Sustainable Development* (CESDEV) was established by the University of Ibadan through Senate paper 5386 in May 2010 as a demonstration of the University's commitment to *Sustainable Development.* It was based on the need to provide intellectual platform for identification of issues germane to sustainable development, critically analyse them, and provide leadership in finding enduring solutions that will enhance sustainable development. Sustainable development is often viewed as that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This makes sustainable development as an aspiration that is global and as an on-going process, academic community should provide leadership in research and advocacy of its implications. A growing number of policymakers and development practitioners also share in these aspirations. In fact the current development agenda after the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The establishment of CESDEV was sequel to series of events, paramount among which was the winning of a USD 900,000 grant from the MacArthur Foundation to establish the Master's in Development Practice (MDP) Programme. The University of Ibadan was one of the ten original Universities that won the grant in a global competition involving over 70 Universities. The MDP is a multi-, inter- and trans-disciplinary programme built of four pillars of development (Health Sciences, Management Sciences, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences). The objective of the unique programme is to train the next generation of leaders who will have a broad understanding of development beyond the traditional skewed notion. This made it difficult to domicile the programme in a traditional Department or Faculty. Thus, emerged the idea of a unit that would bring together diverse human resources from within and outside the university to contribute to the pool of sustainable development discourse - ***The Centre for Sustainable Development.***

Further brainstorming led to defining the composition of the emerging Centre beyond the MDP Programme. It was resolved that a number of development programmes that were "hanging in the balance" be moved to the Centre. The **Centre for Sustainable Development** (CESDEV) thus became a Teaching and Research Centre with a mandate in multi- and inter-disciplinary approach to Sustainability issues affecting not just our continent but the whole universe. The Centre is designed to be a Teaching, Research and Development unit in the University. Presently, CESDEV has the following academic and outreach programmes:

- Development Practice Programme (DPP)
- Tourism and Development Programme (TODEP)
- Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme (IKAD)
- Sustainable Integrated Rural Development in Africa Programme (SIRDA)
- Climate and Society Programme (CSP)
- Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Programme (EPNARP)
- Leadership and Governance Programme (LGP)
- Annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit (ISDS)

A lot has happened since the establishment of CESDEV. Professor Labode Popoola was appointed on the 11 August, 2010 as the pioneer Director of the Centre, and the Coordinator of MDP Programme. He served in this capacity for six years with a number of distinguished academic coordinators among which include: Dr David Aremu (TODEP); Dr. Bolanle Wahab (IKAD); Dr. Godson Ana (CSP); Dr. Olukayode Y. Ogunsanwo (EPNARP); Dr. Remi Aiyede (LGP); Dr. Olanrewaju Olaniyan - Deputy Coordinator, (MDP) and Prof. Janice E. Olawoye (ProSIRDA). More than 1000 persons have attended workshops and training programmes organized by the Centre. The Centre has graduated 179 Maters graduates in all our programmes. Presently there are more than 170 students on various academic programmes at the Centre. The Centre has an up to date academic journal, African Journal of Sustainable Development (AJSD) and have also been able to publish six books of proceedings from the past Annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit (ISDS)

Within the last six years, the Centre has emerged as model of best approach to enhancing trans- and multi-disciplinary in teaching, research and development, not only in Nigeria, but globally. For most of the courses taught at the Centre, team teaching is the norm, permitting the student to acquire knowledge and experience from different dimensions of each course. More so, the demand for placement in the Centre has been great and the standard of entrants accepted by the University is high.

The Centre has hosted renowned scholars, eminent leaders, dynamic technocrats and political giants among which are Prof. Jeffery D. Sachs, Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, Prof. Adebayo Akanmu of Kennesaw State University, Atlanta, Emeritus Prof. Ademola Oyejide, University of Ibadan, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Professor Sola Olopade, University of Chicago, Prof. Godwell Nhamo, University of South Africa and Ambassador Oluseyi Onafowokan, Former Nigerian High Commissioner to Ghana, Prof. Walter Vermeulen of Utrecht University and President, International Sustainable Development Research Society, Amina J. Ibrahim, Minister of Environment, and the Honourable Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. Engr. Sulaima Lasun Yusuff, among others.

Circle of partners has expanded for sponsorships and collaborations on various activities. Few to mention are: The United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and its national chapter, SDSN-Nigeria; The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York; Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (ESDA); the African Sustainable Development Network (ASUDNET); The Millennium Village Projects (MVPs) in Nigeria (Pampaida, Kaduna State and Ikaramu, Ondo State); The University for Development Studies (UDS), Tamale, Ghana; University of Tokyo, Japan; The Global Association of the MDP Programmes; Charles Odeyale Foundation (COF) for Community Sustainable Development; The UN Millennium Campaign (UNMC) and Wollo University, Ethiopia (WUE) among others.

Apart from being a major hub as a Center of Excellence in Sustainable Development in Africa, CESDEV is also the headquarters of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN-Nigeria). The network, which was set up by the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki Moon, is building consciousness and providing intellectual frame within universities in Nigeria to embolden them to incorporate sustainable development and sustainability into their pedagogy and quest for knowledge. Also, through this network, we are providing needed indispensable scientific backbone for articulating development agenda at the local, state and national levels. We are therefore positioned to play signal role of catalyzing social inclusive, equitable and environmentally sustainable development in Nigeria. As a Centre, we belief that our activities will lead to the improvement of people, places and our planet in a sustainable manner. The Centre has thus made remarkable impacts and promoted the advocacy and become a leading drive for Sustainable Development in Africa and globally, particularly through the events, seminars, tour and study visits including short courses and the Annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit (ISDS).

The immediate past Director of the Centre, Prof. Labode Popoola, worked assiduously to bequeath what is now internationally recognized as Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Development. As the new Director, I am aware of the challenges of maintaining, and improving on the great CESDEV ideas, as well as the achievements already made at the Centre. Recent happenings around the world indicates that the creation of a sustainable world that includes humanity depends on fundamental changes in our socio-economic systems as a whole, supported by a critical re-orientation of our policies, principles, values, behaviours and lifestyles. This is where CESDEV is poised to providing the intellectual and knowledge backbone. Some of the key events of last year also put a lot of pressure on us regarding what has to be done., especially with the landmark Paris Climate Accord and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United of Nations. The SDGs will drive the post-2015 development agenda. Our inter- and multi-disciplinary approaches to issues cannot be over-emphasized in this regard. This year promises to be as busy as usual. CESDEV as an international academic think-tank, will follow up on these issues through our research, collaborations, academic and other activities, both at the local and global levels. Our graduate programmes

will also be vigorously enhanced to produce graduates that are both locally relevant and internationally acclaimed.

As we embark on this CESDEV project I implore us to work assiduously as we lead the drive for sustainable development.

Olanrewaju Olaniyan
Director
Centre for Sustainable Development
University of Ibadan
2016

PROGRAMME AVAILABLE AT THE CENTRE

DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE PROGRAMME

The University of Ibadan Development Practice Programme (DPP) has both the Professional and Academic degree options. They are the Master's in Development Practice (MDP) and the M.Sc. in Sustainable Development Practice (SDP), respectively. The Master's in Development Practice (MDP) Programme is the flagship of the DPP. The University of Ibadan fully subscribes to the philosophy on sustainable development practice as discussed in the MacArthur Foundation Higher Education Commission's Report (http://mdp.ei.columbia.edu). Both the MDP and SDP Programmes offer a broad-based, multidisciplinary curriculum aimed at holistic training and empowerment of the next generation of African leaders. The programmes help students to think globally about transformational and developmental needs of the contemporary world and act locally against problems in their communities. The programmes are conducted in partnership with about 29 other institutions around the world (www.mdpglobal.org). The MDP is for a duration of four semesters, while the MSc in Sustainable Development Practice is for a duration of three semesters.

TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The vision of the Tourism and Development Programme (TODEP) is to contribute to making Nigeria a haven for tourists in Africa. Nigeria is blessed with huge tourism resources that can provide opportunities for this. The programme offers both academic and professional master degrees as well as short certificate courses.
The main objectives of TODEP are:

i. Create awareness for managing economic, social and aesthetic resources for tourism
ii. Foster respect for different cultures and develop such for tourism
iii. Develop human resources to manage and promote tourism
iv. Partner with policy makers and other stakeholders to pay adequate attention to non-oil sectors of our economy including tourism
v. Encourage tourism culture as a popular global leisure activity

Tourism Development Programme (TODEP) has both the Professional and Academic master degree options as well as a PhD programme.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme engages in multidisciplinary training, research and community development in indigenous knowledge and development in its different dimensions geared towards better informing development policy and practice. The vision of UI-IKAD is to be a global IK documentation Centre of excellence. The programme runs a post-graduate Diploma and Masters (Professional and Academic) as well as short courses.
The main objectives of IKAD are:

i. Promote IK and IK-related research and training in various ramifications (socio-cultural, technological, health, agricultural, education, scientific, economic, communication, transportation, political, environment, settlement planning, infrastructural development, entrepreneurial and conflict management);
ii. 'Domesticate' received technologies, theories, practices and solutions by incorporating local knowledge and practices that are effective;
iii. Promote and popularize development programmes that are well adapted to local conditions and therefore sustainable, effective and acceptable to the people they are designed for;
iv. Empower the people through the recognition and protection of their intellectual property; and
v. Serve as a dynamic custodian of society's cultural value system by operating a virile and rich IK documentation Centre

Indigenous knowledge and Development Programme (IKAD) has both Professional and Academic Masters degree options as well as a PhD programme.

CLIMATE AND SOCIETY PROGRAMME

The Climate and society Programme (CSP) focuses on Climate change related services that integrate climate information into policy and practice for the good of the society at large. The main objectives of the programme are to:

i. Create more awareness on climate issues
ii. Develop database on climate related activities
iii. Build capacity in climate related programmes
iv. Facilitate cross-cutting multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral research on climate change
v. Engage in community-based climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes
vi. Establish linkages with other existing networks/centres on climate issues
vii. Assist in policy development and institutional strengthening in the area of climate change

SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Programme in Sustainable Integrated Rural Development in Africa (ProSIRDA) was formulated under the United Nations University Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (UNU/ESDA) initiative. It incorporates a graduate level training leading to the award of a Professional Master's degree, as well as short courses to build/strengthen the capacity of practitioners. It seeks to impart in concerted practical ways knowledge and skills required for reducing poverty and improving the human living conditions in rural Africa. It is practice-oriented and underpinned by a philosophy of human capacity development through training of trainers of rural development practitioners. Field demonstrations and other practical aspects of the programme informed by appropriate theories and models, take place through hands-on training in selected rural communities.

The objectives of the programme are:

i. To increase knowledge and enhance learning about rural development and sustainable development;
ii. To promote transparency, accountability, professionalism, and efficiency in integrated rural development;
iii. To generate alternative frameworks and guidance for rural development, seeking to strengthen national electoral systems;
iv. To encourage the use of sustainable development practices in integrated rural development;
v. To identify cost-effective elements in sustainable design; and
vi. To highlight the innovations and encourage knowledge-sharing in integrated rural development

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMME (EPNARP)

The Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Programme is basically a search and development programme. The programme coordinates cutting-edge research activities in all aspects of natural resources management.

The general objectives of EPNARP are achieved by

i. Organizing short training programmes, workshops and seminars for capacity building in natural resources development and environmental protection, drawing participants from within and outside Nigeria.
ii. Collecting, compiling and regularly updating and distributing information on natural resources and environmental quality. This includes land classification and land use, including data on forest cover, area suitable for afforestation, endangered species, ecological values, traditional / indigenous land use values, biomass and productivity
iii. Creating mechanisms to ensure public access to information relating to natural resource use and environmental management.

iv. Providing quality services in the area of ecological implications of all economic activities. This is achieved through robust Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of projects, using high level professionals within and outside Nigeria

LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME (LGP)

The Leadership and Governance Programme (LGP) provides cutting-edge research and intervention activities and governance in order to foster democratic in Africa.

The thrust of LGP is to:

i. Undertake strategic research, training and documentation activities on leadership and governance in Africa in order to develop skills among scholars and practitioners to positively transform and sustain governance;
ii. Develop and maintain an analytical support system that will facilitate research into performance and culturally acceptable governance and leadership styles;
iii. Provide information and training that will help different categories of stakeholders, policy participants and decision makers to analyse and evaluate issues and policies;
iv. Offer consultancy services to public and private sectors as well as to non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multi-lateral agencies on leadership and governance issues

The LGP offers short courses on a variety of Leadership and Governance issues

THE ANNUAL IBADAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT (ISDS)

The summit was introduced to engage key stakeholders in a discourse to x-ray development process, bearing in mind the myriad of challenges that developing countries including Nigeria face. The Summits are aimed at creating an avenue to establish new linkages, networks and partnerships for the Centre and the University. There were evidences that the summits that were held had been able to sensitize the citizenry on sustainable development. In recent years, the summit had been organised in collaboration with the African Sustainable Development Network (ASUDNET) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network-Nigeria (NSDSN).

The first summit which was held on 25 November 2010 had the theme: "*50 years of Nationhood: Experiences in, and Prospects for Sustainable Development in Nigeria"*. The second ISDS was held in August 7-11, 2011. The theme for the second ISDS was: *"Global Change and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities for South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa*", Another major outcome of the 2011 summit was the establishment of the Editorial Board of the African Journal of Sustainable Development (AJSD) while the theme for the third edition of the ISDS was *"Building Resilience in Sustainable Development in a Changing World"*. The third edition of the ISDS was held on August 6-10, 2012. The fourth in the series of the ISDS was held 13-15 August 2013 with the theme: "Leadership in Africa's quest for sustainable development". The keynote address was given by Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR, former President of Nigeria. The theme of the fifth ISDS was *"Sustainable Development in Pre-colonial, Colonial and Post-colonial Africa: Issues and Contexts"* and it held between 25-29 August 2014. Professor Sola Olopade, Clinical Director, Centre for Global Health, University of Chicago, USA, and Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs delivered the keynote addresses. The sixth ISDS held during 23 – 28 August, 2015 with the theme, *The Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda: Whither Africa?* Keynote addresses were presented by Professor Godwell Nhamo of the University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa, and Ambassador Oluseyi Onafowokan who is the Nigerian High Commissioner to Ghana.

CESDEV students have always taken active parts in the ISDS. The attendance at the summit has been growing from 103 participants in 2010 to over 200 in 2014. Participants at the summit have always come from different countries of the World including Americas, Europe, Asia and other countries in Africa. The proceedings of the summits have always been published. ISDS has become a point of reference in Sustainable Development discourse around the world. In fact the 2015 summit saw the attendance of a powerful delegation of nine senior members in his government comprising a junior minister, permanent

secretaries, Director General, and Special Assistants in the Presidency. This was viewed as exemplary, for which other African heads of government should emulate in subsequent summits. This was part of the practical steps taken towards actualizing a pan-Africa partnership and approach towards achieving the SDGs by President Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh of the Gambia for his Pan-African commitment to Sustainable Development and Support for annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit.

AFRICAN JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (AJSD)

The African Journal of Sustainable Development was started under a collaborative efforts of both the African Sustainable Development Network (ASUDNET) and the Centre for Sustainable Development as part of outreach outlet for CESDEV and other research activities. The journal publishes peer-reviewed academic and policy articles, including excellent presentations at ISDS after successfully undergoing peer review. Five volumes of the African Journal of Sustainable Development (AJSD) have now been published. The AJSD is available on African Journal On-Line (AJOL) via www.ajol.info/index.php/ajsd .

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIALOGUE (SDPD)

In addition, Sustainable development policy dialogues are organised from time to time to discuss emerging and topical policy issues relevant to development practice. Efforts are made to ensure that a key person who has vast experience in national and international development policy governance leads the dialogue.

RADIO PROGRAMME TITLED *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM* ON A RADIO STATION

This is a 30-minute weekly programme titled *Sustainable Development Platform that is sponsored on the Diamond Radio* station for one year. The programme discusses key issues of sustainable development practice. It always feature discussions and presentations, interviews with experts on the key issues as well as interview with the general populace (*vox populi*).

AFRICAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK (ASUDNET)

The ISDS led to the establishment of an African Sustainable Development Network (ASUDNET), with the aim of further entrenching the principles and practice of Sustainable Development in Africa. The network was launched at the 2011 ISDS as a network be established that will bring together scholars, researchers, students, development practitioners, policy makers, Non-governmental organization (NGOs), politicians and development partners among others to continually address the issues of Sustainable Development in the continent. Since 2012, the ISDS has jointly been organised by CESDEV and ASUDNET. The objectives of the network include:

- Providing a forum for research, training and advocacy for sustainable development in Africa,
- fostering interest in SD among all Africans with the view to sustainable development,
- serving as the coordinating body and providing links for all engaged in SD, especially those in Africa, and
- creating and promoting awareness of the necessity for the continued relevance of African countries among the comity of nations

In order to achieve these objectives, membership of the network is open to all scholars, researchers, development practitioners, private sector organisations, students, and bureaucrats.

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UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
CESDEV GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS

REGISTRATION GUIDELINES

First Port of Call

1. Go to the Post graduate School, University for Ibadan, for necessary clearance and other briefings.
2. You will be required to submit your documents for verification at every registration points. The documents include among others
    - Education certificates
    - Receipts of all payments of all university, Postgraduate and MDP fees/levies.
        - ***Note that all fees are paid into the bank***

Step I

Complete all the necessary payment and registration procedure on the University of Ibadan Postgraduate School website and print all the required forms

Step II

If you are not a graduate of the University of Ibadan, your Matriculation number will be generated automatically for you and sent to you by email from the MIS section. All graduates of University of Ibadan will use their old matriculation numbers

Step III

- Go to the CESDEV, 20 Awolowo Road, Bodija, Ibadan and collect the MDP Registration Form and New Students Questionnaire
- You should also collect the registration guidelines. Please study the Students' handbook very well before selecting your courses. You are advised to consult your Programme Coordinator as well as the Sub-dean for advice and assistance if and where necessary.

STEP IV

Fill all the necessary information into the registration and other forms given to you at CESDEV indicating clearly the courses you have chosen. Please affix your passport photograph on the registration form before submitting the form to the officer in charge at the CESDEV building. At this point, you are expected to show the originals of all your credentials and receipts of payments for verification, and also make sure that a Student file is opened for you by the Registration Officer at CESDEV

Note

- Year 1 students on Professional master degree cannot register for more than 51 units for the session and they cannot register for internship and project.
- Year 1 students on Academic master degree cannot register for more than 33 units for the session and they cannot register for internship and project.
- You will be required to submit photocopies of the following together in your registration file folder to the Registration Officer at the Centre
    - All registration forms
    - Receipts of all payments made
- Please write your name, matriculation number, Phone Number and Email address boldly on the folder
- You should also fix a passport picture in your registration file

Please note that your registration is not complete until you have submitted your signed registration forms at CESDEV. Inability to comply with this might result in a refusal to allow you into the examinations hall during university examinations.

Check the CESDEV Notice Board for Lecture Time Table and start class attendance as indicated on the time table.

Note that the programme is full-time and students who fail to attend up to 70 percent of classes for courses might be prevented from the examinations in line with the University of Ibadan examinations rules and regulations

COURSES AVAILABLE AT THE CENTRE

Academic Master Programmes

- M.Sc. Sustainable Development Practice (SDP)
- M.Sc. Tourism and Development
- M.Sc. Indigenous Knowledge and Development
- M.Sc. Climate and Society

Professional master Programmes

- Master's in Development Practice (MDP)
- Master in Tourism and Development
- Master in Indigenous Knowledge and Development
- Master in Climate and Society
- Master in Sustainable Integrated Rural Development

Doctoral Programmes

- Ph.D. Tourism and Development Programme
- Ph.D. Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme
- Ph.D. Climate and Society Programme

MASTER'S IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (MDP) PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

It is well known fact that there are recurrent leadership problems, ethnic plurality, social diversity and corruption in many parts of Africa. These present specific challenges to socio-economic development in many parts of Africa. At the same time, the lack of sustainable development efforts and the dearth of development practitioners, especially in Nigeria and Sub-Saharan Africa, make establishing a Master's in Development Practice (MDP) Programme highly desirable. The University of Ibadan, through its MDP programme, hopes to provide an avenue for advanced interdisciplinary training and education in sustainable development practice for Sub-Saharan Africa through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to sustainable development that incorporates local knowledge. As a leader in postgraduate studies, the University of Ibadan is well positioned to deliver a first-rate MDP Programme. The MDP Programme offers a broad-based, multidisciplinary curriculum aimed at holistic training and empowerment of the next generation of African leaders. The programme will help students think globally about transformational and developmental needs of the contemporary world and act locally against problems in their communities.

The University of Ibadan is one of the original ten institutions around the world (with global office at the Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA) that received grants to mount the MDP Programme. The MDP programme formally took off at Ibadan in November, 2010 with 22 students of Nigerian origin from diverse educational back grounds

2. PHILOSOPHY OF THE MDP PROGRAMME

The University of Ibadan fully subscribes to the MDP philosophy on sustainable development practice as discussed in the MacArthur Foundation's Higher Education Commission's report. As stated in the report, the MDP programme should provide rigorous, interdisciplinary training through an innovative blend of locally taught academic programmes including practical case studies, multi-disciplinary projects and investigations of local development issues, as well as globally supported programmes including interactive, global classes, on-line curriculum, practical learning activities and simulations, international field training programmes, virtual conferences, and student and faculty exchanges. The University of Ibadan MDP programmes require full-time enrolment of graduate-level students for a duration of 24 months, and focus specifically on the following five core-competency areas:

- **Health Sciences**- nutrition, basic epidemiology of infectious and non-infectious disease, health policy, and health system and management.
- **Natural Sciences**- agriculture, forestry and fishery management, water management, energy, engineering, environment and climate science, information management systems and design
- **Social Sciences**- anthropology, economics, education, politics and international political economies, statistics
- **Management-** project design and management, budget planning and financial management, commodities management, communication and negotiations, critical self-reflection, geographic information systems and decision making tools, institutional resource and human resource management, monitoring and evaluation
- **General -** Culture, Leadership and Sustainable Development; Communication, Negotiation and Conflict; Social and Public Policy; Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development taught by lecturers in different Universities in Europe, America and other African countries through the global Classroom model.

3. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRAMMEME

The objective of the University of Ibadan MDP programme is to provide graduate-level students with the skills and knowledge required to better identify and address the global challenges of sustainable development, such as poverty, population, health, conservation, climate change, and human rights.

4. ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS

Admission decisions will be made by an MDP Admissions committee of the Postgraduate School. A candidate for admission to the MDP programme must be a graduate of a university/tertiary institution recognized by the University of Ibadan Senate and the National Universities Commission in the fields of medicine, health sciences, social sciences, management sciences, agriculture, engineering, and humanities. The applicant must satisfy the minimum matriculation requirements of the University of Ibadan. The applicant should have a minimum of five subjects at GCE/SSCE ordinary level, including English Language, which have all been passed at the credit level at one sitting or six subjects at two sittings. Relevant work experience in development practice will be an advantage and is recommended.

Candidates with Higher National Diploma are also considered for admission but this will depend on having appropriate years of post graduation experience in development practice

5. COURSE DESCRIPTION

A. Course Duration

The MDP Programme will have a minimum duration of four semesters and a maximum duration of six semesters for full-time students and eight semesters for part-time students.

B. Coursework

Following the recommendations of the International Commission on Education for Sustainable Development Practice, the curriculum for the MDP Programme has been developed by a group of experts drawn from the various inter-related fields of development practice. The MDP programme will be based on a course system. Courses will be taught under five broad categories reflecting the key areas of development practice: health sciences, natural sciences and engineering, social sciences and management sciences. The fifth category will be general courses.

Students are expected to take a combination of Compulsory, Required and Elective courses in the five core competency areas of development practice. The detailed course structure is presented in Table 1. All students must register for and pass all the compulsory and required courses in all the core competency areas. In the case of elective courses, students must register for at least one course in each of the five core competency areas. Altogether, there are 25 units of compulsory courses, 24 units of required courses and 37 units of electives, making a total of 86 course units. For the duration of the programme, each student will be expected to register for a minimum of 55 units, including all the compulsory and required courses, and a maximum of 80 units. Only 55 units will be used for computing the overall weighted average scores for the course. However, a student may not register for less than 15 units and more than 51 units in any given academic session.

