

AI NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY, AWKA

DRAFT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) POLICY

VOLUME I

STRATEGIC, GOVERNANCE, ETHICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

PREAMBLE

Nnamdi Azikiwe University recognizes that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming higher education, scientific research, healthcare delivery, governance systems, industry, commerce, and society. Artificial intelligence technologies now influence how knowledge is created, disseminated, stored, evaluated, and utilized. Universities worldwide are increasingly integrating AI into teaching, learning, research, administration, innovation ecosystems, and institutional decision-making processes.

As one of Nigeria's leading federal universities, Nnamdi Azikiwe University acknowledges both the opportunities and risks associated with AI technologies. While AI has the potential to improve educational quality, research productivity, healthcare outcomes, administrative efficiency, and institutional competitiveness, it also presents significant ethical, legal, social, professional, and security challenges.

The University therefore adopts this Artificial Intelligence Policy as a comprehensive framework to guide the responsible, ethical, transparent, accountable, secure, and innovative development, acquisition, deployment, use, monitoring, and governance of AI technologies across all academic, research, administrative, clinical, and community engagement activities.

This policy is founded on the principles of academic freedom, human dignity, transparency, fairness, accountability, privacy, inclusiveness, sustainability, and human oversight.

The policy recognizes that artificial intelligence should enhance rather than replace human judgment, creativity, critical thinking, professional expertise, and ethical responsibility.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly becoming one of the defining technologies of the twenty-first century. Universities across the world are responding to this transformation by establishing institutional frameworks that enable responsible AI adoption while mitigating associated risks.

Nnamdi Azikiwe University seeks to position itself as a leading African institution in the ethical adoption and governance of artificial intelligence. This policy provides the strategic, ethical, operational, and governance architecture necessary to achieve this objective.

The policy establishes:

- Institutional governance structures for AI oversight.
- Ethical principles guiding AI deployment.

- Rules governing AI use in teaching and learning.
- Frameworks for AI-assisted research.
- Standards for data governance and privacy protection.
- Procedures for AI procurement and vendor management.
- Guidelines for AI use within administrative systems.
- Requirements for algorithmic accountability and explainability.
- AI security and risk management procedures.
- Capacity-building programmes for staff and students.
- Mechanisms for continuous monitoring, evaluation, auditing, and policy review.

The policy applies to all staff, students, contractors, consultants, affiliates, visitors, and external partners operating within or on behalf of the University.

CHAPTER ONE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY

1.1 Establishment and Evolution

Nnamdi Azikiwe University was established by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 1991 and named after the Rt. Honourable Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and one of Africa's foremost nationalist leaders, intellectuals, and statesmen.

Since its establishment, the University has evolved into a major centre of learning, research, innovation, and professional development. The institution has expanded significantly in terms of academic programmes, student enrolment, staff strength, infrastructure, research output, international collaborations, and societal impact.

The University operates as a comprehensive institution offering undergraduate, postgraduate, professional, and continuing education programmes across numerous disciplines.

The University comprises multiple faculties, schools, institutes, centres, and the College of Health Sciences. These units collectively support the University's mandate of teaching, research, innovation, and community service.

1.2 University Mandate

The statutory mandate of Nnamdi Azikiwe University includes:

1. Advancement of knowledge through teaching and learning.
2. Promotion of research and innovation.
3. Development of human capital.

4. Provision of community service.
5. Promotion of national development.
6. Production of globally competitive graduates.
7. Advancement of scholarship across disciplines.
8. Development of leadership and entrepreneurship.
9. Promotion of technological advancement.
10. Contribution to sustainable development.

Artificial intelligence has become increasingly relevant to each of these responsibilities.

1.3 Digital Transformation and the Emergence of AI

The University has progressively embraced digital transformation through the deployment of information and communication technologies in teaching, learning, examinations, admissions, financial management, research administration, library services, and institutional governance.

The emergence of AI represents the next phase of this digital transformation.

Artificial intelligence technologies are now capable of:

- Generating content.
- Supporting scientific discovery.
- Assisting medical diagnosis.
- Improving educational delivery.
- Enhancing administrative efficiency.
- Supporting institutional planning.
- Automating repetitive tasks.
- Improving data analytics.
- Facilitating personalized learning.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making.

The University recognizes the strategic importance of preparing its staff, students, and systems for this transformation.

CHAPTER TWO

RATIONALE FOR AN INSTITUTIONAL AI POLICY

2.1 The Need for Institutional Governance

Artificial intelligence presents both opportunities and risks.

Without appropriate governance structures, AI systems may produce:

- Algorithmic bias.
- Privacy violations.
- Academic misconduct.
- Intellectual property disputes.
- Cybersecurity vulnerabilities.
- Ethical conflicts.
- Misinformation.
- Discriminatory outcomes.
- Unaccountable decision making.
- Reputational risks.

Universities require clear policies to ensure that AI technologies are deployed responsibly.

This policy provides such a framework.

2.2 Strategic Importance of AI to Higher Education

Artificial intelligence is reshaping:

Teaching

AI can support personalized instruction, adaptive learning, curriculum design, educational analytics, and student engagement.

Research

AI can accelerate scientific discovery, data analysis, modelling, simulation, and knowledge generation.

Administration

AI can improve operational efficiency, automate routine processes, support forecasting, and enhance institutional planning.

Healthcare

Within the College of Health Sciences and affiliated healthcare institutions, AI can support clinical education, diagnostics, simulation, and health informatics.

Innovation

AI provides opportunities for entrepreneurship, technology transfer, commercialization, and industrial collaboration.

The University therefore recognizes AI as a strategic institutional priority.

CHAPTER THREE

VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Vision

To be a globally recognized university distinguished by excellence in teaching, research, innovation, entrepreneurship, and community service through responsible digital transformation and artificial intelligence.

3.2 Mission

To advance knowledge through quality teaching, cutting-edge research, innovation, and community engagement while promoting ethical leadership, technological advancement, and sustainable development through responsible use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies.

3.3 Core Values

The implementation of this Policy shall advance the established institutional values of Nnamdi Azikiwe University—Discipline, Self-Reliance and Excellence. AI shall be used as a means of strengthening these values in teaching, learning, research, administration and service, subject to human judgment and appropriate safeguards.

Discipline

Responsible AI use shall reinforce rigorous scholarship, intellectual honesty and accountable conduct. The University shall set clear rules for permitted uses, disclosure of assistance, verification of outputs and protection of confidential information; lecturers and authorized officers shall retain responsibility for assessment and significant decisions. Training, supervision and fair compliance procedures shall help students and staff use powerful tools with sound judgment, reducing misconduct, unsupported claims and careless dependence on automated results.

Self-Reliance

AI literacy and access to suitable tools shall help students and staff explore knowledge, test ideas, solve practical problems and develop skills relevant to their disciplines. Learning activities and assessments shall still require independent reasoning, subject mastery, creativity and the ability to question and verify AI outputs. Used in this way, AI can expand opportunities for research, entrepreneurship and lifelong learning while building graduates who can adapt technology to local needs and remain capable of working without it.

Excellence

The University shall evaluate AI applications against defined educational, research and service objectives before adoption and continue to review their performance. Appropriate tools can support more timely feedback, analysis of complex data, access to scholarly materials and efficient handling of routine tasks, allowing people to focus on deeper teaching, inquiry and public service. Human verification, quality assurance, accessibility and measurable outcomes shall determine whether an application genuinely raises standards in teaching, research, administration or community engagement.

3.4 Strategic Alignment

This policy aligns with:

- Nnamdi Azikiwe University Strategic Plan.
- Federal Government Digital Economy Policy.
- National Artificial Intelligence Strategy.
- Nigeria Data Protection Act.
- National Information Technology Development Agency Frameworks.
- UNESCO AI Ethics Recommendation.
- OECD AI Principles.
- Sustainable Development Goals.
- African Union Digital Transformation Strategy.
- African Union AI Strategy.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS

4.1 Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence refers to computational systems capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, including learning, reasoning, decision-making, perception, language processing, pattern recognition, prediction, and problem solving.

4.2 Machine Learning

Machine learning refers to algorithms that improve performance through exposure to data rather than explicit programming.

4.3 Deep Learning

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning based on artificial neural networks capable of learning complex representations from large datasets.

4.4 Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative AI refers to systems capable of creating text, images, audio, video, code, and other forms of content.

Examples include:

- Large Language Models.
- Image Generation Systems.
- Conversational AI.
- Code Generation Systems.

4.5 Explainable Artificial Intelligence

Explainable AI refers to AI systems whose decisions and outputs can be understood and interpreted by human users.

4.6 Algorithmic Bias

Algorithmic bias refers to systematic and unfair discrimination arising from data, design choices, training methods, or deployment practices.

4.7 Human Oversight

Human oversight refers to the requirement that significant decisions involving AI remain subject to human review, supervision, intervention, and accountability.

