Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

GExperts Learning Academy | PC-X22 | PC | 12-18 weeks

Course overview

12-18 weeks PC programme focused on Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Experienced professionals

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance.
- Interpret an applied case using evidence and stated assumptions.
- Identify risks, safeguards, role boundaries and escalation points.
- Prepare a clear recommendation for a multidisciplinary audience.

Course guide

Work through each module objective, lesson and teaching note, complete the applied activity and assessment, then use the separate Academy practice page for practice questions and answer feedback.

Separate practice questions:
https://www.globalexpertsconsultoria.com/training/academy/courses/questions/?course=PC-X22

Academic and certification status

Draft learning resource for study and review. It does not confer accreditation, external certification, a regulated qualification, professional licence, safety-critical competence or site authorisation. Confirm approvals, current laws, standards, approved procedures and awarding-body requirements before delivery.

Module 1: Supplier qualification and development

Learning objectives

- Explain supplier qualification and development, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Supplier qualification and development
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Supplier readiness combines legal identity, technical capability, HSE, quality, finance and delivery capacity. Prequalification is a screening stage, not an award guarantee. SMEs need clear evidence requirements and realistic package sizes.

Decision logic. Diagnose gaps and agree measurable development actions. Keep conflict-of-interest controls and transparent evaluation. A supplier can be ready for one package but not another; capability is scope-specific. Avoid treating registration on a portal as proof of competence.

Worked example. A small firm has strong fabrication skill but no traceable material-control process for the proposed package.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Create a supplier improvement plan with evidence and milestones.

Model answer guide. Include material traceability, qualified personnel, quality records and capacity checks matched to scope.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Create a supplier improvement plan with evidence and milestones.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 2: Local content and national value

Learning objectives

- Explain local content and national value, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Local content and national value
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Local content can include employment, skills, supplier participation and durable industrial capability. Distinguish domestic ownership, local expenditure and actual value retained locally. A purchase from a locally registered importer may contain little domestic production.

Decision logic. Measure outcomes with a defined boundary, baseline and evidence. Avoid assuming a proposed policy target is current law. Supplier development must protect quality and safety while building realistic capacity and fair access.

Worked example. A fictional USD 1 million local invoice contains USD 850,000 imported equipment and USD 150,000 local services.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Calculate the local-service share and propose more meaningful indicators.

Model answer guide. Fifteen percent in this simplified boundary; employment, skills and retained value need separate evidence.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Calculate the local-service share and propose more meaningful indicators.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 3: Project quality and acceptance

Learning objectives

- Explain project quality and acceptance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Project quality and acceptance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Quality planning defines requirements, methods and evidence for conformance. Assurance evaluates the system; control checks outputs. Inspection and test plans use hold and witness points appropriate to consequence and scope.

Decision logic. Trace requirements through supplier records, fabrication, testing and handover. A test result must identify what was tested and against which criterion. Do not invent acceptance limits from generic training notes. Nonconformities require controlled disposition.

Worked example. A certificate reports a successful test but omits item identification and the acceptance basis.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Review the fictional dossier and write a nonconformity and closure requirement.

Model answer guide. Require traceable identity, approved criteria, valid method and authorised disposition.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Review the fictional dossier and write a nonconformity and closure requirement.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 4: Offshore hazards and safe working

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore hazards and safe working, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore hazards and safe working
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Hazards include moving machinery, hydrocarbons, pressure, electricity, weather, dropped objects and human exposure. Risk depends on likelihood and consequence in a defined task. Hazard recognition is the beginning of control, not permission to work.

Decision logic. Use elimination, substitution and engineered controls before relying only on procedures or PPE. Include manual handling and hazardous substances from the IMIST source themes. Train learners to stop and escalate unsafe conditions and remain within their authority.

Worked example. A walkway crosses a lifting zone. A helmet alone does not remove dropped-load exposure.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Identify five hazards in a fictional deck layout and propose controls in hierarchy order.