Summary of Courses for each Key area of Development Practice

	COMPULSORY COURSES	**REQUIRED COURSES**	**ELECTIVE COURSES**
1	**HEALTH SCIENCES**		
	MDP 707: Public Health and International Nutrition (4 units)	NUT 726: Health Planning and Management **(3 units)** EMS 725 Communicable Disease Epidemiology **(2 units)** **HPM 701:** Health Policy and Management	MDP 710: Population Science **(3 units)** MDP 708: Foundations and Principles of Family and Public Health **(3 units)**
2	**NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING**		
	CHE785: National and Global Chemical	MDP 709: Agribusiness, Entrepreneurship and	MDP 711: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

	Environmental Issues (3 units)	Development **(3 units)** MDP 712: Energy and Sustainable Development **(2 units)**	Management **(3 units)** MDP 713: Public infrastructure **(3 units)** MDP 714: Sustainable Production and Management of Renewable Resources and Fertilizer Use **(2 units)**
3	**SOCIAL SCIENCES**		
	MDP 716: Political Economy of Development (3 units)	MDP 715: Delivery Science **(2 units)** MDP 719: Research Methods **(3 units)**	LTD 718: Literacy and Agricultural Development **(3 units)** MDP 717: Development Economics **(3 units)**
4	**MANAGEMENT**		
	MDP 722: Institutional and Human Resources Management (3 units)	MDP 720: Budget Planning and Financial Management **(3 units)** MDP 723: Project Design, Evaluation and Management **(3 units)**	MDP 721: Geographic Information System **(3 units)** MDP724: Information System Design and Management **(3 units)** FSC 753: African Development Information Sources and Systems **(3 units)**
5	**GENERAL**		
	MDP 730: Internship **(This is done at field sites within and outside Nigeria)** (4 units) MDP 780: Seminar **on Development practice** (2 units) MDP 781: Research Project (6 Units)	MDP 725: Culture, Leadership and Sustainable Development (3 units) MDP 731: Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development (Global Classroom) (3 units)	MDP 726: Communication, Negotiation and Conflict **(3 units)** MDP 727: Social and Public Policy **(3 units)** MDP 732: Development Communication **(2 units)**
TOTAL UNITS	**25 units**	**27**	**37**

C. <u>Field Visit/Internship</u>

Students are expected to embark on field visit(s) during the course of the programme. The visits are to the different development projects in the different geo-political zones of the country. In addition is the field internship which provides students with practical field experience in Sustainable development. The internship is in two parts. First is the component that is done in another African country outside Nigeria and the second is the component that is done within Nigeria. During the internship, students must identify specific problems and provide answers to them for the development of the project/community where the internship is done. The programme provides holistic learning opportunity deeply grounded in the local environment, encompassing a broad set of activities to foster development practice skills.

D. Development Practitioner's Seminar

There are two development practitioner's seminars twice every semester. One is given by a top level development practitioner in the public sector while the other is given by a top level practitioner in the private sector. At the seminar, students are able to engage speakers who present specific issues related to poverty reduction and sustainable development. The students shall play a significant role in the organisation of the seminar programme

6. GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates are expected to take the ***compulsory (C)*** and ***required (R)*** courses in all the specializations and select relevant ***elective (E)*** courses to makes up the minimum number of **55 units** for graduation. Students must register for all Compulsory and Required course as stated in the description of courses. Students must also register for at least one Elective course in each of the core competency areas. Candidates will be required to take an examination at the end of the semester for each course in which they are registered and have completed.

Each candidate must carry out a supervised research project on an approved topic of his/her choice. The research project will require a project report, which will serve as the grade for the research course. Project supervision will be carried out by a faculty member in the relevant discipline.

Full Description of Courses in the Master's in Development Practice Programme

The following symbols and designations are used in the description of each course:
HL: Hours of lecture per semester.
HP: Hours of practical sessions per semester.
U: Number of units ascribed to the course for the purpose of result computation.
Compulsory courses: Courses that students MUST register for and obtain a minimum pass mark of 40%.
Required courses: Courses that students MUST register for and obtain a minimum mark of 30%.
Elective courses: Courses that students may register for to broaden their knowledge.

1 HEALTH SCIENCES

MDP 707: Public Health and International Nutrition

Biochemical, environmental and political dimensions of human nutrition and health problems. Applications of concepts of food and nutrition to the improvement of health status. Critical evaluation of the various methods of assessment of nutritional survey methodologies. Malnutrition as a public health problem. Criteria of diagnosis of under-nutrition and over-nutrition, specific deficiency diseases, interaction between malnutrition and infection. Nutritional problems of the vulnerable groups, the affluent and the indigent. Nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation. Nutrition and urbanisation. Supplementary feeding. Nutrition during emergency. Review of nutritional situation in global terms. Characteristics of nutritional problem in Least Developing Countries and Developing Countries. Comparison of food intakes and their implications in terms of nutrition and population. Formulation of national and international food nutrition policies. Instruments of policy implementation

HL: 45; HP: 45; U: 4; Status: Compulsory

HPM 701 Health Planning and Management

Policy analysis in health care. A review of the national health policies of selected African countries. Modern concepts and elements of management. Management of the environment. The health planning process. Health manpower planning and development. The organisation of health care. Human resources management. Managing the health team leadership and team building. The management of essential drugs. Health management and cost recovery systems. Management Information Systems.

HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Required

MDP 708: Foundations and Principles of Family and Public Health
Global review and historical trends in public health. History, organization and functions of international health organizations. International health regulations. Poor health services. Foundations of health education. Application of health education theories and concepts. Development of social welfare services in Nigeria and selected African countries. Social security and the provision of social services for the aged. The nature of behavioural sciences- concepts of culture, society and self-inducing process of socialization, personality, symbolic interactionism, primary group formation and the structure of action. Community structure, culture and health. Social Class and health disorders. Social organisation and health. Principles of family and reproductive health. Family health-a global perspective of maternal and child health services.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Elective

EMS 725 Communicable Disease Epidemiology
Principles and concepts of communicable disease epidemiology (theories, host parasite relationships, pattern of transmission etc). Principles of infection, infectivity and immunity. The epidemiology of vaccination. Control measures in Communicable Disease Epidemiology. Measures in communicable disease epidemiology. Managing the outbreak/epidemic of communicable diseases. Anthropods of medical importance. Emerging and re-emerging diseases. The sociology of communicable diseases. Epidemiology of diseases of contemporary public health importance.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Required

MDP 710: Population Science
Analysis of population problems; the birth rate factor, morbidity, mortality, quality of population, problems of urbanization, migration, employment and unemployment. International migration, remittances and development. Population growth and economic development. Population policy and problem of implementation. Family planning and the problem of population control. Contemporary population problems in the developed and developing countries. Interrelationships among demographic and social-economic variables.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Elective

2 NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING
MDP 709: Agribusiness, Entrepreneurship and Development
Scope and methods of agribusiness management. Agribusiness planning, decision-making and management control systems. Agricultural marketing theory and models. Marketing institutions. Marketing costs, prices and margins. Types and characteristics of small-scale enterprises in rural and urban areas. Basic management principles for small and large scale businesses. Entrepreneurship skills and their import for sustainable development. Case studies.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Required

MDP 711: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management
Importance of Agriculture to livelihoods in Africa. Tropical land use and impact on agricultural productivity. Botanical and common names of tropical crops. Fertility and management of tropical soils. The role of input (improved seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals) in increasing crop productivity. Forest tree species: diversity and management symptoms of diseases of major food crops and economic trees, yield losses and control measures. Breed and management of tropical livestock. West Africa fish and wildlife management. Climate change and renewable natural resources. International initiatives and processes impacting management of renewable natural resources. Visits to experimental fields and commercial farms.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Elective

MDP 712: Energy and Sustainable Development

Overview of the energy situation in Africa. Supply of energy and energy crisis in the industrial age. Energy development and consumption. Fossil fuel deposits and their depletion. Uses of solar, wind, geothermal and ocean energy (both wave and thermal). Conservation of energy. Hydro and thermal power plants and environmental pollution. Energy transportation. Fuels for the future. Nuclear energy its advantages and problems. Constraints to efficient energy usage imposed by thermodynamics. Policy aspects of sustainable development. Impact of energy use on agriculture health, transport and economy.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Required

MDP 713: Public Infrastructure
The course is designed for those who wish to strengthen their public infrastructural knowledge and to prepare themselves adequately for public infrastructure (buildings, bridges, roads, water systems, railways, etc.), management responsibilities. It also aims to provide students with the technical knowledge and skills to develop the analytical, decision-making and critical powers required to solve infrastructure problems, along with transferable skills to enable a leading career in infrastructure provision, maintenance and management. Items to be covered include construction management processes such as construction planning and risk management, infrastructural system management, materials for public infrastructure, and public infrastructure finance.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Elective

CHE785: National and Global Chemical Environmental Issues
Climate change and Global warming including their effects on agriculture/ecosystem, economy, spread of disease Ozone layer depletion. Trans-boundary movement of toxic wastes Biological diversities oil and gas pollution on land , seas and air including their effects on wildlife habits, economy and health, methods of recovery, contingency plans and response techniques control of international trade in toxic chemicals/substances chemical pollution in Africa.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Compulsory

MDP 714: Sustainable Production and Management of Renewable Resources and Fertilizer Use
Concept and assessment of soil fertility/nutrient cycling; plants' need for and used of mineral elements Low external inputs for sustainable agriculture and land use management; concept underlying organic farming (organic-mineral fertilizer use; fertility assessment procedures and management; production of tropical fruits and tree crops including non-timber forest products for sustainable livelihoods. Aquaculture and fisheries resources development strategies for sustainable food/protein production.
HL: 30; HP:30;U:2; Status: Elective

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES
MDP 715: Delivery Science
Strategies for the application and implementation of prescribed interventions such as technological innovations taking into account environmental, socio-economic, political and cultural realities, logistics and best practices; understanding effective modes of delivering such interventions with respect to development at various levels.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Required

MDP 716: Political Economy of Development
State formation. The nature of social structure in Africa and the implications for designing and implementing interventions; the historical, cultural, political, religious, social and geo-ethnic considerations. Methods of governance. The interface of gender, ethnicity and pluralism with development. Manpower planning. Development as a public and social good. Case studies.
HL: 45; HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Compulsory

MDP 717: Development Economics

Patterns of development. Challenges of economic development. Investment allocation issues. Optimal capital accumulation and development. Planning for economic development. Basic national income models, income distribution and stabilization policies; perspectives in consumption and investment; the acceleration principle; economic theory of production, output and prices; Micro-economic issues, including application of consumer theories. Cost and production functions, optimization in theory of the firm, duopoly, oligopoly and bilateral monopoly, general equilibrium theory of production, welfare and distribution, market failure, micro-economics of households and new institutional economics. International trade and the development process. Case studies.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Elective

LTD 718: Literacy and Agricultural Development
Role, theory and practice of literacy training in agriculture. Land tenure system, law of succession, land use and acquisition. Organisational setting and practices within the context of community development. Local, national and international agencies and literacy for agricultural development. Concept and practice of capacity building in agriculture. Roles and functions of various stake holders in agricultural development.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Elective

MDP 719: Research Methods
Types of statistical data- qualitative and quantitative variables. Data collection techniques. Sampling techniques. Field and survey research methods – Interview techniques, questionnaire development and administration Participatory rural appraisal techniques. Collation and analysis of statistical data processing and use of computer , measures of central tendency, frequency distributions, correlation and regression analyses tests of hypothesis vital statistics and population dynamics. The role of statistics in planning and sustainable development.
HL: 45; HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Required

4 MANAGEMENT
MDP 720: Budget Planning and Financial Management
The nature, scope and purpose of financial management, sources and costs of short, medium and long term finance, sources and problems of new financing. Introduction to financial markets, credits and micro-finance. Capital structure, capital budgeting, management of working capital and current assets analysis and interpretation of basic financial statements; determinants and implications of dividend policy; valuation of shares, assets and enterprises. Risks of finance and methods of avoiding them. Sources of capital; banking system and industrial finance; mortgage finance; capital structure of African/Nigerian firms.
HL: 45; HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Required

MDP 721: Geographic Information System
Introductory elements of GIS and its application areas such as decision making , system planning and implementation, social, legal and global policy issues. Other important application aspects are agricultural, demographic, ecological, environmental monitoring, infrastructural analysis in such areas as transportation, urban and regional planning, surveying and landscape, needs assessment, risk analysis, and aspects of monitoring and evaluation.
HL: 30; HP: 45; U: 3; Status: Elective

MDP 722: Institutional and Human Resources Management
Introduction to human resource planning, recruitment and selection, psychological contract and the principles of performance management, job evaluation and reward management, human resource development, mentoring and succession planning; employment practices and procedures; employee motivation and institutional leadership.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Compulsory

MDP 723: Project Design, Evaluation and Management
Project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation tools that enhance rational assessment of projects at various levels of implementation; applicable systems of prudence and efficiency in development projects. Case studies.
HL: 45; HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Required

MDP 724: Information System Design and Management
Basic concept associated with information system General Procedures for the development of an information system. User needs assessment techniques for describing system development of design specification for information system selection of hardware and software. Techniques for collective monitoring and evaluating information for policy making and project implementation.
HL: 45; HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Elective

FSC 753: African Development Information Sources and Systems
Concepts of growth; and development origins and applications of development information: Africa's development priorities as sources of development information; components of an Information and Communication Technology(ICT) infrastructure: Orature in African development, major sources of information in African development: UNEC A, IDEP, UNEP, IITA, ILRI, ICRAF, ARCT, ARCEDEM, CAFRAD, ADB, CODESRIA, ARCIS, SISA, ESI, CASIS, IFAA, ACDESS, etc. Criteria for determining major African Sources of information on African development. African regional information initiatives: PADIS, ANAI, CASIS and AISI. Information for policy analysis and development management Information for African rural development resources and skills for an African Information Society and activities PADIS and other African Development information system
HL: 45; HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Elective

5 GENERAL
MDP 725: Culture, Leadership and Sustainable Development
The basic concepts of culture, leadership and sustainable development. African cultures and traditional values. Form and content of African Cultural and Social systems (arts, science, technology, religion and languages). Material Culture and Ecology of Africa: Implements, tools and machines used in various aspects of life. African cultural heritage and its relevance to socio-economic growth and sustainable development. African civilizations and their contributions to world development. Leadership in traditional and contemporary Africa (Basic features, transition, continuity and transformations) and its relevance to sustainable development.
HL: 30; HP: 0; U: 2; Status: Required

MDP 726: Communication, Negotiation and Conflict
Conceptual issues. Communication theory and models. Principles of communication. Traditional modes of communication. Communication methods for rural development. Significance of communication in development. Methods of media communication. Creative, innovative and effective communication. Opportunities and constraints of specific communication methods. Negotiation theory and models. The nexus between conflict and development. Managing difference for mutual gain. Effects of conflict on development. Communication, negotiation and conflict as agencies of change in development. Conflict analysis. Case studies
HL: 45 HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Elective

MDP 727: Social and Public Policy
The role of policy in development. Designing and implementing development policies. National and international policies and their impact on migration, trade and development. Community- based development approaches with emphasis on grassroots participatory procedures, mobilizing local

population for community development. Interrelationship of economics, trade, policy, and development. Emerging regimes for global cooperation in, and coordination of development. Case studies.
HL: 45 HP: 0; U: 3; Status: Elective

MDP 730: Internship
Students shall be attached to cognate organizations engaged in development and development practice according to their backgrounds.
HL: 0; HP: 60; U: 4; Status: Compulsory

MDP 731: Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development (Global Classroom)
This course is currently being run by the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), Columbia University using an electronic classroom platform, incorporating state-of-the-art web-based technologies for sharing lectures across countries and offered by a number of Universities around the world, including the University of Ibadan. The aim of the course is to provide students with a general introduction to the basic core competencies and practical skills required of a 'generalist' development practitioner. Each week, for one semester, students will have the opportunity to learn from an expert practitioner. Course topics are grounded in a practical, multi-disciplinary approach that focus on the international relationship of the core fields of Agriculture and Nutrition, Economics, Environment and Climate Science, Management, Policy, Anthropology and Social Studies, Public Health, and, Technology and Engineering. Both conceptual and practical management issues will be stressed throughout each course topic.
HL: 2; HP: 15; U: 3; Status: Required

MDP 732: Development Communication
Conceptual issues. Communication theory and models. Principles of communication. Traditional modes of communication. Communication methods for rural development. Significance of communication in development. Methods of media communication. Creative, innovative and effective communication. Opportunities and constraints of specific communication methods.
HL: 15; HP:15; U: 2; *Status: Elective*

MDP 780: Seminar
Students shall be expected to present papers on various topics pertaining to development and development practice according to their backgrounds.
HL: 0; HP: 30; U: 2; Status: Compulsory

MDP 781: Research Project (6 Units)
Students shall be expected to carry out supervised research projects on approved topics leading to preparation of project reports that shall be examined and graded as a course.
HL: 0; HP: 90; U: 6; Status: Compulsory

MASTER OF SCIENCE (M.SC.) DEGREE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE

Introduction

The challenges of sustainable development has become a great concern to everyone in the past decades and the process of meeting these challenges call for creative development experts who can apply and integrate critical thinking and practical experience from a wide range of perspectives. Such experts should be innovative in seeking meaningful solutions. Unfortunately this is a challenge that cannot be met by a single discipline but through a combination of various approaches and discipline. This therefore, calls for graduates who are equipped with the analytical and practical skills they need to engage in development issues and debates from multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary perspective, and to work across the intersections of development policy, research and practice.

The Academic Master programme in Sustainable Development Practice therefore hopes to provide an avenue for advanced interdisciplinary training and education in sustainable development practice for Sub-Saharan Africa through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to sustainable development that incorporates local knowledge. It is aimed at creating a generation of scholars and professionals who are equipped to deal with current challenges on sustainable development in the word. The programme emphasises elements of a traditional graduate education that combines all the three tripod of sustainable development viz. environment, economics and social sustainability. The programme's graduates will be uniquely situated to undertake serious research and policy assessments with the goal of sustainable development. This programme is designed with the recognition of the limitations of traditional scientific inquiry in dealing with the complex reality of social institutions interacting with natural phenomena.

Philosophy

The philosophy of the Sustainable Development practice programme is to develop graduates with a combination of broad comprehensive multidisciplinary knowledge to understand problems in a holistic sense and a deeper understanding current issues related to sustainability and fashion theoretical and practical development practice ways of addressing them.

Objectives of the Course

The objectives of the programme are

1. To critically engage with the main theories, concepts and debates in the field of development studies in their historical and contemporary contexts
2. To develop analytical and critical skills relevant for sustainable development, in particular for assessing alternative approaches to policy, and to provide the rigorous quantitative training that development work now requires, with the ability to access, process and interpret a variety of data.
3. To provide the research tools and approaches needed for those who wish to proceed to a higher research degree.
4. Critically evaluate the appropriateness of a range of disciplinary perspectives and research methods for use in different contexts
5. To prepare students for further research and for work as professional development practitioners
6. To critically and systematically assess policy options for specific development practice issues in different contexts
7. To collaborate effectively with other professionals from diverse disciplinary and cultural backgrounds

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Admission Requirements

Candidates for admission to the programme shall normally be graduates of the University of Ibadan or of other approved Universities or holders of equivalent qualifications recognized by Senate.

- All candidates must satisfy university of Ibadan matriculation requirements have five credit passes including English Language at the 'O' Level, at one sitting or six credit passes including English Language at the 'O' Level, at two sittings.
- Minimum entry requirement is the equivalent of a Second Class Honours Lower division in any discipline.
- Experience in Development practice will be an advantage
- Candidates might be required to take special university of Ibadan admission test and/or interview.
- All candidates must have demonstrated adequate intellectual capacity, professionalism, maturity and effective decision – making and problem solving potentials during the university's admission test and interview.

Duration of Programme

The Programme will be for a minimum of three-semester duration, which includes six weeks of supervised internship programme in a reputable organisation. The maximum numbers of semesters that can be spent is eight semesters

Areas of Specialization

Students must specialised on one area of specialisation. The available areas of specialisation include:

i. Economic sustainability
ii. Social Sustainability
iii. Environmental sustainability

Structure of Courses for M.Sc. Sustainable Development Practice (SDP)

Course Code	Compulsory Courses	Number of Units
SDP 701	Political Economy of Development theories and Policy Planning	3
SDP 702	Ecological Systems	3
SDP 703	Project Design, management and Evaluation	3
SDP 705	Green Growth and Green economy	3
SDP 706	Sustainability Science	3
	Required Courses	
MDP731	Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development	3
SDP 707	Research methodology	3
SDP 704	Population and sustainable development	2
SDP730	Field Trip and Internship	4
	Project and Seminar Courses (Compulsory)	
SDP799	M.Sc. SDP Project	6
	Elective Courses (According to areas of specialisation)	
	• **Economic Sustainability**	
SDP 751	○ Development Economics	3
SDP 752	○ Energy economics	3
SDP 753	○ Environmental Economics	3
SDP 754	○ Entrepreneurship and sustainable business	3
	• **Social Sustainability**	
SDP 761	○ Sustainable cities and urbanisation	3
SDP 762	○ Health policy and Management	3
SDP 763	○ Education for Sustainable Development	3
SDP 764	○ Communications, Negotiation and Conflicts	3
	• **Environmental Sustainability**	
	○ Sustainable Production and Management of Renewable	

SDP 771	Resources	3
SDP 772	○ National and Global Chemical Environmental Issues	3
SDP 773	○ Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries management	3
SDP 774	○ Sustainable Energy Systems	3

Registration

All candidates shall complete their registration formalities at the beginning of the each academic session in line with the University regulations. Candidates shall be required to take an approved combination of 700 level Compulsory, Required and Elective courses as approved by the University Senate, on the recommendation of the Board of Postgraduate School, may from time to time determine.

Each student must register a minimum of 15 units and a maximum of 36 units per session. The candidate must register for all the compulsory and required courses. Candidates must also register for at least 12 course units in his/her area of specialization In order to graduate the student must take and pass all compulsory courses. All required courses must also be taken.

Candidates must register for all compulsory and required courses and they must register for at least 9 course units in his/her area of specialization. Candidates can also register for electives in other specialist areas to broaden their knowledge in sustainable development practice. Furthermore, appropriate prerequisites and/or concurrent requirement may be prescribed for courses.

Examinations

- Candidates shall be required normally to take examinations at the end of the semester in which the course has been completed, **not later than the end of the academic year.** Candidates shall be credited with the number of course units assigned to the course which they have taken and passed.
- Each course shall normally be completed and examined at the end of the semester in which it is offered.
- A written examination shall normally last a minimum of one hour for one unit course, and 3 hours for three credit units.

GRADUATION CRITERIA

The minimum number of units to be passed for graduation is 30 units as follows. This must include all compulsory courses and at least 9 course units in the student's area of specialisation. The pass mark is 40% and in a situation where the student has not passed a required course he/she must score a minimum of 30% in each of the required courses.

