



# PTDF Mandate

Petroleum Technology Development Fund

...Nigeria's catalyst for sustainable capacity building in the oil & gas industry.

A Quarterly Publication of PTDF

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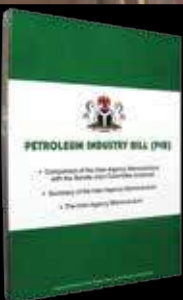
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Who we are...

What we do...

How we do what we do...

## We Have Overcome The Crisis Of Our Inglorious Past



## Is PIB giving birth to a new PTDF?



**WORLD ACCLAIMED  
JOURNAL OF REPUTE IN  
THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY  
BERTHS IN PTDF**

*Permanent Secretary, MPR, Engr Goni Musa Sheikh unveiling and presenting the PTDJ to the public on behalf of the Hon. Minister Mrs Diezani Alison-Madueke*

# THE EMERGING FACE OF PTDF HEAD OFFICE BUILDING IN ABUJA



**How we started**



**Where we are**




**Where we hope to be**

THE 12 STOREY “INTELLIGENT” BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY JULIUS BERGER OCCUPIES A PROMINENT POSITION IN THE ABUJA LANDSCAPE AND IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 2012.

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# Reactions and comments on PTDF Mandate



The publication has really given the Vice-Chancellor more insight into the mandate, functions and implementation strategies of the Fund's programmes and activities.

University of Port-Harcourt



I am to inform you that the University has found the material resourceful and assure you that it will be put to judicious use.

Benue State University



His Excellency deeply appreciates your interest in partnering with the Government of Ebonyi State by sharing your highly interesting and educative magazine with us. The Governor therefore wishes to commend your industry and enjoins you to spare no effort to sustain the good work you are doing in the overall interest of our dear country, Nigeria.

Government of Ebonyi State



The Format of the magazine is appealing; the content is informative. It vividly presents the historical foundations of PTDF, its mission and vision and mandate. It is a must read for other organizations.

National Population Commission



We wish to commend your stride on the magazine which x-rays the numerous activities of the Agency and the national response aiming at informing and enlightening the populace on the achievements and the way forward. While expressing our immense gratitude for your donation, please do have assurance of our comments and contributions for your publication in the subsequent editions when necessary.

African Independent Television (AIT)



We sincerely appreciate your kind gesture and look forward to the receipt of subsequent editions which would go a long way in enriching our library as reference materials on the activities of the Fund.

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)



Your maiden edition of the publications PTDF Mandate is very timely. This is so when the public perception of Government Parastatals is that of non-performance. The publication will definitely provide an avenue for informing the public of the activities and programmes of PTDF.

The contribution of the Executive Secretary of the Fund entitled "From the Executive Secretary" showed that the Fund was established as a vehicle for development of human capabilities, institutional capacities as well as the acquisition of technologies for the oil and gas industry 'to promote optimal value retention for the general good of the nation'. The strategic plan of the Executive Secretary which he crystallized into five broad areas of intervention by the PTDF will impact positively on the economic development of the nation, if properly executed.

The section of the activities of the Fund is the Fund is very informative incidentally our University benefited from the University Upgrade Project of the Fund. The Department of Chemical Engineering got a new departmental building, laboratory equipment, books and journal, IT hardware, standby electricity generator and a borehole. Also PTDF Local Scholarship Scheme is commendable and should be further developed upon.

Only recently, the Chair in Renewable Energy was graciously endowed in UNIBEN by the Fund with Professor T.O.K. Audu, Professor of Chemical Engineering as the Chair holder. We are grateful to PTDF. We are looking forward to its take-off in 2010.

We are also grateful to observe that one of the inserts in page 35 of the PTDF Mandate showed UNIBEN undergraduate students in Science and Engineering writing the PTDF 2010/2011 Local Scholarship Scheme Aptitude Test in the lecture theatre donated by the Fund to the department of Chemical Engineering.

We hereby assure you of our co-operation with the PTDF especially during the tenure of the Executive Secretary, Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma, a proud Alumnus of the University of Benin.

University of Benin (UNIBEN)



The PTDF Mandate is an interesting magazine, which we consider very useful, as it adds lots of historical and educational values to the growing corpus of materials on the growth and development of oil and gas industry in Nigeria.

We shall not hesitate to make suggestions and comments, if any, to enhance the quality and content of your publications.

Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA)



## EDITORIAL TEAM

**Editor-in-Chief**  
Kalu Otisi Esq.

Head, Press & External Relations PTDF

**Associate Editor**  
Timilayefa Nwajueboe

### Contributors

**Ahmed Nasir Danupawa**  
Head, Planning, Research & Statistics

**Nasiru Ahmed**  
Head, Projects Dept.

**Usman S. Pindar**  
Head, Mid/Downstream Dept.

**Olayinka Agboola**  
Head, Upstream Dept.

**Tanimu A. Ahmed**  
Head, Training Dept.

**Rabi Adamu Waziri**  
Head, Education Dept.

### Secretariat

**Ebele Ezeakunne**  
**Charity Galadima**  
**Melissa Ibrahim**

**Graphic Design**  
David Alich



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Enquiry:  
ptdfmandate@ptdf.gov.ng  
www.ptdf.gov.ng

## From the Editor



Welcome to another edition of PTDF Mandate. We believe the publication is contributing in changing people's perceptions about PTDF, and has given them faith in the Fund. Indeed, PTDF has come a long way, from moments of uncertainty about the direction of the Fund, to flashes of achievements and commendation. Almost 3 years ago, PTDF was in the eye of the public an agency created for satisfying all manner of "political obligations".

Today, the story is different. PTDF has risen from its stereotypes to become an innovative, proactive and very productive agency of government. It not only adheres strictly to its mandate, it has introduced transparency and integrity in the management of the Fund. Today, it has expanded the scope of its intervention programs, while its unique contract management

regime has led to the realization of projects that were thought could not take off or be completed. Some of these include:

- The completion of the infrastructural upgrade of PTI which has dragged on for 8 years
- The take off of the development of the National Institute for Petroleum Policy and Strategy popularly referred to as NCPSK, which for many years had remained on the drawing board
- The development of the National Skills Training and Development Center in Port Harcourt
- The take off of the development of National Oil and Gas Museum and Research Center in Oloibiri
- The effective development of the Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas Ekowe, which for many years had been a stain in the developmental strategy of the Fund
- The construction of the PTDF Head Office in Abuja
- The upgrade of the National Technical Institute Bonny to a Federal Polytechnic for Environmental Management and Gas Technology.

Today, hundreds of qualified Nigerians are now jetting off to the United Kingdom every year on PTDF scholarship such that, in the last 3 years not less than 4000 Nigerians have joined the prestigious league of PTDF scholars, all contributing their quota in developing the Oil and Gas Industry both in-country and abroad.

Currently, PTDF has trained 400 welders under the Welders Training and Certification Programme (WTCP) to become internationally recognized welders and they are set to make an impact in the Oil and Gas industry, hitherto dominated by foreign nationals. The list is endless; PTDF has attracted the best of researchers presently undergoing extensive research work in various Oil and Gas disciplines as a result of its research grant and endowment programs.

As a result of the Funds investments in research and development, a sister publication—Petroleum Technology Development Journal (PTDJ) has just been launched. It is following in the tradition of the Petroleum Training Journal, which the Fund took over in publishing research works and case studies in the petroleum industry. It is gladdening that PTDF has added this publication to its stable with a view to empowering our researchers, and for those who want to incubate research outcomes for commercial value in the petroleum sector.

The reasons for these positive developments are not far-fetched. The current management of the Fund has risen above the stormy waters of politics to focus solely on its mandate. It is all about LEADERSHIP. So we make bold to concede these developments in the life of PTDF to a vivacious, proactive, energetic Executive Secretary, Engr. (Dr.) Muttaqha Rabe Darma. According to him, he will not want to leave any project uncompleted before the expiration of his tenure.

We therefore make bold to proclaim that PTDF has risen above the cynicism and pessimism of some Nigerians. PTDF has **OVERCOME THE CRISIS OF ITS INGLORIOUS PAST** and we have cause to celebrate.

Kalu Otisi Esq.

*From*  
**THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**  
 Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma



# WE HAVE OVERCOME THE CRISIS OF OUR INGLORIOUS PAST

TEXT OF A PRESS BRIEFING BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

I want to begin by thanking members of the Fourth Estate of the Realm for their support and co-operation particularly in the last 2½ years of my tenure as Executive Secretary of the Fund. I appreciate your tremendous support especially in seeing to it that PTDF came out of the maze of misunderstanding and deeply held cynicism and mistrust about the management of the Fund arising from the unfortunate events of the recent past where the Fund was used for purposes not connected with its mandate due to political interference in the management of the Fund. I thank you for making the public to realize that PTDF is a very important agency of government established to emancipate Nigeria's oil and gas industry from the stranglehold of international oil companies who have shut the doors of employment against our qualified youths under the guise of not being properly trained. I want to confidently say that PTDF has successfully emerged from the negative public perception which bogged down its operations over the years, to become what today is regarded as a very important organization. The purpose of this briefing is to acquaint you with the achievements



of the Fund in its various areas of intervention last year (2010) and to provide an insight into the programmes we are implementing this year (2011) and the expected outcomes.

#### MANDATE OF THE FUND

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) is responsible for developing the relevant capacities, capabilities, skills and competencies in the oil and gas industry which contributes about 85% to the Nations' economy. When we say capacity,

skills and competences development, we refer to those interventions of the Fund that lead to the creation of a mass of well trained and exceptionally skilled Nigerian manpower that are capable and competent to take over the operations and management of the Nigerian oil and gas industry currently dominated by foreigners. We also refer to those things we do to ensure that the institutions and systems necessary for building the skills and competencies of Nigerians to qualify for active participation in the oil and gas industry are themselves

properly developed. By upgrading these institutions, and systems with relevant infrastructure and faculty, it is expected that they will be better positioned to impart such skills through education and training. PTDF also creates the enablement for in-country manufacture of the material requirements of the industry by intervening in Research and Development Programmes as well as incubating research outcomes for commercial use in the industry.

#### 2010 IN REVIEW

In 2010, we carried out a number of programmes and activities towards fulfilling our mandate. The implementation of these programmes which were widely reported in the media contributed to a large extent in taking PTDF out of the negative public perception which for long has weighed down the fund and blurred public appreciation of the enormous contributions of the Fund to the development of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria.

In 2010, we successfully implemented all the programmes that we planned to implement except for very few ones. We did indeed achieve 75% of our budget projection and action plans for 2010. These were in the areas of projects being executed under the Fund's institutional intervention programme, such as the development of the National Technical Institute, Bonny, Rivers State (now upgraded to a Federal Polytechnic), the Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas in Ekowe, Bayelsa State; the upgrade of the Petroleum Training Institute, Effurun, Warri, Delta State; the development of proposed National Institute of Petroleum Policy and Strategy, Kaduna; the upgrade of oil and gas related departments in selected universities across the country, and the provision of ICT centres in secondary, tertiary and technical colleges in the six geopolitical zones of the country. Apart from these, PTDF also made remarkable progress in the implementation of the various levels of welders training under the Welders Training and Certification programme, and in other engineering related training programmes such as the software training on seismic interpretation.

#### STATUS REPORT ON SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

##### 1. FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, EKOWE



Completed Helipad of Federal Polytechnic, Ekowe

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund is providing befitting infrastructural facilities such as hostels, laboratories, helipad, roads and drainages, shoreline protection/jetty, lecture halls, sporting facilities as well as power supply and water treatment and storage facilities. By the end of 2010, the Fund succeeded in completing the helipad while other components of the project such as engineering laboratory, hostels, fire station, staff housing and internal roads have attained substantial level of completion. The generating sets for the institution, two (2) 2000KVA and one (1) 1000KVA are already on ground and are being installed.

##### 2. PROPOSED NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PETROLEUM POLICY AND STRATEGY, KADUNA



Int'l Conference Centre under construction

Different aspects of the project attained practical completion stage by the end of 2010. These include the shopping arcade, international conference centre, students hostels, management wing, technology wing, the graduate School and residential buildings.

##### 3. PETROLEUM TRAINING INSTITUTE, EFFURUN, UPGRADE PROJECT

This project which commenced in 2006 is expected to be commissioned this year (2011) following the completion of the different works under the upgrade by the close of 2010. These include the renovation works in the main campus, the new laboratory block, new training centre, new administrative block and new hostels, installation of workshop, Laboratory and ICT equipment and facilities. Most of these works have already been handed over to the institute.

##### 4. NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BONNY, RIVERS STATE (NOW FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, BONNY)



Following the completion of most of the works under the project in 2010, the Federal government directed the upgrade of the institute to a full fledged Federal Polytechnic. The Fund is in consultation with the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) to work out the modalities for upgrading the institute to a Federal polytechnic of Gas Technology and Environmental Management.

**PTDF is a very important agency of government established to emancipate Nigeria's oil and gas industry from the stranglehold of international oil companies who have shut the doors of employment against our qualified youths under the guise of not being properly trained.**



## 5. UNIVERSITY UPGRADE PROJECT



Upgraded Dept. of Geology & Mining, UNIJOS.

The Fund under the various phases of the upgrade of oil and gas related departments in universities across the country completed and commissioned in 2010 an additional eight universities bringing the total number so far upgraded to 16. Works on the upgrade of another set of ten universities are on-going and at various stages of completion.

## 6. PTDF WELDERS TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (WTCP)



The Welders Training and Certification Programme is another intervention programme of the Fund to create a critical mass of welders in the country for the fabrication sector which has the most potential for development of local content in the oil and gas sector. PTDF began by implementing a Train-the-Trainer Programme aimed at equipping a certain number of Nigerians with the requisite Skills and Certification so that they can in turn come back to Nigeria and train other people. In this regard, the Fund sponsored the training of 20 Nigerians at the South African Institute of Welding for certification as international welding practitioners. 10 of these 20 received further training at the SAIW for certification as International Welding Specialists. This set of Nigerian welders with international certification are back in the country and are engaged in training

in-country 500 Nigerians mainly school certificate holders in fillet welding. This aspect of the training has been completed and out of the 500 that enrolled, more than 400 of them who were successful proceeded to the Plate Weld training programme using the Nigerian trainers and indigenous welding and fabrication centers across Nigeria. Most of these trainings took place in 2010. The final stage of the basic training in welding, the Pipe Weld, has already commenced as well as training for underwater welding specialization programme. The aim is to train up to 2,500 Nigerians in welding skills to the standard of international certification. The Fund also sponsored the training of international welding technologists and engineers to supervise the development of institutions that are involved in welding. This set of Nigerians were trained at the German Institute of Welding in Turkey. The beneficiaries are back and are engaged in overseeing the development and upgrade of infrastructure in their places of engagement pending the commencement of the upgrades of DICON and Air force Institute of Technology.

A skills gap survey indicates that there are up to 10,000 fabrication skills needed in the oil and gas industry. There are also very high profile government projects that will require indigenous but internationally certified welders. Some of these are the West African Gas Pipeline Project that will take gas from the Niger Delta coast line through the whole of West Africa. To lay the pipes will involve many welders, because welders will weld the pipe, put them together and lay them. The Federal Government is also planning a Trans-Saharan gas pipeline that will take gas from the Niger Delta through Nigeria, through Africa all the way to Europe, which is thousands of kilometers of piping requiring Nigeria skilled labour.

## 7. ENGINEERING DESIGN TRAINING ATTACHMENT PROGRAMME (EDTP)

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund designed the EDTP to enable trainees to acquire the skills to participate effectively in the execution of engineering projects in the

oil and gas industry. An aspect of the programme is a six months industrial attachment that will provide trainees with hands-on-experience in various engineering companies. In 2010, 81 trainees benefitted from the programme and were placed in various Engineering Companies.

## 8. SKILLS GAP AUDIT



The Petroleum Technology Development Fund instituted a Skills Gaps Audit in the oil and gas industry in 2004 to identify the skills gap in the petroleum industry to enable the proper allocation of resources to the in-country development of professionals and technicians that are required to meet the needs of the industry. The Fund conducted another Skills Gap Audit in 2010 in conjunction with the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) and LONADEK Consulting. In carrying out the survey, audit visits were conducted in about 40 key companies spanning the mid and down stream sectors to gather relevant information.

## 9. SEISMIC INTERPRETATION SOFTWARE TRAINING FOR UNIVERSITY LECTURERS



The programme was designed to build the capacity of university lectures on the use of softwares for Seismic interpretation. The programme was done in collaboration with Shell Petroleum Development Company and Danvic Concepts, a unique collaboration which emphasized the need for



partnership between government agencies and private organizations to build capacity. 40 lecturers from PTDF upgraded institutions benefitted from the training exercise.

## 10. PTDF ENDOWMENT CHAIR PROGRAMME



The Fund instituted the PTDF Endowment Chair in six Federal Universities in 2001, and was extended to the University of Jos in 2006 and the University of Benin in 2010. The tenure of the first batch of professorial chair holders has since ended and efforts are ongoing to fill the vacant chairs.

PTDF endows professorial chairs in upgraded oil and gas related departments in selected Universities to advance indigenous research in petroleum and related disciplines for the Nation's oil and gas industry. The idea is to transform these departments into centres of excellence for research in specialized disciplines and facilitate Industry-University-collaboration in developing local capacity for the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. The PTDF endowment programme seeks to address the specific concerns of stakeholders on the quality of teaching and research in local universities, especially for oil and gas related disciplines by funding strong scientific and technical research in areas that are of relevance to the oil and gas industry in Nigeria.

## 11. PTDF ANNUAL OIL AND GAS RESEARCH GRANT COMPETITION



PTDF instituted the Research Grant

Competition in 2008 to enhance the capacity of indigenous researchers conducting research in oil and gas technology, to promote the retention of such capacity and encourage its application in the industry. The research areas of the first set of recipients of the award are:

- Environmental studies (Immobilized oil degrading micro organisms in local cellulosic materials for rapid deployment in bioremediation of petroleum contaminated soils) conducted at the Petroleum Training Institute, Effurun, Delta State.
- Petroleum Geology - (Hydrocarbon source rock evaluation in the Cretaceous to Neogene basins of Southern Nigeria and implications for the Niger-Delta Petroleum Systems). conducted at the University of Ilorin.
- Petroleum Engineering - (Improving rheological and filtration properties of locally formulated drilling mud with the addition of Nigerian lignite at high temperatures and pressures) conducted at the university of Ibadan.
- Chemical Engineering - (Development of Bentonite mineral as drilling mud in the petroleum industry) conducted at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

The two year tenure of the first batch of awardees expired in 2010 with the submission of final reports which indicated that the research awardees achieved the objective for which they were instituted. The programme developed capacity from the undergraduate, Masters and Ph.D students who participated and benefitted from the research. There were written contributions on the research findings to the research community as well as samples produced from the research capable of being utilized by the industry.

