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David Mhlanga
Emmanuel Ndhlovu *Editors*

The Russia-Ukraine Conflict and Development in Africa

Implications for Sustainable
Development

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About the Book

The Russia and Ukraine Conflict: Implications for Sustainable Development Prospects in Africa is a comprehensive exploration of the intricate dynamics surrounding the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its far-reaching consequences, particularly within the context of sustainable development in Africa. The book begins by providing a historical backdrop to the conflict, tracing the evolution of Russo-Ukrainian relations since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. It also emphasizes the significance of sustainable development on a global scale, positioning itself at the intersection of conflict studies and sustainable development literature. One of the focal points is the unexpected and prolonged nature of the conflict, which began with Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. This invasion disrupted various aspects of life, including manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and international relations, impacting not only the belligerent nations but also casting a shadow over the entire world. The book explores the multifaceted consequences of the war, drawing attention to its socioeconomic, environmental, and political implications. The root causes of the conflict are analyzed, highlighting the contrasting narratives—the pro-Russian perspective and the pro-Western viewpoint. These perspectives revolve around Ukraine's desire to align itself with Western political and security structures like NATO and the European Union, leading to tensions with Russia. Furthermore, the book delves into the international response to the conflict, which includes sanctions on Russia and disruptions in global supply chains. This has had significant implications for countries in Africa, which rely on Russia and Ukraine for essential commodities. The volume underscores the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on global peace, sustainable development, and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the 2023 deadline. It serves as a bridge between academic analysis limited to news articles and interviews, offering a comprehensive examination from a sustainable development perspective. In summary, this book provides an in-depth analysis of the Russia-Ukraine conflict's consequences, emphasizing its effects on sustainable development in Africa and the global pursuit of SDGs. It calls for international cooperation to address the challenges posed by this ongoing conflict, shedding light on the urgent need to mitigate its far-reaching implications.

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Chapter 15

The Implication of Russia and Ukraine's War on Human Rights from a Sustainable Development Goals Perspective



Manotar Tampubolon 

Abstract The Russo-Ukrainian conflict has had a significant impact on human rights and sustainable development in the affected regions. This study analyzes the long-term consequences of the conflict in the affected areas and their ability to recover and rebuild. The results are consistent with previous research on conflict but offer a more comprehensive view of its impact. These findings have significant implications for policymakers and practitioners and emphasize the importance of protecting human rights and addressing humanitarian crises. The study also highlights the need for further research to better understand the conflict and its impact on the region. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for future research to address the challenges posed by the conflict.

Keywords Russo-Ukrainian War · Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) · Conflict · Food insecurity · Poverty

15.1 Introduction

The Russo-Ukrainian War is an ongoing conflict that began in April 2014 after the “annexation of Crimea” by the Russian Federation (Malyarenko & Wolff, 2018). The war took place between the Ukrainian government forces and pro-Russian separatists in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of eastern Ukraine (Ngoc et al., 2022). Since the start of the conflict, millions of civilians have been killed and displaced from their homes (Kuzio, 2018). The war has resulted in the widespread destruction of infrastructure and made access to important services such as education and healthcare difficult (Pereira et al., 2022a). This conflict has also significantly

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impacted the local economy, causing widespread poverty and food insecurity in the affected regions.

The Ukrainian Revolution of 2014, which led to the ouster of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich, is deemed to have sparked the Russo-Ukrainian War. As the new Ukrainian government began trying to move closer to the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), tensions rose between Russia and Ukraine, with Russia seeking to maintain its influence in the region. This crisis has had far-reaching consequences, not only for the people of Ukraine and Russia but also for the entire region and the international community.

The primary belligerents of the conflict were the Ukrainian government and the Russia-backed Donbas rebels. The Ukrainian forces comprised the Ukrainian military, the national guard, and volunteer battalions. The conflict also involved foreign fighters, including the Russian military that was supporting the separatists. The war has had a severely destructive impact on the human rights of those living in the affected regions, particularly the right to life, freedom from agony and other forms of ill treatment, freedom of movement, and the basic right to a suitable living standard (Haque et al., 2022).