Model answer guide. Prefer segregation or changed routing over PPE alone; identify responsible verification.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Identify five hazards in a fictional deck layout and propose controls in hierarchy order.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 5: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Work Pl

Learning objectives

- Explain local supplier development and performance assurance: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Work Planning describes a practical part of Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for local supplier development and performance assurance: work planning. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans local supplier development and performance assurance: work planning while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for local supplier development and performance assurance: work planning: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for local supplier development and performance assurance: work planning: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 6: Procurement and supplier qualification

Learning objectives

- Explain procurement and supplier qualification, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Procurement and supplier qualification
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Procurement translates a defined need into sourcing, evaluation, award and contract management. Separate mandatory eligibility, technical acceptance and commercial comparison. Clear specifications and evaluation criteria should exist before bids are opened.

Decision logic. Manage conflicts, confidentiality and fair treatment. Lowest price may not be lowest evaluated cost if quality, delivery and lifecycle support differ. Document decisions and follow delegated authority; this classroom exercise awards no real contracts.

Worked example. A low bid excludes offshore mobilisation while another includes it.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Normalise three fictional bids and prepare an evaluation recommendation.

Model answer guide. Compare like-for-like scope, clarify exclusions and include risk with an auditable decision basis.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Normalise three fictional bids and prepare an evaluation recommendation.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 7: Workplace competence and assessment evidence

Learning objectives

- Explain workplace competence and assessment evidence, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Workplace competence and assessment evidence
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Competence requires consistent performance against defined criteria in relevant conditions. Attendance and quiz scores are limited evidence. Use observation, work products, questioning and authenticated logbooks, with reasonable adjustments that preserve the required standard.

Decision logic. Assessors must be competent and authorised under the adopted scheme. Safety-critical steps are mandatory, not averaged away by other marks. Record not-yet-competent outcomes, feedback, remediation and reassessment. No national unit-standard equivalence is claimed without formal mapping and approval.

Worked example. A learner answers every question correctly but cannot identify an unsafe equipment condition during observation.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Plan two supervised observations and a logbook authentication method.

Model answer guide. Require task conditions, critical criteria, assessor signature, evidence and reassessment route.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Plan two supervised observations and a logbook authentication method.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 8: Contract strategy and risk allocation

Learning objectives

- Explain contract strategy and risk allocation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Contract strategy and risk allocation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Contracts define scope, deliverables, payment, acceptance, change and remedies. Lump sum, reimbursable and target-cost arrangements allocate uncertainty differently. Begin with scope maturity and market capability rather than choosing a familiar contract label.

Decision logic. Risk should be allocated to parties able to manage it, with realistic pricing and assurance. Unclear interfaces create disputes despite detailed clauses. Actual indemnity, liability, insurance and governing-law terms require qualified legal and commercial review.

Worked example. A supplier prices an undefined offshore interface as an exclusion; the owner's total risk remains unresolved.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Draft a scope and interface schedule for a fictional package.

Model answer guide. Include deliverables, acceptance evidence, owner interfaces, change control and exclusions.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Draft a scope and interface schedule for a fictional package.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 9: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Knowle

Learning objectives

- Explain local supplier development and performance assurance: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for local supplier development and performance assurance: knowledge check. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans local supplier development and performance assurance: knowledge check while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for local supplier development and performance assurance: knowledge check: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for local supplier development and performance assurance: knowledge check: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 10: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Compe

Learning objectives

- Explain local supplier development and performance assurance: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance: Competence Review describes a practical part of Local Supplier Development and Performance Assurance. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for local supplier development and performance assurance: competence review. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans local supplier development and performance assurance: competence review while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for local supplier development and performance assurance: competence review: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for local supplier development and performance assurance: competence review: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Facilitator close-out and resources

Facilitator close-out

Record attendance, assessment evidence, learner support needs, incidents and improvement actions according to approved provider processes. Do not sign learners off for regulated or safety-critical work without the authorised assessment and certification route.

Resources and references

- Supplied GExperts/IUM reference materials; verify reuse rights and currentness.
- Current applicable Namibian legislation, standards and approved site procedures supplied by the provider.
- Case worksheet and instructor slides must be produced and reviewed before course release.