

2025



Intercultural & Interfaith Calendar

- Integration is a dynamic, two way process.
- Integration implies respect for liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of the law.
- Language support is essential to successful integration.
- Employment is a key part of the integration process.
- Non-discrimination and equal access to public services are a critical foundation for integration.
- Education is critical in enabling migrants to successfully and actively participate in society.



- Social interaction and cultural exchange are fundamental mechanisms for integration.
- The practice of diverse cultures and religions is guaranteed under the Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- Participation of migrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of policy supports integration.
- Integration policies and measures need to be mainstreamed.
- There needs to be clear goals, indicators and evaluation of progress on integration.

RELIGIONS IN THE CALENDAR

The following section illustrates the symbols used to denote the religions whose festivals are marked in this calendar. A brief explanatory note accompanies each symbol.

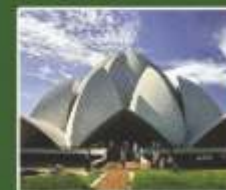
Bahá'í



The Bahá'í faith began to take its present form in 1844 in Iran. It grew out of the Shi'ite branch of the Muslim faith. The faith was proclaimed by a young Iranian, who called himself The Báb. He said that a messenger would soon arrive from God, who would be the latest in a line of prophets. Bahá'u'lláh became the Bahá'í prophet that the Báb had predicted would come.

- Bahá'u'lláh, which means the Glory of God in Arabic, was a 19th-century Persian nobleman born Mirza Husayn Ali in 1817.
- Bahá'is believe that Bahá'u'lláh is the most recent Manifestation of God.
- The Bahá'í faith accepts all religions as having true and valid origins.
- The idea of progressive revelation is of central significance for the Bahá'í faith.

- Bahá'u'lláh taught that God intervenes throughout human history at different times to reveal more of himself through his messengers.
- The central idea of the faith is that of unity and the belief that people should work together for the common benefit of humanity.
- There are around 6 million Bahá'is in the world, in 235 countries.



Buddhism



Buddhism is a spiritual tradition that focuses on personal spiritual development and the attainment of a deep insight into the true nature of life. Buddhism teaches that all life is interconnected, so compassion is natural and important.

- Buddhism is 2,500 years old.
- There are currently 376 million followers worldwide.
- Buddhism arose as a result of Siddhartha Gautama's quest for Enlightenment around the 6th century BCE.
- There is no belief in a personal God. It is not centred on the relationship between humanity and God.

- The path to Enlightenment is through the practice and development of morality, meditation and wisdom.
- The two main Buddhist sects are Theravada Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism, but there are many more.



Christianity



Christianity is the most popular religion in the world with over 2 billion believers. It is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ who lived in the Holy Land 2,000 years ago.

- Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah promised in the Old Testament.
- Christians believe that God so loved the world that he sent his only Son, Jesus, for the salvation of all.
- Christians believe that Jesus Christ died on the cross and after three days rose from the dead (the Resurrection).
- The two great commandments of Jesus are love of God and love of neighbour.
- The main Christian virtues are faith, hope and love. Love is the greatest of these.

- The dignity of the human person is at the centre of Christian social teaching, which highlights the importance of the common good and a preferential concern for the poor.
- The Christian holy book is the Bible.
- The main Christian traditions are Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant, but there are many more.



Hinduism



Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions, and has over 900 million adherents worldwide. Hinduism is not a single doctrine, and there is no single founder or teacher.

- Hinduism is over 3,000 years old.
- About 80% of the Indian population regard themselves as Hindu.
- Hindus believe in a universal eternal soul called Brahman, who created and is present in everything.
- But they worship other deities such as Ram, Shiva, Lakshmi and Hanuman, recognising different attributes of Brahman in them.

- Hindus believe that existence is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth, governed by Karma.
- The Vedas are the most ancient religious Hindu texts and define the truth.
- Hindus believe that the texts were received by scholars directly from God and passed onto generations by word of mouth.



Islam



The word Islam means both 'peace' and 'submission'. It is the second largest religion in the world with over 1 billion followers. There are several different groups of Muslims, but all of them, in every country and community, regard their faith as a bond between them, and as a major part of their identity.

- Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Mecca, Arabia. The followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- Muslims believe that there is only One God, 'Allah'.
- According to Muslims, God sent a number of prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to his law. Jesus, Moses and Abraham are respected as prophets of God.
- They believe that the final Prophet was Muhammad (peace be upon him).

- Muslims believe that Islam has always existed, but for practical purposes, date their religion from the time of the migration of Muhammad.
- Muslims base their laws on their holy book the Qu'ran, and the Sunnah.
- There are five basic Pillars of Islam, which are the declaration of faith, praying five times a day, giving money to charity, fasting and a once in a lifetime pilgrimage to Mecca.



Judaism



Judaism is the original of the three Abrahamic faiths, which also includes Christianity and Islam. There are 12 million Jewish people in the world. Jews believe that the Jewish people are specially chosen by God, and it is the idea of this specially chosen race that leads some to conclude that Jews are a race, and not just a religion.

- Judaism originated in the Middle East over 3,500 years ago.
- Judaism was founded by Moses, although Jews trace their history back to Abraham.
- Jews believe that there is only one God with whom they have a covenant.
- In exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people,

Jewish people keep God's laws and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.

- Judaism has a rich history of religious texts, but the central and most important religious document is the Torah.
- Jews worship in Synagogues and their spiritual leaders are called Rabbis.



Shinto



The essence of Shinto is the Japanese devotion to invisible spiritual beings and powers called kami, to shrines, and to various rituals. Shinto is not a way of explaining the world. What matters are rituals that enable human beings to communicate with kami. The name Shinto comes from Chinese characters for Shen ('divine being'), and Tao ('way') and means 'Way of the Spirits'.

