

Forum: Special Conference (SPECON) on Rediscovering Diplomacy in an Era of Political Instability

Issue: Enhancing diplomatic engagement in forgotten crises neglected by mainstream media

Student Officer: Athanasios Theodorou

Position: President

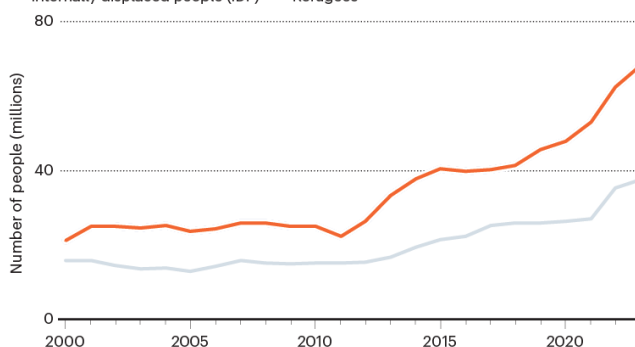
TOPIC INTRODUCTION

DECADES OF NEGLECT

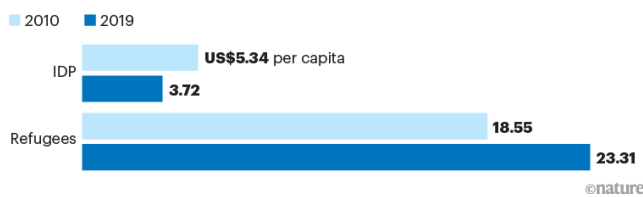
People who are displaced in their own countries receive little attention. Several measures that are linked to health are much worse for this group than they are for other groups that are affected by conflict, including refugees.

Numbers affected

— Internally displaced people (IDP) — Refugees



International aid for health care



A forgotten crisis is a humanitarian crisis that may receive less attention and/or insufficient aid due to a plethora of factors, such as being considered resolved or due to a decline in media attention because of loss of interest from audiences. Such crises are quite difficult to identify, as declining media coverage may eventually lead to almost no reliable information available online or even in any kind of writing.

Figure 1: Graph showcasing a decline in funding for the support of Internally Displaced People (IDP), signaling that crises involving them may be neglected.¹

When discussing forgotten crises, the situation in Angola is considered a common example of such a happening, as 7.3 million people are still in dire need of

¹ Cantor, David, et al. "Health of People Who Are Displaced in Their Own Countries Is a Neglected Global Crisis." *Nature*, vol. 635, no. 8039, Nov. 2024, pp. 548–550, [www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03760-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-03760-0), <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-03760-0>.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEABARE.

humanitarian aid², primarily due to floods, droughts, and hunger. Declining media attention can be understood by the lack of recent articles on this issue: only 1.049 articles were uploaded online about Angola's case³, a statistic from three years ago, while virtually zero coverage could be possible right now. Another worrisome fact about the situation in Angola would be that the "Barbie" movie, also released in 2023, had more than 270.000 articles written about it⁴, almost 270 times more coverage than the crisis in Angola.

As news platforms and influencers compete for the attention of viewers, it is not uncommon for even such prominent crises to be forgotten, and this is why approximately 170 million people affected by these forgotten crises were solely reliant on humanitarian aid for their survival at the end of 2019⁵. However, a new movement for rejuvenating aid toward forgotten crises, led primarily by European states and the European Union (EU), which utilises the Forgotten Crises Assessment⁶ for identifying cases in urgent need of aid, may be shifting attention, not necessarily case by case, but to the concept of a forgotten crisis itself, to ensure that funds always exist, not only for situations that seem important at the moment, but also those struggling to remain relevant in the background.

This topic can be connected with the conference's theme, "Rediscovering Diplomacy in an Era of Political Instability", and it captures its main aspects brilliantly: in an era where crises appear or escalate further every single day, we must strive to remember all of them and engage with them effectively. The heads of states, the diplomats and the international community must neglect no ongoing crises nor let political instability render our world diplomatically disconnected. Diplomatic ties must be immediately re-established with states facing crises quietly and the first step shall be media attention from the rest of the world.

² Kamleithner, Lukas, et al. "Breaking the Silence: The 10 Most Under-Reported Humanitarian Crises of 2023." Jan. 2024.

³ Kamleithner, Lukas, et al. "Breaking the Silence: The 10 Most Under-Reported Humanitarian Crises of 2023." Jan. 2024.

⁴ Kamleithner, Lukas, et al. "Breaking the Silence: The 10 Most Under-Reported Humanitarian Crises of 2023." Jan. 2024.

⁵ Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." *German Federal Foreign Office*, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

⁶ Unknown Author. "DGEcho WebSite." *Www.dgecho-Partners-Helpdesk.eu*, 2021, www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/financing-decision/dg-echo-strategy/forgotten-crisis.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." *German Federal Foreign Office*, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

DEFINITION OF KEY-TERMS

Humanitarian Crisis

A humanitarian crisis is an event, or a series of events, which endangers or damages the well-being, including the health, water and food security and/or psychological state, among other things, of affected individuals for a prolonged period of time.

Forgotten Crisis

A forgotten crisis is a type of humanitarian crisis which, due to being overshadowed by other crises that are considered more important by the public and/or being considered an outdated happening, is neglected by popular media and does not receive required attention, proper reporting and/or sufficient humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian Aid

Humanitarian aid is a type of aid that is sent voluntarily by a state or non-state actor in order to support a community or another state facing some kind of humanitarian crisis. It is almost exclusively delivered with no expectation of compensation and commonly includes rations, medicine and/or protective gear, among other consumables required for survival.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

Under the fundamental principles of humanitarian diplomacy, someone in a position of power is persuaded to offer aid to vulnerable individuals. The term itself emerged during the 1860s, when Henry Dunant, after witnessing the state of the soldiers who participated in the Battle of Solferino, mobilised neutral medical aid, which would today be characterised as humanitarian, to be allocated among them.

Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA)

The Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA) is a European initiative that was established in 2004 to identify forgotten crises and allocate 15% of the EU's humanitarian budget to their resolution.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

An internally displaced person is an individual who has been forced to relocate from their residential area to somewhere else within their country, due to a plethora of factors, including

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

local conflict, an ongoing humanitarian crisis, or any other condition that may endanger their well-being.

