

THE EFFECTS OF RUSSIA – UKRAINE WAR ON AFRICA ECONOMY

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Abstract

The Russia-Ukraine war carries implications that extend beyond the immediate conflict zone, impacting various facets of the African economy. This paper delves into the potential effects of this geopolitical turmoil on the broader African economic. Thus, the thrust of this paper is to identify the various effects the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine will have on Africa economy. The study adopted historical method as data are sourced from secondary sources such as publications, journals, textbooks and online. The study finds that the ongoing war is having mostly negative effects on Africa economy such as increase in price of grain in Africa due to break down in importation of grain from Ukraine, drastic downturn in abroad remittance, reduction in FDI amongst others. The study suggest that Africa policymakers, economists, and other stakeholders should seize the opportunity to negotiate better economic interest of Africa in the international scene. Also, agricultural investment commitment should be revisited amongst others.

Introduction

The war between Russia and Ukraine has had far-reaching effects that extend well beyond its local borders, complicatedly affecting many facets of the African economy. Although geographically separated from the war, African countries are integrated into the global economy, making them vulnerable to the complex ramifications of this geopolitical upheaval (Wandile, 2022). The impact of the conflict on the African continent was investigated in this research. We live in a time of increased global interconnection, when events in one part of the world have an impact far beyond where they first occur. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, with its effects on geopolitics and the economy, is a striking example of this phenomena.

African economies stand to be impacted directly and indirectly by the war as it determines the direction and price of the energy industry, modifies investor mood, and reshapes trade relations. Given the complex interaction of global factors, policymakers, economists, and stakeholders must not only do academic research but also grasp the possible repercussions of the Russia-Ukraine crisis on the African economy. The next investigation will reveal the complex ways in which the ripple effects of this war may flow throughout the economic landscape of Africa, emphasizing the need for alertness and flexibility in a world whose fates are intertwined.

Although the transatlantic alliance has been strengthened by the U.S.-led drive to establish a global coalition aimed at isolating Russia globally, the rest of the world, especially those on the African continent, has not yet been completely persuaded to sever ties with Moscow. In actuality, a large number of people in Africa are focused on defending their own national interests and believe that the conflict in Ukraine is really a Western issue. The conflict and sanctions have put a burden on Russia's

military industry and economy, but the Kremlin still has enough linkages to the continent to refute Western perceptions.

Although the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on the African economy may not be immediately evident, there are a number of indirect ways in which African countries may be impacted by this conflict. It is noteworthy that particular consequences may vary depending on a number of circumstances, such as trade links, regional stability, and the state of the world economy.

Africa, a continent renowned for its many economic systems and complex participation in international trade networks, is caught up in the events leading up to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Many African countries are involved in the global economy and depend on trade partnerships, foreign direct investment, and commodity markets that are susceptible to changes in the global geopolitical environment. Despite not being actively participating in the conflict, African economies are still susceptible to its far-reaching consequences through a number of different pathways. Because global markets are interrelated, changes in investor mood, interruptions in energy supply chains, and changes in trade dynamics may all have varied degrees of influence on African countries. This paper looks at the complex web of connections that connects African economies to the larger global economic fabric in order to investigate and assess the possible implications of the Russia-Ukraine war on the continent's economy.

Objectives

The main objective of this paper is to examine the effects the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine will have on Africa economy. The specific objectives are to:

- 1) Analyze the cause of Russia and Ukraine war
- 2) Identify various effects of Russia – Ukraine war on Africa economy

Review of Related Literature

Concept of War

Because disputes, claims, and counterclaims, as well as contestations over money, values, and resources, are an inherent aspect of human contact, conflict is a natural phenomenon in all societies. The idea lacks a widely acknowledged definition. Scholars, however, have defined the word according to their differing viewpoints. According to Olagbaju&Awosusi (2020), conflict is defined as a confrontation or disagreement between two or more groups that cannot get along. Because conflict is unavoidable in any social setting—including communities, states, and social gatherings—it is seen as an essential component of human existence and social relations.