	Compulsory courses	21 units
	Courses in area of specialization	9 units
	TOTAL UNITS	**30 units**

Candidates who completed academic Master Degree in Sustainable Development Practice with a minimum of weighted average of 60% or CGPA of 6.0 are eligible to be admitted into the PhD programme on Sustainable Development Practice in the University. Annexure 1 presents the detail explanation of the PhD programme in Sustainable Development Practice

Course Content of the Curriculum for M.Sc. Sustainable Development Practice

Course Code	**Compulsory Courses**	**Centre Course**	**No. Of CONTACT HOURS (Lecture: Practical: Units)**

			STATUS
SDP 701	Political Economy of Development theories and Policy Planning	The course will focus on a selection of salient economic policy issues that confront the developing countries today. Whilst rooted in economic debates, the course will underscore the multidisciplinary nature of those challenges, examining both the technical and the political-economy dimensions of policy making. The main objective of the course is to help clarify the controversies that have dominated the policy debate in developing countries in recent years and to expose students to the considerations that go into making policy choices. History of development theory. Nature and drivers of development theories. Types and stages of economic policymaking. State formation. The nature of social structure in Africa and the implications for designing and implementing interventions; the historical, cultural, political, religious, social and geo-ethnic considerations. Methods of governance. The interface of gender, ethnicity and pluralism with development. Manpower planning. Development as a public and social good. The role of policy in development. Designing and implementing development policies. National and international policies and their impact on migration, trade and development. Community-based development approaches with emphasis on grassroots participatory procedures, mobilizing local population for community development. Interrelationship of economics, trade, policy, and development. Emerging regimes for global cooperation in, and coordination of development. Case studies. Case studies.	(30:15:3); C
SDP 702	Ecological Systems	This course describes the interactions between physical ecology and economic development, and stresses the two-way interactions between them. Ecological constraints (climate, disease ecology, physical resources such as soils and energy sources, topography and transport conditions) significantly shape the patterns of economic development, demography, and wealth and poverty. At the same time, anthropogenic activities (farming, resource depletion, demographic stresses, energy use) change the physical environment. This course aims to give an in-depth treatment of this two-way interaction, building on a rigorous foundation of earth systems processes to understand the ecological bases of human settlement.	(30:15:3); C
SDP 703	Project Design, management and Evaluation	Principles and practice of modern Project Management. The practical sessions will involve the use of project management software in the execution of real-life projects. introduction to Project Management; Project Definition; Project planning;	(30:15:3); C

		Project Costing; Managing Quality, Risk and Communication; Human Resource Planning and Team Building; Project Monitoring and Control; Critical Chain Project Management; Project Closure; Computer Applications.	
SDP 704	Population and sustainable development	Analysis of population problems; the birth rate factor, morbidity, mortality, quality of population, problems of urbanization, migration, employment and unemployment. International migration, remittances and development. Population growth and economic development. Population policy and problem of implementation. Family planning and the problem of population control. Contemporary population problems in the developed and developing countries. Interrelationships among demographic and social-economic variables. Population and environment. Age structure and intergenerational transfers	(30:15:3); C
SDP 705	Green Growth and Green economy	The Green Growth (GG) and the Green Economy (GE) are key elements of the emerging global consensus on Sustainable Development. Several issues have emerged regarding these concepts: the promise and prospects they hold, and the possible challenges they may entail such as conceptual and contextual issues, Green Growth/Green Economy and Sustainable Development, Green Jobs, Technology and the electronic age, political economy, ethical, legal, international processes and developmental issues in GG/GG, health and public health implications of GG/GE, approaches to rural/urban greening, case studies, resilience building, thinking outside the box for sustainability etc.	(30:15:3); C
SDP 706	Sustainability Science	The first aim of this course is to think explicitly about sustainability, what it is and how to measure it. We look at the theory and the practice of these issues, augmented by some case studies of sustainable and non-sustainable development. Subsequently we work at integrating scientific analysis of problems that are central to sustainable development - such as climate change and biodiversity loss - with economic analysis to produce integrated analyses of the issues involving economics and natural sciences. Finally we shall talk briefly about some of the policy options available for promoting sustainability.Successful students will understand multiple perspectives on sustainability such as strong and weak formulations, the importance of sustainability as an ethical concept and a life-cycle approach to organizing research related to sustainability	(30:15:3); C
SDP 707	Research methodology	Concept and nature of different research designs. Types of statistical data- qualitative and quantitative variables. Data collection techniques. Sampling techniques. Field and survey research methods –	(30:15:3); C

		Interview techniques, questionnaire development and administration Participatory rural appraisal techniques. Collation and analysis of statistical data processing and use of computer , measures of central tendency, frequency distributions, correlation and regression analyses tests of hypothesis vital statistics and population dynamics. The role of statistics in planning and sustainable development. Types and skills for report writing. Ethical issues in research. Introduction to Research Methodology, Research in Social Sciences Research in Physical and Natural Sciences, Problems of Research in Developing countries, Common errors in Research, Research in Practice: Problem identification Literature review Materials and Methods (Methodology), Results (Data Analysis) Discussions, Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations, Report Writing	
	Required Courses		
MDP731	Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development	The aim of the course is to provide students with a general introduction to the basic core competencies and practical skills required of a 'generalist' development practitioner. Each week, for one semester, students will have the opportunity to learn from an expert practitioner. Course topics are grounded in a practical, multi-disciplinary approach that focus on the international relationship of the core fields of Agriculture and Nutrition, Economics, Environment and Climate Science, Management, Policy, Anthropology and Social Studies, Public Health, and, Technology and Engineering. Both conceptual and practical management issues will be stressed throughout each course topic.	(15:15:2); R
SDP730	Field Trip and Internship	Students shall be attached to cognate organizations engaged in development and development practice according to their backgrounds.	(15:45:3); R
SDP 799	**M.Sc. SDP Project**	Students shall be expected to carry out supervised research projects on approved topics leading to preparation of project reports that shall be examined and graded as a course.	(15:75:6); C
	ELECTIVE COURSES (ACCORDING TO AREAS OF SPECIALISATION)		
	Economic Sustainability Specialisation		
SDP751	Development Economics	Patterns of development. Challenges of economic development. Investment allocation issues. Optimal capital accumulation and development. Planning for economic development. Basic national income models, income distribution and stabilization policies; perspectives in consumption and investment; the acceleration principle; economic theory of production, output and prices; Micro-economic	(30:15:3); E

		issues, including application of consumer theories. Cost and production functions, optimization in theory of the firm, duopoly, oligopoly and bilateral monopoly, general equilibrium theory of production, welfare and distribution, market failure, micro-economics of households and new institutional economics. International trade and the development process. Case studies.	
SDP752	Environmental Economics	The goal of this course is to introduce students to the basic concepts of natural resource and environmental economics Economic Analysis in Brief. Concept and nature of environmental economics. Trade-Offs, Efficiency, and Demand Production, Profit, and Supply. Concept of public good, Market Failures and externality. Sustainability issues: Stocks and Flows. Environment and Economic Growth and Development, International Trade and environment, Institutions and Policy Approaches to environmental economics including Rules of the Game, Pollution Policies, Land and Forest Policies as well as Policy Failures. Valuing the Environment Project and Policy Evaluation. Economics and Morality	(30:15:3); E
SDP753	Petroleum and Energy economics	The course examines the economics of world energy demand and supply. Concept, nature and types of energy systems. Oil and petroleum in the international energy economy. Economics of oil production, costs, financing refining and transportation. Political economy oil, oil industry and OPEC. Petroleum and Electricity in the Nigerian economy	(30:15:3); E
SDP754	Entrepreneurship and sustainable business	Concept and objectives. Objectives is to impact knowledge and skills required to start new business. Analysis of Personal Efficacy and Self Awareness. Personal Characteristics of Entrepreneurs. Identification of Ideas and Venture Capital Opportunities. Sources and Availability of Resources; ; Finance; Technology; Manpower Appropriate Technology; Government Regulations; National and International Regulatory and support Environment; Marketing Plan, Policy and strategy; Accounting and keeping Accounts; Financial Statements; Feasibility studies and Project Evolution; Students' Business Plan. Sustainable business principles. The Entrepreneurship Process and Value Innovation; Identifying and Assessing Business Opportunities, Steps to Entrepreneurial Success; Developing an Effective Business Plan; Constraints in New Ventures; Corporate Entrepreneurship; Creating Value and Growth through Corporate Entrepreneurship; Technology and New Venture Opportunities; The Value of Reputation and Integrity in Venturing.	(30:15:3); E
	Social Sustainability Specialisation		
SDP 761	Sustainable cities	This course focus on urbanisation causes, processes	(30:15:3); E

	and urbanisation	and effects. Implication of urbanisation for environmental and economic sustainability. Urban renewal issues. Urban poverty, inequality and livelihood issues. Urbanisation and conflicts. Urban slums and attendant social and health implications. Sustainability issues for urban settlements	
SDP 762	Health policy and Management	Policy analysis in health care. A review of the national health policies of selected African countries. Modern concepts and elements of management. Management of the environment. The health planning process. Health manpower planning and development. The organisation of health care. Human resources management. Managing the health team leadership and team building. The management of essential drugs. Health management and cost recovery systems. Management Information Systems. Biochemical, environmental and political dimensions of human nutrition and health problems. Applications of concepts of food and nutrition to the improvement of health status. Critical evaluation of the various methods of assessment of nutritional survey methodologies. Malnutrition as a public health problem. Criteria of diagnosis of under-nutrition and over-nutrition, specific deficiency diseases, interaction between malnutrition and infection. Nutritional problems of the vulnerable groups, the affluent and the indigent. Nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation. Nutrition and urbanisation. Supplementary feeding. Nutrition during emergency. Review of nutritional situation in global terms. Characteristics of nutritional problem in Least Developing Countries and Developing Countries. Comparison of food intakes and their implications in terms of nutrition and population. Formulation of national and international food nutrition policies. Instruments of policy implementation	(30:15:3); E
SDP 763	Education for Sustainable Development	Global trends in education. Sustainability issues for the educational system in achieving development. Policy analysis in education. A review of the national education policies of selected African countries. Internationalisation and marketization of education. Brain drain Issues. Critical examinations of human resources for education, management and regulation issues. Private versus government spending and provision of education at all levels. Relevance of education for sustainable development. Harnessing indigenous knowledge and education for sustainable development	(30:15:3); E
SDP 764	Communications, Negotiation and Conflicts	Conceptual issues. Communication theory and models. Principles of communication. Traditional modes of communication. Communication methods for rural development. Significance of communication	(30:15:3); E

		in development. Methods of media communication. Creative, innovative and effective communication. Opportunities and constraints of specific communication methods. Negotiation theory and models. The nexus between conflict and development. Managing difference for mutual gain. Effects of conflict on development. Communication, negotiation and conflict as agencies of change in development. Conflict analysis. Case studies	
	Environmental Sustainability Specialisation		
SDP 771	Sustainable Production and Management of Renewable Resources	Concept and assessment of soil fertility/nutrient cycling; plants' need for and used of mineral elements Low external inputs for sustainable agriculture and land use management; concept underlying organic farming (organic-mineral fertilizer use; fertility assessment procedures and management; production of tropical fruits and tree crops including non-timber forest products for sustainable livelihoods. Aquaculture and fisheries resources development strategies for sustainable food/protein production.	(30:15:3); E
SDP772	National and Global Chemical Environmental Issues	Climate change and Global warming including their effects on agriculture/ecosystem, economy, spread of disease Ozone layer depletion. Trans-boundary movement of toxic wastes Biological diversities oil and gas pollution on land , seas and air including their effects on wildlife habits, economy and health, methods of recovery, contingency plans and response techniques control of international trade in toxic chemicals/substances chemical pollution in Africa.	(30:15:3); E
SDP 773	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries management	Importance of Agriculture to livelihoods in Africa. Tropical land use and impact on agricultural productivity. Botanical and common names of tropical crops. Fertility and management of tropical soils. The role of input (improved seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals) in increasing crop productivity. Forest tree species: diversity and management symptoms of diseases of major food crops and economic trees, yield losses and control measures. Breed and management of tropical livestock. West Africa fish and wildlife management. Climate change and renewable natural resources. International initiatives and processes impacting management of renewable natural resources. Visits to experimental fields and commercial farms.	(30:15:3); E
SDP 774	Sustainable Energy Systems	Energy will play an increasingly vital role in economic, environmental and political developments around the world. This course first investigates the current trends in energy production, distribution, and consumption associated with the primary incumbent energy system technologies: fossil fuel combustion and nuclear power. An understanding of the economic,	(30:15:3); E

		environmental and social limitations of these technologies will lead to analysis of the potential benefits of three key renewable technologies: solar (including wind), biomass and hydrogen/fuel cells. Potential paths to market penetration for these technologies will be introduced, including geographical variations expected to occur globally Overview of the energy situation in Africa. Supply of energy and energy crisis in the industrial age. Energy development and consumption. Fossil fuel deposits and their depletion. Uses of solar, wind, geothermal and ocean energy (both wave and thermal). Conservation of energy. Hydro and thermal power plants and environmental pollution. Energy transportation. Fuels for the future. Nuclear energy its advantages and problems. Constraints to efficient energy usage imposed by thermodynamics. Policy aspects of sustainable development. Impact of energy use on agriculture health, transport and economy.	

ACADEMIC MASTER IN TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four (24) hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited". Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. In 2008, there were over 922 million international tourist arrivals, with a growth of 1.9% as compared to 2007. International tourism receipts grew to US$944 billion (euro 642 billion) in 2008, corresponding to an increase in real terms of 1.8%.

Tourism is vital to the economy of many countries due to the large intake of money for businesses with their goods and services and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism. These service industries include transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships and taxis, hospitality services, such as accommodations, including hotels and resorts, and entertainment venues, such as amusement parks, casinos, shopping malls, various music venues and the theater.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROGRAMME

In recent years, there has been a call for sustainable tourism. According to the World Tourism Organization, "sustainable tourism is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems." To this end, ecotourism, responsible tourism, jungle tourism and sustainable development have become prevalent concepts since the late 1980s, and ecotourism has experienced arguably the fastest growth of all sub-sectors in the tourism industry. The popularity represents a change in tourist perceptions, increased environmental awareness, and a desire to explore natural environments. There is, therefore, a need to for the University of Ibadan to mount a professional tourism programme that emphasizes issues relating to minimizing the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment, enhancing the cultural integrity of local people, promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation and creation of economic opportunities for the local communities.

Tourism not only directly benefits the economic development and political empowerment of local communities; it also fosters respect for different cultures and for human rights. However, while tourism is still a marginal activity in Nigeria, it is currently being promoted to become a major industry of the national economy that contributes significantly to the gross domestic product and economic activity. Most serious studies in tourism are carried out through university programmes. This is thus one of the main factors that drives the Tourism programme in University of Ibadan which is to train the required manpower for this industry in the country.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Tourism Programme are to:

a. Provide specialized training in the field of tourism. Such training would enable candidates to contribute meaningfully to the harnessing and development of the diverse national tourism resources in Nigeria.
b. Provide a forum for staff training in the field of tourism since no other university in the country is so suitable.
c. Directly address some of the problems of national development that have emanated from lack of developing available tourism resources in the nation's three arms of government.
d. Take Tourism into the market place through development of different competencies.
e. Enrich the local, national, and international discourse of Africa and Africans' Tourism potentiality.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Admission Requirements
A minimum of a good first degree (Second Class Honours Lower Division) in Sciences, the Social Sciences, Agriculture or the Humanities.

Duration of the Study
The programme leading to Academic M.A., M.Sc. Degree in Tourism Development shall normally last for a period of three semesters of full-time study, two of which would be spent on course work while the third semester would be spent on Industrial Attachment and Research Project

Course Structure
Students are expected to take a combination of Compulsory, Required and Elective courses in the five core competency areas of development practice. The detailed course structure is presented in Table 2. All students must register for all the compulsory and required courses.

COURSE STRUCTURE FOR ACADEMIC MASTER IN TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

S/NO	Courses Code	Title of Course	Units
Compulsory Courses			
1.	MTD 702/ MTD 703	Culture and Tourism in West Africa/ Bio-Diversity, Conservation and Tourism	3
2.	MTD 704	Industrial Attachment	3
3.	MTD 705	Project	6
4.	PMT 709/ PMT 725	Museology, History and Development/ Geotourism	3
Required Courses			
.1	PMT702/ PMT 715	Impact of Development on Culture/ Zoo and Museum Management	3
2.	MTD707/ MTD 706	Traditional African Music, Performance and Dance/Ecological Principles of Tourism	3
53.	PMT 728	Research Methods	3
			3
Elective Courses			
1.	MTD 701	Principles and Philosophies of Tourism	3
2	PMT 701	Cultural Information Management	3
3.	PMT 710	Laws and Ethics of Cultural Resouces Management	3
4.	PMT 711	Conservation and Material Science	3
5.	PMT 716	Tourism Policy	3
6.	PMT 718	Transport and Tourism	3
7.	PMT 719	Hotel Management and Catering Services	
8.	PMT 720	Economics of Tourism	3
9.	PMT 721	International Tourism	3
10.	PMT 729	Global Health Security	3
12	PMT 708	Principles and Elements of Outdoor Recreation	3
13	PMT 730	African Culture and Civilization	3
14	PMT 707	Park Design, Management and Administration	3
15	PMT 722	Oceanographic Technique and Seamanship	3
16	PMT 723	Aquatic Ecological Survey	3

Graduation Criteria

For the Academic programme, a minimum of 30 units and maximum of 45 units must be registered for. The minimum number of units to be passed for graduation for the Academic programme is 30 units. This must include all compulsory courses and at least 9 units of Required courses. The pass mark is 40% and in a situation where the student has not passed a required course he/she must score a minimum of 30% in each of the required courses.

COURSE DESCRIPTION: ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

CODE	COURSE CONTENTS	STATUS	HOUR OF LECTURE	PRACTICAL HOUR	UNITS
PMT 701	**Cultural Information Management** Types of cultural information and the modes of their storage in African societies. Media of Information dissemination in African Societies (festivals, initiations, poetry, music etc).	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 702	**Impact of Development on Culture** Concept of Impact Assessment. Principles and methods of determination of prevailing cultural conditions. Analysis and Assessment of Impact on cultural features	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 719	**Hotel Management and Catering Services** Food Preparation (Theory and Practical) Accommodation management/ house keeping management. Human Resource management. Types of Accommodation (Personnel management) Hotel economics, marketing, account and financial management, Hotel accounting and Maintenance.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
MTD 703	**Bio-Diversity, Conservation and Tourism** Concept of bio-diversity-genetic, species, habitat; concepts and indices of eco-system health and biological integrity; principles, goals and methods of biodiversity conservation; alternative approaches to ecosystem and biodiversity restoration. Theory and objectives, principles, and methods of conversation, evolution of conservation practice. Ecological implications of tourist facilities and activities; conversation of critical ecosystem (watershed, hilly areas, grazing lands; open pit mining area, areas of broken topography and marginal environment), preservation	**C**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	of endangered species of plants and animals in relation to tourism, extension and communication of conservation ideas to tourist.				
PMT 707	**Park Design, Management and Administration** Concepts and types of parks: planning concepts in Park Management and Administration; legal policy and institutional matters; ecology, economics and ethics of park management; public health and preventive veterinary measures in wildlife parks and zoological gardens.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 708	**Principles and Elements of Outdoor Recreation** Leisure, affluence and reaction: recreation resources and recreation activities; recreation as land use; planning standard in rural outdoor recreation: roles of government and private enterprises; user-oriented and resource-based recreation; recreation in the wider environment context; environmental impact and cost-benefit evaluation in recreation	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 709	**Museology History and Development** Museums viewed from historical, philosophical and practical perspectives. General organization and administration of Museums in developed and developing nations.	**C**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 710	**Laws and Ethics of Cultural Resources Management** Establishing collection policies: laws, regulations, conventions and codes that affect acquisitions, decisions, Loans and collection care. Management of monuments and site museums. Information system in museum creation. Cataloguing and information retrieval.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 711	**Conservation and Material Science** Physical and Chemical properties of some materials. Chemical properties of tropical soils. The chemistry of some atmospheric elements in the tropics. The interplay of materials with soils, and/or the atmosphere in the tropics. Treatment of materials affected by soils or atmosphere actions.	**E**	**30**	**45**	**3**
MTD 704	**Industrial Attachment**	**C**	**-**	**-**	**3**

	An internship of three months in a relevant firm or institution				
MTD 705	**Project** An extended essay in the field of candidate's area of interest based on data collection, analysis and interpretation	**C**	**-**	**-**	**6**
MTD 706	**Ecological Principles of Tourism** National wildlife management strategies, general organogram in sanctuaries management, decrees and laws of conservation. Ecological basis for the management in the National parks (open and close seasons) safari sport, sport fishing, hiking and physiographic scraping. Bird watching, carnivores and herbivores eco-utilization. Nature, culture and resources; ecological versus economic perspective on the environment; principles of conservation and resource use; population resource relationship and social values. Nature protection, protected ecosystems and landscapes, ecological impact of tourism.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 715	**Zoo and Museum Management** Zoo and museum philosophy, zoo and museum planning and development, zoo and museum design and layout and animal nutrition. Collection, preservation and exhibition of animal specimens. Visitor and personnel management	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 716	**Tourism Policy** Theory and practice of tourist management and administration. Setting of objectives and Development of plan. Organizational structure and personal management. National tourism policy, policy formulation, evaluation and appraisal of policy formulation, evaluation and appraisal of policy making. Basic tourist facilities, survey of touristic potentials of a site, Tourists population dynamics and its application. Tourism planning and management. Environment impact assessment of tourists' activities, motivation of tourists. Land use decree and allocation planning, the urban infrastructure and services.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**

PMT 718	**Transport and Tourism** The Measurement of Transportation Quality. Mode of Transportation. Roles Of Travel Agencies. The Demand For Transportation, Route factors influencing transport cost. design, construction and maintenance/management of road vis-à-vis tourism development. Road survey and layout, drainage construction: culverts and bridges, construction of dams.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 720	**Economics of Tourism** Basic concepts in economics and application in tourism, concept of economic development and the role of tourism, economic benefits of tourism, evaluation of natural area value using fundamentals of economic valuation, contingency valuation and Hedonic price valuation.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 721	**International Tourism** Historical background of local and international tourism, various global locations of interests to tourists, role of transport in international tourism, tourism growth factors (cultural, economic, political, technological, religious, sports etc); tourism seasonality and factors responsible for touristic movement, strategies for managing international tourism. Local customs practices and legal mechanisms of the host country and how this relates to tourists and tourism developments; environmental effect of international tourism, studies of hazards that may result from international tourism (such as that on individual and community health, agricultural and wildlife resources, tenure mechanisms, etc) and insurance policy. Strategies for improving tourists values, social impact and international tourism.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 722	**Oceanography Techniques and Seamanship** Costal environment types, physical features and climate. Brackish water environment. Instrumentation and measurement of physical, chemical, biological parameters of the ocean. Productivity measurement. Study of	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	state of the sea. Navigational equipment and methods. Seamanship.				
PMT 723	**Aquatic Ecological Survey** Field studies of aquatic fauna, flora and types of aquatic environment. Ecological factors. Evaluation of man's impact on aquatic ecosystems. Water analysis. Safety and public health awareness in aqua-tourism; Promoting Fauna and aquatic system health. Safety and public health awareness in aqua-tourism. Promoting fauna and aquatic system health.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
MTD 707	**Traditional African Music, Performance and Dance** The study of the origins, development and interactive nature of traditional African dance and music in all their diversity, paying attention to the aesthetic principles which govern them as well as their various points of convergence and divergence. Their cultural and communication values within the context of their respective environments will also be closely examined. The establishment of role playing, the origins of drama, dramatic troupes and cultural performance. The invention of cultural and natural identity. The relationship between national and nomadic identities. The basis of trans nationality. The basis of trans nationality and global citizenships.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 725	**Geotourism** An introduction to principles and concepts of modern geology with emphasis placed on earth materials and structure, geologic cycles, landform development and evolution, and processes affecting humans and society.	**C**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 728	**Research Methods In Tourism** Data processing; design techniques, strategies and methods of data collection and other system approaches apply to tourism services. Resource identification, qualitative and quantitative analysis for management in tourism	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 729	**Global Health Security**	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	International health regulation as the key drive in strengthening global public health security. Identification of National Public health threats that have potential to become global emergencies would be considered. Issues of Zoonoses and re-emerging Zoonoses (e.g. Avian Flu, Tuberculosis) in eco-tourism, Zoonotic bioterrorism agents. One-world, one medicine-one health: an integrated approach to animal, human and environmental health.				
PMT730	**African Culture and Civilization** The historical accumulation of culture and civilization. The distinction between custom, creativity, culture and tradition. The connection between tradition, culture and individual talents. The logical connection between national culture and globalization.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**

PROFESSIONAL MASTER IN TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The professional Tourism programme is designed for practitioners who needs to improve their knowledge on Tourism policy and practice

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Admission Requirements

A minimum of a good first degree (Second Class Honours Lower Division) in Sciences, the Social Sciences, Agriculture or the Humanities. As with Academic requirements, but in addition, candidates with a Third Class are eligible to apply.

Duration of the Study

The professional Tourism programme shall normally last for a period of three semesters of full-time study, two of which would be spent on course work while the third semester would be spent on Industrial Attachment and Research Project

Course Structure

Students are expected to take a combination of Compulsory, Required and Elective courses in the five core competency areas of development practice. The detailed course structure is presented in Table 3. All students must register for all the compulsory and required courses

SUMMARY TABLE: PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMME

S/NO	Courses Code	Title of Course	Units
Compulsory Courses			
1.	PMT 711	Conservation and Material Science	3
2.	PMT 712	Industrial Attachment	3

3.	PMT 713	Project	6
4.	PMT 703	History, Principles and Philosophies of Tourism	3
5	PMT 728	Research Methods	3
6	PMT 714	Ecotourism	3
Required Courses			
.1	PMT702	Impact of Development on Culture	3
2	PMT 706	Biodiversity and Tourism	3
3	PMT 710	Laws and Ethics of Cultural Resource Management	3
4	PMT 716	Tourism Policy	3
5	PMT 719	Hotel Management and Catering Services	3
6.	PMT 724	Studies in Traditional African Music and Dance	3
7	PMT 725	Geotourism	3
8	PMT 727	Tourism Extension and Education	3
Elective Courses			
1	PMT 701	Cultural Information Management	3
2	PMT 704	Cultural Tourism of west Africa	3
3	PMT 705	Culture in Industry	3
4	PMT 709	Museology History and Development	3
5.	PMT 718	Transport and Tourism	3
6.	PMT 719	Hotel Management and Catering Services	3
7.	PMT 720	Economics of Tourism	3
8.	PMT 721	International Tourism	3
9.	PMT 729	Global Health Security	3
10	PMT 708	Principles and Elements of Outdoor Recreation	3
11	PMT 707	Park Design, Management and Administration	3
12	PMT 717	Conservation and Tourism	3
13	PMT 722	Oceanographic Technique and Seamanship	3
14	PMT 723	Aquatic Ecological Survey	3
15	PMT 726	Ecology of Tourism	3

Graduation Criteria

Students must register for a minimum of 45 units and a maximum of 60 units, out of which 45 units must be passed to qualify for graduation. This must include all compulsory courses and at least 9 units of Required courses. The pass mark is 40% and in a situation where the student has not passed a required course he/she must score a minimum of 30% in each of the required courses.

