



Ukraine-Russia War: Implications for Global Peace, Security and Development

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Abstract. This study examines the implications of the Ukraine-Russia war for global security, with a particular focus on the role of international bodies in promoting peace. Using the Realist theory of international relations as its theoretical framework, this study argues that the Ukraine-Russia conflict is a classic example of a security dilemma, where one state's efforts to increase its own security led to a decrease in the security of another state. The study employs a qualitative research method, with a focus on analyzing the implications of the Ukraine-Russia conflict for global security amongst others. The findings of this study suggest that international bodies, such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the European Union, play a crucial role in promoting a ceasefire and peacebuilding in Ukraine. The study recommends that international bodies should play a more active role in promoting a ceasefire and peacebuilding in Ukraine, and that the international community should provide more economic and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine to help stabilize the country. The study also highlights the importance of mediation and diplomacy in peaceful conflict in the international community. Finally, the paper further recommends that respect for a state's sovereignty as enshrined in international law and United Nation's charter should be a thing of national concern of both countries, that referendum should be considered especially with issues surrounding the status of Crimea.

Keywords: Global Security, International Bodies, Peacebuilding, Development and Conflict.

1. Introduction

The Ukraine-Russia conflict has been a longstanding and complex issue, with far-reaching implications for

global security. The conflict has its roots in the early 1990s, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, when Ukraine declared its independence (Kuzio, 2017). However, the conflict escalated significantly in 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea, a peninsula in Ukraine, and began supporting separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine (Mearsheimer, 2014). The conflict has resulted in thousands of deaths, millions of displaced people, and significant economic losses (United Nations, 2022). The genesis of the conflict can be traced back to the early 2000s, when Ukraine began to shift its foreign policy orientation towards the West, seeking closer ties with the European Union and NATO (Sherr, 2013). This shift was seen as a threat by Russia, which had long considered Ukraine to be within its sphere of influence (Trenin, 2014). In 2013, Ukraine's then-President Viktor Yanukovich suspended plans to sign an association agreement with the EU, sparking widespread protests in Kiev's Independence Square, known as the Maidan (Wilson, 2014).

Ukraine is a relatively young state which gained its independence in 1991 after centuries of being partitioned between Poland and Muscovy and then Soviet rule. It is divided based on ethnicity with Ukrainian majority and Russian minority, Russian and Ukrainian language, and religion. Ukraine is ethnically, religiously, and linguistically divided with some regions, e.g., the Donetsk and Luhansk provinces and the Crimean Peninsula, strongly identifying them as belonging to Russia (Kusa, 2022). Ukraine was the second-most powerful Soviet republic after Russia, and was crucial strategically, economically and culturally. Russian military intervention in Crimea in 2014 initiated the international war between the two states. The interests of the foreign international actors such as the European Union, the United States, and the United

Nations demonstrate the difficulty in resolving the conflict due to a firm neo-foreign policy conducted by Vladimir Putin the President of Russia. According to Lakomy (2016), the long lasting dichotomy, the Ukrainian sense of national identity is still developing, and intensifying the problem. Again, Ukraine as a region that has varying degrees of differences inherited from difficult historical processes, and partly developed during the post-Cold War era.

While almost the entire Ukraine was controlled by the Russian, there was an important entity that marked its influence on the existing conflict in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions (Lakomy, 2016). This gave the Russians the assertion that the historical region ought to be under their control. Furthermore, having a status of a Post-Soviet satellite state, even after official recognition of independence, further deepened the conflicting positions regarding whether Ukraine should align more towards the West or Russian federation in sum, it is obvious that both Russia and Ukraine have a long lasting political, economic and cultural relationship, this relationship tends to shape the war today making it have a unique nature and different phases, and dimensions. Russia-Ukraine war has been traditionally analyzed in three dimensions: The Crimean occupation by Russian forces; The military activity in Eastern Ukraine by massing military camps; maritime operations is another dimension of the war in Ukraine where by Russian military have engaged Ukraine over the years in show of power and military capacity (Kusa, 2022, Giezkak, 2020)