This study examines the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on the situation of human rights in the affected regions with a focus on the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides a comprehensive understanding of the impact of war on human rights and SDGs. It evaluates the outcome of the realization of SDGs such as “No Poverty, Zero Hunger, and Good Health” and analyzes the implications of the conflict for the future realization of the SDGs in the affected regions. This study contributes to a better understanding of the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on human rights and the realization of SDGs in affected regions through an evidence-based analysis of available data and information. Moreover, it provides insights and recommendations for policymakers and practitioners to address the said impact in the affected regions and a foundation for future research. By raising awareness about the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on human rights and SDGs, it encourages actions to address the consequences of the conflict.

The following section presents the methodology used in the study, including the overall strategy for conducting the research. It outlines the specific research methods used to answer the research questions, including the type of study, sample size, and methods used to collect and analyze the data.

15.2 Materials and Methods

This is a qualitative study for which data was gathered from relevant sources such as books, publications, and articles. In order to assess the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on individual rights and SDGs in the impacted regions, case studies have also been introduced. To gather data for this research, the available literature on conflict, human dignity, and SDGs was reviewed. The impact of violence on human rights and SDGs was estimated through the thematic analysis of the gathered

material. The inclusion criteria for the articles were that they had to be peer-reviewed and published in academic journals. Twenty articles were included in the study after conducting a thorough literature review based on the relevance to research topic and quality of research. Publications that covered a variety of issues related to the topic were compiled from a number of sources, including Scopus, Web of Sciences, and Google Scholar. The key terms for this study included words and phrases such as “Russo-Ukrainian War,” “War in Donbas,” “Human rights,” “No Poverty,” “Zero Hunger,” “Good Health and Well-being,” and “Impacts of conflict on human rights and SDGs.” These terms were used to search databases for academic journals, books, and news articles to identify relevant literature. The key research questions are: (i) What impact has the conflict between Russia and Ukraine had on human rights in the affected regions? (ii) How did the conflict affect the realization of SDGs in the affected areas? (iii) What specific human rights were violated or impacted by the conflict? (iv) How has the conflict impacted the achievement of the SDGs, particularly the goals of “No Poverty, Zero Hunger, and Good Health and Well-being?” (v) What recommendations can be made to address the impact of the conflict on human rights and SDGs in the affected regions? The three SDGs covered in this study are “No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being.”(Fig. 15.1)

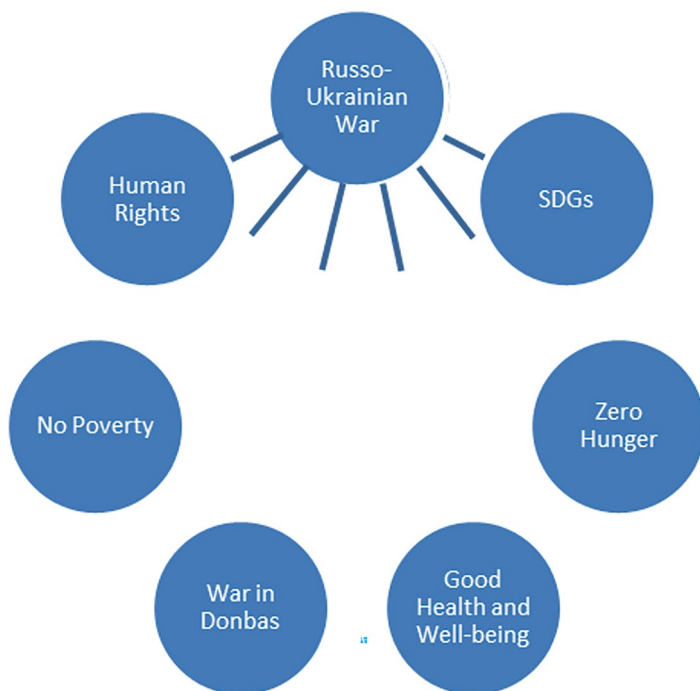


Fig. 15.1 Keywords

In this study, various ethical issues have been taken into consideration, such as gaining participants' informed consent, protecting their privacy and anonymity, and preventing any harm to them.

