

## **Renewable Energy Education and Skills Needs**

2 April 2014

Nicolas Fichaux
Programme Officer,
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)



Table 1.2 Employment in renewable energy globally and for selected countries/regions

	WODID	CHINA	INIDIA	DD 4711	LINUTED STATES	EUROPE	AN UNION (EU)			
	WORLD	CHINA	INDIA	BRAZIL	UNITED STATES	GERMANY	SPAIN	OTHER EU		
	Thousand jobs									
Biomass <sup>a,j</sup>	753	266	58		152 f	57	39	178		
Biofuels	1 379	24	35	804 e	217 <sup>g</sup>	23	4	82		
Biogas	266	90	85			50	1	20		
Geothermal a	180				35	14	0.3	37		
Small Hydropower <sup>b</sup>	109		12		8	7	2	18		
Solar PV	1 360	300 d	112		90	88	12	212		
CSP	37				17	2	18 i			
Solar Heating/Cooling	892	800	41		12	11	1	20		
Wind Power	753	267	48	29	81	118	28	124		
TOTAL °	5 729	1 747	391	833	612	370 h	105	691		

### **Current Labour Gap**



#### EU wind industry faces critical worker shortage

» By Tom Rowe | Published o5 Aug 2013



The European wind industry has grown decade that it is facing a critical shortage report reveals. There is currently a short personnel required by the European win figure that could increase to 15,000 by graduates taking courses relevant to the

The figures come from a new report by to Technology Platform (TPWind), based on



energy consultancy GL Garrad Hassan: "Workers wanted: The EU wind energy sector skills gap". A

### Renewables Training Network

The Renewables Training Network (RTN) was set up by RenewableUK to tackle the shortage of skilled workers in the renewable energy sector.



Wednesday, April 2, 2014

### Canada's Renewable Energy Industry Faces Critical Shortage of Skilled Workers

EHRC labour market research confronts pressing HR issues with 12-point strategic plan for Industry, Government and Educators.

### Renewable Energy Employment – skills gap



- Given relatively high level of skills required, and urgent demand to fill occupations, the sector is often faced with a shortage of adequate skills to successfully complete projects.
- Currently, most companies are recruiting experienced individuals with comparable skillsets and then providing job specific training.

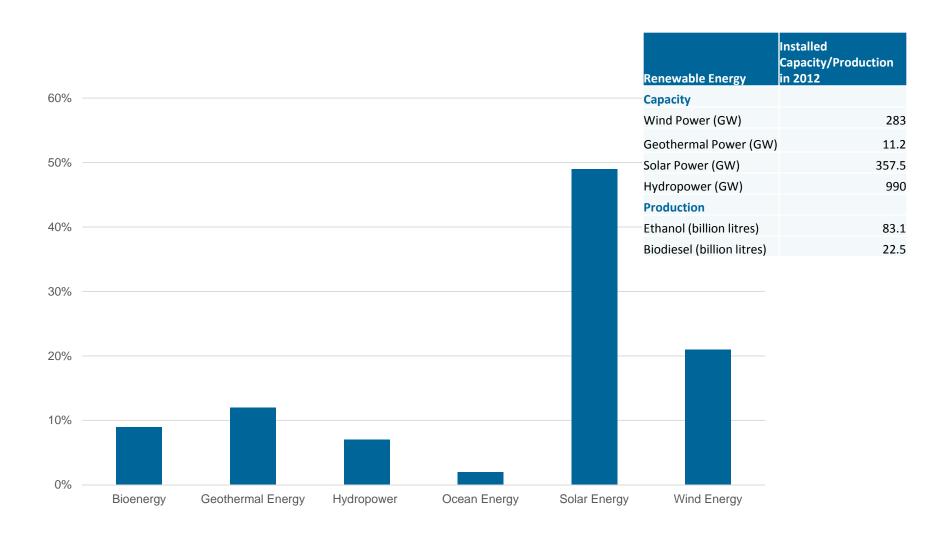
### **Occupations Identified as Difficult to Fill**

RE Sector	Occupation
Wind Energy	Project developers; service technicians; data analysts; electrical, computer, mechanical and construction engineers.
Solar Energy	Photovoltaic and solar thermal system installers and maintainers; building inspectors.
Hydropower	Electrical, and operations and maintenance engineers; technicians; tradespersons; sustainability specialists.
Geothermal	Trainers; geothermal engineers.
Bioenergy	R&D and design engineers; service technicians; trainers.

