

Chapter One

Introduction

The fall in crude oil revenue in the early 1980's triggered off a decline in the economy and led to an unprecedented fall in the value of the naira, making importation prohibitively expensive. The cumulative effect of these factors was the inability of industries to import vital raw materials resulting in the low capacity utilization or closure of most industries. The need to look inward for such materials or their alternatives became not only the viable option, but a necessity. Moreover, Nigeria is richly endowed with agricultural and mineral resources. Unfortunately most of these resources are in their native states and are therefore not in their usable forms in terms of quality and specifications. However, industrial development and national self – reliance can only be achieved when industries have a strong drive to look inward and work in the spirit of independence of imported raw materials. This involves having accurate data on resources available and intensive research and development towards their optimal utilization.

Consequently, the Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC) was established and given the task of stimulating industrial growth through development, utilization of locally sourced raw materials and building technological capacity for processing same.

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

In consonance with this mandate, RMRDC instituted a national Research and Development (R&D) programme in 1990 to promote development of local raw materials and industrial technology, especially, indigenous technology by supporting major R&D activities in Research Institutes, Universities, Polytechnics, Private and Public R&D outfits. Through this, the Council intends to bring the resources of the scientific and technical community in public and private sector R&D laboratories to bear on the national problem of development and utilization of local raw materials.

This is borne out of the fact that R&D is considered throughout the world to be an important engine for industrial growth. There is a direct relationship between R&D, industrial innovation and growth as has been demonstrated in most advanced countries of the world. Needless to say that the major companies nowadays owe their origin and continued existence to the successful application of scientific and technological R&D results. This has led to the emergence of new products, improved manufacturing processes and utilization of natural resources. Our mission through this programme is to build national capabilities and capacities for sustainable industrialization through market – driven R&D. It aims at stimulating increased production and value addition to primary raw materials to meet the need of the industry. Ultimately, the whole effort is expected to improve capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector and result in the establishment of new resource – based industries.

GENERAL MANDATE OF RMRDC

The Raw Materials Research and Development Council was established with the following mandates:

- To draw up policy guidelines and action programmes on raw materials acquisition, exploitation and development;
- To review, from time to time, raw materials resources availability and utilization, with a view to advising the Federal Government on the strategic implications of depletion, conservation or stock-piling of such resources;
- To advise on adaptation of machinery and processes for raw materials utilization;
- To encourage publicity of research findings and dissemination of other information relevant to local sourcing of raw materials for industries;
- To encourage growth of inplant research and development capacities;
- To advise and device award systems for industries that achieve any break – through, make innovations or inventions;
- To organize workshops, symposia and seminars designed to enlighten people on new developments and solutions discovered from time to time.

This means that the RMRDC participates in Government policy making process to reflect industries' opinion on industrial policy.

BRIEF ON RMRDC's PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

i. Promotion of Research and Development Activities

The programme is aimed at identifying and pursuing applied research and development opportunities that offer the greatest potentials for commercialization, by industry, with emphasis on increased local content and value – added manufacturing. The specific objectives of the programme include:

- a. Acquisition and adaptation of complex technologies.
- b. Exploitation of local resources to replace imported raw materials.
- c. Upgrading of indigenous technologies, to facilitate efficient and rapid production of goods and services based on local resources.
- d. Creation of new processes, products and technologies.

The R&D themes under the programme are derived from perspective studies (Techno – Economic Survey findings and formal/informal interactions with the manufacturing sectors) carried out by the Council into the needs of the 10 industrial sectors of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN). In line with the current global trend in industrial and technological advancement, special attention is given to New and Advanced Materials (biotechnology and information technology, etc)

ii Technology Development Programmes

Pilot plants are established based on successful R&D results from the research efforts sponsored by RMRDC as the developmental stage of translating laboratory prototypes to real small industrial plants. Studies carried out by RMRDC revealed that there are a lot of development projects awaiting commercialization in the areas of processing of local raw materials. The aims of most R&D proposals should, therefore, be directed at the establishment of pilot scale production and commercialization. The central aim of the pilot project programme is the commercialization of indigenous inventions and innovations.

