

Module 4: Málaga Municipality

Recap

Congratulations on reaching the end of this module. Now let's review everything you have learned!

4.2 Our Planet. The Environmental Crisis

Ecosystems are fundamental ecological units for life on Earth. They are composed of living things (biocenoses) and a physical environment (biotope) that interact with each other. Understanding how they function is essential for environmental conservation.

The planet is facing an unprecedented environmental crisis, characterised by climate change, ecological degradation and resource scarcity. These crises are interconnected and pose a serious threat to humanity and the rest of the biosphere.



4.3 Our species. The social crisis

Rapid population growth and its unequal distribution present serious challenges to environmental sustainability and the well-being of future generations. A shift towards a more sustainable and equitable development model is needed.

Europe's declining and unevenly distributed population presents challenges and opportunities for the region. Policies are needed to address these changes and promote sustainable and inclusive development.





4.4 Unpacking the Crisis

A radical change is needed in the way we deal with **waste** generation. Minimisation, reuse, recycling and the adoption of a circular economy are key to a sustainable future.

Water scarcity is a serious problem that requires urgent action by governments, businesses and citizens. A more sustainable approach to water management is needed to ensure the availability of this vital resource for future generations.

Adaptation to climate change is crucial to protect people, the environment and the economy. It involves changing behaviours and lifestyles to prepare for the inevitable.

Mitigation seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while adaptation seeks to limit the risks of climate change. Both strategies are necessary to effectively address climate change.



4.5 Environmental Challenges. The balance

The planet faces an unprecedented environmental challenge: achieving sustainable balance. Human activity has had a profound impact on the environment, generating problems such as climate change, pollution, loss of biodiversity and depletion of natural resources. Sustainable balance is a state in which human activity meets its present needs without compromising the planet's ability to meet the needs of future generations. In other words, it is about living in harmony with nature.



4.6 The Legal Framework. Green Deal and SDGs

The European Green Deal and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are two initiatives that seek a sustainable future. Both share objectives and are mutually reinforcing in addressing the challenges facing the planet. The European Green Pact and the SDGs are an ambitious challenge, but also an opportunity for a more sustainable future in Europe. All citizens have a role to play in achieving their goals.



4.7 Responsibility. Navel-gazing.

The planet faces multiple threats, such as climate change, environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity and unsustainable use of natural resources. To protect the environment and the health of all living beings, it is essential that we assume our responsibility as citizens and act individually and collectively.

