



#### Training and Education in the Solar Sector

*In partnership with the Clean Energy Solutions Center (CESC)* 

Hugo Lucas Porta

22.03.2019

## **Supporters of this Expert Training Series**





ASSISTING COUNTRIES WITH CLEAN ENERGY POLICY



## Overview of the expert

Factor is an international group, specialized in providing global, innovative and sustainable solutions in areas such as climate change, energy, sustainability, trading and innovation.

Our key value is our people. We have offices in six countries, where our interdisciplinary team works for public and private stakeholders, international organizations and non-profit entities.

Our own history and experiences are based on constant innovation. This helps us target our services, by combining academic knowledge, technology and practical experience.

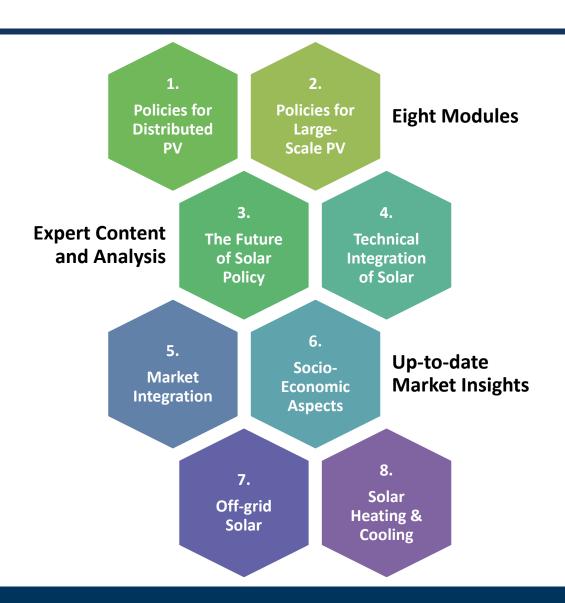




Hugo Lucas Porta
Head of Energy
Dept, Factor
20 years in RE
Sector
- Worked for
governments and
private sector on
energy transition
strategies

### **Training Course Material**

This Training is part of Module 6, and focuses on Education and Training in the Solar Sector





## **Overview of the Training**

- 1. Introduction: Learning Objective
- 2. Understanding Education and Training
- 3. Main body of presentation
- 4. Concluding Remarks
- 5. Further Reading
- 6. Knowledge Check: Multiple-Choice Questions



### 1. Introduction: Learning Objective



## **Learning Objective**

#### This lecture provides:

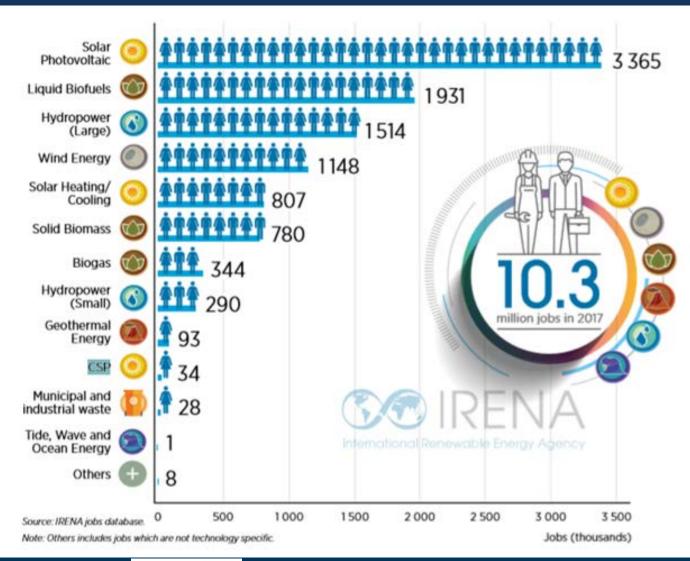
- 1. An overview of the education and training situation.
- 2. An overview of training offer.
- 3. The most required profiles in the solar sector.
- 4. Policies recommendations on education and training.