- Shrine visiting and taking part in festivals play a great part in binding local communities together.
- Because Shinto is focused on the land of Japan it is clearly an ethnic religion. Shinto sees human beings as basically good and has no concept of original sin, or of humanity as 'fallen'.

- Everything, including the spiritual, is experienced as part of this world. Shinto has no place for any transcendental other world.
- Shinto has no God.
- Shinto does not require adherents to follow it as their only religion.



Sikhism



There are 20 million Sikhs in the world, most of whom live in the Punjab province of India. Sikhism was founded in the 16th century in the Punjab district of what is now India and Pakistan. It was founded by Guru Nanak and is based on his teachings, and those of the 9 Sikh gurus who followed him. The most important thing in Sikhism is the internal religious state of the individual.

- Sikhism is a monotheistic religion.
- Sikhism stresses the importance of doing good actions rather than merely carrying out rituals.
- The Sikh place of worship is called a Gurdwara.
- The Sikh scripture is a book called the Guru Granth Sahib.

- Sikhs believe that the way to lead a good life is to:
 - keep God in heart and mind at all times;
 - live honestly and work hard; treat everyone equally;
 - be generous to the less fortunate; serve others.



Taoism



Taoism is an ancient tradition of philosophy and religious belief that is deeply rooted in Chinese customs and worldview. Taoism is also referred to as Daoism. Taoism is about the Tao. This is usually translated as the Way, but it is hard to say exactly what this means. The Tao is the ultimate creative principle of the universe. All things are unified and connected in The Tao.

- Taoism originated in China 2,000 years ago.
- It is a religion of unity and opposites; Yin and Yang. The principle of Yin Yang sees the world as filled with complementary forces – action and non-action, light and dark, and so on.
- The Tao is not God and is not worshipped. Taoism includes many deities that are worshipped in Taoist temples; they are part of the universe and depend,

like everything, on the Tao.

- Taoism promotes: achieving harmony or union with nature; the pursuit of spiritual immortality; being 'virtuous' (but not ostentatiously so); self-development.
- Taoist practices include meditation, feng shui, fortune telling and reading and chanting.





“My humanity is bound up in yours, for we can only be human together.”

(Desmond Tutu)

2025

January

Januari

January

Monday
Jumatatu
Somvaar

Tuesday
Jumanne
Mangalvaar

Wednesday
Jumatano
Budhvaar

Thursday
Alhamisi
Guruvaar

Friday
Ijumaa
Sukarvar

Saturday
Jumamosi
Shanivaar

Sunday
Jumapili
Ravivaar

1: **NEW YEARS DAY (Secular)** is the start of the Western calendar year. World Day of Peace is celebrated on this day.

1: **OSHOGATSU (Shinto)** is the Shinto New Year, one of the most popular occasions for shrine visits. People go to thank the kami and make resolutions for the New Year.

6: **EPIPHANY (Christian)** celebrates the visit of the wise men (the magi) to the infant Jesus. In the East, where it originated, the Epiphany celebrates the baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan.

6: **NOLLAIG na mBAN (Irish)** is a traditional Irish holiday meaning Women's Christmas- traditionally it was a day off from all house work for women and traditional roles were supposed to be reversed in the home.

14: **MAKAR SANKRANTI (Hindu)** is the first Hindu festival of the solar calendar year. Days become longer from this point on so it is a time for celebration.

18: **WEEK OF PRAYER FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY (Christian)** was first celebrated in 1908. The days of 18–25 January (regardless of the days of the week involved) were originally chosen because they covered the days between the feast of St Peter and the feast of St Paul. Until the 25th.

19: **WORLD RELIGION DAY (Baha'i)** is celebrated on the third Sunday in January by the Baha'i community. It was instituted in 1950 to help foster interfaith understanding and harmony.

26: **LAILAT AL-MIRAJ (Muslim)** is a festival that celebrates the Prophet Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Jerusalem in a single night. From Jerusalem he ascended into heaven, where he met the earlier prophets, and eventually God.

27: **INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY (Secular)** commemorates the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp in 1945.

29: **CHINESE NEW YEAR (Taoist)** is the start of the Chinese New Year.

		<p>New Years Day (Secular) 1</p> <p>Oshogatsu (Shinto)</p> 	2	3	4	5
<p>Epiphany (Christian) 6</p>  <p>Nollaig na mBan (Irish)</p>	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	<p>Makar Sankranti (Hindu) 14</p> 	15	16	17	<p>Week of Prayer for Christian Unity 18</p> 	<p>World Religion Day (Baha'i) 19</p> 
20	21	22	23	<p>Unification Day Romania 24</p> 	25	<p>Lailat-Al-Miraj (Muslim) 26</p> 
<p>International Holocaust Remembrance Day (Secular) 27</p> 	28	<p>Chinese New Year (Taoist) 29</p> 	30	31		

Photo Credit: JRS Ireland

* Lunar dates vary regionally, for simplicity we have selected the earliest dates to represent holy days and festivals that are based around forecasts of the lunar orbit.

Language: English, Swahilli, Hindu



"I can do things you cannot, you can do things I cannot. Together we can do great things."

(Mother Teresa)

2025

February

Veebruar

二月

Monday
Esmaspäev
周一

Tuesday
Teisipäev
周二

Wednesday
Kolmapäev
周三

Thursday
Neljapäev
周四

Friday
Reede
周五

Saturday
Laupäev
周六

Sunday
Pühapäev
周日

1: ST.BRIGID'S DAY (Christian) is the feast day of the early Irish saint. Brigid's crosses are made from reeds to mark the feast.

