

World Rural Development Day is observed globally on July 6.

The date was chosen to commemorate the founding of the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) on July 6, 1979.



The day focuses on empowering rural communities—especially women, youth, and Indigenous populations—by advocating for better digital inclusion, gender equality, financial access, and infrastructure.

It serves as a unified call to action to bridge the gap between urban and rural living standards



About UN Vision for Rural Development:
The UN Vision for Rural Development are as follows:

- Aligns with the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda.
- Calls for an integrated economic, social & environmental approach.
- Puts women & youth empowerment, especially land rights, front and centre.
- Promotes multi-stakeholder partnerships and knowledge exchange.
- Encourages a voluntary funding model for observance activities.



Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP):

CIRDAP is a regional, intergovernmental, and autonomous organization, established at the initiative of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and the Rome (Italy) based FAO of the UN



Poverty & Inequality

- 80 % of the world's poorest people live in rural areas, earning less than \$2.15/day.
- 1 billion + people face acute multidimensional poverty—over half are children (UNDP 2024).
- Half of rural populations lack health coverage (vs 22 % in urban areas) (DESA 2021)
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Family farms produce 80 % of the world's food (FAO).
- Women make up 43 % of the agricultural workforce yet face barriers to land, credit & tech.
- Climate & Connectivity
- Rural areas sit on the climate front line, enduring droughts, floods and extreme heat.
- In 2024, 83 % of urban residents used the internet versus <50 % in rural areas (ITU 2024).
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The International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms is observed annually on 12 July to raise awareness about the growing global health, environmental, and economic risks posed by these events.



Proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 2023, the day emphasizes international cooperation for sustainable land management and mitigating impacts on agriculture and livelihoods

The theme of this year's United Nations (UN) International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms is “Sand and Dust Storms: Working Across Agendas for Resilience and Sustainability”.

Sand and dust storms' impacts are felt in all regions of the world, both in developed and developing countries, and pose severe challenges to achieving 11 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, especially:

- SDG-2 – Goal 2: Zero hunger
- SDG-3 – Goal 3: Health
- SDG-6 – Goal 6: Water and sanitation
- SDG-8 – Goal 8: Economic growth
- SDG-11 – Goal 11: Cities
- SDG-13 – Goal 13: Climate action, and
- SDG-15 – Goal 15: Biodiversity forests and desertification.



Sand and dust storms (SDS) affect 151 countries worldwide and approximately 330 million people. They cause significant damage to health (respiratory issues), transportation, energy, and agriculture, with annual costs reaching \$150 billion in the Middle East and North Africa.



**International Moon Day
marks the anniversary of
the first landing by
humans on the Moon as
part of the Apollo 11 lunar
mission in 1969**



The General Assembly declared International Moon Day, a United Nations-designated international day to be observed annually on 20 July, in its resolution 76/76 on “International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space” in 2021.

The Moon makes the Earth move as well as the tides
Everyone knows that the Moon is partly responsible for causing the tides of our oceans and seas on Earth, with the Sun also having an effect.
However, as the Moon orbits the Earth it also causes a tide of rock to rise and fall in the same way as it does with the water. The effect is not as dramatic as with the oceans, but nevertheless it is a measurable effect, with the solid surface of the Earth moving by several centimetres with each tide.



The Moon's surface is actually dark
Although compared to the night sky it appears very bright, with a reflectance just slightly higher than that of worn asphalt. Its gravitational influence produces the ocean tides, body tides, and the slight lengthening of the day.



1. The Moon is Earth's only permanent natural satellite
It is the fifth largest natural satellite in the Solar System, and the largest among planetary satellites relative to the size of the planet that it orbits.
2. The Moon is the second densest satellite
Among those whose densities are known anyway. The first densest is Jupiter's satellite Io.
3. The Moon always shows Earth the same face
The Moon is in synchronous rotation with Earth. Its near side is marked by large dark plains (volcanic 'maria') that fill the spaces between the bright ancient crustal highlands and the prominent impact craters.

World Hepatitis Day is observed annually on July 28 to raise global awareness about viral hepatitis and encourage prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

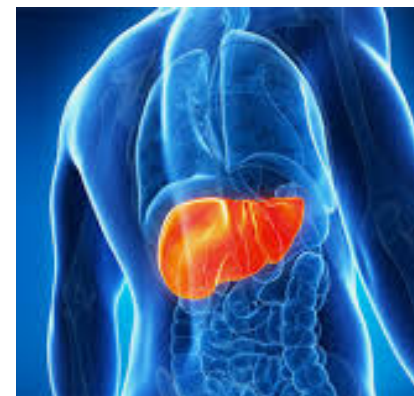


The date commemorates the birthday of Nobel-prize winning scientist Dr. Baruch Blumberg, who discovered the Hepatitis B virus and developed its diagnostic test and vaccine

The theme for the World Hepatitis Summit 2026 is "Elimination for Everyone, Everywhere, Right Now!"



Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver caused by viral infections (strains A, B, C, D, and E). Hepatitis B and C are the most common causes of deaths, leading to acute and chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and liver cancer.



The fifth World Hepatitis Summit 2026 , taking place Bangkok, Thailand. WHS is a major global event that brings together key stakeholders to collaborate and accelerate progress in the fight against viral hepatitis, advance the development and implementation of elimination plans, and amplify the community voice in the global hepatitis response.