4.8 Responsible AI

Responsible AI refers to the development and deployment of AI systems in ways that are ethical, transparent, fair, secure, accountable, and aligned with human values.

CHAPTER FIVE

GLOBAL EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

5.1 Historical Development

The field of artificial intelligence formally emerged in 1956 during the Dartmouth Conference where the term "Artificial Intelligence" was first introduced.

The development of AI may be broadly divided into several phases:

First Era (1956–1970)

Symbolic reasoning and rule-based systems.

Second Era (1970–1990)

Expert systems and knowledge engineering.

Third Era (1990–2010)

Machine learning and statistical modelling.

Fourth Era (2010–2020)

Deep learning, big data, and advanced neural networks.

Fifth Era (2020–Present)

Generative AI, foundation models, multimodal systems, and autonomous agents.

The impact of AI is now being felt across virtually every sector of society.

CHAPTER SIX

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AND NIGERIA

6.1 Artificial Intelligence in the Global South

Artificial Intelligence has emerged as one of the most significant technological developments of the twenty-first century. While early AI research and development were concentrated largely in North America, Europe, and parts of Asia, recent years have witnessed increasing participation from countries within the Global South.

African countries are increasingly recognizing the transformative potential of AI in addressing challenges relating to healthcare, education, agriculture, governance, infrastructure development, climate change, financial inclusion, and economic growth.

The increasing availability of digital infrastructure, mobile technologies, cloud computing platforms, and internet connectivity has created opportunities for African institutions to participate more actively in AI development and deployment.

However, significant challenges remain, including:

- Inadequate digital infrastructure.
- Limited computational capacity.
- Insufficient AI research funding.
- Inadequate AI governance frameworks.
- Shortage of highly trained AI specialists.
- Limited access to large-scale datasets.
- Ethical and regulatory uncertainties.

Universities therefore have a critical role to play in building Africa's AI capacity.

6.2 The African Union and Artificial Intelligence

The African Union has increasingly emphasized the importance of artificial intelligence as a strategic driver of continental development.

The African Union recognizes AI as a critical enabler of:

- Economic transformation.
- Educational advancement.
- Public sector modernization.
- Healthcare improvement.
- Industrial competitiveness.
- Scientific innovation.
- Digital inclusion.

The African Union's emerging AI strategy emphasizes:

- Human-centred AI.
- Ethical AI governance.
- Data sovereignty.
- Capacity development.
- Responsible innovation.
- Regional collaboration.
- Protection of human rights.

Nnamdi Azikiwe University aligns its AI policy with these continental aspirations.

6.3 Artificial Intelligence in Nigeria

Nigeria is increasingly positioning itself as a major AI actor within Africa.

Government institutions, universities, research centres, technology companies, and development partners have begun investing significantly in AI-related initiatives.

Key developments include:

National Artificial Intelligence Policy

The Federal Government has initiated the development of national frameworks to guide AI governance, innovation, research, and adoption.

Digital Economy Agenda

Nigeria's digital economy initiatives recognize AI as a strategic technology for national development.

AI Research Ecosystem

Several Nigerian universities have established research groups focusing on:

- Machine learning.
- Natural language processing.
- Robotics.
- Health informatics.
- Data science.
- Computational intelligence.

Private Sector Innovation

Technology companies operating within Nigeria increasingly utilize AI technologies for:

- Financial services.
- Telecommunications.
- E-commerce.
- Education.
- Healthcare.
- Logistics.

The University recognizes that its graduates must be prepared to function effectively within this rapidly evolving environment.

6.4 The Strategic Role of Universities

Universities occupy a unique position within AI ecosystems.

Unlike commercial organizations, universities simultaneously perform multiple roles:

Knowledge Creation

Universities generate new knowledge through research.

Human Capital Development

Universities train future professionals, researchers, policymakers, and innovators.

Ethical Leadership

Universities contribute to ethical reflection and responsible governance.

Innovation

Universities support entrepreneurship and technology commercialization.

Public Service

Universities contribute solutions to societal challenges.

Consequently, universities must become active participants in shaping the future of artificial intelligence rather than passive consumers of AI technologies.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AI READINESS ASSESSMENT FOR NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY

7.1 Institutional Context

The successful implementation of artificial intelligence requires institutional readiness across multiple dimensions.

AI readiness extends beyond technology and includes:

- Leadership commitment.
- Governance structures.
- Human capacity.
- Digital infrastructure.
- Research capability.
- Financial resources.
- Ethical oversight.
- Regulatory compliance.

The University recognizes that AI readiness is an evolving process rather than a fixed state.

7.2 Institutional Strengths

The University possesses several strengths that can facilitate AI adoption.

Academic Diversity

The multidisciplinary nature of the University provides opportunities for interdisciplinary AI research and application.

Relevant disciplines include:

- Medicine.
- Engineering.
- Computer Science.
- Education.

- Law.
- Social Sciences.
- Management Sciences.
- Agriculture.
- Environmental Sciences.
- Physical Sciences.

Existing ICT Infrastructure

The University has already invested in digital systems supporting:

- Admissions.
- Student records.
- Learning management.
- Financial administration.
- Research administration.

Human Resources

The University possesses academic staff capable of contributing to AI-related teaching, research, governance, and innovation.

Research Culture

The University has established structures supporting scholarly inquiry and innovation.

7.3 Areas Requiring Development

Several areas require strengthening to support comprehensive AI adoption.

AI Literacy

Many staff and students require structured education concerning:

- AI capabilities.
- AI limitations.
- AI ethics.
- Responsible AI use.

Computing Infrastructure

Advanced AI applications may require:

- High-performance computing.

- Cloud computing resources.
- Advanced data storage systems.
- Specialized software environments.

Data Governance

The University requires robust frameworks governing:

- Data quality.
- Data ownership.
- Data sharing.
- Data protection.

AI Governance Capacity

Specialized governance structures must be established to oversee AI-related activities.

7.4 Strategic AI Readiness Goals

Over the next decade, the University shall seek to:

1. Become a leading Nigerian university in AI governance.
2. Establish AI research centres of excellence.
3. Integrate AI literacy into all academic programmes.
4. Strengthen AI infrastructure.
5. Develop interdisciplinary AI programmes.
6. Foster national and international AI collaborations.
7. Promote responsible AI innovation.
8. Build sustainable AI governance mechanisms.

CHAPTER EIGHT

ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF UNIVERSITY AI GOVERNANCE

8.1 Introduction

Artificial intelligence raises profound ethical questions concerning:

- Human autonomy.
- Fairness.

- Accountability.
- Transparency.
- Privacy.
- Justice.
- Academic integrity.
- Professional responsibility.

This policy therefore places ethics at the centre of AI governance.

8.2 Principle of Human Dignity

All AI systems deployed by the University shall respect the inherent dignity and worth of every human being.

AI systems shall not undermine:

- Human rights.
- Individual freedoms.
- Human agency.
- Professional judgment.

Technology must remain subordinate to human values.

8.3 Principle of Beneficence

AI systems shall be designed and deployed to promote human well-being and societal benefit.

The University shall prioritize AI applications that:

- Improve education.
- Advance research.
- Strengthen healthcare.
- Support sustainable development.
- Enhance institutional effectiveness.

Service to the public and the University community shall guide the selection of AI uses: proposals should identify a specific educational, administrative or societal need, provide a way for affected people to obtain human help, and be assessed for actual benefit and unintended harm. Community engagement shall inform projects intended to address local problems.

8.4 Principle of Non-Maleficence

AI systems shall not be deployed in ways likely to cause unnecessary harm.

Potential harms include:

- Discrimination.
- Privacy breaches.
- Misinformation.
- Academic misconduct.
- Psychological harm.
- Professional harm.

Risk assessments shall therefore precede AI deployment.

8.5 Principle of Fairness

The University shall seek to minimize algorithmic bias and discriminatory outcomes.

AI systems shall be regularly evaluated for:

- Gender bias.
- Ethnic bias.
- Religious bias.
- Socioeconomic bias.
- Disability-related bias.
- Geographic bias.

Where unfair outcomes are identified, corrective action shall be undertaken.

Inclusiveness requires more than bias testing. Before adoption, the responsible unit shall consider affordability, disability access, language needs, connectivity constraints and whether a non-digital or human-assisted route is needed. Affected groups should be included in appropriate testing, and discriminatory or inaccessible outcomes shall trigger correction and review.

8.6 Principle of Transparency

Users should understand:

- When AI is being used.
- Why AI is being used.
- How AI influences decisions.
- What limitations exist.

Transparency promotes trust and accountability.

8.7 Principle of Explainability

Where feasible, AI systems should provide understandable explanations for outputs and recommendations.

The degree of explainability required shall be proportional to:

- Risk level.
- Context.
- Potential impact.
- Regulatory requirements.

8.8 Principle of Accountability

Human beings remain responsible for decisions involving AI.