15.3 SDGs: Key Terms

15.3.1 Human Rights and Their Violations

The term human rights situation refers to the state of individual rights and freedom as well as the protection and promotion of these rights in a given region or country. From the perspective of the Russo-Ukrainian War, the term includes the impact of the conflict on the rights of individuals in affected regions, which consists of issues such as the infringement of economic, societal, and cultural rights (the right to employment, education, and healthcare), along with civil and political freedoms (free expression, gathering, and association). The human rights situation is also influenced by the actions of state actors, non-state actors, and international organizations and has far-reaching consequences for individuals, communities, and the society. During the Russo-Ukrainian War, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has reported incidents of arbitrary detention, sexual and gender-based violence, and restrictions on access to justice (Haque et al., 2022) and has called for the perpetrators of these violations and abuses to be held accountable and for the affected populations to receive reparations. In general, the right to liberty, the freedom from violence and other cruel treatments, the liberty from arbitrary imprisonment, the presumption of innocence, and the right to freedom of association and expression, among others, can all be violated during an armed conflict. Thus, when evaluating the human rights affected by each war, it is crucial to consider its distinct context.

15.3.2 Achievement of SDGs

The Russo-Ukrainian War has also had negative consequences for the achievement of SDGs, particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), and Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) (Behnassi & El Haiba, 2022). The conflict has disrupted economic activities and resulted in widespread poverty and food insecurity, as well as limited access to healthcare for those in the affected regions. In 2015, the United Nations (UN) proposed 17 SDGs to alleviate poverty, safeguard the environment, and secure prosperity and stability. The objectives work together to address many facets of sustainable development, such as poverty, injustice, health, sexual equality, learning, sanitation, water supply, energy, and economic expansion. In the context of the Russo-Ukrainian War, the SDGs can be divided into two categories: those that

have been hampered by the war and those that have been assisted. The conflict has had a significant impact on the achievement of these goals in the affected regions (Behnassi & El Haiba, 2022). For example, the displacement of populations has led to decrease access to basic services, including healthcare and education, hindering progress under SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). The disruption of economic activities and the destruction of infrastructure have affected economic growth and income generation, hindering progress under SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Moreover, the conflict has had a significant impact on the human rights situation in the region, hindering progress under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

15.3.3 No Poverty

The No Poverty initiative seeks to end all forms and manifestations of poverty, particularly severe poverty, and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and disadvantaged, has equal access to financial resources. Due to the Russo-Ukrainian War, poverty has intensified and become more widespread due to the devastation of infrastructure, job loss, and population displacement. This has led to reduced access to basic services such as food, healthcare, and education, which, in turn, has affected people's health and well-being.

15.3.4 Zero Hunger

Ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture are the objectives of Zero Hunger. In the regions affected by the Russo-Ukrainian War, food security has been affected by the disruption of food production and supply chains as well as reduced access to food and clean water due to the destruction of infrastructure. This may lead to malnutrition, an increased risk of hunger, and food insecurity.

15.3.5 Good Health and Well-Being

The objective of Good Health and Well-being is to guarantee that everyone has access to high-quality medical care, including both curative and preventive services, and to stop the spread of illnesses and pandemics. The conflict has had a negative impact on health due to reduced access to healthcare services, increased exposure to violence and trauma, and limited access to sanitary facilities and freshwater. This has led to the spread of infectious diseases and increased the burden on an already stretched health system.