Media War

A media war can be described as a military conflict that receives significant attention from the media. Commonly, various forms of public media, such as TV broadcasts and newspapers, are used for propagandistic purposes from either, or both, side(s) during such altercations.

Marginalisation

Marginalisation, in the sense of a state being marginalised, is a phenomenon in which (a) state(s) of the international community behave(s) as if another state is unimportant to international affairs and, thus, excludes them from major multilateral activities and/or initiatives and/or organisations. Many states affected by forgotten crises become marginalised over time.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Sociocultural Background

Historical Context

In order to understand the significance of “Forgotten Crises”, one must first understand the concept of humanitarian diplomacy, a term established shortly after the Battle of Solferino in 1859, which concluded the Italian War of Independence. Upon seeing the results of the battle, as well as the condition of the soldiers involved, Henry Durant mobilised governmental personnel and local communities in order to provide the soldiers with medical aid, the first-ever instance of humanitarian aid. Durant would later become one of the founders of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in 1863 and overseer of the signing of the first documents of the Geneva Conventions in 1864.

During the First and Second World Wars, the importance of the ICRC as an organisation, as well as that of humanitarian efforts in general, were highlighted by the creation of the ICRC's database of Prisoners of War (PoWs) and overall medical assistance in battlefields. Representatives of the organisation visited various detention camps and were even granted authorisation to deliver food parcels to prisoners during WWII⁷. Through these actions, the ICRC effectively drew attention to important crises of its time.

⁷ ICRC. “The ICRC in WW II: The Holocaust.” *International Committee of the Red Cross*, 24 Jan. 2014, <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/icrc-wwii-holocaust>. Accessed 10 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. “Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need.” German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

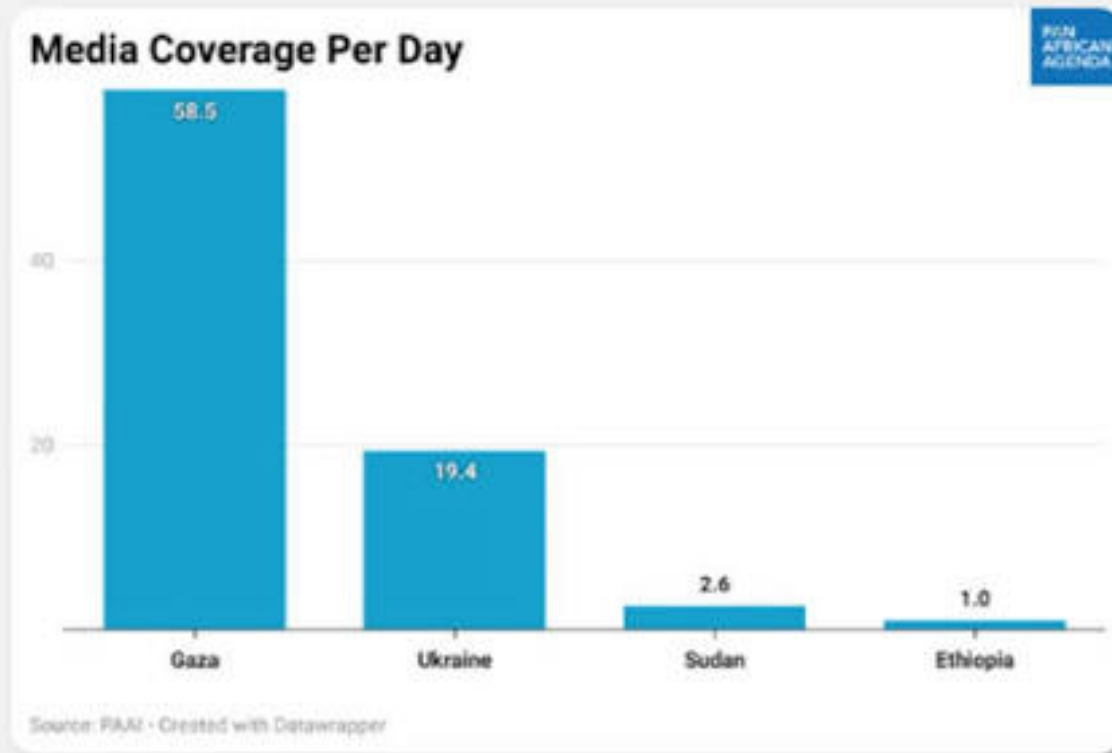
The post-World War era was defined by the first media wars, with the War in Vietnam (1954-1975) being the most prominent. However, during research in the 1990s and 2000s, media attention was noticed to be inconsistent, sporadic or even selective, depending on what was most relevant to the public at that moment in time or even dictated by governments. A common example is the case of Burundi, in which civil unrest erupted shortly after its first democratic elections and the president's assassination in 1993. Although a later UN investigation would reveal genocidal intent and recognising the fact that the situation received more attention than any other African matter at the time⁸, the issue was overshadowed by other major events of the 1990s, including, but not limited to, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav Wars and the local Rwandan Genocide, a showcase of how global geopolitics can impact the degree of attention given to crises.

⁸ Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

Figure 20: Media coverage per day of humanitarian crises: Africa vs others



Source: PAAI 2025, data from Media and Journalism Research Center

Figure 2: Graph comparing media attention to current crises near Europe and older ones in Africa, exhibiting significantly lower coverage for forgotten crises.⁹

⁹ Panafrican Agenda. *A Stark Reminder of Where the World's Priorities Lie*. 5 June 2026, https://www.instagram.com/p/DZMfXCcjBrY/?img_index=1. Accessed 31 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/ausussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

Institutional Recognition

As mentioned previously, WWI and II were considered the most important era of institutional progress regarding humanitarian aid and combatting crises, primarily due to the formation of the ICRC and the signing of the Geneva Conventions. However, the Geneva Conventions were not fully recognised by the international community until the United Nations (UN) adopted them in 1949 and they became the international norm in the 1950s. As the 1960s were defined by important crises transpiring around the world, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War, the existence of the Geneva Conventions was pivotal in navigating such situations and preventing the creation of forgotten crises.