This process of commercialization of indigenous processes/technologies is designed to promote new inventions/innovations derived from indigenous research on domestic raw materials. It is intended to encourage innovative entrepreneurs with limited financial resources wishing to set up new production lines or expand existing ones based wholly or partially on indigenous technology.

Under this programme, the Council sponsors the design and fabrication of machineries, development of new processes as well as upgrading and simplifying the technologies of identified priority areas and diffusing them in strategic localities. These are designed to encourage the development of

indigenous technology, proliferation of small-scale industries in the rural areas and optimal utilization of the nation's raw materials.

The Council also promotes boosting of industrial and agricultural raw materials through multiplication and distribution of planting materials to farmers and development of alternative livestock feeds, etc.

iii. Investment Promotion Programmes

The Council promotes investment in local resource – based industries through the provision of basic consultancy, project feasibility, financial brokerage advisory, extension services, and training and also tries to provide solution to their identified problems. The Council also provides incentives to the development of industries that are based on 100 per cent local raw materials through the dissemination of research findings that are ripe for commercial application and equity participation in joint venture projects.

Under this scheme, the Council provides information packages on technologies, processes and prototypes. Services are also provided for small and medium scale industries in the areas of operation with respect to design, development and improvement of products from domestic raw materials.

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Council also establishes catalytic model factories designed to facilitate the proliferation of similar raw materials processing industries. They are intended to promote indigenous engineering efforts in the design, fabrication and installation of complete plants for local raw materials processing.

Furthermore, RMRDC in conjunction with other agencies established a **National Risk Fund Plc** as a source of additional venture capital for funding of strategic projects and resource – based industries with high yielding potentials.

Through this programme, the Council promotes the growth of indigenous engineering capability by supporting local design and fabrication of universal components and by organizing a specialized exhibition tagged “Resources and Techno-Exposition”.

The RMRDC, in 1992, instituted a programme called **Merit Award** as appropriate incentive for outstanding performance in the promotion of local raw materials development and utilization. The Award is also aimed at promoting development of indigenous technology. The merit awards are given at Resource and Technology Expositions (a biennial event).

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Adduced from the RMRDC mandate, it has the responsibility to monitor the trend of activities on local sourcing of raw materials and adaptation of appropriate machinery and processes for raw materials utilization. Therefore, it conducts, on regular basis, techno – economic surveys to take inventory of the raw materials requirements of industries, their availabilities and capacity utilization. The Council acts as a link to all public and private R&D outfits. It also provides, as a resource centre, a form of reference point for relevant R&D works that are done in various institutions.

The Council has a well organized Raw Materials Display Centre and a Raw Materials Information System (RMIS). It houses the National Science and Technology Data Bank of the Federal Ministry of Science Technology. This data bank stores a wide range of science and industrial based information which include available local raw materials, their locations, reserve estimates, level of development and production, utilization and many more.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THEMES

i. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

- (a) Boosting production of agro-based raw materials.

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Production of improved and high yielding disease resistant varieties of industrial crops, seedlings/seedstock such as seeds, tea, coffee, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables, cereals, legumes, roots and tubers, etc.

(b) Development and production of food additives from local raw materials with emphasis on development of appropriate technology for:

- (i) Production of enzymes, modified starch, colourings, flavourings, thickening, gelling agents, spices and essential oils, etc;
- (ii) Processing of cereals, tubers and roots into glucose syrup, etc.

(c) Development of the technologies for:

- Production of animal feed components such as anti-bacterial additives, methionine and lysine and other additives from locally available materials.
- Refining and tertiary processing of fats and oils.
- Production of local dairy products such as sour milk, yoghurt, cheese and semi-dried cheese.
- Production of fruit and vegetable juices and other auxiliary products.

- Utilization of fruit processing wastes in the production of useful materials such as pectin, animal feeds, organic fertilizer and essential oils (e.g citrus peel oil).
 - Fruit and vegetable drying to produce low cost dry pack products.
- (d) Development and production of local herbs as hop substitute in beer brewing.
- (e) Improvement on production and processing of date palms, gum arabic, cashew, citrus, teak, oil palm, rubber, cocoa, etc.
- (f) Improved production and utilization of lesser known legumes.
- (g) Development and improvement of farm machineries, equipment, implements, etc.
- (h) Formulation and development of animal feeds.
- (i) Production of improved brood stock.

ii. WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

- (a) Accelerated production of wood trees.
- i.* Development of genetically improved planting materials (seedlings) of indigenous and other economic tree species through vegetative propagation. Such tree species include: *Irvingia gabonensis*, *Garcinia cola*, *Acacia senegal*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Parkia*

clappertoniana, Vitellaria paradoxa, Adansonia digitata, Treculia africana, Pentachlora macrophylla, Chrysophyllum albidumbamboo, Battan palm.