1: IMBOLG (Celtic) Imbolg (also called Oimele) celebrates the awakening of the land and the growing power of the Sun.

2: CANDLEMAS (Christian) Candlemas commemorates the day Mary took Jesus to the Temple at Jerusalem to present him to God.

2: VASANT PANCHAMI (Hindu) is one of the chief Hindu religious festivals and is a widespread public holiday. It is a holiday that marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring.

12: MAGHA PUJA (Buddhist) or Sangha Day is the second most important Buddhist festival. It is a celebration in honour of the Sangha, or the Buddhist community. It commemorates the spontaneous gathering of 1,250 enlightened monks (arahants) to hear the Buddha preach.

12: TU B'SHEVAT (Jewish) is the Jewish 'New Year for Trees'. On Tu B'Shevat Jews often eat fruits associated with the Holy Land, especially those mentioned in the Torah. Until the 25th.

13-24: LAILAT UL BARA'H (Muslim) or The Night of Forgiveness. On the fourteenth of Sha'ban, the eighth month of the Muslim Calendar and two weeks before Ramadan commences, Muslims seek forgiveness for their sins.

14: ST VALENTINE'S DAY (Christian) is more a secular festival than a religious one. St. Valentine is the patron saint of lovers.

15: PARINIRVANA (Buddhist) Mahayana Buddhist festival marking the anniversary of Buddha's death. Pure Land Buddhists call the festival "Nirvana Day". Parinirvana is alternatively celebrated by some Buddhists on 8th February.

20: WORLD DAY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE (Secular) is an international day, recognising the need to promote social justice and tackle issues such as poverty, exclusion, gender equality and human rights.

26: MAHA SHIVRATI (Hindu) is a Hindu festival dedicated to Shiva, one of the deities of the Hindu Trinity.

28-2: LOSAR (Buddhist) is the most important holiday in Tibet, marking the Tibetan New Year.

28: THE START OF RAMADAN (Muslim) Ramadan is a month of fasting. Fasting means abstaining from all food, drink, smoking and marital relations during daylight hours. It is an exercise in self-discipline and enables everyone to have some experience of deprivation. Until March 29th.

					St Brigid's Day (Christian)  1	Candlemas (Christian)  2						
					Imbolg (Celtic) 	Vasant Panchami (Hindu) 						
February Bank Holiday	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
	10	Revolution Day Iran 	11	Magha Puja (Buddhist) 	12	Lailat Ul Bara'h (Muslim) 	13	St. Valentine's Day (Christian) 	14	Parinirvana (Buddhist) 	15	16
	17		18		19	World Day of Social Justice (Secular) 	20		21		22	23
Independence Day Estonia 	24	25	Mahashivrati (Hindu) 	26	27	Ramadan begins (Muslim) 	28					
						Losar (Buddhist) 						



“How unpleasing to the eye if all the flowers and plants, the leaves and blossoms, the fruit, the branches and the trees of that garden were all of the same shape and color! ”

(‘Abdu’l-Bahá, The World Order of Bahá’u’lláh, p. 41)

2025

March

Márta

Μάρτιος

Monday
Luan
Δευτέρα

Tuesday
Máirt
Τρίτη

Wednesday
Céadaoin
Τετάρτη

Thursday
Déardaoin
Πέμπτη

Friday
Aoine
Παρασκευή

Saturday
Satharn
Σάββατο

Sunday
Domhnach
Κυριακή

1: SEACHTAIN na GAELIGE FESTIVAL (Irish) until 17th of March, a festival with events in Ireland and abroad to promote the language and encourage people to speak or learn Irish and celebrate Irish culture.

4: PANCAKE TUESDAY (Christian) Carnival day on the eve of Ash Wednesday, which begins Lent, a time of fasting and devotions.

5: ASH WEDNESDAY (Christian) The first day of Lent for Western Christian churches. Lent is a penitential season that marks the forty days Jesus spent in the wilderness.

8: INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY (Secular) is celebrated to focus upon and remember the struggle of women throughout the world.

13: PURIM (Jewish) Purim commemorates the time when the Jewish people living in Persia were saved from extermination by the courage of a young Jewish woman called Esther.

14. HOLI (Hindu) is the the Festival of Colours that welcomes in spring with people throwing colourful powder and coloured water on each other. Celebrations until the 25th.

17: ST PATRICK'S DAY (Christian) The patron saint of Ireland. His symbol is the shamrock, sprigs of which are worn on this day. Parades are held by Irish people across the world to celebrate.

20: NAW- RUZ (Baha'i) is Baha'i New Year's Day and the end of the nineteen-day fast that concludes the old year.

21: INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST RACISM (Secular) designated by the United Nations. It commemorates the Sharpsville massacre in South Africa in 1960.

25: ANNUNCIATION (Christian) The feast of the Annunciation marks the visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, and more importantly the actual incarnation of Jesus Christ - the moment that the Son of God became the son of the Virgin.

36: LAILAT AL QADR (Muslim) or the Night of Power. It marks the night in which the Qu'ran was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by Allah.

