Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

GExperts Learning Academy | SC-018 | SC | 1 days

Course overview

1 days SC programme focused on Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Learners appropriate to the stated programme level

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry.
- 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=SC-018

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: Careers and learning pathways

Learning objectives

- Explain careers and learning pathways, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers and learning pathways
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Map occupations to tasks, entry foundations, training, experience and employer requirements. Technical, maritime, commercial and vocational routes have different prerequisites. A short course can support awareness without qualifying a person for every offshore role.

Decision logic. Use verified provider and employer information for actual choices. Identify transferable skills and gaps without guaranteeing jobs or salaries. Include realistic time, costs, practical access and assessment requirements. Recognise prior learning through an approved process rather than informal exemption.

Worked example. A finance graduate and an electrical apprentice need different pathways into energy work.

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. Build a personal learning plan with evidence, milestones and two realistic role options.

Model answer guide. Match prior learning to role requirements and distinguish awareness, competence and external certification.

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

Applied activity

Build a personal learning plan with evidence, milestones and two realistic role options.

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: Petroleum value chain

Learning objectives

- Explain petroleum value chain, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Petroleum value chain
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Exploration tests whether a petroleum system exists; appraisal narrows uncertainty; development creates wells and facilities; production converts reservoir fluids into saleable streams. Transport, refining and marketing connect production to users. Show each interface on a reservoir-to-customer diagram, including ownership and custody transfer.

Decision logic. A discovery is evidence of hydrocarbons, not proof of an investable project. Commerciality also requires recoverable volume, deliverability, market access, finance, permits and acceptable impacts. Ask learners which organisation owns each decision and which evidence is still missing.

Worked example. A fictional discovery has oil samples but no flow test. Its next decision is appraisal, not a promised first-production date.

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. Draw seven value-chain stages and identify one supplier opportunity and one evidence requirement at each.

Model answer guide. Accept stage-specific evidence and distinguish sampling from sustained deliverability. Reject guaranteed employment or production dates.

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

Applied activity

Draw seven value-chain stages and identify one supplier opportunity and one evidence requirement at each.

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: 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: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

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 4: 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: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

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 5: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Work P

Learning objectives

- Explain careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Work Planning describes a practical part of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Data ar

Learning objectives

- Explain careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: data and performance. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: data and performance 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: data and performance: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: data and performance: 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 7: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Applie

Learning objectives

- Explain careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Applied Case describes a practical part of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: applied case. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: applied case 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: applied case: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: applied case: 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 8: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Commu

Learning objectives

- Explain careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: communication and escalation. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: communication and escalation 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: communication and escalation: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: communication and escalation: 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 9: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Knowle

Learning objectives

- Explain careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Comp

Learning objectives

- Explain careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry: Competence Review describes a practical part of Careers in Namibia\u2019s Emerging Oil and Gas Industry. 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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 careers in namibia\u2019s emerging oil and gas industry: 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.