

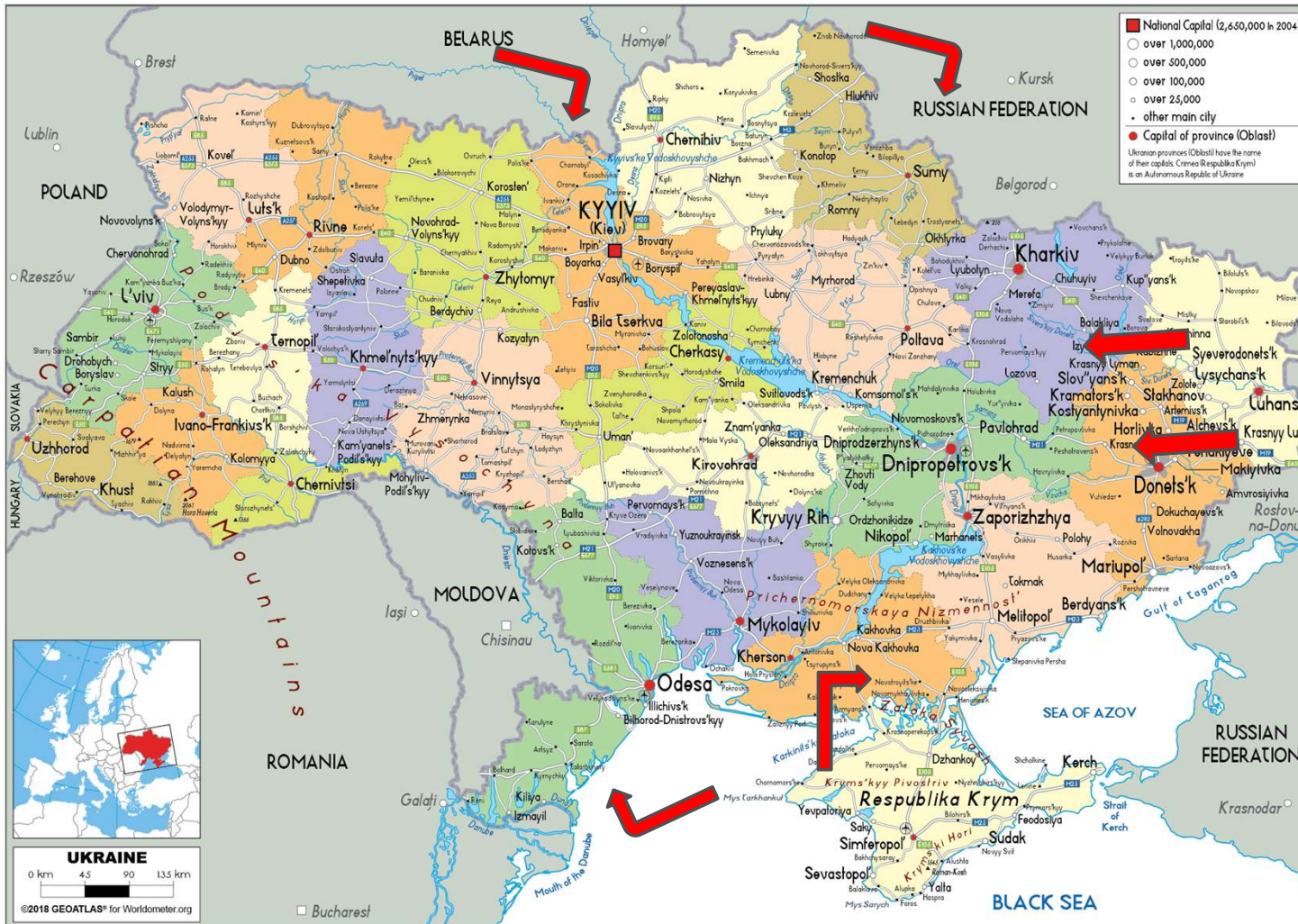
# The Russia-Ukrainian conflict: What does it mean for Africa?

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# Russian invasion in Ukraine