15.4 Empirical Literature

15.4.1 Russo-Ukrainian War

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine began in 2014, after the Ukrainian Revolution resulted in the ousting of former President Viktor Yanukovich from power (Pereira et al., 2022b). This gave rise to a power vacuum in Ukraine, which Russia saw as an opportunity to assert its influence in the region. Russia responded by annexing Crimea, which was previously a part of Ukraine. This act of aggression by Russia was widely condemned by the international community, and it sparked the ongoing conflict between the two countries (Behnassi & El Haiba, 2022). The conflict has had far-reaching consequences, including a human rights crisis and humanitarian disaster, as well as negative impacts on SDGs in the affected regions. Despite international efforts to resolve this conflict, it continues to affect the people and several communities of Russia and Ukraine.

15.4.2 Causes of the Conflict

The Russo-Ukrainian War is a complex conflict comprising various contributing factors, including political, economic, and historical dynamics. The Ukrainian Revolution of 2014, which saw the removal of former President Yanukovich and Russia's annexation of Crimea, triggered the conflict (Bin-Nashwan et al., 2022). One of the driving forces behind the conflict was Ukraine's pursuit of closer ties with the EU, which Russia perceived as a threat to its influence in the region (Webster & Neal, 2022). The ethnic and linguistic differences between Russia and Ukraine have also contributed to the tension, with a significant Russian-speaking population in Ukraine and Russian-backed separatists in the East (Rawtani et al., 2022). Thus, the conflict is a result of the complex interplay between these factors and the competing interests of Russia and Ukraine.

15.4.3 Consequences of the Conflict on Human Rights

The Russo-Ukrainian conflict has resulted in significant human rights violations and humanitarian crises in the affected regions. Ongoing hostilities and military action have caused widespread destruction of infrastructure and homes, leading to the mass displacement of people (Ben Hassen & El Bilali, 2022). Many of these people have been pushed into poverty and do not have access to basic necessities, such as food, shelter, and healthcare. Reports of human rights abuses such as extrajudicial killings, abductions, and torture are widespread and continue to be a major concern for the international community (Salem et al., 2022). This situation has also resulted

in significant security challenges and hindered the ability of organizations and governments to provide adequate aid and support to those in need (Lim et al., 2022). The impact on human rights has been widespread and far-reaching, affecting not only the individuals directly involved in the conflict but also the wider population in the region. The displacement of people and destruction of infrastructure have made it difficult to achieve the SDGs related to poverty reduction, health improvement, and education (Calinescu et al., 2023). The decline in the economic development of the affected regions has further exacerbated the situation, making it difficult to achieve the SDGs related to economic growth and job creation (Zaliska et al., 2022). This conflict has led to a vicious cycle of poverty and instability, making it difficult for the affected regions to recover and rebuild. This is a major concern for the international community as it threatens to perpetuate the cycle of violence and instability in the region and undermines progress toward achieving the SDGs.

15.4.4 Human Rights Situation in Affected Regions

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in significant human rights violations and a humanitarian crisis in the affected regions (Varnalii et al., 2022). Hostilities and military action have caused the widespread destruction of infrastructure and homes, leading to mass displacement of people (Žuk & Žuk, 2022). Many of these individuals live in poverty and lack access to basic necessities, such as food, shelter, and healthcare. Reports of human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, abductions, and torture, are widespread and continue to be a major concern for the international community (Nygard, 2022). The situation has also resulted in significant security challenges, making it difficult for organizations and governments to provide adequate aid and support to those in need. The impact on human rights has been far-reaching and affects not only individuals directly involved in the conflict but also the wider population in the region.