## 12. PTDF TECHNOLOGY KNOWLEDGE SHARING PROGRAMME

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund realizes the fundamental role of science and engineering in facilitating the technology of petroleum exploration and exploitation. As a result PTDF fashions its programmes and activities towards

the promotion of petroleum technology through the application of science and engineering. Fundamental to the realization of this objective is research, the engine that drives knowledge based development. We also realize that the major focus of scientific research is located within the organizational framework of universities. Apart from the added value of raising the level of education, research programmes in the universities are essential to meeting the challenges of building capacity for science and technology.

PTDF in this regard endows professorial chairs in departments offering oil and gas courses in some Nigerian Universities where the Fund has upgraded the facilities. PTDF also sponsors an annual oil and gas research grant competition to enhance the capacity of locally based researches to conduct research relating to oil and gas technology development. Both programmes are conceived to advance indigenous research in petroleum and related disciplines for the nation's oil and gas industry. The Technology Knowledge Sharing Programme provides a platform for the sharing, dissemination and utilization of knowledge of senior or retired industry experts who have made significant practical contributions to the development of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. By so doing PTDF facilitates through the programme, the convergence of research programmes with practical experience in the industry, thus giving relevance to the research being conducted in PTDF upgraded universities and relating them to the needs of the industry. As a way of sharing their experiences in the industry, these experts visit the universities once a year and give lectures and share memoirs with students and staff of PTDF chair departments.

In 2010, four institutions where PTDF is funding research programmes hosted the Technology Knowledge Sharing Programme. These are the University of Ibadan, Ahmadu Bello University, Petroleum Training Institute, Warri and the University of Ilorin. Industry experts presented papers relevant to the industry, while PTDF Research grant team presented updates on current research efforts.



13. PTDF QUIZ COMPETITION



The first edition of this programme took place in 2010 with a lot of successes achieved. The Fund through the competition stepped up its move to arouse the consciousness of young Nigerians at the Secondary School level about careers in the oil and gas industry by creating interest in the foundation courses that lead to a future career in the sector. The “catch them young competition” was organized through Essay, Quiz and debate competitions for senior secondary school students across the country. The competition kicked off in all the states. First to third place winners in the various categories of the competition moved up to the zonal competition. The first and second place winners at the zonal level qualified to compete at the national level. Altogether 72 students, 36 teachers and 21 state co-ordinators participated in the National competition held in Abuja.

In the Quiz category of the competition, Dority International Secondary School, Abia State took the first position. Master Uzor Michael of Government Secondary School, Owerri emerged overall winner of the Essay competition. Top faith Secondary School, Akwa Ibom State won the debate competition. The winners at the various levels of the competition received cash prizes, laptops, desktops and a sponsored visit to places of interest related to the oil and gas industry in the United Kingdom. They specifically visited Glasgow, Edinburgh

14. THE OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME



In 2010, the Fund received the highest number of applications for the Overseas Scholarship Scheme. Out of a total number of 11,500 applications received nationwide, five thousand five hundred were shortlisted for the aptitude test, out of which only about five hundred and fifty received the Fund’s scholarship for the year 2010 at both the Masters and Doctoral levels. As a consequence of the limited number of scholarship awards against the huge number of applications received in 2010, the Fund began giving thought to the idea of fully domesticating in-country the training of our Scholars.

We therefore gave a timeframe of three years for a phased withdrawal of the Overseas Scholarship Scheme. It is our contention that having fully upgraded the facilities and faculty of sixteen oil and gas related departments in 16 universities across the country, under our university upgrade project, and with significant progress made in enhancing the teaching skills and competencies of university lecturers from these upgraded departments, we believe that our scholars will receive the same quality of academic training in these Nigerian universities as are offered in UK universities.

So instead of sponsoring 500 Scholars for training in UK Universities, we can give scholarship to 1500 Scholars to study in Nigerian Universities. For example, we have fully upgraded the departments of Geology in six different universities and each of these departments has the capacity of admitting at least fifty of our Scholars. This means that for geology alone, we will be able to offer 300 graduate Scholarships in Nigerian universities with the same quality education as we have in the United Kingdom.

This year 2011, we began implementing the phased withdrawal of the overseas Scholarship by removing the dichotomy between the Overseas Scholarship Scheme and the Local Scholarship. PTDF as a result now operates a unified scholarship scheme known as “PTDF SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME” under a single platform. This has come with huge cost saving benefits both in planning and execution of the scheme. For the year 2011, applications were received for the various categories of

awards  
 10,329 - M.Sc  
 1,003 - Ph.D  
 1,140 - Undergraduate  
 (formally the Local Scholarship Scheme)  
 5,670 were shortlisted for the aptitude test held in March this year.

For the M.Sc category, the Fund will this year award only 250 Scholarships for study abroad while as many as possible will be sponsored to study in upgraded universities in Nigeria depending on available spaces in those universities. We will also offer 100 Ph.D scholarships with the greatest number coming from among university lecturers. All these are a consequence of our policy shift which emphasizes on scholarship awards in-country with corresponding reduction on placements in foreign universities.

You will recall that at the outset of my administration as Executive Secretary of the Fund, I immediately initiated the process of terminating the consultancy contract with UNIVATION LIMITED who were engaged by the Fund to provide pastoral services to our scholars in the United Kingdom. In taking over the full management of the Scheme, we made a saving of three hundred million naira annually as consultation fees for the services provided by UNIVATION. For such a new initiative, we anticipated some challenges associated with the transition.

I am glad to report that one and a half years on, the Fund has succeeded in overcoming the initial problems associated with the takeover. A post-takeover monitoring and evaluation exercise which involved visits to the universities where we have our scholars, in February this year, revealed that PTDF Scholars were performing better in their studies and are generally considered by their respective institutions as assets to the oil and gas industry.

The current performance of the OSS programme under the management of PTDF was measured against its previous performance using responsiveness to scholars’ issues and concerns.



15. UNIVERSITY LECTURERS SKILL ENHANCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME



As part of enhancing institutional capacity in our universities, PTDF in 2010 introduced the Universities Lectures Skills Enhancement Training Programme. The objective is to enhance the capacities and competencies of university Lecturers in Nigeria by enriching their practice of teaching and research activities in order to produce well trained graduates in Nigerian universities that can easily be assimilated into the oil and gas industry. In the pilot, 34 lecturers from the Fund’s upgraded departments were selected to undergo intensive classroom based programmes at the University of Newcastle in the United Kingdom. Areas of coverage include modern techniques of teaching, research, supervision, planning, change management and shadow teaching/learning. Others include modern techniques of conducting research, research presentation, mentoring and general administration. The 34 lecturers under the pilot have completed their 3 months training in Newcastle University and conducted teaching practices in their various universities.

The testimonies received from those who have participated in the programme are encouraging and shows that citadels of learning in Nigeria are in urgent need of this type of enhancement training programme especially for the faculty staff. Samples of the testimonies are here reproduced.

**“I want to use this medium to appreciate the authority of PTDF for this noble innovation of standardizing Nigerian education system for a better Nigeria. This programmes if sustained will bridge the gaps in teaching and**

learning that exist between Nigeria and other developed countries of the world”.

Ige Olusegun Omoniyi  
 University of Ilorin.

**“The knowledge, skills and experience gained during the course of this programme will be wasteful if not shared with students, colleagues and other academic associates. For me therefore, it is a rebirth of a completely new teacher, concerned about his student and colleagues and who is ready to share his experiences with all for the advancement of Nigeria’s educational system”.**

Ibrahim Yusuf el-Ladan  
 Umaru Musa Yar’adua University,  
 Katsina

“Knowledge and skills acquired in this programme will enable us through networking, collaboration with stakeholders in education, enhance the quality of teaching and learning in our universities which in the long term take Nigerian universities to top positions on the list of world class universities in academic standard”

Anthony Chikwe  
 Federal University of Technology, Owerri

PTDF IN 2011



Model of National Skills Development & Training Centre

Because of the successes we achieved in the implementation of our programmes for 2010, we are optimistic that by the Grace of God, we shall accomplish 80% of our budget projections for 2011. Let me therefore highlight some of the most important things we implementing this year 2011.

1. This year PTDF intends to establish a project that has been in the pipeline since 1975 i.e the establishment of an oil and gas National Museum and International Research Centre in Oloibiri, the place where the first oil well was drilled in Commercial quantity in Nigeria in 1958. Because PTDF is a training organization and not a tourism agency, the museum will be built alongside an oil and gas research Centre. So it is going to be a national oil and gas museum and international research centre. We acknowledge the existence of many research centres in Nigeria such as Nuclear Research Centre, Solar Energy Research centre, Wind Energy Research Centre. So it will not be out of place to have an oil and gas research centre that will be used to advance the cause of oil exploration and production in Nigeria. We also realize that various universities in Nigeria are also conducting research programmes in oil and gas, but the intention of PTDF is to establish a world class and a one stop research centre for any oil and gas research activity in the Gulf of Guinea.

2. One of the programmes of the Fund that is as old as the Fund itself is the establishment of ICT Centres. Most of the buildings for ICT Centres were constructed between 2004 and 2005, but have not been equipped with the relevant ICT equipment and infrastructure.



PTDF built over 160 centres, but between 2006 and now, only a few of them have been adequately equipped. Since a lot of money was spent by the FUND in providing the buildings for these ICT Centres, within the School system (i.e in secondary and tertiary institutions across the country), and considering the importance of ICT in the teaching of Petroleum Technology, particularly the Engineering and Science of Petroleum Resources, we felt it will be necessary to equip these centres. This will be done this year 2011.

3. We also intend to carry out



the training of underwater welders this year. From our skills gap analysis in the oil and gas industry, we discovered that Nigeria lacks internationally certified welders in the country. We also realized that there is no single Nigerian that is internationally certified to be an underwater welder. This year (2011), PTDF will train 15 Nigerians to become underwater welders and we have entered into an agreement with one of the best internationally certified training bodies in France to train Nigerian underwater welders.

4. PTDF is in the process of establishing the Centre for Skills development and training in Port Harcourt, Rivers State.



AM Survey (GPCDA) giving details on the land area to the AGM Projects and Technical Services

Practical steps taken so far in realizing the take off of the project this year include the handover of the site for the project at the Greater Port Harcourt City by the Rivers State Government.

5. PTDF is also developing 2 Federal Polytechnics. One as stated earlier in my review of 2010 operations of the Fund is the Federal Polytechnic of oil and gas in Ekowe, Bayelsa State, which has attained 50% completion. Let me correct an impression on the status of the project being done by the Fund in the polytechnic. The Federal Polytechnic is an ongoing academic institution already accredited by NBTE to run oil and gas courses. It has its own management and governing council. What PTDF is doing is to develop a befitting infrastructural facility for the entire institution from scratch. By the time the project is completed it is going to be the first oil and gas polytechnic in the entire African continent and probably in the Middle East. Let me also reiterate that the second polytechnic we are developing, the Federal Polytechnic in Bonny Island, Rivers State is going to be another specialized polytechnic for gas technology and environmental

sciences. PTDF believes that a country like Nigeria aspiring for technological advancement requires a lot of well trained technologists, technicians and artisans, to complement the work of engineers. It is therefore apposite to develop specialized institutions for the purpose of building competent middle level manpower for the oil and gas industry. This informs our focus on the development of skills acquisition centres and polytechnics. Right now, I can confidently assert that we have been able to train between three to four thousand of such competent and skilled manpower. These include engineers, scientists, technicians and artisans.

## LOOKING INWARDS



Skyline of PTDF Head Office Building under construction in Abuja

**PTDF has over time established structures, systems and processes that will in the next three to four years make the Fund depend less on government for its operations. This may appear as a dream but I am optimistic and positively inclined to believe that by 2015, the Fund would have attained self sufficiency in funding, such that its programmes and activities including payment of salaries and overheads would be funded through its internally generated revenue. Government will only need to Fund some special programmes that it wants PTDF to undertake.** Part of the premise for such assumptions is that in the next 2 years we will stop awarding scholarship for training overseas except for specialized courses, which means we will only concentrate on local scholarship. We will by then only provide scholarship to students to study in upgraded Nigerian universities. We will hold our heads high and proclaim that the local

universities that PTDF has upgraded the infrastructural and faculty staff, are now capable of providing quality education in-country, such that there will no longer be a need to take our scholars to UK.

A breakdown of the cost for training each M.Sc scholar in UK indicates that the Fund spends an average of 25,000 British pounds per scholar. If we domesticate the scholarship, the same amount spent in training one M.Sc scholar abroad can offer quality training to as many as 10 scholars in Nigeria Universities. It is therefore my belief that with the establishment of all these facilities including the National Institute for Petroleum Policy and Strategy, Kaduna, the PTDF Head office building, the Skills' Development and Training Centre in Port Harcourt, and various other money making ventures that we are putting in place alongside these institutions, such as the International Conference Centre in the Kaduna project, we should be able to generate enough money to fund our activities.



International Conference Centre - NIPPS, Kaduna

The International Conference Centre which is part of the Kaduna project is of world class standard which will generate a lot of resources for the Fund. We intend to affiliate it and hand over the management to a known international hotelier. PTDF head office building will on completion be one of the most beautiful edifices on the Abuja landscape. It will have 5 different components. PTDF will only occupy one. The other 4 components will be commercialized to generate revenue. Our present office complex in Port Harcourt crescent, Area 11, Abuja, will be another source of generating revenue internally ■

# VICE-CHANCELLORS OF NEW FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES SEEK PTDF INTERVENTION



The Vice Chancellors of the nine new universities recently established in different locations in Nigeria have presented a common request to the Petroleum Technology Development Fund. They want the Fund to extend its intervention programmes particularly education infrastructure to their universities.

Leading the delegation on a courtesy call to the Executive Secretary and Management of the Fund, Professor Chinedu Nebo, Vice-Chancellor Federal University, Oye Ekiti specifically requested the Fund to assist the new universities in establishing information and communication technology (ICT) facilities as well training the faculty of the universities.

Executive Secretary PTDF, Engr. (Dr.) Muttaqha Rabe Darma congratulated them on their appointment as pioneer Vice-Chancellors of the new Federal Universities. He however, advised them to channel their request to the Ministry of Petroleum of Resources through the Ministry of Education since the object of their request will require budgetary consideration and approval.

The Vice-Chancellors were present with the registrars of the various universities. They include the Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State; Federal University, Dutse-Ma, Katsina State; Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State, Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State; Federal University Lafia, Nassarawa State and Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State ■

## INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED CHEMISTS OF NIGERIA WANTS TO BE INVOLVED IN PTDF TRAINING PROGRAMMES



The Governing Council and Management of the Institute of Chartered Chemists of Nigeria (ICCON) also visited PTDF to brief the Fund on its mandate and activities, and to explore areas of collaborations between ICCON and PTDF.

On the delegation were Dr. Goodwill Ofunne – Vice Chairman, Prince Jay Oghifo - Registrar, Dr Rufus Shalato – Secretary, Mr. Harry Okolo – IPP and Mr. Fubara Chuku – representative from the Federal Ministry of Health.

The institute was established by Decree 91 of 1993 to regulate the teaching and practice of chemistry professionals in Nigeria

ICCON which is a parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Health regards its mandate as crucial to the socio economic and sustainable development of Nigeria particularly the national drive towards achieving targets of Millennium Development Goals and the Vision 20: 2020 programme of the Federal Government

PTDF Executive Secretary Engr. (Dr) Muttaqha Rabe Darma said the Fund encourages the study of chemistry related courses by granting scholarship awards to deserving scholars. He said that 20 to 25 % of the total numbers of overseas scholarship awards are for chemistry related courses such as chemical engineering. “We encourage the teaching of oil related courses in Nigerian universities. We are in the process of upgrading 26 oil and gas related departments in 26 universities and a third of them are chemistry related”

Engr. Darma while recognising the role of ICCON as the regulator of teaching and practice of chemistry solicited the input of the body on how best the Fund can promote the study of chemistry and chemical engineering in Nigerian universities as PTDF begins the domestication of graduate training in Nigerian universities under its scholarship scheme

## NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA) Seeks collaboration with PTDF



and collaboration with the Petroleum Technology Development Fund in addressing the chronic environmental pollution resulting from oil spills especially in the Niger Delta area.

Sir Peter Idabor, who was recently appointed by Mr. President as the Chief Executive of the Agency, paid a courtesy visit on the Executive Secretary, PTDF Engr. (Dr.) Muttaqha Rabe Darma.

He identified areas of assistance to include building capacity for staff of the Agency, provision of equipment for oil spill detection, provision of geographic information system and assistance in the establishment of suitable communication equipment.

In his response, Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma congratulated Sir Peter Idabor on his appointment. He assured him that NOSDRA falls within the

The Director-General and Chief Executive Officer of the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) a Parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Sir Peter Idabor is seeking technical co-operation



Agencies that the Fund can intervene, as the work it does has significant impact on the oil and gas industry. “We consider issues of environment to be very important especially the effects of hydrocarbon activities”.

The PTDF Executive Secretary said the law establishing the Fund mandated it to provide capacity in the oil and gas industry through among other things

institutions and systems development. Such institutions include agencies of government such as NOSDRA. The Executive Secretary acknowledged that equipping the laboratory of NOSDRA for oil spill detection and training of staff to acquire or enhance their skills in spills control and detection fall within the mandate of the Fund and as such would be considered, and advised the agency

to refer the issue of communication system to the Nigerian Communication Commission.

Engr. Darma said the Fund is in the process of establishing a Federal Polytechnic specialising in Environmental Sciences and Gas Technology, aimed at providing middle level manpower for the industry



## PTDF TO PROMOTE SPECIALISED TRAINING FOR SECURITY AGENCIES

The Executive Secretary PTDF, Engr. (Dr) Muttaqha Rabe Darma has promised to extend the Funds Training and Education programmes to security organisations. At a courtesy visit to the Inspector-General of Police, Hafiz Ringim, the Executive Secretary expressed his appreciation to the IG over the assistance by the police in providing security to the Fund. He apprised the IGP of specialised training opportunities for the Police by the Fund particularly on oil and gas systems surveillance. The IGP thanked the Executive Secretary for the offer to provide customised training for Nigerian police especially in oil and gas security.

The Executive Secretary also visited the Director-General of the State Security Service, Mr. Ekpeyong where he thanked the State Security Service for the assistance and support it has been offering to PTDF and commended the diligence of officers of the service posted to the Fund, whom he said have been “very helpful in providing security to the Fund”. His visit he said is to extend hands of fellowship to the Security Service and to acquaint it with the training and capacity building programmes of the Fund for security agencies in oil and gas related installations. “Security in oil and gas is important. If there is any training you want us to provide to the Security Service that is in line with the Funds Mandate, we are disposed to supporting such an initiative” PTDF Executive Secretary told his host.