Ukrainian  
border with

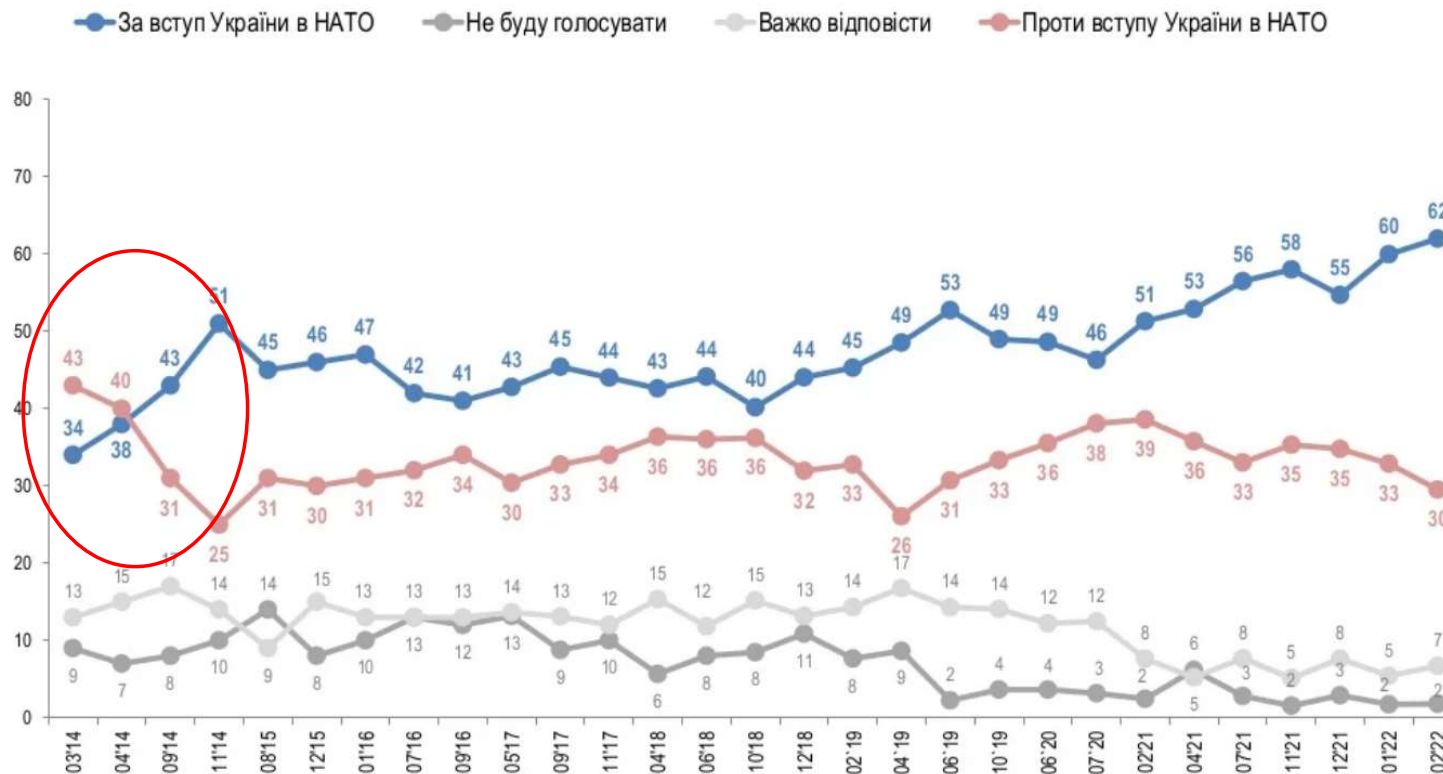
Russia – 2063 km  
Belarus – 975 km

Ukraine has ceased  
diplomatic  
relations with  
Russia 24.02.22

# Ukrainian move towards NATO was instigated by the Russian aggression



# NATO support in Ukraine, 2014-2022



**Mar 2014** – 43% of Ukrainian population against NATO

**Nov 2014** – 51% of Ukrainians in support of NATO

# Russia instigated military conflicts



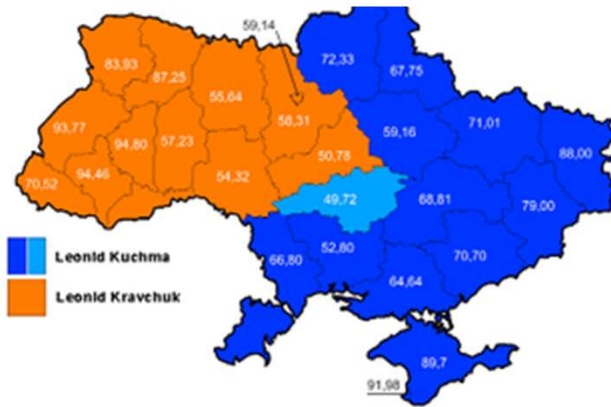
Moldova  
Georgia  
Azerbaijan  
Armenia  
Ukraine