According to Wilmot & Hocker (2019), a war is an armed conflict between two or more autonomous people, groups, or nations over allegedly irreconcilable differences in values, beliefs, and objectives, or over disparities in the desires for respect, authority, and belonging.

According to Coser (2018), a war is a conflict between people over ideals. He goes on to say that the warring parties' goals are not just to achieve the desired ideals but also to neutralize, harm, or destroy their opponents in the battle for values or claims to status, power, and rare resources. This explains why Russia is using every tactic at its disposal to weaken, alienate, neutralize, and eventually destroy Ukraine's strength.

It usually refers to a state of armed conflict marked by the use of lethal force and coordinated military operations between many parties, frequently governments or countries. Territorial conflicts, ideological disagreements, rivalry for resources, fights for political dominance, and other issues can all lead to war.

Devastating effects of war can include human casualties, infrastructural damage, population relocation, and severe disruptions to the economy and society. Wars have always had a significant social influence, influencing the development of nations, cultures, and geopolitics.

Russia – Ukraine War Historical Background

The war between Russia and Ukraine has a long and complicated history, but the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the beginning of an important modern chapter in the conflict's history. Below is a summary of the major occasions that preceded the war:

Soviet Union dissolution (1991): Following the fall of the Soviet Union, several newly independent republics, including Ukraine, came into being. Having been a part of the Soviet Union from the beginning, Ukraine's recent declaration of independence was a momentous shift.

Crimean Peninsula and Sevastopol: The Crimean Peninsula, which was mostly inhabited by Russian-speaking people but was a part of Ukraine, was one of the initial grounds of dispute. Nikita Khrushchev, the head of the Soviet Union, moved Crimea from the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1954. Following a contentious referendum, Russia controversially seized Crimea in 2014; the international community strongly denounced this action.

Language and Cultural Divides: A sizable section of the population in Ukraine identifies as ethnic Russians, contributing to the country's complicated linguistic and cultural composition. There are conflicts between the many linguistic and cultural groups in the nation as a result of language policy and initiatives to strengthen Ukrainian nationalism.

The Euromaidan Protests (2013–2014) and the Orange Revolution (2004) were two significant protest movements in Ukraine that aimed to advance democratic principles, openness, and stronger connections with the European Union. After then-President Yanukovich rejected a trade agreement with the European Union in favor of deeper relations with Russia, the Euromaidan demonstrations gained pace. Yanukovich was finally forced out in February 2014 as a result of these demonstrations.

Crimea's annexation (2014): Russia claimed to be defending the rights of ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking communities when it annexed Crimea in the wake of the Euromaidan uprisings and the political unrest in Ukraine. The international world strongly denounced this action, and some nations slapped sanctions on Russia.

Eastern Ukraine Conflict (2014–present): Pro-Russian separatist movements arose in eastern Ukraine after the invasion of Crimea, especially in the Donetsk and Luhansk areas. With Russia's help, these rebels proclaimed their independence and attempted to reunite with Russia. As the fighting intensified, it turned into a full-fledged war that resulted in many civilian deaths and displacements. Despite talks and ceasefires between the separatists and the Ukrainian government, no long-term agreement has been reached.

International Reaction: The situation in Ukraine has caused tensions between Russia and Western nations, especially the US and the EU. Russia has been subject to sanctions due to its actions in the Crimea and eastern Ukraine.

Africa

Africa, the world's second-largest and second-most populated continent, is renowned for its vast historical, cultural, and geographical variety. A few important facts about Africa. Her primary regions of location are the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres. The Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Indian

Ocean to the east, the Red Sea to the northeast, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north all abut it. A wide variety of landforms, including as deserts, savannas, rainforests, mountains, and plateaus, define the continent.