30: EID-UL-FITR (Muslim) marks the end of Ramadan when Muslims celebrate the end of fasting and thank Allah for His help with their month-long act of self-control.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
					Seachtain na Gaeilge Festival (Irish) 1	2
Liberation Day Bulgaria 3 	Pancake Tuesday (Christian) 4 ✝	Ash Wednesday (Christian) 5 ✝	Independence Day Ghana 6 		International Women's Day (Secular) 8 	9
10	11	12	Purim (Jewish) 13 	Holi (Hindu) 14 ॐ	15	16
St Patrick's Day (Christian) 17 ✝ National Day Ireland 	18	19	Spring Equinox Naw-Ruz (Baha'i) 20 	International Day Against Racism (Secular) 21 	22	23
24	Annunciation (Christian) 25 ✝	Independence Day Bangladesh 26  Lailat al-Qadr (Muslim) 	27	28	29	Eid-ul-fitr (Muslim) 30  Mother's Day (Secular)
31						



“Solidarity involves commitment, and work, as well as the recognition that even if we do not have the same feelings, or the same lives, or the same bodies, we do live on common ground.”

(Sara Ahmed)

2025

April Avril April

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday
 Lundi Mardi Mercredi Jeudi Vendredi Samedi Dimanche
 Maandag Dinsdag Woensdag Donderdag Vrijdag Zaterdag Zondag

6: **RAMA NAVAMI (Hindu)** is the birthday of Lord Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu and the hero of the Ramayana.

12: **PASSOVER/PESACH (Jewish)** is a major eight-day festival when Jews commemorate the Exodus from their slavery in Egypt. Matzah (unleavened bread) is eaten throughout the festival. Until the 30th.

12: **HANUMAN JAYANTI (Hindu)** is the celebration of Hanuman who was an embodiment of Lord Rama. Devotion and selfless work are encouraged. Until the 24th.

13: **PALM SUNDAY (Christian)** is the sixth and last Sunday of Lent. It marks the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem and the start of Holy Week.

14: **VAISAKHI (Sikh & Hindu)** is the Sikh New Year Festival, which also commemorates the founding of the Khalsa by the tenth Guru (Guru Gobind Singh) in 1699. It is sometimes called Baisakhi.

18: **GOOD FRIDAY (Christian)**

20: **EASTER SUNDAY (Christian)** is the day Christians celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus Christ – his return from death after the Crucifixion. This is the most important Christian festival. Most years Orthodox Christians celebrate Easter on a different date, usually one week later.

20: **RIDVAN (Baha'i)** is the start of a 12-day festival when Baha'is celebrate the day when Baha'u'llah said that he was the prophet predicted by the Bab. It is the most important Baha'i festival.

21: **EASTER MONDAY (Christian)**

22: **WORLD MOTHER EARTH DAY (Secular)** recognises the Earth and its ecosystems as humanity's common home and the need to protect her to enhance people's livelihoods, counteract climate change, and stop the collapse of biodiversity.

23-24: **YOM HASHOAH (Jewish)** is the Jewish Holocaust Memorial Day. The date is chosen as the closest date (in the Jewish calendar) to the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

		1	2	3	4	5	Rama Navami (Hindu) 6 
7	International Roma Day 8 	8	9	10	11	Hanuman Jayanti (Hindu) 12  Passover (Jewish) 12 	Palm Sunday (Christian) 13 
Vaisakhi (Sikh & Hindu) 14 	15	15	16	17	Independence Day Zimbabwe 18  Good Friday (Christian) 18 	19	Easter Sunday (Christian) 20  Ridvan (Baha'i) 20 
Easter Bank Holiday 21	World Mother Earth Day (Secular) 22	22	Yom Hashoah (Jewish) 23 	24	25	26	27
28	29	30					



“And hold fast all together to the rope of Allah and never be divided.”

(Quran, 3:103)

2025

May

Maj

Maggio

Monday
Poniedziałek
Lunedì

Tuesday
Wtorek
Martedì

Wednesday
Środa
Mercoledì

Thursday
Czwartek
Giovedì

Friday
Piątek
Venerdì

Saturday
Sobota
Sabato

Sunday
Niedziela
Domenica

1: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY (Secular)
is a celebration of the social and economic achievements of the international labour movement. Originated in the movement which advocated eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, and eight hours for rest.

1: BEALTAINE (Celtic) meaning 'Bright Fire'. Bealtaine marks the start of summer. It is celebrated by lighting fires on the tops of the nearest beacon hill. Pagans celebrated Bealtaine with maypole dances, symbolizing the mystery of the Sacred Marriage of Goddess and God.

12: WESAK (Buddhist) or Buddha Day. This is the most important of the Buddhist festivals. It celebrates the Buddha's birthday, and, for some Buddhists, also marks his death.

21: WORLD MEDITATION DAY (Secular)
A call to the world to take time to participate in the millennia-old practice of meditation.

22: DECLARATION OF THE BĀB (Baha'i) The Báb was the forerunner of Baha'u'llah, founder of the Baha'i faith. His mission was to prepare the world for the coming of Baha'u'llah and he declared it on the evening of 22 May 1844.

27-28: ASCENSION OF BAHĀ'U'LLĀH: (Baha'i) the anniversary of the passing of Baha'u'llah in 1892.

29: ASCENSION OF CHRIST (Christian)
Ascension Day marks the last earthly appearance of Christ after his resurrection. Christians believe Christ ascended into heaven. It is celebrated 40 days after Easter.

30: GURU ARJAN DEV MARTYRDOM (Sikh)
Guru Arjan Dev was the fifth Sikh Guru and the first Sikh Martyr. He also compiled all of the past Gurus' writings into one book, which is now the Sikh holy scripture: the Guru Granth Sahib.

			Bealtaine (Celtic)  1 International Labour Day (Secular) 	2	3	4
May Bank Holiday 5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wesak (Buddhist)  12	13	14	International Day of Families (Secular)  15	16	17	18
19	National Day Cameroon  20	World Meditation Day (Secular)  21	Declaration of the Bab (Baha'i)  22	23	Independence Day Eritrea  24	25
26	Ascension of Baha'u'llah (Baha'i)  27	National Day Ethiopia  28	Ascension of Christ (Christian)  29	Guru Arjan Dev Martyrdom (Sikh)  30	31	
Independence Day Georgia 				Statehood Day (Croatia) 		



“Live and allow others to live; hurt no one; life is dear to all living beings.”