The annexation of Crimea, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions In February and March 2014, Russia invaded and subsequently annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine in what was the first time a European country annexed territory from another country since the World War. The occupation of Crimea has given Russia a maritime upper hand in the region which serves as another dimension of the war. The series of events that directly led to the annexation of Crimea were initiated on February 22th and 23th 2014, when pro-Russians seized important buildings in the Crimean capital, Simferopol; this event took place in the aftermath of the revolution of dignity, (Blidaru, 2018). Here, Ukraine and many other countries condemned the annexation and consider it to be a violation of international law and Russian agreements to safeguard the territorial integrity of Ukraine. On the other hand, Russia-backed separatists declared independence from Kyiv in 2014. Since then, Russian control over parts of the Donbas region has grown significantly. Donetsk and Luhansk are both unrecognized republics of Russia in the occupied parts

of Eastern Ukraine's Donetsk Oblast and Luhansk which initially operated as breakaway states until their annexation by Russia which serves as an immediate cause of the war.

Ukraine's sense of national identity and the need to strengthen the sense of national identity were recognized among the Ukrainians as the interferences of the Russian government increases. At the same time, this sense of national identity is quite complicated as Ukraine is a multiethnic state with relatively large minorities, especially the Russians in the Eastern part of the country. This Eastern part of Ukraine has been a target of many spheres of influence (Lakomy, 2016 & Zwolski, 2018), suggested that one can only understand the formation of Ukrainian national identity through the complexity of its position vis-à-vis Russia, the European Union, and also the resistance posted by Ukraine over the years.

For decades, he served in the Soviet army before delving into politics. Putin is currently serving his fourth term in office as the president of Russia after his acting period as a president and a prime minister twice. For over thirty (30) years Putin has been governing Russia, as such Putin sees himself as a continuator of the USSR with expansionist ambitions. This pushed him to wants Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk to be recognized as Russian Territories and, perhaps, that he himself is recognized as the savior of the Russian minority oppressed on the Ukrainian territory (Osose, Jenet, 2020). i.e. Putin wants to maintain the status quo, the position of Russia of being a great power in the international arena, and his position as the great leader of the Russian citizenry; this is seen in the constitutional amendments in 2008 which introduces an extension of period for presidential term in office (Giezkak, 2020). On the other hand, President Zelensky lacks political and diplomatic experience before he ran for the office of the President. He was a comedian and a television celebrity in Ukraine. Nonetheless, he has shown his clear aspirations in cutting the oligarchic influence on the government and state institutions, Ukraine's membership in NATO and the EU gives hope and pulled support for him from majority of Ukraine's citizens, adding to this is observed in 2020 by Giezkak, that before the war Russia used to supply gas to Ukraine, beginning in 2015, Ukraine has significantly reduced its direct import of Russian natural gas and instead has received natural shipments from Europe.

The Ukraine-Russia conflict has resulted in significant humanitarian, economic, and geopolitical consequences, including thousands of deaths, millions of displaced people, and a major crisis in European

security. Despite the severity of the conflict, there is a lack of understanding about the underlying causes and drivers of the conflict, as well as the most effective ways to manage and resolve it. The conflict has its roots in the early 1990s, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, when Ukraine declared its independence. However, the conflict escalated significantly in 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea, a peninsula in Ukraine, and began supporting separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine. The conflict has had significant implications for European security, as it has challenged the post-Cold War order and raised concerns about the potential for a wider conflict in Europe. The conflict has also had significant economic implications, as it has disrupted trade and investment between Ukraine and Russia, and has had a major impact on the global energy market. Despite the severity of the conflict, there is a lack of understanding about the underlying causes and drivers of the conflict. Some analysts have argued that the conflict is driven by a desire for Ukrainian nationalism and independence, while others have argued that it is driven by a desire for Russian expansionism and imperialism.

Several studies such as Yuguda, (2019) argued that a diplomatic solution is the most effective way to resolve the conflict. Also, Osasere, (2024) argued that a military solution is necessary to protect Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity. Most of the studies reviewed looked at ways of resolving the conflict between Ukraine-Russia, considering the complex and multifaceted issue that surrounds the crisis. To vary this common trend, this study comprehensively looked at the implication of the Ukraine-Russia war for development, peace and security of the international system, which most work reviewed did not effectively capture. It equally explained the role of international organization towards restoring world peace and stability, analyze the historical and contemporary factors that have contributed to the Ukraine-Russia conflict, examine the actions and policies of Russia, Ukraine, and the international community and their impact on the conflict amongst others.