There are 54 officially recognized nations in Africa, each having its own distinct history, culture, and languages. It's crucial to remember that Africa is a continent home to several states rather than a single entity. Thousands of languages are spoken throughout Africa, making it a linguistically rich continent. Africans speak more than one language; they frequently speak both their own tongue and a colonial language like English, French, or Portuguese.

With a lengthy history of art, music, dance, literature, and oral traditions, African culture is rich and diverse. Pottery, textiles, masks, and elaborate sculptures are examples of traditional art forms. Different areas have their own types of music and dance, which are essential components of cultural expression. Africa's past is rich and varied. Archaeological evidence indicates that early hominids evolved in the area, making it the origin of humanity. The advancement of human civilization was significantly influenced by ancient African civilizations including Egypt, Carthage, and Axum. The transatlantic slave trade, independence movements, and colonialism have all had a significant influence on the continent.

Africa Economy

The economic landscape of Africa is varied and complicated, with notable differences between nations and areas. Africa's economy is composed of trade, manufacturing, agriculture, and the people resources of the continent. There are 54 African countries home to over 1.3 billion people. Africa is a resource-rich continent. The current rise has been attributed to growth in manufacturing, sales, commodities, and services. Africa is expected to have a combined GDP of \$29 trillion by 2050 (United Nations, 2022).

As of 2018, Nigeria is the biggest economy in Africa in terms of GDP, followed by Egypt. Equatorial Guinea has the highest GDP per person in Africa. Mineral-rich Botswana and oil-rich Algeria, Libya, and Gabon have developed into some of the most successful economies in the world since the turn of the twenty-first century. Due to significant governmental corruption, violence, and emigration, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of the Congo—two nations with an abundance of natural resources and potential to be among the richest in the world—have dropped into the category of the world's poorest. Growth that has been consistent and strong since Botswana's independence is one of its most noteworthy features.

In 2021, roots and tubers—which comprised sugar cane, corn, potatoes, dasheen, macabo, sweet potatoes, and other varieties—accounted for 17% of Africa's total production, according to Anna (2023). In 2021, cereals made up over half of all commodities utilized in Africa; roots and tubers were in second. Corn was the most frequently utilized product in African countries, accounting for more than 20% of total agro-food consumption. In addition to being a mainstay of African cooking, corn is also fed to animals. Roots and tubers are also quite popular since they are produced in great numbers domestically and are used extensively in African cuisine. However, due to cultural disparities, availability concerns, and religious restrictions, meat consumption is common (Anna, 2023). Every year, African nations import more than 100 million metric tons of grains at a cost of more than \$75 billion. More than half of the wheat products imported by fifteen African nations in 2020 came from the Russian Federation or Ukraine. More than 70% of the wheat imported by six of these nations—Eritrea, Egypt, Benin, Sudan, Djibouti, and Tanzania—came from the area (Bitsat, 2023).

As of 2023, the IMF Africa statistics report that Africa has a population of 1.39 billion, a GDP (gross domestic product) of \$2.99 trillion, GDP growth of 3.7%, GDP per capita of \$2,140, ranks sixth in the

world, has 352,000 millionaires (US dollars), and has 62.4% of GDP in government debt (IMF Africa Statistics, 2023). Africa's economy is growing, but despite this progress, the continent is still unable to produce enough food for its own population, which is why imports are necessary.

Russia and Africa Trade Relation

Trade in commodities such as oil, minerals, and agricultural items takes place between Russia and Africa. Oil deposits may be found in various African nations, and Russia is a major producer of oil. Thus, there has been interest in oil trading and energy cooperation. Additionally, Russia has been a significant provider of military hardware and armaments to several African nations. Russia's commercial ties with some African countries have included significant arms shipments. With approximately 330 infrastructure assets controlled by Russia in Africa, Russia has expressed interest in taking part in infrastructure development projects across the continent, particularly those related to mining and energy. This includes working together on nuclear energy, since Russia has tried to construct nuclear power facilities in nations in Africa. To encourage commerce and investment, Russia and African nations have inked a number of economic alliances and agreements. These include topics like manufacturing, technology, and agriculture. In an effort to promote trade and economic cooperation, Russia and several African countries have also formed a number of bilateral agreements. These agreements frequently address things like double taxation avoidance, investment protection, and other financial issues.