Accountability cannot be delegated to algorithms.

Institutional responsibility remains with:

- Governing Council.
- Senate.
- University management.
- Relevant officers.
- Authorized users.

Professionalism requires each authorized user to work within their competence, protect confidential information, document material AI assistance and escalate uncertain or high-risk outputs to a qualified person. The responsible officer shall exercise independent judgment and remain answerable for the final decision.

8.9 Principle of Privacy

The University shall protect personal information and confidential data used by AI systems.

Privacy protections shall be embedded throughout the AI lifecycle.

8.10 Principle of Sustainability

AI deployment shall consider:

- Environmental impacts.
- Energy consumption.
- Resource utilization.
- Long-term sustainability.

The University shall encourage environmentally responsible AI practices.

CHAPTER NINE

UNIVERSITY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE

9.1 Purpose

The University shall establish a comprehensive governance architecture to ensure responsible AI deployment.

The governance architecture shall:

- Provide strategic oversight.
- Define responsibilities.
- Manage risks.
- Ensure compliance.
- Promote accountability.
- Support innovation.

9.2 Governance Hierarchy

The governance hierarchy shall comprise:

Level One

Governing Council

Level Two

Senate

Level Three

Vice-Chancellor

Level Four

University Artificial Intelligence Governance and Ethics Committee (UAIGEC)

Level Five

Directorate of Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence

Level Six

Faculties, Departments, Centres, Institutes, Administrative Units and Project Teams

9.3 Institutional Governance Model

The University adopts a Human-Centred AI Governance Model.

Under this model:

- Human oversight is mandatory.
- Ethical review is integrated.
- Accountability remains human.
- Transparency is required.
- Innovation is encouraged.
- Risk management is continuous.

9.4 Three Lines of AI Governance

First Line

Operational Management

Responsible for day-to-day implementation.

Second Line

Governance and Compliance Functions

Responsible for oversight and monitoring.

Third Line

Independent Audit Functions

Responsible for assurance and evaluation.

This structure strengthens accountability and institutional resilience.

CHAPTER TEN

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 Governing Council

The Governing Council shall:

- Approve AI policy.
- Provide strategic oversight.
- Review major AI initiatives.
- Ensure institutional accountability.
- Monitor implementation progress.
- Support resource mobilization.

The Council shall receive annual AI governance reports.

10.2 Senate

Senate shall provide academic oversight.

Its responsibilities include:

- Academic policy review.
- AI curriculum oversight.
- Research governance.
- Academic integrity standards.
- Examination regulations involving AI.
- Approval of AI-related academic programmes.

10.3 Vice-Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor shall serve as the chief executive authority responsible for institutional AI implementation.

The Vice-Chancellor shall:

- Provide leadership.
- Approve institutional AI strategies.
- Ensure policy implementation.
- Promote responsible innovation.
- Coordinate resource allocation.
- Report to Council and Senate.

10.4 Deputy Vice-Chancellors

Deputy Vice-Chancellors shall support AI implementation within their respective portfolios.

This includes:

- Academic affairs.
- Administration.
- Research.
- Innovation.
- Planning.

10.5 Registrar

The Registrar shall oversee AI governance within:

- Registry operations.
- Records management.
- Human resource administration.
- Institutional compliance processes.
- Governance documentation.

10.6 Bursar

The Bursar shall oversee responsible AI use within:

- Financial management.
- Budgeting.
- Procurement systems.
- Revenue management.
- Financial analytics.

10.7 University Librarian

The University Librarian shall oversee AI applications relating to:

- Information retrieval.
- Digital scholarship.
- Knowledge management.
- Research support services.

CHAPTER TEN (CONTINUED)

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIVERSITY STAKEHOLDERS

10.8 Provost, College of Health Sciences

The Provost of the College of Health Sciences shall provide leadership for the responsible integration of artificial intelligence within medical education, clinical training, biomedical research, public health programmes, and health informatics activities.

The Provost shall ensure that all AI applications within the College comply with:

- Medical ethics principles.
- Professional regulatory requirements.
- Patient confidentiality standards.

- Research ethics regulations.
- University AI governance requirements.

The Provost shall work closely with teaching hospitals, clinical departments, ethics committees, and relevant regulatory agencies to ensure safe and responsible use of AI technologies in healthcare education and research.

10.9 Provost, Postgraduate College

The Provost of the Postgraduate College shall oversee the implementation of AI governance principles within postgraduate education.

Responsibilities shall include:

- Development of postgraduate AI literacy initiatives.
- Oversight of AI use in theses and dissertations.
- Establishment of AI disclosure requirements.
- Development of postgraduate research integrity guidelines.
- Promotion of advanced AI research training.
- Monitoring compliance with AI-assisted academic work regulations.

The Postgraduate College shall develop specific guidelines regarding acceptable and unacceptable uses of generative AI in postgraduate research.

10.10 Deans of Faculties

Deans shall provide faculty-level leadership regarding AI adoption and governance.

Their responsibilities shall include:

- Ensuring compliance with University AI Policy.
- Supporting AI curriculum development.
- Promoting faculty AI literacy.
- Encouraging interdisciplinary AI research.
- Monitoring ethical AI practices within faculties.
- Reporting significant AI-related concerns to University authorities.

Each Faculty may establish a Faculty AI Committee where necessary.

10.11 Heads of Departments

Heads of Departments shall be responsible for implementing AI policy at departmental level.

Their duties shall include:

- Monitoring AI use in teaching and assessment.
- Ensuring staff compliance.
- Supporting AI-related research activities.
- Managing AI-related academic integrity concerns.
- Facilitating staff training.
- Reporting policy violations.

Departments shall maintain records of AI-related initiatives undertaken within their academic units.

10.12 Directors of Institutes, Centres and Specialized Units

Directors shall ensure that AI initiatives conducted within their respective units align with institutional policies and governance requirements.

Special attention shall be given to:

- Research centres.
- Innovation hubs.
- Entrepreneurship centres.
- ICT units.
- Distance learning programmes, Sandwich, CEP, Affiliated institutions
- Professional training institutes.

10.13 Directorate of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The ICT Directorate shall serve as the University's principal technical implementation unit for AI infrastructure.

Responsibilities shall include:

Infrastructure Development

Provision and maintenance of:

- AI computing infrastructure.
- Cloud-based resources.
- Data storage platforms.
- Security architecture.
- AI development environments.

Technical Governance

- System monitoring.
- Cybersecurity oversight.
- AI platform management.
- Technical risk assessments.
- Technical support services.

Capacity Development

- Staff training.
- User support.
- Technical awareness programmes.

The ICT Directorate shall work closely with the University Artificial Intelligence Governance and Ethics Committee.

10.14 Directorate of Academic Planning

The Directorate of Academic Planning shall:

- Monitor AI integration within academic programmes.
- Support programme accreditation involving AI components.
- Evaluate AI-related quality assurance indicators.
- Assess institutional readiness for AI-enhanced learning.

10.15 Directorate of Research and Development

The Directorate of Research and Development shall:

- Promote AI research activities.
- Facilitate AI-related grants.
- Coordinate interdisciplinary AI projects.
- Support commercialization initiatives.
- Monitor AI research performance indicators.

10.16 Legal Unit

The Legal Unit shall provide guidance on:

- Regulatory compliance.
- Intellectual property matters.

- Data protection obligations.
- Contractual agreements involving AI vendors.
- Legal implications of AI deployment.

10.17 Internal Audit Unit

The Internal Audit Unit shall independently assess:

- Compliance with AI policies.
- AI governance effectiveness.
- Risk management practices.
- Financial accountability related to AI investments.

10.18 Staff Responsibilities

All members of staff shall:

- Use AI responsibly.
- Protect confidential information.
- Comply with AI governance requirements.
- Report ethical concerns.
- Participate in relevant training programmes.

Staff remain personally accountable for decisions made using AI systems.

10.19 Student Responsibilities

Students shall:

- Use AI ethically.
- Respect academic integrity principles.
- Disclose AI assistance where required.
- Avoid misuse of AI systems.
- Protect personal and institutional data.

The use of AI does not exempt students from academic responsibility for submitted work.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

UNIVERSITY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS COMMITTEE (UAIGEC)

11.1 Establishment

Nnamdi Azikiwe University shall establish a University Artificial Intelligence Governance and Ethics Committee (UAIGEC).

The Committee shall serve as the University's highest specialized body responsible for AI governance, oversight, ethics, compliance, and strategic coordination.

11.2 Purpose

The Committee shall provide:

- Strategic oversight.
- Ethical review.
- Risk governance.
- Policy guidance.
- Compliance monitoring.
- Institutional coordination.

The Committee shall function as the central institutional authority on AI governance matters.

