

# THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSO-UKRAINIAN CONFLICT OVER THE AFRICAN STATES

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## ABSTRACT

The Russo-Ukrainian War is a major post-Soviet military and diplomatic conflict between Ukrainian on the one hand and Russia allied with pro-Russian Ukrainian separatist forces on the other hand. It began in February 2014, following the 2014 Ukrainian revolution, and initially focused on the status of Crimea parts of Donbass, internationally recognized as part of Ukraine. The first eight years of the conflict saw Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the Donbass War (started as early as 2014 between Ukraine and Russian-backed Ukrainian separatists), as well as naval incidents, cyber warfare and political tensions. Following a Russian military build-up on the Russia-Ukraine border from late 2021, the conflict escalated significantly when Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24 2022. The origin of the conflict dates back to November 21, 2013, following the decision of the Ukrainian government not to sign the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union. This conflict between Russia and Ukraine once again exposed the urgent need to make political and investment choices to support and build viable, resilient and inclusive food systems on the African continent. The African Common position on Food Systems offers trains allowing Africa to increase local agri-food production and to ensure inclusive access to sustainable and nutrient sources, while using low structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities, including poverty and inequalities. While Africa has not yet been fully discounted the socio-economic repercussions of the COVID-19. In the space of a few weeks, world prices of wheat, sunflower and crude oil climbed to unprecedented levels. Africa depends strongly on food imports from both countries, and the continent is already undergoing price shocks and disturbances in the supply chain of these basic products. The conflict will probably have an impact on food security in Africa. Both by the availability and prices of certain food crops, including wheat and sunflower, only by the recovery and socio-economic growth on global financial market.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Russian, Ukrainian, European Union, NATO, Impact, African States

## INTRODUCTION

The Russo-Ukrainian conflict has been ongoing between the Russian separatists in Ukraine and the Ukraine since February 2014. Following Ukraine's revolution of dignity, the Russia annexed Crimea from Ukraine and supported pro-Russian separatists in the war in Donbas against Ukrainian government forces; fighting for the first eight years of the conflict also included naval incidents, cyberwarfare, and heightened political tensions. In February 2022, the conflict saw a major escalation as Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. In April 2014, pro-Russian separatists in Ukraine's eastern Donbas region proclaimed the establishment of the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic with considerable but clandestine support from Russia. Ukrainian attempts in late 2014 to retake separatist-held areas were unsuccessful, leading to a protracted war in Donbas. Although Russia continued to deny involvement, Russian troops directly participated in the undeclared war. In February 2015, the Minsk II agreements were signed by both Russia and Ukraine in an attempt to end the conflict, but the agreements were never fully implemented in the years that followed. The war in Donbas settled into a violent but static conflict between Ukraine and Russian proxies, with frequent brief ceasefires but no lasting peace and few changes in territorial control. This invasion of Ukraine by Russia in 2022 is a large air, marine and terrestrial military campaign, launched on February 24, in the order of Russian President Vladimir Putin, from Russia, Belarus and the Ukrainian territories occupied by the Russians since the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2014, know: The Crimea and the "Republics Populair » Donetsk and lougansk. Despite the khedron drop in the first days of the invasion.

The invasion is intervened eight years after the triggering of the Russian-Ukrainian war that follows the invasion (UK) and the Russian Annexation of the Crimea, as well as the beginning of the war of the donation Bass from Spring 2014; These actions are born of the Russian opposition to the Euromaïdan Movement of 2013-2014. In 2021, the tensions are intensifying, first by a Russian military reinforcement extended to Ukrainian borders with Russia, Belarus and the crime under Russian occupation, then, on 21 February 2022, by the Russian recognition of the independence of the proprietary republics of Donetsk and Lougansk, two separatist areas of the Donbass region, in the east of Ukraine.