PROFESSIONAL MASTERS IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

COURSE DESCRIPTION: PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMME

CODE	COURSE CONTENTS	STATUS	HOUR OF LECTURE	PRACTICAL HOUR	UNITS
PMT 701	**<u>Cultural Information Management</u>** Types of cultural information and the modes of their storage in African societies. Media of Information dissemination in African Societies (festivals, initiations, poetry, music	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	etc).				
PMT 702	**Impact of Development on Culture** Concept of Impact Assessment. Principles and methods of determination of prevailing cultural conditions. Analysis and Assessment of Impact on cultural features	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 719	**Hotel Management and Catering Services** Food Preparation (Theory and Practical) Accommodation management/ house keeping management. Human Resource management. Types of Accommodation (Personnel management) Hotel economics, marketing, account and financial management, Hotel accounting and Maintenance.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 706	**Bio-Diversity, Conservation and Tourism** Concept of bio-diversity-genetic, species, habitat; concepts and indices of eco-system health and biological integrity; principles, goals and methods of biodiversity conservation; alternative approaches to ecosystem and biodiversity restoration. Theory and objectives, principles, and methods of conversation, evolution of conservation practice. Ecological implications of tourist facilities and activities; conversation of critical ecosystem (watershed, hilly areas, grazing lands; open pit mining area, areas of broken topography and marginal environment), preservation of endangered species of plants and animals in relation to tourism, extension and communication of conservation ideas to tourist.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 707	**Park Design, Management and Administration** Concepts and types of parks: planning concepts in Park Management and Administration; legal policy and institutional matters; ecology, economics and ethics of park management; public health and preventive veterinary measures in wildlife parks and zoological gardens.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 708	**Principles and Elements of Outdoor Recreation**	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	Leisure, affluence and reaction: recreation resources and recreation activities; recreation as land use; planning standard in rural outdoor recreation: roles of government and private enterprises; user-oriented and resource-based recreation; recreation in the wider environment context; environmental impact and cost-benefit evaluation in recreation				
PMT 709	**Museology History and Development** Museums viewed from historical, philosophical and practical perspectives. General organization and administration of Museums in developed and developing nations.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 710	**Laws and Ethics of Cultural Resources Management** Establishing collection policies: laws, regulations, conventions and codes that affect acquisitions, decisions, Loans and collection care. Management of monuments and site museums. Information system in museum creation. Cataloguing and information retrieval.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 711	**Conservation and Material Science** Physical and Chemical properties of some materials. Chemical properties of tropical soils. The chemistry of some atmospheric elements in the tropics. The interplay of materials with soils, and/or the atmosphere in the tropics. Treatment of materials affected by soils or atmosphere actions.	**C**	**30**	**45**	**3**
PMT 712	**Industrial Attachment** An internship of three months in a relevant firm or institution	**C**	**-**	**-**	**3**
PMT 713	**Project** An extended essay in the field of candidate's area of interest based on data collection, analysis and interpretation	**C**	**-**	**-**	**6**
PMT 726	**Ecology of Tourism** National wildlife management strategies, general organogram in sanctuaries management, decrees and laws of conservation. Ecological basis for the management in the National parks (open and close seasons) safari sport, sport fishing, hiking and physiographic scraping.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	Bird watching, carnivores and herbivores eco-utilization. Nature, culture and resources; ecological versus economic perspective on the environment; principles of conservation and resource use; population resource relationship and social values. Nature protection, protected ecosystems and landscapes, ecological impact of tourism.				
PMT 715	**Zoo and Museum Management** Zoo and museum philosophy, zoo and museum planning and development, zoo and museum design and layout and animal nutrition. Collection, preservation and exhibition of animal specimens. Visitor and personnel management	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 716	**Tourism Policy** Theory and practice of tourist management and administration. Setting of objectives and Development of plan. Organizational structure and personal management. National tourism policy, policy formulation, evaluation and appraisal of policy formulation, evaluation and appraisal of policy making. Basic tourist facilities, survey of touristic potentials of a site, Tourists population dynamics and its application. Tourism planning and management. Environment impact assessment of tourists' activities, motivation of tourists. Land use decree and allocation planning, the urban infrastructure and services.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 718	**Transport and Tourism** The Measurement of Transportation Quality. Mode of Transportation. Roles Of Travel Agencies. The Demand For Transportation, Route factors influencing transport cost. design, construction and maintenance/management of road vis-à-vis tourism development. Road survey and layout, drainage construction: culverts and bridges, construction of dams.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 720	**Economics of Tourism** Basic concepts in economics and application in tourism, concept of economic development and the role	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	of tourism, economic benefits of tourism, evaluation of natural area value using fundamentals of economic valuation, contingency valuation and Hedonic price valuation.				
PMT 721	**International Tourism** Historical background of local and international tourism, various global locations of interests to tourists, role of transport in international tourism, tourism growth factors (cultural, economic, political, technological, religious, sports etc); tourism seasonality and factors responsible for touristic movement, strategies for managing international tourism. Local customs practices and legal mechanisms of the host country and how this relates to tourists and tourism developments; environmental effect of international tourism, studies of hazards that may result from international tourism (such as that on individual and community health, agricultural and wildlife resources, tenure mechanisms, etc) and insurance policy. Strategies for improving tourists values, social impact and international tourism.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 722	**Oceanography Techniques and Seamanship** Costal environment types, physical features and climate. Brackish water environment. Instrumentation and measurement of physical, chemical, biological parameters of the ocean. Productivity measurement. Study of state of the sea. Navigational equipment and methods. Seamanship.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 723	**Aquatic Ecological Survey** Field studies of aquatic fauna, flora and types of aquatic environment. Ecological factors. Evaluation of man's impact on aquatic ecosystems. Water analysis. Safety and public health awareness in aqua-tourism; Promoting Fauna and aquatic system health. Safety and public health awareness in aqua-tourism. Promoting fauna and aquatic system health.	**E**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 724	**Studies in Traditional African Music**	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**

	and Dance The study of the origins, development and interactive nature of traditional African dance and music in all their diversity, paying attention to the aesthetic principles which govern them as well as their various points of convergence and divergence. Their cultural and communication values within the context of their respective environments will also be closely examined. The establishment of role playing, the origins of drama, dramatic troupes and cultural performance. The invention of cultural and natural identity. The relationship between national and nomadic identities. The basis of trans nationality. The basis of trans nationality and global citizenships.				
PMT 725	**Geotourism** An introduction to principles and concepts of modern geology with emphasis placed on earth materials and structure, geologic cycles, landform development and evolution, and processes affecting humans and society.	**R**	**45**	**-**	**3**
PMT 728	**Research Methods In Tourism** Data processing; design techniques, strategies and methods of data collection and other system approaches apply to tourism services. Resource identification, qualitative and quantitative analysis for management in tourism	**C**	**45**	**-**	**3**

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT (IKAD) PROGRAMME

CURRICULA FOR POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA, ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL MASTERS PROGRAMMES (PGD, M.Sc.) IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

1.0 Background

Indigenous peoples throughout the world have sustained their unique cosmovisions and associated knowledge systems for millennia, even while undergoing major social upheavals as a result of transformative forces beyond their control (Barnhardt and Kawagley 2005). Based on their knowledge systems, the indigenous peoples developed time-tested and self-reliant strategies in food production, housing, environmental management, township administration, alleviation of ill-health, protection and conservation of biodiversity, water and sanitation, and disaster management long before their exposure to European forces.

Many of the core values, beliefs, and practices associated with indigenous peoples' cosmovisions have survived and are beginning to be recognized as being just and valid for today's generation as they were for generations past. The depth of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) rooted in the long inhabitation of a particular place offers lessons that can benefit everyone, from educator to scientist, as we search for a more satisfying and sustainable way to live on this planet (Barnhardt and Kawagley 2005).

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is receiving increasing attention in academia as well as in national and international development institutions. This is due largely to the realization of the tremendous potential of IK in the sustainable development project. It is also due to the realization that local people are highly knowledgeable about their environment in which they have lived for generations and that this wealth of knowledge needs to be taken into account in the planning and implementation of sustainable development programmes if they are to be effective and acceptable to the people. The knowledge systems in any community provide an invaluable resource for understanding how the community reacts to changing sets of problems and challenges in a bid to maintain appropriate levels of quality of life.

These knowledge systems need to inform development initiatives. In particular, the failure of the project of development as modernization in much of the Third World led to the search for alternative development paradigms, one of which is constructed around some of the ingredients rejected by modernization theorists, namely, IK systems. One manifestation of the importance of IK is the emergence of IK/TK centres across the world.

Justification for the Postgraduate Programme in IK and Development

Indigenous Knowledge evolves in the local environment and as such it is specifically adapted to the requirements of local people and local conditions. One reason why development efforts fail is because they ignore IK systems. What this signifies is that instead of relying only on technologies and solutions from outside the community, governments and their agencies, researchers and development practitioners/donor agencies should first look for what knowledge and practices are available in the community. Whichever knowledge and practice is found to be effective can then be utilized.

The World Bank recognizes that in the emerging global knowledge economy, a country's ability to build and mobilize knowledge capital is as essential for sustainable development as the availability of physical and financial capital. A country's knowledge system has many components, and IK is its basic component. It encapsulates the skills, experiences and insights of people, and is applied to maintain or improve their livelihood. Indigenous Knowledge has therefore, been receiving increasing attention from scholars and development practitioners across the globe in virtually every field. Across the world, IK is presently an underutilized resource in development activities in all areas of human endeavour. But because of its value, IK needs to be intensively and extensively studied and incorporated into formal research for greater

understanding, appreciation, dissemination and utilization towards sustainable development in urban and rural communities. It is the basis for local level decision making in agriculture, health care, education, communication, music, transportation, natural resource management (including forests, water, soil), human settlement planning and development, commerce, industry, governance and many other activities. Indigenous Knowledge is not static, rather it is dynamic as it is creative and experimental, continually incorporating outside influences as well as inside innovations to meet new conditions and challenges (Wahab, 2011).

As of now, no university in Nigeria offers degrees explicitly in the area of IK. The University of Ibadan with its age and available human resource will, therefore, be providing the needed leadership by pioneering the postgraduate degree programmes in IK. More importantly, the 3rd strategic issue in the University of Ibadan's Five-Year Strategic Plan (2009-2014) is Research, Development and Innovation. The goal of this strategic issue is to promote the spirit of inquiry, research and discovery and contribute to local and global development through research and innovation. One of the strategic objectives of achieving this goal, as expressed in the Strategic Plan document, is to "**promote research and documentation of indigenous knowledge systems".**

In pursuance of the strategic objective, the Senate of the University approved the formal establishment in 2010, Indigenous Knowledge and Development (IKAD) Programme as a unit in the Centre for Sustainable Development (CESDEV). The unit is established to provide leadership in IK in Africa through academic training, research, documentation and publication.
Africa is presently faced with the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment which must be tacked aggressively for the continent to attain sustainable development. It is argued that Africa's socio-economic and technological development must be rooted in her endogenous knowledge for sustainability. Africa's indigenous knowledge systems have to be popularized and strengthened through higher education teaching, learning and research to make her a relevant partner in a global exchange of scientific knowledge (Wahab, 2011).

Objectives
The **Postgraduate** Degree programme in IK is aimed at teaching and research in Indigenous Knowledge and Development. It is geared towards training serving and aspiring development workers and others who wish to advance their knowledge, skills and expertise through specialized training in development, incorporating IK. The long-term objectives of the programme are to:

1) increase knowledge and enhance learning about IK and sustainable development;

2) promote transparency, accountability, professionalism, and efficiency in IK and development;

3) generate alternative frameworks and guidance for IK, seeking to strengthen approach to development;

4) encourage the use of sustainable development practices in IK and vice-versa;

5) identify cost-effective elements in sustainable design and management of projects using IK influences, and

6) highlight the IK innovations and encourage knowledge-documentation and sharing in IK and development.

Admission Requirements
General
Applicants to any of the programmes must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University of Ibadan.
O**ther requirements**:

(a) Admission to **Postgraduate Diploma** (PGD) is open to candidates with minimum of lower credit Higher National Diploma or equivalent as recognised by the University of Ibadan from time to time.

(b) Admission to the **Professional Master's** in IK Degree Programme is open to graduates of this University with at least third ($3^{rd)}$ Class, or of other approved universities in the Social Sciences, Humanities, Sciences, Health Sciences, Technology, Applied Sciences. Holders of Higher National Diploma with upper credit or candidates with Higher National Diploma with lower credit plus the post Graduate Diploma in IK may also be offered admission.

(c) Admission to **Academic Masters** in IK Degree Programme is open to graduates of this University with at least Second Class Lower (2^2) or of other approved universities in the Social Sciences, Humanities, Sciences, Health Sciences, Technology, Applied Sciences.

Duration

The Master's Degree programmes in Indigenous Knowledge will be of three Semesters duration. The first two semesters will be for the taught courses and seminars while the third semester is for internship and writing of project report. The Postgraduate Diploma will be for a duration of two semesters.

For the Postgraduate diploma programme, this shall be a two semester full-time or four semester part-time programme.

Regulations for IK Degree

i. A course leading to the degree of Master in Indigenous Knowledge shall be organized as a programme for three semesters on full time basis or five semesters for the part time.
ii. The programme shall comprise lectures, seminars and field work. The degree shall be on the basis of examinations on course work and project. The latter shall be reported in no more than 40,000 words.
iii. Instructions shall mainly be by faculty of the University of Ibadan and other approved Resource Persons.
iv. A PGD student shall register for a minimum of 30 units and a maximum of 36 units, and a minimum of 45 units and maximum of 60 units in the case of a degree student.
v. A student shall not be permitted to qualify for an IK degree until he/she has completed the stipulated period for the degree.
vi. To be considered for the award of the IK degree, a student must have been credited with a minimum of 45 units inclusive of project.
vii. Professional and academic masters students will undergo an internship of twelve weeks

Graduation Criteria

For the Academic programme, a minimum of 30 units and maximum of 45 units must be registered for. The minimum number of units to be passed for graduation for the Academic programme is 30 units. This must include all compulsory courses and at least 9 units of Required courses. The pass mark is 40% and in a situation where the student has not passed a required course he/she must score a minimum of 30% in each of the required courses.

For Professional Master degree, students must register for a minimum of 45 units and a maximum of 60 units, out of which 45 units must be passed to qualify for graduation. This must include all compulsory courses and at least 9 units of Required courses. The pass mark is 40% and in a situation where the student has not passed a required course he/she must score a minimum of 30% in each of the required courses

The Curricula

The IK curricula are organized along four pillars of development. They are: Health Sciences, Humanities, Management Sciences and Applied Sciences/Technology. In addition, there will be courses on general principles of IKAD. The curricula for the three programmes are presented in the Tables below

CURRICULUM FOR POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	UNITS	STATUS	HL	HP
1	DIK 701	Indigenous Knowledge Systems	3	C	30	45
2	DIK702	Indigenous Knowledge and Development process	2	C	30	
3	DIK 703	African Indigenous Knowledge and Educational Systems	2	C	30	
4	DIK 704	Indigenous Knowledge Research Methods	2	C	30	
5	DIK 714	Indigenous Technology	3	C	45	
6	DIK 715	Indigenous Methods of Project Finance and Management	2	C	30	
7	DIK 716	Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge	2	C	30	
8	AFS 702	Theory & Practice of Field Investigation.	2	R	15	45
9	DIK 705	Africa: Intergroup Relations.	3	R	45	
10	DIK 708	Indigenous Housing Systems	3	R	45	
11	DIK 712	Indigenous Communication Systems	2	E	30	
12	DIK 713	Indigenous Counselling techniques	2	E	30	
13	DIK 716	Indigenous Knowledge and Agricultural Practices	2	E	30	
14	DIK 706	Socio-cultural aspects of food I	2	E	30	
15	DIK 707	Introduction to Ethno-botany	2	E	30	
16	DIK 709	Indigenous Environmental Sanitation Practices	2	E	15	45
17	DIK 710	Cultural Tourism in West Africa	2	E	30	
18	DIK 711	Family and Kinship/ African Ethnography	2	E	30	

CURRICULUM FOR PROFESSIONAL MASTERS IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	UNIT	STATUS	HL	HP
1	MIK 701	Indigenous Knowledge Systems	2	C	30	45
2	MIK 702	Indigenous Knowledge and Development process	2	C	30	
3	MIK 703	African Indigenous Knowledge and Educational Systems	2	C	30	
4	MIK 706	Indigenous Development	2	C	15	45
5	MIK 707	Seminar	2	C	30	
6	MIK 711	Internship	3	C		135
7	MIK 724	Indigenous Methods of Project Finance and Management	2	C	30	
8	MIK 725	Indigenous Knowledges, Science and Technology	2	R	30	
9	MIK 704	Indigenous Knowledge Research Methods	2	R	15	45
10	MIK 708	Copyright Issues in Indigenous Knowledge	2	R	30	
11	MIK 709	Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge	2	R	30	

12	MIK 710	Sociology of Development	2	E	30	
13	AFS 702	Theory & Practice of Field Investigation.	3	R	45	
14	AFS 761	Theory of African Traditional Medicine	3	R	45	
15	MIK 715	African Knowing Systems and Scientific Traditions	2	R	30	
16	FRM 701	Advanced Ethno- forestry	2	R	30	
17	MIK 717	Indigenous Disaster Management	3	E	45	
18	MIK 718	Indigenous Settlement Planning and Management in African Systems	3	E	45	
19	MIK 722	Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Development	2	E	30	
20	CLA 706	Indigenous Communication Systems	2	R	30	
21	MIK 702	Peoples and Culture	2	E	30	
22	MIK 703	Introduction to Social Institutions	2	E	30	
23	MIK 727	Indigenous Knowledge and Agricultural Practices	2	E	30	
24	MIK 705	Global Indigenous Knowledge Initiatives and Institutions	2	E	30	
25	HIS 703	Africa: Intergroup Relations.	3	E	45	
26	MIK 712	Traditional foods	2	E	30	
27	MIK 714	Indigenous Health Systems	2	E	30	
28	MIK 716	Indigenous Medicinal and Poisonous Plants	2	E	15	45
29	GEO 701	Geographic Information System in Indigenous Knowledge	2	E	30	
30	MIK 719	Indigenous Housing Systems	2	E	30	
31	MIK 720	Indigenous Environmental Sanitation Practices	2	E	30	
32	ANT 714	Cultural Tourism in West Africa	2	E	30	
33	MIK 721	Oral Tradition and African Cultural History	2	E	30	
34	ARM 707	Oral Archives and Indigenous knowledge Systems	2	E	30	
35	ANT 725	Family, Kinship and African Ethnography	2	E	30	
36	MIK 723	Indigenous Counselling Techniques.	2	E	30	
37	ARC 721	Early Human Technologies	3	E	45	
38	MIK 726	Indigenous Information Packaging and Custody	2	E	30	

ACADEMIC MASTERS IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	UNITS	STATUS	HL
MIK 701	Indigenous Knowledge Systems	2	C	15
MIK 702	Indigenous Knowledge and Development process	2	C	30
MIK 703	African Indigenous Knowledge and Educational Systems	2	C	30
MIK 704	Indigenous Knowledge Research Methods	2	C	30
MIK 736	Research project	4	C	

MIK 706	Indigenous Development	2	C	30
MIK 711	Internship	2	C	30
MIK 724	Indigenous Methods of Project Finance and Management	2	R	30
MIK 725	Indigenous Knowledges, Science and Technology	2	E	30
MIK 730	African Indigenous Technology	2	E	
MIK 714	African Knowing Systems and Scientific Traditions	2	E	30
MIK 707	Seminar	2	R	30
MIK 708	Copyright Issues in Indigenous Knowledge	2	E	30
MIK 709	Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge	2	E	30
MIK 710	Sociology of Development	2	E	30
AFS 702	Theory & Practice of Field Investigation.	3	R	45
FRM 701	Advanced Ethno- forestry	2	E	30
MPE 719	Ethical Issues in Contemporary African Life	2	E	30
MIK 702	Peoples and Culture	2	E	30
MIK 703	Introduction to Social Institutions	2	E	30
AFS 761	Theory of African Traditional Medicine	3	R	45
MIK 717	Indigenous Disaster Management	3	E	45
GEO 701	Geographic Information System in Indigenous Knowledge	2	E	30
MIK 718	Indigenous Settlement Planning and Management in African Systems	3	E	45
MIK 722	Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Development	2	E	30
MIK 729	Indigenous Political Institutions and Government in Nigeria	2	E	30
CLA 706	Indigenous Communication Systems	2	E	30
LIN 771	Indigenous Languages and Society	2	R	30
MIK 731	Economic History of African Indigenous Peoples	2	E	30
MIK 732	Indigenous Financial Knowledge Systems	2	E	30
MIK 733	Principle of Translation	2	E	30
MIK 735	Indigenous Knowledge and Agricultural Practices	2	E	30
MIK 705	Global Indigenous Knowledge Initiatives and Institutions.	2	E	30
HIS 703	Africa: Intergroup Relations.	3	E	45
MIK 713	Socio-cultural aspects of food consumption II	2	E	30
MIK 714	Indigenous Health Systems	2	E	30
AFS 704	Anthropology of Africa	2	E	30
MIK 727	Indigenous Natural Resources Management	2	E	30
MIK 716	Indigenous Medicinal and Poisonous Plants	2	E	30

MIK 728	Historical Development of Social Welfare in Africa	2	E	30
MIK 719	Indigenous Housing Systems	2	E	30
MIK 720	Indigenous Environmental Sanitation Practices	2	E	30
MTD 702	Cultural Tourism in West Africa	2	E	30
MIK 721	Oral Tradition and African Cultural History	2	E	30
ANT 725	Family, Kinship and African Ethnography	2	E	30
MIK 726	Indigenous Information Packaging and Custody	2	E	30
MIK 723	Indigenous Counselling Techniques.	2	E	30
MIK 734	Orality and African Lores	2	E	30

CURRICULUM FOR POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

General Courses

NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	UNITS	STATUS	HL	HP
1.	DIK 701	Indigenous Knowledge Systems	Conceptual clarification of IKS. Meaning, origins, characteristics, role and relevance of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). Principles and acquisition of IK. Categories of knowledge systems. Historical Development of IKS. The stages of local knowledge development and utilisation. The scope and challenges of IK. Indigenous peoples of the world. Merits of IKS. Criticism of IKS. Indigenous organisations and institutions in Nigeria. Practical applications of IK: Designing community projects and encounters.	3.0	C	30	45
2.	DIK702	Indigenous Knowledge and Development process	Overview of development theories. Development history and trends. The stages of local knowledge development and utilisation. Indigenous organisations and development institutions in Africa. The place of IK in the development process. Endogenous Development. Development challenges: past and present. Gender and development. IK and sustainable development.	2.0	C	30	
3.	DIK 703	African Indigenous Knowledge and Educational Systems	Models/traditions of indigenous knowledge in Africa: oral, visual, visceral, written etc). Sphere of influence of IK. Multidisciplinary nature of IK. Indigenous Systems of education in African society. Integration of IK in educational systems (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and Vocational Levels) in Africa.	2.0	C	30	
4.	DIK 704	Indigenous	Philosophy, historical/contextual overview of	2.0	C	30	