The Director General of SSS, Mr. Ekpeyong said the service will require training, skills and capacity development for officers of the service even beyond the requirements of the oil and gas sector but within the mandate of the Fund “Training helps us do our work better. We will work with PTDF to get our officers trained in oil and gas related security matters as oil remains the backbone of the economy and those involved and facilities used need to be protected”





## OFFICIALS OF AIRFORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AFIT) VISIT PTDF



Group Captain Adesanya, ES PTDF, Commandant AFIT AVM Oshoniyi, Prof. Ezeugwu, AGM (E&T)

The newly appointed Commandant of the Airforce Institute of Technology Air Vice Marshal John Oshoniyi, led a team on a visit to the Management of PTDF to seek further assistance of the Fund in upgrading aspects of the Institute's programmes that have direct relationship with the mandate of the Fund. The Commandant was accompanied on the visit by the provost of the Institute, Professor Emmanuel Ezugwu and Group Captain Olatokunbo Adesanya, the Registrar.

Air Vice Marshal Oshoniyi made requests in the following areas:

- Staff development – PTDF to assist with capacity building for two nominees of the AFIT.
- Welders Training-PTDF to concretise plans to designate the Institute as an authorized training body for welders by putting in the necessary infrastructure to attain such a status.

- The establishment by PTDF of a 100 seater ICT Centre in the Institute to facilitate service delivery.

The Executive Secretary PTDF, Dr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma said the Fund is still working on upgrading the welding facilities of the Airforce Institute of Technology based on the recommendation of a visitation team from Australia. He said the Fund intends to use AFIT for training welders in pipe and non destructive welding including furnace welding, while the facility at the Naval training Institute in Sapele will be for underwater welding training. The Executive Secretary said however that the Fund is constrained from implementing these projects as it has not received approval of its budget for the year which captured the projects. He said when such approval is received, the Fund will in establishing an ICT Centre for the Institute take cognizance of the peculiar status of AFIT by providing the necessary security software that will be installed in the computer system for the training of their service personnel ■



## PTDF SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR THE AWARD OF SECOND BATCH OF OIL AND GAS RESEARCH GRANT

With the completion of Research and submission of reports on research findings, by the first batch of recipients of PTDF oil and gas Research Grant Competition, the Fund began the process of instituting another set of grants. In the first exercise, 100 proposals were received out of which 15 people were selected and 4 were offered research grants.

This year (2011) 51 proposals were received, out of which 23 were selected and five eventually slated for research awards after extensive screening and defence of the areas of research. Chairman, Steering Committee, Professor Ebeuwele said if transparency and accountability are adhered to, universities should be well funded to carry out research.



AGM (A&HR) signing Agreement on behalf of PTDF

Manager Planning Research and Statistics Dept PTDF said the Fund will continue to effectively manage the grant to enhance research development. He said the model of C3, capacity, capability and competence model should be given priority to

enhance industrial and technological development through research. He thanked the Steering Committee for maintaining high standard in the selection process and congratulated the award recipients for their hard work and diligence in securing the award.

The Executive Secretary PTDF Dr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma, was represented at the occasion by the Assistant General Manager, Admin and Human Resources, Ms. Jacqueline Guyil. She urged the past and present awardees of the grant to form themselves into a pool of Resource experts for the Petroleum Technology Development Journal, Technology Knowledge Sharing Programme and for seminars and workshops organized by the Fund ■

## SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (SPE) SEEK CLOSER COLLABORATION WITH PTDF IN CAPACITY BUILDING

A team from the society of Petroleum Engineers visited PTDF to promote the programmes of the society and solicit the collaboration of the Fund.

Mr. Alek Musa, Director SPE African region who led the delegation spoke on the various activities of the body to ensure professionalism in the oil and gas industry.

The visit according to Mr. Yemi Akinlwan, SPE Council Chairman, was to look for ways they could partner with PTDF in some of the activities. Part of their request was for PTDF to support the construction of the

petroleum house in Port-Harcourt, stating that SPE has already received a donation of land for this project.

The body he said can collaborate with the PTDF in capacity building by harnessing the talents of young Petroleum Engineers (YPE) using the SPE platform.

The Executive Secretary, PTDF Engr. (Dr) Muttaqha Rabe Darma was represented at the courtesy visit by the General Manager, Nigerian Content Division, Hajiya Habiba Wakil. She thanked the visiting team for acknowledging the contributions and achievements of the Fund in capacity building adding that PTDF

is interested in knowing the way forward with SPE “ the idea of image promotion is very important and i think we will like to associate with you in this respect because oil and gas still remains the major source of revenue in the ECOWAS countries”.

She gave a brief update of the Fund's activities particularly its programmes of the year which include the underwater welding programme. She assured the visiting team of PTDF's continued support to SPE emphasizing that such support by the Fund must fall within the approved budget for the year ■

# PTDF In-House Capacity Building

The Executive Secretary, Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) Engr. Ernest Nwapa has dispelled the apprehension of some agencies of government engaged in local content development in the oil and gas industry that the local content law does not seek to abrogate their existence or limit their functions, but rather has created a one stop agency and catalyst for mobilizing all efforts at local content development in the industry.

Engr. Ernest Nwapa, who was the guest lecturer at a one day in-house capacity building forum for management staff of PTDF said the Board has rather than adopt the strict enforcement of the law that states "Upon the commencement of this act, all functions and powers conferred on any agency or department of the Federal Government of Nigeria to carry out the implementation of Nigerian Content development or policy in the Nigerian oil and gas industry by any law or enactment is hereby transferred to the Nigerian Content Monitoring Board", uses regulations and guidelines to provide interpretation of the law. "There is no intention by the Act to abrogate existing institutions, but to create a single source of authority with final say on matters doing with local content" he said

With particular reference to PTDF, Engr. Nwapa said the framers of the law did not contemplate a merger of NCDMB and PTDF but rather to create a body through which the development of Nigerian content in the oil and gas industry will be given proper focus and harmonised

He said for PTDF to be effective, it needs to work closer with the industry while NCDMB will need PTDF to be effective in capacity building. The law, he said has made it possible for PTDF and NCDMB to work together, and therefore the need does not arise to rationalise the activities of the two bodies. What is necessary is an understanding of the provision of



the law, the vision of the president in creating NCDMB and the need for establishing necessary linkage to bring all agencies of government having something to do with Nigerian Content to work together in a collaborative manner. He cited the issue of expatriate quota grant by the Ministry of Interior as an example, where the NCDMB can intervene in the decisions of Government agencies whose activities are likely to have impact on local content development. The Ministry of Interior has the exclusive right to issue expatriate quota to foreigners intending to work in Nigeria. Although there appears to be no nexus between the Ministry and NCDMB, the local content law has however prescribed that before any application is made for the grant of expatriate quota, clearance must be obtained from NCDMB. The Ministry of interior sees this as an incursion into its exclusive function, and an erosion of its statutory responsibility.

The Executive Secretary, NCDMB Engr. Ernest Nwapa said the Board is developing a five year road map to guide stakeholders. He said that for Nigeria with weak industrial base, there is a need to embark on machinery and equipment building. He regretted that most members of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria are engaged with detergent, breweries and electrical wire manufacturing.

NCDMB he said is working closely with the manufacturers to convert most of what they do to fit into the oil and gas industry requirement. "By so doing, a lot of equipment can be manufactured in Nigeria and add to the value chain vital input which are consumed frequently and in large numbers in the industry". He urged PTDF to consider enhancing the capacity of manufacturers to create small factories and plants for producing these vital components in-country.

Engr. Nwapa advised PTDF to embark on the sponsorship of research that are focused on solving specific problems and not spending money on endowments that do not address specific identifiable problems of the industry. "There is danger when you give somebody money to bring out a report that will remain in the shelf"

In summary, NCDMB Executive Secretary said the role of PTDF in Nigeria content development is not demystified in any way. The intendment of the Act was not to merge PTDF with NCDMB, but rather to concentrate authority in one body that can drive other agencies of government with roles to play in Nigerian Content, to move in the same direction and fit with the vision of government and the provisions of the Act ■

## PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES ENGR. GONI SHEIKH, INAUGURATES FORUM OF HEADS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS OF AGENCIES UNDER THE MINISTRY



Information Management on all aspects of the operations of the Ministry of Petroleum Resources and its agencies that have direct impact on the people are now to be properly co-ordinated and harmonized. This has become necessary following discordant views on issues arising out of the operations of the NNPC, PPPRA, DPR, NNRA, PEF, PTI and PTDF all agencies of the Ministry, that have tended to portray the Ministry negatively in the minds of Nigerians. The Permanent Secretary, in inaugurating the forum of Heads of Public Relations of agencies under the Ministry said the Forum "Must began to think and plan ahead on how best to advise and guide the management of the Ministry, as professional opinion moulders, on

appropriate communication models or strategies to assist government in achieving its objective, by projecting positively and protecting the image and reputation of the Ministry, its parastatals and personnel including management from potential adverse comments, policy resistance and reputation damaged. In doing this, the Permanent Secretary challenged the forum to develop approaches to skillfully and efficiently manage the relationship between the various agencies under the Ministry, and other stakeholders whose actions are critical to the realization of the objectives of government and the envisaged reforms. Engr. Goni Sheikh said the inauguration of the forum is the initiative of the Hon. Minister of Petroleum Resources, Mrs. Diezani

Alison-Madueke and has directed the body to accomplish the following goals.

- Put together a comprehensive communication strategy to proactively engage and involve all stakeholders in the industry, in the process of arriving at some policy decisions as well as their implementation.
- Emphasize collaboration, co-operation and synergy between all Public Affairs/ Public Relations Units in the Ministry and its parastatals and agencies to deliver focused, holistic, cohesive and dynamic representation of the projects and programmes of the Ministry and its agencies.

He urged the Heads of Public Affairs/ Public Relations of the Ministry ▶



and its agencies to pool together their creative talents and resources to work seamlessly, effectively and efficiently to inform the Nigerian populace about their programmes and activities. “We must have in place adequate mechanisms for accurately monitoring and measuring critical public opinion on government plans, activities and impact with a view to continually improving in our service delivery. We expect that from now on you will all consider yourselves as members of one unit in the larger family of the Ministry of Petroleum Resources, with a common vision and goal of assisting management to achieve a better public image, an enhanced, proactive and positive publicity profile”.

The Ministry followed up the initiative with meetings with the Managements of agencies under the Ministry to apprise them on the development. The Permanent Secretary accompanied by some directors of the Ministry visited the Management of PTDF in this regard. Engr. Goni Sheikh told PTDF management that the purpose of his visit is “to convey to you our Minister’s charge, our Minister’s thinking and the thinking of the ministry in order for us to remain focused. Starting from now, we must work together, the Ministry and its agencies must work as one entity. We know we have different mandates, but the Ministry and its agencies must

be seen to be one entity and we must support each other in the discharge of our responsibilities.

The Permanent Secretary said that on the directive of the Minister, a centrally co-ordinated Press and Public Relations outfit for the Ministry and its agencies has been put in place. “In as much as you continue with your own activities, we want to take part in what you do and we also want you to take part in what we do and whatever activities you do is for and on behalf of the Ministry, you cover your own function, but it appears we do not have enough connect between the Parastatals and the Ministry and we want to be seen to be working under one roof so to speak.”

The Permanent Secretary further conveyed the Minister’s desire for better focus in the implementation of the Fund’s programmes. “She wants us to bring out those activities, projects and programmes that we are expected to do and with time lines and then breaking down the activities of the year on a quarterly basis so that for example at the end of Mr. President’s first 100 days in office we should show tangible things that are done.”

Engr. Goni Sheikh announced that Chief Executives of the Ministry’s agencies will also take turns in briefing the Minister on their programmes,

projects, achievements, challenges and targets.

On the issue of harmonization of PTDF staff grading and salaries with industry benchmark, the Permanent Secretary said a formal memorandum has been drafted and recommendations made to the authority “we know how important it is to all of us, we are in the same industry, we have studied it critically and we will follow it to a logical conclusion now that our principle (The Hon. Minister) is back”.

The Executive Secretary, PTDF Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma expressed appreciation for the visit and thanked the Permanent Secretary for acknowledging that PTDF is doing a lot despite its being disadvantaged in remuneration. “In the entire oil and gas industry, we receive less salary than others within the industry and we know the efforts you have put up to ensure that things are rectified, so I thank you enormously” He promised that the Fund will continue to implement its approved programmes in liaison and agreement with the Ministry. “At every stage of implementing our approved programme, we will carry the Ministry along”.

He told the Permanent Secretary that as at present, the Fund is handling 400 projects with 105 staff ■



## CENTRE FOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PORT-HARCOURT UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY PTDF



Interview with the AGM Project and Technical Services Division of PTDF, Mr. Olajide Adebulehin

**Q: Recently the Centre for Skills Development and Training project site was handed over by the Rivers State government to PTDF please can you tell us what the centre is all about.**

**A:** One major aspect and commitment of the Federal Government in the Amnesty programme was to constitute a National Committee for the Amnesty of which PTDF is a member, and the Executive Secretary PTDF being a member partakes actively. Unemployment and lack of positive engagement among the youths of Niger Delta were identified as the major issue affecting the youths of that region, so the contribution of PTDF to the amnesty initiative of the Federal Government is to establish an Oil and Gas Skills Development Centre in Port-Harcourt.

**Q: What will be the Curricula of the Centre?**

**A:** It is a skills centre designed to train people from middle and low level technical manpower in the oil and gas industry. It is important to note that there are so many positions in the oil and gas industry that do not require a university or polytechnic degree, but just skills. Do you know that caterers are very important in offshore platform to prepare food and all sort of things for those people that are working in offshore. There are people that are offshore cleaners and they require specialized training because they have to be versed in offshore issues and health issues, they need to be trained to develop their skills.

There are people that are offshore rig tool pushers, people that are geoscience activities assistants. These are specialized skills that a young man that has just left secondary school can go to the skills development centre and receive training for about one and half years or two years and be skillful in such a way that he/she would have employment as technician in the oil gas industry. There is electrical, mechanical and other technical skills that need to be developed. Our aim is that the Skills Development Centre in Port-Harcourt would be a Centre that would produce oil and gas technicians for the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. And because it is in Port-Harcourt, the catchment area is the Port Harcourt metropolis and so majority of the people that would be admitted to the Centre will be the youths from the Niger Delta. This would in turn create opportunities for them to be positively employed. The State government can equally partner with that centre and send the youths to the centre. For us in PTDF we are going to develop the infrastructure, civil works and equip the place in such a way that it would be able to train people in those skills and PTDF may run it or hand it over to the Federal Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs.

**Q: Tell us more about the location and the completion period?**

**A:** The centre is located within the new Greater Port Harcourt City, Rivers State. If you just leave the Port Harcourt airport and turn right to go to Port Harcourt city, by the time you move about 2-5kilometers on the right side of the road, there is a very large expanse of land that has been cleared and our contractors have mobilized to

site. Some of these contracts, I think the longest one has a duration of about 2 years, the big buildings; others have 12 months, others have about 1 and half years. All these are for the civil works and external works. Now after we have finished the civil and building works, then we would now do the equipping. The administrative structure would be put in place such that on completion, the Fund will start admitting and producing the necessary and well trained technicians that PTDF has in mind. The primary responsibility of PTDF is capacity building in the oil and gas industry to train engineers, technologists and technicians. In our university scholarship scheme and University upgrade programme we are training engineers, we are going to polytechnics to train technologists so in this oil and gas Skill Development Centre, we are going to train mainly technicians.

**Q: Who are the Contractors handling the project and cost?**

**A:** Let me just say that most of the Contractors are based in Port-Harcourt, and are therefore familiar with the terrain. They relate with the immediate Community to make sure that young people from the Community do some of the work. This we hope will give them a sense of participation and generally guarantee peace throughout the duration of the project implementation. As for the project cost, for the civil works it’s about 8-9billion naira. The cost of equipping the place would come later. It cannot be estimated now because we are still collating all the necessary skills which would determine the kind of equipment that would be put in the Centre ■



3D Model of Skills Centre



# BONNY CHIEFS LEAVE TRADITIONAL STOOLS TO VISIT PTDF



It's very rare for recognized traditional Rulers to leave their Kingdoms and Domains to visit a government establishment. Their Royal Highnesses, Members of the Bonny Traditional Council did just that. There were four of them all holding traditional stools dating as far back as 300 years. Led by the Chairman, Bonny Traditional Council, and Paramount Chief, Hart Group House, Grand Bonny, Chief Reginald Abbey Hart. JP. MON, the visit according to him was to show the importance the Bonny Kingdom attaches to the development of the Federal Polytechnic, Bonny, by the Petroleum Technology Development Fund, PTDF, and to thank Mr. President for his wisdom in granting their prayer of upgrading the former National Technical Institute to a Federal Polytechnic

specializing in Gas Technology and Environmental management.

Other members of the delegation were Chief (Lt. Col) A.O Manilla Pepple (Rtd) the traditional Prime Minister of Bonny Kingdom and Chief and Head of Fubara Manilla Pepple House, Chief Nathaniel Y. Isinibo Allaputa, Secretary, Bonny Chiefs Council, Head and Chief Allaputa House, Bonny, and Chief Idasanye Ezekiel Hart, Chief and Head of Ezekiel Hart War Canoe House of Bonny.

The Chairman, Bonny Traditional Council expressed happiness that the Polytechnic whose development started as an institute in 1999 has been upgraded to its current status. He described Bonny as not only a centre of excellence in the Petroleum Industry but a frontline oil and gas city

in Nigeria. He is optimistic that an institute of this type would be able to contribute substantially in developing the skills and competences of middle level manpower requirements of the oil and gas industry. The institution he said will not only train Bonny people and pipeline communities in the Niger-Delta region, but indeed students from all over the country. "we have the majors in the oil and gas industry operating in Bonny. We have the Shell petroleum Development Company, the Liquefied Natural Gas exporting gas from Bonny and we have Mobil producing unlimited". He assured Mr. President that the Community will continue to co-operate with PTDF to ensure that the polytechnic takes off smoothly.

"The Bonny Kingdom will



be capable of managing the polytechnic. We pray we can have it started in no distant time. The Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, which was started about the same time as Bonny Polytechnic is already up, and running. I will also like to see the Bonny Polytechnic taking off immediately with its own Rector and Governing Council".

In his response, Executive Secretary, Petroleum Technology Development Fund Engr. (Dr.) Muttaqha Rabe Darma traced the history of the development of the institution. With the coming of the Goodluck Jonathan administration; the Fund he said was directed to look at the possibility of making it a polytechnic. The Fund in this regard liaised with the National Board for Technical Education in order to meet the requirements of a specialized institution for Gas technology. "First consideration was to make it a monotechnic rather than a polytechnic. But the Committee set up for the upgrade insisted that it should be made a polytechnic to specialize in not only Gas technology but also courses in Environmental Management. It was on this basis that the Federal Government approved the 2nd phase development of the polytechnic to meet with its new status".