1.1 Methodology

This study will use a qualitative research approach, combining historical analysis, case study research, and content analysis. The study will draw on a range of sources, including academic literature, policy documents, and primary sources such as interviews and speeches.

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework of Analysis

The Russian federation has a long imperial history over the states under the defunct Soviet-Union. Russia's sense of superiority and the need to prove it impermeable nature has been its core national interest. In issues surrounding balance of power, ever since Ukraine split from the Soviet Union, Russia and the West have fought for greater influence in the country in order to keep the balance of power in the region in their favor. Umland (2019) emphasized the importance of Ukraine for Russia, US, and European Union, this has led to wide and yet nevertheless widespread common agreement within large parts of Russia's population about the rightfulness, justice and legitimacy of Russia's various territorial, political, cultural and economic claims towards Ukraine. This expression was seen during the Truth Justice Media forum where President Putin expresses his regrets over the collapse of the USSR in 2018, reflects the general mood of the Russian federation (TASS, 2018). The Russian government's efforts to maintain spheres of influence in the Post-Soviet states therefore seem to be an attempt to reimburse this nostalgia by having control over these former members of the USSR. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the maintenance of these post-Soviet States, i.e. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia, and Ukraine by Russia is an effort to unite the nation-states. Moreover, it is a response to the eastward expansion of the Western European ideologies, with the recent democratization of Ukraine and show of interest in joining NATO (Okokhere, 2016).

Russia has constantly been interrupting Ukraine's sovereignty since 1991 through continuous military operations either as patrol operations or exercises (Lakomy, 2016). The unique geography of the black sea region confers several geopolitical advantages to Russia; the black sea is bordered by Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine and all these countries are NATO countries as such makes the black sea a region of strategic importance and maritime flash point. As it is an important crossroads and strategic intersection for the complete region and it is an important region for goods and energy generation. Again, the causes of the Orange revolution which took place in November of 2004- January of 2005 such as that of special press conference made by Vladimir Putin, the Russia's President in 2004 known as the propaganda of the Russia-Ukraine merger and the underlying causes of Euromaidan revolution which took place in February 2014 which the Ukraine

government see as an invasion of the Russian government to fight against the Ukraine government are just examples of the Russian interference in its satellite states which also led to the war between Ukraine and Russia. The procedural events that led to the orange and Euromaidan revolutions serve as remote causes of the war

In the views of Masuel, Kelvin, and Tacosky, (2022), War can be considered as a clash of two opposing ideologies represented by the West on one side (EU, the UN, NATO), and Russia on the other side. The European Union along with the NATO, the UN, many non-governmental organizations, as well as the United States represents the liberal democratic stance that is perceived by Russia as a threat to its existence. The European Union is interested in Polish attempt initiative and attempt to tie Ukraine closer to the Western Europe, or perhaps, to cut the Russo-Ukraine relationship by pushing for the adoption of Eastern partnership initiative (Giezkak, 2020). Similarly, Mearsheimer (2014), pointed out that the West's final technique for separating Kiev away from Moscow has been its efforts to spread Western values and promote democracy in Ukraine and other Post-Soviet states, a plan that often entails funding Pro-Western individuals, organizations and ideas. Similarly, Ukraine has called on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to speed up the country's membership in the alliance this move made Russia to declare such a gesture as a threat.

Again, the EU and NATO are not necessarily interested in the accession of Ukraine to the Unions, but both recognize the strategic importance of Ukraine economically, politically and in aiding it in transmitting its liberal ideas. While on the other hand Russia, after succeeding in Crimea, knows that the international community currently lacks means of stopping it (, 2016). He argued that, the closeness of Ukraine to the EU's member states allows for the financial and technical support provided by EU to Ukraine which Russia finds unattractive and as a threat to its national security and threat to it impenetrable status.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

It is unethical in any academic study to explain relationship causal or normative without a theory, as theory explains reality; theory establishes relationship between the variables. It is on this background that this paper utilized the power politics theory by Niccolo Machiavelli 1527 and the realism theory by Morgenthau, 1948 to explain the nature and causes of Russia-Ukraine war as contained in (Orobor, 2019).

Power politics is a theory of power in international relations which contends that distribution of power and national interests, or changes to those distributions, are fundamental causes of war and of system stability. Power politics provides a way of understanding systems of international relations: in this view, states compete for the world's limited resources, and it is to an individual state's advantage to be manifestly able to harm others.