		Knowledge Research Methods	Research. Indigenous Knowledge Research traditions. Research and work ethics on Indigenous Knowledge: Protocols (Authority, Respects), Issues, (Status, Ethnicity, Gender, Origins/genealogy), Ambivalences (Power relations). Participatory rural appraisal. Research design and methods. Research techniques such as Ethnographic survey. Case study research. Thesis and research proposal writing skills. IK contents of contemporary research in Africa. The need to focus research on indigenous knowledge issues in Africa. Dissemination of research findings to indigenous peoples. Compensation for key informants and custodians of indigenous knowledge.				
5.	DIK 714	Indigenous Technology	African techniques/skills on IK (cognitive, psychomotor, aesthetics, evaluative. Indigenous Knowledge and Social (history, economics, sociology etc), Physical (Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry) and Applied Sciences (Medicine, Agriculture, Computer Science). African scientific traditions and knowing systems. African models such as Afrocentricism, Sankofaism, Ujamaa, Harambee etc. Historical traditions in physical and applied sciences such as Counting Systems, Astronomy, Agriculture, Technology, Architecture, Settlement Planning, Medicine, Metalurgy, Economics etc.	3.0	C	45	
6.	DIK 715	Indigenous Methods of Project Finance and Management	The characteristics of infrastructure and other projects specific to developing countries are identified and linked to the use of appropriate and indigenous technology and sustainable processes. Projects in specific sectors are studied: poverty reduction, health, water and sanitation, housing and environment.	2.0	C	30	
7.	DIK 716	Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge	The indigenous knowledge components in various libraries and documentation centres are identified in this course. IK in various format; advantages and disadvantages of each format. Access provision to IK in libraries/documentation centres – catalogues (traditional and online). Intellectual property right.	2.0	C	30	
8.	AFS 702	Theory & Practice of Field Investigation.	The nature of sources; ethnographic, linguistic and human aspects of all fieldwork, including physical and biological science; participant observation; keeping of field records and notes; and audiovisual materials; the writing of field reports, papers and	2.0	R	15	45

			monographs; the collection and preparation of bilingual documents from oral sources.				
9.	DIK 705	Africa: Intergroup Relations.	The aim is to provide a deeper understanding of how and why relations between African people have come to be what they are. The course also identifies the various types of government in Africa; their origins and development. Indigenous/traditional institutions and democratic governance. Typology of indigenous institutions. Traditional governance in pre-colonial Nigeria and other African countries. Indigenous organizations and township administration. Traditional institutions and maintenance of peace in modern societies. Participation of indigenous peoples in democratic governance.	3.0	R	45	
10.	DIK 708	Indigenous Housing Systems	Indigenous technology in housing. Traditional local building materials. Social aspect of housing. Housing and occupation. Sanitation in traditional housing. The role of indigenous cooperation in housing. Traditional financial intermediaries in housing facilities provision. Traditional Architecture. Decoration in indigenous housing. Housing maintenance and management in indigenous communities. Gender issues in traditional house building and management. Indigenous architecture and public policy in Nigeria. African rural architecture; rural building technology; low-cost materials in rural housing; self-help and cooperative approach to rural shelter projects; rural residential layout; facility provision in rural housing – water, lighting and energy, sewage and refuse collection and disposal; role of government in rural housing programmes; overview of housing in the rural areas of Nigeria.	3.0	R	45	
11.	DIK 712	Indigenous Communication Systems	Major elements of the indigenous communication systems with emphasis on specific peculiarities in agents, forms, and channels/media will be studied. Indigenous communication strategies. Cross-cultural communication. Verbal, non-verbal direct and indirect forms as well as media mode and channel such as divination symbols will be examined in the course.	2.0	E	30	
12.	DIK 713	Indigenous Counselling techniques	Meaning, Principles and Application, Theories of Counselling. Principles and Methods of Counselling. Traditional Methods of Guidance and counselling in the African setting. The role of elders and parents in providing guidance to the youths. Gender aspects of	2.0	E	30	

			guidance and counseling in African society. Principles of behavior modifications. Counselling adolescent and youth. Parenting skills.				
13.	DIK 717	Indigenous Knowledge and Agricultural Practices	Concept and Characteristics of Indigenous Agricultural Practices; Using Indigenous Knowledge in Agricultural Development ; Putting Local Knowledge to Good Use; Indigenous Natural-Resource Management Systems for Sustainable Agricultural Development; Role of Indigenous Knowledge, Biodiversity Conservation and Development; Indigenous Agricultural and Land Use Practices; examples of indigenous farming systems, practices, and knowledge. Indigenous Food Production Systems	2.0	E	30	
14.	DIK 706	Socio-cultural aspects of food I	This course deals with food consumption survey and socio-cultural aspects of food. It exposes students to various parameters used in the study of food consumption such as coverage of the survey: methodology in collecting food consumption data, data processing and calculation of various nutrients, interpretation of data collected and use of survey results. The course also emphasizes socio-cultural patterns of food behaviour, food habits of individuals, groups, including taboos and superstitions. Determinants of food choice and our changing food habits as well as influence of socio-economic status on food habit and nutritional status. The course is intended to help the students understand the socio-cultural context of food consumption and provide a basis for their efforts for nutrition education and behaviour and communication change.	2.0	E	30	
15.	DIK 707	Introduction to Ethno-botany	Introduction to plants used by indigenous people of West Africa for treatment human diseases. Plant used as dyes, food colours, preservatives, and pesticides, and wild edible fruits. Collection techniques for the plants.	2.0	E	30	
16.	DIK 709	Indigenous Environmental Sanitation Practices	Meaning of Environmental sanitation. Components of environmental sanitation. Indigenous Environmental Management. Sanitation facilities in traditional African communities. Provision and management of sanitation facilities. African traditional religion and environmental sanitation. Community environmental sanitation practices. Case studies.	2.0	E	15	45
17.	DIK 710	Cultural Tourism in West Africa	Culture and entertainment; Urban sculpture, African art forms and identity. People,	2.0	E	30	

			language and culture of West Africa. A brief survey of historic archaeological sites of West Africa and their contents. The ancient and cultural festivals in west Africa, globalization and Tourism. Cultural tourism as a tool for sustainable development in West Africa.				
18.	DIK 711	Family and Kinship/ African Ethnography	Family, descent and kinship as socio-biological systems in space and time, kinship terminology and social relations: the role of kinship in social life. Kinship as a symbolic model. History of kingdoms in Nigeria; Myths of Origin and Interpretive frameworks; Marriage and Kinship; Religious practices; Social and Political organizations. History, Politics, Kingship and Religion of an Ethnic group in West/East /South Africa, other than in Nigeria.	2.0	E	30	
			Total Units	40.0			

CURRICULUM FOR PROFESSIONAL MASTERS IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

General Courses

NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STATUS	HL	HP
1.	MIK 701	Indigenous Knowledge Systems	Conceptual clarification of IKS. Meaning, origins, characteristics, role and relevance of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). Principles and acquisition of IK. Categories of knowledge systems. Historical Development of IKS. The stages of local knowledge development and utilisation. The scope and challenges of IK. Indigenous peoples of the world. Merits of IKS. Criticism of IKS. Indigenous organisations and institutions in Nigeria. Practical applications of IK: Designing community projects and encounters.	2.0	C	30	45
2.	MIK 702	Indigenous Knowledge and Development process	Overview of development theories. Development history and trends. The stages of local knowledge development and utilisation. Indigenous organisations and development institutions in Africa. The place of IK in the development process. Endogenous Development. Development challenges: past and present. Gender and development. IK and sustainable development.	2.0	C	30	
3.	MIK 703	African Indigenous Knowledge and Educational Systems	Models/traditions of indigenous knowledge in Africa: oral, visual, visceral, written etc). Sphere of influence of IK. Multidisciplinary nature of IK. Indigenous Systems of education in African	2.0	C	30	

			society. Integration of IK in educational systems (Primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational levels) in Africa.				
4.	MIK 706	Indigenous Development	Meaning, history/trends, role and processes of Indigenous Development (ID). Central issues to the ID traditions (cosmovisions/lifeworlds/worldviews of rural people; phenomenon/essence/quiddity). Contrast between Indigenous Development and Exogenous Development. Alternative Development. Participatory Development. Indigenous Development, Globalization and African development. Practical ramifications of ID in Africa: NEPAD, AU, ECOWAS, SADECC etc	2.0	C	15	45
5.	MIK 707	Seminar	Students are to make oral presentations of research on any topic on indigenous knowledge systems and indigenous development.	2.0	C	30	
6.	MIK 711	Internship	Students shall be attached to industry or cognate organisations for a period of twelve weeks and will be required to submit a final report.	3.0	C		135
7	MIK 724	Indigenous Methods of Project Finance and Management	The characteristics of infrastructure and other projects specific to developing countries are identified and linked to the use of appropriate and indigenous technology and sustainable processes. Projects in specific sectors are studied: poverty reduction, health, water and sanitation, housing and environment.	2.0	C	30	
8	MIK 725	Indigenous Knowledges, Science and Technology	African techniques/skills in IK (cognitive, psychomotor, aesthetics, evaluative. Indigenous Knowledge and Social (history, economics, sociology etc), Physical (Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry) and Applied Sciences (Medicine, Agriculture, Computer Science). African scientific traditions and knowing systems. African models such as Afrocentricism, Sankofaism, Ujamaa, Harambee etc. Historical traditions in physical and applied sciences such as Counting Systems, Astronomy, Agriculture, Technology, Architecture, Settlement Planning, Medicine, Metallurgy, Economics etc	2.0	R	30	
9	MIK 704	Indigenous Knowledge Research Methods	Philosophy, historical/contextual overview of Research. Indigenous Research traditions. Research and work ethics on Indigenous Knowledge: Protocols (Authority, Respects), Issues, (Status, Ethnicity, Gender, Origins/genealogy), Ambivalences (Power relations,). Participatory rural appraisal. Research design and methods. Research techniques such as Ethnographic, survey. Case study research. Thesis and research proposal writing skills. IK contents of contemporary research in Africa. The need to focus research	2.0	R	15	45

			on indigenous knowledge issues in Africa. Dissemination of research findings to indigenous peoples. Compensation for key informants and custodians of indigenous knowledge.				
10.	MIK 708	Copyright Issues in Indigenous Knowledge	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Concepts, Principles and applications. Legal, ethical and copyright issues concerning IK . Challenges of IPR application to indigenous knowledge, Practices and Innovation. Compensation for information from custodians of IK.	2.0	R	30	
11	MIK 709	Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge	The indigenous knowledge component in various repositories and cultural heritage institutions and how this can be harnessed for teaching, learning and research purposes. Providing access to IK through documentation centres and dissemination tools. Catalogues (manual and online (OPACS)), finding aids, exhibitions.	2.0	R	30	
12.	MIK 710	Sociology of Development	Sociology of development. The role of psychological knowledge in the problem of development. Nigerian national character and development: Motivation, Personality etc	2.0	E	30	
13.	AFS 702	Theory & Practice of Field Investigation.	The nature of sources; ethnographic, linguistic and human aspects of all fieldwork, including physical and biological science; participant observation; keeping of field records and notes; and audiovisual materials; the writing of field reports, papers and monographs; the collection and preparation of bilingual documents from oral sources.	3.0	R	45	
14.	AFS 761	Theory of African Traditional Medicine	Designed to introduce students to African indigenous health systems, the course focuses on ritual and healing with particular attention on the nature of traditional medicine, categories of healers, concept of health and illness, etiology as a system of thought, diagnostic systems, trado-medical ethics, treatment of illness and affliction as well as procurement of well-being with physical and spiritual remedies. Indigenous Family Planning Methods.	3.0	R	45	
15	MIK 715	African Knowing Systems and Scientific Traditions	Meaning, history, trends, and relevance of Science, Philosophy and Philosophy of Science. Criticism of science (Western) and Scientific Methods with emphasis on Truth Claims, objectivity, Universality in relation to their Traditions (Relativism, Realism, Empiricism, Pragmatism etc). Conceptual issues: Multiplicity of cultures and Sub-cultures, Diverse spiritualities (Traditionalism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Ancestor-centrism).	2.0	R	30	
16	FRM 701	Advanced Ethno-	Identification of ethnoforestry material;	2.0	R	30	

		forestry	ecological distribution of medicinal plants; types of ethno-medicinal plants; indigenous diagnostic approach to common ailments/diseases. Sustainable Techniques & Methods of harvesting phytomedicinal materials. Indigenous Techniques & methods of processing Phytomedicines. Prescription of Phytomedicines, Marketing and Utilization of selected ethnoforestry materials. Contemporary issues in ethnomedicine including indigenous fertility management, indigenous dosage, incantations and the roles of sacrifices in indigenous healthcare delivery. Data gathering and hazards in ethnoforestry.				
17	MIK 717	Indigenous Disaster Management	Natural and man-made disasters. Disaster relief operation. Social and economic dimensions in disaster management. Identification and preservation of local knowledge on disaster preparedness and communication. IK strategies of water management, wetland protection, pest infestation, flood and wild fires. Community-based adaptation strategies in disaster management. Case studies of IK approaches to disaster preparedness and response.	3.0	E	45	
18	MIK 718	Indigenous Settlement Planning and Management in African Systems	Pre – colonial emergence of settlements. History of Pre-colonial settlement size, pattern and dynamics of location. Traditional structure of cities and villages in Nigeria and Africa. Planning and development control in traditional settlements. Indigenous urban and rural markets. The location, layout and management of indigenous palaces. Traditional neighbourhood and governance concepts. The role of recreation in traditional community living. Infrastructure provision and management in traditional settlements. Transport systems in Pre-colonial settlements. Traditional / religion festival and tourism. Meaning and typology of open space. Hierarchy, characteristics, and utilization of open spaces in African settlements and elsewhere. Provision and management of open spaces in rural and urban communities. Values and problems of open spaces. Case studies.	3.0	E	45	
19	MIK 722	Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Development	Indigenous entrepreneurship practices, Business mentoring among difference ethnic groups Ibo, Yoruba, Hausa. Mentorship and Succession in selected trades and businesses. Financing/ securities for business enterprises in traditional settings Esusu, Iwofa (Pawn) ete. Term paper to analyse the merits and demerits of these systems and how these can be leveraged on to support development of	2.0	E	30	

			Entrepreneurship. Case Studies				
20	CLA 706	Indigenous Communication Systems	Major elements of the indigenous communication systems of communication with emphasis on specific peculiarities in agents, forms and channels/media. Indigenous communication strategies. Cross-cultural communication. Verbal, non-verbal direct and indirect forms as well as media mode and channel such as divination symbols will be examined in the course.	2.0	R	30	
21	MIK 702	Peoples and Culture	Evolution of Culture and Society. Language and society. Folklore and society. Sociology of the family. African religions. Peoples and culture of Nigeria. Peoples and culture of West Africa.	2.0	E	30	
22	MIK 703	Introduction to Social Institutions	African social institutions. Structure of the Nigerian Society. Comparative social institutions. Socialisation process. Comparative study of human societies and cultures with particular emphasis on institutional arrangements such as economy, politics, family, religion, education, art and health systems.	2.0	E	30	
23	MIK 727	Indigenous Knowledge and Agricultural Practices	Concept and Characteristics of Indigenous Agricultural Practices (IAPs); Putting Local Knowledge to Good Use; Indigenous Natural-Resource Management Systems for Sustainable Agricultural Development; Role of Indigenous Knowledge, Biodiversity Conservation and Development; Indigenous Agricultural and Land Use Practices;Methods of Collecting and Analyzing Indigenous Agricultural Practices; Categorization of Indigenous Agricultural Practices; Rationality and Adoption of IAPs; Perceived Effectiveness of IAPs. Organic agriculture	2.0	E	30	
24	MIK 705	Global Indigenous Knowledge Initiatives and Institutions	Indigenous Knowledge Centres, Indigenous Knowledge Training and Research Centres. Indigenous Environmental Networks, CAPTURED Programme, World Indigenous Peoples Forum.	2.0	E	30	
25.	HIS 703	Africa: Intergroup Relations.	The aim is to provide a deeper understanding of how and why relations between African people have come to be what they are. The course also identifies the various types of government in Africa; their origins and development. Indigenous/traditional institutions and democratic governance. Typology of indigenous institutions. Traditional governance in pre-colonial Nigeria and other African countries. Indigenous organizations and township administration. Traditional institutions and maintenance of peace in modern societies. Participation of indigenous peoples in democratic governance.	3.0	E	45	

26.	MIK 712	Traditional foods	Traditional foods from Nigeria and Africa as a whole. Traditional food processing and preservation methods as a vital body of Indigenous knowledge. Overview of the science of traditional food preservation. Strengths and limitations of traditional food processing techniques.	2.0	E	30	
27.	MIK 714	Indigenous Health Systems	Environment and well-being. Traditional Health Care Systems, Behavioural Issues in Health. Indigenous Sanitation and Hygiene Practices. Integration of indigenous and Orthodox Health Care systems. Classification of Diseases. Inventory and Classification of Local Herbs. Indigenous Health Practitioners. Case studies.	2.0	E	30	
28.	MIK 716	Indigenous Medicinal and Poisonous Plants	Indigenous traditional plants as a source of new drugs and new methods of treatments Integration or co-recognition of traditional and modern medicine. Methods of obtaining information on medicinal plants. Medicinal plants of local importance– examples from plants families e.g. *Annonaceae, Solanaceae, Compositae, Eupherbiaceae, Legumosae, Appocynaceae,* etc. Scientific evidence supporting some remedies or practices used in traditional medicine. Field trips. Common poisonous plants and fungi in Nigeria. Circumstances of poisoning. Ordeal plants. Identification of poisonous plants and toxic principles. Clinical manifestations of acute and chronic poisoning. Antidotes and treatment of poisoning. Plants and plant products under legal control India Hemp. Cocoa, Mushrooms and other regulated natural drugs. Field trips.	2.0	E	15	45
29.	GEO 701	Geographic Information System in Indigenous Knowledge	What is GIS? Survey of the development of geographical data collection procedures; exploration land use survey, censuses regional planning surveys. Indigenous vegetation analysis and mapping techniques. GIS application areas. The role of GIS in advancing indigenous knowledge systems. Practical application of GIS to address environmental issues in indigenous communities.	2.0	E	30	
30.	MIK 719	Indigenous Housing Systems	Indigenous technology in housing. Traditional local building materials. Social aspect of housing. Housing and occupation. Sanitation in traditional housing. The role of indigenous cooperation in housing. Traditional financial intermediaries in housing facilities provision. Traditional Architecture. Decoration in indigenous housing. Housing maintenance and management in indigenous communities. Gender issues in traditional house building and	2.0	E	30	

			management. Indigenous architecture and public policy in Nigeria. African rural architecture; rural building technology; low-cost materials in rural housing; self-help and cooperative approach to rural shelter projects; rural residential layout; facility provision in rural housing – water, lighting and energy, sewage and refuse collection and disposal; role of government in rural housing programmes; overview of housing in the rural areas of Nigeria.				
31.	MIK 720	Indigenous Environmental Sanitation Practices	Indigenous Environmental Management. Meaning of Environmental sanitation. Components of environmental sanitation. Sanitation facilities in traditional African communities. Provision and management of sanitation facilities. African traditional religion and environmental sanitation. Community environmental sanitation practices. Case studies.	2.0	E	30	
32.	ANT 714	Cultural Tourism in West Africa	Culture and entertainment; Urban sculpture, African art forms and identity. People, language and culture of West Africa. A brief survey of historic archaeological sites of West Africa and their contents. The ancient and cultural festivals in West Africa, globalization and Tourism. Cultural tourism as a tool for sustainable development in West Africa.	2.0	E	30	
33.	MIK 721	Oral Tradition and African Cultural History	Oral sources of history. African culture history as reconstructed from oral traditions; oral traditions of selected African groups will be examined in respect of their temporal and substantial range and depth and as chronicles of peoples' philosophical material, socio-cultural life, values and institution.	2.0	E	30	
34	ARM 707	Oral Archives and Indigenous knowledge Systems	Nature and values of oral traditions and oral history programmes. Indigenous knowledge systems. Recording of oral traditions and oral history transcriptions and organization in libraries and archives. Digitization and knowledge databases creation and management. Intellectual property right.	2.0	E	30	
35.	ANT 725	Family, Kinship and African Ethnography	Family, descent and kinship as socio-biological systems in space and time, kinship terminology and social relations: the role of kinship in social life. Kinship as a symbolic model. History of kingdoms in Nigeria; Myths of Origin and Interpretive frameworks; Marriage and Kinship; Religious practices; Social and Political organizations. History, Politics, Kingship and Religion of an Ethnic group in West/East /South Africa, other than in Nigeria.	2.0	E	30	
36.	MIK 723	Indigenous	Meaning, Principles and Application, Theories of	2.0	E	30	

		Counselling Techniques.	Counselling. Principles and Methods of Counselling. Traditional Methods of Guidance and counselling in African setting. The role of elders and parents in providing guidance to the youths. Gender aspects of guidance and counseling in African society. Principles of behavior modifications. Counselling adolescent and youth. Parenting skills.				
37.	ARC 721	Early Human Technologies	Inorganic/organic materials and technologies. A Survey of techniques invented by Man for modifying natural and synthetic materials: ceramics, glass, metal alloys, etc. Theory and practice of artifact study: manufacture, identification, measurement, description and illustration.	3.0	E	45	
38.	MIK 726	Indigenous Information Packaging and Custody	Packaging of Indigenous knowledge. Mode of packaging. Information Repackaging. Custody of indigenous information. Right of custody setting up Indigenous Knowledge Digital Library (IKDLS). Indigenous information systems and the village library. Role of Ik custodians, IK repository managers. IK in Public and Closed Domains	2.0	E	30	
			Total Units	**83.0**			

ACADEMIC MASTERS IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

General Courses

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE DESCRIPTIONS	UNITS	STATUS	HL	HP
MIK 701	Indigenous Knowledge Systems	Conceptual clarification of IKS. Meaning, origins, characteristics, role and relevance of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). Principles and acquisition of IK. Categories of knowledge systems. Historical Development of IKS. The stages of local knowledge development and utilisation. The scope and challenges of IK. Indigenous peoples of the world. Merits of IKS. Criticism of IKS. Indigenous organisations and institutions in Nigeria. Practical applications of IK: Designing community projects and encounters.	2.0	C	15	45
MIK 702	Indigenous Knowledge and Development process	Overview of development theories. Development history and trends. The stages of local knowledge development and utilisation. Indigenous organisations and development institutions in Africa. The place of IK in the development process. Endogenous Development. Development challenges: past and present. Gender and development. IK and sustainable development.	2.0	C	30	
MIK 703	African Indigenous	Models/traditions of indigenous knowledge in Africa: oral, visual, visceral, written etc). Sphere	2.0	C	30	

	Knowledge and Educational Systems	of influence of IK. Multidisciplinary nature of IK. Indigenous Systems of education in African society. Integration of IK in educational systems in Africa.				
MIK 704	Indigenous Knowledge Research Methods	Philosophy, historical/contextual overview of Research. Indigenous Research traditions. Research and work ethics on Indigenous Knowledge: Protocols (Authority, Respects), Issues, (Status, Ethnicity, Gender, Origins/genealogy), Ambivalences (Power relations,). Participatory rural appraisal. Research design and methods. Research techniques such as Ethnographic, survey. Case study research. Thesis and research proposal writing skills. IK contents of contemporary research in Africa. The need to focus research on indigenous knowledge issues in Africa. Dissemination of research findings to indigenous peoples. Compensation for key informants and custodians of indigenous knowledge.	2.0	C	30	
MIK 736	Research project	A research bearing on topical issues in indigenous knowledge	4.0	C		
MIK 706	Indigenous Development	Meaning, history/trends, role and processes of Indigenous Development (ID). Central issues to the ID traditions (cosmovisions/lifeworlds/worldviews of rural people; phenomenon/essence/quiddity). Contrast between Indigenous Development and Exogenous Development. Alternative Development. Participatory Development. Indigenous Development, Globalization and African development. Practical ramifications of ID in Africa: NEPAD, AU, ECOWAS, SADECC etc	2.0	C	30	
MIK 711	Internship	Students shall be attached to industry or cognate organisations for a period of twelve weeks and will be required to submit a final report.	2.0	C	30	
MIK 724	Indigenous Methods of Project Finance and Management	The characteristics of infrastructure and other projects specific to developing countries are identified and linked to the use of appropriate and indigenous technology and sustainable processes. Projects in specific sectors are studies: poverty reduction, health, water and sanitation, housing and environment.	2.0	R	30	
MIK 725	Indigenous Knowledges, Science and Technology	African techniques/skills on IK (cognitive, psychomotor, aesthetics, evaluative. Indigenous Knowledge and Social (history, economics, sociology etc), Physical (Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry) and Applied Sciences (Medicine, Agriculture, Computer Science). African scientific traditions and knowing systems. African models such as Afrocentricism, Sankofaism, Ujamaa, Harambee etc. Historical traditions in physical and applied sciences such as	2.0	E	30	

		Counting Systems, Astronomy, Agriculture, Technology, Architecture, Settlement Planning, Medicine, Metallurgy, Economics etc				
MIK 730	African Indigenous Technology	Material Culture and Ecology of Africa. Implements, tools and machines used in various areas of life; hunting, agriculture, pastoralism, transport, textiles, metallurgy, salt, soap, pottery, industries, etc. How tools are fashioned; how they work as systems of levers, storage and use of energy. Their use and how they can be related to and improved for modern needs. The course x-rays different areas of Africa's indigenous technology from early metal working technology, food production and processing to architecture, crafts, textile technology, pottery, medicine and drug development. It also examines pottery production, wood carving, cloth dying technology, bead and glass making. It considers how it has and can sustain African economy beyond the present.	2.0	E		
MIK 714	African Knowing Systems and Scientific Traditions	Meaning, history trends and relevance of Science, Philosophy and Philosophy of Science. African knowing systems and scientific traditions. Criticism of science (Western) and Scientific Methods with emphasis on Truth Claims, objectivity, Universality in relation to their Traditions (Relativism, Realism, Empiricism, Pragmatism etc). Conceptual issues: Multiplicity of cultures and Sub-cultures, Diverse spiritualities (Traditionalism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Ancestor-centrism).	2.0	E	30	
MIK 707	Seminar	Students are to make oral presentations of research on any topic on indigenous knowledge systems and indigenous development.	2.0	R	30	
MIK 708	Copyright Issues in Indigenous Knowledge	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Concepts, Principles and applications. Legal, ethical and copyright issues concerning IK . Challenges of IPR application to indigenous knowledge, Practices and Innovation. Compensation for information from custodians of IK.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 709	Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge	The indigenous knowledge component in various repositories and cultural heritage institutions and how this can be harnessed for teaching, learning and research purposes. Providing access to IK through documentation centres and dissemination tools. Catalogues (manual and online (OPACS)), finding aids, exhibitions.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 710	Sociology of Development	Sociology of development. The role of psychological knowledge in the problem of development. Nigerian national character and development: Motivation, Personality etc	2.0	E	30	
AFS 702	Theory & Practice of Field	The nature of sources; ethnographic, linguistic and human aspects of all fieldwork, including	3.0	R	45	