An important occasion that attempted to advance political, economic, and cultural relations between Russia and African nations was the 2019 Russia-Africa Summit, which took place in Sochi. A statement detailing the areas of cooperation was adopted as a consequence of the meeting. Additionally, the second Russia-Africa summit was place in St Petersburg on July 27–28, 2023, amidst the ongoing conflict, further solidifying the amicable and insignificant ties between Russia and Africa.

Despite international sanctions imposed on Russia as a result of its invasion of Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic, commercial and economic relations between Russia and African countries are still expanding, with a projected volume of commerce between the two countries of around 18 billion dollars in 2023. More than 330 sizable infrastructure and industrial projects, including power plants, irrigation systems, and commercial and agricultural businesses, were constructed by Russia in Africa and are significantly advancing the economic growth of the continent. Russia has educated almost ten thousand African physicians, technologists, engineers, officers, and educators. Approximately 35,000 students from the continent are enrolled in Russian universities, and over 6,000 of them are supported financially by the Russian government. We expand the number of scholarships each year, support possibilities for funded higher education, and foster university-to-university linkages, all of which have acquired a lot of traction recently.

Ukraine and Africa Trade Relation

Natural resource wealth abounds in African nations, and Ukraine's proficiency in energy infrastructure, agricultural machinery, and other fields opens doors for cooperation. Agricultural machinery and equipment, energy technologies, infrastructural development, agricultural goods, and maybe medicines are some areas of interest.

Africa needs grains, but its own production cannot keep up with demand. Many countries thus rely on imported products, especially when it comes to wheat. In 32 of the 40 African countries, imports of wheat make up more than 70% of overall consumption. This implies a high degree of import dependency and the necessity of trade with Ukraine in order to provide wheat to Africa. Food imports into Africa mostly come from Ukraine. Over half of the African countries purchased wheat from Ukraine in 2021. Working with Ukraine allowed the majority of wheat consumers in Africa to get

what they wanted. Wheat from Ukraine is vital to African countries. Africa's top importer of Ukrainian wheat is Libya, which is followed by Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tunisia, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, and Kenya (Anna, 2023). There has been a great deal of agricultural trade between Africa and Ukraine. 13 million tons of agricultural exports from Ukraine valued at \$3.8 billion were received by 52 out of 58 African nations, demonstrating the tight ties between the two areas (Anna, 2023). The success of this economic collaboration may be attributed to the exceptional quality and reasonable pricing of Ukrainian agricultural goods, which have gained the confidence of African nations.

On the other hand, Ukraine paid \$380 million for 168 thousand tons of agricultural products from 39 African countries. Côte d'Ivoire supplied most of the agri-foods that were shipped to Ukraine. Malawi, Egypt, Ghana, and South Africa came next in sequence. Ukraine imports a wide range of food items, as well as commercial partners. Primarily, fish, tobacco, alcohol, palm oil, citrus fruits, cheeses, grapes, bananas, coffee, and chocolate are imported by Ukraine from Africa. \$10 million in exotic fruits, \$110 million in cacao goods, \$75 million in tobacco, \$52 million in citrus fruits, and more than \$14 million in coffee were imported by Ukraine from Africa in 2021. Africa provides a large portion of the things that Ukraine needs (Anna, 2023).

Effects of Russia and Ukraine War on Africa Economy

The Comorosian Union's leader, Azali Assoumani, stated in July 2023 that his country would not turn a blind eye to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine because they have partnerships with both nations and can see and feel the war's negative effects throughout the world, particularly in Africa. This declaration from an African leader made it abundantly clear that the conflict is actually having a negative impact on the continent. The length of the conflict will also determine how much of an impact it has and will have on Africa, as the impacts on the continent's economy are complex and varied. Against this backdrop, the following effects of the war on Africa are highlighted in this study (Efebeh&Uwuseba, 2022).