The displacement of people and the destruction of homes have left many people without a place to live and have put immense strain on the available resources in the affected regions (Mariotti, 2022). The lack of access to healthcare, proper nutrition, and safe water sources has led to an increase in health problems, making it difficult for people to lead healthy and productive lives (Prakasa et al., 2022). In addition, the conflict has disrupted the educational system in the affected regions, making it difficult for children to attend school and receive proper education. The impact of the conflict on human rights is compounded by the fact that many individuals are unable to seek protection and assistance from the authorities (Pörtner et al., 2022). The ongoing hostilities and insecurity in the region have made it difficult for organizations and governments to provide adequate aid and support, leading to a significant humanitarian crisis (Savelyev et al., 2021). This situation has also resulted in significant challenges for those working in the field as they are often unable to access the affected areas and provide the necessary assistance to those in need (Pereira et al., 2022a). This conflict has had a significant and enduring impact on human

freedoms not only for those immediately involved in the dispute but also a larger segment of the populace in the area. This situation has resulted in a humanitarian crisis requiring immediate action to address the needs of the affected. Therefore, it is essential that policymakers prioritize the protection of human rights in the affected regions and take steps to address the humanitarian crisis created by the conflict.

15.4.5 Impact on SDGs

The ability of the afflicted regions to achieve the SDGs established by the UN has been significantly affected by the Russo-Ukrainian War. The ongoing hostilities and military action have resulted in the widespread destruction of infrastructure and homes, leading to the mass displacement of people and hindering the delivery of essential services such as healthcare, education, and food security (Jargin, 2022). In terms of poverty reduction, the conflict has made it more difficult for people in the affected regions to access economic opportunities and improve their livelihoods, thereby exacerbating poverty levels. The destruction of infrastructure and homes has also made it more difficult for people to access basic necessities such as food and clean water, which are essential for their health and well-being.

Health improvements have also been hindered by the conflict. The disruption of essential services such as healthcare and provisions for clean water has increased the risk of disease outbreaks and made it more difficult for people to access medical care when needed (Ma et al., 2022). In addition, persistent violence and insecurity have made it more difficult for healthcare workers to reach those in need, further exacerbating the humanitarian crises. Education has also been affected by this conflict. Many children and young people in the affected regions have been forced to flee their homes and schools, which has disrupted their education and made it more difficult for them to access learning opportunities (Dmytrów et al., 2022). Simultaneously, the destruction of infrastructure and homes has made it more difficult for people to access schools and other educational institutions, further exacerbating the challenges faced by the affected population.

15.5 Critical Analysis of Existing Literature

A critical analysis of the existing literature on the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on the achievement of SDGs would involve evaluating the strengths and limitations of previous studies, identifying gaps in current knowledge, and exploring new avenues for research. Existing literature has primarily focused on the impact of the conflict on human rights and the humanitarian crisis resulting from ongoing hostilities (Anghel & Jones, 2022). Though this is an important aspect of the conflict, there is limited research on the long-term impact of the conflict on the ability of the affected regions to recover and rebuild and how this impacts the achievement of

SDGs. One of the key limitations of the existing literature is the lack of in-depth analysis of how specific SDGs have been impacted by the conflict. Though previous studies have provided a general overview of the impact on development, there is a need for a more detailed analysis to understand how the conflict has affected specific SDGs, such as no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, and quality education (Allam et al., 2022). Another limitation is the lack of attention to the role of external actors, such as the international community, in supporting the affected regions in recovery and rebuilding. Though previous studies have recognized the importance of international support, there is a need for further research to better understand the extent to which external actors play a role in addressing the impact of the conflict on SDGs (Rabinovych & Pintsch, 2023). Finally, the existing literature has largely focused on the impact of the conflict on the affected regions in Ukraine (Mohammed et al., 2022). Though this is an important aspect of the conflict, further research is needed to explore its impact on other regions that have also been impacted by the conflict, such as Russia.