The most recent progress on the matter would be the 2021-2027 Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations (Dg ECHO)'s initiative of the Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA), which aims to recognise and fund forgotten crises by utilising the EU's budget and classifying crises based on:

- 1) Risk, by utilising the INFORM Risk Index
- 2) Severity, by utilising the INFORM Severity Index
- 3) Media Coverage, by utilising the European Media Monitor
- 4) Humanitarian Aid Level Per Capita, by utilising the UN Office on the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) Financial Tracking System
- 5) Qualitative Assessment by field specialists of the European Commission

The existence of initiatives such as the FCA and the continued commitment of the ICRC, as well as that of individual states, such as Germany's 20% humanitarian budget allocation to forgotten crises¹⁰, are strong evidence that progress is being made on the matter of forgotten crises and that their recognition and elimination remains an important matter to the international community.

Impact on Affected Communities

Quality of Life Consequences

There are various elements of a person's quality of life which can be affected negatively by the existence of a local/regional/national forgotten crisis and they can be divided into two main categories, those being sociocultural and interpersonal.

¹⁰ Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

In regards to the sociocultural consequences, a generation growing up during an era of an active forgotten crisis will most certainly not receive a proper and/or consistent education, a fundamental human right of every single person. Additionally, they may lack stable housing, rendering their studies, as well as their daily life in general, significantly more difficult. Lastly, an ongoing humanitarian crisis will definitely cause some kind of trauma to those affected, and most importantly adolescents, who have only recently begun to perceive the world. By being exposed to only one, a combination or even all of these factors, affected individuals will likely not have a proper education, and less opportunities for employment, as well as psychological trauma from being subjected to an overall damaging way of life.

As people's mental health worsens and opportunities lessen throughout the duration of a forgotten crisis, their physical health and interpersonal relations will also deteriorate. Potential epidemics, infections, malnutrition and conflict are most likely to negatively impact the immune system of those affected or even become the cause for loss of life. Either of these outcomes will most certainly render interpersonal connections more distant and, in some cases, lead to the collapse of a family structure. It is important to understand these daily challenges which peoples affected by forgotten crises may face in order to be able to better combat the phenomenon.

Long-Term Effects

The long-term effects of forgotten crises, although they may not necessarily impact the daily life of civilians, can have significant consequences on a country's standing in the international community. In order to conduct a comprehensive analysis of them, they can be divided into two main categories as well, those being economic and political.

An ongoing forgotten crisis can have a major impact on a state's economy primarily due to the systematic poverty that it may cause. As mentioned previously, a forgotten crisis may negatively affect the educational journey and/or career progress of affected individuals, rendering the job market of the country in which they reside increasingly volatile. As infrastructure is damaged and/or becomes harder to maintain during humanitarian crises and/or conflict, redundancies in the workforce become more common, economic output becomes stagnant or slows and that may become a reason for exclusion from joint socioeconomic initiatives with regional or international actors.

Therefore, as a state's economy becomes stagnant, other states may not want to be associated with it any longer and/or actually provide aid. In such cases, a phenomenon commonly referred to as marginalisation emerges, a practice which renders the state in question unable to engage with the international community due to the unwillingness of other

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

states to cooperate with it. Marginalisation may then result in economic losses, travel restrictions and lack of access to humanitarian aid, among other effects, all major disadvantages for both governments and citizens.

Case Studies

Climate-related Crisis: Angola

The situation in Angola is a multifaceted, climate-based forgotten crisis, where irregular rainfall and long periods of droughts threaten the livelihood of livestock and farmers, which consist a considerable 85% of the total population.¹¹ In 2021, one of the worst droughts of the past 40 years¹² occurred, ending the lives of various livestock and jeopardising up to 40%¹³ of available crops. Then, in 2025, Angola experienced a nationwide cholera outbreak, affecting 17 out of its 21 provinces, and resulting in more than 568 deaths and 18.000 cases as of May that year.¹⁴ Although such happenings have received media and UN attention, this crisis remains largely unknown to the general public, rendering them unable to improve the country's condition through donating and/or supporting humanitarian aid. This forgotten crisis is currently classified in the FCA as the "Climate Crisis in Angola".

Forgotten Conflict: Yemen

When the Ansar Allah movement, now known as the Houthis, took control of the Yemeni capital, Sanaa, on 21 September 2014, the situation became one of the most important developments in international relations overnight. 12 years later, the Russian-Ukrainian war and the situation in the Middle East, among other conflicts, overshadow the continued conflict transpiring in the country. Although casualties peaked in 2016, with 2,104 recorded,¹⁵

¹¹ UN Development Programme's Africa Adaptation Programme. "Angola | Climate Change Adaptation." *Www.Adaptation-Undp.Org*, <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/angola>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

¹² ForAfrika. "Angola on the Brink of Famine, Threatening the Lives of Millions." *ForAfrika*, 31 May 2022, <https://www.forafrika.org/angola/angola-on-the-brink-of-famine-threatening-the-lives-of-millions/>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

¹³ Schlein, Lisa. "Hunger Rises as Severe Drought Grips Angola." *Voice of America, Voice of America (VOA News)*, 26 Mar. 2021, www.voanews.com/a/africa_hunger-rises-severe-drought-grips-angola/6203801.html. Accessed 17 June 2026.

¹⁴ United Nations Geneva Office Editors. "World News in Brief: "Massive" Needs in Sudan, DR Congo Aid Shortfall, Support for Congolese Refugees and Angola Cholera Relief | the United Nations Office at Geneva." *The United Nations Office at Geneva*, 9 May 2025, www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2025/05/106165/world-news-brief-massive-needs-sudan-dr-congo-aid-short-fall-support. Accessed 17 June 2026.

¹⁵ Miranj. "Online Reader: Casualties & Victim Assistance - the Monitor." *The Monitor*, 6 June 2024, <https://the-monitor.org/country-profile/yemen/casualties-victim-assistance>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

conflict-related deaths have surpassed the hundreds every year since then, with almost 96% of them being civilian in 2024.¹⁶ Today, Yemen remains an active war zone with numerous civilian casualties due to traps and ambushes targeting military personnel but is severely under-reported by major news outlets and rarely discussed during diplomatic processes and forums. This forgotten crisis is currently classified in the FCA as the “Conflict in Yemen”.