Engr. Muttaqha thanked the visiting members of the Bonny Council of Chiefs for ensuring that the Fund met no encumbrance whilst developing the first phase of the project which is at 95% completion level, and hoped that the issue of land for the continuation of the second phase of the project will be resolved expeditiously. "if all communities hosting pipeline oil resource will co-operate as the people of Bonny island communities, the needed development will not be stultified especially with the determination of Mr. President to improve facilities in the Niger-Delta and other parts of Nigeria" ■





## INTERVIEW WITH THE PROJECT MANAGER OF FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BONNY, RIVERS STATE MR. TAM JAMABO



*Mr. Tam Jamabo the project manager of Federal polytechnic Bonny project has been involved with the project since it was conceived by the Rivers State Government. In this interview with PTDF Mandate, he gives an insight into the development of the polytechnic and its current stage of completion.*

*According to him, the project was conceived as a school to train young men and women to feed the oil and gas industry at the lower cadre and serve as a support to trained engineers. The polytechnic will offer courses in petroleum studies, environmental studies and gas studies in addition to training people on hands-on skills in various aspects of oil and gas technology. Some of these include plumbing, refrigeration, air-conditioning, control and instrumentation, health, safety and environment, water treatment and training in sanitation and other forms of things that are found within the oil and gas industry from drilling up to the reservoir and reservation of refined products.*



**Q: Please, take us down the memory lane, how did the project come to be?**

A: As a matter of fact, it coincided with a promise made by former President Obasanjo in the year 2000 when he came to commission the LNG, a promise made to the people of Bonny as a way of compensation to develop a training

school that will train the middle-level manpower required to feed the LNG industry and other petroleum activities of the petroleum industry.

**Q: What was the level of development of the institution before PTDF got involved with the project?**

A: Drawings and other consultancy services were procured by Rivers State government and foundation stone laid by the President himself and then the construction of the administrative block was started to a level before it was more like abandoned, then PTDF was mandated after 2 years of abandonment to intervene in the development of the infrastructure.

**Q: So when actually was the project conceived?**

A: 1999/2000 and PTDF took over the development in 2006.

**Q: What is the current stage of development of the project.**

A: It was divided into phases. What happened was, the government was eager to have the school started not just the infrastructural development.

**Q: Which government?**

A: When PTDF was mandated to take over the project, the Federal Government was eager to get the school started, originally to build and hand over to the Rivers state government to run. The Federal Governments concern was to develop a school that was promised the people. So development of the infrastructures was now phased. The first phase was to accommodate the first 500 students. The school will take off from there and then subsequent phases will come up. Well, what has happened is that the first phase is now 95% completed and the concept of a monotechnic was no longer the idea of the Federal Government anymore.



They've taken over the school from the Rivers state government and have upgraded it from a monotechnic to a polytechnic. This means additional facilities for the school. A second phase was therefore procured and construction work has also started.

**Q: What are the components of the first phase?**

A: The first place had the administrative building with an auditorium attached to it. It also has four blocks of hostels that will accommodate over 50 students in each block. It has a canteen, a clinic and a research unit with classrooms, laboratories and workshops and of course a water scheme and a power scheme for the running of the school.

**Q: Now that it has been upgraded to a polytechnic, what kind of infrastructure are we expecting?**

A: Of course, infrastructure that will suffice for the status of a polytechnic such as additional laboratories and workshops, classrooms, staff quarters. There is a block of offices for academic staff, additional offices for non academic staff, and of course a student center, lecture theatre, directors quarters, staff quarters.

**Q: What are the peculiar problems in developing such a place especially in a place like bonny?**

A: The terrain is most challenging and apart from the terrain is the location of the site. The proximity to building materials is almost not favorable, every bit of building material is imported from

Port Harcourt and you have to travel over an hour by sea to get any bit of material to bonny from Port Harcourt. These are the challenges. The terrain is a marshy area, always waterlogged because Bonny experiences rain through out the year so the soil is not the very friendly type although, the structural engineers are up to it.

**Q: How are you contending with the site problems such as having an expanded land size to accommodate the extra infrastructure?**

A: In Bonny land is actually a scarce commodity, and we have that challenge of acquiring more land, which we realize is encumbered because they've been allocated to individuals who have done skeletal development and we are at it, talking to the natives, the chiefs and also to the host government Rivers State government, who actually owns all land in Rivers state. So we are collaborating with them and they are working tirelessly to see that all lands required to develop the school into a full-fledged polytechnic is free from any form of encumbrance.

**Q: What is the relevance of Bonny to the oil and gas development in Nigeria?**

A: Apart from having a bit of natural resources in terms of crude, having a few oil installations, Bonny serves, as the most appropriate terminal for the export of petroleum products be it crude or refined. Like the NLNG is in Bonny, 100% in Bonny exporting the product. We've got the shell tank farm



where crude oil, oil in its crude form is exported. Mobil is also there exporting gas. We've got other oil and gas servicing companies such Shlumberger, Hyundai, Dumez, you name it, they are all there in Bonny because of its nearness to the ocean. It's quite an easy place to export.

**Q: We had a visit by the council of Bonny Chiefs to PTDF in furtherance to that project. How relevant is that visit to the realization of the project itself?**

A: well as host community, they came over to see PTDF to show their willingness to create an enabling environment, apart from the government creating one, they as a community were here to promise PTDF that they will allow an enabling environment for the construction work to be done. Apart from that, in every project, it is important to always involve the stakeholders and the chiefs and people of Bonny are stakeholders as far as this project is concerned. So their involvement is quite key to the success of the delivery of that project ■

*...the project was conceived as a school to train young men and women to feed the oil and gas industry at the lower cadre and serve as a support to trained engineers. The polytechnic will offer courses in petroleum studies, environmental studies and gas studies in addition to training people on hands-on skills in various aspects of oil and gas technology...*



# THE PTDF ACT VIS-A-VIS THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY BILL

By Balarabe Ahmed, AGM (Legal) PTDF

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) came into being by virtue of the PTDF Act NO. 25 of 1973 which repealed the Gulf Oil Company Training Fund (Administration) Act of 1964 and established the Fund for the purpose of training and educating Nigerians in the petroleum industry.

The PTDF Act is made up of four (4) sections. Section 1 is the establishment section which contains the PTDF's source of funding. Section 2 specifies the purpose for which the PTDF was established, i.e. to train Nigerians to qualify as graduates, professionals, technicians and craftsmen in the fields of engineering, geology, science and management in the petroleum industry in Nigeria or abroad. The section goes on to list the specific areas of training as contained in paragraphs (a) – (f).

Section 3 provides for how funds from the PTDF shall be disbursed. The section provides that disbursements shall be applied in accordance with rules made under section 23 of the Finance (Control and Management) Act. Section 4 provides for the short title, interpretation and repeal of the Gulf Oil Company Training Fund (Administration) Act of 1964.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that the PTDF Act is not so exhaustive. Whereas it established the Fund, stipulates its source of funding and functions, it did not provide for its structure, employees, Board, etc who would carry out the functions. This explains why the functions were hitherto carried out by the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) prior to the year 2000 when the Fund became independent organization.

The PIB as presented to the National assembly seeks to establish

legal and regulatory framework, institutions and regulatory authorities with the aim of reforming the industry by vesting petroleum and natural gas resources on the sovereign state of Nigeria and giving investors adequate liberty in applying for acreage allocation. The Bill when eventually passed into law seeks to make the management and allocation of petroleum resources and their derivatives to be in tandem with the Nigerian Extractive Industries and Transparency Initiative (NEITI) principles which encompasses good governance, transparency and sustainable development of the country.

Another outstanding aspect of the PIB is the fiscal regime which aims to give Nigeria a greater stake of its petroleum resources

The Petroleum Industry Bill seeks to establish the following institutions:

- » The National Petroleum Directorate
- » The Nigerian Petroleum Inspectorate
- » The Petroleum Products Regulatory Authority
- » The national Midstream Regulatory Agency
- » The Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited
- » The Nigerian Petroleum Research Center
- » The National Frontier Exploration Service
- » The Petroleum Equalization Fund

## » The Petroleum Technology Development Fund

Thus, the PTDF Act is included in the Petroleum Industry Bill for the obvious necessity of having a compendium of all laws that would deal with oil and gas exploration in Nigeria. The Bill is therefore a one-stop shop for these laws.

There are many aspects of the PTDF Act vis-à-vis the PIB that may be ex-rayed but it suffices to say that the PDF ACT as contained in the Bill is quite comprehensive. For instance, the Bill enlarged the sources of funding for the PTDF by adding the following in **section 122**:

- Funds and grants accruing from multilateral agencies, bilateral institutions and related sources dedicated partly or wholly for the development of technology, capacities and capabilities in the Nigerian petroleum industry
- Fees payable for services rendered to local and foreign institutions, agencies and companies in petroleum and management services
- Penalty fees resulting from (i) non compliance with expatriate quota provisions in terms of number and life span on quota position for companies operating in the petroleum industry in Nigeria, and (ii) violation of the Nigerian content policy of positions occupied by expatriates as provided by the Immigration Act and any other relevant law for all companies operating in the petroleum industry in Nigeria.



Similarly, the PIB expanded the functions of the Fund in **section 124** to include the following in addition to the ones contained in the Act:

- Enhance and develop world class infrastructure and facilities in tertiary institutions that provide courses of study relevant to the oil and gas industry
- Initiate, design and implement effective indigenous research and capacity development for Nigeria's petroleum industry
- Coordinate with research centers in Nigeria and abroad on the adaptation of technology and innovations appropriate for the needs of the Nigerian petroleum industry
- Use existing human resources development facilities in Nigeria for an expanded manpower development programmes in the petroleum, industry
- Where applicable, support skills acquisition programmes aimed at enhancing employment in the petroleum industry in Nigeria
- Periodically compute, evaluate and update the basic needs of Nigeria's petroleum industry in terms of skills, expertise and know-how
- Promote in-country fabrication and manufacturing of equipment used in the Nigerian petroleum industry
- Generally facilitate the attainment of 100% Nigerian content in the petroleum industry

Another area of departure from the Act is that the PIB established a Board for the PTDF in **section 125** with members

comprising the following:

- » The Minister of Petroleum as Chairman,
- » One representative each of the Federal ministry of Finance Incorporated, Federal Ministry of education, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, The Nigerian Petroleum Inspectorate, the Petroleum Technology Association of Nigeria, Council of Registered Engineers of Nigeria, Academic Staff Union of Universities,
- » The Accountant-General of the Federation,
- » 2 persons to be approved by the Minister who by reason of their ability, experience and specialized knowledge of the petroleum industry are selected pursuant to the Regulations,
- » 2 directors who are approved by the Minister and are selected pursuant to the regulations
- » The Executive Secretary

The constitution of the Board would bring the operations of the PTDF to be more in tandem with good governance.

**Section 126** provides for the functions of the Board while **section 127** stipulates the duties of the Executive Secretary to allow for separation of powers. The PIB provides for the tenure, remuneration, conditions of service, disqualification, termination of appointment and vacation of office of the Executive Secretary in **sections 133, 134, 135 and 136 respectively**.

In addition, provisions are made for appointment of employees of the Fund in **Section 140**, their remuneration in **section 141**, the fact that staff shall be entitled to pensions and other benefits as stipulated in the Pensions reform Act (section 142).

Further more, provisions are made for annual budget (section 147), rendering of accounts, reports and audit (section 148). **Section 159** indemnifies the Board and the employees of the Fund against any liability incurred in defending any proceeding against the Fund, whether civil or criminal, if such proceedings are brought against such a person in his capacity as a member of the Board or an employee.

It is important to state that even though the PTDF Act does not mention annual budget requirements, as a matter of practice, the PTDF has always prepared and implemented its budgets. With the coming of the current Executive Secretary, budgetary provisions are strictly being followed.

**Flowing from the above, it is evident that the passing of the PIB would give the operations of the Fund an important boost. Greater efficiency and transparency would be ensured by the presence of the Board with its diverse members drawn from within and outside the industry. Employment, remuneration, promotion, discipline, and other conditions of service for employees of the Fund are well provided for in the Bill. Thus, the passing of the Bill would ensure a better structure, efficiency and continuity in the operations of the Fund. It would be a welcome and much needed development not only for the Fund but for the Nigerian petroleum industry at large.**

As a matter of fact, the passing of the PIB (which includes the PTDF Bill) into law is sine qua non to the survival of the PTDF as presently constituted ■



# Oil & Gas Fashion

By Timilayefa Nwajueboe



The oil industry has over time carved out its own fashion which makes us wonder if there is more to the large, heavy foot wears which are generally referred to as “boots” worn by the workers at oil installation sites or plants.

Some term the trend that has been carved out by the oil sector as bizarre but it’s difficult to blame them though as the oil fashion industry places security and comfort first before viewing the exquisiteness.

A visit paid to an oil plant is definitely an eye opener as it paints a vivid picture of the reason why these safety “gadgets” are worn and what kind to put on which is basically determined by the proper assessment of the work place and the work activities that are being carried out in that environment.

The most essential reason for safety foot wears are to protect the foot against a wide

range of injuries that might occur on site either as a worker makes improper contact with materials and equipments or an unusual change in the work environment. The most common of these work hazards includes impacts, compression and puncture. Therefore a safety foot wear must have the proper sole for unforeseen hazards. It is also essential to use metatarsal protection where the probability of getting injured is high for example on the foot, between the toes and ankle.

The selection of safety foot wears would not be considered acceptable if it does not create a proper overview of the kind of materials that are used,

risk of object falling and striking the feet, materials that might roll over the feet and sharp objects that are capable of cutting the top of the feet or penetrating the bottom or side of the feet before such a selection is made.

A safety foot wear should also be able to cut down the risk of a worker falling due to slippery surfaces, risk of coming in contact with energizing conductors of low to moderate voltage (220 Volts or less) which might also cause hazards. It also ought to possess a certain resistance to water to aid its durability and the possibility of a safety foot wear coming in contact with corrosive or irritating substance

should also be checked before any safety foot wear is selected.

We can now see why the oil fashion industry captures beauty as a final touch because it has to meet with the above qualities strictly which majority of the populace do not understand.

Since the foot is part of the machine that makes the body mobile one has to be very careful as to whatever might pose as a monster staring it in the face, so the use of a safety foot wear in an oil plant is essential to facilitate the smooth flow of activities on the work site.

The oil fashion industry has also fashioned out a way to assist people in decision making when it boils down to which footwear is appropriate for a particular job. Symbols and markings are used as guidelines for the selection which basically describes the sole formation of the safety footwear and the kind of work environment to which they fit as stated below

Selection of Safety Footwear		
Marking	Criteria	Use
	Green triangle footwear has sole puncture protection with a Grade 1 protective toe (withstand impact up to 125 joules).	Any industrial or heavy work environment, including construction, where sharp objects are present (such as nails).
	Yellow triangle footwear has sole puncture protection and Grade 2 protective toe (withstand impact up to 90 joules)	Light industrial work environments that need both puncture and toe protection.
	White rectangle with orange Greek letter “omega” footwear has soles that provide electric shock resistance.	Any industrial environment where accidental contact with live electrical conductors can occur. REMEMBER: Electric shock resistance is greatly reduced by wet conditions and with wear. Also know that conductive footwear as listed in CSA Z195-09 relates to an electrical discharge that might ignite volatile, flammable materials that are close to the wearer. Live electrical work should follow recommendations for an electrically conductive clothing ensemble (as specified under CAN/ULC-60895).
	Yellow Rectangle with green letters “SD” and grounding symbol footwear has soles that are static dissipative.	Any industrial environment where a static discharge can be a hazard for workers or equipment.
	Red rectangle with black letter “C” and grounding symbol footwear has soles that are electrically conductive.	For any industrial environment where low-power electrical charges can be a hazard for workers or equipment.
	White label with green fir tree symbol footwear provides protection when using chainsaws.	For forestry workers and others who work with or around hand-held chainsaws and other cutting tools.
	Blue rectangle footwear provides Grade 1 protective toe with no protective sole	For industrial work that does not require puncture protection.
	Grey rectangle footwear provides Grade 2 protective toe with no protective sole	For institutional and non-industrial work that does not require puncture protection.

Note 1: The ® symbol indicates the preferred position for the identifying logo or mark or the certifying agency.  
 Note 2: Labels are on the tongue of the right shoe at ankle height. They may also appear at ankle height on the shoe itself (for electrical protection footwear)  
 From: “Z195.1-09 Guideline on Selection, Care and Use of Protective Footwear”, Canadian Standards Association, 2009.

# Oil and Gas Trends: A Brief Survey of West Africa's Oil Reserves

Compiled by **Robert Audu**

Africa is the world's second largest and second most populous continent, after Asia. At about 30.2 million km<sup>2</sup> (11.7 million sq mi) including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of the Earth's total surface area and 20.4% of the total land area. With 1.0 billion people (as of 2009) in 61 territories, it accounts for about 14.72% of the world's human population.

Africa is a continent blessed with numerous natural resources and this survey focuses on the western part of Africa. It looks at some countries and rates their performances, and also looks at current developments in the Oil and Gas Industry.

The survey focuses on west Africa. West Africa contains less than 4% of the world's proven oil reserves but accounts for just over 6% of the global output of crude oil and NGL. It is of particular significance to the international oil industry. (Wiley, Blackwell 2008). They both identified four countries where output is expected to increase and these are highlighted below.

## ANGOLA

Oil is Angola's most important industry. Production soared between 2000 and 2010, recently overtaking Nigeria as Africa's largest producer.

Angola now offers a more stable and secure environment than many of its competitors in the Gulf of Guinea.

The National oil company, Sonangol, established in 1976, works in partnership with various international oil companies through joint ventures

(JVs) and production sharing Agreements (PSAs) to produce and supply Angola's oil.

The oil industry is dominated by the upstream sector – exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas. To date, the downstream sector – refinery and distribution of the products derived from crude oil remains underdeveloped. (www.angola-today.com/oil-gas/)

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea has become a significant oil and natural gas exporter since the discovery and development of large offshore oil reserves in the 1990s. While both oil and gas productions have increased significantly over the past decade, both volumes appear to be levelling off in the short-term.

According to the Oil and Gas Journal, Equatorial Guinea had proven oil reserves of 1.1 billion barrels as of January 2011.