Black Sea Grain Issue: The Black Sea Initiative was a 2022 agreement between the governments of Russia and Ukraine, mediated by Turkey and the UN, to guarantee Ukraine's use of the Black Sea for grain exports and imports. However, Russia later chose to withdraw from the agreement and seized the Black Sea port, hoarding more than \$20,000,000 worth of grain intended for Africa. Due to Russia's decision to withdraw from the Black Sea Agreement, there is a scarcity of grain in Africa, which has caused a food crisis and raised grain prices throughout the continent (Efebeh&Uwuseba, 2022).

Commodity Prices: African nations that significantly rely on the import of commodities (such as oil, minerals, and agricultural items) have been severely impacted by the violence that has caused disruptions in the world's commodity markets. The conflict has caused the cost of imported goods in Africa to rise. On the other hand, export earnings for African nations have also increased, though not to the extent necessary to mitigate the effects of export-import disparities, since Africa imports more goods than it exports (Efebeh&Uwuseba, 2022). Food insecurity grew as a result of the war's impact on global food prices (Bitsat, 2023). In Africa, the cost of goods has skyrocketed at such a geometrical pace that a salary sufficient to support a family of five is now insufficient to support a family of two. The war's most obvious effects on Africa, according to Angela Lusigi (2022), are growing food costs, inflation, and unstable financial conditions. The poorest people suffer the most since they spend a disproportionate amount of their consumption money on food and transportation. About 30 million tons of grain were in short supply and prices sharply increased as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine (Bitsat, 2023).

Africa Economy Uncertainty: Africa's economy is now experiencing economic instability as a result of the tensions and conflicts originating from Ukraine. This has resulted in decreased investment, trade slowdowns, and a general loss of trust among investors. African economies that rely too much on trade and investment from abroad are likely to suffer. In forty percent of African countries, the rate of inflation has reached double digits. Furthermore, as of January 2023, seven African nations were in financial crisis, and 14 more were at great risk of falling into debt (Bitsat, 2023). The protracted conflict in Ukraine has left the African economy in a precarious position that makes forecasting its future difficult.

Foreign Aid and Investment: Foreign aid and investment to African countries has been displaced as major powers' focus and resources have been drawn increasingly toward the Russia-Ukraine crisis. Their focus has switched to the Ukrainian government and the conflict refugees from that country. This has affected infrastructure spending, development initiatives, and other support programs that African nations depend on.

Shift in Alliance: The fighting may force African countries to reevaluate their foreign ties. Economically connected nations to Russia or Ukraine may come under pressure to choose a side, which might alter business alliances and trade connections. Africa needs to form alliances with other advantageous governments in order to find satisfaction elsewhere in order to fill the void left by the conflict, particularly in the field of commerce with Ukraine.

Energy Markets: African countries that import gas and oil have been damaged by the present disruption in the world energy markets caused by the conflict. Energy price fluctuations have increased the cost of imports, which has an impact on inflation and may slow down economic development. Despite being geographically apart from the conflict, Africa's economy is affected because of its connection to international markets and geopolitics. Africa is affected by the war's effects on the energy markets, especially those for gas and oil. Since many African countries export oil, the conflict's interruptions to the world's energy supply have caused changes in oil prices. These changes in price have the potential to strengthen the economy of African nations who export oil or put pressure on those that import it.

Security Concerns: If the fighting intensifies or creates more volatility in the dynamics of international security, African countries may have to reallocate resources to security measures, which might have an effect on development programs and economic expansion.

Currency Depreciation: African nations may see currency depreciation if the war sparks instability in international financial markets. Imports and inflation would be impacted, which would raise people's cost of living.

