Abstract

The IGME-CSIC CN Department of Geological Hazards and Climate Change currently has 46 members, with an equal balance between women (52%) and men (48%). It is made up of an equal number of technical and scientific staff, and 20% of young researchers recruited under competitive projects.

The main objective of the Department is to provide society with scientific information, methods, tools and solutions to mitigate the impact of geological hazards and the effects of Climate Change. It includes research on: earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, droughts, sea level, ocean productivity and acidification, etc. Its priority lines of research are defined as follows:

1. Characterisation, analysis, monitoring, modelling and prediction of geological hazards. Geology applied to hazard studies.
2. Evaluation of geological risks and resources considering Climate Change projections and scenarios.
4. Advice on management and communication in the field of geological hazards.

The Department of Geological Hazards and Climate Change is currently leading 21 initiatives involving the management of 3.1 million Euros: 11 national competitive projects; 5 international competitive projects; 2 research contracts; 3 collaboration agreements and is leading an intramural project to continue the work started during the Tijogaite volcanic eruption (La Palma, 2021).

The Department is structured into three research groups:

1. **Extreme Geological Events and Heritage (EGE&P)**, with 13 members. EGE&P deals with the analysis of extreme geological events and proposals for measures to mitigate their associated hazards, especially on cultural and natural heritage. The group is the germ of URGE: *Unidad de Respuestas Geológicas a las Emergencias*, which has played a fundamental role during the volcanic emergency in La Palma.
2. **Sedimentary Record of Climatic Changes (RESCLIM)**, with 11 members. This group investigates the imprint left in the sedimentary record by climatic changes in the past, both in marine and continental environments.
3. **Earth Observation, Geological Hazards and Climate Change (OBTIER)**, with 22 members. The main objective of this group is to build a bridge between society and the scientific/technological capabilities of Earth Observation to mitigate the effects of geological hazards and contribute to their prevention, prediction and monitoring, in a context of Global Change.