The majority of these reserves are located offshore in the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea. Since the 1995 discovery of the Zafiro field, Equatorial Guinea's oil production increased dramatically. In

1995, oil production was 5,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) and according to EIA's Short-term energy outlook, the country is currently producing slightly over 300,000 bbl/d but forecast to remain relatively flat through 2012. New field developments are underway but no additional production is expected before 2013. Almost all oil production is in the form of crude oil and lease condensates. Natural gas production. All production is exported and the small amount of domestic consumption is met through imports of refined products. (www.eia.doe.gov/cabs/Equatorial\_Guinea/pdf.pdf)

## IVORY COAST

Offshore oil was discovered in 1977, with production starting three years later. The bulk of the country's oil and gas wells (86%), are situated in shallow marine areas, with another 7% located in deep offshore wells. Only 7% of the country's oil and gas wells are onshore. Estimates by oil and gas journal have placed the country's proven petroleum reserves at 100 million barrels, as of January 1, 2005.

Petroci Gaz	Responsible for the Natural gas Sector
Petroci Exploration-Production	Responsible for Upstream Oil and Gas activities
Petroci Industries-Services	Manages all other related services



Although natural gas was initially discovered in Cote d'Ivoire in 1980's, it has only been recently developed. As at January 1, 2005, the country was estimated to have a natural gas reserve of 1 trillion cu ft. In 2003, natural gas output and domestic consumption were each estimated at 46 billion cu ft.

Cote d'Ivoire's oil and gas industry is managed by Petroci. Founded in 1975, Petroci was restructured in 1998 into a holding company, Petroci Holding, with three subsidiaries (www.oilandgas.einnews.com/cotedivoire)

The countries listed above are countries performing relatively well in the oil and gas sector and recent performances show why their outputs are expected to increase.

## COUNTRIES IN DECLINE



declined in the production of oil and gas

## COUNTRIES WITH UNCERTAIN PROSPECTS

Chad: this is because of lack of significant development in the oil and gas industry

## COUNTRIES THAT MAY PRODUCE OIL BY 2015



The above countries have past history of producing oil and gas but in the last two decades have gradually declined. Both countries have high potential based on their discovery of oil in some areas in small quantities.

## INDUSTRY TERMS

<b>Associated Gas</b>	Free Natural gas, commonly known as gas-cap, which overlies and is in contact with crude oil in the reservoir. It is produced in conjunction with the production of oil. Also called casinghead gas and includes soluble gas and gas-cap gas.
<b>Base Bid Price</b>	The price contained in a contractor's bid, before additions, deletions or modifications to obtain an evaluated price on a common basis with other bidders. For cost reimbursable contracts the base bid price is calculated by multiplying the bidder's cost based on the company estimate of man-hours, construction equipment hours, etc required to perform the work.
<b>Catalytic Cracking Units</b>	Units that are used by a catalyst and heat to break large hydrocarbon molecules into smaller ones, thus converting residual fuel range materials into gasoline and distillate range material. An unsaturated gas stream consisting of some C <sub>5</sub> 's and the higher material is also produced in the cracking process. This is called unsaturated gas because it contains olefins.
<b>Choke</b>	Adjustable oilflow on the Christmas tree. Used to control the well's flow rate and protect downstream equipment from full wellhead pressure.
<b>Coring</b>	Drilling with a Doughnut shaped bit that allows a cylinder-shaped core for undrilled rock to rise up inside the pipe above the bit. The core is recovered when the drillstring is tripped out of the hole.
<b>Dim Spot Processing</b>	Seismic processing to detect "halos" of gas above petroleum traps.
<b>Doglog</b>	A crooked hole.
<b>Drill Collars</b>	Thick-walled joints of drilling pipe run at the bottom of the drill-string to put weight on the bit.
<b>Dry Hole</b>	A dry hole is an exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well. An unsuccessful well. Oil or gas may have been encountered, but not in commercial quantities.

Exerpts from Glossary of Petroleum Industry Terms by Momodu Kassim-Momodu



# THE INTERVENTION OF PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND IN ENHANCING TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES



BY KALU OTISI, HEAD, PRESS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS, PTDF

A recent survey of universities across the globe indicates that no Nigerian University is ranked among the top four hundred universities in the world as published by the Times Higher Education University Rankings. It is even more disturbing that no Nigerian university met any of the criteria used in assessing the universities.

Allegations of bias against Nigerian Universities or indeed Universities in Africa by the assessors may not be justified when it is realized that a Ghanaian University is ranked 175 and a university in South Africa ranked 253 in the global ranking of Universities.

Teaching methods, research and use of research findings were the major ranking tools and it is therefore not surprising that no Nigerian University made the list of top 400 best universities in the world, 58 years after university education was established in Nigeria. In his analysis of the situation, the Executive Secretary, Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma said that over 60% of university teachers in Nigeria engaged in teaching not because of their interest in the profession, but because teaching provides them with a source of livelihood, while those who conduct research and published papers, did so not with the intention of expanding the frontiers of knowledge, but rather to enhance their prospects of promotion.

University administrators and academics in Nigeria's ivory towers may find these observations too critical and damning, but the truth as reflected in the falling standard of Nigerian university

graduates, is that all may not be well with the method of teaching and research in our quest for academic excellence.

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) is the only agency of government mandated with the responsibility of developing the skills, capacities and capabilities of Nigerians to effectively operate and manage Nigeria's oil and gas industry. The Fund therefore provides training and education to qualified Nigerians through sponsorship to Masters and Doctoral degree programmes in top ranked universities abroad, as well as enhance local institutional capabilities to provide such trainings and education in-country through the upgrade of departments offering oil and gas related courses in selected Nigerian universities.

The Fund in consideration of the immediate problem of teaching and research on the learning capabilities of students, introduced the University Lecturer's Skills Enhancement Programme, to add value to the teaching and learning of oil and gas related courses in PTDF upgraded departments in selected universities across the country. The programme was introduced for lecturers in training positions to enrich and improve their practice of teaching and research in core oil and gas related disciplines. Participating lecturers are exposed to modern techniques of teaching, research, supervision, assessment and marking procedure, presentation skills, leadership, strategic thinking, planning, change management, shadow learning,

modern techniques of conducting research, research presentation, mentoring and general administration.

PTDF university lectures skills enhancement programme therefore compliments the existing local scholarship scheme; the university upgrade project, and the professorial chair endowments in Nigerian Universities. The training is of six months duration split into 3 months overseas training covering classroom teaching methods, shadow teaching and industry collaboration, while the 3 months in-country training covers teaching practice, supervision skills practice, undertaking reflective analysis, reporting and feedback. At the end of the six months programme, participants are awarded the Certificate in Advanced Studies in Academic Practice (CASAP).

The Newcastle University in the United Kingdom is one of the institutions engaged by the Fund as facilitators of the programme. PTDF has so far sponsored 34 Nigerian university lecturers for training under the programme, and they have returned to their various Universities to practice what they learnt.

A few of the testimonies of participating lecturers is worth sharing. According to Olusegun Omiyi of the University of Ilorin *"this is a noble innovation at standardizing Nigerian education system for a better Nigeria. This programme if sustained, will bridge the gaps in teaching and learning that exist between Nigeria and other developed countries of the world"* Another university lecturer from Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University,

katsina, Ibrahim Yusuf puts it this way *"for me, it is a rebirth of a completely new teacher, concerned about his students and colleagues, and who is ready to share his experience with all for the advancement of Nigeria's educational system"*

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund is exploring new frontiers for the expansion of the training programme. To this end, the Fund has signed a memorandum of understanding with

the Grenoble Education Consortium in France for the training of 40 university lecturers. At the end of the 12-week intensive programme, the participants will return to Nigeria for a three months teaching practice.

This bold and pragmatic initiative of the Petroleum Technology Development Fund should not only be commended but replicated to also accommodate lecturers of non-oil related courses in

Nigerian Universities. The contention of the Executive Secretary of PTDF, Engr. (Dr) Muttaqha Rabe Darma, that having all the required infrastructural facilities in our universities without the requisite personnel that can impart quality knowledge to the students, defeats the aspiration for academic excellence in Nigerian Universities is quite apposite in the circumstance. ■



Executive Secretary PTDF signing the MoU with Grenoble Education Consortium



## INTERVIEW WITH THE AGM (EDUCATION AND TRAINING) MR AHMED AMINU GALADIMA

**Q: Sir what informed your visit to France?**

**ANS:** our visit to France was actually to look for new frontiers, I believe you are aware we have been running the University Lecturers Enhancement training Programme in the university of Newcastle in the United Kingdom and the first batch have fully concluded their programme while the second batch recently concluded the training in Newcastle. Now, we had approval to run the programme with one other university in the United States of America but it was not forthcoming due to logistics problem so we now opened up discussions with Grenoble Graduate school of Business in France. And they indicated their willingness and considered the programme for our Lecturers. Eventually they paid us a visit and we have equally visited the school before this current visit. The programme is in conjunction with INP and ISP. Three institutions came together to form the whole programme and made the requirement to train the lecturers. So our visit to France is to firm up the programme as well as sign the MoU for the commencement of the University Lecturers Training Programme.

Let me add that Grenoble Graduate school of Business is an arm of Grenoble school of Management. They formed a consortium together with the Ministry of Technology and Ministry of Technological services, so they are now jointly functioning as a university and they drew up the programme for the University Lecturers training. Why we selected that

institution is because they have a strong industry academic collaboration because 90% of their lecturers also work within the industry. Grenoble is a small city of half a million people and they have over 550 foreign oil companies. So they have very strong academic collaboration so we believe that our Lecturers when trained in the new skills of teaching will have the opportunity to know and learn how to collaborate with the industry, how to make their research such that it can attract funding for their schools and their programmes.

**Q: You have mentioned the Grenoble Graduate school of Business, were there other institutions visited by your team?**

**ANS:** Yes we visited the Institute of technology also in Grenoble called INPG, we were told during the visit that INPG is one of the leading schools and it came tops in the University ranking in France, so we discussed about the possibility of taking some of our students for Masters and PhD to the school. They said they are willing to accept our students so far as they meet their requirements. The catch there is that the programme is for 18months, 12 months for academic work while 6months is for internship. At the end of the day we hope that whoever goes for internship might be absorbed because there are lots of industries that are in operation in Grenoble.

**Q: So can we say that the purpose of your visit was achieved?**

**ANS:** yes, we have signed the MoU,



we have signed the agreement for the commencement of the next batch of lecturers training there. It was also agreed in principle to send some few students at Masters and Doctorate levels to their university.

**Q: What were the specific terms of the MoU that was entered with the institution as it relates with the Lecturers training and is the programme package still the same as that of Newcastle?**

**ANS:** Yes, the package is still the same, the training is for 3 months intensive after which they will come back to practice.

**Q: Could you please throw more light on the level of partnership the Fund intends to enter with GEM including the proposed Doctor of Business Administration in oil and gas management programme?**

**ANS:** Yes, during the course of discussion, we discovered they run different programmes, one of which is the proposed Doctor of Business Administration in oil and gas management programme which is mostly for those working in the industry, while they are working they can equally be studying on parttime. Now that we are developing the NCPSK, the Executive Secretary suggested that we look at the programme and find out if they can run the proposed Doctor of Business Administration in oil and gas management programme in NCPSK.

**Q: I learnt representatives of this institution will be coming in as a result of this partnership**

**ANS:** Yes they will be coming and will stay for a week for the selection process and also visit NCPSK in Kaduna to open up partnership relationship ■



# ULSEP INDUCTION



The 3rd batch of participants of PTDF University Lecturers Skills Enhancement Training Programme (ULSEP) have departed for France for a 3-month training and research programme at the Grenoble Business School, Paris.

They comprise 20 lecturers from oil and gas related departments in 18 universities that have been upgraded by the Fund.

The universities are: Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi; Federal University of Technology Minna; University of Uyo, Akwaibom State; University of Calabar; University of Jos; University of Maiduguri and the University of Nigeria Nsukka. Others include Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife; University of Ilorin; Bayero University Kano; Federal University

of Technology, Yola; University of Benin; Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina; Federal University of Technology Owerri; University of Ibadan and the University of Port-Harcourt.

The lecturers are drawn from the departments of Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Petroleum Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Pure and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Mineral Sciences, Mathematics and Computer Science, Geology and Chemical and Petroleum Engineering in their respective Universities.

At an induction ceremony held in Abuja before their departure, the Executive Secretary, Petroleum Technology Development Fund, Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma told

the beneficiaries that the aim of the programme will be defeated if they failed to impart the knowledge they gained under the programme to their colleagues in Universities. This he said is the only way to add value to the system through the programme.

The Executive Secretary announced plans by the Fund to organise a forum in Nigeria where facilitators such as professors in world class Universities abroad such as Newcastle University, University College London, Imperial College London, Cranfield University amongst others will meet and interact with University Teachers/Lecturers and Administrators of Nigerian Universities to look at new ways of teaching and research and innovations in University administration ■



PTDF PROFESSORIAL CHAIR ENDOWMENTS IN UNIVERSITIES

## NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

The National Board of Trustees for the management of PTDF Professorial Chairs endowed in Nigerian Universities met to ratify the appointment of new Chairs and budget for the endowments. It was a rare assemblage of Vice-Chancellors, Deans of Faculties and Chair holders from universities where PTDF has upgraded the oil and gas related

departments. Out of the 8 chairs that were approved, 5 chairs have been filled. They are for the university of Jos, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, University of Benin, University of Port-Harcourt, and Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto. The process for filling the Chairs for university of Nigeria Nsukka, university of Ibadan, and the university of Maiduguri is on-

going.

The meeting also acknowledged the advances made in the research focus of the existing chairs and worked out innovations aimed at improving the endowment Fund. The meeting was chaired by the Executive Secretary PTDF Engr. Darma ■



## Building Capacity in Nigeria's Oil and Gas Industry: The PTDF Approach

EXCERPT FROM A PAPER ON BUILDING CAPACITY IN NIGERIA'S OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY: THE PTDF APPROACH – DELIVERED BY HABIBA AMMAH WAKIL, GENERAL MANAGER, NIGERIAN CONTENT DIVISION PTDF AT THE 5TH NIGERIAN INDEPENDENCE FORUM WHICH TOOK PLACE AT THE FEDERAL PALACE HOTEL, LAGOS.

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund evolved from various legislations. Its precursor was the Gulf Oil Company Training Fund (Administration) of 1964 and was re-enacted as Petroleum Technology Development (Act) of 1973 under which the Fund operated as a desk under the Department of Petroleum Resources.

The Mandate of the Fund is to develop capacity and capabilities in the oil and gas sector towards the effective participation of Nigerians in activities related thereto.

The Fund implements its mandate through projects development, Nigerian Content interventions, Training and Education interventions and Intellectual Interventions. Under Projects development, the Fund embarked on a number of projects aimed at the development of basic skills and competencies for the Nigerian oil and gas industry. Such projects include development of Information and Communication Technology ICT Centres. This is premised on the realisation that Information Technology is important to all fields of specialisation in the oil and gas industry and is used in the automation of various aspects of the industry, from the upstream exploration/appraisal of oil locations to downstream marketing and relations.

### Other PTDF projects:

**University Upgrade Projects:** The Funds efforts to develop Oil and Gas related programmes culminated in the conceptualisation and execution of upgrades of selected Oil and Gas



departments in universities as well as the development of specialised institutions for the training and promotion of specialised oil and gas programmes across Nigeria. Components of the upgrade include the construction of building infrastructures, provision of books and journals, provision of IT hardware, software and electricity and water facilities as well as the training of lecturers in those institutions

### Upgrade of Petroleum Training Institute Effurun, Delta State:

PTI was established in 1973 as a pre-requisite for Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), to train indigenous middle level manpower to

meet the growing demands of the Oil and Gas industry in Nigeria and the West Africa Sub-Region. PTDF intervention is to renovate, improve and expand the facility through educational upgrade in phase 1, organisational upgrade in phase 2 and infrastructural upgrade in phase 3

### Upgrade of National College of Petroleum Studies Kaduna (NCPKS):

The Fund is establishing the College of Petroleum Studies Kaduna (NCPKS) as a world class institution for the training of senior technical, management and executive cadre staff of the oil and gas industry. Phase 1 of the project comprising civil works and other infrastructure is at 70% completion stage. The project will on completion



be renamed National Institute for Petroleum Policy and Strategy.

**Nigerian Content Development Interventions:**

A total of 2,600 trainees are expected to be trained in the EDTP. So far 1,649 have been trained (464 in the PDMS, 784 in HYSYS, 201 in PIPENET and 200 in FLARENET). However, of the 778 trainees that are eligible for attachment, 132 have completed their programme while 74 are currently attached and 572 are still waiting. 14 out of the estimated/approved number of 20 to be trained for the IWP have completed their programme. Also 9 out of the projected 10 for the IWS have concluded their training. All the 11 targeted for International

Welding Technicians/Engineer (IWT/E) programme have equally rounded up. In line with NC directives, 500 out of the projected 2, 500 trainees have been trained in the Welders Training and Certification Programme (WTCP) main programme.

**The Intellectual Development Interventions**

of PTDF were conceived to stimulate and advance research as well as create awareness among young persons of oil and gas careers. These interventions also expose the academia to practical industry applications/knowledge. They include

- PTDF Endowment Programme: to advance indigenous research, provide knowledge based support

and aid government policy directives in universities.

- PTDF Annual Oil and Gas Research Grant: To enhance locally based research in oil and gas, retain capacity and commercialise the result
- PTDF Technology Knowledge Sharing Programme: to expose the University Communities to practical industry Knowledge in order to bridge the gap between industry and the academia
- PTDF Quiz Competition: to create awareness and guide young person's towards a career in oil and gas. This competition is restricted to Secondary School Students ■

**PTDF Projects**



Completed ICT Centre, Yaba College of Technology, Lagos



PTDF ICT Centre, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta



Students of Kings College, Lagos in PTDF ICT Centre in the College



Development of Petroleum & Gas Engineering Department building, University of Lagos



**MR. PRESIDENT'S FIRST 100 DAYS IN OFFICE:**

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES**

The Ministry of Petroleum Resources has the mandate of articulating and implementing policies in the oil and gas sector of the Nigerian economy. It exercises supervisory role over the operators and other stakeholders to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations in the oil and gas sector.

In the first 100 days of the administration of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, GCFR, the following achievements were recorded by the Ministry and its Parastatals:

**Ministry of Petroleum Resource**

**Launching of the Gas Revolution:**

Establishment of two world-scale petrochemical and fertilizer companies as well as five fertilizer-blending plants, a methanol plant and a liquefied petroleum gas LPG distribution plant. These will position Nigeria as the undisputed regional hub for gas based industries such as fertilizers, petrochemicals and methanol.

**Completed the Development of the First National Gas Regulation:**

This will cover the development and utilization of natural gas resources (including gas flaredown), which is the bedrock upon which electrical energy generation is hinged. This instrument will facilitate the implementation of the Gas Master Plan and the Gas Revolution recently launched by Mr. President.



**Implementation of the Domestic Gas Supply Obligation (DGSO):**

This scheme has made it possible for the supply of adequate quantity and quality of gas by oil and gas producers to all active power plants in the last 100 days of Mr. President in office.