Religious Unrest: Mindanao, Philippines

Religious conflict in the western Mindanao region in the Philippines has mostly existed due to a large concentration of Moros, Muslim inhabitants, in the area and the Philippino government’s attempts to marginalise them, in favour of the Christian locals. After armed conflict throughout the 1970s, 80s and 90s, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Philippino government achieved a peace agreement in August 2008, only for the state to void the document a few months later, in October 2008. Shortly after, renewed fighting ensued and approximately 950,000 people were removed from their homes¹⁷ and became internally displaced persons (IDPs). A year later in 2009, an estimated 330,00-400,000 of them were still displaced,¹⁸ showcasing the severity of the situation. In 2012, the situation was still considered a largely unresolved forgotten crisis by the EU, which had, in the past, taken part in mediation processes regarding the matter. Today, this forgotten crisis is classified in the FCA as the “Mindanao Conflict”.

United Nations Involvement

Systemic Approach and Mechanisms

Before delving into UN involvement regarding forgotten crises, one thing that should remain clear is that forgotten crises are not solely a problem of the UN, or any other International Governmental Organisation (IGO). As all IGOs, the UN secures a budget through the contribution of member states and then creates a plan of action in order to utilise said budget according to its needs, commitments and the will of its member states. Therefore, as crises become older and less relevant in the international scene and the attention of the public, as well as that of the different governments, shift to other, more recent matters, responsibilities

¹⁶ Miranj. “Online Reader: Casualties & Victim Assistance - the Monitor.” *The Monitor*, 6 June 2024, <https://the-monitor.org/country-profile/yemen/casualties-victim-assistance>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

¹⁷ Kok, Frederik. *Cycle of Confl Ict and Neglect Republic of the Philippines Mindanao’s Displacement and Protection Crisis*. Oct. 2009.

¹⁸ Kok, Frederik. *Cycle of Confl Ict and Neglect Republic of the Philippines Mindanao’s Displacement and Protection Crisis*. Oct. 2009.

Auswärtiges Amt. “Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need.” German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

realign themselves and such is one of the main reasons why aid is sometimes downgraded or discontinued.

However, in recent years, new crises have emerged while older ones have remained relevant and supported by the international community, due to continued collaboration, early action and advanced integration into the UN's main agenda. The Russian-Ukrainian War, which has entered its 13th year of cold conflict and 4th year of active war, is an exemplary case of continued UN intervention and support, which has not been overshadowed by newer conflict in the Middle East.

UN mechanisms now exist to ensure that crises are never forgotten, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),¹⁹ which functions through a voluntary contributions system in order to ensure that urgent crises around the world can be responded to with the necessary funding, the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO),²⁰ setting goals for UN humanitarian aid and recognizing past efforts, and the World Social Report, which includes metrics about poverty and trust in institutions around the globe, among other things. Through such initiatives and reports, crises around the world gain visibility and those who have been forgotten are reengaged through a different perspective.

Diplomatic Coordination

With the EU being the UN's most trusted external humanitarian and peacebuilding partner, as well as Germany's contributions for realigning the UN Security Council agenda towards forgotten crises in 2019,²¹ the organisation has made significant contributions of diplomatic nature, in the form of facilitating collaboration and realising new ideas, to eliminating the existence of forgotten crises. By continuing initiatives such as recognising the importance of Germany's "crises transformation and prevention" concepts or working alongside the EU in the development of the FCA, the United Nations remain a firm supporter of the cause against forgotten crises.

¹⁹ UN CERF Editors. "Home | CERF." *Un.Org*, 2000, <https://cerf.un.org/>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

²⁰ OCHA. "Home | Humanitarian Action." *Humanitarianaction.Info*, 2022, <https://humanitarianaction.info/>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

²¹ Press of the German Federal Government. "Germany Takes up a Seat on the United Nations Security Council." *Website of the Federal Government | Bundesregierung*, 28 Dec. 2018, <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/service/archive/germany-takes-up-a-seat-on-the-united-nations-security-council-1565002>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Central African Republic (CAR)

The Central African Republic is currently one of the most impoverished countries in the world, with 80% of the of the population living in poverty and a 191/193 states rank in the Human Development Index rankings.²² The current situation has mostly been defined by the ousting of President Bozize in 2013 and the events that followed after the Seleka rebel coalition assumed control of the state. It is currently the most under-reported forgotten crises according to the annual CARE International report²³ and immediate humanitarian intervention is required in order to halt the deterioration of the educational system, improve the infrastructural integrity, as well as overall stability of the region. In late 2024, only an approximated 60% of funds required (USD 296.7/533.3 million) to effectively combat this forgotten crisis had been collected.²⁴

Burundi

Burundi is arguably one of the oldest forgotten crises in recorded history, with the first instance of conflict in 1993, shortly after the first democratic elections and the assassination of their first diplomatically elected President, Melchior Ndadaye. As tensions, in which an approximated 300.000 people lost their lives,²⁵ were orchestrated by other parties within the government, primarily due to the ethnicity of the assassinated President, that being ethnic Hutu, an inquiry by the UN Security Council would later find that actions were committed with genocidal intent by said parties.²⁶ 25 years later, with conflict having eased after UN intervention and election coordination, political issues in Burundi persisted, with resignations within its national selection authority, the Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI, Independent National Electoral Commission), hinting at unfavorable conditions for a fair and democratic election.²⁷ Deep-rooted political instability and marks from past conflict seem to

²² CARE International Editors. "Forgotten Crises | Crisis in Central African Republic." CARE International, 2025, www.careinternational.org.uk/what-we-do/crisis-response/forgotten-humanitarian-crises/crisis-in-central-african-republic/. Accessed 17 June 2026.

²³ Al-Ayoubi, Daniel, et al. CRISIS REPORT 10 Humanitarian Crises That Didn't Make Headlines in 2025. 13 Feb. 2026.

²⁴ Guenard, Marion. "NRC." NRC, 2019, <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2024/whats-happening-in-the-central-african-republic>. Accessed 15 July 2026.