(Mahavira)

2025

June

Юни

Hunyo

1: SHAVUOT (Jewish) marks the time when the first harvest was taken to the Temple. Also known as the Festival of Weeks. Until the 13th.

4: HAJJ (Muslim) Hajj is the annual pilgrimage to Mecca that Muslims should complete at least once in their lifetime. Until the 19th.

5: WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY (Secular) is the United Nations day for encouraging worldwide awareness and action to protect our environment.

6-8: EID AL-ADHA (Muslim) is the Festival of Sacrifice marking the end of Hajj. This is a four-day holiday until 20th.

8 PENTECOST SUNDAY: (Christian) commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and other followers of Jesus Christ while they were in Jerusalem.

15: TRINITY SUNDAY (Christian) is the first Sunday after Pentecost. Christians meditate on the nature of God as "Three in one".

20: INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE DAY (Secular) is the day that special attention is given to issues relating to refugees and to call for global understanding and support of international organisations and NGOs that work to aid and protect refugees.

21: SUMMER SOLSTICE (Celtic) this festival is sometimes called Litha and dates from pagan or, in Ireland, pre-Celtic times. The sun is at the height of its power. It is a time of great celebration, especially in northern countries.

21: NATIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S DAY (Canada) a day recognizing and celebrating the cultures and contributions of the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Indigenous peoples of Canada.

30: CORPUS CHRISTI (Christian) is a Roman Catholic festival celebrating the 'real presence of Christ in the Eucharist'. The festival falls on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

Monday Понеделник Lunes	Tuesday Вторник Martes	Wednesday Сряда Miyerkoles	Thursday Четвъртък Huwebes	Friday Петък Biyernes	Saturday Събота Sabado	Sunday Неделя Linggo
						Shavuot (Jewish) 1 
Bank Holiday 2	3	Hajj (Muslim) 4 	World Environment Day (Secular) 5 	Eid al-Adha (Muslim) 6 	7	Pentecost Sunday (Christian) 8 
9	National Day Portugal 10 	11	Independence Day Philippines 12 	13	14	Trinity Sunday (Christian) 15  Father's Day (Secular)
16	17	18	19	International Refugee Day (Secular) 20 	Summer Solstice (Celtic) 21  National Indigenous Peoples Day (Secular)	Corpus Christi (Christian) 22 
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Independence Day DRC 30 						



“We all live with the objective of being happy; our lives are all different and yet the same.”

(Anne Frank)

2025

July

Jalaay

Temmuz

Monday
Isniin
Pazartesi

Tuesday
Talaado
Sali

Wednesday
Arbaco
Çarşamba

Thursday
Khamiis
Perşembe

Friday
Jimce
Cuma

Saturday
Sabti
Cumartesi

Sunday
Axad
Pazar

5-6: ASHURA (Muslim) Islamic holy day observed on the 10th of the Islamic month of Muharram, Shi'ite Muslims regard it as a major festival marking the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Hussein. Until the 17th.

9: ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF THE BĀB (Baha'i) The Báb was executed by firing squad in Tabriz, Persia, at noon in 1850. The Báb's death is commemorated at noon with readings and prayers from Baha'i Scriptures.

10: ASALHA PUJA (Buddhist) is the anniversary of the start of Buddha's teaching – his first sermon, 'The Wheel of Truth', after his enlightenment.

20: MATARIKI (Maori)
Matariki (Maori) is the Maori New Year. For Maori, the appearance of the Matariki star cluster represents a time of remembrance, joy and peace. It is a time for communities to come together and celebrate.

23. EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE BIRTHDAY (Rastafarian) observes the day on which Emperor Haile Selassie I was born in 1892. Nyabingi sessions are held to honour the date.

26: AL-HIJRA (Muslim) marks the Islamic New Year. It commemorates the migration of the Prophet Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Medina.

31: ST IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA (Christian) is a Roman Catholic feast day. Saint Ignatius of Loyola was the founder of the Society of Jesus. He died on this day in 1556.

	Independence Day Somalia 	1	2	3	4	Ashura (Muslim) 	5	Statehood Day Lithuania 	6
7	8	Martyrdom of the Bab (Baha'i) 	9	Asalha Puja (Buddhist) 	10	11	12	13	
Republic Day Iraq 	14	15	16	17	18	19	Matariki (Maori) 	20	
21	22	Emperor Haile Selassie Birthday (Rastafarian)	23	24	25	Al Hijra (Muslim) 	26	27	
28	29	Throne Day Morocco 	30	St Ignatius of Loyola (Christian) 	31				



“Let us not love in word or talk but in deed and in truth.”

(1 John 3:16-18)

2025

August

Augusts

آگست

Monday Pirmdiena
Tuesday Ortdiena
Wednesday Trešdiena
Thursday Ceturtdiena
Friday Piekdiena
Saturday Sestdiena
Sunday Svētdiena

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
				Lúnasa (Celtic)  1	Tisha B'Av (Jewish)  2	3
Bank Holiday 4	5	6	Independence Day Cote D'Ivoire  7	Raksha Bandhan (Hindu)  8	9	10
11	12	Obon (Buddhist, Shinto)  13	Independence Day Pakistan  14	Assumption of Virgin Mary (Christian)  15 Jahmashtami (Hindu)  Independence Day India  15	16	17
18	World Humanitarian Day (Secular) Independence Day Afghanistan  19	20	21	22	23	Independence Day Ukraine  24
25	Ganesh Chaturthi (Hindu)  26	Independence Day Moldova  27	28	29	30	31

1: LÚNASA (Celtic) is a harvest festival and one of the Pagan festivals of Celtic origin which split the year into four.