- ii. Development and production of genetically improved seedlings and viable propagation methods for endangered species such as Mahoganies, Irokos, Obeches and Mansonia.

(b) Forest and forest residue utilization:

- i. The research area should aim at the identification and development of alternative sources of wood - based raw materials in addition to the conventional tree species.
- iii. Development of processes for increased utilization of wood wastes such as slabs, sawdust, flakes and other agricultural wastes to perform the functions of solid wood.
- iv. Development of pilot plant equipment for the manufacture of wood panel products such as particle board, cement – wood, floor and ceiling tiles, handles for agricultural implements, etc.

- (c) Production of wood preservatives with emphasis on identification and production of preservatives like fungicides, insecticides and fire retardants from locally available raw materials.

iii. PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS,

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- (a) Development of alternative sources of long fibre pulp for production of high quality paper e.g kenaf, water hyacinth, bamboo, raffia, cotton, sisal, etc. Utilization of short fibre mixed, in optimal and appropriate ratios, with long fibre for the production of quality paper.
- (b) Development of high quality paper from non – wood sources such as cotton, bagasses, rice husk and other agricultural wastes. Other fibrous raw materials such as rags, waste paper, etc, if adequately sorted, can be virile sources of raw materials for hand made paper.
- (c) Development of core chemicals for the paper industry from local sources.

iv. TEXTILE, WEARING APPAREL, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

- (a) Boosting and Production of Cotton, (cultivation and trial of all known successful varieties of cotton seeds e.g long staple fibres) silk worm, kenaf, kapok, jute fibre and spruce trees (wood pulp) including other sources for production of generated fibres.
- (b) Development and production of dyestuff, pigments and chemicals.
- (c) Development of indigenous machineries for spinning, weaving and dyeing processes.

- (d) Development and production of quality hides and skin and leather products.
- (e) Development and upgrading of indigenous leather and leather product processing technology.

v. DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS, RUBBER AND FOAM

- (a) Development of Natural Rubber (NR) Latex Products. This involves identification and characterization of locally available NR latex compounding ingredients and production of NR latex, concentrate from the whole field Natural Rubber latex.
- (b) New products development by optimal use of scraps, new production technologies and substitution of imported raw materials (e.g toluene diisocyanate) with locally available raw materials.
- (c) Development of products suitable for use in local construction and automobile industries such as blends of polymers and bitumen for production of roofing sheets.
- (d) Development of products adapted to the Nigerian peculiar environment and circumstances such as plastic products in agricultural transportation, packaging machinery, etc.
- (e) Production of fillers and lubricants for the rubber industry.

The project will involve the identification and production of fillers and lubricants such as:

- i. Cellulose fillers from wood, cotton, coconut fibre, etc.
- ii. Mineral fillers such as silica, etc.
- iii. Lubricants such as stearic acid, metal stearates, epoxidized soybean oil, etc.

vi. CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

- (a) Development of industrial solvents from refinery cuts i.e. development of petroleum – based hydrocarbon solvents for rubber, paints and petroleum industries for use in washing, extraction, cleaning and for use as adhesives, insecticides and herbicides, etc.
- (b) Production of fine chemicals such as Phenolphthaline, Benzophenone, B-Naphthol, B-Aminobenzoic acid, Sorbitol, Lithium bromide, Tartarates, Fumarates, Citrates, Gluconates, etc, that are important in the pharmaceutical industry.
- (c) Production of alkyd resins from local oils excluding castor oil.
- (d) Development of industrial raw materials from spices, flowers, tubers, cereals, etc. i.e. production of fragrances (essential oils excluding lemon grass), colorants and pigments for use in food, cosmetics and toiletries, pharmaceutical, adhesive and paint industries.