11.3 Composition

Membership shall include:

Chairperson

A senior academic appointed by Senate and approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

Members

Representatives from:

- Office of the Vice-Chancellor.
- Registry.
- Bursary.
- ICT Directorate.
- Academic Planning.
- Research and Development.
- Postgraduate College .
- College of Health Sciences.
- Faculty of Engineering.
- Faculty of Law.

- Faculty of Education.
- Faculty of Management Sciences.
- Faculty of Social Sciences.
- University Library.
- Internal Audit Unit.
- Student Affairs Division.

The Committee may co-opt external experts where necessary.

11.4 Functions

The Committee shall:

Governance Functions

- Develop AI governance frameworks.
- Recommend policy revisions.
- Advise University Management.

Ethical Functions

- Review high-risk AI initiatives.
- Assess ethical implications.
- Promote responsible AI practices.

Oversight Functions

- Monitor policy implementation.
- Review compliance reports.
- Evaluate institutional AI risks.

Advisory Functions

- Provide expert guidance.
- Support strategic planning.
- Recommend capacity-building initiatives.

11.5 Meetings

The Committee shall meet:

- Quarterly as a minimum.

- Following major AI incidents.
- Upon request of the Vice-Chancellor.

Special meetings may be convened when urgent issues arise.

CHAPTER TWELVE

DIRECTORATE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

12.1 Establishment

The University shall progressively establish a Directorate of Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence (DDTAI).

The Directorate shall coordinate AI implementation across the institution.

12.2 Vision

To position Nnamdi Azikiwe University as a leading African institution in responsible artificial intelligence innovation, education, research, and governance.

12.3 Core Responsibilities

The Directorate shall:

- Coordinate AI implementation.
- Manage AI infrastructure.
- Monitor AI systems.
- Support research.
- Develop AI literacy programmes.
- Coordinate compliance activities.

12.4 Strategic Functions

Policy Implementation

Coordinate execution of institutional AI policy.

Capacity Building

Develop AI training programmes.

Innovation Support

Promote AI-driven innovation and entrepreneurship.

Research Support

Support interdisciplinary AI research.

External Collaboration

Coordinate partnerships with:

- Government agencies.
- International organizations.
- Industry.
- Research institutions.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

UNIVERSITY AI RISK GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

13.1 Purpose

AI systems introduce unique risks that require proactive governance.

This framework establishes processes for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring, and mitigating AI-related risks.

13.2 Categories of AI Risks

Ethical Risks

Including:

- Bias.
- Discrimination.
- Loss of autonomy.
- Ethical misuse.

Academic Risks

Including:

- Academic dishonesty.
- Misrepresentation.
- Plagiarism.

Operational Risks

Including:

- System failures.
- Inaccurate outputs.

- Workflow disruptions.

Financial Risks

Including:

- Resource wastage.
- Procurement failures.
- Cost overruns.

Legal Risks

Including:

- Regulatory violations.
- Intellectual property disputes.
- Privacy breaches.

Reputational Risks

Including:

- Public criticism.
- Loss of trust.
- Institutional credibility damage.

13.3 Risk Assessment Process

All significant AI initiatives shall undergo:

Risk Identification

Determining potential threats and vulnerabilities.

Risk Analysis

Evaluating likelihood and impact.

Risk Evaluation

Determining acceptable risk thresholds.

Risk Mitigation

Implementing appropriate safeguards.

Risk Monitoring

Continuous evaluation of risk status.

13.4 Risk Classification

AI projects shall be classified into:

Low Risk

Minimal impact systems.

Moderate Risk

Systems requiring oversight.

High Risk

Systems with significant educational, research, healthcare, or governance implications.

Critical Risk

Systems capable of causing serious institutional, legal, ethical, or societal harm.

Higher-risk systems shall require enhanced governance controls.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

INSTITUTIONAL COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

14.1 Compliance Principles

All AI activities shall comply with:

- University regulations.
- Nigerian laws.
- Professional standards.
- International ethical frameworks.

14.2 Applicable Regulatory Frameworks

The University shall align with:

- Nigeria Data Protection Act.
- NITDA regulations.
- Cybercrimes Act.
- Copyright laws.
- Medical and health regulations.
- Research ethics requirements.

14.3 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance activities shall include:

- Audits.
- Reviews.
- Inspections.
- Investigations.
- Reporting mechanisms.

14.4 Violations

Violations may include:

- Unauthorized AI use.
- Data misuse.
- Ethical breaches.
- Academic misconduct.
- Security violations.

Sanctions shall be applied in accordance with University regulations.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

MONITORING, REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

15.1 Monitoring Objectives

The University shall monitor:

- AI adoption.
- AI effectiveness.
- AI compliance.
- AI risks.
- AI impacts.

15.2 Key Performance Indicators

Indicators may include:

Academic Indicators

- Number of AI-enabled courses.

- AI literacy levels.
- AI research outputs.

Research Indicators

- Grants secured.
- Publications.
- Patents.

Governance Indicators

- Compliance rates.
- Audit findings.
- Incident reports.

Innovation Indicators

- Startups created.
- Industry collaborations.
- Commercialized technologies.

15.3 Annual AI Report

The University shall produce an Annual AI Governance Report.

The report shall be submitted to:

- Vice-Chancellor.
- Senate.
- Governing Council.

The report shall summarize:

- Progress achieved.
- Challenges encountered.
- Risks identified.
- Future priorities.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

16.1 Phase One (Years 1–2)

Foundation Phase

Activities:

- Policy approval.
- Governance establishment.
- Awareness campaigns.
- Initial training programmes.
- Baseline assessments.

16.2 Phase Two (Years 3–5)

Expansion Phase

Activities:

- AI curriculum integration.
- Research expansion.
- Infrastructure development.
- Faculty AI initiatives.

16.3 Phase Three (Years 6–10)

Institutional Transformation Phase

Activities:

- Advanced AI ecosystems.
- International collaborations.
- AI centres of excellence.
- Large-scale innovation programmes.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

CONCLUSION OF SECTION ONE

Artificial Intelligence represents one of the most consequential technological developments in human history. Its implications extend across education, research, healthcare, governance, industry, and society. For a comprehensive institution such as Nnamdi Azikiwe University, AI presents unprecedented opportunities to advance teaching excellence, research productivity, innovation, operational efficiency, and societal impact.

At the same time, AI introduces significant ethical, legal, professional, security, and governance challenges. The University therefore recognizes that successful AI adoption requires more than

technology acquisition; it requires robust governance, ethical leadership, institutional accountability, human capacity development, and sustained oversight.

This Volume I establishes the strategic, governance, ethical, and institutional foundations upon which all subsequent AI policy components shall rest. It defines the University's vision, guiding principles, governance structures, oversight mechanisms, leadership responsibilities, compliance expectations, and implementation pathways.

Through this framework, Nnamdi Azikiwe University commits itself to becoming a leading African university in the responsible development, governance, application, and advancement of artificial intelligence while preserving the enduring values of scholarship, integrity, academic freedom, professional responsibility, and human dignity.

SECTION 2, ACADEMIC, TEACHING, LEARNING, RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND STUDENT AI GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

PREAMBLE

The primary mandate of Nnamdi Azikiwe University is the creation, preservation, dissemination, and application of knowledge through teaching, learning, research, innovation, and community engagement. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming these core functions by changing how knowledge is produced, accessed, evaluated, and utilized.

While AI offers unprecedented opportunities to improve educational quality, expand research capabilities, enhance innovation, and strengthen student learning outcomes, it also raises significant concerns regarding academic integrity, originality, intellectual property, critical thinking, research ethics, and professional competence.

This volume establishes the University's framework for the responsible, ethical, transparent, and academically appropriate use of AI within undergraduate education, postgraduate education, research, innovation, academic publishing, student assessment, and scholarly activities.

The University recognizes that AI must enhance human learning and scholarship rather than undermine the fundamental values of higher education.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

AI IN TEACHING, LEARNING AND EDUCATION

18.1 Purpose

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to transform teaching and learning by enabling personalization, adaptive instruction, intelligent tutoring systems, automated feedback, learning analytics, and enhanced educational accessibility.

The University shall encourage responsible AI use that improves educational quality while preserving intellectual development, academic rigor, and critical thinking.

18.2 Educational Philosophy

Nnamdi Azikiwe University affirms that:

Learning is fundamentally a human process.

Education extends beyond information acquisition to include:

- Critical thinking.
- Ethical reasoning.
- Creativity.
- Reflection.
- Problem solving.
- Professional judgment.
- Social development.

AI shall therefore function as an educational support tool rather than a substitute for intellectual engagement.

18.3 Permitted Educational Uses of AI

The following uses of AI may be permitted subject to faculty and departmental regulations:

Learning Support

Students may use AI tools to:

- Clarify concepts.
- Generate explanations.
- Obtain supplementary learning materials.
- Explore alternative perspectives.
- Improve understanding of complex topics.

Language Support

AI may be used for:

- Grammar checking.
- Language translation.
- Academic writing support.
- Communication enhancement.