Assumptions of the Theory of Power Politics as propagated in the works of Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527) and Hans Morgenthau (1948) The theory contends that distributions of power and national interests, or changes to those distributions, are fundamental causes of war.

That states compete for the world's limited resources, and it is to an individual state's advantage to be manifestly able to harm others in order to secure these resources.

Power politics prioritizes national self-interest over the interests of other nations or the international community and thus may include threatening one another with military, economic, or political aggression to protect one nation's own national interest.

Deterrence and suppression theory: Here, a weaker state is being discouraged by the actions of the powerful state by military operations and show power by the strong. The massing of military units on a border, whether for stationing or for exercises this is also technique expounded by power politics.

Propaganda: Here, a state or its agencies or institution use adverse inaccurate information to weaken another's reputation and international imagine (Eagleno 2017).

Also, Morgenthau (1965), asserts that men and women are by nature political animals; they are born to pursue power and to enjoy the fruits of power'. Again, He speaks of "animus dominandi" i.e. the human 'lust' for power. The quest for 'power dictates a search not only for relative advantage, but also for a secure political space within to maintain oneself and exert considerable influence, free from the dictates of others. The human "animus dominandi" inevitably brings men and women into conflict with each other, that ultimately creates conditions of power politics.

Realism Theory

Realism is a theoretical framework in international relations that emphasizes the role of power and security in shaping state behavior. Realists argue that states are primarily motivated by self-interest and security concerns, and that they will use military power to protect their interests (Morgenthau, 1948). Realists argue that states use deterrence to prevent other states from attacking them, by maintaining a credible military threat. Realism has significant implications for global security, as it suggests that states are primarily motivated by self-interest and security concerns. This can lead to a number of security challenges, amongst others.

2.2 Key Assumptions and their Relevance and Linkage to Ukraine-Russia War:

- Realists assume that states are the primary actors in international relations, and that their behaviour is driven by a desire to protect their interests and security.
- Realists assume that states must rely on themselves for security, as they cannot trust other states to protect their interests.
- Realists assume that states are faced with a security dilemma, in which their efforts to increase their own security may lead to a decrease in the security of other states.
- Realists assume that international relations are characterized by a struggle for power and influence among states.
- Realists argue that states pursue their national interest, which is defined as the protection and promotion of their security, power, and influence.
- Realists argue that states seek to maintain a balance of power in the international system, in order to prevent any one state from becoming too powerful.

The Ukraine-Russia war can be understood through the lens of power politics and realism, as it reflects a struggle for power and influence between two states. Russia's actions in Ukraine can be seen as an attempt to protect its national interest and maintain a balance of power in the region. Russian national interest: Russia's actions in Ukraine can be seen as an attempt to protect its national interest, including its security, power, and influence in the region.

Balance of power: Russia's actions in Ukraine can also be seen as an attempt to maintain a balance of power in the region, by preventing Ukraine from joining NATO and the EU. **Deterrence:** Russia's use of military force in Ukraine can be seen as an attempt to deter other states from challenging its interests and security.

2.3 Causes of the Conflict

The paper identified that Ukraine-Russia conflict has a number of underlying causes, including:

Historical grievances: The conflict has its roots in historical grievances between Ukraine and Russia, dating back to the Soviet era.

Nationalism and identity: The conflict is driven in part by a desire for Ukrainian nationalism and independence, as well as a desire for Russian expansionism and imperialism.

Economic interests: The conflict is also driven by economic interests, including control over Ukraine's energy resources and trade routes.

Geopolitical rivalries: The conflict is influenced by geopolitical rivalries between Russia and the West, including the United States and the European Union amongst others.

2.4 The Effect of Ukrainian-Russia War on Global Security and Conflict Management

The Ukrainian-Russian war has far-reaching implications for global security, marking a significant shift in the international order. According to Anthony (2019), the conflict is a classic example of a security dilemma, where one state's efforts to increase its own security led to a decrease in the security of another state. In this case, Russia's actions in Ukraine have led to a significant increase in tensions with the West, and have raised concerns about the potential for a wider conflict in Europe. The war has also redrawn the lines of European security, with NATO playing a crucial role in deterring Russian aggression. As Walt (1996) notes, NATO's Article 5 guarantees serve as a deterrent to Russian expansion, and have helped to maintain stability in the region. However, the war has also raised concerns about the potential use of nuclear weapons, with Russia's nuclear blackmail posing a significant threat to global security (Kissinger, 1994). The conflict has had significant economic implications, disrupting global food and energy supplies, particularly in the Middle East and Africa.