	Investigation.	physical and biological science; participant observation; keeping of field records and notes; and audiovisual materials; the writing of field reports, papers and monographs; the collection and preparation of bilingual documents from oral sources.				
FRM 701	Advanced Ethno-forestry	Identification of ethnoforestry material; ecological distribution of medicinal plants; types of ethno-medicinal plants; indigenous diagnostic approach to common ailments/diseases. Sustainable Techniques & Methods of harvesting phytomedicinal materials. Indigenous Techniques & methods of processing Phytomedicines. Prescription of Phytomedicines, Marketing and Utilization of selected ethnoforestry materials. Contemporary issues in ethnomedicine including indigenous fertility management, indigenous dosage, incantations and the roles of sacrifices in indigenous healthcare delivery. Data gathering and hazards in ethnoforestry.	2.0	E	30	
MPE 719	Ethical Issues in Contemporary African Life	Nature of ethical problems in contemporary African Society. Roots of African moral problems: Slave trade and slavery, colonialism, poverty, illiteracy, misery. The rich versus the poor in modern African society. Clash of value systems: the traditional and the modern, the indigenous and the alien. Humanism and materialism.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 702	Peoples and Culture	Evolution of Culture and Society. Language and society. Folklore and society. Sociology of the family. African religions. Peoples and culture of Nigeria. Peoples and culture of West Africa.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 703	Introduction to Social Institutions	African social institutions. Structure of the Nigerian Society. Comparative social institutions. Socialization process. Comparative study of human societies and cultures with particular emphasis on institutional arrangements such as economy, politics, family, religion, education, art and health systems.	2.0	E	30	
AFS 761	Theory of African Traditional Medicine	Designed to introduce students to African indigenous health systems, the course focuses on ritual and healing with particular attention on the nature of traditional medicine, categories of healers, concept of health and illness, etiology as a system of thought, diagnostic systems, trado-medical ethics, treatment of illness and affliction as well as procurement of well-being with physical and spiritual remedies. Indigenous Family Planning Methods.	3.0	R	45	
MIK 717	Indigenous Disaster Management	Natural and man-made disasters. Disaster relief operation. Social and economic dimensions in disaster management. Identification and preservation of local knowledge on disaster preparedness and communication. IK strategies	3.0	E	45	

		of water management, wetland protection, pest infestation, flood and wild fires. Community-based adaptation strategies in disaster management. Case studies of IK approaches to disaster preparedness and response.				
GEO 701	Geographic Information System in Indigenous Knowledge	What is GIS? Survey of the development of geographical data collection procedures; exploration land use survey, censuses regional planning surveys. Indigenous vegetation analysis and mapping techniques. GIS application areas. The role of GIS in advancing indigenous knowledge systems. Practical application of GIS to address environmental issues in indigenous communities.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 718	Indigenous Settlement Planning and Management in African Systems	Pre – colonial emergence of settlements. History of Pre-colonial settlement size, pattern and dynamics of location. Traditional structure of cities and villages in Nigeria and Africa. Planning and development control in traditional settlements. Indigenous urban and rural markets. The location, layout and management of indigenous palaces. Traditional neighbourhood and governance concepts. The role of recreation in traditional community living. Infrastructure provision and management in traditional settlements. Transport systems in Pre-colonial settlements. Traditional / religion festival and tourism. Meaning and typology of open space. Hierarchy, characteristics, and utilization of open spaces in African settlements and elsewhere. Provision and management of open spaces in rural and urban communities. Values and problems of open spaces. Case studies.	3.0	E	45	
MIK 722	Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Development	Indigenous entrepreneurship practices, Business mentoring among difference ethnic groups Ibo, Yoruba, Hausa. Mentorship and Succession in selected trades and businesses. Financing/ securities for business enterprises in traditional settings Esusu, Iwofa (Pawn) ete. Term paper to analyse the merits and demerits of these systems and how these can be leveraged on to support development of Entrepreneurship. Case Studies	2.0	E	30	
MIK 729	Indigenous Political Institutions and Government in Nigeria	This course examines in details the types of Political Institutions, which emerged in selected Nigerian societies; how they were used for the purposes of government. It is also concerned with a thorough investigation of how the aims and purposes of government were achieved and the relations between government functionaries and the wider society.	2.0	E	30	
CLA 706	Indigenous Communication	Major elements of the indigenous communication systems of communication with	2.0	E	30	

	Systems	emphasis on specific peculiarities in agents, forms and channels/media. Indigenous communication strategies. Cross-cultural communication. Verbal, non-verbal direct and indirect forms as well as media mode and channel such as divination symbols will be examined in the course.				
LIN 771	Indigenous Languages and Society	Language and society- study of the differential social roles of languages in a multilingual society. The effects of social class, gender and ethnic differences in language choice. Factors determining language change, language conflicts, language endangerment and language rights. Language problems of developing nations. Indigenous language and Africa's technological development. The role of indigenous language in sustainable development in Africa.	2.0	R	30	
MIK 731	Economic History of African Indigenous Peoples	Introduction to African empires. Trade between and among empires in the 15th to 20th century. Role of economics in the development and fall of African empires. Economics of slave trade and indigenous African development. Indigenous African market system. Economic history and sustainable development.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 732	Indigenous Financial Knowledge Systems	Concept of Indigenous Financial Knowledge Systems (IFKS). Overview of Indigenous African financial systems. Scope and challenges of IFKS. Concept of ethno-finance. Trade, savings and loans. Informal commodity, money, capital and insurance markets. Theories of interest and dividend payment. IFKS and sustainable development.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 733	Principle of Translation	Concepts of translation, interpretation, Transliteration and transcription; theory of translation from source language (SL) and target language (TL);principles and techniques of translation such as adoption of equivalent lexemes, coinage, loan words, varieties of dialects, regiters; entries in metalanguage and dictionary; sample texts of different types of translation	2.0	E	30	
MIK 735	Indigenous Knowledge and Agricultural Practices	Concept and Characteristics of Indigenous Agricultural Practices; Natural-Resource Management Systems for Sustainable Agricultural Development; Role of Indigenous Knowledge, Biodiversity Conservation and Development; Indigenous Agricultural and Land Use Practices; Methods of Collecting and Analyzing Indigenous Agricultural Practices; Categorization of Indigenous Agricultural Practices; Rationality and Adoption of IAPs on the Cultivation of Food Crops, Commercial Crops, Fruit Crops, Vegetable Crops, Beverage Crop and on General Agriculture; Perceived Effectiveness of IAPs; Characteristics of	2.0	E	30	

		Farmers and their Association with Adoption and Effectiveness of IAPs. Organic Agriculture.				
MIK 705	Global Indigenous Knowledge Initiatives and Institutions.	Indigenous Knowledge Centres, Indigenous Knowledge Training and Research Centres. Indigenous Environmental Networks, CAPTURED Programme, World Indigenous Peoples Forum	2.0	E	30	
HIS 703	Africa: Intergroup Relations.	The aim is to provide a deeper understanding of how and why relations between African people have come to be what they are. The course also identifies the various types of government in Africa; their origins and development. Indigenous/traditional institutions and democratic governance. Typology of indigenous institutions. Traditional governance in pre-colonial Nigeria and other African countries. Indigenous organizations and township administration. Traditional institutions and maintenance of peace in modern societies. Participation of indigenous peoples in democratic governance.	3.0	E	45	
MIK 713	Socio-cultural aspects of food consumption II	The socio-cultural context of food consumption in Africa: Socio-cultural determinants of food behaviour, food choice and food habits of individuals and groups, including beliefs, taboos and superstitions. Indigenous food systems and food security. Historical and contemporary perspectives of (changing) food patterns and their nutritional implications. Anthropological approach to food and nutrition research.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 714	Indigenous Health Systems	Environment and well-being. Traditional Health Care Systems, Behavioural Issues in Health. Indigenous Sanitation and Hygiene Practices. Integration of indigenous and Orthodox Health Care systems. Classification of Diseases. Inventory and Classification of Local Herbs. Indigenous Health Practitioners. Indigenous Family Planning Systems. Case studies.	2.0	E	30	
AFS 704	Anthropology of Africa	Anthropology as a fundamental discipline to African Studies. Prehistory of Africa from such sources as archaeology, physical anthropology, linguistics oral tradition, culture traits (trade, goods, music and art). Human evolution (biological and cultural). African indigenous social organization ethno linguistic and racial groupings in Africa and their relevance. Anthropology and Africa today, ethnocentrisms, racial groups, etc. Field trips to selected groups within the country.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 727	Indigenous Natural Resources Management	Indigenous methods of forest creation, protection and management. A study of indigenous forest plantations. Wildlife management in indigenous societies. Indigenous Knowledge and Climate.	2.0	E	30	

MIK 716	Indigenous Medicinal and Poisonous Plants	Indigenous traditional plants as a source of new drugs and new methods of treatments Integration or co-recognition of traditional and modern medicine. Methods of obtaining information on medicinal plants. Medicinal plants of local importance– examples from plants families e.g. *Annonaceae, Solanaceae, Compositae, Eupherbiaceae, Legumosae, Appocynaceae,* etc. Scientific evidence supporting some remedies or practices used in traditional medicine. Field trips. Common poisonous plants and fungi in Nigeria. Circumstances of poisoning. Ordeal plants. Identification of poisonous plants and toxic principles. Clinical manifestations of acute and chronic poisoning. Antidotes and treatment of poisoning. Plants and plant products under legal control India Hemp. Cocoa, Mushrooms and other regulated natural drugs. Field trips.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 728	Historical Development of Social Welfare in Africa	Concept and components of Social structure. Traditional forms of social welfare, social welfare during the colonial and independence development. Traditional forms of helping in African society.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 719	Indigenous Housing Systems	Indigenous technology in housing. Traditional local building materials. Social aspect of housing. Housing and occupation. Sanitation in traditional housing. The role of indigenous cooperation in housing. Traditional financial intermediaries in housing facilities provision. Traditional Architecture. Decoration in indigenous housing. Housing maintenance and management in indigenous communities. Gender issues in traditional house building and management. Indigenous architecture and public policy in Nigeria. African rural architecture; rural building technology; low-cost materials in rural housing; self-help and cooperative approach to rural shelter projects; rural residential layout; facility provision in rural housing – water, lighting and energy, sewage and refuse collection and disposal; role of government in rural housing programmes; overview of housing in the rural areas of Nigeria.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 720	Indigenous Environmental Sanitation Practices	Indigenous Environmental Management. Meaning of Environmental sanitation. Components of environmental sanitation. Sanitation facilities in traditional African communities. Provision and management of sanitation facilities. African traditional religion and environmental sanitation. Community environmental sanitation practices. Case studies.	2.0	E	30	

MTD 702	Cultural Tourism in West Africa	Culture and entertainment; Urban sculpture, African art forms and identity. People, language and culture of West Africa. A brief survey of historic archaeological sites of West Africa and their contents. The ancient and cultural festivals in West Africa, globalization and Tourism. Cultural tourism as a tool for sustainable development in West Africa.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 721	Oral Tradition and African Cultural History	Oral sources of history. African culture history as reconstructed from oral traditions; oral traditions of selected African groups will be examined in respect of their temporal and substantial range and depth and as chronicles of peoples' philosophical material, socio-cultural life, values and institution.	2.0	E	30	
ANT 725	Family, Kinship and African Ethnography	Family, descent and kinship as socio-biological systems in space and time, kinship terminology and social relations: the role of kinship in social life. Kinship as a symbolic model. History of kingdoms in Nigeria; Myths of Origin and Interpretive frameworks; Marriage and Kinship; Religious practices; Social and Political organizations. History, Politics, Kingship and Religion of an Ethnic group in West/East /South Africa, other than in Nigeria.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 726	Indigenous Information Packaging and Custody	Packaging of Indigenous knowledge. Mode of packaging. Information Repackaging. Custody of indigenous information. Right of custody setting up Indigenous Knowledge Digital Library (IKDLS). Indigenous information systems and the village library. Role of Ik custodians, IK repository managers. IK in Public and Closed Domains	2.0	E	30	
MIK 723	Indigenous Counselling Techniques.	Meaning, Principles and Application, Theories of Counselling. Principles and Methods of Counselling. Traditional Methods of Guidance and counselling in African setting. The role of elders and parents in providing guidance to the youths. Gender aspects of guidance and counseling in African society. Principles of behavior modifications. Counselling adolescent and youth. Parenting skills.	2.0	E	30	
MIK 734	Orality and African Lores	Concepts and theories of orality, lores and folklores; Identification of different African lores from different ethnic groups which include mythological stories, stories about creation of animate and inanimate objects, gods and goddesses, legends; examination of proverbs, praise- names (Oriki), lullabies, songs, etc etc.; utilitarian values of these traditional lores- scientific verification, theaurapeutics, conflict management and solution, etc	2.0	E	30	

POSTGRADUATE ACADEMIC PROGRAMME (M.Sc.) IN CLIMATE AND SOCIETY PROGRAMME

BACKGROUND

There is increasing evidence that the Earth is warming and that future global climatic and environmental circumstances may be significantly different if appropriate mitigation and abatement programmes are not implemented. Studies have indicated that the rate of warming may not be slowed sufficiently to minimise predicted climatic changes. A consequence of global warming is that changes to physical and biological systems will have impacts on human populations and that people and communities will have to adapt to these potential changes to avoid adverse consequences.

The current and likely future impacts of climate change are considered among the most important issues faced by human beings. Countries, regions, economic sectors and social groups differ in their degree of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. People in least-developed and developing countries are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, yet have the least capacity to cope with those impacts. Rapid and holistic actions based on mutual understanding and international cooperation are required to address the vulnerability of these group.

Communities around the world are feeling the effects of climate change. But the poorest are hit the hardest. They are the least equipped to recover from the devastation that can result from weather extremes such as storms, floods, eroding coastlines, heat waves, and droughts. The subsequent loss of clean water for drinking and fishing, the loss of productive conditions for agriculture, hunting and grazing, and the spread of malaria and other heat-related diseases create threats to health and survival.

It is a welcome development that the Climate and Society Programme (CSP) is now established at the Centre for Sustainable Development, in Nigeria's premier University, the University of Ibadan (UI). The establishment of CSP is intended to launch UI into the global network of Climate Change Centres and bring a fresh and an important perspective to Nigeria's development efforts towards climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Through this, UI will be able to partner with such institutions and organizations as UNESCO, THE World Bank, WHO, UNU-ISP, UN-CECAR, MacArthur Foundation, the Commonwealth Foundation, University of Oxford, Pan African University and many other Universities in India, South Africa, USA, Ghana, Netherlands and Australia.

2.0 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN CSP

The current and likely future impacts of climate change are considered among the most important issues faced by human beings. Countries, regions, **M.Sc. IN CLIMATE AND SOCIETY PROGRAMME**

BACKGROUND

There is increasing evidence that the Earth is warming and that future global climatic and environmental circumstances may be significantly different if appropriate mitigation and abatement programmes are not implemented. Studies have indicated that the rate of warming may not be slowed sufficiently to minimise predicted climatic changes. A consequence of global warming is that changes to physical and biological systems will have impacts on human populations and that people and communities will have to adapt to these potential changes to avoid adverse consequences.

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In pursuance of the strategic objective, the Senate of the University approved the formal establishment in 2010, Climate and Society Programme (CSP) as a unit in the Centre for Sustainable Development (CESDEV). The unit is established to provide leadership in CC in Africa through academic training, research, documentation and publication.

The Postgraduate Degree programme in CSP is aimed at providing the foundations for developing future global leaders with the necessary breadth of understanding of the challenges and solutions to climate change, and with a commitment to mainstreaming climate change into decision and policy making in all sectors of our societies and economies. Such leaders will be committed to increasing the adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change of the most vulnerable countries, regions, economic sectors and social groups. The programme, provides students with an understanding of the fundamental science and impacts of climate change and of the context, key concepts and issues associated with vulnerability, adaptation and resilience. Special emphasis is placed on contemporary methodologies and approaches in the rapidly-developing field of climate change adaptation, especially in building community-based resilience to climate change.

The long-term objectives of the programme are to:

1. Train middle and advanced level human resources on the science and impacts of climate change.
2. Equip professionals with adequate skills to understand key issues, methodologies and approaches in climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
3. Bridge the gap between the scientific research and the decision-marking communities in key scientific climate change, its impact and adaptation issues.
4. Increase understanding of methodologies and approaches in climate change adaptation.
5. Promote resilience competencies in climate change-relevant contexts, including teamwork, communication and problem solving.
6. Strengthen ability to synthesize multi-disciplinary information and develop problem solving strategies using integrative approaches and systems thinking.

Target Groups

The Postgraduate programme in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development is intended to attract students from all over Africa and beyond. The target group are rural and urban development agents (engineers, medical practitioners, public servants, environmentalists, educationists, community development agents, extension workers, politicians, policy makers, etc).

Duration

The Professional Master Degree programme in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development will be four Semesters. The first two semesters will be for the taught course and seminars while the third and fourth semesters would be for internship and Research Project.

Admission Requirements

General

Applicants to the programme must satisfy the matriculation requirement of the University of Ibadan.

Other requirements:

a) Admission to the **Professional Master's** in CSP Degree Programme is open to graduates of a university/tertiary institution recognized by the University of Ibadan Senate and the National Universities Commission in any of the fields of Social Sciences, Humanities, Sciences, Health Sciences, Technology, Applied Sciences. The applicant must satisfy the minimum matriculation requirements of the University of Ibadan. Relevant work experience in climate programme will be an advantage.

Regulations for Professional Master Degree in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development

1. The Centre shall provide a programme of instructions leading to the award of Professional Master Degree in climate change, resilience and sustainability.

2. Candidates for admission shall be holders of first degree from the University of Ibadan or other Universities approved by the Senate of the University in the Sciences viz Physics, Chemistry, Microbiology, Botany, Geology; Applied Sciences viz Geography, Agricultural science, Medicine/Health Sciences; and Technology/Engineering. Other related disciplines may be considered depending on the level of competition and availability of space. Usually, applicants with additional relevant qualification will have an added advantage.

3. The Academic Master's Degree programme in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development (CCRSD) will be for duration of three semesters, full-time. The first two semesters will be for the taught courses and seminars while the third semester is for writing of project. A part-time programme shall normally last for a period of four semesters, three of which will be for course work and the fourth for writing of Project.

4. The course shall consist of Lectures, Field trips, Laboratory and field practical exercises, Seminars and Presentations, e- Learning and Feedbacks.

5. Assessment shall be through Classroom discussion and participation, Term Papers, Continuous assessment tests, End of course examination, Laboratory / Students' Field trip Assessment, Oral Examination on the project work to be moderated by an external examiner.

1. Candidates shall be required to register for a minimum of 45 units and maximum of 60 units including a research dissertation.

7. No candidate shall qualify for the award of the degree until he/she has satisfactorily completed the prescribed period of study and passed all the required examinations.

The Curriculum

The CSP curriculum is organised along five pillars of development. They are: Health Sciences, Applied/Environmental Sciences, Humanities, Management Sciences and Technology. In addition, there will be courses on general principles of CSP.

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN CLIMATE CHANGE, RESILENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

General Courses

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	UNITS	STATUS	HL	HP
CSP 701	**Conceptual Issues in Climate and Climate Change**	**Definitions:** Definition of Climate and Climate Change, weather, Hazard and Vulnerability, Comparison of climate and disaster risk reduction community definitions, Identifying vulnerability (physical, social and economical), Sectoral vulnerability, Adaptive capacity. **Impact of Climate Change:** Brief description of the various impact of Climate Change on Agriculture, Industry, Economy, Health etc **Resilience:** Definitions and key concepts, Building resilience, practical actions and examples. **Extreme Events:** What are extreme events? Probabilistic definitions, Extreme physical events. **Catastrophic Disasters:** Non-linear relation between extreme events and extreme losses, what makes a catastrophic hydro meteorological disaster, Case studies of extreme losses. **Climate Change Mitigation:** Mitigation strategies such as green economy, carbon credit, afforestation etc **Reducing extreme event losses through adaptive measures:** Adaptation options for addressing climate change risks, Holistic approaches within sustainability framework, Examples of good practices.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 702	**Weather, Climate and Atmospheric Processes**	**Fundamental concepts:** Structure and composition of the atmosphere. Definition of weather and climate, Scales and types of weather and climate processes and systems, Systems view: atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere. Vertical structure, Gaseous composition. **Weather and climate system components** Global energy balance, effects of surface	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	

		type, Months and seasons, Hydrological cycle: land, ocean and groundwater, Transport, residence time, storage. **Weather and climate system mechanism** Oceans' role in the climate system, Energy balance – spatial variation, Thermal and pressure gradients and atmospheric motion. General circulation of the atmosphere. 3-cell model of atmospheric circulation, Nature and importance of the ITCZ, Monthly and seasonal cycles (temperature, pressure, wind).				
CSP 703	**Climate Change Science**	**Introduction to climate change:** The energy balance and the greenhouse effect. **Fundamental principles of climate change:** Natural forcing, Anthropogenic forcing. **The Carbon Cycle:** Sources and sinks of carbon, Ocean, land and atmosphere stocks and flows. **Greenhouse gases and aerosols** List of principal greenhouse gases: properties and sources, Global warming potential: residence time, Relative contributions to radioactive forcing, Changes in greenhouse gases concentrations. **The Oceans and climate change:** Ocean heat budget, Air-sea interaction, Thermohaline conveyer.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
EHS 701	**Advances in Environmental Sciences**	**Environmental Chemistry**: Basic concepts in environmental chemistry; Atmosphere: Description, function and chemistry. Hydrosphere: Description, function and chemistry. Lithosphere: Description, function and chemistry, Food chemistry, Heavy metals and other Toxic compounds, Current Trends in Environmental chemistry. **Environmental Physics:** Introduction, Basic concepts in environmental physics; Environmental Physics & Electromagnetic Spectrum, Visible light/UV radiation, Atomic Particles/Ionizing radiation: sources, effects and measurement, Mechanical vibration: sources, effects and measurement, Pressure/Altitude: sources, effects and measurement. Heat sources, effects and measurement, Sound/Noise: Sources, effects and measurement, Noise control, Wave motion, frequency and sound power. Vibrations **Environmental Biology:** Introduction to Environmental Biology, Basic concepts in Environmental Biology, Classification of Plants and Animals, Medical	**3.0**	**R**	**30**	

		microbiology/Health effects; Natural cycles in the environment: carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus cycles. Applications of microbiology in environmental management. Microbiological transformations, Biotechnology in environmental control; Microbial degradation and metabolic pathways, Degradation of complex organic materials, Elements of Biotechnology: Description, processes and uses, Organic Farming: Description, Function and Applications, Ecosystems Health: Definition, Description, Importance, Applications, Biodiversity.				
CSP 704	**Climate Change – Impacts, Projections and Uncertainty**	**Climate change scenerios –** overview, changes in atmosphere, oceans, biosphere, cryosphere, **Observed trends** – global, land and ocean air temperature trends, Rainfall, Ocean response (temperature, sea level, etc.), Cryosphere (glaciers, sea ice), Ecosystem change, Water vapour feedback. **Observed changes & extreme events and their consequences:** Direct impacts – temperature (e.g. heat waves), rainfall (drought, floods), sea level rise, storms and storm surges. **Indirect impacts –** Ice melt, ecosystem changes, Changes in frequency and intensity including trends, Extreme events – definitions, time and space scales. What is a 'projection'? How to project the future climate? Uncertainty in climate projections (uncertainty in scenarios/forcings, uncertainty in internal variability). Selecting appropriate future climate predictions for impact assessment.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 705	**Scenarios for Future Impact Assessment**	**Introduction to scenario principles-** Definition, types and basis of scenarios, Nature of scenario planning, scenarios for IPCC Fourth and fifth Assessment reports. **IPCC Assessment Report** Previous emissions scenarios (Business as usual, A1, A2, B1 and B2 scenarios), Narrative scenarios and storylines, Quantitative scenarios and modelling approaches, Main scenario drivers (population, economics, technology change), Greenhouse gases and aerosols. **Introduction to Climate Models** Types of climate models: conceptual, physical, statistical, dynamical; Development of climate models; Global Climate Models (GCMs). GCM projections for impact	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	

		assessments. Introduction to Regional Climate Models (RCMs).				
CSP 706	**Climate Change Impacts on Water & Sanitation**	**Introduction:** Overview of climate change projections, socio-economic scenarios and future climate change. **Hydrological cycle and its changes:** Introduction to hydrological cycle, changes in hydrological cycle due to climate change. **Floods and draughts:** Past trends of floods and draughts, Future estimates of impacts. **Glacier melting and sea-level rise:** Trends of glacier melting and sea-level rise, Impacts of glacier melting, Coastal impacts of sea-level rise. **Quality and accessibility of water resources:** Impacts on water quality, Multiple stresses on water resources. **Adaptation measures for the water sector:** Disaster reduction, Water resource management.	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 707	**Climate Change Impact on Agriculture and Food Security**	**Climate and the biosphere:** climate variability and historical, observed changes in natural and managed ecosystems; the phenology network; the climate signal in trends of crop yields over time; attribution of past ecosystem changes to climate change. **Crops and climate:** effects of CO_2, temperature and rainfall on crop growth and yield; modelling crop responses; uncertainty in crop forecasts. **Assessing the impacts of climate change on crops**: impacts assessments using of climate and crop models; global and regional assessments of impacts on food crops; the IPCC. **Climate change and livestock**: sources of greenhouse gases from livestock production systems; mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; modelling livestock systems to predict national methane emissions. **Food production in the Earth system:** the environmental footprint of agriculture; impacts of land-cover/land-use changes on climate; impacts of cropping systems on biogeochemical and hydrological cycles; biofuels and soil management. Adaptation of global food systems to climate change: adaptation strategies at crop, farm, regional and global scales	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 708	**Climate Change Impact on Energy**	**Introduction:** Harnessing of natural energy flows (e.g., sunlight, wind, waves, falling water, ocean currents, and tides) or the	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	

		tapping of natural stocks of energy whose rates of replenishment are comparable to or greater than the human use rates (such as ocean thermal gradients, biomass, and hydropower reservoirs) **Biomass Energy**: Definition; Introduction; The future role of Biomass **Biomass Energy Conversion Technologies and Applications**: Combustion; Gasification; Anaerobic Digestion; Liquid Biofuels; **Implementation of Biomass Energy Systems**: Biomass Resources; Environmental Impacts and benefits; Economic and Production Issues;				
CSP 709	**Climate Change Impact on Industry**	**Overview of Climate Change and Industries** **Types of Industries**: Forest Industry, Food Industry, Construction Industry, Energy Industry, Agricultural Industry, Textile Industry, Mining Industry, Chemical Industry, Pharmaceutical Industry. **Ecological Location of Industries:** Industries in coastal areas, Industries in Sahara belt, Industries in Sahel **Assessing Climate Change in Industry (work environment);** Natural Forcing and Anthropogenic forcing **Climate Change Indicators in Industries:** Physical, Biological. Chemical, Health, Socio-economical, Security. Industrial Production: Raw materials, Storage, Transportation, Processing, Packaging, Marketing. **Direct** and **Indirect** effects of Climate Change. Facility Management and Climate Change **Adaptation and Mitigation measures** of Climate Change in Industries **Climate Change Policy in Industries (KPI)**	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 710	**Climate Change Impact on Health**	**Introduction to Climate Change and Health:** health effects of climate change, and the pathways, both direct and indirect, that link atmospheric changes to human health impacts. **Impact on Health from Heat and Air Pollution:** **Extreme Weather Events, Sea Level Rise, Climate Change and Health** **Vector Borne and Infectious Diseases, Climate Change, and Health** **Vulnerability:** the degree of exposure to climate hazards; the sensitivity of the individual or population to the impacts; and the ability to cope, or adaptive capacity of the individual, population or community. **Research Issues in Climate Change and**	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	