Personalized Learning

AI systems may provide:

- Individualized learning pathways.
- Learning recommendations.
- Skills-gap analysis.
- Adaptive educational resources.

Educational Content Development

Staff may utilize AI to support:

- Course preparation.
- Learning resource development.
- Educational simulations.
- Curriculum enhancement.

18.4 Prohibited Educational Uses

The following activities shall generally be prohibited:

- Submission of AI-generated work as entirely original student work.
- Use of AI to circumvent learning requirements.
- AI-assisted examination fraud.
- Unauthorized AI use during assessments.
- Fabrication of academic content.
- Generation of false references and citations.
- Creation of misleading educational materials.

18.5 Faculty Authority

Individual faculties, departments, and course instructors may establish additional AI usage requirements consistent with this policy.

Course outlines shall clearly state:

- Permitted AI uses.
- Restricted AI uses.
- Disclosure requirements.
- Assessment expectations.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

19.1 Institutional Position

The University recognizes that undergraduate students increasingly interact with AI technologies before entering university.

Rather than prohibit AI entirely, the University shall promote responsible and educationally meaningful engagement with AI.

Students must learn:

- What AI can do.
- What AI cannot do.
- When AI should be used.
- When AI should not be used.
- How to evaluate AI outputs critically.

19.2 AI Literacy for Undergraduates

The University shall progressively integrate AI literacy into undergraduate education.

Core competencies shall include:

Foundational Understanding

- Basic AI concepts.
- Machine learning fundamentals.
- Generative AI technologies.
- AI limitations.

Ethical Understanding

- Bias.
- Fairness.
- Privacy.
- Accountability.
- Human oversight.

Critical Evaluation

Students shall learn to:

- Evaluate AI outputs.
- Detect inaccuracies.

- Identify hallucinations.
- Assess reliability.

Responsible Use

Students shall understand:

- Academic integrity requirements.
- Disclosure obligations.
- Ethical responsibilities.

19.3 AI Across Disciplines

AI education shall not be restricted to Computer Science.

Faculties shall explore discipline-specific applications including:

Medicine

- Clinical decision support.
- Medical imaging.
- Health informatics.

Law

- Legal analytics.
- AI regulation.
- Digital evidence.

Education

- Intelligent tutoring systems.
- Learning analytics.

Engineering

- Predictive systems.
- Automation.
- Robotics.

Social Sciences

- Data analysis.
- Policy modelling.

Management Sciences

- Business analytics.
- Decision support systems.

CHAPTER TWENTY

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

20.1 General Principles

Postgraduate education requires advanced levels of:

- Originality.
- Scholarship.
- Critical inquiry.
- Independent thought.

The use of AI within postgraduate studies shall therefore be governed by enhanced standards.

20.2 Master's Programmes

Students enrolled in Master's programmes may utilize AI tools for:

- Literature exploration.
- Research organization.
- Data management.
- Language enhancement.

However, responsibility for:

- Interpretation.
- Analysis.
- Argumentation.
- Conclusions.

shall remain entirely with the student.

20.3 Doctoral Programmes

Doctoral education requires the generation of original knowledge.

AI shall not replace:

- Independent scholarship.

- Theoretical development.
- Critical analysis.
- Scientific reasoning.

PhD candidates remain fully accountable for all submitted work.

20.4 Dissertation and Thesis Requirements

Students shall disclose significant AI assistance used during:

- Literature reviews.
- Data analysis.
- Coding.
- Writing support.
- Visual generation.

The Postgraduate School shall establish standardized AI disclosure statements.

20.5 Examination of Theses

Examiners shall assess:

- Originality.
- Scholarly contribution.
- Intellectual ownership.
- Methodological rigor.

AI assistance shall not diminish these requirements.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND AI

21.1 Foundational Principle

Academic integrity remains central to the University's mission.

Integrity in AI-assisted work requires truthful disclosure, accurate citation and verification of sources, data and claims. No student or staff member may present invented references, fabricated findings or unreviewed machine output as verified original work; the applicable assessment, research and disciplinary procedures shall govern suspected breaches.

AI technologies do not alter expectations regarding:

- Honesty.

- Originality.
- Attribution.
- Accountability.

21.2 AI-Assisted Academic Misconduct

Examples include:

Unauthorized AI Authorship

Submitting AI-generated work as personal work.

Fabricated References

Presenting non-existent references generated by AI.

Fabricated Data

Using AI-generated data as genuine research findings.

Examination Misconduct

Using AI during examinations without authorization.

Misrepresentation

Concealing substantial AI involvement.

21.3 Disclosure Requirements

Where AI assistance is permitted, students and staff shall disclose:

- AI tool used.
- Nature of assistance.
- Extent of assistance.

Transparency is essential for maintaining academic trust.

21.4 Sanctions

Violations shall be handled under existing University disciplinary procedures.

Sanctions may include:

- Academic penalties.
- Course failure.
- Suspension.
- Expulsion.

- Staff disciplinary action.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

GENERATIVE AI IN ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATIONS

22.1 Assessment Philosophy

Assessment exists to evaluate:

- Knowledge.
- Understanding.
- Competence.
- Reasoning.
- Creativity.
- Professional readiness.

AI shall not undermine these objectives.

22.2 Assessment Categories

AI-Prohibited Assessments

No AI assistance allowed.

AI-Limited Assessments

Restricted AI assistance permitted.

AI-Permitted Assessments

AI use allowed with disclosure.

Each instructor shall specify the applicable category.

22.3 Examination Security

The University shall develop safeguards against:

- AI-assisted cheating.
- Remote examination fraud.
- Identity fraud.
- Unauthorized AI access during examinations.

22.4 Alternative Assessment Models

The University may increasingly utilize:

- Oral examinations.
- Viva voce assessments.
- Practical demonstrations.
- Reflective portfolios.
- Authentic assessments.

These approaches reduce dependence on traditional written submissions vulnerable to AI misuse.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

AI IN RESEARCH

23.1 Institutional Commitment

The University encourages responsible AI use in research.

AI can support:

- Scientific discovery.
- Data analysis.
- Pattern recognition.
- Simulation.
- Predictive modelling.

However, AI must be used responsibly and transparently.

23.2 Research Applications

AI may be utilized for:

Literature Analysis

- Systematic reviews.
- Evidence synthesis.
- Knowledge mapping.

Data Analysis

- Statistical modelling.
- Pattern recognition.
- Predictive analytics.

Computational Research

- Machine learning.
- Natural language processing.
- Simulation modelling.

Innovation Research

- Product development.
- Technology design.
- Digital solutions.

23.3 Research Accountability

Researchers remain responsible for:

- Accuracy.
- Validity.
- Interpretation.
- Ethical compliance.

Responsibility cannot be delegated to AI systems.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

AI, RESEARCH ETHICS, AND SCHOLARLY RESPONSIBILITY

24.1 Introduction

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly influencing the design, conduct, analysis, interpretation, dissemination, and evaluation of research. While AI technologies provide researchers with powerful analytical capabilities, they also introduce ethical complexities that require careful governance.

The University recognizes that scientific integrity, methodological rigor, transparency, and ethical responsibility remain fundamental to all research activities regardless of the technologies employed.

Researchers shall remain accountable for all scholarly outputs generated wholly or partially with AI assistance.

24.2 Ethical Foundations for AI-Assisted Research

AI-assisted research within Nnamdi Azikiwe University shall be guided by the following principles:

Respect for Persons

Research participants shall be treated with dignity, autonomy, and respect.

Beneficence

Research shall seek to maximize benefits and minimize harm.

Non-Maleficence

Researchers shall avoid actions that may cause physical, psychological, social, economic, or reputational harm.

Justice

Benefits and burdens of research shall be distributed fairly.

Transparency

AI involvement shall be openly disclosed where appropriate.

Accountability

Researchers remain responsible for all aspects of their work.

24.3 Research Integrity

AI tools shall not be used to:

- Fabricate research findings.
- Invent participants.
- Create false datasets.
- Generate fictitious interviews.
- Produce misleading evidence.
- Manipulate research outcomes.
- Manufacture statistical significance.

Such actions constitute serious research misconduct.

24.4 Human Responsibility

Regardless of the sophistication of AI systems, ultimate responsibility for research quality remains with the researcher.

Researchers shall:

- Verify AI outputs.
- Critically evaluate findings.
- Validate conclusions.
- Ensure methodological rigor.

- Confirm factual accuracy.

The use of AI does not diminish scholarly responsibility.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

AI AND HUMAN PARTICIPANT RESEARCH

25.1 Ethical Approval Requirements

Research involving human participants that incorporates AI technologies shall undergo ethical review by the University's Research Ethics Committee.

Additional review may be required when AI is used for:

- Participant recruitment.
- Clinical decision support.
- Behavioural prediction.
- Automated profiling.
- Facial recognition.
- Biometric analysis.
- Mental health screening.