Migration And Remittances: More migration from conflict-affected areas, such as Europe, may result from increased global instability. African nations that receive remittances from their nationals who work elsewhere may be impacted by this. Before the war, a large number of Africans lived in Ukraine, both working class and students. Among the former, African football players who were playing in Ukraine were unemployed and therefore unable to send money home to support their families or develop their homes, while the latter were dropouts who could have been valuable assets to Africa once they graduated. The economic challenges experienced by African nations that rely on remittances from their diaspora groups in Ukraine will result in a decrease in inflows. Consumer spending and household earnings will be impacted by this.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Foreign direct investment (FDI) may encounter volatility as investors negotiate unpredictable geopolitical conditions. Global investor caution may result in lower FDI flows to African countries. This might put economic growth and development initiatives in jeopardy, particularly in nations that depend on foreign investment. Russia's oligarch interests abroad were taken as a form of punishment during the conflict, mostly in the United States and Europe. As a result, this may decrease Russian investment in Africa in an effort to avert more property sanctions. Due to their current focus on the continuing conflict, Russia and Ukraine's foreign direct investment in Africa has decreased significantly.

Trade Relation: There have been changes in trade relations as well. Changes in supply networks and trade agreements have caused interruptions in Africa's trading with war-affected nations. Export and import trends may change for African nations that have substantial trade connections to Russia, Ukraine, or other trading partners. Foreign exchange reserves will be impacted, which are essential for controlling foreign debt and maintaining currency stability.

Fluctuating Global Financial Market: The violence may have an impact on the reserves of African nations, which might lead to a devaluation of their currencies. There might be an indirect impact on political stability and security, which are essential for economic success. The geopolitical ramifications of the war on a global scale may intensify domestic conflicts inside African nations, therefore affecting investor confidence. In general, the war between Russia and Ukraine serves as an example of how intricately linked the current world economy is. The conflict's effects extend to even what appear to be remote areas.

Hunger In Africa: Sanctions imposed on Russia's exports significantly impede the flow of Russian food items to developing nations, making bank payments, insurance plans, and transportation logistics more difficult. Even our endeavors to provide the most impoverished nations in need with free mineral fertilizers have encountered obstacles. Just two shipments totaling 20,000 tonnes to Malawi and 34,000 tonnes to Kenya were delivered out of the 262,000 tons of supplies that were stopped in ports in Europe. The Europeans still hold the remainder unscrupulously. Furthermore, the project in question is solely humanitarian in nature, and as such, it should be free from penalties. The high global energy prices caused by conflict had a significant impact on African households, which already spend more than half of their total consumption on food and energy (IMF, 2023) and also had an indirect effect on the cost of consumer goods and transportation. Food insecurity is likely to persist and have detrimental effects on every facet of human development, including health, education, and income.

Sanctions: Obstacles have been erected even in our endeavors to provide mineral fertilizers at no cost to the most impoverished nations. Just two shipments totaling 20,000 tonnes to Malawi and 34,000 tonnes to Kenya were delivered out of the 262,000 tonnes of commodities that were stopped at European ports (Efebeh&Uwuseba, 2022). The Europeans still hold the remainder unscrupulously. Furthermore, the project in question is solely humanitarian in nature, and as such, it should be free from penalties. Additionally, Africa faces possibilities as well as challenges from Western sanctions on Russia. Certain African nations are preparing themselves to take advantage of the opportunities presented by Western sanctions on Russia's reliance on gas and oil.

Security and Political Stability: Domestic security and political stability in African governments may be impacted by global geopolitical conflicts. If the Russia-Ukraine war has a detrimental effect on Africa's economy, it might make social and economic problems worse and could spark instability.