In addition to discussions or negotiations, the Putin regime requires the reversal of the Ukrainian regime, which he calls the "denazification" of Ukraine, the dissolution of his army, the neutrality of the country, the recognition of the membership of the Crimea to Russia and the independence of the two "Popular Republics" of Donbass whose separatists who controlled only part of 2014. The Russian forces are accused of many war crimes during the conflict, including deliberately strikes civilians in circles crossed, as well as massacres of civilians discovered after they have withdrawn for reproduos center, the Russian repositioning is intended to conquer the entire Donbass and create a territorial continuity along the coast of the Azov Sea, to the Crimean peninsula by Russia in 2014, if further, up to Odessa and beyond, to join the Spanish Separatist Republic, the invasion shall be officially called "special military operation", and in the context of state propaganda and strict control of the narrative imposed on the population, the use of several words, among which "invasion", "war", "bombing of cities" or "civil losses", is repressed by law and liable to prison, while social networks are censored, just as all the local media, including several who are not in the line of the regime had to close. The invasion has international repercussions, both in the global energy crisis of 2021-2022 as in the food crisis of 2022. In September 2022, after the offensive of the Ukrainian army that allowed him to reconquer several thousand square kilometers into the Kharkiv region, Vladimir Putin decrees the "partial mobilization" of the Russian men's population, while referendums are organized in the hurry in four occupied regions of East and South Ukrainian. The dislocation of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Socialist Federal Republic of Russia concludes, on 19 November 1990, with the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine a mutual recognition of the Ukrainian state, then a Ukrainian border recognition agreement by Russia. The Ukrainian and Russia continue to maintain close links. In 1994, Ukraine agrees to abandon its nuclear arsenal and signs the Budapest memorandum ensuring territorial integrity and independence Ukraine Policy. Five years later, Russia is one of the signatories of the European Security Charter, whereas the inviolability of borders and territories are, in particular, as well as "the natural law of any participating state of choosing or modifying its security arrangements freely, including the alliance treaties, inion of their evolution.

## **THE HISTORY OF CONFLICT AND HIS IMPACT OVER THE AFRICAN STATES**

By the end of April, Ukraine announced it had lost control of the provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk. It claimed to be on "full combat alert" against a possible Russian invasion and reinstated conscription to its armed forces. Through May, the Ukrainian campaign focused on containing the separatists by securing key positions around the ATO zone to position the military for a decisive offensive once Ukraine's national mobilization had completed.

By the end of July, Ukrainian forces were pushing into cities, to cut off supply routes between the two, isolating Donetsk and attempting to restore control of the Russo-Ukrainian border. By 28 July, the strategic heights of Savur-Mohyla were under Ukrainian control, along with the town of Debaltseve, an important railroad hub. These operational successes of Ukrainian forces threatened the existence of the DPR and LPR statelets, prompting Russian cross-border shelling targeted against Ukrainian troops on their own soil, from mid-July onwards.

By August 2014, the Ukrainian "Anti-Terrorist Operation" shrank the territory under pro-Russian control, and approached the border. Igor Girkin urged Russian military intervention, and said that the combat inexperience of his irregular forces, along with recruitment difficulties amongst the local population, had caused the setbacks. He stated, "Losing this war on the territory that President Vladimir Putin personally named New Russia would threaten the Kremlin's power and, personally, the power of the president".

After the Minsk agreements, the war settled into static trench warfare around the agreed line of contact, with few changes in territorial control. The conflict was marked by artillery duels, special forces operations, and trench warfare. Hostilities never ceased for a substantial period of time, but continued at a low level despite repeated attempts at ceasefire. In the months after the fall of Debaltseve, minor skirmishes continued along the line of contact, but no territorial changes occurred. Both sides began fortifying their position by building networks of trenches, bunkers and tunnels, turning the conflict into static trench warfare. The relatively static conflict was labelled a "frozen" by some, but Russia never achieved this as the fighting never stopped. The area remained a war zone, with dozens of soldiers and civilians killed each month.

Between 2014 and 2022 the start of the conflict there were 29 ceasefires, each intended to remain in force indefinitely. However, none of them lasted more than two weeks, and more people were killed in the years of static combat than in 2014–15.