2-3: TISHA B'AV (Jewish) is a solemn day of mourning that commemorates the destruction of the first and second Temples in Jerusalem and other tragedies in Jewish history. It is a full day of fasting.

8: RAKSHA BANDHAN (Hindu) is the Hindu festival that honours the loving ties between brothers and sister in a family. 'Raksha Bandhan' means a thread for protection.

13-15: OBON (ULAMBANA) (Buddhist) is a Japanese Buddhist festival to honour deceased ancestors. It involves the lighting of bonfires, traditional meals, paper lanterns, folk dances.

15: JANMASHTAMI (Hindu) or Krishna Jayanti festival marks the birth of Krishna, the most highly venerated God in the Hindu pantheon.

15: ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (Christian) is a largely Roman Catholic festival celebrating their belief that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was taken body and soul into heaven.

19: WORLD HUMANITARIAN DAY. A global celebration of people helping people, intended to raise public awareness of humanitarian assistance worldwide.

26: GANESH CHATURTHI (Hindu) Hindus celebrate the birthday of Lord Ganesh.



“Solidarity is not only a spontaneous movement of the heart that responds immediately, but also a decision to take action to join with, to form community with, those who are suffering.”

(Marie J. Giblyn)

2025

September Сентябрь سبتمبر

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

Понедельник Вторник Среда Четверг Пятница Суббота Воскресенье

الأحد السبت الجمعة الخميس الأربعاء الثلاثاء الإثنين

5: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF CHARITY
Established to motivate people and stakeholders all around the world to volunteer. The date was chosen to commemorate the anniversary of the passing away of Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

5: MILAD UN NABI (Muslim) is the Prophet Muhammad's Birthday. This is celebrated on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, the third month of the Islamic calendar. Until the 17th.

8: THE BIRTHDAY OF MARY (Christian)
Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches celebrate the birth of Mary, mother of Jesus.

21: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE
Established as a day devoted to strengthening the ideals of peace, through observing 24 hours of non-violence and cease-fire.

22: AUTUMN EQUINOX (Pagan) the halfway point in the year between the Summer and Winter solstices, many of Ireland's ancient structures were built in relation to these celestial events.

22: ROSH HASHANAH (Jewish) is the Jewish New Year Day. This festival begins ten days of repentance and self-examination during which God sits in judgement on every individual. Until the 24th.

22: NAVARATRI (Hindu) means Nine Nights. It symbolises the triumph of good over evil and marks the start of autumn. Until 1st October.

28: WORLD DAY OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES (Christian) is an annual occasion to express concern for different, vulnerable people on the move and to increase awareness about the opportunities that migration offers.

Constitution Day Slovakia 	1	National Day (Vietnam) 	2	3	4	Milad Un Nabi (Muslim) 	5	6	Independence Day Brazil 	7
The Birth of Mary (Christian) 	8	9	World Suicide Prevention Day (Secular)	10	National Day (Catalonia) 	11	12	13	14	
International Literacy Day (Secular)	15	Independence Day Mexico 	16	17	18	19	20	International Day of Peace (Secular) 	21	
Rosh Hashanah (Jewish) 	22	Navaratri (Hindu) 	23	24	25	26	27	World Day of Migrants and Refugees (Christian) 	28	
Autumn Equinox	29	30								



“The one who loves all intensely...flows with the stream of happiness, and is enriched by each soul.”

(Yajur Veda)

2025

October

Octombrie

Október

1: YOM KIPPUR (Jewish) is the Day of Atonement - the most solemn day of the Jewish year. It is observed with strict fasting and ceremonial repentance. Until 12th.

6: SUKKOT (Jewish) or The Feast of Tabernacles, commemorates the years that the Jews spent in the desert on their way to the Promised Land, and celebrates the way in which God took special care of them under difficult conditions. Until the 23rd Oct.

6: CHINESE & VIETNAMESE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL (Lunar) The Full Moon Festival, or Mid-Autumn Festival, is a harvest festival celebrated by ethnic Chinese and Vietnamese people.

10: WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY Established to raise awareness of mental health issues around the world and to mobilize efforts in support of mental health.

13: SHMINI ATZERET the Eighth Day of Assembly. It's a holiday that concludes Sukkot and marks the beginning of winter in Israel. Until the 24th.

13: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY (USA) federal holiday in the United States that celebrates and honours Native American peoples and commemorates their histories and cultures.

14: SIMCHAT TORAH (Jewish) means 'Rejoicing in the Torah'. This holiday marks the completion of the yearly cycle of weekly Torah readings. Until the 25th.

17: UN INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY (Secular) honours victims of poverty, hunger, violence and fear.

20: DIWALI (Hindu, Sikh) the festival of lights, is the most popular of all the festivals from South Asia. It is an occasion for celebrations by Hindus as well as Sikhs.

20: INSTALLATION OF THE SRI GURU GRANTH SAHIB JI (Sikh) celebrates Guru Gobind Singhi Ji (the 10th Guru) passing the Guruship to the Holy Scriptures.

22: ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE BĀB (Baha'i) celebrates the birth of the precursor of the founder of the Baha'i faith.

23: BIRTH OF BAHĀ'ULLĀH: (Baha'i) celebrates the birth of the founder of the Baha'i faith. He was born in Tehran in 1817, the eldest son of a Persian nobleman.