**Engineering Design of Key Gas Pipeline Systems In Nigeria**

**Hosting of the Nigeria - USA National Energy Partnership Summit:**

This was successfully hosted, where bilateral issues on oil and gas energy were discussed.



### Gas Royalty Reconciliation:

During the period under review the Ministry completed the review of the existing Royalty Computation Procedures, Developed New Royalty Computation Procedure for gas and computed the royalties due to the government from gas production/sales on field-by-field and company-by-company basis, thereby establishing the actual fiscal value of the Nigerian Natural Gas.

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES IN MR. PRESIDENT'S FIRST 100 DAYS IN OFFICE

PTDF made significant achievements in Human Capital Development in the last three months. In this regard, PTDF trained and produced the first certified underwater welders for the Oil and Gas Industry in Nigeria. PTDF also held several man-power trainings in the Oil and Gas industry such as: the Oil and Gas statistics training which was held at Strathclyde University, Glasgow. The trainees for this program were selected from various sectors of the Nigerian Public such as: the Bureau of Statistics; CBN; Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Petroleum Resources. In addition, PTDF has given training to DPR staff, those who regulate the extracting of oil in Nigeria. They were given a custom designed training with satisfactory results that improved their work.

### Other achievements of the Fund include:

- » The Federal Polytechnic, Ekowe project which has reached 65% completion in infrastructural development.
- » National Institute for Petroleum Policy and Strategy, Kaduna: PTDF has completed 80% of its infrastructural development.
- » Establishment of an Oil and Gas Museum and International Research Centre in Oloibiri, Bayelsa state. Process has begun and is ongoing.
- » The Centre for Skills Development and Training, Port Harcourt has reached 35% completion stage.
- » The Petroleum Training Institute, Effurun, Upgrade Project reached 85% completion.
- » Phase I of the National Technical Institute, Bonny, Rivers State (Now Federal Polytechnic, Bonny) has reached 95% completion while phase II is at 45% completion.

- » In the University Upgrade Project, 25 Universities have been upgraded
- » Seismic Interpretation Software Training for University Lecturers: 64 lecturers from the PTDF Upgraded Universities have been trained.
- » PTDF Endowment Chair Programme: Eight (8) Professorial Chairs have been endowed in 8 Federal Universities
- » The PTDF Annual Oil and Gas Research Grant competition is on-going
- » PTDF Technology Knowledge Sharing Programme is on-going
- » The PTDF Catch Them Young Competition in Petroleum Technology is on-going
- » In the PTDF Local Scholarship Scheme, 260 scholarships have been awarded to qualified Nigerian Youths to study in-country.
- » For the PTDF Overseas Scholarship Scheme, 407 Scholarships have been awarded to qualified Nigerian Graduates for MSCs and PHDs in reputable Universities abroad.
- » For the University Lecturers Skills Enhancement Training Programme, 50 lecturers have been trained abroad under this scheme to further enhance the capacities of Nigerian Lecturers in relevant Departments of the Fund's upgraded Universities in-country.
- » Petroleum Technology Development Journal (A publication of findings of Researches in Oil and Gas related fields carried out by PTDF Scholars, etc.) was launched within the period under review. This followed the take over of former Petroleum Training Journal by the Fund. PTDJ is distributed to Federal Universities and other relevant Research centers across the nation.
- » Equipping of ICT Centers: contracts are being procured
- » PTDF Head Office Project is at 55% completion
- » Study Tour in conjunction with the United Nations Office of Projects implementation: Successfully carried out a feasibility study for the Fund's proposed Train-the Trainer Vocational and Technical Skills Training Programme ■



## FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY OWERRI, AWARDS DOCTOR OF SCIENCE (D.Sc) HONORIS CAUSA ON EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PTDF ENGR MUTTAQHA RABE DARMA



developing systems and institutions for sustainable indigenous capacity building for the Oil and Gas industry in Nigeria.

In accepting the award, Engr. Muttaqha Darma, thanked the university for the honour which he said will spur the Fund to do more in promoting Nigeria's educational systems particularly as it affects the training and education of Oil and Gas related disciplines in the country's universities.

The award of Doctor of Science (D.Sc) honoris causa was conferred on Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma, at the 23rd convocation ceremony of the university ■

The Federal University of Technology Owerri conferred the Doctor of Science (D.Sc) degree on the Executive Secretary, Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF), Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the nation and his other monumental achievements as the Executive Secretary, Petroleum Technology Development Fund. The University, which is a beneficiary of PTDF upgrade of relevant Oil and Gas related departments, is particularly impressed by the achievements of the Fund in advancing the study of petroleum technology in Nigerian Universities and in



Deputy Senate President congratulates Darma



Engr. Darma with former V.P Alex Ekwueme



Engr. Darma with fellow Awardee, Engr. Emeka Eze of BPP



Association of Niger Delta Unemployed Graduates presenting an Award to ES PTDF



Award by Correspondents Chapel, NUJ

## PTDF RECEIVES MOST OUTSTANDING PUBLIC INSTITUTION IN NIGERIA AWARD



in developing the capacity of Nigerians and Institutions to effectively participate in the oil and gas industry. He expressed optimism that the Fund will sustain its new image as a very important agency of government as it continues to adhere strictly to its mandate.

The selection criteria according to the organizers were based on the performance benchmark of public Institutions in the areas of transparency in conducting business, accountability, policy and programme implementation, participation in government, fiscal discipline in terms of budget implementation, public perception, due process compliance, contribution to the economy, synergy with other organisations to implement government policies and prompt response to correspondence.

The Vice President Arc. Namadi Sambo who was the Special Guest of Honour was represented by the Honourable Minister of works

The Independent Service Delivery Monitoring Group has recognised the Petroleum Technology Development Fund PTDF as the Most Outstanding Public Institution in Nigeria. The selection process was supervised by the Zero Corruption Coalition and the report audited by the firm of Osagbobo Bright and Co. Executive Secretary, PTDF, Engr. Darma, thanked the organisers for recognising the contributions of PTDF



## The UNUPEN Achievement Award

The UK-Nigeria Universities Post Graduate Employability Network (UNUPEN) was established by UK and Nigerian Partners on the British Council funded Education Partnerships in Africa Project. It is a Network whose key objective is to promote and facilitate interaction and exchange between UK universities in the area of post graduate employability. The Network with membership drawn from a number of Universities in the UK, Nigeria and other African Countries had written to the Executive Secretary of the PTDF, Dr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma, informing him of the decision of the Network selection committee to confer on him the UNUPEN Achievement Award of the Year 2010. This, they stated was in recognition of PTDF outstanding contributions to the development of scientific, engineering and technological workforce in Nigeria under the Stewardship of the present Executive Secretary.



Professor Tom Barnes presenting the UNUPEN Achievement Award 2011 to Barr. Timipre Wolo (Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary) who received the Award on behalf of the Executive Secretary, Dr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma

Present at the Award Ceremony were Professor Tom Barnes, the Deputy Vice Chancellor Research and Enterprise and Professor N. N. Ekere, Dean, School of Engineering, a cross section of eminent Professors from various Universities in England, Scotland and Nigeria, and some postgraduate students and Industry players. In a Keynote Address on "How the PTDF is helping to make Nigerian Graduates Employable" the Executive Secretary outlined the PTDF direct impact strategy designed to enhance employability in the Oil and Gas Sector in Nigeria. The address was delivered by the Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary, Miss Timipre Wolo who also received the award on behalf of the Executive Secretary. There were series of questions ranging from the selection process for the OSS to how the PTDF was addressing gender balance given the challenges of attracting women into the fields of Engineering.

In presenting the Award, Professor Barnes, commended Dr. Darma, the Executive Secretary, for his exemplary leadership role at the PTDF which he stated had served as a vehicle for helping to ensure that Nigeria can become an economic powerhouse and realise its Vision 2020, by giving attention to educating its graduate workforce and equipping them with the relevant skills and expertise to fast track the Country's petroleum industry-related development. He

highlighted the rigorous process that led to the selection of the winner of the Achievement Award for the year 2010 by the Selection Committee comprised of eminent Professors and other members of the Academic Community within and outside the United Kingdom. He therefore congratulated the Executive Secretary for his giant strides and urged him to continue to promote employability of Nigerian Graduates through the programmes and projects of the PTDF ■



A cross section of Nigerian Professors

# Congratulations!



Best wishes to Mr. & Mrs. Khalid Jibrin who were joyfully married in Abuja. Mr. Khalid Jibrin is of the Procurement Unit of the Fund.



Best wishes to Mr. & Mrs. Napan Dawurang who performed their marriage rites. Mr. Napan Dawurang is of the Education Department of the Fund.



Mr. and Mrs. Saeed Baba-Ahmed were recently joined together in marriage in Maiduguri, Borno State. Wishing them a fruitful marriage. Mrs. Kaltume Baba-Ahmed is of the Protocol Unit of PTDF.



Congratulations to Mr. & Mrs. Chijioke Christian who got married on September 10th, 2011 in Abuja. Mrs. Jennifer Christian is of Legal Dept., PTDF

## Professional Fellowship



**Steve Surulere Saheed Agboyinu**

Steve Surulere Saheed Agboyinu was born to Mr & Mrs Joel Agboyinu on 2nd February, 1972. He obtained first school leaving certificate in 1983 and Secondary School leaving certificate in 1988. Graduated from Ogun state Polytechnic in 1992 with OND in Accountancy and Finance with Distinction. Obtained Higher National Diploma in Accountancy from Yaba College of Technology in 1996. Qualified as a Chartered Accountant and consequently inducted as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria in 1999. Obtained MBA from Delta State University in 2001. Became an Associate member of Certified Pension Institute of Nigeria in 2005. Obtained a Bachelor Degree in Business Administration from University Of Sunderland, United Kingdom in 2007. Inducted as a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria in April 2010. Elected and inducted as a Fellow of The Institute of Corporate Administration on May 21st 2011.

### Suleman Olugbenga Oyeleye



Suleman Olugbenga Oyeleye is a graduate of Accountancy from The Polytechnic Ibadan, Oyo State in 1991. He started his professional carrier as an audit trainee with PKF-Pannell Ken: Forster, an internationally affiliated chartered accounting firm in Jos Plateau State, Nigeria in 1993. During his 10 years stay at PFK, he qualified as a chartered accountant and rose to the rank of Manager where he managed several clientele that spans both the private and public sector of the Nigerian economy. He also worked on several Non-Governmental Organizations' audit and final accounts. He specializes in Audit, Accounting and Management Consultancy. He joined Petroleum Technology Development Fund in 2003 as a Deputy Chief Officer before becoming Head' (Internal Audit) in 2005. He has attended several courses in Nigeria and overseas which has further enriched his knowledge in matters of Audit, Finance, Accounting, Management and Consultancy. He was recently inducted as a Fellow by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, the apex accounting professional award conferrable on a chartered accountant in Nigeria. Presently, he is the Head of Accounts Department with Petroleum Technology Development Fund, (PTDF).



**Garba Bako**  
M.Sc Occupational Health, Safety and Environment  
University of Birmingham  
Year of Graduation: 2010



**Kelechi Idimogu**  
M.Sc Project Management  
Salford Business School  
University of Salford  
Manchester, UK  
Year of Graduation: 2010  
Mid and Downstream Dept.



**Bello Mustapha**  
M.Sc Project Planning & Management  
University of Bradford, UK  
Year of Graduation: 2010  
Admin Dept.



## THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF PTDJ

After weeks of planning and changes in dates due to exigencies of implementation, the public presentation of petroleum technology development journal held with much “POMP” and “PAGEANTRY”. It was largely successful, well attended and went according to plan and even more. It also signalled the final berth of the former Petroleum Training Journal with the Fund after years of working towards achieving that. It may perhaps be necessary to go down memory lane to relive how it all started as captured in the address by the Editor of the Journal, Dr. Momodu Kassim-Momodu. According to him, 12 issues of the journal were published between June 2001 and December 2009 under the banner of Petroleum Training Journal. “The Editorial Board appealed to PTDF to take over the PTJ in 2005 when the journey became bumpy. Discussions on the issues continued with each successive Executive Secretary until the 12th day of October 2010 when we finally executed a Memorandum of Understanding for the transfer of PTJ to PTDF. Soon thereafter, the name was changed from Petroleum Training Journal to Petroleum Technology Development Journal”.

On his part, the Executive Secretary of the Petroleum Technology Development Fund, Engr. (Dr) Muttaqha Rabe Darma said he approved the takeover of the Journal

by PTDF when it became clear that the world acclaimed journal of repute in the oil and gas industry will die a premature death if nothing was done to revive it immediately. He acknowledged the Journal as one of the most credible reference documents in the industry which for years was regarded locally and internationally as the most authoritative publication of well researched articles and case studies on different aspects of the oil and gas industry. “Let me state that the takeover of the journal finds justification in our mandate which compels the fund to provide education and training in relevant fields of the oil and gas industry. The Journal is therefore another tool by the Petroleum



*Permanent Secretary, MPR, Engr Goni Musa Sheikh unveiling and presenting the PTDJ to the public on behalf of the Hon minister Mrs Diezani Alison-Madueke*

Technology Development Fund to further research and acknowledge in critical areas of petroleum technology and positions, the fund to become the coordinating body for all oil and gas research activities in Nigeria and the adaptation of technology to the Nigerian Petroleum Industry. The occasion which had as chairman, Professor Babatunde Alabi, Vice Chancellor Federal University of Petroleum Resources Effurun Warri, Delta state, provided the opportunity for the clarification of some misconceptions or wrongly held perceptions. For instance, former Energy Minister and Amayanabo of Nembo Kingdom in Bayelsa State, Dr. Edmund Dakauro made it clear at the forum that the oil producing areas should not hold PTDF to ransom by insisting that a greater percentage of its programmes and activities should be concentrated in the Niger Delta Region while he acknowledged the necessity to assuage the expectations

of oil producing Communities/States from whose exploitation PTDF derives its funding, “PTDF should continue to make its products available for the benefits of the entire country and not excluding any state on grounds of not being an oil producing state”.

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Engr. Goni Musa Sheik who represented the Hon. Minister of Petroleum Resources at the public presentation is optimistic that with the level of sponsorship of research works and the publication of the Journal by PTDF, the major challenge of converting research outcomes into commercial value would be achieved. His expectation is that the Journal will provide a credible platform for the sharing of research works and case studies by scholars, by industry and by the general public to improve the capacity of people in the industry and ancillary industries ■



*Formal distribution of PTDJ to the 26 PTDF upgraded universities*



*Cross section of stakeholders that attended the presentation*





# PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF PTDJ IN PIX



# SOUNDBITES AT THE PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF PTDJ



“ We are very grateful to Mr. President for returning Mrs. Diezani Alison-Madueke to the Ministry of Petroleum Resources to continue her ingenious work of re-inventing the Petroleum Ministry and by inference, all the agencies under the Ministry including PTDF, to conform with the transformation agenda of the present government.

Conscious of the place of the Journal as the most credible reference document in Nigeria’s oil and gas industry, which for many years was acknowledged locally and internationally as the most authoritative publication of well researched articles and case studies on different aspects of the oil and gas industry, the Petroleum Technology Development Fund rose to the challenge and decided to take over the publication.... Let me state that the takeover of the Journal and the publication of the Petroleum Technology Development Journal finds justification in our mandate, which compels the Fund to provide education and training in relevant fields of oil and gas industry.

The Journal is therefore another tool by the Petroleum Technology Development Fund to further research and knowledge in critical areas of petroleum technology and positions the Fund to become the co-ordinating body for all oil and gas research activities in Nigeria and the adaptation of technology to the Nigerian petroleum industry.

The Petroleum Technology Development Journal will provide a credible platform for the sharing of research works and case studies by a rich bank of our PhD scholars, professorial chairs research teams and research grant competition awardees. ”



**ENGR.(DR) MUTTAQHA RABE DARMA,**  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PTDF



**ENGR. GONI MUSA SHEIKH,** PERMANENT  
SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM  
RESOURCES

“ Why is it that African countries especially Nigeria are left behind in all human endeavors but if you go to European universities or any top university in America, the top students are Nigerians, but in reality we are way way down the ladder. The explanation is that our education generally ends when we get our degrees, but for the rest of the world, their education starts after getting their degrees. Once people get their paper qualification, they think that is the end of it. This journal addresses the challenges, but we should go beyond conducting researches. We should go further to convert research efforts into something useful. Once it is not made to be useful to mankind and humanity then it is of very little value and I believe the journal is doing just that.

I hope this journal will provide a credible platform for the sharing of research works and case studies by our scholars, by industry and by the general public to improve capacity of people in the industry and ancillary industries. ”



“PTDF has done eminently well in taking over the publication of the Journal and I am therefore happy for the turn around of the publication. I wish to thank all those who in different ways contributed in managing and nurturing the journal, particularly the Editorial Board for sustaining the excellent quality of the journal.

I also commend the work PTDF has been doing in realizing its mandate of human capital development. I wish to make it clear that the intervention of PTDF should not be restricted to any particular area, but shall be nationwide. Human capital development is a national requirement.”



**HIS ROYAL MAJESTY, KING(DR) EDMUND DAKAURO**

“Increased emphasis on research and development in many developed and some developing countries following the results of research outputs in human capital accumulation have been reported in recent time. The new ideals and technologies that have resulted from the research findings are the necessary tools that have led to economic growth. Industrialized countries that have good governance and economic strength to deliver goods and services to their citizens usually place high premium on research and development. In the United States, technological advancement has been identified as a major driver of economic growth. Some countries in the far East, including India and South Korea are emerging as Economic Superpowers because of years of deployment of research findings in socio-economic planning and development.

Although Africa is home to more than 15 percent of the world’s population, it produces less than 1.5 percent of the world’s scientific knowledge, as measured by articles in peer reviewed international journals(Hassa, 2009). According to recent report, sub-saharan Africa contributes about 2.4% of the global GDP but records only 0.4% of global research and development expenditure.”



**PROF. GODWIN A. CHUKWU, PH.D**  
WHO PRESENTED A LECTURE ON RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLICATIONS: TOOLS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

“You will all agree with me that what we are doing today is a clear demonstration of PTDF management’s total commitment to the sustenance of the journal, and the provision of an international avenue for writers and researchers to publish and make materials available for both the university community and industry professionals.

The journey would probably have terminated abruptly mid-air with the July 2009 issue, but for the intervention of Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma who listened to us and decided not only to board the plane but to stay in the cockpit as the co-pilot. Three successive Executive Secretaries before him were not bold enough to take the risk. Our persistent and repeated appeal to each Executive Secretary of PTDF since 2005 paid off with him. His first reaction when I first met him and discussed the journal was very positive. His view was that PTDF is the proper home for a publication like this. Without hesitation he promised to intervene to sustain the publication of the journal.”