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- (e) Beneficiation of salt dunes. This involves small scale processing of brine to produce industrial and table salts, sodium hydroxide, chlorine and hydrochloric acid, etc.
- (f) Utilization of cattle bones to produce edible gelatine which can be used in photography, printing paper, pharmaceutical, food and plastic industries. It also includes the production of phosphorus pentoxide as alternative source to cement.
- (g) Production of cellulose and its derivatives such as carboxy – methyl cellulose, cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate (for fibre), paints, thermo-plastics and photographic paper, detergent and production of modified urea fertilizer from agricultural waste materials.
- (h) Recovery of silver from photographic x – ray films.
- (i) Production of caustic soda, skin lightening ingredients, anti-age or anti-wrinkle ingredients, skin firming/toning formulae, etc.

vii. BASE METALS, IRON AND STEEL

- (a) Development of process technology for alloy steel and flat sheets materials from local raw materials. For each product, the technology has to be clearly identified in terms of, among other things, the chemical composition of the materials.
- (b) Beneficiation of ilmenite and production of medium grade titanium dioxide. This entails development of beneficiation technology for the extraction of ilmenite from tin and columbite ores. It also includes the development of a process technology and machinery for the production of medium grade titanium oxide.
- (c) Development of non-ferro alloys i.e development of indigenous processes for the development of lead, zinc, etc, to produce primary raw materials for industries and production of non-ferro alloys using locally available base metals and the identification of the chemical compositions of the alloys.
- (d) Development and use of coal and its products i.e developing technologies for processing locally available coal into formed coke - a substitute for imported coking coal; process of coal blending for carbonization.
- (e) Development and production of foundry coke from local coal.

- (f) Development of process technology for the conversion of local refractory resources into finished products to replace imported ones. Some of the most important of these are: fireclay, dolomite, silica and magnesite.
- (g) Development of processing technologies for scrap – steel, aluminium, copper, lead, etc, for industrial use.

viii NON – METALLIC MINERALS

- (a) Production of wax, colorants and binders for use in the manufacturing of chalks and crayon, candle, etc.
- (b) Beneficiation of Non-Metallic Minerals i.e development of processing technologies and machinery for the beneficiation of some non-metallic minerals and the establishment of users' specifications for these materials e.g. feldspar, silica, mica, gemstones, fluorspar/fluorite, diatomite and dolomite.
- (c) Foundry raw materials development, this includes: beneficiation and mass production processes for zircon, chromite, sand and fluorspar, development of silica ramming and special refractory.

ix. MOTOR VEHICLES AND MISCELLANEOUS

- (a) Development of auto components such as brake drums, shock absorbers, wiper blades, contact sets, brake pads and shoes, gaskets, engine blocks, pistons, brake fluid, fuel pumps, piston connecting

rods, sleeves, wheel arms, piston rings, coil springs, valves, etc, from locally available materials.

- (b) Development of Composite Matrix: Polymer Matrix Composite (PMC) and Metal Matrix Composite (MMC) from locally available materials.
- (c) Production of engineering plastics for auto – parts applications.

x. ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS

- (a) Development of essential electrical and electronic components and accessories from local raw materials. These components include bulbs, filaments, transistors, soldering lead, diodes, connectors, cation exchangers, anion exchangers, animal fat paraffin, development of transducer and essential oil for transformers.
- (b) Development of resistors and electrical insulators from local raw materials.

While various attempts have been made to produce resistors and electrical insulators from local raw materials like kaolin, mica and others, the products have not met the required standards in the electrical/electronic sector. This project is aimed at solving this problem.

xi. NEW AND ADVANCED MATERIALS

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- (a) Production and development of metal products raw materials for improved purity, control of chemical composition of basic/conventional metals e.g. high purity, low sulfide content steel, low iron content aluminium alloy and products of new processes which possess superior quality to those obtained by conventional processes.
- (b) Development and production of ceramic products raw materials for chemical synthesis for improved properties e.g alloys of zirconia, silicon nitride for application in production of turbine blades, nuclear reactor, automobile engine parts, etc.
- (c) Development and production of advanced polymeric and engineering plastics raw materials for application in the manufacture of automobile as substitute for metals.
- (d) Development and production of advanced composite materials such as glass, carbon, boron and aluminium fibres for application in the automobile industry.

xii. Biotechnology

- (a) Development and production of biotechnology materials for application in the manufacturing or service industries.
- (b) Development of high yielding and disease resistant planting materials.