## 2. Understanding Training and Education



#### **Employment in the RE sector**

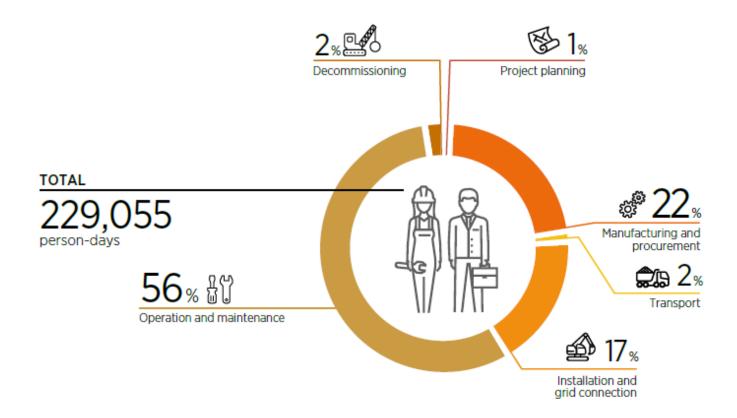






#### **Employment in the RE sector**

Distribution of human resources required along the value chain for the development of a 50 MW solar PV plant, by activity



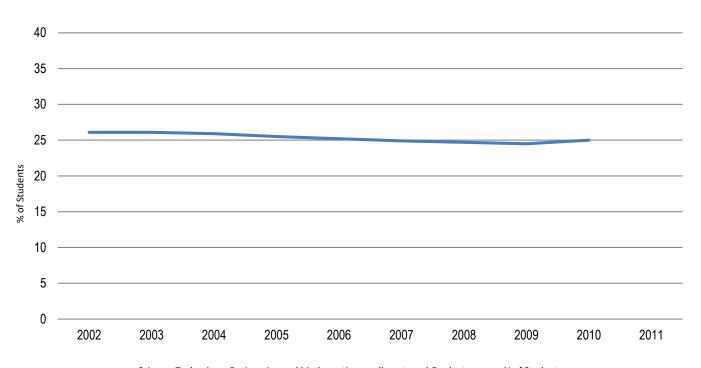
Source: IRENA





## **Understanding Training and Education**

#### **Declining Interest in STEM Professions**



Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics enrollments and Graduates – as a % of Students

Source: EUROSTAT, 2011





#### **Understanding Training and Education**

- Given the distinctness of renewable energy production technologies, what is required are highly unique sector specific skills.
- The RE industry has to deal with a work force that is not easily transferable, neither from conventional to renewable energy, nor within different renewable energy sectors.
- Scarcity of qualified human resources represents an obvious barrier to solar technology dissemination.
- Adverse effects of deficient training of solar technologies (of both the public and professionals) may manifest itself through increase of the cost, inefficient utilization and bad reputation of solar technologies.
- Education is the transmission of knowledge to a person so that he or she acquires a certain formation.
- Training is the process of learning the skills needed for a particular job or activity.



## 3. Main Body of Presentation



#### **Main Body of Presentation**

- 1. Research on education and training in the RE sector
- 2. Education and training shortage
- 3. Required profiles in the solar sector
- 4. Policy recommendations



#### Methodology

Research was conducted in three phases:

- Literature review of academic papers and secondary sources on shortages of skills and education gaps in all renewable energy technologies.
- 2. Analyses of the datasets in the education and training database IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership (IRELP) and on the use of the education and training database.
- Interviews with (23) stakeholders: 10 from RE E&T, 8 RE companies, 4 governments, 1 civil society.

Source: Solar Energy Journal, 2018





Results: More acute shortage in developing countries

40% of the datasets are form Europe, 33% from North America, 6% from Africa. Raises concerns if we compare with the resources potential or the declared targets in the NDC.

Most common cited challenges to increase education and training (E&T) in developing countries are:

- Financial constrains;
- 2. Shortage of qualified teachers and trainers;
- 3. Lack of know how in developing curricula.



Results: Mismatch between education offer and industry demand, too many high level degrees

Project development, operation and maintenance, construction and installation, and manufacturing for wind and PV, demand hands on training but 32% of the datasets are Master's level, 16% are categorized as vocational training.

When recruiting for managerial positions the experience is more important than the academic background.

Reasons highlighted in the interviews are the size of the solar market and structure. **The solar sector relies heavily in subcontracting**. subcontractors do not talk with academia.



Results: Mismatch between education offer and industry demand, on the technological scope of the training

More than half of the offer have multi-technology curricula:

- 1. There is a **low percentage of jobs within the sector that demand a broad overview** on renewables. Wind and PV demand specialist in a field.
- 2. From the interviews, more interesting than multi-technology is the interaction with solar technologies in the building.

Very low offer on **hydropower** because it is already incorporated in existing engineering curricula around the World.