**DR. MOMODU KASSIM-MOMODU**  
EDITOR, PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL



“The Petroleum Technology Development Journal is already raising the bar in human capital development in the oil and gas sector and the academic institutions in Nigeria. The Journal is already being acclaimed as a reference point in Chemical and Petroleum Engineering, Geosciences and Quality Assurance and Management in the oil and gas sector. The Journal covers articles and case studies on all aspects of petroleum exploration, production, and refining, petrochemicals, distribution, marketing, services and policy. The articles give a very good exposition of theory and practice, drawing on rich experiences of engineers and other key operators of the oil and gas industry and these are the kind of elucidations that lecturers and researchers in Nigerian institutions of higher learning require.

Indeed the PTDJ has come to stay as a key player and an imperative bridge between the academia and industry in the oil and gas sector. I would therefore strongly recommend the petroleum Technology Development Journal to all our Nigerian Universities and polytechnics and indeed the global academia, as well as key industry players of the oil and gas sector in Nigeria and beyond.”



**PROF. IDRIS M. BUGAJE**  
REVIEWER, PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL

## FOR THE SAKE OF PTDF OVERSEAS SCHOLARS



MD First Bank of Nigeria FBN UK with the Executive Secretary PTDF and some Management Staff. He visited PTDF to assure the Management that remittance of tuition and welfare allowances to PTDF scholars through the bank is progressing satisfactorily ■



## PTDF "CATCH THEM YOUNG" WINNERS RECEIVE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSURE

The 'Catch Them Young' competition in Petroleum Technology for secondary schools was sponsored by the Petroleum Technology Development Fund among secondary school students nationwide to encourage, create awareness and arouse their interest in core science subjects necessary for oil and gas courses.

The purpose is to essentially remove the veil of technicality that tends to discourage students at that level of education from pursuing subjects that will lead to a career in the Petroleum Industry. This is PTDF'S way of starting early to develop human capacity for the industry. The competition which was quite intense held at State, Zonal and National levels through a process of elimination.

The contestants from both public and private schools took part in essay writing competition, school's debate and school quiz. At the end of the competition, the first to sixth place winners in all the categories were presented with prizes ranging from cash, laptops and desktop

computers for the schools.

In the schools quiz competition, Dority International Secondary School, Abia State, came first. Uzor Michael of Government Secondary School, Owerri, Imo State, was the overall winner of the essay competition. He received a laptop and a cash prize of one hundred thousand naira only.

In the debate competition, Top Faith secondary school, Akwa-Ibom State emerged winner.

Six students, two from Dority International school, Aba, Three from Top Faith International school, Akwa-Ibom, and one from Government Secondary School Owerri who came out tops in the various categories of the competition were in addition to the cash prizes and laptops sponsored to a one week trip to the United Kingdom by the Petroleum Technology Development Fund to expand their world view and to particularly observe oil related institutions at work.

Due to Visa constraints, one of the students slated for the trip, Daramfonobong Godwin Etom from

Top Faith International school Akwa-Ibom State could not make the U.K trip.

The following students were on the trip to the United Kingdom

1. Uwalaka Chiamaka - Dority International Secondary School, Aba.
2. Chuks-Ezike Ogochukwu - Dority International Secondary School, Aba.
3. Uzor Michael C. from Government Secondary School Owerri.
4. Diana-Abasi Ubokudom - from Top Faith Secondary School Mkpatak, Akwa-Ibom State.
5. Chidiebube Okorie - Top Faith Secondary School Mkpatak, Akwa-Ibom State.

The students were accompanied by their teachers (Nwogu Ebenezer, Physics Teacher, Dority International Secondary School Aba, Keziah Akalonu, teacher government secondary school, Owerri and James Ishado, teacher Top Faith International Secondary School, Akwa-Ibom State.

The students who were also

### PTDF MANDATE

accompanied by staff of Petroleum Technology Development Fund arrived London Heathrow Airport on board a British Airways flight before connecting a flight to Glasgow, Scotland.

### EXPECTATIONS

- Chidi Ebube Okorie hoped to learn a lot from the trip.
- Chuks Ezike Ogochukwu, his first time in a plane, hoped to learn and see places he has never seen before in his life.
- Micheal Uzor Chima says he is excited about the trip and hoped it will be quite an experience. According to him "PTDF organized this programme to encourage students to participate in science related subjects- the oil aspects of it. With this i will be able to go back home and develop on the knowledge i will gain and contribute in making my country a better place".
- Chiamaka Uwalaka- likes the weather as it is a refreshing change from the heat in Nigeria. Her expectation is that after the tour, she will be able to know a lot more about oil and gas and help her develop more interest in the sciences.
- Diana-Abasi Ubokudom - preferred to wait and see.

The team took a bus ride from Glasgow to Aberdeen with a tour guide explaining historical land marks of Scotland. After flag stopping at the Green house Gardens and park for lunch and refreshments, the group proceeded to the Aberdeen Maritime Museum, overlooking the Shiprow Harbour. The Aberdeen Maritime Museum was established in 1984. A guide took the team through an interactive tour of the Museum, explaining how oil exploration began in the North Sea and the processes involved in offshore drilling.

Key displays at the museum include historic paintings, oil rig models, offshore oil platforms, clipperships etc.

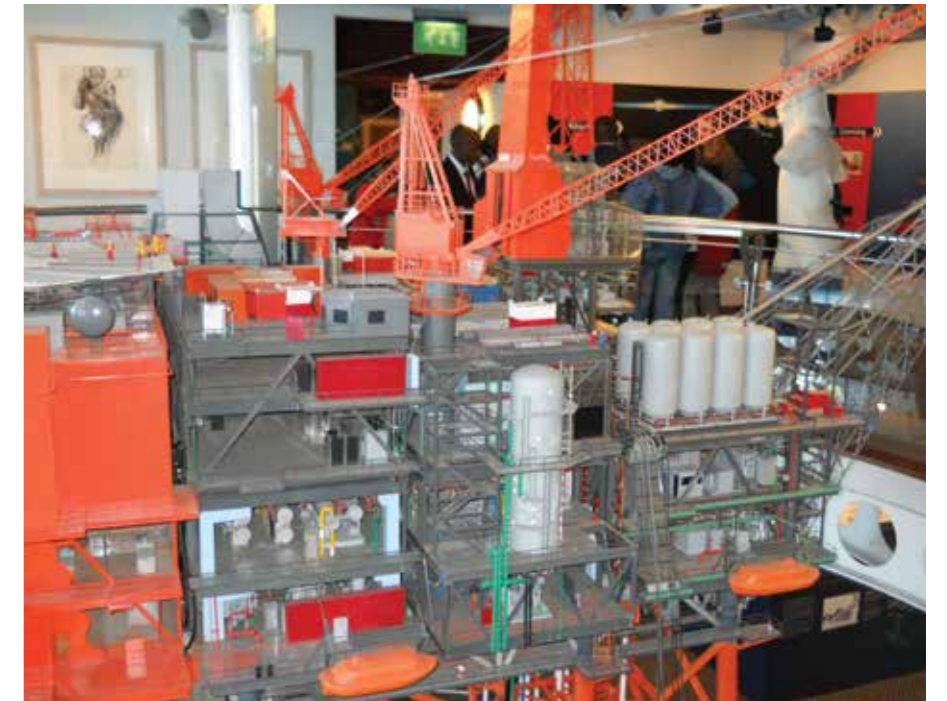
From Aberdeen, the team proceeded by bus to Edinburgh where the students visited the Scottish parliament, and the dynamic earth centre. The experience was exhilarating to the students. There was a virtual reality creation of the earth

big bang, exploding volcanos, ground shaking earthquakes, freezing ice berg and a real tropical rainstorm.

After a night in Edinburgh, the team took a train ride back to Glasgow, and a visit to the department of Naval Architecture and Marine Technology University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. Dr. Sandy, Head of Department operated the Kelvin Hydrodynamics laboratory

for simulated wave formation. It was a marvelous display of different types of waves with illustrations of how they affect vessels at sea during transportation of oil and gas products.

The team also visited the city college of Glasgow and rounded off with presentation of certificates of participation by Professor Atilla Incecik of the University of Strathclyde.



*Offshore Oil Platform*



*Simulated Wave Formation at Kelvin Hydrodynamic Lab*



## IMPRESSIONS



**Chidiebube Okorie**  
 Top Faith International school, Akwa-Ibom  
*First position, schools debate.*

“It was educationally interesting. The trip to Planet Earth was most exciting to me. It was like a nature park, time machine and 3D movie rolled in one. This will help me understand what happened in the earth as we went like 15 million years into the past in time machine. This will help my geography and history studies”.



**Diana- Abasi Ubokudom**  
 Top Faith International school  
*First Position, Schools Debate*

“It was interesting but my expectations were not quite fulfilled. I did not like the food. Our visit to the Aberdeen Maritime Academy provided an opportunity for me to see how an oil platform looks like, just like what Exxon Mobil has in Nigeria. I was able to see the practical aspect of oil rigs and platforms submerged under the sea. However, the experience will not help in my field of study as I want to do piloting”.



**Chuks Ezike Ogochukwu**  
 Dority International school, Aba  
*First in Quiz Competition*

“My expectations were met. I really didn’t even expect something like this. It is far beyond what I expected. I ended up seeing greater sites than I ever expected. I am going into the engineering field, am planning to be a petroleum engineer and what I experienced is connected to it. I learnt about R.O.V etc”.



**Chiamaka Uwalaka**  
 Dority International secondary school, Aba  
*First in Quiz Competition*

“It was both fun and educative. It has spurred my interest in oil and gas sector. I have always been an electrical engineering inclined student but I think am beginning to reconsider after this trip, because it really opened my eyes to many things that could profit me and help others. I wanted to do electrical engineering but am thinking of going into marine engineering”.



**Uzor Michael**  
 Government Secondary School, Owerri  
*Overall winner of the Essay Competition*

The visit was quite revealing. It has helped me know things I didn’t know before like issues of petroleum exploration and production. It has really made me think afar and know how things are being done and how petroleum has helped develop Nigeria as a country and its contributions in other countries.



*Wimmers of PTDF ‘Catch Them Young Competition’ at the Scottish Parliament*



*Teachers of the winners also on the trip to Scotland  
 L-R: Nwogu Ebenezer, Keziah Akalonu, James Ishado*



*‘Catch Them Young’ winners, their teachers and staff of PTDF including Head, Press and External Relations*



# IMPACT OF PTDF UNIVERSITY UPGRADE PROJECT

by Kalu Otisi



The Fund has already upgraded sixteen universities while work is ongoing in another 10, bringing the total number of universities that have been upgraded or in the process of being upgraded to 26.

As the Fund begins to domesticate its postgraduate scholarship scheme in the M.Sc category, these upgraded universities will now form the training institutions for a majority of recipients of PTDF scholarship award in the 2011/2012 academic session. Candidates will therefore be sponsored to these upgrade universities

- Department of Gas Engineering - University of Port-Harcourt
- Department of Petroleum Engineering - University of Ibadan
- Department of Geology - University of Nigeria Nsukka
- Renewable Energy - University of Benin
- Department of Mining and Geology University of Maiduguri
- Department of Chemical Engineering - Ahmadu Bello University
- Department of industrial Chemistry - Usman Dan-Fodio University
- Department of Applied Chemistry - Federal University of Technology Owerri
- Department of Geology - Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife
- Department of Applied Chemistry - University of Calabar
- Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering - University of Uyo
- Department of Electrical Engineering - Bayero University Kano
- Department of Chemical Engineering - Federal University of Technology Minna
- Department of Geology and Mineral Science - University of Ilorin

The Overseas Scholarship Scheme of the Petroleum Technology Development Fund has for years been the flagship programme and banner of the Fund. Once you mention PTDF amongst discerning members of the public, attention is immediately focused on the award of post graduate scholarship to deserving Nigerians for the study of oil and gas related courses in top rated universities in the United Kingdom. Such courses include Gas engineering and management, petroleum Gas and energy engineering, remote (sensing) and computing amongst others.

The rationale for sponsoring scholars abroad for training at Master's and Doctorate Degree levels is to expose them to quality education in universities abroad that are endowed with the relevant infrastructure and teaching skills as well as advanced research and academic programmes. Our local universities lack the necessary equipments and infrastructure to deliver the kind of training that can qualify the graduates for employment into the oil and gas industry especially by the international oil companies who dominate the operation of the industry in Nigeria.

The award of overseas scholarship for studies abroad was intended to be a short term intervention of the Fund,

and with over two thousand Nigerians already sponsored by the Fund for the M.Sc segment and 300 for PhD, the Fund could be said to have done well in providing well trained and competent manpower for the oil and gas industry.

With the realisation that such training abroad cannot be sustained in perpetuity, the Fund at the same time commenced the upgrade of relevant oil and gas departments in Nigerian universities, by providing those facilities that will place them at par with similar departments in universities abroad. In so doing, the Fund initiated the University Upgrade Project as value addition in bringing up the right calibre of graduates that will be immediately qualified for employment into the industry. Facilities provided by the Fund include a brand new departmental building, auditorium/lecture theatre, classrooms with modern teaching aids, laboratory and workshop equipments, library, IT facilities, fully furnished offices for lecturers while professors are provided with mini laboratories, electricity generating plant, borehole and water treatment plant as well as books and journals. The lecturers in the department are also sponsored overseas for Ph.D or post Doctoral courses, while a short term training programme is organised for them to enhance their teaching skills under PTDF university lecturers teaching skills enhancement programme.



To ascertain the level of preparedness of these upgraded departments in selected universities across the country to assimilate PTDF scholars on post graduate (M.Sc) training, PTDF Head of Press and External Relations, Kalu Otisi visited the University of Ilorin where the department of Geology and Mineral Sciences was upgraded by the FUND.

Expectedly, the upgraded department by the Fund is provided with infrastructural facilities such as a brand new departmental building, auditorium, workshop and laboratory equipment, IT facilities and well equipped classrooms.

The workshop for processing Rock samples is the live wire for the study of geology in the university. Rock samples gathered by students and researchers are cut in the workshop to determine their internal features as well as to determine the mineral content of these rock samples.

PTDF also provided new rock cutters and other related equipment in the workshop.



I asked the Head of Department, Dr Shola Ojo how the upgrade of the department has enhanced the teaching and learning of Geology and Mineral Sciences.

A: It has indeed contributed immensely to the teaching of the subject, particularly the practical aspect of the subject. Before now, the students will take the rock samples to other universities to cut. Now the students are not just doing the cutting themselves, they are also involved in the processing of the rock by using the equipments provided by PTDF

**Q: How relevant is this to the Oil and Gas industry**

A: The rock provides requisite information about earth processes which controls the formation of hydrocarbon. So we start by looking into constituents of the rock and there are certain features

that provide an insight into the way hydrocarbons are formed. When you see through this you can predict whether you are going to have oil at one level or another

**Q: What other facilities are in place in this department as a result of PTDF upgrade**

A: we have microscopes, about 30 of them. After cutting the rock, the samples derived are put on slides which are magnified by the microscopes. The one supplied by PTDF are specialised microscopes that even take the picture of the magnifications.

We also have equipments for other rock processes such as one for dissolving the rock and make extractions. We have what is called the centrifuge machines.

We also have the Gas Chromatography machines that make it possible to separate the different levels of hydrocarbons such as high grade and low grade. The machine is used to determine whether these are high or low level carbon hydrocarbon and whether or not you have liquid or solid hydrocarbons.

We also have an E-library or what we call the electronic information database. 60 systems have been installed here.

Essentially, the university has subscribed to different journals and students can stay in the E-library and download the journals and publications by keying in the password. So you can access different journals without seeing the hard-copy. And if you need the hard-copy, you can print the download in our digital printing machine. We also have internet facilities. Fifty students can access the internet facility at the same time. They download information relevant to their course and also do their assignments online.

We also have a giant machine called plotter for the reproduction of maps. It has the capability of geo referencing a map at different scales. We convey geological information through pictorial maps. If we want investors to appreciate the various minerals in Nigeria, they don't have to come down to Nigeria. All we need do is to send them a map of different scales. So the map is very essential for exploration and production. It is basic to geology, and our students are also trained in the process of map production.

In the past before PTDF intervention, we used cartographers i.e. using hand to

trace but now we can map to a very small scale unlike using a common ruler which cannot be accurate.

As I said earlier, most of the things we do in geology requires microscope. The minerals, fossils are in micro level that can be magnified by a microscope. We also have the geochemistry laboratory, a sedimentology laboratory for looking at different particles that make up the rock, and its sizes.

**Q: How has this upgrade impacted on the teaching and learning of Geology and Mineral Sciences in the university**

A: This edifice with its fully loaded facilities has actually improved the teaching and learning of the subject geology. One of the manifestations is that in the recent past, our students have won several international competitions for universities. For example we won the last IBA award. What contributed to this is the fact that students are now able to see what they are being taught practically. Not only looking through the books, some of the students, particularly final year students are able to take the rock right from the field, process it to finishing stage and that gives them the level of confidence that they can defend what they do anywhere. Also because of the conducive environment provided by the buildings, lecture rooms, lecture offices e.t.c., lecturers and laboratory attendants are able to work late because they have comfortable rooms, beautiful environment.

This also aids research and writing of research findings. The staff are highly motivated because of the environment. It's like you are dignified and proud each time you go to your office. Even the commitment of the non-academic staff has increased since the donation of this building.

**Q: What other areas will you want PTDF to intervene**

A: There are certain modern equipment that we still lack. If provided, this will substantially reduce the money we spend outside Nigeria on trips to foreign universities. We appreciate the initiative of PTDF in sending some of our young lecturers abroad to do their Ph.d. What happens is that they are unable to practice some of what there were taught in the studies abroad because of absence of special facilities in the university. For



example, i left shell, some of the things i was doing in shell, I cannot do here due to absence of the particular equipment. Some of the things I am supposed to work with are not here. So we would like PTDF to do more for us, particularly if they can make the University of Ilorin through our department a centre of excellence so that other universities can come here and do their laboratory processes.

*The Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Ilorin also commented on the upgrade of the department of Geology and Mineral Sciences by the Petroleum Technology Development Fund.*

**A:** You can see it is an edifice, a structure that is very encompassing. You have laboratories, lecturers' offices, specialised laboratories and there is provision for electricity and water including a theatre. It is a composite structure. So it is to our joy and delight that this kind of intervention has come our way from PTDF.

Excellence is difficult to maintain and of course it is dynamic, so we need more equipments. One equipment that satisfies you today may not meet the demand of tomorrow and the frontier of knowledge can only be advanced if the kind of equipment you need at a particular age are available, so it may appear now that things are okay, and we can prosecute researches, but am telling you, in a couple of years to come, some of the equipment will not only need maintenance but will need

replacement. So we are happy that PTDF has done this for us, but it should be realised that for the objectives to be realised, we need to maintain, need to replace. The search for knowledge is very – very dynamic and you have to work with the world.