Theoretical Framework

System Theory

Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, a biologist, created system theory, but David Easton applied it to political analysis in his seminal work "Political System" in 1953. Varma (1975) describes systems theory as an interdisciplinary framework that aims to comprehend and explain the behavior of complex systems. It offers a conceptual framework for examining the dynamics, linkages, and interactions between different parts of a system. A system is an arrangement of interdependent and related parts that cooperate to accomplish a single objective. These elements could be persons, things, processes, or abstract elements. Parts or components are the discrete pieces that comprise a system. The way the system functions as a whole is influenced by the interactions between these parts. Understanding how different parts interact and influence one another to produce system-level behavior is the main goal of system theory. In systems theory, feedback mechanisms play a critical role. Negative feedback loops work to counteract changes and preserve stability, whereas positive feedback loops magnify changes and may cause abrupt shifts or instability (Varma, 1975).

All things considered, system theory offers a flexible framework for examining the dynamics and behaviors of complex systems in a variety of contexts. Since nations are the constituent units of the world, actions in one will undoubtedly have an impact on other nations due to their interdependence, whether via trade or other means. Due to their mutual dependence, Russia and Ukraine's war is undoubtedly having an effect on the world. Since both countries are rich in agricultural products and have access to oil, ammunition, and agricultural products, they trade with other nations by importing goods they need and exporting their own.

Major Finding

The primary goal of this study is to examine how the continuing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is affecting the continent of Africa. Our goal in this research is to examine the root causes of the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine as well as the war's adverse effects on the African economy.

The analysis led to the following conclusions:

- i. Russia's quest for hegemony and Ukraine's ongoing war are more about Russia defending Ukraine's territorial integrity. At this juncture, it would be bold to claim that President Putin's goal to drive NATO away from integrating former Soviet republics and return Russia, or rather the soviet states, to its dominant position during the Cold War was the driving force behind the war. The study also discovered that President Putin's autocratic personality played a role in starting the conflict. On the other hand, the conflict resulted from Ukraine's determination to protect its territorial integrity and defiance of President Putin's oppressive behavior.

According to this report, there has been extensive commerce between Russia and Africa. As a significant crude oil supplier, Russia provides the majority of African nations with refined crude oil products including kerosene, diesel, and gasoline. Africa receives fertilizers from Russia, a fertilizer manufacturer, for its agricultural enterprises. Additionally, a lot of African governments have to rely on grain from Russia due to the continent's growing population compared to the restricted food supply.

It is important to highlight that the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine does not significantly harm commercial relations; rather, it creates opportunities for increased commerce between Russia and the majority of African nations.

The report also reveals that Africa's rising population and its need for food depend on wheat imported from Ukraine. Africa's governments have historically relied heavily on commerce with Ukraine, and this connection has been severely impacted by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

- ii. According to this study, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has a significant impact on the economy of Africa, both adversely and favorably. Inversely, it has impacted food, grain, gasoline, and other prices, which has extended to famine and political unrest, among other things. On the plus side, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine in Ukraine has raised the price of oil on the global market, boosting the economies of African nations that produce the commodity. In addition, the world's oil needs have shifted away from Russia due to several sanctions, towards other oil-producing nations like Nigeria, Libya, and others. The battle has also reignited the push for an alternative to oil, which will lower the amount of dangerous gasses released into the atmosphere.

Conclusion And Recommendations

Even though Russia and Ukraine are far away from Africa, the ongoing conflict has had a significant impact on the continent's economy by driving up commodity prices and fostering, among other things, hunger, trade links, and foreign direct investment. This article recommends, among other things, returning to the African Continental Free Trade Area's implementation and making a commitment to agricultural investment in order to prevent these effects. Policymakers, economists, and other stakeholders would be better able to anticipate challenges and opportunities and create plans of action to navigate the complex and dynamic economic landscape created by global events such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict if they had a better understanding of how the war has affected Africa. The political pledge made by African governments to prioritize agricultural investment again has to be reviewed in order to support job creation, food security, poverty alleviation, and economic diversification. The political establishment of the African Continental Free commerce Area (AfCFTA), which would ensure efficient cross-border commerce, will enable the seamless movement of the approximately 30 million metric tons of fertilizer that Africa produces annually.

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