31: HALLOWE'EN (Christian) The night before All Saints Day (All Hallows Day) has been celebrated as a Christian festival since the 8th century.

31: SAMHAIN (Celtic) Samhain marks the Feast of the Dead. Many pagans also celebrate it as the old Celtic New Year.

Monday
Luni
Hétfő

Tuesday
Marti
Kedd

Wednesday
Miercuri
Szerda

Thursday
Joi
Csütörtök

Friday
Vineri
Péntek

Saturday
Sambata
Szombat

Sunday
Duminica
Vasárnap

		Yom Kippur (Jewish)  1 National Day China  Independence Day Nigeria 	2	3	4	5
Sukkot (Jewish)  6 Chinese & Vietnamese Mid-Autumn Festival (Lunar)	7	8	9	World Mental Health Day (Secular) 10	11	12
Shmini Atzeret (Jewish)  13 Indigenous Peoples' Day (USA)	Simchat Torah (Jewish)  14	15	16	UN International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (Secular)  17	18	19
Installation of the Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji (Sikh)  20 Diwali (Hindu, Sikh) 	New Year (Jain)  21	Birth of the Bab (Baha'i)  22	Birth of Baha'u'llah (Baha'i)  23	24	25	26
Bank Holiday 27	28	29	30	Halloween (Christian)  Samhain (Celtic) 	31	



“How, then, does one become an activist? The easy answer would be to say that we do not become activists; we simply forget that we are. We are all born with compassion, generosity, and love for others inside us. We are all moved by injustice and discrimination.”

(Noam Chomsky, On Palestine)

2025

November

Studeni

Novembro

Monday
Ponedjeljak
Segunda

Tuesday
Utorak
Terça

Wednesday
Šrijeda
Quarta

Thursday
Četvrtak
Quinta

Friday
Petak
Sexta

Saturday
Subota
Sábado

Sunday
Nedjelja
Domingo

1: ALL SAINTS DAY (Christian) is when Anglicans and Roman Catholics honour all saints, known and unknown, of the Christian church. Orthodox churches celebrate it on the first Sunday after Pentecost.

5: BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF GURU NANAK DEV JI (Sikh) The founder of the Sikh faith and the first of the Ten Sikh Gurus.

11: COP29 until the 21st- in Brazil. Annual meeting of signatories to the UNFCCC.

14: JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE (JRS) was established by Fr. Pedro Arrupe SJ in 1980 'to accompany, advocate and serve the cause of refugees and forcibly displaced persons worldwide'.

15: SHICHIGOSAN (Shinto) is a festival to give thanks for children. Often it is celebrated on the nearest Sunday to the 15th to allow working parents to take part.

16: INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR TOLERANCE (Secular) founded by the UN to promote respect for various religions, languages, ethnicities, and cultures.

20: WORLD'S CHILDREN'S DAY (Secular) was instituted to promote the ideals and objectives of the UN Charter and the welfare of the children of the world.

20: TRANSGENDER DAY OF REMBRANCE (Secular) is a commemoration day that honours the memory of the transgender people whose lives were lost in acts of anti-transgender violence.

25: INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (Secular) was designated by the UN General Assembly to raise public awareness of the problem of violence against women across the world.

25: DAY OF THE COVENANT (Baha'i) celebrates the appointment of Abdu'l-Baha as the Center of Baha'u'llah's Covenant. Unity in faith is also celebrated on that day.

27: ASCENSION OF ABDU'L-BAHÁ (Baha'i) marks the passing of 'Abdu'l-Bahá in 1921.

30: ADVENT SUNDAY (Christian) is the beginning of the ecclesiastical year on the Sunday closest to November 30. Advent is the season before Christmas.

					All Saints Day (Christian)  1	2	
					Revolution Day (Algeria) 		
3	4	Birthday Celebration of Guru Nanak Dev Ji (Sikh) 5	6	7	8	9	
COP30 (Secular) 10	Independence Day (Angola)  11	12	13	Jesuit Refugee Service Day  14	Shichi-go-san (Shinto)  15	International Day for Tolerance (Secular)  16	
	Independence Day (Poland)  17						
17	National Day (Latvia)  18	19	20	Universal Children's Day (Secular)  20	Transgender Day of Remembrance (Secular)  21	Independence Day (Lebanon)  22	23
24	Day of the Covenant (Baha'i)  25	26	27	Ascension of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Baha'i)  27	28	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (Secular)  29	Advent Sunday (Christian)  30
	International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women (Secular)  25						
	Statehood Day (Bosnia & Herzegovina)  25						



“Solidarity is not a feeling of vague compassion or shallow distress at the misfortunes of so many people, both near and far. On the contrary, it is a firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good; that is to say to the good of all and of each individual, because we are all really responsible for all.”

(Pope John Paul II)

2025

December

Diciembre

December

1: WORLD AIDS DAY (Secular) is an opportunity for people to unite in the fight against HIV, to show support for people living with HIV, and to commemorate those who have died from an AIDS-related illness.

3: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (Secular) raises awareness for the rights and well-being of those with disabilities.

8: BODHI DAY (Buddhist)
On this day some Buddhists celebrate Gautama's attainment of enlightenment under the Bodhi tree at Bodhgaya, India.

9: FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (Christian) Roman Catholics honour Mary on this day as being free from sin by the grace of God.

10: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY (Secular) was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. It is a reminder of the persistence of human rights problems in communities and throughout the world.