		Health				
CSP 711	**Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem and Food Security**	**Impacts of climate change:** ecological impacts (including plant responses to warning, phenol-logical shifts, etc.), economic impacts, social impacts, interactions. **Basic methodologies in evaluating the impacts of possible climate change:** Climate change issues in Agricultural sector **Impact models:** General flow of impact assessment, statistical or process-based. **Uncertainty of future impacts associated with various sources** **Climate downscaling: Generating climate change scenario from climate model output:** Uncertainty of future impact associated with climate downscaling.	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 712	**Conceptual Issues in Climate and Climate Change**	**Definitions:** Definition of Risk, Hazard and Vulnerability, Comparison of climate and disaster risk reduction community definitions, Identifying vulnerability (physical, social and economical), Sectoral vulnerability, Adaptive capacity. **Resilience:** Definitions and key concepts, Building resilience, practical actions and examples. **Extreme Events:** What are extreme events? Probabilistic definitions, Extreme physical events. **Catastrophic Disasters:** Non-linear relation between extreme events and extreme losses, what makes a catastrophic hydro meteorological disaster, Case studies of extreme losses. **Reducing extreme event losses through adaptive measures:** Adaptation options for addressing climate change risks, Holistic approaches within sustainability framework, Examples of good practices.	**3.0**	**C**	**45**	
CSP 713	**Approaches to Adaptation**	**Introduction to adaptation concepts:** Definitions by the IPCC, etc., Evolution of the concept of adaptation in the climate change agenda including adaptation vs. mitigation debate, Nairobi, Bali COP_{13}). Approaches to adaptation. **Community-based approaches to adaptation** (introduction to community participation and challenges). **Steps in the adaptation process** (awareness and engagement of stakeholders and decision-makers), Climate change impacts assessments, Identification and review of adaptation options) **Principles of community development:** Role	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	

		of community education programmes and individual and collective participation and responsibilities.				
CSP 714	**Climate Change Governance**	**Introduction:** Nature and evolution of climate governance at international, national and local levels **Role of Stakeholders:** in negotiation including transnational institution, nation states, non-governmental organisations, private businesses and municipal governments **Efficacy of different mechanisms:** state led, market based, hybrid for enacting climate policy **Potential Impact of Climate Policy:** on social groups e.g women, minority indigenous people **Climate Change Governance:** Major players: UNFCCC, COB, MEA, WMO, UNEP, etc. and the evolution and linkages between them. Latest progress: Cancun Adaptation Framework, Nairobi Work Plan, Adaptation Fund, National Adaptation Programmes of Action. **Case studies of Climate Policy and Negotiations**: including recent UNFCC Conference, peace with nature "climate neutrality initiative" and emerging debate over proposed REDD mechanisms.	**3.0**	**R**	**30**	
CSP 715	**Approaches to Climate Change Mitigation**	**Introduction:** Drivers of urbanization, Vulnerability of urban areas, Framing the problem: environmental, social-culture and economic approach. **Mitigation options:** the engineering approach, ecological approach and the socio-economic approach. Practices, technologies, policies and instruments in climate change mitigation in various sectors such as transportation, energy and industry. **Key constraints in strengthening mitigation and adaptation resilience:** e.g. alteration of the physical environment, poverty and insufficient knowledge. **Carbon credit scheme**: Overview of the clean development mechanism; The Kyoto Protocol and the clean development mechanism National value and benefits. **Synergies between clean development mechanism projects and National Sustainable Development Priorities:** Assessing sustainable development impacts; Applying sustainable indicators to clean development mechanism; Major steps of	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	

		sustainable development evaluation of clean development mechanism project				
CSP 716	**Economics of Climate Change**	**Introduction:** Basic economic principles associated with cost-benefit evaluation, Public and Private good nature of the climate change issues, and the concept of internalizing the cost of externalities, Analytical tools: Integrated assessment models. **Benefits of climate change mitigation:** Currently measurable market benefits, Markets benefits not readily measurable, Insurance value of mitigation, Non-market benefits. **Costs of unmitigated climate change:** Key vulnerable sectors, Avoidable costs, Unavoidable costs, and Tipping points. **Weighing the costs and benefits of climate change mitigation:** Discounting over time, treatment of uncertainty. **Climate change policy:** Market based instruments, Non-market based measures, National vs. international policy action, Need for adaptation. **Estimation of climate change damages/benefits:** Agriculture and food production, water resources, Infrastructure, Sea level rise and costal development, Human health. **Adapting to climate change:** Adaptation measures in agriculture to ensure food security, Role of sustainable economic growth policies, Need for unmitigated global trade, Need for pro-growth climate action policies.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 717	**Policies on Climate Change mitigation & Adaptation**	**Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation** **Motivating factors for developing national adaptation strategies:** Protection of economic well-being of the people; Protection from anthropogenic effects; enhancement of public safety and guaranteeing sustainable development **Challenges facing Climate Change Policies**: Uncertainties; Cooperation; Awareness of Climate Change Adaptation, security The role of policy making in addressing Climate Chan Introduction to the main inter-governmental treaties on climate change: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol; European Union Emission Trading Systems (EU ETS);	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	

		Environmental Sustainability Awareness Creation, Clean Development, Mechanism, Carbon sequestration, Climate Change and Clean Air Act, Green fields, Application to Clean Technology, Capacity building and Financing adaptation projects. **National Adaptation Strategy Policy**				
CSP 718	**Land Use and Climate Change**	**Introduction:** Land use, Land use Change, Drivers of land use change; carbon cycle, carbon-farming; **Impact of climate on land use**; Climate Change Adaptation through land use planning; Mitigating Climate Change through food and land use **Land use and greenhouse gases**	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 719	**Climate Change Law**	**Maritime Spatial Planning Law**: The Evolution of International Law in a World of Crises. Oil and Gas Law. Renewable Energy Law. Principles of Environmental Regulation. Intellectual Property, Human Rights & Development. **Human right issues in Climate Change** **Classification of climate change instruments:** National, Regional and International law instruments on climate change. The role of UNFCC, IPCC, Kyoto Protocol etc.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
COM 704	**Disaster Management**	**Introduction and Disaster Management Theories**: Introduction, team building and personal safety, Disaster management theories and principles **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Risk analysis and evaluation (including hazard analysis and vulnerability analysis), risk reduction (prevention and mitigation) and preparedness. **Disaster Response:** Basic relief needs. Food, Water, Sanitation, Health, Hygiene and Shelter. Issues of coordination. Field assessment and evaluation. **Disaster Recovery**: Reconstruction and sustainable development	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 720	**Field Visit & Seminar**	Seminars on emerging and topical issues on Climate and Climate Change Concurrent Field Practice in Climate Change	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 721	**Internship**	Internship**:** At the end of the 1st year with an institution, industry, private or public organization or government.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 722	**Research**	Dissertation	**6.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 723	**Research Methods in Climate and**	Data Processing; design techniques, strategies and methods of data collection and other system approaches as applicable to	**2.0**	**C**	**45**	

	Climate Change	climate issues.				
MDP 714	**Energy and Sustainable Development**	Overview of the energy situation in Africa. Supply of energy and energy crisis in the industrial age. Energy development and consumption. Fossil fuel deposits and their depletion. Uses of solar, wind, geothermal and ocean energy (both wave and thermal). Conservation of energy. Hydro and thermal power plants, environmental pollution and climate change. Energy transportation. Fuel for the future.	**2.0**	**C**	**45**	
CSP 724	**Indigenous Methods in Climate change mitigation and adaptation**					
CSP725	**Ecotourism and Climate change adaptation**					
CSP726	**Elements of Meteorology**					
CSP727	**GIS, Remote sensing and Risk Mapping**					
CSP728	**Risk Modelling and Predictions**					

Compulsory Courses and Units

S/N	Course Code	Title of Course	Units
1	CSP 721	Research	6
2	CSP 701	Weather, Climate and Atmospheric Processes	3
3	CSP 702	Climate Change Science	3
4	CSP 703	Climate Change – Impacts, Projections and Uncertainty	3
5	CSP 704	Scenarios for Future Impact Assessment	3
6	CSP 711	Conceptual Issues in Climate and Climate Change	3
7	CSP 719	Seminar & Field Visit	3
8	CSP 720	Internship	3
9	CSP 722	Research Methods in Climate and Climate Change	3
10	CSP 723	Sustainable Development	3
	Total		**33**

Required Courses and Units

S/N	Course Code	Title of Course	Units
1	EHS 701	Advances in Environmental Sciences	3
2	CSP 713	Climate Change Governance	3
3	CSP 714	Approaches to Climate Change Mitigation	3

4	CSP 715	Economics of Climate Change	3
5	CSP 716	Policies on Climate Change mitigation & Adaptation	3
6	CSP 718	Climate Change Law	3
7	CSP 712	Approaches to Adaptation	3
	Total		**21**

Elective Courses and Units

S/N	Course Code	Title of Course	Units
1	CSP 705	Climate Change Impacts on Water & Sanitation	3
2	CSP 706	Climate Change Impact on Agriculture	3
3	CSP 707	Climate Change Impact on Energy	3
4	CSP 708	Climate Change Impact on Industry	3
5	CSP 709	Climate Change Impact on Health	3
6	CSP 710	Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem and Food Security	3
7	CSP 717	Land Use and Climate Change	3
8	COM 704	Disaster Management	3
	Total		**24**

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA (PGD) PROGRAMME IN CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT

1.0 BACKGROUND

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It is a welcome development that the Climate and Society Programme (CSP) is now established at the Centre for Sustainable Development, in Nigeria's premier University, the University of Ibadan (UI). The establishment of CSP is intended to launch UI into the global network of Climate Change Centres and bring a fresh and an important perspective to Nigeria's development efforts towards climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Through this, UI will be able to partner with such institutions and organizations as UNESCO, THE World Bank, WHO, UNU-ISP, UN-CECAR, MacArthur Foundation, the Commonwealth Foundation, University of Oxford, Pan African University and many other Universities in India, South Africa, USA, Ghana, Netherlands and Australia.

2.0 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN CSP

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7. Train middle and advanced level human resources on the science and impacts of climate change.
8. Equip professionals with adequate skills to understand key issues, methodologies and approaches in climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
9. Bridge the gap between the scientific research and the decision-marking communities in key scientific climate change, its impact and adaptation issues.
10. Increase understanding of methodologies and approaches in climate change adaptation.
11. Promote resilience competencies in climate change-relevant contexts, including teamwork, communication and problem solving.
12. Strengthen ability to synthesize multi-disciplinary information and develop problem solving strategies using integrative approaches and systems thinking.

Target Groups

The Postgraduate programme in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development is intended to attract students from all over Africa and beyond. The target group are rural and urban development agents (engineers, medical practitioners, public servants, environmentalists, educationists, community development agents, extension workers, politicians, policy makers, etc).

Duration

The Postgraduate Diploma (PGD) programme in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development will be of two Semesters duration, full-time study. The first and second semesters will be for the taught courses, seminars and submission of mini project report.

A part-time programme shall normally last for a period of three semesters, two of which will be for course work and the third for writing mini project

Admission Requirements

General

Applicants to the programme must satisfy the matriculation requirement of the University of Ibadan.

Other requirements:

b) Admission to the Postgraduate Diploma (PGD) Programme is open to graduates of this University with at least third (3^{rd}) Class or of other approved universities in the Social Sciences, Humanities, Sciences, Health Sciences, Technology, Applied Sciences.

Regulations for CSP Degree

1. The Centre shall provide a programme of instructions leading to the award of Postgraduate Diploma (PGD) in climate change, resilience and sustainability.

2. Candidates for admission shall be holders of first degree from the University of Ibadan or other Universities approved by the Senate of the University in the Sciences viz Physics, Chemistry, Microbiology, Botany, Geology; Applied Sciences viz Geography, Agricultural science, Medicine/Health Sciences; and Technology/Engineering. Other related disciplines may be considered depending on the level of

competition and availability of space. Usually, applicants with additional relevant qualification will have an added advantage.

3. The Academic Master's Degree programme in Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development (CCRSD) will be for duration of three semesters, full-time. The first two semesters will be for the taught courses and seminars while the third semester is for writing of project. A part-time programme shall normally last for a period of four semesters, three of which will be for course work and the fourth for writing of Project.

4. The course shall consist of Lectures, Field trips, Laboratory and field practical exercises, Seminars and Presentations, e- Learning and Feedbacks.

5. Assessment shall be through Classroom discussion and participation, Term Papers, Continuous assessment tests, End of course examination, Laboratory / Students' Field trip Assessment, Oral Examination on the project work to be moderated by an external examiner.

6. Candidates shall be required to register for a minimum of 24 units and maximum of 30 units including all compulsory and required courses.

7. No candidate shall qualify for the award of the degree until he/she has satisfactorily completed the prescribed period of study and passed all the required examinations.

The Curriculum

The CSP curriculum is organised along five pillars of development. They are: Health Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Humanities, Management Sciences and Applied Sciences/Technology. In addition, there will be courses on general principles of CSP.

Structure of Courses

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE DESCRIPTION	UNITS	STATUS	HL	HP
CSP 701	**Conceptual Issues in Climate and Climate Change**	**Definitions:** Definition of Climate and Climate Change, weather, Hazard and Vulnerability, Comparison of climate and disaster risk reduction community definitions, Identifying vulnerability (physical, social and economical), Sectoral vulnerability, Adaptive capacity. **Impact of Climate Change:** Brief description of the various impact of Climate Change on Agriculture, Industry, Economy, Health etc **Resilience:** Definitions and key concepts, Building resilience, practical actions and examples. **Extreme Events:** What are extreme events? Probabilistic definitions, Extreme physical events. **Catastrophic Disasters:** Non-linear relation between extreme events and extreme losses, what makes a catastrophic hydro meteorological disaster, Case studies of extreme losses.	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	**15**

		Climate Change Mitigation: Mitigation strategies such as green economy, carbon credit, afforestation etc **Reducing extreme event losses through adaptive measures:** Adaptation options for addressing climate change risks, Holistic approaches within sustainability framework, Examples of good practices.				
CSP 702	**Weather, Climate and Atmospheric Processes**	**Fundamental concepts:** Structure and composition of the atmosphere. Definition of weather and climate, Scales and types of weather and climate processes and systems, Systems view: atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere. Vertical structure, Gaseous composition. **Weather and climate system components** Global energy balance, effects of surface type, Months and seasons, Hydrological cycle: land, ocean and groundwater, Transport, residence time, storage. **Weather and climate system mechanism** Oceans' role in the climate system, Energy balance – spatial variation, Thermal and pressure gradients and atmospheric motion. General circulation of the atmosphere. 3-cell model of atmospheric circulation, Nature and importance of the ITCZ, Monthly and seasonal cycles (temperature, pressure, wind). **Regional Dynamics of Climate Change**	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	**15**
CSP 703	**Climate Change Science**	**Introduction to climate change:** The energy balance and the greenhouse effect. **Fundamental principles of climate change:** Natural forcing, Anthropogenic forcing. **The Carbon Cycle:** Sources and sinks of carbon, Ocean, land and atmosphere stocks and flows. **Greenhouse gases and aerosols** List of principal greenhouse gases: properties and sources, Global warming potential: residence time, Relative contributions to radioactive forcing, Changes in greenhouse gases concentrations. **The Oceans and climate change:** Ocean heat budget, Air-sea interaction, Thermohaline conveyer.	**3.0**	**C**	**45**	
CSP 704	**Climate Change – Impacts, Projections and Uncertainty**	**Climate change scenerios –** overview, changes in atmosphere, oceans, biosphere, cryosphere, **Observed trends** – global, land and ocean air temperature trends, Rainfall, Ocean response (temperature, sea level, etc.), Cryosphere (glaciers, sea ice), Ecosystem change, Water vapour feedback. **Observed changes & extreme events and their consequences: Direct impacts** – temperature	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	**15**

		(e.g. heat waves), rainfall (drought, floods), sea level rise, storms and storm surges. **Indirect impacts –** Ice melt, ecosystem changes, Changes in frequency and intensity including trends, Extreme events – definitions, time and space scales. What is a 'projection'? How to project the future climate? Uncertainty in climate projections (uncertainty in scenarios/forcings, uncertainty in internal variability). Selecting appropriate future climate predictions for impact assessment.				
CSP 705	**Scenarios for Future Impact Assessment**	**Introduction to scenario principles-** Definition, types and basis of scenarios, Nature of scenario planning, scenarios for IPCC Assessment reports. **IPCC Assessment Report** Previous emissions scenarios (Business as usual, A1, A2, B1 and B2 scenarios), Narrative scenarios and storylines, Quantitative scenarios and modelling approaches, Main scenario drivers (population, economics, technology change), Greenhouse gases and aerosols. **Introduction to Climate Models** Types of climate models: conceptual, physical, statistical, dynamical; Development of climate models; Global Climate Models (GCMs). GCM projections for impact assessments. Introduction to Regional Climate Models (RCMs).	**2.0**	**R**	**30**	
CSP 706	**Climate Change Impacts on Water & Sanitation**	**Hydrological cycle and its changes:** Introduction to hydrological cycle, changes in hydrological cycle due to climate change. **Floods and draughts:** Past trends of floods and draughts, Future estimates of impacts. **Glacier melting and sea-level rise:** Trends of glacier melting and sea-level rise, Impacts of glacier melting, Coastal impacts of sea-level rise. **Impact of climate change on water and sanitation**: How is the global climate changing and what are the causes? Water availability, The Hydrological cycle and changes due to climate change, Sources and quality of freshwater for domestic and industrial uses, Water supply and sanitation (WSS) infrastructures, Climate and water-related natural hazards (floods, wind storm, heavy rains with hail, strong winds, heat waves (extreme temperature), droughts, wave surge, and earthquakes, landslides, etc. **Adaptation measures for the water sector:** Disaster reduction, Water resource	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	

		management **Flooding**: Risk-based planning and building resilience, Making room for water/increasing natural retention and storage capacity (greening the environment), Protection against urban flooding, Forecasting and early warning systems, Strengthening existing protection, construction of new protection structures **Water scarcity and droughts**: Water demand management, Water allocation and planning, Water supply management **Water quality and ecological conditions**: Control of point and diffuse pollution sources, Preventing and mitigating saltwater intrusion, Other management measures related to water quality and ecologicalstatus **Sectoral adaptation measures**: Spatial planning, land use, Agriculture (IWRM), Water services (technology, efficiency, etc.				
CSP 707	**Climate Change Impact on Agriculture and Food Security**	**Climate and the biosphere:** climate variability and historical, observed changes in natural and managed ecosystems; the phenology network; the climate signal in trends of crop yields over time; attribution of past ecosystem changes to climate change. **Crops and climate:** effects of CO_2, temperature and rainfall on crop growth and yield; modelling crop responses; uncertainty in crop forecasts. **Assessing the impacts of climate change on crops**: impacts assessments using of climate and crop models; global and regional assessments of impacts on food crops; the IPCC. **Climate change and livestock**: sources of greenhouse gases from livestock production systems; mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; modelling livestock systems to predict national methane emissions. **Food production in the Earth system:** the environmental footprint of agriculture; impacts of land-cover/land-use changes on climate; impacts of cropping systems on biogeochemical and hydrological cycles; biofuels and soil management. Adaptation of global food systems to climate change: adaptation strategies at crop, farm, regional and global scales	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 708	**Climate Change Impact on Energy**	**Introduction to energy systems**: Definition of energy, energy systems. Important of energy **Energy and economic growth:** Contribution of the energy sector to economic growth, **Energy demand trends and projections**	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	

		The greenhouse effect **Combustion and greenhouse gases** **Alternatives to fossil fuels:** biological, solar, wind, and marine energy sources **Economics of energy systems** **Energy and climate policies**				
CSP 709	**Climate Change Impact on Industry**	**Overview of Climate Change and Industries** **Types of Industries**: Forest Industry, Food Industry, Construction Industry, Energy Industry, Agricultural Industry, Textile Industry, Mining Industry, Chemical Industry, Pharmaceutical Industry. **Ecological Location of Industries:** Industries in coastal areas, Industries in Sahara belt, Industries in Sahel **Assessing Climate Change in Industry (work environment);** Natural Forcing and Anthropogenic forcing **Climate Change Indicators in Industries:** Physical, Biological. Chemical, Health, Socio-economical, Security. Industrial Production: Raw materials, Storage, Transportation, Processing, Packaging, Marketing. **Direct** and **Indirect** effects of Climate Change. Facility Management and Climate Change **Adaptation and Mitigation measures** of Climate Change in Industries **Climate Change Policy in Industries (KPI)**	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 710	**Climate Change Impact on Health**	**Introduction to Climate Change and Health:** health effects of climate change, and the pathways, both direct and indirect, that link atmospheric changes to human health impacts. **Environmental Impacts of Climate Change:** Global warming, air pollution, water pollution, land pollution, sea level rise, extreme weather events etc **Health effects of Climate Change:** Vector Borne, Water Borne, Air Borne, Heat stress, Mortalities, Vulnerability etc **Health Risk Management** **Health problems in relation to environmental impacts:** Respiratory disorder, asthma, cholera, shock, cardiovascular problems etc **Research Issues in Climate Change and Health**	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 711	**Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem**	**Impacts of climate change:** ecological impacts (including plant responses to warning, phenol-logical shifts, etc.), economic impacts, social impacts, interactions. **Basic methodologies in evaluating the impacts of possible climate change:** Climate change issues in Agricultural sector	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	

		Impact models: General flow of impact assessment, statistical or process-based. **Uncertainty of future impacts associated with various sources** **Climate downscaling: Generating climate change scenario from climate model output:** Uncertainty of future impact associated with climate downscaling.				
CSP 712	**Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation**	**Introduction to adaptation concepts:** Definitions by the IPCC, etc., Evolution of the concept of adaptation in the climate change agenda including adaptation vs. mitigation debate, Nairobi, Bali COP_{13}). Approaches to adaptation. **Community-based approaches to adaptation** (introduction to community participation and challenges). **Steps in the adaptation process** (awareness and engagement of stakeholders and decision-makers), Climate change impacts assessments, Identification and review of adaptation options, **Adaptation Options:** Afforestation, water conservation, renewable energy programme, behavioural and attitudinal changes etc **Principles of community development:** Role of community education programmes and individual and collective participation and responsibilities.	**2.0**	**R**	**30**	
CSP 713	**Climate Change Governance**	**Introduction:** Nature and evolution of climate governance at international, national and local levels **Role of Stakeholders:** in negotiation including transnational institution, nation states, non-governmental organisations, private businesses and municipal governments **Efficacy of different mechanisms:** state led, market based, hybrid for enacting climate policy **Potential Impact of Climate Policy:** on social groups e.g women, minority indigenous people **Climate Change Governance:** Major players: UNFCCC, COB, MEA, WMO, UNEP, etc. and the evolution and linkages between them. Latest progress: Cancun Adaptation Framework, Nairobi Work Plan, Adaptation Fund, National Adaptation Programmes of Action. **Case studies of Climate Policy and Negotiations**: including recent UNFCC Conference, peace with nature "climate neutrality initiative" and emerging debate over proposed REDD mechanisms.	**2.0**	**R**	**30**	
CSP 714	**Approaches to**	**Mitigation options:** the engineering approach,	**2.0**	**R**	**30**	