While **geothermal** may look comparatively low (3,8%), it is concentrated in the countries with higher resources: USA, Iceland, Germany, New Zealand, Japan. With two notable exceptions: Rift valley in Africa and more accurate in the Andean Region.



Results: Interest on renewable energy education and training

| Region                          | % of Total Users |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Asia                            | 41.1             |
| Europe                          | 28.4             |
| Africa                          | 14.0             |
| North America                   | 10.1             |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 4.3              |
| Oceania                         | 1.2              |

| Age Group | % of Total Users |
|-----------|------------------|
| 25-34     | 33.5             |
| 18-25     | 27.5             |
| 35-44     | 15.5             |
| 45-54     | 5.5              |
| 55+       | 5.5              |



Discussion: Interest on renewable energy education and training

There are slightly more male users than female, with 54.15% male and 45.85% female.

**Higher level of interest from women** in RE compared with conventional energy (or graduates in in STEM).

Companies that were interviewed confirmed that they are witnessing an increased percentage of suitable female candidates in hiring processes.

**Employability of women is higher in the renewables**, because most people find a job thanks to their professional network. Professional networks in conventional energies were established long time ago, they are closed and dominated by men.



### **Main Body of Presentation**

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- 80% of hiring managers highlight skills shortage as a key challenge.
- Requirements change so quickly that the supply of skills that
  was broadly satisfactory in the past no longer meets
  requirements, and systems of skills anticipation, careers
  counselling and provision of training and education fail to keep
  up with change.
- The growth of the sector can be limited by the system's capacity to provide the labour market with professionals with the profiles that companies require.



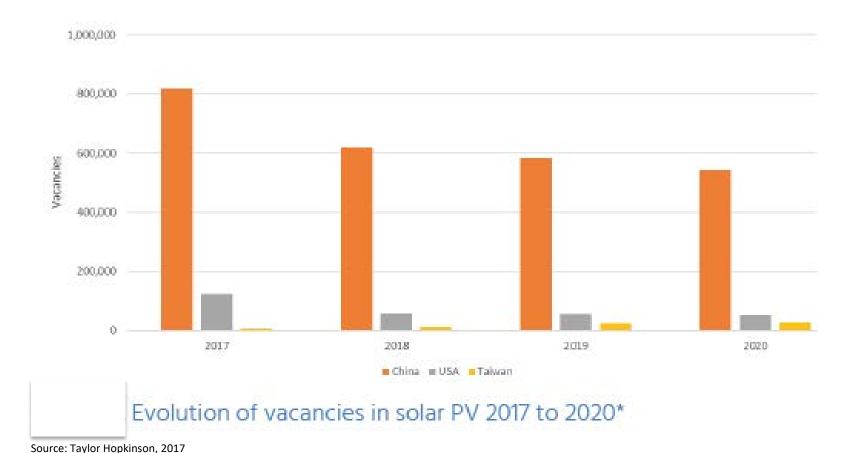
- Currently, most companies are recruiting experienced individuals with comparable skillsets and then providing job specific training.
- This strategy is **costly and risky** for a sector which faces dramatic increases in human resource requirements.