15.6 Analysis

15.6.1 *Impact on Human Rights*

The Russo-Ukrainian conflict has resulted in significant human rights violations and humanitarian crises in the affected regions (Bondarenko et al., 2023). The ongoing hostilities and military action have resulted in the widespread destruction of infrastructure and homes, leading to the mass displacement of people. This displacement has left many individuals living in poverty without access to basic necessities, such as food, shelter, and healthcare (Pickens, 2022). Reports of human rights abuses such as extrajudicial killings, abductions, and torture are widespread and continue to be a major concern for the international community. This has led to significant security challenges, hindering the ability of organizations and governments to provide adequate aid and support to those in need (Skakun et al., 2022). The impact on human rights has been widespread and far-reaching, affecting not only the individuals directly involved in the conflict but also the wider population in the region.

Humanitarian crises have also resulted from violence, and many people have been left unable to access basic services such as healthcare and education. The local economy has been significantly affected by the destruction of homes and infrastructure, which has increased unemployment and poverty. The situation has disrupted social and family structures, with many individuals losing their homes, livelihoods, and support networks (Duho et al., 2022). Human rights violations and humanitarian crises in the affected regions continue to be a major concern for the international community and require immediate attention and action. Policymakers and practitioners must prioritize addressing human rights abuses and supporting the recovery and rebuilding of the affected regions. This requires a comprehensive and sustained

effort to provide aid, support, and protection to those in need and to promote stability, security, and human rights in the region.

15.6.2 Impact on SDGs

The impact of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict on SDGs has been significant and far-reaching (Kireitseva et al., 2023). The conflict has resulted in the widespread destruction of infrastructure, including homes, schools, and hospitals, which has hindered people's ability to access basic necessities such as food, shelter, and healthcare. The displacement of people from their homes has also negatively affected access to education and healthcare services (Esfandabadi et al., 2022). In addition to its immediate impact on people's health and well-being, the conflict has also had a long-term impact on the ability of the affected regions to achieve the SDGs. The destruction of infrastructure has prevented governments and organizations from providing adequate support and services to those in need (Binns & Low, 2022). This, in turn, has contributed to poverty, unemployment, and the lack of access to education and healthcare services, which are all key components of the SDGs.

Additionally, the conflict has significantly affected the ability of the affected regions to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth (Grossi & Vakulenko, 2022). The destruction of infrastructure and homes, along with the displacement of people, has disrupted local economies, leading to job loss and the lack of investment in the region. Additionally, the security situation in the affected regions has made it difficult for businesses to operate, further hindering economic growth (Kurapov et al., 2022). With the enormous devastation of infrastructure and natural ecosystems, the conflict has also had a substantial negative impact on the environment (Armitage & Williamson, 2022). This has led to soil degradation and biodiversity loss, which are two important elements of the SDGs related to the preservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

15.7 Discussion

This study analyzes the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on human rights and SDGs. It is important to assess how well the study has addressed the research objectives and questions. The first step in addressing the research objectives and questions is to present the results of the study. This was done through thematic analysis. Once the results are presented, the next step is to analyze the impact of the conflict on human rights. This involves evaluating the extent to which human rights abuses have occurred as a result of the conflict and the long-term impact of these abuses on the affected populations. This analysis considers various factors that contribute to human rights abuses in conflict situations, including security, humanitarian, and

political contexts. Thereafter, the impact of conflict on the SDGs was analyzed. This involves evaluating how well the affected regions can achieve the SDGs in light of the conflict by considering factors such as economic growth, poverty reduction, health improvement, and education. This analysis considers how the international community may aid the afflicted regions in their attempts to achieve the SDGs.

The results of this study provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict on human rights and SDGs. The findings show that the war has led to serious violations of human rights in the affected region, with widespread reports of human rights abuses such as extrajudicial killings, abductions, and torture. Additionally, many individuals lack access to essentials such as food, water, and hospital care because of the conflict. The results also show that the conflict has had a negative impact on the achievement of SDGs in the region, with the displacement of people and destruction of infrastructure making it difficult to achieve the SDGs related to poverty, health, and education. The economic development of the affected regions has also declined, making it difficult to achieve the SDGs related to economic growth and job creation.