Source: IRENA Renewable Energy and Jobs 2013, based on International Labor Organization (ILO), 2011







Source: IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership, 2014

### Geographic gap - Education and Training in Geothermal



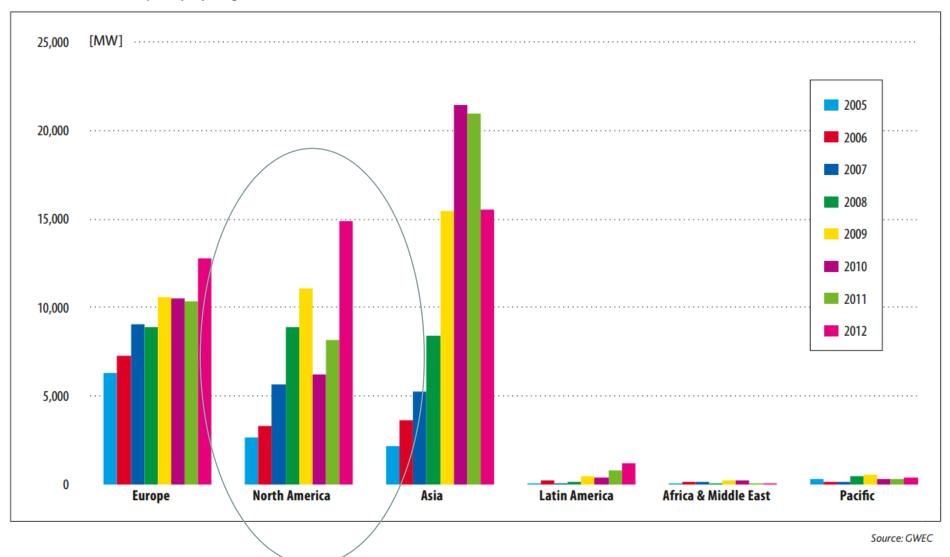


Source: IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership, 2014

## Policy drive – ex. wind



### Annual Installed Capacity by Region 2005-2012



## Policy drive – 2012 US PTC





Sections >

Members 🗸

More ~

### Wind industries lay off hundreds of workers



🌊 Dan Gunderson · MOORHEAD, Minn. · Nov 6, 2012

Business

## Siemens Lays Off 38% of US Workforce - Cites Lack of Wind Power Support Romney Favors

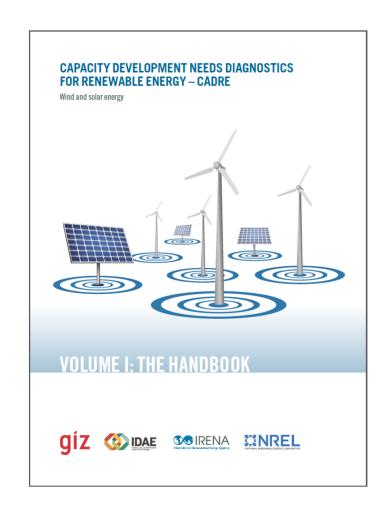


Energy & Environment  Search All NYTH										II NYTimes	s.com	Go		
WORLD	U.S.	N.Y. / REGION	BUSINESS	TECHNOLOGY	SCIENCE	HEALTH	SPORTS	OPINION	ARTS	STYLE	TRAVEL	JOBS	REAL ESTATE	AUTOS
Search Global DealBook Markets Economy Energy Media Personal Tech Small Business Your Money														
Tax Credit in Doubt, Wind Power Industry Is Withering														