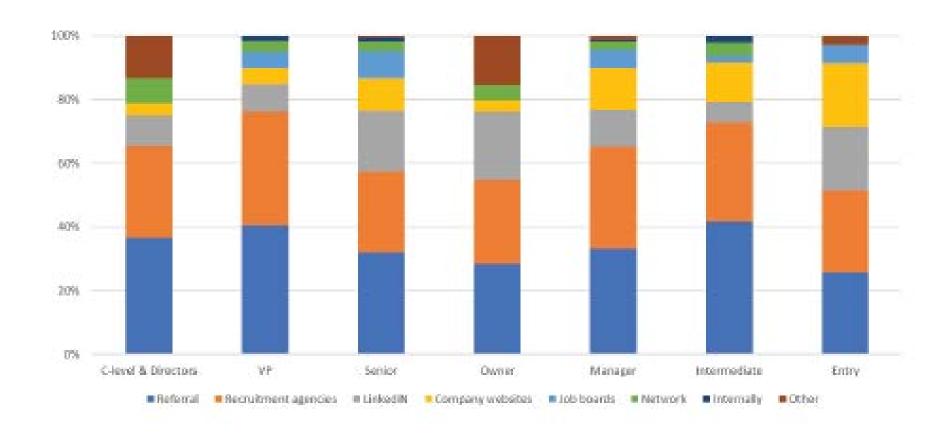












Source: Taylor Hopkinson, 2017

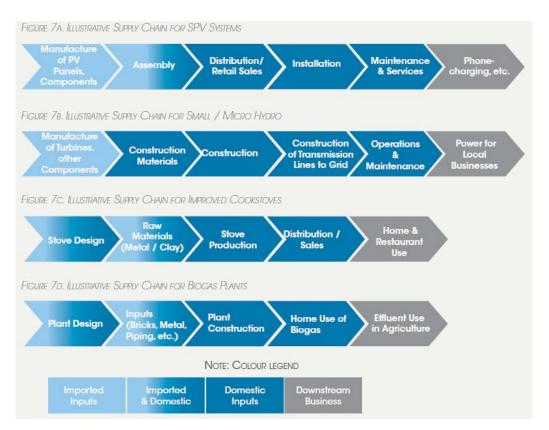


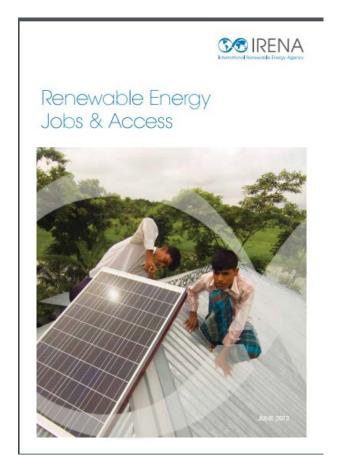


• In addition to the skills shortage in renewable energy, the types of jobs required in the sector are diversifying into digital and IT jobs. McKinsey published in 2016 that "digital optimization can boost profitability by 20 to 30%" for utilities. This can be done through smart meters and smart grid, digital productivity tools for employees, and automation of back-office processes. This also implies creation of IT jobs.



#### **Access and Jobs**





Source: IRENA



#### **POWER BALL**

#### Calls to Action

REPORTS FACT SHEETS

**IMAGES & GRAPHICS** 

VIDEO AUDIO

RESEARCH SUMMARIES

**CALLS TO ACTION** 



#### **#PoweringJobs Campaign Overview**

As many as 4.5 million jobs and 20,000 new companies in off-grid renewable energy can be created if we build the necessary ecosystem of skilled labor and entrepreneurs. #PoweringJobs is the campaign to achieve this potential, and ensure workforce development is a central policy focus.

The campaign is supported by a broad-based coalition, including multilateral agencies, large and small companies, trade associations and research institutes. #PoweringJobs will conduct an annual energy access





Mobisol Academy: empowering Ethiopian partners and inspiring rural entrepreneurship



### **Main Body of Presentation**

- 1. Research on education and training in the RE sector
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The three most wanted profiles PV companies are looking for are:

- 1. Technology researchers for manufacturing
- 2. Field technicians (Operations & Maintenance)
- 3. Engineers (PV system designer) for project planning



#### Technology researchers for manufacturing

- A doctoral degree is a necessity for scientists that conduct original research and develop new products. However, some workers may enter the scientific fields with a bachelor's or master's degree.
- Computer skills are essential to perform data analysis, integration, modeling and testing.



Field technicians (Operations & Maintenance)

- Working knowledge of troubleshooting electrical components and equipment.
- Effective written and verbal communications skills.
- A minimum of 1 to 2 years experience in the solar power operations and maintenance.



#### Engineers (PV system designer) for project planning

- Master's degree in an engineering related field or Master's degree in non-engineering field and 1 year of solar industry experience or a degree in design related field and 1 year of solar design (or 2 years of solar industry) experience.
- Proficiency in AutoCAD.
- Basic knowledge of residential construction techniques.
- Critical thinking and ability to solve problems.



The three most wanted profiles concentrated solar power (CSP) companies are looking for are:

- 1. Technology researcher.
- 2. Chief Sales & Marketing officer.
- 3. O&M Technician.



#### Technology researcher

- A PhD in a relevant field of science or engineering such as Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Process Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Experimental Physics.
- High level of organizational, analytical and problem solving skills.
- Proficiency in spoken and written English is essential.
- Instrumentation.
- Control systems.
- Computational and experimental fluid-mechanics.
- Thermal storage devices (e.g. molten salts), high temperature engineering.



#### Chief Sales & Marketing officer

- Strong track record in technical sales/business development.
- Proven track record in building and leading marketing/technical sales teams.
- Experience managing the entire sales process and reporting relevant sales metrics.
- Negotiating skills.
- Strong organizational and public speaking/communication skills.
- Thorough understanding of a demand—supply perspective, and well-established relationships with potential customers.