25.2 Informed Consent

Participants shall be informed whenever AI systems are substantially involved in:

- Data collection.
- Data analysis.
- Decision-making.
- Risk assessment.
- Participant monitoring.

Consent documents shall explain:

- Nature of AI involvement.
- Purpose of AI use.
- Risks and benefits.
- Data protection measures.

25.3 Vulnerable Populations

Enhanced safeguards shall apply when AI is used in research involving:

- Children.
- Elderly persons.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Psychiatric patients.
- Economically disadvantaged groups.
- Other vulnerable populations.

25.4 AI-Based Participant Recruitment

AI-assisted recruitment systems shall be assessed for:

- Fairness.
- Inclusiveness.
- Bias.
- Transparency.

Recruitment algorithms shall not unfairly exclude eligible participants.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

AI IN HEALTH RESEARCH, CLINICAL EDUCATION, AND THE COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

26.1 Introduction

The College of Health Sciences occupies a unique position within the University because AI increasingly influences healthcare delivery, clinical training, biomedical research, diagnostics, and public health.

The University recognizes both the transformative potential and significant risks associated with AI in healthcare settings.

26.2 Clinical Education

AI technologies may be utilized to enhance:

- Medical education.
- Nursing education.
- Clinical simulations.
- Diagnostic training.
- Surgical training.
- Patient management education.

AI shall supplement but not replace professional clinical judgment.

26.3 Clinical Decision Support Systems

Where AI-assisted clinical decision support systems are utilized:

- Human oversight shall remain mandatory.
- Clinical responsibility remains with healthcare professionals.
- AI recommendations shall be independently evaluated.
- Patient welfare shall remain paramount.

26.4 Medical Imaging

AI applications in:

- Radiology.
- Pathology.
- Dermatology.
- Ophthalmology.
- Oncology.

shall undergo rigorous validation before adoption.

26.5 Public Health Applications

AI may support:

- Disease surveillance.
- Epidemiological modelling.
- Health forecasting.
- Resource allocation.
- Outbreak detection.

Appropriate ethical and regulatory safeguards shall be maintained.

26.6 Patient Privacy

All healthcare-related AI activities shall comply with:

- Nigeria Data Protection Act.
- Medical confidentiality requirements.
- Professional ethical codes.

- Applicable healthcare regulations.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

AI AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

27.1 General Principles

Artificial Intelligence creates complex questions concerning ownership, authorship, attribution, and intellectual property rights.

The University shall promote clarity, fairness, and legal compliance in addressing these issues.

27.2 Ownership of AI-Assisted Work

The use of AI tools does not automatically transfer ownership rights to AI vendors or software providers.

Ownership shall be determined according to:

- University intellectual property policies.
- Copyright laws.
- Contractual agreements.
- Applicable regulations.

27.3 Authorship

Artificial Intelligence systems shall not be recognized as authors of scholarly works.

Authorship requires:

- Intellectual contribution.
- Responsibility.
- Accountability.

Only human beings may qualify as authors.

27.4 Copyright Considerations

Users shall ensure that AI-generated content does not infringe:

- Copyright protections.
- Intellectual property rights.
- Licensing agreements.

The University encourages responsible use of copyrighted materials.

27.5 Patents and Innovation

Where AI contributes to inventions, innovations, or patentable discoveries:

- Human inventorship requirements shall be respected.
- Ownership shall be determined according to applicable laws and University policies.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

AI AND SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

28.1 Publishing Integrity

The University supports ethical publishing practices in the age of artificial intelligence.

Researchers shall comply with publisher requirements concerning AI disclosure.

28.2 Disclosure of AI Use

Where significant AI assistance has been employed in:

- Manuscript preparation.
- Data analysis.
- Figure generation.
- Literature synthesis.

appropriate disclosure shall be made.

28.3 Prohibited Publishing Practices

The following shall be prohibited:

- Fabricated citations.
- Fabricated references.
- Fabricated peer reviews.
- Fabricated datasets.
- Undisclosed AI-generated manuscripts.

Such actions constitute serious academic misconduct.

28.4 Verification Responsibilities

Authors remain responsible for:

- Accuracy.
- Validity.
- Authenticity.

- Integrity.

AI cannot assume scholarly responsibility.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

AI, INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

29.1 Strategic Importance

The University recognizes AI as a major driver of innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic development.

Responsible innovation shall begin with a defined problem and evidence of a plausible benefit. AI projects should use proportionate testing, privacy and security review, accessible design and appropriate human oversight before wider deployment. Pilot results and feedback from intended users shall determine whether a system is improved, expanded or withdrawn.

AI presents opportunities for:

- Startup creation.
- Product development.
- Commercialization.
- Industry partnerships.
- Technology transfer.

29.2 Innovation Ecosystem

The University shall encourage:

- AI innovation hubs.
- AI incubators.
- AI accelerators.
- Interdisciplinary innovation teams.
- Industry collaborations.

29.3 Student Entrepreneurship

Students shall be encouraged to develop:

- AI-enabled products.
- Digital solutions.
- Healthcare innovations.
- Educational technologies.

- Social impact technologies.

29.4 Commercialization

The University shall establish procedures governing:

- Licensing.
- Technology transfer.
- Revenue sharing.
- Intellectual property management.

for AI-enabled innovations.

CHAPTER THIRTY

STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING AI

30.1 Student Rights

Students shall have the right to:

- Access approved AI learning resources.
- Receive AI literacy training.
- Be informed about AI-related academic requirements.
- Appeal decisions involving AI-assisted evaluations.
- Report concerns regarding AI misuse.

30.2 Student Responsibilities

Students shall:

- Use AI ethically.
- Protect personal information.
- Respect intellectual property rights.
- Avoid academic misconduct.
- Comply with institutional regulations.

30.3 Academic Honesty

Students remain personally responsible for:

- Submitted assignments.
- Examination responses.

- Research reports.
- Academic projects.

AI assistance does not diminish accountability.

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

AI LITERACY, EDUCATION, AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

31.1 Institutional Commitment

The University commits to building AI competence across all categories of staff and students.

AI literacy shall become a core institutional capability.

31.2 Staff Development

Training programmes shall address:

Academic Staff

- AI in teaching.
- AI in research.
- AI ethics.
- Curriculum integration.

Administrative Staff

- AI governance.
- Data management.
- Operational applications.

Technical Staff

- AI infrastructure.
- Model governance.
- Security management.

31.3 Student Development

Students shall receive training in:

- AI literacy.
- Responsible AI use.
- Digital citizenship.

- Ethical decision-making.

31.4 Leadership Development

University leaders shall receive specialized training on:

- AI governance.
- Strategic planning.
- AI risk management.
- Regulatory developments.

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

UNIVERSITY AI RESEARCH CENTRES, INSTITUTES, AND COLLABORATIONS

32.1 AI Research Development

The University shall promote the establishment of:

- AI research laboratories.
- Interdisciplinary AI centres.
- Innovation institutes.
- Specialized AI programmes.

32.2 Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation

The University may establish a Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation to coordinate:

- Research.
- Training.
- Partnerships.
- Innovation.
- Policy development.

32.3 National Partnerships

The University shall collaborate with:

- NITDA.
- TETFund.
- NUC.
- NCC.

- Research institutes.
- Healthcare institutions.

32.4 International Collaborations

Strategic partnerships may be developed with:

- Universities.
- Research organizations.
- International agencies.
- Industry partners.

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR ACADEMIC AI ACTIVITIES

33.1 Oversight

The University Artificial Intelligence Governance and Ethics Committee shall oversee academic compliance.

33.2 Academic Audits

Periodic audits shall assess:

- AI use in teaching.
- AI use in assessment.
- Research compliance.
- Student awareness.
- Faculty implementation.

33.3 Reporting Mechanisms

Students and staff shall have access to mechanisms for reporting:

- Misuse of AI.
- Ethical concerns.
- Academic misconduct.
- Compliance violations.

33.4 Continuous Improvement

Findings from audits and reviews shall inform:

- Policy revisions.
- Training programmes.
- Governance enhancements.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

CONCLUSION OF VOLUME SECTION 2

Artificial Intelligence is transforming the landscape of higher education, research, innovation, and professional development. For Nnamdi Azikiwe University, the challenge is not whether AI will influence academic life, but how that influence will be governed responsibly.

This Section establishes a comprehensive framework for integrating AI into teaching, learning, research, scholarly publishing, innovation, entrepreneurship, postgraduate education, undergraduate education, and clinical training. The framework seeks to balance innovation with accountability, technological advancement with ethical responsibility, and efficiency with academic integrity.

The University affirms that while AI may augment learning, research, and professional practice, it cannot replace the fundamental human capacities that define higher education: critical thinking, creativity, ethical judgment, intellectual curiosity, wisdom, and scholarly responsibility.