According to Allison (2014), the war has accelerated the shift towards a more multipolar world, with countries like China, India, and Indonesia increasingly asserting their independence from Western influence. This shift has significant implications for global governance, and raises questions about the effectiveness of international institutions in preventing conflict and protecting human rights. The Ukrainian-Russian war has also highlighted the need for more effective deterrence mechanisms, including the use of sanctions and military force, to prevent aggression and protect global security. As Jervis (1976) notes,

deterrence is a complex and multifaceted concept, and requires a nuanced understanding of the motivations and capabilities of potential aggressors. In the case of Russia, the use of sanctions and military force has been effective in deterring further aggression, but has also raised concerns about the potential for escalation and the need for more effective diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict.

The conflict has had significant implications for global security, as it involves two nuclear-armed states and has the potential to draw in other major powers (Allison, 2014). The conflict has already had significant consequences for European security, with the European Union and NATO imposing sanctions on Russia and providing military aid to Ukraine (European Union, 2022). The conflict has also had significant implications for global energy markets, as Ukraine is a major transit country for Russian natural

gas exports to Europe (International Energy Agency, 2022). Furthermore, the Ukraine-Russia conflict has raised concerns about the potential for a wider conflict in Europe, with some analysts warning of the possibility of a "new Cold War" (Lucas, 2014). The conflict has also highlighted the need for a more robust and effective international response to crises, with some analysts arguing that the international community has been too slow to respond to the conflict (Patrick, 2015).

The Ukraine-Russia conflict has resulted in significant humanitarian, economic, and geopolitical consequences, including thousands of deaths, millions of displaced people, and a major crisis in European security as reflected in the statistics provided in the table below.

Statistical data showing the degree of damage done to both countries as at January, 2025

CASUALTIES	RUSSIA	UKRAINE
Deaths	388,385	55,910
Injured	653,600	148,343
Infrastructure destroyed	10	152,300
Industries/factories destroyed	05	108
Schools/Universities destroyed	Nil	3,792
Health care facilities	Nil	1,940
Displaced persons	2	

Source: OHCHR, 2025

Despite the severity of the conflict, there is a lack of understanding about the underlying causes and drivers of the conflict, as well as the most effective ways to manage and resolve it. The conflict has its roots in the early 1990s, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, when Ukraine declared its independence. However, the conflict escalated significantly in 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea, a peninsula in Ukraine, and began supporting separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine.

The conflict has had significant implications for European security, as it has challenged the post-Cold War order and raised concerns about the potential for a wider conflict in Europe. The conflict has also had significant economic implications, as it has disrupted trade and investment between Ukraine and Russia, and has had a major impact on the global energy market. Despite the severity of the conflict, there is a lack of understanding about the underlying causes and drivers of the conflict. Some analysts have argued that the conflict is driven by a desire for Ukrainian nationalism and independence, while others have argued that it is driven by a desire for Russian expansionism and imperialism.

There is also a lack of understanding about the most effective ways to manage and resolve the conflict.

Some analysts have argued that a diplomatic solution is the most effective way to resolve the conflict, while others have argued that a military solution is necessary to protect Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity. Overall, the Ukraine-Russia conflict is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of its underlying causes and drivers, as well as the most effective ways to manage and resolve it. This study aims to provide such an understanding, and to contribute to the development of effective solutions to the conflict.

Ukraine-Russia War and Global Development

According to Dyer, Lorenz & Legucka (2023), the consequences of the war between Ukraine and Russia cannot be overemphasized as it is dimensional and also has diverse consequences on national economies, national security, inter-state relations, global finance, food, and humanitarian activities etc. Wars often cause immense economic damage. In war sites, the capital stock, which comprises economic assets such as machinery and buildings, is destroyed. Ukraine Ministry of Social policy stated that at the state level the issue seems even more pressing as the number of casualties recorded in the Donbas region of Ukraine hits 510,764 and that the registered number of

internally displaced persons has reached 280,437 in Donetsk and Luhans Provinces. This event has a negative effect on the economy of Ukraine as both provinces had a negative contribution to Ukraine's national growth with -18.1% and -45.5%, accordingly (Giezkak, 2020). On the other hand, Russia's economy is also faced with a lot of sanctions by different international actors such as U.S. and EU, its GDP fell from 2060 billion US dollars (USD) in 2014 to 1282.7 USD in 2016. Another economic consequence of this war is redistribution of energy markets, especially in Europe; the EU has already decided to cut Russia's share in gas and oil imports (United Nations 2021, Kusa, 2022).