**Executive Secretary sir, we will need your reaction to the observations made by some heads of upgraded departments that PTDF will need to sustain the facilities it has put in place by maintaining or replacing them.**

**A:** well, I think like you know, PTDF is just an interventionist organization, so we intervene and withdraw. We are not the owners of the university and we don't regulate the universities. We do what these universities tell us to do. We first of all do a need assessment. Of course, the need assessment is done in collaboration with the university authority, the departmental management and other considerations. So as far as we are concerned, we do what you want, it is up to you to put it in your annual budget to maintain and sustain it. It is not for the university to come back to PTDF and say technology

is dynamic, we want PTDF to continue to maintain the facilities that it has put in place. If for instance they don't want it all, simply because they feel maintenance would be a problem to them, they can just tell us at the point when we come to do the need assessment. They can just tell us that they would not be able to maintain it after we have established it and handed over to them. Having said this, I would also want to tell you that we are very much aware that technology is dynamic especially Petroleum Technology and there is the need for us to catch with the dynamism of the engineering and sciences of Petroleum Technology and this is why even after upgrading these universities with relevant infrastructural facilities, we continue to provide them with relevant books in the industry, up to date books and journals, periodicals that are very necessary for them to enhance their learning and scholarship in the universities. As far as we are concerned, it is very important for us to also provide and update the necessary software that we will install in their computer systems because if there is any upgrade of the software, we will do it. We also connect them virtually to an international university library. We will continue to renew the virtual subscription connection yearly to that university. All the universities have their budget, they should include the maintenance of PTDF facilities in their budget ■

# Q&A

## FROM PTDF RADIO PROGRAMME "PTDF UPDATE"

PTDF now runs a weekly interactive programme on Radio Nigeria every Tuesday, 2.30pm - 3.00pm on the Network Service

**Q WHAT ARE THE PRE-REQUISITES FOR PTDF'S SCHOLARSHIP EXAMS?**

- A**
- Must be a Nigerian
  - Must have obtained 5 credits at O'Level certificate including English

- Must possess a University degree certificate with a minimum of second class upper with 5 years of relevant work experience
- The course applied for must be relevant to oil and gas industry



- NYSC Certificate
- Must be 30 years and below

The standard process for candidates to apply for PTDF Scholarship Scheme includes:

- Purchase of scratch cards (N1,000) from the main branches of First Bank of Nigeria to access the online application forms
- The applications received are screened based on the advertised criteria and qualified candidates invited for an electronic Aptitude test (for Masters and undergraduate Degrees) while those applying for Doctorate Degrees are invited for an oral interview.
- The aptitude test is conducted concurrently at different centers in the six geo-political zones. After the online application, candidates are screened and shortlisted for aptitude test; those with highest scores in the Aptitude Test are selected and offered the Scholarship based on merit and reflection of the Federal Character Principle.

**Q CAN SOMEONE WITH SOCIAL SCIENCE CERTIFICATE STUDY ANY OF YOUR COURSES? WHAT INSTITUTIONS AND HOW EXPENSIVE?**

**A** PTDF deals with courses relating to Oil and Gas business and we sponsor according to the industry needs. That is the reason we list the area of sponsorship every year.

**Q I GOT THE PTDF LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP WHEN I WAS IN MY SECOND YEAR AND NOW I AM IN MY 4TH YEAR AND YET TO RECEIVE ANYTHING. WHY IS IT SO?**

**A** Due to the incessant strikes in most Nigerian Universities, we communicated the results of the LSS late to the coordinators. This is because we had to confirm the CGPAS' maintained by the beneficiaries as time had lapsed, which is why the payments were not processed in good time. The payments have been processed and paid into the accounts of various beneficiaries. Late receipt of account details from the beneficiaries is a major problem leading to delays in payments to the beneficiaries

**Q I AM A FOOD SCIENTIST, I LIKE TO WORK IN THE OIL SECTOR, AM I QUALIFIED?**

**A** Going by the mandate of PTDF, PTDF Scholarships cover only core Oil and Gas related courses.

**PTDF SCHOLARSHIP WAS HIJACKED BY THE RICH CLASS BEFORE. I THANK GOD THE PRESENT OFFICIALS INTRODUCED THE ON-LINE EXAMINATION INITIATIVE WHICH PRODUCES INSTANT RESULTS.**

**A** PTDF Examination has always been a transparent exercise. During the paper application era, a team of external examiners were engaged in setting questions and scoring the candidates. The introduction of the online process is to increase transparency and ease the application and selection processes.

**Q I WILL LIKE TO KNOW WHY PTDF DID NOT RECOGNISE PHYSICS STUDENTS FOR ITS LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONS?**

**A** PTDF in-country scholarship is targeted at students in its upgraded departments and other related departments within the University. Physics being a physical science subject is amongst the subjects considered under related departments.

**Q CAN A PART TIME STUDENT BENEFIT FROM THE PROGRAM?**

**A** Currently the scholarship is for full time study only.

**Q WHAT IS THE FATE OF THOSE THAT ARE AWAITING THE RESULTS OF THE LOCAL M.Sc SELECTION EXERCISE FOR UPGRADED UNIVERSITIES?**

**A** The results have been communicated to the various in-country LSS coordinators and the beneficiaries of the scheme.

**Q HOW DOES PTDF ADVERTISE ITS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME?**

**A** PTDF advertises its scholarship programme in the dailies and the PTDF Website, which is usually towards the end of the year prior to the academic session.

**Q THE PTDF PROGRAMME: IS IT TO STUDY OVERSEAS? OR DOES IT INCLUDE TO STUDY HERE IN NIGERIA. IF YES PLEASE WHAT ARE THE PROCEDURES AND QUALIFICATIONS?**

**A** The PTDF Scholarship encapsulates Overseas and in-country training of qualified Nigerians. The In-country training is in two segments –undergraduate and Post graduate. The Undergraduate aspect of the programme is targeted at 200 level Students with a CGPA of 3.0 on an aggregate of 5.0 and 4.5 on the aggregate of 7.0. Students in some selected Universities where we have our upgrade facilities, are the ones targeted to benefit from the programme. The students will further be subjected to an aptitude test after which the highest scorers will be awarded the scholarships based on the stated criteria.

The post graduate segment i.e the award of scholarship for the Msc and Doctorate degrees is drawn for candidates that sat for the overseas aptitude test and oral interviews respectively.

The Overseas Scholarship Scheme began as a result of Nigerian Graduates not being employed by the IOCs because they were considered sub-standard in training and to satisfy the Local content policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria. To address this challenge, the skills gap audit was carried out by the Fund to determine the skills needed in the industry and in order to upgrade the standard of our graduates, to make them more marketable and employable, hence the programmes/courses run by the Fund are as a result of the industry needs ■



## Inspection of PTDF Projects



1 On-going construction of the Department of Chemical Engineering Building at Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi

2 Completed ICT facility at ATBU, Bauchi

4 PTDF recently presented 2000 books to 16 oil and gas related departments of universities upgraded by the Fund. ES handing over books to Deputy Vice Chancellor Academics, University of Jos, Prof. B. T. Ugwu. The Department of Geology and Mining is among the 16 departments upgraded by the Fund

5 Inspection of PTDF sponsored welding facility at the Centre for Industrial Studies ATBU. 65 Nigerians have just completed training in pipe welding, the last stage of basic welding

6 ES Addressing the Trainees



## The GOODLUCK I know

by Engr. Muttaqha Rabe Darma

Late last year, precisely on the 24th of November 2010, I had the honour and privilege of reviewing the book, "Goodluck Jonathan at 53; celebrating a great leader with a humble beginning". I was initially apprehensive on receiving the invitation to review an official biography of a serving President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who by virtue of my position as Executive Secretary of PTDF, an agency of

government, is my employer. To douse my apprehensions, I decided in my review to simply look out for those character traits of the President (as detailed in the book) that have guided his progressive rise to leadership positions, such that in less than twelve years of his political journey, he has attained the height of political ascendancy.

I was also challenged in providing a forensic analysis of the book, as book reviews are for literary icons who are

effusive in literature, and not usually for a Mechanical Engineer like myself who adopts a mechanistic approach to issues. Not being in the mould of the literati, such as the eminent poet and playwright, Professor Gabriel Okara, who wrote the forward to the book, I asked to be forgiven if I tilt towards a scientific analysis in the guise of a book review. I was inclined towards this, in realization that the Late Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, had described Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, the subject



matter of the book as “a scientist who wishes to understand why and how things happen”. This to me is a fortuitous declaration as the story of Dr Goodluck Jonathan embraces the scientific prism of a naturally occurring phenomenon. The book “Goodluck Jonathan at 53; celebrating a great leader with a humble beginning”, captures in succinct details President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan’s real life journeys, the travails of growing up in a rustic poverty ridden environment, but rising above the deprivations to become the President of the largest black nation in the world.

As a book that takes us on an excursion through the inner recesses of Mr. President, it achieved its objectives. The book highlights in moving details the ambience of humility that surrounds the President’s motivations as well as establishes the great leadership qualities of President Goodluck Jonathan. This is the point of convergence between this book and the Petroleum Technology Development Fund. I believe a lot of my readers may be asking, what has the review of a book on President Goodluck Jonathan got to do with the mandate of PTDF to develop Indigenous Capacity for the oil and gas industry as well as creating and sustaining institutions and systems for Capacity building?

**First, I have known people who are in positions of authority and positions of power, but I do not know a single person who considers power and authority as positions of responsibility as much as the President does.**

Secondly, PTDF under my watch and with guidance from the President has never had it so good in its over a decade of real existence as a Fund.

PTDF under the administration of President Goodluck Jonathan succeeded in breaking the spectre of cynicism held generally by the public arising from its inglorious past as a Fund for political patronage and settlement. PTDF has under the President’s guidance succeeded in achieving the following:

1. We now have the exclusive right to put in the necessary infrastructure that will transform

the National Technical Institute, Bonny, Rivers State (which the Fund has been developing) to a Federal Polytechnic specializing in gas technology and environmental sciences. The administration of President Goodluck Jonathan upgraded the National Technical Institute to a Federal Polytechnic to make it the first of its kind in the entire African Continent and the Middle East.

2. In December 2010, the Federal Executive Council approved the establishment of a National Centre for skills Development and Training. The trainees will be drawn from Nigerians of different capabilities or even without capabilities. You do not need to have any qualification to be admitted for training in the centre. All that will be required is for one to have some latent potentialities that can be developed, while those with skills will be trained to perfect those skills in the centre. It is the Presidency of Goodluck Jonathan that approved the establishment of this centre.

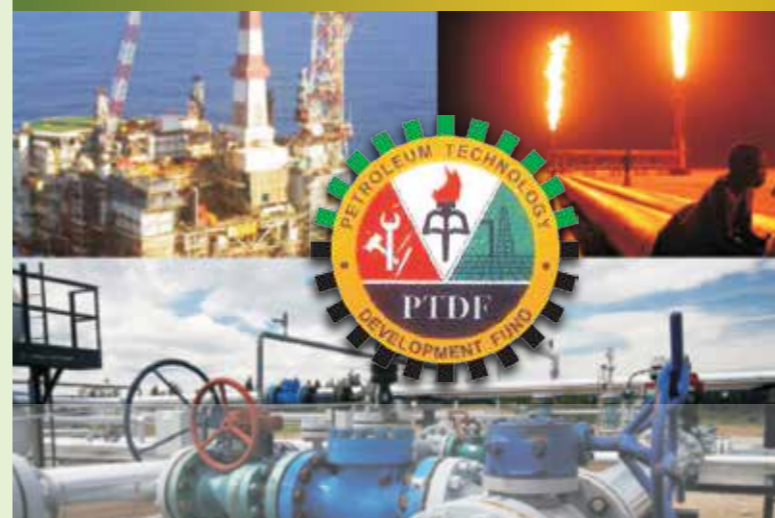
3. The Federal Executive Council under the Chairmanship of President Goodluck Jonathan approved the upgrade by the Fund of ten (10) additional oil and gas related departments in ten universities across the country, under PTDF University Upgrade projects. This strengthens the belief that the President is very much interested in seeing that many skilled personnel are trained by the Fund to go into the oil and gas industry and contribute their quota towards its development for the benefit of Nigerians.

4. PTDF also obtained the express approval of Mr. President to startup the training of underwater welders. The Fund has as a result entered into an agreement with an institute in France to train about 15 Nigerians, who will have international certification as underwater welders, and as such be able to practice in Nigeria’s oil and gas industry as well as in the shipping and maritime sectors

*...PTDF under my watch and with guidance from the President has never had it so good in its over a decade of real existence as a Fund.*

anywhere in the world.

5. The President directed both PTDF and ETF to provide Scholarship to NYSC members who received the Presidential award last year. The specific directive to the Fund was that any of the Presidential award recipients who have oil and gas background in their first degree should be given overseas Scholarships by PTDF. We have as a result given automatic scholarships to 19 NYSC members.
6. The President through his ingenuous way of resolving major disputes succeeded in settling the issue of payment of revenue derived from the sale of oil blocks and acreages into the federation account as contended by some state governments who went to court on that matter. The effect would have been for the source of funding of PTDF to either dry up or become unascertainable and subject to appropriation. As a democrat, the President found a way to resolve the issue without necessarily going to court. I will therefore recognize the ingenuity of Mr. President for resolving the issue without going through the rigours of a lengthy court process.
7. PTDF and indeed Nigerians look forward to many more good things in the hands of President Goodluck Jonathan in the years ahead ■



### Mission

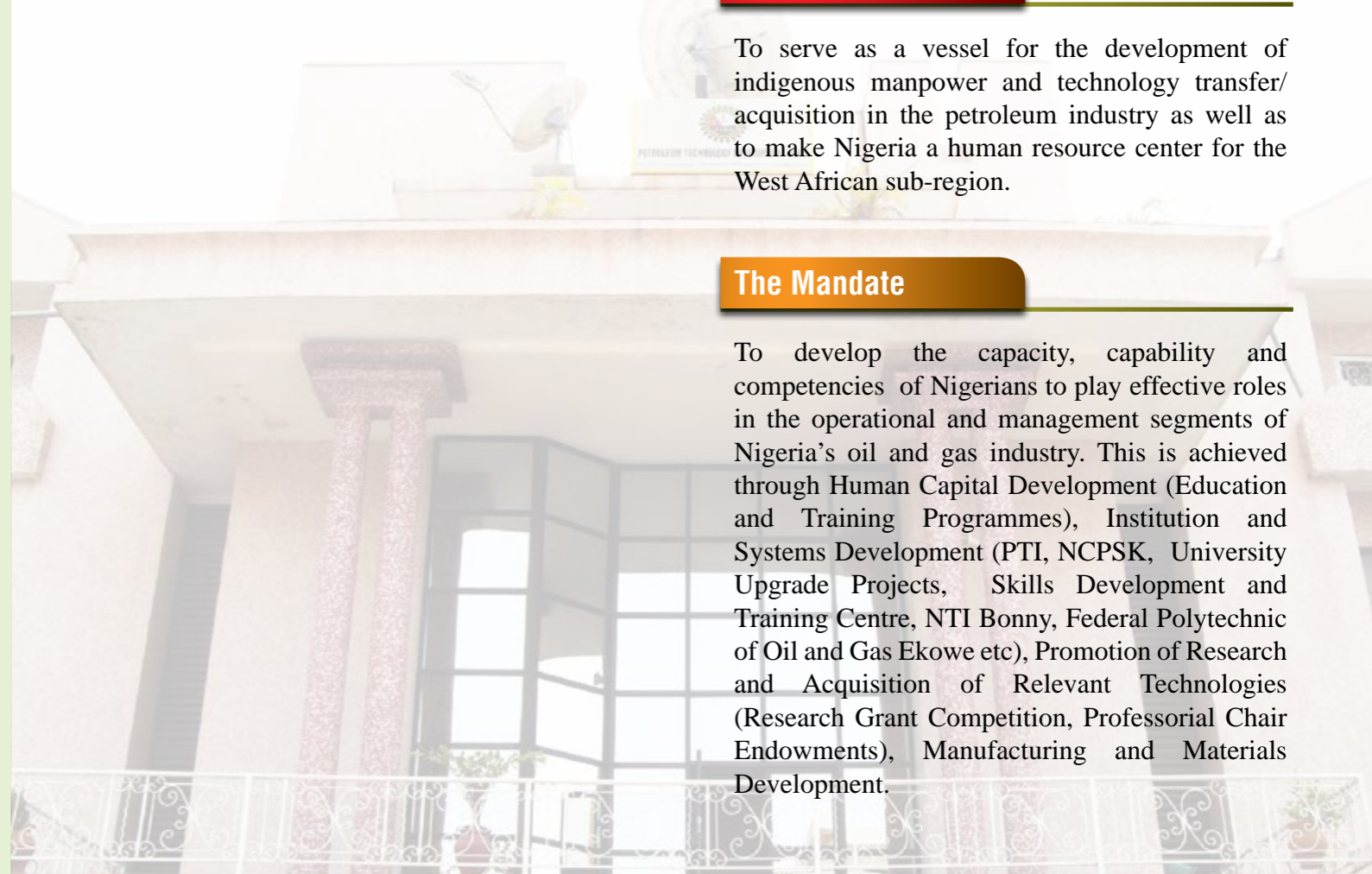
To train Nigerians to qualify as graduates, professionals, technicians and craftsmen in the field of engineering, geology, science and management in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria or abroad.

### Vision

To serve as a vessel for the development of indigenous manpower and technology transfer/acquisition in the petroleum industry as well as to make Nigeria a human resource center for the West African sub-region.

### The Mandate

To develop the capacity, capability and competencies of Nigerians to play effective roles in the operational and management segments of Nigeria’s oil and gas industry. This is achieved through Human Capital Development (Education and Training Programmes), Institution and Systems Development (PTI, NCPSK, University Upgrade Projects, Skills Development and Training Centre, NTI Bonny, Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas Ekowe etc), Promotion of Research and Acquisition of Relevant Technologies (Research Grant Competition, Professorial Chair Endowments), Manufacturing and Materials Development.



Petroleum Technology Development Fund  
Plot 672, Port Harcourt Crescent, off Gimbiya Street,  
off Ahmadu Bello Way,  
Area 11, Garki, Abuja.

Tel: 234-9-3142216-7  
Fax:234-9-314229  
Email: info@ptdf.gov.ng  
www.ptdf.gov.ng





# Petroleum Technology Development Fund

*...Nigeria's catalyst for sustainable capacity building in the oil & gas industry.*

Developing the capacity, capability and competencies of Nigerians to play effective roles in the operational and management segments of Nigeria's oil and gas industry through Human Capital Development, Institution and Systems Development and the promotion of research for materials and manufacturing processes development.



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