#### **O&M** Technician

- Good physical condition.
- Ability and willingness to work in hot, dry and dusty environments.
- Interest in the practical application of technology and handson work.
- Ability and knowledge to use maintenance tools effectively.



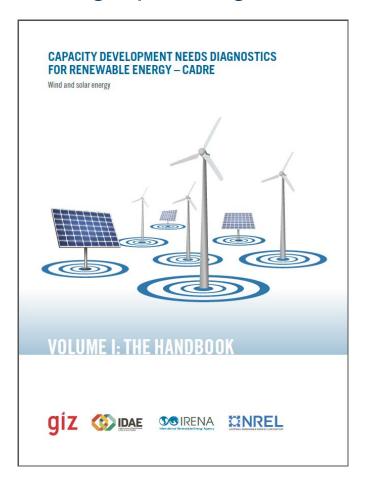
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#### **Policy recommendations**

#### Strategic planning for skill needs, education and training



## RENEWABLE ENERGY TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN PACIFIC ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

**SOPAC Technical Report 363** 

Prepared by

#### Rupeni Mario

Community Lifelines Programme SOPAC Secretariat

December 2003

The Renewable Energy Training Needs Assessment is part of the Pacific component of the UNESCAP project on Increased Access of Rural Populations to Clean and Affordable Energy Services entitled "Institutional Capacity Building on Renewable Energy Training". The project aims are to build-up the training capacities of sub-regional institutions and developing a long-term plan for sustained provision of training on renewable energy in the Pacific.

The SOPAC Technical Report 363 consists of all details on the Renewable Energy Training Needs Assessment.

The Renewable Energy Training Needs Assessment was implemented by SOPAC with funding provided from UNESCAP, Bangkok.







#### **Policy recommendations**

- Incorporating renewable energy into technical and tertiary curricula.
- Developing training institutes and centers of excellences.
- Financial support (grants and fiscal measures).
- Public Private Partnerships.
- Support to train in the job activities, in particular the dual education.
- Regulatory demand driven measures



### **Policy recommendations**

#### Standardization 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.







## 4. Concluding Remarks





### **Concluding remarks**

- The work force deficit and the skill gap in renewable energy industries around the world need to be addressed urgently.
- There is a critical shortage of skilled personnel to develop, design, finance, build, operate and maintain solar projects.
- Currently education and training opportunities in solar technologies are scarce, concentrated in a few industrialized countries.
- There is a need for comprehensive education and training policies based on capacity needs assessments.
- There is a need for more technology specific and hands-on training.
- In addition to increasing, improving solar education and training, attracting female workers to renewables will facilitate to reduce scarcity of professionals.



## 5. Further Reading





Taylor Hopkinson - Tackling skills shortage in the renewable energy sector by 2020 (2017). https://www.taylorhopkinson.com/wp-content/uploads/Skills-shortage-Report-Taylor-Hopkinson.pdf

Hugo Lucas; Stephanie Pinnington; Luisa F. Cabeza – Education and training gaps in the renewable energy sector (2018). <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0038092X18307266">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0038092X18307266</a>

IRENA; CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS DIAGNOSTICS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY – CADRE (2012). <a href="https://www.irena.org/publications/2012/Jul/CaDRE-handbook">https://www.irena.org/publications/2012/Jul/CaDRE-handbook</a>

CESC; Education and Skills Needs in the Renewable Energy Sector (2014). <a href="https://cleanenergysolutions.org/training/education-and-skills-needs-renewable-energy-sector">https://cleanenergysolutions.org/training/education-and-skills-needs-renewable-energy-sector</a>

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE); Solar Training and Education for Professionals (STEP). <a href="https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/solar-training-and-education-professionals-step">https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/solar-training-and-education-professionals-step</a>

Solar Energy International; Professional Solar Training. <a href="https://www.solarenergy.org/">https://www.solarenergy.org/</a>

Renewable Energy Jobs; Renewable Energy Jobs Guide to Training and Education. <a href="http://www.renewableenergyjobs.com/content/complete-guide-to-renewable-energy-training-and-education">http://www.renewableenergyjobs.com/content/complete-guide-to-renewable-energy-training-and-education</a>





## 6. Knowledge Checkpoint: Multiple Choice Questions