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- (c) Development of nutritionally improved crops.
- (d) Multiplication of livestock with special traits e.g. resistance to disease, ability to withstand stress, etc.
- (e) Development of cheaper but nutritionally improved feedstock.
- (f) Production of industrial enzymes using microbes.
- (g) Production of antibiotics and other metabolites.
- (h) Production of vaccines.

CHAPTER TWO

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF R&D PROPOSALS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

As already mentioned RMRDC was established to support and expedite industrial development and self – reliance through optimal utilization of local raw materials as inputs for local industries. Therefore, the R&D programme is set to generate advanced but practical concepts in the area of marketable product formulations and development of processing technologies i.e machineries, equipment, etc, relevant to its mandate.

2.2 INVITATION FOR PROJECT PROPOSALS

The RMRDC, hereby invites project proposals from research and development personnel nationwide on any of the priority sub-themes. The programme is open to researchers both in public and private R&D laboratories.

From time to time, identified R&D problems are advertised in the dailies and proposals invited from researchers of proven ability. While multi-disciplinary research teams comprising a principal researcher and other associate researchers would be preferred, individual researchers are welcome. The designated principal researchers should have demonstrated cognate experience that has

resulted in significant proven contribution and recognition as established in their specialised fields.

2.3 FORMAT FOR APPLICATIONS

To facilitate objective appraisal, evaluation or assessment of project proposals, it is important that prospective applicants conform to a unified format or style of presentation. All project proposals should be written under the sub – headings itemized and defined below.

(i) Executive summary

There should be an executive summary for each project. It should contain a brief on the salient aspects of the entire proposal, such that the RMRDC evaluation panel would, at a glance have an insight into the problem(s), justification and the expected research achievements. It should also contain a statement on the total amount required as well as the time schedule for execution of the project.

(ii) Introduction

The introduction should contain a brief on the research problem(s) or major question(s) to be addressed and their significance e.g national demand/supply gap of the product (quantity), expected quality, specification and impact on industry and the economy.

(iii) Project Objectives/Justification

The aim/justification for the project should be carefully stated. This should include the research problem(s) or major question(s) to be addressed and their significance. The objectives must be specific and not simply an expression of general concepts and must be in line with the general raw materials research and development priorities.

It is also important that statements of specific aims, achievable objectives and targets are clearly outlined. All activities should be linked into work plan or schedule for implementation and monitoring. A detailed budgetary breakdown is required. Please, note that a project with grossly over estimated budget is unlikely to succeed while an under estimated project will face virtually insurmountable implementation difficulties subsequently. The estimated expenses should also be clearly linked to specific phases or elements of the proposed activity. It should also be broken down into capital, recurrent and sub – headings such as materials, equipment, consumables, etc.

iv) Literature Review

This ensures that the proponent does not duplicate work already done elsewhere, in making proposals. This is to eliminate waste of time and effort. The proponent(s) should appraise known works that are relevant to the proposed project(s) emphasizing the up-to-date efforts of other researchers.

v. Methodology

A lot of attention should be devoted to this section. It is necessary to provide all details on the various steps that the implementation would entail, including the justification for each step. An operational programme of work along these lines will give the panel of evaluators a clear picture of the proposed activities and tasks. For this purpose, the researcher should indicate the expected dates when inspection or project performance evaluation by the Council shall be called for by him.

vi. Facilities for the Project

This section should contain a schedule and specifications of equipment for all facets of the proposed operations. The researcher is expected to specify the following with regards to required facilities:

- Those on ground and are functioning;

- Those on ground but faulty – the cost of repairs and source of the required spare parts should be included;
- Critical new equipment and costs, and specify if these do not exist elsewhere in the country (note the need to utilize facilities outside the research location – local laboratory) if necessary, than purchasing a new one. Only indicate, if this has cost implication;
- Source of raw materials and consumables, etc.

vii. Product Specifications/Project Results

The submission must state clearly the specifications of the expected results of the project e.g product analytical properties, quantities and other relevant characteristics.

viii. Accompanying Documents

(a) Statement of Institutional Support

All applications, especially those by individuals or groups thereof, should be accompanied by a statement from the applicants' institutional head giving approval to the proposed activity.