The invasion was internationally condemned as a war of aggression. The United Nations General Assembly resolution demanded a full withdrawal of Russian forces, the International Court of Justice ordered Russia to suspend military operations and the Council of Europe expelled Russia. Many countries imposed new sanctions, which affected the economies of Russia and the world, and provided humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine. In September 2022, Putin signed a law that would punish anyone who resists conscription with a 10-year prison sentence resulting in an international push to allow asylum for Russians fleeing conscription.

## **THE IMPACT OF INVASION OVER THE AFRICAN STATES**

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine once again exposed the urgent need to make political and investment choices to support and build viable, resilient and inclusive food systems on the African continent. The African Common position on Food Systems offers trains allowing Africa to increase local agri-food production and to ensure inclusive access to sustainable and nutrient sources, while using low structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities, including poverty and inequalities.

While Africa has not yet been fully discounted the socio-economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine represents another major threat to the global economy and many African countries are directly affected.

In the space of a few weeks, world prices of wheat, sunflower and crude oil climbed to unprecedented levels. Africa depends strongly on food imports from both countries, and the continent is already undergoing price shocks and disturbances in the supply chain of these basic products. The conflict will probably have an impact on food security in Africa. Both by the availability and prices of certain food crops, including wheat and sunflower, only by the recovery and socio-economic growth, triggered by growing uncertainties on global financial

markets and supply chain systems. Over the last decade, the continent has grown a growing demand for cereal crops, including wheat and sunflower, which has been mainly supported by imports rather than local production. The Africa's domestic imports increased by 68% between 2007 and 2019, to reach 47 million tonnes. The Russia and Ukraine, both often designated as the world's wheat, are major players in the export of wheat and sunflower to Africa. North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), Nigeria in West Africa, Ethiopia and Sudan in East Africa, and South Africa represent 80% of wheat imports. Wheat consumption in Africa is expected to reach 76.5 million tonnes by 2025, including 48.3 million tonnes, or 63.4 percent, should be imported outside the continent. The sanctions imposed on Russia by Western countries will further exacerbate the business flows between Russia and Africa because of the closing of vital port operations in the Black Sea. Russia is one of the largest exporters of fertilizers in the world. There is more and more than a global fertilization shortage is increasing oil prices, with impact on agricultural production and food security.

The Russia is also the third largest oil producer in the world, behind the United States and Saudi Arabia. The oil disruption of the oil market in the world market is expected to increase the fuel prices and food production costs.

Some regions, including Africa's Horn and Sahel, are more exposed to food insecurity because of one, from climate change, climate change, export restrictions and stocks, especially if rising fertilizer costs and other energy intensities. Will have a negative impact on the next agricultural season because of the current conflict. Although socio-economic ramifications are already considerable and that the situation remains very unpredictable, Africa must also consider the current geopolitical crisis as an opportunity to reduce its dependence on food imports from outside the continent.

The African countries must take advantage of 60 percent of arable land in the world to grow more food for domestic consumption and export to the global market. This would reduce the number of people facing food and nutritional insecurity caused by external shocks. African food systems continue to deal with several challenges, including extreme weather and global climate change; the limited adoption of performance growth technologies; dependence on low irrigation levels; And more recently, the spread of the authentic legislation channel in some

parts of the continent. The continent to increase African food production and productivity while strengthening resilience and reducing poverty and hungry. If the continent has made considerable progress in the adoption and use of information and communication technologies for large-scale food producers, the benefits of digital innovations have not yet been fully exploited by small producers, transformers and retailers to access extension, market and financial services.

The increase in the competitiveness of African agriculture also goes through the adoption of biotechnology, including alternative seed varieties, and requires strong food production frameworks. Biotechnology is expected to accelerate growth, create wealth and feed a African population that should reach 2.2 billion people by 2050. The regional solutions are a prerequisite for the fight against weaknesses and structural vulnerabilities, including poverty and inequalities.