Through these provisions, Nnamdi Azikiwe University commits itself to becoming a leader in the responsible and ethical integration of Artificial Intelligence within higher education in Nigeria, Africa, and the wider global academic community.

SECTION 3

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL, REGISTRY, HUMAN RESOURCES, CYBERSECURITY, PROCUREMENT, RISK MANAGEMENT, DATA GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS FRAMEWORK

PREAMBLE

This Volume establishes the governance framework for the non-academic operational systems of Nnamdi Azikiwe University. It defines how Artificial Intelligence shall be integrated into administrative management, financial systems, registry operations, human resources management, procurement processes, cybersecurity architecture, institutional risk systems, and data governance structures.

The objective is to ensure that AI adoption across University operations enhances efficiency, transparency, accountability, service delivery, and institutional resilience while safeguarding public trust and regulatory compliance.

AI systems within administrative environments must operate as decision-support tools under strict human oversight and auditability requirements.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

AI IN UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

35.1 General Principles

Artificial Intelligence shall be used to improve administrative efficiency, reduce bureaucratic delays, enhance decision-making, and optimize service delivery across all units of the University.

However, AI systems shall not replace statutory decision-making authorities established under University law.

All final administrative decisions remain the responsibility of designated human officers.

35.2 Areas of Administrative AI Application

AI may be deployed in:

- Workflow automation.
- Document classification.
- Records management.
- Scheduling and coordination.
- Institutional reporting.
- Service request handling.
- Predictive administrative analytics.

35.3 Registry Operations

The Registry shall utilize AI to support:

- Student record management.
- Academic transcript processing.
- Certificate verification systems.
- Admission processing support.
- Data validation and cleansing.

All outputs shall be verified by authorized Registry personnel.

35.4 Bureaucratic Accountability

AI systems shall not be used to obscure responsibility for administrative decisions.

Every AI-assisted decision must be traceable to:

- The responsible officer.
- The system used.
- The data inputs involved.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX

AI IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BURSARY OPERATIONS

36.1 Institutional Financial Governance

The University Bursary shall integrate AI systems to improve:

- Budget planning.
- Revenue forecasting.
- Expenditure tracking.
- Financial reporting.
- Audit preparation.

36.2 Financial Decision Support Systems

AI may support financial analysis including:

- Trend analysis.
- Risk assessment.
- Fraud detection.
- Procurement forecasting.
- Resource optimization.

36.3 Financial Integrity and Controls

AI systems used in financial management shall be subject to:

- Independent audit verification.
- Segregation of duties.
- Approval hierarchies.
- Fraud detection monitoring.

No AI system shall independently authorize payments or financial commitments.

36.4 Audit and Transparency

All AI-assisted financial processes shall be:

- Fully auditable.
- Logically traceable.
- Periodically reviewed by internal and external auditors.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN

AI IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

37.1 HR Digital Transformation

The Human Resources Directorate shall use AI to enhance:

- Recruitment processes.
- Staff performance evaluation.
- Training and development planning.
- Workforce analytics.
- Leave and attendance management.

37.2 Recruitment and Selection

AI tools may assist in:

- CV screening.
- Skills matching.
- Interview scheduling.
- Candidate analytics.

However:

- Final hiring decisions remain human-driven.
- Bias detection mechanisms must be implemented.

37.3 Performance Management

AI systems may support:

- Productivity tracking.
- Performance analytics.
- Training gap identification.

AI outputs shall not be used as sole determinants of promotion or disciplinary action.

37.4 Ethical HR Governance

AI in HR shall comply with:

- Fairness principles.
- Non-discrimination standards.
- Transparency requirements.
- Privacy protection laws.

CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT

AI IN PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

38.1 Procurement Optimization

AI shall be used to improve:

- Supplier evaluation.
- Demand forecasting.
- Inventory management.
- Procurement planning.
- Cost optimization.

38.2 Transparency and Anti-Corruption Measures

AI systems shall support:

- Fraud detection.
- Price anomaly detection.
- Vendor risk profiling.
- Contract compliance monitoring.

38.3 Procurement Governance

All AI-assisted procurement processes shall remain subject to:

- Public procurement laws.
- University procurement regulations.
- Due process requirements.

AI shall not override procurement committees or statutory approval structures.

CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE

AI IN CYBERSECURITY AND INFORMATION PROTECTION

39.1 Cybersecurity Framework

The University shall deploy AI-driven cybersecurity systems to:

- Detect cyber threats.
- Monitor network activity.
- Prevent unauthorized access.
- Identify malware and phishing attacks.

39.2 Threat Detection and Response

AI-enabled security systems shall:

- Provide real-time threat alerts.
- Automate incident classification.
- Support rapid response mechanisms.
- Predict potential vulnerabilities.

39.3 Data Protection

All AI systems must comply with:

- Nigeria Data Protection Act (2023).
- Institutional data protection policies.
- International cybersecurity standards.

39.4 Security Governance

Cybersecurity AI systems shall be:

- Continuously monitored.
- Periodically audited.
- Tested for resilience and vulnerabilities.

CHAPTER FORTY

AI IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL RESILIENCE

40.1 Risk Intelligence Systems

AI shall be used to identify and manage institutional risks including:

- Financial risks.

- Operational risks.
- Academic risks.
- Reputational risks.
- Technological risks.

40.2 Predictive Risk Modelling

AI systems may forecast:

- Budget shortfalls.
- Infrastructure failures.
- Enrollment fluctuations.
- Staff attrition risks.

40.3 Crisis Management Support

AI may support crisis preparedness through:

- Scenario simulation.
- Early warning systems.
- Resource allocation modelling.

40.4 Human Oversight

All risk-related decisions remain subject to:

- Executive review.
- Governing Council oversight.
- Legal and regulatory compliance.

CHAPTER FORTY-ONE

AI IN DATA GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

41.1 Data Governance Principles

All AI systems shall comply with:

- Data integrity.
- Data accuracy.
- Data security.
- Data accountability.

- Data minimization.

41.2 Institutional Data Architecture

The University shall maintain:

- Centralized data repositories.
- Secure data lakes.
- Controlled access systems.
- Data classification frameworks.

41.3 Data Quality Management

AI shall be used to:

- Detect data inconsistencies.
- Clean datasets.
- Validate records.
- Improve data reliability.

41.4 Data Stewardship

Each faculty and administrative unit shall designate:

- Data stewards.
- Data protection officers.
- AI compliance officers.

CHAPTER FORTY-TWO

AI GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL OVERSIGHT

42.1 Governing Council Oversight

The Governing Council shall provide:

- Strategic direction.
- Policy approval.
- Oversight of AI governance structures.

42.2 University Management

The Vice-Chancellor and management team shall:

- Ensure policy implementation.

- Coordinate AI adoption.
- Enforce compliance.

42.3 Registry and Bursary Coordination

Registry and Bursary shall:

- Maintain operational data integrity.
- Ensure compliance with AI-driven systems.
- Support reporting and accountability.

42.4 Deans, Directors, and Heads of Departments

They shall:

- Implement AI policy at unit level.
- Ensure staff compliance.
- Report AI-related issues.

42.5 AI Governance Committees

The University shall establish:

- AI Ethics Committee.
- AI Technical Steering Committee.
- Data Governance Board.
- Cybersecurity Oversight Unit.

CHAPTER FORTY-THREE

AI PROCUREMENT, VENDOR MANAGEMENT, AND EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS

43.1 Vendor Governance

All AI vendors must comply with:

- University AI policy.
- National data protection laws.
- Ethical AI standards.

43.2 Risk Assessment

Vendors shall be evaluated based on:

- Security compliance.

- Data handling practices.
- Transparency.
- Ethical safeguards.

43.3 Contractual Requirements

Contracts must include:

- Data protection clauses.
- Audit rights.
- Liability provisions.
- Termination conditions.

43.4 Partnership Framework

The University shall engage with:

- Technology companies.
- Research institutions.
- Government agencies.
- International partners.

CHAPTER FORTY-FOUR

MONITORING, AUDIT, AND COMPLIANCE SYSTEMS

44.1 Internal Audit Systems

AI systems shall be subject to:

- Annual audits.
- Operational reviews.
- Ethical compliance checks.

44.2 External Audit

Independent auditors shall assess:

- System integrity.
- Compliance with regulations.
- Ethical adherence.

44.3 Continuous Monitoring

AI systems shall be continuously monitored for:

- Security breaches.
- Bias.
- Operational failure.
- Data misuse.

44.4 Compliance Reporting

Annual AI compliance reports shall be submitted to:

- Governing Council.
- University Senate.
- Regulatory authorities where required.

CHAPTER FORTY-FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AI SYSTEMS

45.1 Phased Implementation

AI integration shall occur in phases:

- Phase 1: Pilot systems.
- Phase 2: Departmental rollout.
- Phase 3: Full institutional integration.

45.2 Capacity Building

Training shall be provided for:

- Administrative staff.
- ICT personnel.
- Management teams.