### Promoting Skills Development through Policy

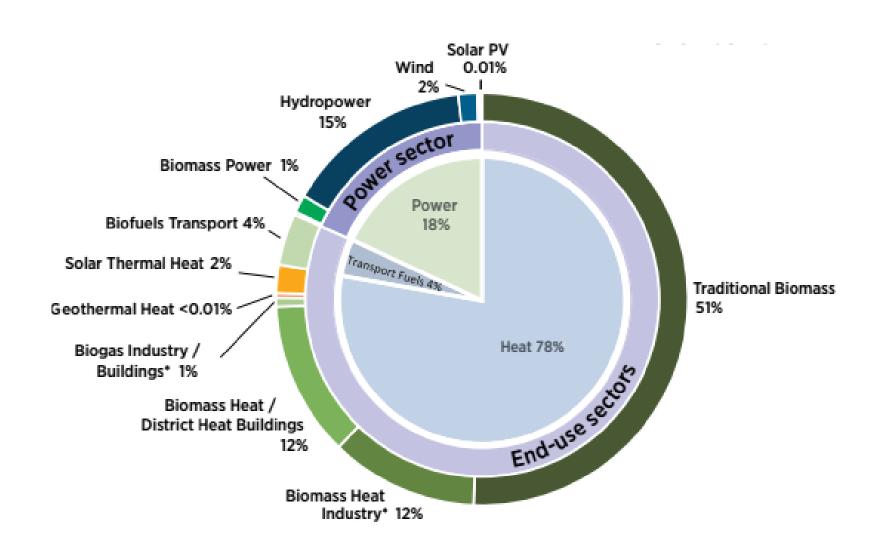


- The policy and regulatory environment has a significant influence on the number of renewable energy jobs available and required supply of skills.
- Countries that experience sudden changes in policy (either the enactment or removal of policy) typically experience either a shortage of adequate skills or an oversupply of labour.
- Need for stable and long-term renewable energy policy to support skills development and well planned education and training strategies.
- Both quantitative and qualitative research is necessary to effectively project skills needs and target areas for training and skill development.