In 2021, the African Union Commission (CUA) and the African Union-Nepad development agency worked with African countries to create a common African position before the Food Summit on the Food Systems, in accordance with the African Union agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The African Common Position is a synthesis and unified view on how to transform Africa's food systems into the next decade, mainly on resilience in vulnerability and increasing shocks. It is rooted in the detailed program for the development of African agriculture (PDADA) and the Malabo statement on accelerated agricultural growth.

The rapid expansion of productivity and agricultural and food production has been identified as one of the solutions to change the giving. To avoid future disturbances in the wheat and sunflower chain across Africa, countries producing these cereals must increase their ability to produce and provide other countries with intra-African trade and those who do not do not need to consider integrating specific food crops into their agricultural value chain. This will reduce the dependence on the imports of wheat and cereals of Russia and.

## **THE MOST VISIBLE IMPACT OF THE INVASION IN AFRICA**

The most visible impact of the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in Africa is the increase in fuel prices and foodstuffs, inflation and financial instability. The poorest are the hardest affected because much of their consumer spending is devoted to food and transport. The direct impact of this conflict is related to the level of dependence on exports or imports of oil and gas, tourism, the cereals and fertilizers imported, among others. There are clear long-term implications, including a possible geopolitical realignment, social and economic instability and an unsustainable debt. This will probably result in worsening of inequalities and deeper poverty. The food insecurity may last and have a negative impact on all aspects of human development, health income and education, tackling the deep structural causes of these crises can be the opportunity to build the future. By giving priority to a green, inclusive and resilient structural transformation, we will ensure that no one is left and that Africa is better prepared at the next crisis. Food and energy insecurity due to supply constraints. This increase in food and energy insecurity is due to supply constraints that go beyond the current crisis. In terms of food insecurity, there was a crisis before this crisis. It is rooted in climate variability, the inadequate recovery of global and regional supply chains and low productivity.

Much of the African Horn has experienced insufficient rainfall in 2022, while some parts of West and Southern Africa have experienced significant rainfall and floods. The bad infrastructure means that a food excess in part of a country or the continent cannot reach the areas where it is most necessary. Due to low productivity due to inadequate use of inputs and technologies, much of African agriculture works under its capacity. In addition, limited agro-transformation and storage and inadequate strategic reserves lead to a high level of losses and waste after harvest.

In Ghana, for example, Jet Stream, led by a young woman, operates a supply chain management platform that reduces the cost and time associated with commercial formalities, connecting importers and exporters, financial and firm businesses and focus on short-term solutions, an inadequate response with all of them. The current response to food infringement and fuels is far enough to prevent longer-term implications. Several countries with reserve capabilities are positioning to increase their production of oil and gas to meet the shortages of the market.



However, short-term thought dominates, with excessive confidence in monetary policy instruments, including interest rate increases. The decision of several countries to stop exporting foods only provides a short-term solution. It does not take into account the symbiotic nature of our economies and our common future. It penalizes the producers who are not able to carry out the full value of their production and discourages investments in future production. Consumers and manufacturers will also be unable to access intermediate products and inputs, as imports become prohibitive, is tackle deep structural causes is an opportunity to strengthen long-term resilience.

By giving priority to a green, inclusive and resilient structural transformation, we will ensure that no one is left and that Africa is better prepared at the next crisis. To stimulate green structural transformation, it will need to be strategically investing in the long-term funding of better economic and digital infrastructure and services, especially in marginal and poorly served areas. This is necessary to fuel productivity growth in the essential and emerging areas that are often neglected.

The root causes of poverty and inequality, it's the absence of much invest in clean and affordable energies, technologies and funding specifically for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in fishing, agriculture, small-scale mining, nature-based products and services such as tourism. Increased structural transformation can be advanced by operating digital transformation to overcome logistic challenges that leave many groups and geographical areas in slaughter. Throughout Africa, innovative entrepreneurs already demonstrate the power of digital to connect consumers, producers and businesses within countries and them.