Nduba, (2009), the implications of this is that other countries will take a more prominent position in energy exports to Europe and they may include for example the USA, Qatar, turkey, Egypt and Algeria, while to Ukraine it's the invasion accelerated the process of switching off Russia's energy grid system and integrating into the European energy network in March 2020. Also, Oil market globally got hit by the invasion of Ukraine by Russia which resulted to a rise in oil prices even before the war. He stressed that this reason also made countries to find ways to push Russia out of oil export chain to Europe; this is evident in decision taken by US, Britain and Canada to impose a full embargo on Russia oil imports. Although, debates on how to implement the policy with caution on its impact on national economies is the great concern to the actors, to some extent, it is evident that this reason pushed for the resumption of US-Iran nuclear talks in Vienna after they reached no agreement in January 2022 (Bleng, 2022). Notwithstanding, trading economic report shows that it increased since then to 1750 USD in 2019, UNIAN in 2019 states that Russia spends almost 4 billion USD for the cost of maintaining Crimea and the Donbas region. In April of 2022, Russian forces kept to destroy military and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine, particularly aimed at destroying strategic and crucial infrastructures such as thermal plants, power plants, railroad junctions, warehouses, petrol stations, oil depots, gas and water pipelines, airports, bridges that connect Western and Eastern Ukraine. This according to Aregbeshola (2021) also had a devastating effect and long-lasting effect on the humanitarian situation in the country.

On food substances, Wheat and Sunflower exports were also badly damaged by Russia's invasion as Ukraine and Russia are among the leading exporters of Wheat, which is a vital resource as both serve as food for dozens of countries and a life-saving product with regard to food security. Countries such as Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Algeria import from 50%

to more than 80% of their Wheat from Russia or Ukraine (Usunobun, 2022). With world food prices going up and the war in Ukraine delaying and blocking of export, this resulted in significant global consequences on food security and supply chain. Again, the paper found out that the long lasting sociopolitical and historical relationship shared by the two opposing countries has aided the stronger country Russia to deter the weaker one Ukraine, and that International organizations such as UN, EU, and NATO are not really interested in Ukraine's accession as a member state rather the importance Ukraine will and plays in helping them sell their liberal ideology and also breaking Russia's control and regulate the New world order.

In addition, the Ukraine-Russia conflict has had significant consequences, including:

Humanitarian crisis: The conflict has resulted in a major humanitarian crisis, with thousands of deaths and millions of displaced people.

Economic costs: The conflict has had significant economic costs, including damage to Ukraine's infrastructure and economy, as well as disruption to global energy markets.

Geopolitical implications: The conflict has had significant geopolitical implications, including a major crisis in European security and a challenge to the post-Cold War order.

2.5 The Role of International Organizations in Peace Building and Ceasefire Approach

The role of international bodies in achieving a ceasefire and promoting peacebuilding in the Ukraine-Russia conflict is crucial for maintaining world peace. The United Nations (UN) can play a key role in promoting a ceasefire and peacebuilding in Ukraine. The UN Security Council can pass resolutions calling for a ceasefire and condemning violence. The UN Secretary-General can also facilitate dialogue between the parties and provide mediation services. Additionally, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has been involved in monitoring the conflict in Ukraine and promoting a ceasefire. The OSCE can continue to play a key role in monitoring the conflict and facilitating dialogue between the parties.

The European Union (EU) has imposed sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine. The EU can also provide economic and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine to help stabilize the country. The Council of Europe can play a role in promoting human rights and the rule of law in Ukraine. The Council of Europe can also provide technical assistance to

Ukraine to help it implement reforms. Furthermore, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) can play a humanitarian role in the conflict by providing assistance to civilians affected by the conflict.