14: HANUKKAH (Jewish) is the Festival of Lights and marks the restoration of the temple by the Maccabees in 164 BCE. Hanukkah is celebrated around the same time as Christmas, but there is no connection at all between the festivals. Until 22nd

18: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH MIGRANTS (Secular) was officially proclaimed in 2000 to commemorate the adoption by the UN of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

21: WINTER SOLSTICE (Celtic) marks the time when the sun child is reborn, an image of the return of all new life born through the love of the Gods. It is the shortest day of the year.

25: CHRISTMAS DAY (Christian) celebrates the birth of Jesus. It is one of the most important Christian festivals commemorating the Incarnation of God becoming man.

26: KWAMZAA celebrates African culture and traditions until the 1st of January.

26: ZARTOSHT NO-DISO (Zoroastrian)
It is a commemoration of the death anniversary of the prophet Zoroaster. It is observed on the 11th day of the 10th month.

Monday Lunes Pondelok	Tuesday Martes Utorok	Wednesday Miércoles Streda	Thursday Jueves Štvrtok	Friday Viernes Piatok	Saturday Sábado Sobota	Sunday Domingo Nedeľa
World AIDS Day (Secular) 1 	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery (Secular) 2 	International Day of Persons with Disabilities (Secular) 3 	4	5	6	7
Feast of Immaculate Conception (Christian) 8 	9	International Human Rights Day (Secular) 10 	11	Independence Day Kenya 12 	13	Hanukkah (Jewish) 14 
Bodhi Day (Buddhist) 15 	16	17	International Day of Solidarity with Migrants (Secular) 18 	19	20	Winter Solstice (Celtic) 21 
22	23	Christmas Eve (Christian) 24 	Christmas Day (Christian) 25 	St. Stephen's Day (Christian) 26  Kwanzaa (African) Zartosht No-Diso (Zoroastrian)	27	28
29	30	New Years Eve (Gregorian Calendar) 31				

About JRS Worldwide

The Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) is an international NGO founded in 1980. The mission of JRS is “to accompany, to advocate and to serve” the cause of refugees and forcibly displaced persons worldwide. JRS is present in 57 countries serving more than 1.2 million persons, providing assistance to refugees in camps, to people displaced within their own countries, to asylum seekers in cities and those held in detention.

JRS Ireland Aims

- To accompany and support international protection applicants throughout the determination process, to ensure their rights are respected and their access to local and public services.
- To promote integration and inclusion of asylum seekers, forced migrants and persons with status from arrival and to support unsuccessful applicants at the end of the process.
- To advocate for a more just and fair protection process and reception system that ensures the inherent dignity of all forcibly displaced persons is upheld.
- To ensure the voices and lived experience of asylum seekers and forced displaced persons inform public understanding and debate on asylum and migration issues.
- To work in partnership with key local and national stakeholders, JRS in Europe on common projects and advocacy priorities and to support the international work of JRS worldwide.

JRS Ireland Programmes

- Asylum Seeker Support: We provide support to persons seeking asylum through information and advice clinics, educational and hardship support.
- Integration: We seek to contribute to integration through the provision of education, training, psychosocial supports and connecting with local communities.
- Detention: We visit immigration detainees and advocate for more just detention policies.
- Advocacy: We work for fairer immigration and asylum systems through lobbying, submission of policy papers, education, media work and collaboration with other organisations.

No Place to Call Home

Refugees are internationally homeless, forced to leave their homes and cross borders in search of safety. Record numbers of asylum seekers live in substandard accommodation. The majority are housed in emergency accommodation, including refurbished commercial buildings, tents and army barracks. Some applicants are unaccommodated, homeless and at risk. In response, JRS Ireland launched the No Place to Call Home initiative, generously funded by the Belvedere Sleep Out 2023. Throughout 2024, JRS Ireland has provided outreach, information and material supports to newly arrived international protection applicants not offered accommodation or living in precarious emergency accommodation.

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Irish Jesuit Province

“Walking with the Excluded” is one of the Universal Apostolic Preferences of the Society of Jesus. This preference incorporates the work of JRS in accompanying, listening to and empowering refugees and migrants worldwide.

The Jesuit Father General, Arturo Sosa SJ, emphasised the mission of JRS is a shared one across all works of the Society of Jesus, academic, educational, social, intellectual, pastoral or spiritual. For more information, please visit www.jesuit.ie



Coláiste Iognáid

Coláiste Iognáid SJ is dedicated to accompanying young people as they strive for excellence in all things and supporting the development of competent individuals of conscience and compassion who are committed to being people for others.

For more information, please visit www.colaisteiognaid.ie



Gonzaga College SJ

The mission of Gonzaga College is to actively promote the struggles for greater justice in the world and to foster in its pupils, a sense of values and commitment to the service of others.

For more information please visit www.gonzaga.ie



Belvedere College SJ

The mission of Belvedere College is to ensure graduates through living Gospel values, shall be persons for others in leadership and example in the pursuit of a just world.

For more information please visit www.belvederecollege.ie



Clongowes Wood College SJ

The mission of Clongowes Wood College is to educate its pupils according to the best traditions and highest standards of Jesuit schooling and the values of the Gospel.

For more information please visit www.clongowes.net



Crescent College Comprehensive SJ

Crescent College Comprehensive incorporates the characteristics of a Jesuit education and seeks to develop fully each student’s religious, moral, social, intellectual, physical and cultural sensibilities.

For more information please visit www.crescentsj.com



Gardiner Street Jesuit Works

The Jesuit works in the Gardiner street area, including the Jesuit Centre for Faith and Justice, Irish Jesuits International and Gardiner St Church, are committed to a faith that does justice and supporting the poor and marginalised locally and globally.

For more information, please visit www.jcfj.ie, www.iji.ie and www.gardinerstchurch.ie