(b) Letters of Reference

Two letters of reference are required in respect of the designated principal researcher; one from a member of the institution to which the applicant is affiliated, one from someone outside the institution who is familiar with the applicant's work.

(c) Curriculum Vitae

The curriculum vitae of all principal R&D personnel for each project are to be supplied. In addition to this, the designated principal researcher should submit a statement clearly showing or demonstrating competence and leadership qualities in the relevant fields.

ix Assessment/Conditions for Acceptance of Proposals

The assessment of R&D projects is a painstaking exercise which requires a rigorous and thorough appraisal to ensure that the Council sponsors projects that are technically feasible and have potentials for commercialization. Before a project is accepted for funding, the Council ensures that the raw materials, infrastructural facilities and the relevant manpower are on ground so that good results will be achieved within a specific time frame.

Thus, proposals received are assessed using the following criteria amongst others:

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1. National importance, addressing the need of industry, its economic viability and potentials for commercialization when completed.
2. Relevance to the mandate of the Council.
3. Articulation of the project, focus, justification and clarity of purpose, etc.
4. The technical feasibility of the project i.e. practicability of the research in terms of the methodology, facilities, etc., for successful completion of the project.
5. Capability of the researcher(s) to execute the project to a logical conclusion (detailed C.V.).
6. Provide evidence to back claims e.g. sample product(s), films, published journal/technical papers, etc.
7. Other relevant matters as they affect the funding and implementation of the project e.g adequacy of local supply of raw materials and other consumables for the project.
8. After preliminary appraisal, the researchers are required to face a defence interview panel for discussion with a team of technical experts from the relevant user industry(s) and academia.

The decisions of the interview panel are final.
9. Each organization or the designated principal researcher would be required to submit a signed statement expressing his willingness to

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

be bonded to the Council for financial accountability purposes, if the application succeeds.

10. Applicants are expected to submit ten (10) copies of their project proposals.
11. In the case of multiple proposals for the same project, the panel shall score, rate and select not more than three project proposals in their order of merit.

CHAPTER THREE

MODE OF RELEASE OF FUNDS AND MONITORING OF APPROVED R&D PROJECTS

3.1 MODE OF RELEASE OF FUNDS

Funds would be released instalmentally according to the approved guidelines as stated below:

- i. The initial release of funds is subject to the verification of the claims of the researchers as indicated under the functions of the assessment panel. Thereafter, subsequent releases shall be based on the advice of the monitoring team which shall be in accordance with the agreed work plan or schedule of activities.
- ii. The approved budget shall be disbursed in phases, except in special cases, where payment of the total cost of the project less the honorarium is crucial for the success of the project.
- iii. Release of funds for the intermediate stages of projects shall be based on successful inspection of the proceeding stage as called for by the Council or by the researcher.
- iv. The final release of funds shall be based on the final inspection of the project, submission of technical report and product and the satisfactory analysis of the project.

3.2 MONITORING OF R&D PROJECTS

There is a technical team that will monitor, on behalf of the Council, the progress of research works.

Functions of the monitoring team

- i. To carry out prompt inspection of projects at the call for inspection by the Council or by the researcher(s) in accordance with the workplan or schedule:
 - to ensure that the researcher(s) are working towards achieving the set objectives and targets;
 - to ensure that the Council's project officers effectively supervise the researcher and progress of the work;
 - to ascertain at each stage, that facilities are available to the researcher(s) for the proposed project;
 - the monitoring team shall produce quarterly reports on funded projects.
- ii. To advise on the release of funds based on progress made by the researcher(s) and ensure prompt release of funds, where recommended.
- iii. To ensure that the required analyses/verification of project results are promptly carried out on submission of reports and products by the researcher(s).

3.3 Applications or Requests for Further Information should be Sent to:

The Director General/Chief Executive
Raw Materials Research and Development Council
Plot 427 Aguiyi – Ironsi Street
Maitama District
P.M.B. 232, Garki, Abuja

Tel: 09 – 4136035
4137416
4137417
4136408

Fax: 09 – 4136034

E – mail: ceo@rmrdc.nig.com
rcd@rmrdc.nig.com