In Cameroon, for example, it appears that, the operates a supply chain management platform that reduces the cost and time associated with commercial formalities, connecting importers and exporters, financial and firm businesses have been impacted by the legal inadequation, also marginalizing and poorly served areas, his is necessary to fuel productivity growth in the essential and emerging areas that are often neglected.

For example, to address the root causes of poverty and inequality in Africa in general, we must invest in clean and affordable energies, technologies and funding specifically for micro, small

and medium-sized enterprises engaged in fishing, agriculture, small-scale mining, nature-based products and services such as tourism. Increased structural transformation can be advanced by operating.

African countries are geographically related and there are strong historical cultural links that unite people. Resilient structural transformation is based on cross-border collaboration and regional integration to reduce the vulnerability and impact of external price shocks on national economies. For example, regional cereal strategic reserves and more efficient trade across Africa's borders can help mitigate the risk of food insecurity. This will help make food and other goods more easily accessible and affordable. We must accelerate the abolition of non-tariff barriers to food trade, including high transport costs, documentation, certification and standards.

## **EVOLUTION OF RELATIONS AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ZELENSKY**

On September 14, 2020, the Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky approves a new national security strategy of Ukraine which provides for the development of the NETO-related partnership with OBT with NATO membership. On March 24, 2021, it signs a decree approving the Strengthening Strategy of the Temporary Leader of the Indian Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. In July 2021, Putin publishes a trial entitled from the historical unit of the Russians and Ukrainians, in which he reaffirms his opinion that the Russians and the Ukrainians are "a single people."

As per the concentration of border troops between the two states, we notice that on October 2021, American and British intelligence services inform their European allies of the "the possibility of Russian intervention in Ukraine", without, however, to share the evidence before a decision of the White House does not serve the creation of an advanced collaboration process in mid-November between the American intelligence agencies. On January 13, 2022, the Circle of Reflection Center for Strategic and International Studies publishes an analysis of a possible invasion plan of Ukraine by Russia, based on satellite images showing the positions of Russian

forces, and detailing the possibility of one of the axes of the offensive borrows the territory bielorussia.

Between mid-January and mid-February 2022, the US government is alerting publicly and regularly on a possible imminent invasion of Ukraine by Russia, detailing that it would now like to be awarded by air bombarding and missile shots that could obviously kill kills. "Or even that it could include a" fast assault ", and advising Ukraine to" preparing to the skirts hardship. In the Group of Fives, US information communicate to their counterparts they expect an attack when the weather conditions will be supportive of the Russians, that is, when it is cold. This fore casting will reveal perfectly right.

According to the Chief of Staff of the French Armies Thierry Burkhard, there were divergences between the French and Anglo-Saxon information, the first one that the cost of the Russians of a military conquer of Ukraine would be too high, and that they had other options that' they would favor. For several analysts, the lack of receptivity of Europeans vis-à-vis the repeated alerts of Americans and British can be explained by the Anglo-Saxon communication about their previous wars, especially the Iraq war, triggered on a lie on the presence of weapons of break. For Dominic Grieve, former Chairman of the Committee on the Inspection of Urgency Information (SAI), the accuracy of the predictions of the Russian Government's plans by the Anglo-Saxon information is explained by their rapprochement prior to that of Europeans with Ukraine.

For its part, the Russia reject several revolutions any invasion project we are Ukraine. On December 9, 2021, Valeri Guerassimov, the Chief of the Staff General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, says that "the information broadcast in the media reporting of a claim of imminent invasion of Ukraine by the Russia are started one week only before the offensive, the Russian Ministry Foreign Affairs Strengthens: "No" Russian invasion "of Ukraine, that since announce since the fall of US officials and their allies, has not planned.

