

Strengths

- University of A Coruña (UDC) is well resourced with teaching and research facilities. Degree, Master and Ph.D. programs have performed well
- All studies in the UDC have been successfully adapted to the standards of the European Higher Education Area
- Human resources were able to identify and solve the main problems that appear during the adaptation process to EHEA. This provided valuable experience in innovative teaching and learning methods
- Expertise at international level: international networks, international Master in Water Engineering
- Several research groups and departments teaching courses related to Climate Engineering, including Climatology, Meteorology, Earth Sciences, Hydrology, Urban planning, Ecology, Environmental Sciences. The combination of these individual areas may result in a new College or School focusing on Climate Engineering
- Versatile human resources with experience in EHEA, the adaptation to the Bologna Process and in teaching Climatology and Engineering disciplines
- Various research groups developed an international profile in areas related to Climate Engineering through quality publications and success in applying for external competitive research funds

Weaknesses

- Lack of a degree or a master in Climate Engineering, not only at UDC but also in Spain
- Climate Engineering lessons were not incorporated in the current programs. They were not getting the necessary attention and priority, neither as mandatory nor as optative classes
- The interdisciplinary potential to develop Climate Engineering programs at UDC is now underexploited
- Lack of coordination between experts in Climatology or Atmospheric Sciences and Engineering, scattered in different faculties and schools
- Small research groups in areas related to Climate Engineering, in spite of significant contributions. Precarious funding for pre doctoral students and post doc researchers
- Excessive bureaucracy that slows down modifications of the curriculum
- Low number of private enterprises involved in the education system
- Some of the personnel is skeptical about the success of the EHEA
- Low mobility for established and post doc researchers

Opportunities

- Consider curricula from around the European Union and east European countries to help with development of Climate Engineering at UDC
- Address the ability to diversify programs at the Master and Ph.D. levels
- Consider the potential for updating curricula and include programs and lectures with joint participation of the staff of technical and scientific areas
- Analyzing the feasibility of incorporating Climate Engineering education in the frame of a double degree
- Building and strengthening networks with international partners in the field of Climate Engineering
- Promote the capability of UDC to host international students and researchers
- Increased internationalization of teaching and research, which already is being encouraged by the institution's managers
- Increasing applications of funding for mobility of students and professors
- Make a significant contribution to bilingual studies at UDC
- Contribute to develop a growing environmental awareness in the society

Threats

- Budget limitations during the next few years, because of decreasing public funding for higher education
- Chronic low involvement of private enterprises in higher education
- Decreasing number of students due to low birthrate.
- No data about potential student enrollment in Climate Engineering programs
- Governmental policies difficult the implementation and development of new or innovative studies
- Current funding schemes prioritizing disciplines with fast return and more profit-oriented that limit the development of the field
- Lack of social prestige of a new degree or master program in Climate Engineering