²⁵

²⁶ Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

²⁷ Niang, Maleina Amadou. CASE STUDY: BURUNDI.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

persist in Burundian society, making the country's situation one of the most obscured and under-reported forgotten crises.

Germany

The German Federal Government is one of the few states who have independently assisted in the elimination of, or, at least, reengagement in forgotten crises significantly. 2019 and 2020 was the years during which the country had the most impact in bringing the matter of forgotten crises into the scope of major international affairs, by pledging 175 million to alleviating forgotten crises,²⁸ followed by setting an annual contribution of roughly 20% of its humanitarian budget,²⁹ as well as strong overall advocacy in favour of diplomatic reengagement in forgotten crises. Initiatives such as those are exemplary attempts at maintaining the relevance of forgotten crises as new ones arise.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC is the first official humanitarian actor, as well as the first non-state humanitarian actor, in recorded history but also one of the most relevant and engaged regarding international affairs. After setting the fundamentals for humanitarian action through the Geneva Conventions and following their ratification by the UN in the 1950s, after which the first non-state humanitarian actors started emerging, the ICRC had already set the standards for documentation and coordination, that all humanitarian organisations would eventually adhere to, by creating comprehensive databases of Prisoners of War (PoWs) during the First and Second World War. Regarding forgotten crises, the committee has consistently published research on the most prominent forgotten crises that the public should be informed about.

European Union (EU)

The most major IGO currently catering for the resolution of forgotten crises is most certainly the EU, with initiatives such as the FCA, standing as some of the most progressive systems in both the identification of and reengagement in forgotten crises. By supplying such projects specifically related to forgotten crises with up to 15% of its annual humanitarian

²⁸ Auswärtiges Amt. "“Suffering in Silence”: Focus on Forgotten Humanitarian Crises." *German Federal Foreign Office*, 2017, <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/care-forgotten-crises-2297152>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

²⁹

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

budget,³⁰ EUR 285 million as of 2026,³¹ the EU ensures the success of its humanitarian efforts in such cases. Its innovative techniques and significant funding render the EU the leading pioneer in diplomatic reengagement and international collaboration regarding forgotten crises.

CARE International

CARE International, an Africa-focused NGO has been an active advocate for forgotten crises, primarily in Africa but also elsewhere in the world, when needed, and has produced numerous reports of the most under-reported crises in the world, drawing conclusion and date from the EU's FCA in recent years, in order to increase its credibility and impact. As crises drop and rise in the rankings each year, the work of the NGO seems to be revitalising efforts and action regarding them every time a new report and list releases, showcasing that, even though it may be small, independent efforts can make a difference.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
24 June 1859	Henry Dunant is appalled by the condition of the soldiers who fought in the Battle of Solferino and mobilises governmental medical aid to support them.
February 1863	Henry Durant is among the founders of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), an organisation that would draft and protect the initial Geneva Conventions.
22 August 1864	Several European Countries and American States gather to sign the first official document of the First Geneva Convention.

³⁰ Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). "Forgotten Crises." Civil-Protection-Humanitarian-Aid.ec.europa.eu, 7 Oct. 2026, civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/needs-assessment/forgotten-crises_en.

³¹ EU Press in Brussels. "Commission Announces €1.9 Billion Humanitarian Aid Budget For 2026." *European Commission* - *European Commission*, 2026, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_165. Accessed 15 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEABARE.

1914-1918	The ICRC documents and monitors 10 million people who were sent to detention camps during WWI ³² , one of the first major humanitarian efforts.
24 October 1945	The United Nations are established and ratify the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a most significant document in the history of humanitarian diplomacy.
12 August 1949	All four Geneva Conventions are adopted by the UN, covering wounded soldiers, maritime warfare, civilians and prisoners of war.
21 October 1950	The full document of the Geneva Conventions enters into force.
21 October 1993	Three months after Burundi's first democratic election, the elected president is assassinated and civil unrest ensues, with more than 300.000 people losing their lives. ³³
27th July 2008-14 October 2008	The Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain attempts to resolve clashes between the Philipino government and Islamic groups barricaded in the Mindanao region. The document is later considered "unconstitutional" by the government and nullified. ³⁴

³² ICRC WWI Archivists. "Prisoners of the First World War | International Committee of the Red Cross - Index." Prisoners of the First World War | International Committee of the Red Cross, 2014, grandequerre.icrc.org/en/.

³³ Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

³⁴ Pantoja, Daniel L. *Revisiting the GRP-MILF MOA on Ancestral Domain: A LOOK through the Gospel's Lenses*. 2009.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

12 June 2012	A paper is published via the EU's Institute for Security Studies, in which Mindanao's case is described as an active forgotten crisis.
24 March 2013	President Bozizé of the Central African Republic (CAR) flees the capital, Bangui, as the Seleka rebel coalition assumes control of the state.
21 September 2014	The Ansar Allah Movement, now known as the Houthis, overrun the Yemeni capital, Sanaa, and assume power as the de facto rulers of the country.
May 2015	Amid resignations within the organisation, the impartiality of Burundi's national election authority is questioned, highlighting political tensions.
August 2016	The forgotten crisis in Yemen is rarely reported on at this point but deaths and injuries climb to over 5,564 and 26,568 respectively. ³⁵
March 2021	Expected November-April rainfalls in Angola underdeliver and farmers suffer economically while crops decline, with losses of up to 40% ³⁶ of all available crops.

³⁵ Olivier. "Yemen: The Forgotten Conflict and Its Forgotten Children." Humanium, 8 Aug. 2016, www.humanium.org/en/the-forgotten-conflict-in-yemen/.

³⁶ Schlein, Lisa. "Hunger Rises as Severe Drought Grips Angola." Voice of America, Voice of America (VOA News), 26 Mar. 2021, www.voanews.com/a/africa_hunger-rises-severe-drought-grips-angola/6203801.html. Accessed 17 June 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBAARE.

7 May 2025	The UN reports over 18,000 cases and a total of 586 deaths ³⁷ during Angola's cholera outbreak, which started later this year.
13 February 2026	The situation in the CAR is declared the most under-reported crisis of 2025 in the annual report by CARE International.
Present Day	All of the above-mentioned crises, as well as others, are documented in the EU's Forgotten Crisis Assessment, but remain largely unresolved.