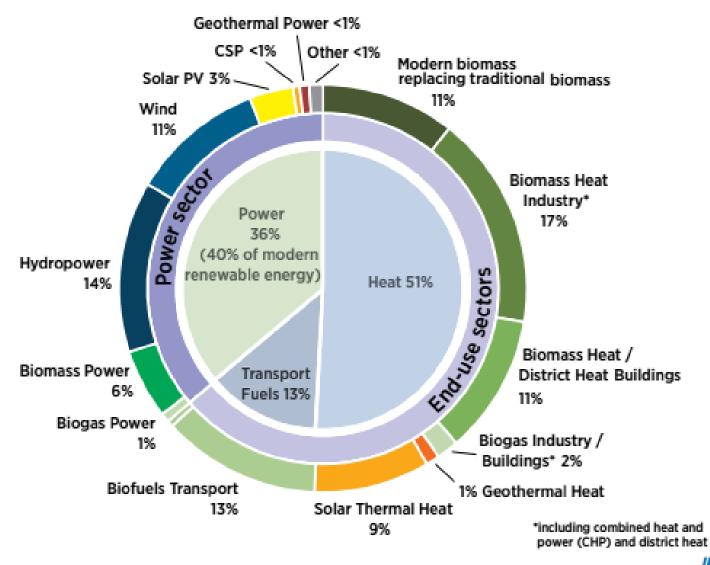
### **REMAP 2010 - 63 EJ**





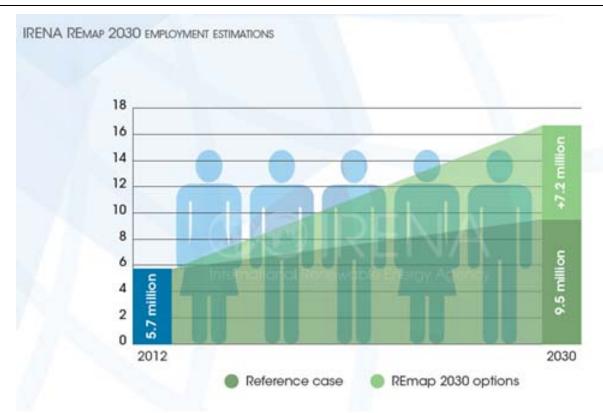
### **REMAP 2030 – 132 EJ**





### Renewable Energy Employment





### Doubling the share of renewable energy by 2030: 16.7 million jobs

- Bioenergy: 9.7 million

- Wind energy: 2.1 million

Solar PV: 2 million

Solar water heating:1.8 million

- Small hydro: 0.6 million

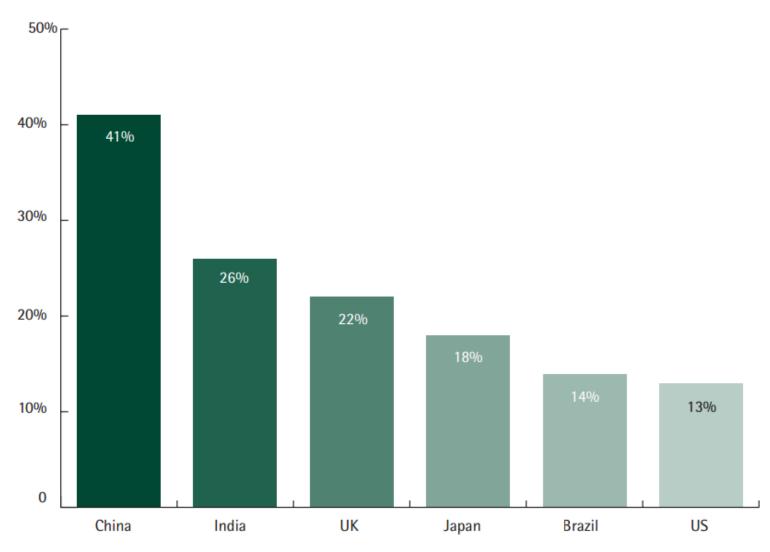
- Other RETs: 0.5 million

Source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), 2013

Jobs report and REMAP 2030

# STEM degrees as a percentage of all degrees (2011)

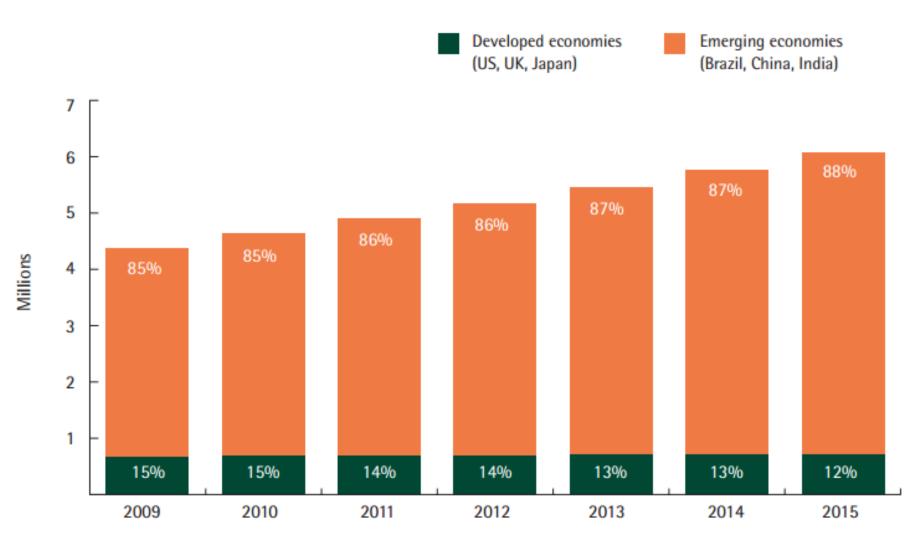




Source: Accenture Institute for High Performance analysis

# Share of STEM talent: Emerging and developed economies





Source: Accenture Institute for High Performance analysis.

### Standardisation and Accreditation of Qualifications







- Harmonised curricula and qualifications across countries can be helpful for reducing the time needed to react to market signals, easing company's workforce selection, and facilitating mobility of students and workers.
- Common quality standards make it possible to evaluate training programmes in an accreditation process against a set of defined requirements for competency, quality management, required resources and qualification.



 Seeing a particular need not only for engineers and technicians, but also for specialized individuals within financial institutions who can adequately understand and review proposals for renewable energy developments.



Source: NREL

 There is also a large need for teachers and trainers in order to scale-up of education and training.



## Thank you