## **THE STRATEGIC PREPARATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO STATES**

In mid-January 2022, the Russia and Belarus are breaking troops for a new series of joint military exercises at the Ukraine border. The missile tests to joint Russian-Belarus military exercises must end on this date, as well as the 2022 winter Olympic Games in Beijing. According to the Times, Putin may not wish to spoil the show of his predominant Chinese ally. According to Pavlyuk, the Russians had already deployed 54 tactile battalion groups (BTG), and Kiev is now within reach of some of 36 unparalleled range ballistic systems, including these BTG equipped. The Pavlyuk states that the Russians will probably attack several directions to seize eight east and foreign regions of Ukraine and cut access to the Black Sea. Such an invasion occupying the cities of Kharkiv, Odessa and Dnipro would give Russia most military capabilities and industrialists of Ukraine. The Pavlyuk says Russia would have heavy losses, because Ukrainians are ready to resist. He says that half a million Ukrainians had until then suffered from war, have already lost much in the Donbass war, and were ready to fight the Russians "in a hands-made hands".

At the end of January, the Chinese government officially drew the requested government to delay his invasion of Ukraine until after February 20, when the Olympic Games would end. (Russian invasion of the Crimea at the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war begins at the end of the HIVE Olympics of 2014 in Schii.). On February 11, 2022, European and American leaders believe that more than 100,000 Russian soldiers are massaged near the Ukrainian border, which Americans see as a preparation of the Russian army to the invasion of Ukraine. Faced with the increase in voltage on the border, the British as well as the Baltic countries send, with the agreement of the states. In this context, the United States sends a first quota of soldiers in Poland in reinforcement to defend NATO countries "against any aggression.

## **THE RUSSIAN RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE RPD AND THE RPL**

On February 22, officially recognized the two popular republics as independent, Putin orders the Russian armed forces to open in United Kingdom to "maintain peace". February 22 is marching the eighth anniversary of a night meeting in 2014, during which Putin will claim to be resolved to invade Ukraine to operate "the return" of the Crimea, the date was also the day

when the Ukrainian President Pro-Putin had fled Kiev and had been removed by his Ukrainian Parliament in the 2014 Ukrainian Revolution. On 27 December 2021, Vladimir Jirinovski declares to the state Duma that the coming year "will not be a peaceful year, this will be the year where Russia will become a power". According to the specialization publication The Military Balance, Ukraine ranks, in the importance of its armed forces, in the second rank of the countries of the ex-USSR with military at the beginning of 2022, 4.5 times lower than Russia and three times higher than Azerbaijan, which occupies the third place. Regarding the total number of armed forces, the terrestrial forces count about soldiers, the airborne assault troops, the 35,000-air army and the navy. According to the New York Times, the Ukrainian armed forces are among the largest in Europe.

According to the Associated Press Association Agency, Ukrainian armament includes both out deleted Soviet system and modern Western systems. The first, in particular, include the shelters, multiple rocket launches and short-range ballistic missiles. The seconds include ventless anti-sticker missiles, anti-aircraft missiles Stinger and Drones Bayraktar. The Ukraine Military Budget for 2022 was about \$ 5 billion, or 10 times less than Russia. At the end of 2021 and early 2022, the armed forces of the Russian Federation approved approximately people in active service, including the terrestrial forces, in the airborne forces and in aerospace forces. The internal troops and other paramilitary formations. The total number of the reserve is two million people. According to the Global Firepower Index website, Russia ranks worldwide as to the number of tanks, self-propelled artillery parts and missile system. The Military Balance data gives the following estimates of the volume of military equipment in service in the country:

According to the associated press, the Russian weapons used when invasion include Kalibr cruise missiles, Iskander missile systems, multiple-rolled IAC-Lance systems, Solids, Uragan, Smerch, Grads "hyacinth", "acacia". On March 26th South Ossetia says she sends troops to fight alongside the Russians. According to the Institute for the Study of War (ISW) in July 2022, the recruitment of Brutions of Russian volunteers was underway to reconstitute Russian forces in Ukraine without general mobilization in Russia.