Source: SIPRI

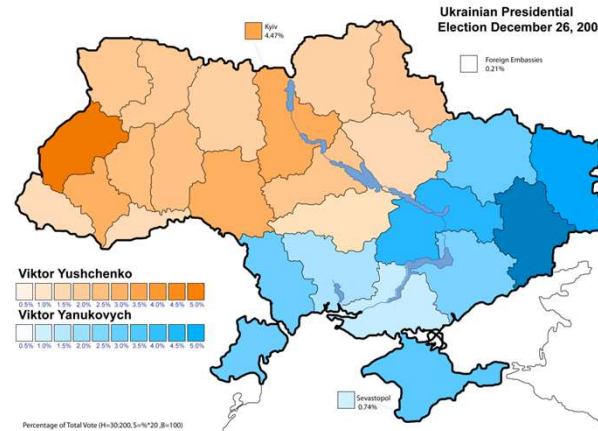


# Presidential elections in Ukraine

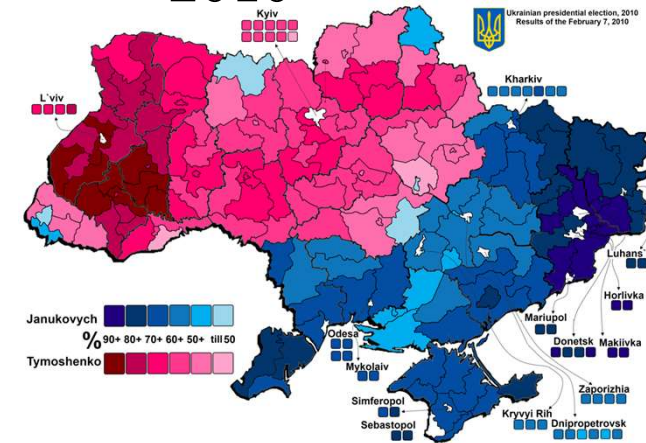
1994



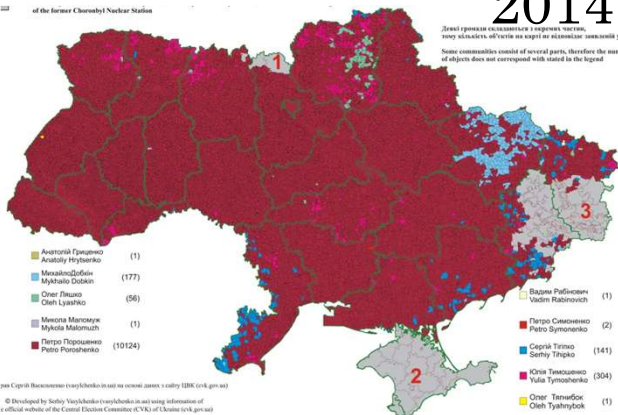
2005



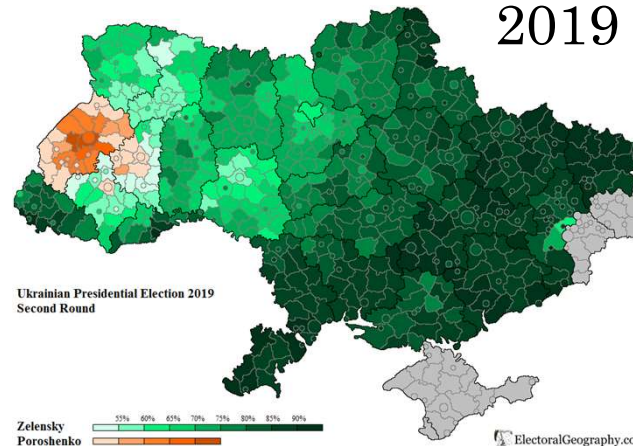
2010



2014



2019



73% of Ukrainian population voted for Volodymyr Zelensky

# Crimean occupation – hybrid threat



Para-military  
forces  
Disinformation  
campaigns  
Cyberattacks  
Energy blockades

“Democratic  
elections” done in  
un-democratic  
manner

# Normandy format – Minsk Agreement

- In June 2014, German, French, Russian, and Ukrainian officials started a diplomatic dialog - the "Minsk Agreements" (February 12, 2015).
- OSCE monitoring commission
- Elections at the occupied territories
- Constitutional changes
- No control over the Russia-Ukraine border at the occupied territories





# Recognition of “independence” of the occupied territories



May 2014 –  
“referendum”  
18 Feb 22 – Call  
from LNR/DNR  
to recognise the  
independence  
21 Feb 22 –  
Recognition of  
independence  
24 Feb 22 – full  
scale invasion

# The opportunity for African-states agency

- **Integral territory & historical claims**

- Putin's argument for the annexation of Crimea and the Eastern regions of Ukraine is based on his understanding of historical claims and protection of “Russian people”
- Acceptance of “historical claims” as a reason for military intervention would require a dangerous conflict situation on the African continent.

- **Opportunity to promote equality in the UN system**

- The UN system is proving to be ineffective if the aggressor is one of the permanent member of the UN Security Council
- This crisis can be used by the Global South to call China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States who received the veto right based on their importance in the aftermath of World War II – to redistribute power and bring the equality.

# Economic challenges

- The increase in fuel prices
- Challenges with the grain supply
- Global uncertainty
- Detraction of the attention from the Sustainable Development Goals



Thank you | Dankie | Enkosi