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council (2000)

This resolution stands as one of the most significant attempts to protect women living under humanitarian crises and even urges for measures which seek to conclude forgotten crises. It emphasises the importance of upholding the rights of women, even those participating in combat, ensuring that they have ample support during rehabilitation and resettlement process in vulnerable regions and post-conflict scenarios, as well as promoting peacebuilding initiatives and missions in such cases. Although it is heavily based on securing the rights of women specifically, it indirectly draws attention to forgotten crises which impact the lives of women significantly, such as the one in Angola, where women have to travel vast distances to fetch water and even delay and/or halt their studies to support their household.³⁸

Resolution A/79/L.36 of the UN General Assembly (2024)

“Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations” is the title of this resolution and it perfectly represents its contents. The signatory states

³⁷ United Nations Geneva Office Editors. “World News in Brief: “Massive” Needs in Sudan, DR Congo Aid Shortfall, Support for Congolese Refugees and Angola Cholera Relief | the United Nations Office at Geneva.” The United Nations Office at Geneva, 9 May 2025, www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2025/05/106165/world-news-brief-massive-needs-sudan-dr-congo-aid-short-fall-support. Accessed 17 June 2026.

³⁸ CARE International Editors. “Crisis in Angola.” CARE International UK, 2024, www.careinternational.org.uk/what-we-do/crisis-response/forgotten-humanitarian-crises/crisis-in-angola/.

Auswärtiges Amt. “Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need.” German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

call for an immediate reconsideration and rehabilitation of the humanitarian system of the UN, offering a comprehensive plan on how such a change shall be executed and managed. While recognising that the UN's humanitarian aid has not been utilised to the fullest in the past, due to a lack of proper collaboration and coordination, the resolution urges all aid agencies to fundamentally restructure the way they operate and integrate regional organisations in the process of delivering aid and/or making it available while also maintain high standards for dialogue and cooperation between them. By redefining the key elements of humanitarian aid, we can ensure that procedures become more effective and forgotten crises are revisited.

The (4th) Geneva Convention (relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War)

When examining the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, three appear to be the most relevant to forgotten crises: the Fourth Geneva Convention, Common Articles 3 and Additional Protocol 2. The Fourth of the Geneva Conventions is the largest of the three aforementioned documents, offering important information about subjects such as which civilian persons are considered especially important, including the wounded, children and pregnant women, as well as setting rules for neutral zones and facilities, such as those decided upon by the parties at war and hospitals, among others. As for Common Article 3, it is the general umbrella under which the fundamentals for the protection of civilians during wartime are set, by clarifying the terms which define such scenarios and demanding that all parties involved in conflict care for civilians which are injured or lose their lives during it. Additional Protocol 2 then clarifies all facts mentioned in the above two by introducing conditions and standards for civilian care in non-international conflict, an important addition which is especially significant to cases of complex forgotten crises, where conflict may also be present. Although they are vast and very generalised documents, the contents that the Geneva Conventions hold still have relevance in modern conflicts and they should never be overlooked.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/ausussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBAARE.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

The “Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Top 10”

Description

The MSF has periodically released lists of the Top 10 “most under-reported” or “forgotten” crises of the world, most notably in 2002³⁹ and 2007,⁴⁰ in order to raise awareness about such humanitarian crises. Around the times of such announcements, media outlets leverage the credibility of the MSF to gain attention and produce numerous articles on the forgotten crises included in the list.

Reasons for Failure

No actual engagement is generated from this attempts as media outlets simply seek to shift the attention of the public to something new and ground-breaking, abandoning such an initiative a few weeks later or when something more significant to the international community occurs.

Improvement Potential

The MSF has a vast archive of all the international humanitarian crises it has been involved in since its founding. Media outlets who report on the list could receive correspondence from the MSF in order to also report on other pressing crises, ensuring the sustainability of this practice. The MSF could also release the list more regularly, possibly bimonthly, and with social media campaigns accompanying it, in order to receive the desired attention from the public.

Peacekeeping in Angola by the Organisation of African Union (OAU)

Description

During the mid 1970s, Angola was one of the most important matters to OAU, primarily due to the existence of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which the OAU prohibited under its charter of non-interference from foreign actors. By making Angola

³⁹ Unknown Author. “MSF Issues “Top Ten” List of the Year’s Most Underreported Humanitarian Stories.” Médecins sans Frontières, 5 Feb. 2002, www.msf.org/msf-issues-top-ten-list-years-most-underreported-humanitarian-stories. Accessed 17 June 2026.

⁴⁰ Moszynski, Peter. “Charity Highlights “Forgotten Crises.”” BMJ, vol. 336, no. 7634, 3 Jan. 2008, pp. 11.2-11, <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.39443.458900.db>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. “Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need.” German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

the epicenter of African politics, crises within the country also gained attention, including the climate crisis and conflict in the 1990s.

Reasons for Failure

Shortly after the dissolution of the OAU in 2002, and its immediate succession by the African Union (AU), new objectives were set and ambitious African leaders sought a new beginning with a modernised organisation. Angola did not seem to be a part of the agenda any longer and it slowly faded into insignificance, despite continued famine and irregular climate. The country remains in a forgotten crisis “status” to this day.

Improvement Potential

After examining Angola’s pathway into a forgotten crisis case, one thing becomes clear: organisations should remain firm to and accountable about their commitments to upholding the values that they represent in the region(s) that they operate in. Without transparency, continued support and rehabilitation, all crises are bound to become forgotten.

The “Neglected Displacement Crises” reports by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Description

The NRC has released annual “neglected displacement crises” reports steadily since 2022, while also continuing to advocate for such crises through its recent articles. The reports include reliable statistics on various crises around the world and consistently draw significant public attention to the most major displacement crises through reliable channels.

Reasons for Failure

Although having Norwegian headquarters, the NRC is an NGO without any actual authority over governmental humanitarian aid or significant influence to governments. The lists, articles and facts that they release are purely informational and are supplied to the public, funded solely by donations from individuals and organisations, in an attempt to spur action regarding pressing displacement crises.