## **THE COMPARATIVE MATERIAL MILITARY LOSSES BETWEEN THE TWO STATES**

This list includes only destroyed vehicles and equipment for which photographic or video demonstrators are available. Therefore, the amount of destroyed equipment is greater than that recorded here. On March 5, Russia announces have lost at least ten planes; The General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces claims 88 Russian aircraft destroyed excuses the world of war. However, a senior official of the American defense amended to the Reuters newspaper on March 7, Russia, still has the "great majority" of its combat aircraft and helicopter Massed near Ukraine. On february 26, Russia denounces the use of US drones providing information to the Ukrainian navy to aiming Russian war ships operating in the Black Sea, accusation that the United States refuses. In the first days of the invasion, the Ukrainian aérenienne dealer based on the ground is repressed by the Russian aerial strikes and the roller-free aircraft aircraft lead to many striking operations. The Urkainian Air Force Airbar's airbar are totally exceeded technological and widely exceeded in number by those of the Russian air army. Ukrainians are undergoing heavy losses and inflict some losses in the Russians. In early March, Ukrainian anti-aircraft missiles are increasingly effective, mobile and well dispersed. The Russian anti-aircraft war also becomes more effective in early March, but because of Russia's failure to completely remove the Ukrainian abilities, the Russian air army loses its ability to operate in the airspace controlled by Ukraine. Subsequently, Russian aircraft are forced to operate at low altitude to escape anti-air missiles, which makes them attacks.

## **THE IMPACT OF THE NAVAL AND THE AERIAL WAR OVER THE TWO STATES**

As per the concern of Naval War, with also the Zelensky declaration over the television, we notice that the Russia has carried out several missile strikes and several air raids since at the beginning of the invasion, the Ukraine borders the Black Sea, who has access to the rest of the seas and oceans by the Turkish Straits of bosphorus and dardanel. On February 28, Turkey invokes the Montreux Convention of 1936 and closes the Strait to Russian War Vesse Not registered in the Black Sea's bottom ports and not returning to their original ports, refusing the passage of four ships of the Russian navy.

On February 24, the National Service of the Ukraine Border Guards announces that an attack on the island of isherlands by Russian Navy ships is underway. The Moskva Wantern Crossroads, Admiral Vessel of the Fleet Russe in black sea, and the patient's Vassili Bikes Bombard the islande with their bridge guns. As par as concern the Aerial War during the first day of the invasion, the Russian forces attack the T-Huvenian Aviation Base, which houses Bayraktar TB2 drones, damaging carbux storage areas and the infrastructure. On February 25, the attack of the Millerovo air base by Ukrainian military forces is supported by MTS-21 Tochka, which according to Ukrainian sources destroy several aircraft of the Russian air army and fire in the Aviation when attacking Jytomyr Airport on february 27, Russia used Iskander 4k720 missile systems, located in Belarus, Pour attack the calendar airport.

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## CONCLUSION

Ukraine was named host of the 2015 European Basketball Championship in December 2011, with the men's selection delivering notable performances at Euros 2011 and 2013 as well as the 2014 World Cup for its first appearance. However, the various events recounted above prompted France to apply in May 2014 if the event was relocated, which happened a month later. On September 8, 2014, France, along with Croatia, Germany and Latvia, were declared by FIBA Europe as co-hosts of the tournament. Since coming to power in the early 2000s, Vladimir Putin has made sports a central part of Moscow's soft power. The wave of criticism and sanctions after the invasion of Ukraine including Russia's exclusion from the 2022 FIFA World Cup undermines the edifice built by the master of the Kremlin. Experts warn that the war in Ukraine could increase hunger and food insecurity for several million people, especially in Africa. Most African countries import wheat and vegetable oil from Ukraine. This conflict between Russia and Ukraine once again exposed the urgent need to make political and investment choices to support and build viable, resilient and inclusive food systems on the African continent. The African Common position on Food Systems offers trains allowing Africa to increase local agri-food production and to ensure inclusive access to sustainable and nutrient sources, while using low structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities, including poverty and inequalities.

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