45.3 Infrastructure Development

The University shall invest in:

- Cloud infrastructure.
- Secure AI systems.
- Data analytics platforms.

45.4 Sustainability Strategy

AI systems shall be maintained through:

- Institutional funding.
- Grants.
- Strategic partnerships.

CHAPTER FORTY-SIX

CONCLUSION OF SECTION 3

Artificial Intelligence presents a transformative opportunity for improving administrative efficiency, financial governance, human resource management, procurement systems, cybersecurity resilience, and institutional risk management within Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

However, such transformation must be guided by strong governance structures, ethical principles, transparency, and accountability mechanisms.

This Section establishes a comprehensive framework ensuring that AI strengthens institutional operations without undermining human authority, statutory procedures, or public trust.

Ultimately, AI in administration must serve as a tool for enhancing institutional excellence, not replacing institutional responsibility.

SECTION 4

UNIVERSITY-WIDE INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK, IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP, LEGAL ALIGNMENT, MONITORING SYSTEMS, AND FINAL CONSOLIDATION

PREAMBLE

This final Volume consolidates all preceding sections of the Nnamdi Azikiwe University Artificial Intelligence Policy into a unified institutional governance framework. It establishes the overarching architecture for AI coordination across academic, administrative, financial, research, clinical, and student systems.

It also defines implementation sequencing, institutional accountability structures, legal harmonization, monitoring dashboards, and long-term sustainability mechanisms.

The intent is to ensure that Artificial Intelligence is embedded as a strategically governed institutional capability rather than a fragmented set of technological interventions.

CHAPTER FORTY-SEVEN

UNIVERSITY-WIDE AI GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE

47.1 Institutional AI Governance Model

Nnamdi Azikiwe University shall adopt a **three-tier AI governance structure**:

(a) Strategic Governance Level

- Governing Council
- University Senate
- Vice-Chancellor

Provides policy authority, strategic oversight, and institutional direction.

(b) Tactical Governance Level

- AI University Steering Committee
- Deans of Faculties
- Postgraduate School Board
- College of Health Sciences Board
- Registry and Bursary Leadership

Responsible for coordination and policy interpretation.

(c) Operational Governance Level

- Departments
- Centres and Institutes
- ICT Directorate
- AI Ethics Units
- Data Protection Officers

Responsible for implementation and enforcement.

47.2 Central AI Governance Authority

The University shall establish a:

University Artificial Intelligence Governance Council (UAIGC)

Functions:

- Coordinate all AI policies across the University
- Approve AI systems for institutional use
- Conduct high-level ethical oversight
- Interface with national regulators (NITDA, NDPC, NUC)
- Approve AI risk classifications

47.3 AI Ethics and Compliance Framework

All AI systems shall comply with:

- Ethical integrity
- Human oversight
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Fairness and non-discrimination

Ethical review shall be mandatory before deployment of:

- Generative AI systems
- Student assessment AI
- Clinical decision systems
- Surveillance or monitoring AI

CHAPTER FORTY-EIGHT

INSTITUTIONAL AI IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

48.1 Phase 1: Foundation Phase (0–12 Months)

Key activities:

- Establish UAIGC
- Develop AI governance committees
- Train AI focal officers
- Develop institutional AI literacy programs
- Audit existing digital systems

48.2 Phase 2: Integration Phase (12–36 Months)

Key activities:

- Deploy AI systems in Registry, Bursary, HR
- Integrate AI into teaching and learning platforms
- Implement AI in research analytics
- Launch AI cybersecurity systems
- Establish data governance dashboards

48.3 Phase 3: Optimization Phase (36–60 Months)

Key activities:

- Advanced AI in predictive analytics
- Smart campus systems
- AI-driven institutional planning
- Full interoperability across University systems
- International AI research collaboration hubs

48.4 Phase 4: Maturity Phase (Beyond 60 Months)

Key activities:

- Autonomous administrative analytics (human-supervised)
- AI-enabled strategic planning systems
- Global AI academic leadership positioning
- Continuous innovation ecosystem

CHAPTER FORTY-NINE

UNIVERSITY AI MONITORING DASHBOARD AND DATA ECOSYSTEM

49.1 AI Institutional Dashboard

The University shall deploy a centralized:

AI Governance Monitoring Dashboard (AIGMD)

Functions:

- Real-time AI system monitoring
- Compliance tracking
- Bias detection alerts
- Data governance status
- Cybersecurity threat visualization
- Institutional AI performance metrics

49.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

AI performance shall be evaluated using:

- System accuracy

- Ethical compliance rate
- Bias incidence rate
- Data breach frequency
- User adoption rates
- Operational efficiency gains

49.3 Data Integration Architecture

All AI systems shall integrate with:

- University ERP systems
- Learning Management Systems
- Registry databases
- Financial systems
- Research repositories

49.4 AI Audit Trail System

All AI actions shall be:

- Logged
- Time-stamped
- Traceable
- Immutable (where possible)

Ensuring forensic accountability.

CHAPTER FIFTY

LEGAL, REGULATORY, AND POLICY ALIGNMENT FRAMEWORK

50.1 National Legal Frameworks

All AI systems shall comply with:

- Nigeria Data Protection Act (2023)
- Cybercrimes Act (2015)
- National Universities Commission (NUC) Regulations
- NITDA AI Policy Framework (2023)

50.2 International Standards Alignment

The University shall align with:

- UNESCO AI Ethics Recommendation (2021)
- OECD AI Principles
- EU AI Act (2024)
- ISO/IEC 42001:2023 AI Management Systems

50.3 Institutional Legal Instruments

The University shall develop:

- AI Code of Conduct
- AI User Agreement
- AI Data Protection Policy
- AI Incident Reporting Protocol
- AI Vendor Contract Framework

50.4 Liability and Accountability

AI systems shall not transfer legal liability away from:

- University officers
- Faculty members
- Administrative authorities

Human accountability remains primary.

CHAPTER FIFTY-ONE

RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUITY, AND RESILIENCE SYSTEMS

51.1 Institutional AI Risk Register

The University shall maintain a centralized AI Risk Register covering:

- Operational risks
- Ethical risks
- Legal risks
- Cybersecurity risks
- Academic integrity risks

51.2 AI Business Continuity Planning

All critical systems shall have:

- Backup infrastructure
- Disaster recovery protocols
- System redundancy
- Manual fallback procedures

51.3 Crisis Response Mechanism

The University shall establish an:

AI Emergency Response Unit (AIERU)

Responsibilities:

- Incident containment
- Ethical escalation
- System recovery
- Stakeholder communication

51.4 Institutional Resilience Strategy

Resilience shall be achieved through:

- Redundancy
- Diversification of systems
- Continuous training
- Simulation exercises

CHAPTER FIFTY-TWO

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION FRAMEWORK

52.1 Internal Stakeholders

- Governing Council
- Senate
- Faculty Boards
- Departments
- Students
- Administrative Units

52.2 External Stakeholders

- NUC
- NITDA
- NDPC
- Industry partners
- International universities
- Research institutions

52.3 Communication Strategy

The University shall ensure:

- Transparency in AI deployment
- Regular reporting on AI systems
- Public accountability disclosures
- Internal awareness campaigns

52.4 Feedback Mechanisms

Mechanisms shall include:

- Digital feedback platforms
- Annual AI forums
- Departmental consultations
- Student representation channels

CHAPTER FIFTY-THREE

SUSTAINABILITY, FUNDING, AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

53.1 Funding Sources

AI initiatives shall be funded through:

- Federal allocations
- TETFund grants
- Research grants
- Donor agencies
- Private sector partnerships

53.2 Cost Management

The University shall implement:

- Cost-benefit analysis for AI deployment
- Lifecycle cost tracking
- Resource optimization models

53.3 Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability shall be ensured through:

- Capacity development
- Local talent training
- Infrastructure investment
- Research commercialization

CHAPTER FIFTY-FOUR

FINAL POLICY CONSOLIDATION AND INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT

54.1 Policy Integration Statement

This AI Policy integrates all governance, academic, administrative, financial, and operational dimensions of Artificial Intelligence within Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

It serves as the foundational framework for responsible AI adoption across all institutional functions.

54.2 Institutional Commitment

The University commits to:

- Ethical AI use
- Transparent governance
- Human-centered innovation
- Academic integrity
- Regulatory compliance
- Continuous improvement

54.3 Policy Status

This document shall be considered a **living policy**, subject to:

- Annual review

- Regulatory updates
- Technological advancement
- Institutional restructuring

54.4 Final Declaration

Artificial Intelligence represents a transformative force in higher education. However, its benefits can only be realized through structured governance, ethical oversight, and sustained institutional discipline.

Nnamdi Azikiwe University hereby affirms its commitment to responsible AI integration that advances knowledge, strengthens administration, enhances research, and protects the integrity of academic life.

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