

The International Day of Awareness of the Special Development Needs and Challenges of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) is observed globally on 6 August

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Proclaimed by the UN General Assembly, the day highlights the unique structural inequalities and economic vulnerabilities faced by 32 nations across Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America

Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) lack territorial access to the sea, leaving them dependent on transit neighbors for a route to world markets.

This geographic disadvantage drives up transport costs, introduces avoidable delays, and exposes LLDCs to any political or economic instability along those corridors. The results are stark: Average transport costs are more than twice those of neighboring coastal states.



The Core Mandate: The Awaza Programme of Action (2024–2034)
To address structural deficiencies systematically, the UN General Assembly adopted a sweeping new framework—the Awaza Programme of Action (replacing the previous Vienna Programme of Action). This decade-long operational blueprint focuses on five crucial pillars:

- *Transport & Connectivity**
- *Digital Inclusion**
- *Infrastructure Development**
- *Climate Action**
- * Youth Engagement:**

Observed annually on August 23, the International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition memorializes the millions of victims of the transatlantic slave trade



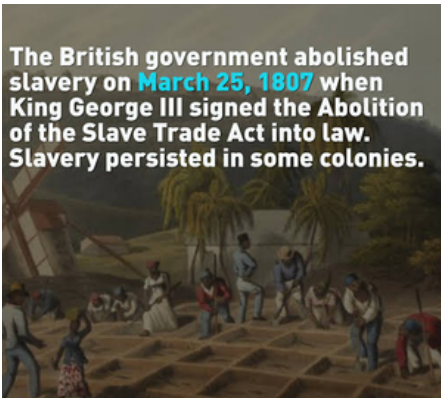
The transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans was one of the gravest crimes in history. Millions of men, women and children were violently taken from their homes, denied their humanity, and forced to endure generations of exploitation.

Designated by UNESCO, the date marks the historic 1791 uprising in Saint-Domingue (modern-day Haiti) that critically advanced the abolition of the trade



The Haitian Revolution: This rebellion became one of the most successful slave revolts in history. It eventually led to the establishment of Haiti in 1804 as the first independent nation founded by former captives.

The British government abolished slavery on **March 25, 1807** when King George III signed the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act into law. Slavery persisted in some colonies.



The Triangular Route: The transatlantic slave trade—often called the triangular trade—lasted over 400 years. European ships departed with manufactured goods, traded them for captives in West Africa, transported enslaved people across the "Middle Passage," and returned to Europe carrying raw materials like cotton, sugar, and tobacco



The International Day against Nuclear Tests is observed on 29 August .



It was established on December 2, 2009, at the 64th session of the United Nations General Assembly by the resolution 64/35, which was adopted unanimously

Since nuclear weapons testing began on 16 July 1945, over 2,000 have taken place. In the early days of nuclear testing little consideration was given to its devastating effects on human life, let alone the dangers of nuclear fallout from atmospheric tests



Hindsight and history have shown us the terrifying and tragic effects of nuclear weapons testing, especially when controlled conditions go awry, and in light of the far more powerful and destructive nuclear weapons that exist today.



The main mechanism for eradicating nuclear weapons testing is the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 September 1996. To date, 187 countries have signed the treaty