	Climate Change Mitigation	ecological approach and the socio-economic approach. **Practices, technologies, policies and instruments in climate change mitigation in various sectors such as transportation, energy and industry.** **Key constraints in strengthening mitigation:** e.g. alteration of the physical environment, poverty and insufficient knowledge. **Carbon credit scheme**: Overview of the clean development mechanism; The Kyoto Protocol and the clean development mechanism National value and benefits **Inventory methods for Greenhouse gas emissions** **Synergies between clean development mechanism projects and Sustainable Development Priorities:** Assessing sustainable development impacts; Applying sustainable indicators to clean development mechanism; Major steps of sustainable development evaluation of clean development mechanism project				
CSP 715	**Economics of Climate Change**	**Introduction:** Basic economic principles associated with cost-benefit evaluation, Public and Private good nature of the climate change issues, and the concept of internalizing the cost of externalities, Analytical tools: Integrated assessment models. **Benefits of climate change mitigation:** Currently measurable market benefits, Markets benefits not readily measurable, Insurance value of mitigation, Non-market benefits. **Costs of unmitigated climate change:** Key vulnerable sectors, Avoidable costs, Unavoidable costs, and Tipping points. **Weighing the costs and benefits of climate change mitigation:** Discounting over time, treatment of uncertainty. **Climate change policy:** Market based instruments, Non-market based measures, National vs. international policy action, Need for adaptation. **Estimation of climate change damages/benefits:** Agriculture and food production, water resources, Infrastructure, Sea level rise and costal development, Human health.	**2.0**	**R**	**30**	
CSP 716	**Policies on Climate Change mitigation & Adaptation**	**Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation** **Motivating factors for developing national adaptation strategies:** Protection of economic well-being of the people; Protection from anthropogenic effects; enhancement of public	**2.0**	**R**	**30**	

		safety and guaranteeing sustainable development **Challenges facing Climate Change Policies**: Uncertainties; Cooperation; Awareness of Climate Change Adaptation, security The role of policy making in addressing Climate Chan Introduction to the main inter-governmental treaties on climate change: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol; European Union Emission Trading Systems (EU ETS); Environmental Sustainability Awareness Creation, Clean Development, Mechanism, Carbon sequestration, Climate Change and Clean Air Act, Green fields, Application to Clean Technology, Capacity building and Financing adaptation projects. **National Adaptation Strategy Policy**				
CSP 717	**Land Use and Climate Change**	**Introduction:** Land use, Land use Change, Drivers of land use change; carbon cycle, carbon-farming; **Impact of climate on land use**; Climate Change Adaptation through land use planning; Mitigating Climate Change through food and land use **Land use and greenhouse gases**	**3.0**	**E**	**30**	
CSP 718	**Climate Change Law**	**Maritime Spatial Planning Law**: The Evolution of International Law in a World of Crises. Oil and Gas Law. Renewable Energy Law. Principles of Environmental Regulation. Intellectual Property, Human Rights & Development. **Human right issues in Climate Change** **Classification of climate change instruments:** National, Regional and International law instruments on climate change. The role of UNFCC, IPCC, Kyoto Protocol etc.	**3.0**	**R**	**30**	
CSP 719	**Disaster Management**	**Introduction and Disaster Management Theories**: Introduction, team building and personal safety, Disaster management theories and principles **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Risk analysis and evaluation (including hazard analysis and vulnerability analysis), risk reduction (prevention and mitigation) and preparedness. **Disaster Response:** Basic relief needs. Food, Water, Sanitation, Health, Hygiene and Shelter. Issues of coordination. Field assessment and evaluation. **Disaster Recovery**: Reconstruction and sustainable development	**2.0**	**E**	**30**	

CSP 720	**Field Visit & Seminar**	Seminars on emerging and topical issues on Climate and Climate Change Concurrent Field Practice in Climate Change	**3.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 721	**Project**	Dissertation	**6.0**	**C**	**30**	
CSP 722	**Research Methods in Climate and Climate Change**	Data Processing; design techniques, strategies and methods of data collection and other system approaches as applicable to climate issues.	**3.0**	**C**	**45**	

Compulsory Courses and Units

S/N	Course Code	Title of Course	Units
1	CSP 721	Project	6
2	CSP 702	Weather, Climate and Atmospheric Processes	3
3	CSP 703	Climate Change Science	3
4	CSP 704	Climate Change – Impacts, Projections and Uncertainty	3
5	CSP 701	Conceptual Issues in Climate and Climate Change	3
6	CSP 719	Field Visit & Seminar	3
7	CSP 722	Research Methods in Climate and Climate Change	3
	Required Courses		**24**
1	CSP 713	Climate Change Governance	2
2	CSP 718	Climate Change Law	3
3	CSP 715	Economics of Climate Change	3
4	CSP 716	Policies on Climate Change mitigation & Adaptation	2
5	CSP 712	Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation	2
6	CSP 714	Approaches to Climate Change Mitigation	2
7	CSP 705	Scenarios for Future Impact Assessment	2
	Elective Courses		**19**
1	CSP 706	Climate Change Impacts on Water & Sanitation	2
2	CSP 707	Climate Change Impact on Agriculture and Food Security	3
3	CSP 708	Climate Change Impact on Energy	3
4	CSP 709	Climate Change Impact on Industry	2
5	CSP 710	Climate Change Impact on Health	2
6	CSP 711	Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem	2
7	CSP 717	Land Use and Climate Change	3
8	CSP 719	Disaster Management	2
	Total		**19**

PROFESSIONAL MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMME IN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (PROSIRDA)

Background and Justification

Africa faces a major challenge in overcoming the myriad of environmental, economic and social problems to reduce poverty, improve human living conditions, and promote sustainable development initiatives. This is especially the case in the rural sectors of the Sub- Saharan Africa where low incomes, nutritional deficiency, food insecurity, famine, and limited access to safe water are compounde by a host of factors, including low agricultural production capacity, disease, land degradation, abnormal weather and climate. In many instances these conditions have generated social conflict, unemployment, and out-migration of the youth. This condition constitutes an unacceptable paradox given that this situation persists side by side with Africa's rich natural resource endowments.

The Professional Master's programme in Sustainable Integrated Rural Development in Africa (MSIRDA) was formulated under the United Nations University Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (UNU/ESDA) initiative. It seeks to impart in concerted practical ways knowledge and skills required for reducing poverty and improving the human living conditions in rural Africa. It is practice-oriented and underpinned by a philosophy of human capacity development through training of trainers of rural development practitioners. Field demonstrations and other practical aspects of the programme informed by appropriate theories and models, take place through hands-on training in selected rural communities

The **Professional** Master's Degree programme is aimed at teaching and research in Integrated Rural Development. It is geared towards training serving and aspiring rural development workers and others who wish to advance their knowledge, skills and expertise through specialized training in integrated rural development. The long-term objectives of the programme are:

1) to increase knowledge and enhance learning about rural development and sustainable development;
2) to promote transparency, accountability, professionalism, and efficiency in integrated rural development;
3) to generate alternative frameworks and guidance for rural development, seeking to strengthen national electoral systems;
4) to encourage the use of sustainable development practices in integrated rural development;
5) to identify cost-effective elements in sustainable design; and
6) to highlight the innovations and encourage knowledge-sharing in integrated rural development.

Target Groups

The Professional Master's Degree in Sustainable Integrated Rural Development is intended to attract students from all over Africa. The target groups are rural development agents (e.g. Agric Extension Officers, forestry field workers, state /district assembly officers), secondary school teachers, rural social or community workers, middle-level policy makers, scientists of research institutions, junior University lecturers, research & teaching assistants and other professionals whose vocation relates to rural development.

Benefits of the Programme

The programme is imbued with the following benefits:

(i) Increasing the quality and quantity of agricultural extension staff and rural development agents in the region,
(ii) Enhancing research and knowledge in the field of rural development.

Duration

The Professional Master's Degree in Sustainable Integrated Rural Development will be of three Semesters duration. The first two semesters will be for the taught courses and seminars while the third semester is for internship and writing of project report.

Admission Requirements

General

Applicants to the programme must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University of Ibadan.

Other requirements:

(a) Admission to the MSIRDA Degree Programme is open to graduates of this University with at least Third Class or of other approved universities in the social sciences, humanities, sciences, health sciences, technology, and applied sciences.

(b) Candidates with Higher National Diploma with upper credit are also considered for admission. This however will depend on having appropriate years of post-graduation experience related to sustainable rural development.

Regulations for MSIRDA Degree

i. A course leading to the MSIRDA degree shall be organized as a programme for a minimum of three semesters and a maximum of six semesters of full time engagement and a minimum of four semester and maximum of eight semesters for part time engagement.
ii. The programme shall comprise lectures, seminars and field work. The degree shall be on the basis of examinations on course work and internship. The project shall be reported in no more than 40,000 words.
iii. Instructors shall mainly be academic staff of the University of Ibadan and approved resource persons.
iv. Course units shall be the medium of course evaluation. A course unit is equivalent to two-hour lecture/tutorial contact per week throughout a semester, or an equivalent amount of assigned study or a combination of these.
v. The course shall be taught at the 701 – 799 level and pre-fixed by a three-letter code, SRD or its equivalent from other programmes.
vi. A student shall register for a minimum of 45 units and a maximum of 60 units including internship which carries 6 units.
vii. The overall assessment of the student (including performance in the internship) shall be done at the end of the course.
viii. The pass mark for each course shall be 40 per cent
ix. All the units registered for shall be used in the computation of results for each student, using the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) System.
x. A student shall not be permitted to qualify for an MSIRDA degree until until he/she has completed the stipulated period for the degree, including internship.
xi. To be considered for the award of the MSIRDA degree, a student must have been credited with a minimum of 45 units inclusive of internship.
xii. Any other regulation that may be specified by the postgraduate school on degree programmes.

Course Code	Course Title/Contents	No. of Contact Hours (T:P) Units
SRD 701	**Sustainable Development in Africa** Understanding the concept and principles of sustainable development. Designing activities, projects and programmes for sustainable development with relevant case studies to rural in Africa. The natural, human and cultural resources of Africa are profiled with emphasis upon the opportunities they offer, the constraints to their sustainable management and utilization, and how they could be applied	**30(30:0)2C**

	more effectively to meet the challenges of reducing poverty and stimulating sustainable development in rural Africa.	
SRD 702	**Theories and Policies of Development with Special Reference to Rural Africa** Multi- and trans-disciplinary approaches to theoretical perspectives of development. A review of policies, processes and implications on implementation and their dynamics, especially in rural Africa.	**30(30:0)2C**
SRD 703	**Sustainable Rural Livelihoods** From sustainable livelihood framework, promote and understand how rural dwellers meet their livelihoods needs through multiple income generating activities, gender and general dimensions in livelihood sustenance	**45(45:0)3R**
SRD 704	**Resource Mapping for Rural Development** Developing and interpreting maps of natural resources and the human habitat in areas targeted for rural development interventions. How environmental resources and other spatial features could be mapped by using the Global Positioning System (GPS) for rural development planning and implementation	**45(30:15)3C**
SRD 705/MDP 719	**Research Methods** Types of statistical data- qualitative and quantitative variables. Data collection techniques. Sampling techniques. Field and survey research methods – Interview techniques, questionnaire development and administration Participatory rural appraisal techniques. Collation and analysis of statistical data processing and use of computer , measures of central tendency, frequency distributions, correlation and regression analyses tests of hypothesis vital statistics and population dynamics. The role of statistics in planning and sustainable development	**45(45:0)3C**
SRD 706 CLA 706	**Communication for Sustainable Rural Development** Practical training on communication issues relevant to Integrated rural development, focusing on basic elements of communication processes. Communication principals, theories, conceptual issues and models. Communication as a tool for rural transformation. Indigenous/traditional, conventional and modern modes of communication. Dynamic process of feedback and adaptive behaviour. Participatory communication approaches and their impact on rural development. Develop IEC materials	**45(45:0)3C**
SRD 707	**Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation** Understanding climate variability and change. Adaptation to, and mitigation of the increased global warming and other atmospheric disturbances, which are widely seen as a sign of climate change and a threat to sustainability. Basic ideas of global and environmental changes and how they impact rural settings. Practical adaptation and mitigation options, and in policies, processes relating to climate change. Indigenous knowledge and practices in disaster preparedness, response and management.	**45(45:0)3C**
SRD 708	**Natural Resources Conservation and Reclamation of Degraded Lands** Concept of conservation. The conservation of the threatened rich biota and ecosystems in rural Africa. Nurturing and propagation of endangered traditional values and practices for conservation. The use folklores, taboos and other cultural paradigms in conservation. Examination of conflict and concurrence in traditional and modern conservation approaches. Interdisciplinary approach to combating land degradation	**45(45:0)3C**

	and in reclaiming, recovering, or restoring degraded areas. Understanding the basic concept of REDD (Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation)	
SRD 709	**Waste Management** Sources of wastes in rural settings. Managing waste using traditional methods. Sound methods for managing waste disposal and recycling for reuse. Relevance of contemporary wastes management approaches in African rural settings. Turning waste to wealth.	**30(30:0)2E**
SRD 710	**Energy Issues in Rural Africa** Challenges of energy supply, distribution and utilization in Africa. Energy types and sources in rural Africa. Examination of best practices in energy management. Cost-benefit analyses of alternative energies	**30(30:0)2E**
SRD 711	**Rural Sanitation and Water Management** This course trains students in appropriate water management in rural communities. Water sources and types in rural Africa, and impact on health. Challenges of water resources management in Africa. Traditional management, including water harvesting. Best practices in water management.	**45(45:0)3E**
SRD 712 GEO 701	**Application of Geographic Information System in Rural Development** Provide knowledge and skills for using GIS concepts tools and techniques to equip students with practical capabilities for integrated rural development. Introductory elements of GIS and its application areas such as decision making, system planning and implementation, social, legal and global policy issues. Other important application aspects are agricultural, demographic, ecological, environmental monitoring, infrastructural analysis, surveying and landscape, needs assessment, risk analysis, and aspects of monitoring and evaluation	**45(45:0)3E**
SRD 713	**Integrated Crops Management and Food Security** Food insecurity issues in Africa. Concept, assessment procedures and management of soil fertility; Crop nutrient requirements. The role of inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals) in increasing crop productivity. Low-input technologies for sustainable agriculture and land use management; concept and principles of organic farming; Production of crops and non-timber forest products for sustainable livelihoods. Use of agrochemicals (synthetic and non-chemical) in crop farming. Post-harvest losses in crop production. Traditional and modern post-harvest technologies, including processing and storage to reduce losses.	**45(45:0)3E**
SRD 714	**Integrated Livestock Management and Food Security** Identification of different livestock (ruminants and non-ruminants). Traditional methods of raising livestock and introduction of new techniques. Importance of livestock in rural economies. Processing and preservation of livestock products and fish using traditional and modern techniques. Modern advances suitable for rural household production. Examination of best practices of processing and storage techniques	**30(30:0)2E**
SRD 715	**Entrepreneurship and Management of Rural Enterprises Management** Importance of SMEs in rural economy. Effective business management for improved productivity, jobs creation, income-generating and value addition. Identification of business opportunities. Sources of investible funds. Indigenous entrepreneurship practices, indigenous financing/security for business enterprise in traditional settings-Esusu, Iwofa (Pawn) etc.	**45(45:0)3E**

SRD 716	**Alternative Income Generating Activities** Need for alternative activities to replace or augment rural income to ensure sustainable rural livelihoods. Basic knowledge of activities such as beekeeping, snailry, fish farming, mushroom production. Cost-benefit analysis of different activities.	**30(30:0)2E**
SRD 717	**Gender and Rural Development** Concept of gender, gender equality in rural development. Gender roles and relationships. Gender biased development projects and programmes. Gender mainstreaming in development policies and programmes.	**30(30:0)2E**
SRD 718	**Human Nutrition and Health Status in Rural Africa** Common nutritional deficiencies and health problems among rural dwellers, especially among children and regarding reproductive health. Role of traditional health providers. Causes and consequences of poor nutrition and poor health status. Preventive and community health interventions. Means of improving nutritional status of rural dwellers	**30(30:0)2R**
SRD 719	**Culture, Social Heritage and Local Institutions for Sustainable Rural Development** The importance of the social capital assets of the people including social groups and organisations, social heritage, sites of cultural significance and social support networks. Integrating local social institutions into development process and retaining integrity of social identity of people. Precolonial traditional community living, neighbourhood and governance concepts.	**30(30:0)2E**
SRD 720	**Conflict Management, Peace Building and Human Security** Concept of conflict and common types of conflicts in rural areas. Process of conflict management and peace building in rural areas. Threats to human security. The role of negotiation in conflict management. Linkage between conflict and rural development	**45(45:0)2C**
SRD 721	Internship	**270(0:270)6C**

Course Code	**Course Title/Contents**	**Units**	**Status**
SRD 701	Sustainable Development in Africa	2	C
SRD 702	Theories and Policies of Development with Special Reference to Rural Africa	2	C
SRD 703	Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	3	R
SRD 704	Resource Mapping for Rural Development	3	C
SRD 705/MDP 719	Research Methods	3	C
SRD 706 CLA 706	Communication for Sustainable Rural Development	3	C
SRD 707	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	3	C
SRD 708	Natural Resources Conservation and Reclamation of Degraded Lands	3	C
SRD 709	Waste Management.	2	E
SRD 710	Energy Issues in Rural Africa	2	E
SRD 711	Rural Sanitation and Water Management	3	E
SRD 712	Application of Geographic Information System in Rural	3	E

GEO 701	Development		
SRD 713	Integrated Crops Management and Food Security	3	E
SRD 714	Integrated Livestock Management and Food Security	2	E
SRD 715	Entrepreneurship and Management of Rural Enterprises Management	3	E
SRD 716	Alternative Income Generating Activities	2	E
SRD 717	Gender and Rural Development.	2	E
SRD 718	Human Nutrition and Health Status in Rural Africa	2	R
SRD 719	Culture, Social Heritage and Local Institutions for Sustainable Rural Development	2	E
SRD 720	Conflict Management, Peace Building and Human Security	2	C
SRD 721	Internship	6	C

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
IBADAN

Guidelines for Students on the M.Phil, M.Phil/Ph.D. and PhD Degree Programme

The doctoral programme on sustainable development practice is aimed at creating a generation of scholars and professionals who are equipped to deal with current challenges on sustainable development in the word. The programme combines elements of a traditional graduate education in social science, particularly economics, and the natural sciences.

Objectives of the programme

- To produce high level experts who are academically grounded in the social, economic, humanities, and natural science disciplines that underpin sustainable development.
- To produce graduates who will be able to identify gaps in development thinking and contribute to knowledge in the different areas of sustainable development practice
- To undertake serious research and policy assessments of sustainable development issues.

Admission Criteria

Ph.D. Tourism and Development Programme

- All candidates must satisfy university of Ibadan matriculation requirements have five credit passes at the 'O' Level, at one sitting or six credit passes including Economics, English and Mathematics at the 'O' Level, at two sittings.
- Candidates who completed academic Master Degree in Tourism and Development or related field from other universities must have a minimum of weighted average of 60% or CGPA of 6.0
- Candidates who are not graduates of the M.Sc. Tourism and Development of the University of Ibadan and those who did not obtain their Master degree from University of Ibadan but graduated with a minimum of weighted average score of 60% or CGPA of 6.0 will be admitted initially into the M.Phil./PhD programme and must pass the conversion examination not later than 4 semesters after the first registration. The Conversion examination is subject to the rules and regulations of the Postgraduate School
- Candidates for the M.Phil. Degree programmes of the University of Ibadan who have satisfied the course requirements for the degree and have been permitted by Senate to upgrade their registration on the basis of satisfactory progress in research.
- Candidates that possess the M. Phil degree in Tourism from other Universities, each case being considered on its own merit.

Ph.D. Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme

- All candidates must satisfy university of Ibadan matriculation requirements have five credit passes at the 'O' Level, at one sitting or six credit passes including Economics, English and Mathematics at the 'O' Level, at two sittings.
- Candidates who completed academic Master Degree in Indigenous Knowledge and Development or related field from other universities must have a minimum of weighted average of 60% or CGPA of 6.0
- Candidates who are not graduates of the M.Sc. Indigenous Knowledge and Development of the University of Ibadan and those who did not obtain their Master degree from University of Ibadan but graduated with a minimum of weighted average score of 60% or CGPA of 6.0 will be admitted initially into the M.Phil./PhD programme and must pass the conversion examination not later than 4 semesters after the first registration. The Conversion examination is subject to the rules and regulations of the Postgraduate School

Ph.D. Climate and Society Programme

- All candidates must satisfy university of Ibadan matriculation requirements have five credit passes at the 'O' Level, at one sitting or six credit passes including Economics, English and Mathematics at the 'O' Level, at two sittings.
- Candidates who completed academic Master Degree in Climate and Society or related field from other universities must have a minimum of weighted average of 60% or CGPA of 6.0
- Candidates who are not graduates of the M.Sc. Climate and Society of the University of Ibadan and those who did not obtain their Master degree from University of Ibadan but graduated with a minimum of weighted average score of 60% or CGPA of 6.0 will be admitted initially into the M.Phil./PhD programme and must pass the conversion examination not later than 4 semesters after the first registration. The Conversion examination is subject to the rules and regulations of the Postgraduate School

Admission Requirements to M.Phil/Ph.D. Programmes

a) Admission is open to candidates who have attained a minimum average of 60% in the M.A./M.Sc. degree programmes in Tourism.

STRUCTURE OF PROGRAMME

M. Phil Degree.

Candidates must register for and pass a minimum of 9 units of 700 level courses in their first year for PhD. The following courses are compulsory and must be taken if not taken earlier.

1. SDP 706: Sustainability Science
2. MDP731: Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development

Criteria for graduation

M.Phil. in the Centre is by research. Hence, students must write and complete a thesis research, which shall be examined in line with the University of Ibadan extant rules and regulations for such examination. During the process of thesis writing, the student must present two seminars. For each of the seminars, a Panel chosen by the Director of the Centre shall examine the two seminar presentations and the pass mark is 60%. A student can only move to the next stage after successfully presenting the initial seminar. The three seminars are as follows

1. **Inception Seminar:** This is basically a literature review on a topical issue related to the candidate's thesis. The candidate must identify specific issues and conduct a meta-analysis of the literature on the proposed.
2. **Post Field Seminar:** This presents the results and finding of the study after the implementation of the methodology and analysis and discussion of findings

A Panel chosen by the Director of the Centre (as advised by the Programme Coordinator) shall examine the two seminar presentations and the pass mark is 60%. A student can only move to the next stage after successfully presenting the preceding seminar.

Final PhD Defence: This is the final defence for the PhD thesis and shall also follow the guidelines of the Postgraduate School. ***Every student must prepare a Policy brief from the thesis before he can be presented for final defence and the Policy Brief committee of the Centre headed by the Sub-Dean shall assess this policy brief and adjudged to be satisfactory.***

M. Phil/Ph.D. Degree and PhD Degree

For Graduates of CESDEV

Candidates must register for and pass a minimum of 15 units of 800 level courses in their first year for PhD. Note that Pre-field Seminar is compulsory and must be registered by all students.

Duration of Programme

The Programme will be for a minimum of Six-semester duration. The maximum numbers of semesters that can be spent is ten semesters of full time study.

For those on M.Phil./PhD who are graduates of CESDEV
Candidates must register for and pass a minimum of 9 units of 700 level courses in their first year for PhD. The following courses are compulsory and must be taken if not taken earlier.

1. SDP 706: Sustainability Science
2. MDP731: Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development
3. SDP 701: Political Economy of Development theories and Policy Planning

If the courses had been taken, then the candidate must register for 15 units 700 level courses in his/her discipline that has not been taken before but related to the thesis

For those on M.Phil./PhD who are not graduates of CESDEV
Candidates must register for and pass a minimum of 9 units of 700 level courses in their first year for PhD. The following courses are compulsory

1. SDP 706: Sustainability Science
2. MDP731: Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development
3. SDP 701: Political Economy of Development theories and Policy Planning

Candidates can then choose out of the 700 level courses to complete the 15 units. It should be noted that the pass mark to proceed to PhD is a weighted average score of 60% or CGPA of 6.0.

PhD Thesis
Supervision
Three types of Supervision are possible.

1. Co supervision by two supervisors
2. Thesis Committee model. The Committee is comprised of Three members with a Chairman and two other members

In each of the cases above, the composition of the committee must be approved by the Academic Committee of the Centre after which the approvals will be communicated to the Postgraduate school for effective implementation

Criteria for graduation
PhD in the Centre is by research. Hence, students must write and complete a thesis research, which shall be examined in line with the University of Ibadan extant rules and regulations for such examination. During the process of thesis writing, the student must present three seminars. For each of the seminars, a Panel chosen by the Director of the Centre shall examine the three seminar presentations and the pass mark is 60%. A student can only move to the next stage after successfully presenting the initial seminar. The three seminars are as follows

1. **Inception Seminar:** This is basically a literature review on a topical issue related to the candidate's thesis. The candidate must identify specific issues and conduct a meta-analysis of the literature on the proposed.
2. **Pre-field (Proposal) Seminar:** This focus on the proposal of the thesis to be written by the student.
3. **Post Field Seminar:** This presents the results and finding of the study after the implementation of the methodology and analysis and discussion of findings

A Panel chosen by the Director of the Centre (as advised by the Programme Coordinator) shall examine the three seminar presentations and the pass mark is 60%. A student can only move to the next stage after successfully presenting the preceding seminar.

Further Assessments
There will be two types of further assessments

1. **M.Phil./PhD Conversion Examinations:** This is the assessment for those admitted into the M.Phil./PhD programme. The Conversion examination shall follow the guidelines of the Postgraduate School
2. **Final PhD Defence:** This is the final defence for the PhD thesis and shall also follow the guidelines of the Postgraduate School. ***Every student must prepare a Policy brief from the thesis before he can be presented for final defence and the Policy Brief committee of the Centre headed by the Sub-Dean shall assess this policy brief and adjudged to be satisfactory.***