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## Monitoring of climate change impacts on biodiversity species in Niimi National Park

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Climate change has become a burning issue in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. These negative impacts are causing serious harm to the living beings particularly the biodiversity. These current monitoring activities were done in Niimi National Park in Gambia in order to assert the extent of the negative impacts of change impacts on biodiversity species in Niimi National Park and to come out with a possible recommendation for future actions. The monitoring activities were done in eight sample sites, comprise of the following: monitoring of birds populations in eight sites, shell fish measuring and counting, monitoring of the status of mangroves and its growth rate, sampling the soil to determine the amount of soluble salt in the soil organic matters and soil pH, water sampling to determine temperature, turbidity, salinity, etc., socio economic survey on the fish stock and the state of fish stock before and now.

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## The search for effectiveness of the Paris agreement

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the Paris Agreement, which was published in the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change, COP 21 that took place in December 2015 in Paris, France. The importance of this theme for reaching the sustainable development goals, including the climate action, is equally analyzed. The study's starting points are the Framework Convention on Climate Change published in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its consequently interaction for sustainable development; and the achievements and failures within the Conference of the Parties and the COP 21, which resulted in a document of great international repercussion especially because of the urgent necessity of adopting measures against the climate changes which have dramatically affected life on Earth. This paper's main approach is the discussion of the effectiveness of the objectives laid down in the Agreement. These objectives include measures of mitigation, adaptation, damage reduction, liability. Additionally, financing resources and technology transfer are directed to developing countries to put into effect such measures for making it possible to cope with climate change. In order to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement and its interaction with the sustainable development goals, this paper makes a parallel between the principles of cooperation and information, highlighting environmental education which is included in international analyzed documents of climate change and in two of the goals of sustainable development, namely quality education and partnerships for the goals. In conclusion, for giving effectiveness to the COP 21, it is imperative to develop a environmental education and culture of solidarity among peoples and nations so that every member of society assumes their responsibility towards the climate change issue, since this problem belongs to everyone and must be seriously faced primarily by developed countries. Developing countries are not excluded from searching for new courses of action towards sustainable development in order to guarantee the continuity of life in our planet.

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