Improvement Potential

By sharing its findings and facilitating cooperation with specific relevant governmental agencies, such as Ministries of Exterior and/or International Affairs, the NRC could gain

Auswärtiges Amt. “Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need.” German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEABARE.

attention that is much more useful on the international stage and can actually call for immediate action. Although such a venture would be difficult, the credibility of the NRC could pose as a guarantee that it is worthwhile for willing governments.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Media Funding

Germany and the EU have all pledged considerable amounts of their humanitarian budget on forgotten crises but it is important to understand that economic efforts for resolving forgotten crises are not centralised. Therefore, as forgotten humanitarian crises require mass mobilization and significant amounts of monetary aid to improve, an independent fund must be created by the UN in order to collect proceeds from states, or even individuals, willing to support reporting on forgotten crises. Through this action, protest against forgotten crises will have a direction, one that states and individuals can easily access. Such a mechanism, however, should have the appropriate oversight and analysts will exist for the exact purpose of understanding which forgotten crises are the most under-reported and carry international relevance, ranking them based on urgency and current media attention. By cooperating with the EU's FCA, we could ensure that experts have some kind of reliable scientific backing when examining such concepts. Funds would then be allocated to reliable news outlets that are favoured by the public and willing to cooperate, along with instructions on how to improve and correctly facilitate reporting on forgotten crises. This method is a certain way to increase the amount of media attention on forgotten crises, eliminating the core elements that create them.

AI-powered Advocacy

Apart from monetary relief, however, major media outlets may lack sufficient time to report on forgotten crises, an issue which requires a more complex solution. The rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) may provide the answer to this perplexing question, potentially through training the models with the highest levels of accuracy and reliability on past articles on and other media related to forgotten crises. Analysis, writing and designing from AI agents would save significant time from the reporting process, as media workers would only be required to correct the product of the models' research, as they work on other projects. Potentially funded by the aforementioned forgotten crises reporting fund, such a venture could prove a complimentary, inexpensive to maintain revenue stream to major media outlets and, yet, it would be of significant value to people affected by forgotten crises, who would finally have the appropriate attention to the issues affecting them. Another most effective way to support under-reported

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

crises worldwide, by utilising modern technologies and creating strong advocacy within willing widely-respected media outlets.

Forgotten Crises-related Syllabus in Universities

In order for forgotten crises to not only cease existing but also be prevented in the future, the next generation of diplomats and politicians, journalists and humanitarian workers, among others, must be well-informed about the concept of the forgotten crises and which cases can be classified as such. For that reason, it is crucial to begin integrating syllabus sections related to forgotten crises in universities, especially for political science, economics, journalism and international relations majors. Through such an initiative, we could ensure that future generations would be equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to understand and effectively combat forgotten crises, as well as a strong resolve to find innovative solutions on such matters. A vital step towards increasing future diplomatic engagement in forgotten crises and rejuvenating media attention from aspiring young journalists and diplomats/politicians.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Bibliography

Al-Ayoubi, Daniel, et al. CRISIS REPORT 10 Humanitarian Crises That Didn't Make Headlines In 2025. 13 Feb. 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020,

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066>. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "'Suffering in Silence': Focus on Forgotten Humanitarian Crises." German Federal Foreign Office, 2017,

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/care-forgotten-crises-2297152>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. Peacemaking in Burundi -A CASE Study of Regional Diplomacy Backed by International Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Ambassador Adonia Ayebare.

BBC Editors. "Central African Republic: President Bozize Flees Bangui." BBC News, 24 Mar. 2013, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-21915901>.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

Cantor, David, et al. "Health of People Who Are Displaced in Their Own Countries Is a Neglected Global Crisis." *Nature*, vol. 635, no. 8039, Nov. 2024, pp. 548–550, <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03760-0>, 10.1038/d41586-024-03760-0.

CARE International Editors. "Crisis in Angola." CARE International UK, 2024, <https://www.careinternational.org.uk/what-we-do/crisis-response/forgotten-humanitarian-crises/crisis-in-angola/>.

CARE International Editors "Forgotten Crises | Crisis in Central African Republic." CARE International, 2025, <https://www.careinternational.org.uk/what-we-do/crisis-response/forgotten-humanitarian-crises/crisis-in-central-african-republic/>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

CONCERN Worldwide Editors. "Explainer: What Is a Humanitarian Crisis?" Concern Worldwide, 2026, <https://www.concern.net/news/what-is-a-humanitarian-crisis>.

DIPLO Editors. "HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY: Trends In 2022." Diplo, <https://www.diplomacy.edu/topics/humanitarian-diplomacy/>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). "Forgotten Crises." Civil-Protection-Humanitarian-Aid.Ec.Europa.Eu, 7 Oct. 2026, https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/needs-assessment/forgotten-crises_en.

EU Press in Brussels. "Commission Announces €1.9 Billion Humanitarian Aid Budget For 2026." European Commission - European Commission, 2026, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_165. Accessed 15 July 2026.

European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Press. "Central African Republic." Civil-Protection-Humanitarian-Aid.Ec.Europa.Eu, https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/africa/central-african-republic_en. Accessed 15 July 2026.

ForAfrika. "Angola on the Brink of Famine, Threatening the Lives of Millions." ForAfrika, 31 May 2022, <https://www.forafrika.org/angola/angola-on-the-brink-of-famine-threatening-the-lives-of-millions/>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

Guenard, Marion. "NRC." NRC, 2019, <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2024/whats-happening-in-the-central-african-republic>. Accessed 15 July 2026.

Higgins, Rosalyn. "Peace and Security Achievements and Failures." *European Journal of International Law*, vol. 6, no. 3, 1995, pp. 445–460, 10.1093/oxfordjournals.ejil.a035930.

ICRC. "Our History | ICRC." *Www.Icrc.Org*, 28 July 2014, <https://www.icrc.org/en/our-history>.

ICRC. "The ICRC in WW II: The Holocaust." *International Committee of the Red Cross*, 24 Jan. 2014, <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/icrc-wwii-holocaust>. Accessed 10 July 2026.

ICRC WWI Archivists. "Prisoners of the First World War | International Committee of the Red Cross - Index." *Prisoners of the First World War | International Committee of the Red Cross*, 2014, <https://grandeguerre.icrc.org/en/>.