NATO can also play a role in promoting stability and security in Ukraine by providing military assistance and training to the Ukrainian military. Mediation and diplomacy are also crucial in resolving the conflict peacefully. International bodies can facilitate mediation and diplomacy between the parties to help resolve the conflict peacefully. For instance, the Minsk Agreement 2015 was a ceasefire agreement brokered by France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine. The Normandy Format 2014 is also a diplomatic format established by France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine to facilitate dialogue and resolve the conflict.

The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine is another example of international efforts to achieve a ceasefire and promote peacebuilding in Ukraine. This monitoring mission was established by the OSCE to monitor the conflict and facilitate dialogue. In conclusion, international bodies play a crucial role in achieving a ceasefire and promoting peacebuilding in the Ukraine-Russia conflict. A coordinated and sustained effort by international bodies is necessary to promote a lasting peace in Ukraine and maintain world peace.

3. Conclusion

The conflict in Ukraine represents a critical turning point in European and global security. Not only has it fractured the existing global order, but it has also reignited the Cold War paradigm of distrust, thereby diminishing faith in the sustainability of a peaceful and cooperative global order. The dramatic increase in the influence of narrow national security concerns and the geopolitical goals of individual states has forcefully reminded us that these factors will always trump global peace and security, motivated by zero-sum classical realism and the concept of the emotionality of states. Applied history, strategic culture, and the rehashing of old grievances are only symptoms of such an anarchic and perennially competitive and conflictual international system. Such tensions and lack of trust will only be exacerbated by the increasing economic/financial warfare that is taking place between the two opposing blocs. International debt will also suffer as a result of the Ukrainian conflict, as will the ongoing energy and food crises, which will further contribute to dividing the existing global order into competing camps.

Dyner, Lorenz, & Legucka. (2023) emphasized the importance of international cooperation and diplomacy in resolving conflicts and promoting peace. As we move forward, it is essential that we prioritize these approaches and work together to promote a peaceful and stable world. Ultimately, the Ukraine-Russia conflict is a reminder of the importance of promoting peace and stability in our increasingly interconnected world. It highlights the need for diplomacy, mediation, and international cooperation in resolving conflicts and promoting peace. As we move forward, it is essential that we prioritize these approaches and work together to promote a peaceful and stable world. By doing so, we can create a brighter future for all people, and promote a world that is more just, peaceful, and secure. In final analysis, this study has demonstrated that the Ukraine-Russia conflict is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive and sustainable approach to conflict resolution. Its further highlighted the importance of diplomacy, mediation, and international cooperation in resolving conflicts and promoting peace. As we move forward, it is essential that we prioritize these approaches and work together to promote a peaceful and prosperous world.

4. Recommendations

The Russian-Ukraine war, as seen in the above discourse is complex with different interrelated issues and causes, both remote and immediate, long socio-cultural historical relations that ties and separates the two countries, idiosyncrasy of some leaders in both states, makes the conflict a very difficult one to solve but notwithstanding the investigation provides the following recommendations in resolving the conflict between Russia and Ukraine:

The international community should develop a comprehensive peacebuilding strategy for Ukraine, which includes supporting inclusive and participatory dialogue processes, promoting economic development and reconstruction, strengthening governance and institutions, and supporting disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) processes.

The international community should enhance diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict, including supporting the Normandy Format and other diplomatic initiatives, encouraging direct talks between Ukraine and Russia, providing mediation and facilitation support, and imposing targeted sanctions on individuals and entities obstructing the peace process.

The international community should strengthen international support for Ukraine's security and

defense, including providing military assistance and training, supporting the development of Ukraine's defense capabilities, enhancing NATO-Ukraine cooperation, and encouraging other countries to provide security assistance to Ukraine.

The international community should promote accountability and justice for war crimes and human rights abuses committed during the conflict, including supporting the work of the International Criminal Court (ICC), encouraging national authorities to investigate and prosecute war crimes and human rights abuses, and providing support for victims and witnesses of war crimes and human rights abuses.

Ukraine as a former USSR state should respect that and maintain a cordial relationship with Russia as it has before the breakout of the war, because the security of your neighbours is also your security. The need for respect for a state's sovereignty as enshrined in international law and United Nation's charter should be a thing of national concern of both countries, that referendum should be considered especially with issues surrounding the status of Crimea.

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