Kamleithner, Lukas, et al. "Breaking the Silence: The 10 Most Under-Reported Humanitarian Crises Of 2023." Jan. 2024.

Knights, Michael. "The Houthi Takeover of Yemen Is 10 Years Old. It Must Not Reach 20." *The Washington Institute*, 2024, <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/houthi-takeover-yemen-10-years-old-it-must-not-reach-20>.

Kok, Frederik. *Cycle of Confl Ict and Neglect Republic of the Philippines Mindanao's Displacement and Protection Crisis*. Oct. 2009.

Liesl Louw-Vaudran. "The African Union and Its Peacemaking Paralysis." *ICDI*, 25 Mar. 2024, <https://dialogueinitiatives.org/the-african-union-and-its-peacemaking-paralysis/>.

MacDonald, Alistair, and Gabriel Munuera Viñals. "The EU and Mindanao: Innovative Avenues for Seeking Peace." *European Union Institute for Security Studies*, 18 May 2017, <https://www.iss.europa.eu/publications/occasional-papers/eu-and-mindanao-innovative-avenues-seeking-peace>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

Miranj. "Online Reader: Casualties & Victim Assistance - the Monitor." *The Monitor*, 6 June 2024, <https://the-monitor.org/country-profile/yemen/casualties-victim-assistance>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." *German Federal Foreign Office*, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. *PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE*.

Moszynski, Peter. "Charity Highlights 'Forgotten Crises.'" BMJ, vol. 336, no. 7634, 3 Jan. 2008, pp. 11.2–11, 10.1136/bmj.39443.458900.db. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

Niang, Maleina Amadou. CASE Study: Burundi.

NRC Editors. "Neglected Displacement Crises in a World in Crisis." NRC, 12 June 2023, <https://www.nrc.no/countries/nrc-representation-offices/nrc-washington/neglected-crises-report/>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

NYT Editors. "The O.A. U. On Angola." The New York Times, 10 Jan. 1976, <https://www.nytimes.com/1976/01/10/archives/the-oau-on-angola.html>.

OCHA. "Home | Humanitarian Action." Humanitarianaction.Info, 2022, <https://humanitarianaction.info/>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

OCHA. "This Is OCHA | OCHA." Www.Unocha.Org, 18 Mar. 2021, <https://www.unocha.org/ocha>.

Olivier. "Yemen: The Forgotten Conflict and Its Forgotten Children." Humanium, 8 Aug. 2016, <https://www.humanium.org/en/the-forgotten-conflict-in-yemen/>.

Pantoja, Daniel L. Revisiting the GRP-MILF MOA on Ancestral Domain: A LOOK through the Gospel's Lenses. 2009.

Press of the German Federal Government. "Germany Takes up a Seat on the United Nations Security Council." Website of the Federal Government | Bundesregierung, 28 Dec. 2018, <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/service/archive/germany-takes-up-a-seat-on-the-united-nations-security-council-1565002>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

Rysaback-Smith, Heather. "History and Principles of Humanitarian Action." Turkish Journal of Emergency Medicine, vol. 15, no. 1, 9 Mar. 2016, pp. 5–7, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4910138/>, 10.5505/1304.7361.2015.52207.

Schlein, Lisa. "Hunger Rises as Severe Drought Grips Angola." Voice of America, Voice of America (VOA News), 26 Mar. 2021, https://www.voanews.com/a/africa_hunger-rises-severe-drought-grips-angola/6203801.html. Accessed 17 June 2026.

The Philipino Government and The Moro Islamic Liberation Front. "Memorandum of Agreement on the Ancestral Domain." GRP-MILF Tripoli Agreement on Peace Of 2001, Edited by The United Nations, 8 May 2008,

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

<https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/default/files/document/files/2024/05/ph080805memorandum20on20the20ancestral20domains.pdf>.

The United Nations. The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. 12 Aug. 1949, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/geneva-convention-relative-protection-civilian-persons-time-war>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

UN CERF Editors. “Home | CERF.” Un.Org, 2000, <https://cerf.un.org/>. Accessed 14 July 2026.

UN Development Programme’s Africa Adaptation Programme. “Angola | Climate Change Adaptation.” WwW.Adaptation-Undp.Org, <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/angola>. Accessed 11 July 2026.

UN General Assembly. Resolution A/79/L.36. 2 Dec. 2024, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/79/L.36>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

UN Security Council. Resolution 1325. 31 Oct. 2000, <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20SRES1325%20.pdf>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

United Nations. “OHCHR | about Internally Displaced Persons.” Ohchr, United Nations, 2023, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-internally-displaced-persons/about-internally-displaced-persons>.

United Nations Geneva Office Editors. “World News in Brief: ‘Massive’ Needs in Sudan, DR Congo Aid Shortfall, Support for Congolese Refugees and Angola Cholera Relief | The United Nations Office at Geneva.” The United Nations Office at Geneva, 9 May 2025, <https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2025/05/106165/world-news-brief-massive-needs-sudan-dr-congo-aid-shortfall-support>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

Unknown Author. “DGEcho WebSite.” WwW.Dgecho-Partners-Helpdesk.Eu, 2021, <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/financing-decision/dg-echo-strategy/forgotten-crisis>.

Unknown Author. “MSF Issues ‘Top Ten’ List of the Year’s Most Underreported Humanitarian Stories.” Médecins Sans Frontières, 5 Feb. 2002, <https://www.msf.org/msf-issues-top-ten-list-years-most-underreported-humanitarian-stories>. Accessed 17 June 2026.

Auswärtiges Amt. “Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need.” German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.

Media Bibliography

Cantor, David, et al. "Health of People Who Are Displaced in Their Own Countries Is a Neglected Global Crisis." *Nature*, vol. 635, no. 8039, Nov. 2024, pp. 548–550, [www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03760-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-03760-0), <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-03760-0>.

Auswärtiges Amt. "Forgotten Crises: Support for People in Need." German Federal Foreign Office, 2020, www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitarianassistance/forgotten-crises/2375066. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Ayebare, Adonia. PEACEMAKING in BURUNDI -A CASE STUDY of REGIONAL DIPLOMACY BACKED by INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING and PEACEBUILDING AMBASSADOR ADONIA AYEBARE.