15.8 Comparison with Literature Review

Comparison of current findings with literature review is an important aspect of any research study. This allows researchers to identify gaps in the existing knowledge and build upon previous studies to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic under investigation. Literature review offers a thorough assessment of the causes, effects, and implications of the Russo-Ukrainian War on human rights as well as the SDGs. The findings of this study are consistent with those of earlier research and add to our understanding of the long-term effects of violence on the affected areas and their capacity to survive and rebuild.

One of the key similarities between the results of this study and the literature review is that both have shown that the conflict has had a major impact on human rights and SDGs in the affected regions. The ongoing hostilities and military action have caused the widespread destruction of infrastructure and homes, leading to the mass displacement of people living in poverty without access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, and healthcare (Mearsheimer, 2022). The findings of this study also support the conclusion of the literature review that reports of human rights abuses, such as extrajudicial killings, abductions, and torture, are widespread and continue to be a major concern for the international community. However, this study adds to the existing literature by providing a more in-depth analysis of the long-term impact of the conflict on the affected regions and their ability to recover and rebuild. This highlights the need for both short- and long-term solutions to address the humanitarian crisis and support the sustainable development of the affected regions. Overall, the comparison of the results of this study with the literature review highlights the importance of continued research on the Russo-Ukrainian conflict and its impact on human rights and SDGs. The results provide valuable

insights for policymakers and practitioners and support the need for action to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis and the sustainable development of the affected regions.

15.9 Implications, Recommendations, and Conclusions

The results of this study provide a clear message to policymakers about the ongoing impact of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict on human rights and sustainable development in the affected regions. Policymakers must take immediate action to address the ongoing human rights abuses and ensure that people in these regions are protected and have access to basic necessities. Furthermore, the findings demonstrate the need for policymakers to prioritize sustainable development in these regions by addressing poverty, improving health outcomes, and increasing access to education. Policymakers must rebuild infrastructure and support economic growth to help these communities recover and thrive in the long term (Lichterman, 2022). Without appropriate action, the situation in these regions will continue to deteriorate, causing long-lasting damage to people and communities in the affected areas.

The results of this study emphasize the crucial role practitioners have played in responding to the conflict. Practitioners should continue to support and empower communities in the affected regions by providing aid and assistance in food, water, and medical care. This will help alleviate the humanitarian crises and provide relief for people affected by the conflict. In addition, practitioners should prioritize the promotion of stability and security in the region. By creating a safe and secure environment, practitioners can help build a foundation for long-term recovery and rebuilding efforts (Panchenko et al., 2021). Practitioners can foster a sense of community and facilitate communication between groups. By addressing the needs of communities in affected regions and supporting their development, practitioners can play a vital role in promoting peace and stability in the region.

This study highlights the need for further research to better understand the long-term impact of the conflict on the affected regions and their ability to recover and rebuild. More research is required to comprehend the causes of disputes and the roles played by outside actors. This will help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict and inform future policies and practices.

This study reveals that the Russo-Ukrainian conflict has had a significant impact on human rights and SDGs in the affected regions. The results of this study support the findings of previous research on the conflict and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the long-term impact of the conflict on the affected regions and their ability to recover and rebuild. These findings are highly relevant to policymakers and practitioners, as they highlight the need for further action to prioritize the protection of human rights and support the sustainable development of the affected regions. The results of this study emphasize the need for policymakers to take steps to address the humanitarian crisis caused by the conflict and prioritize the protection of human rights in the region. Policymakers should consider the long-term impact

of the conflict and work to support the recovery and rebuilding efforts in the region. Practitioners working in the field should focus on providing assistance to individuals in need, including access to basic necessities, such as food, water, and medical care. They should also work to promote stability and security in the affected regions, which will help create an environment conducive to recovery and rebuilding. Practitioners should be aware of the humanitarian crisis created by the conflict and prioritize the needs of individuals and communities affected by the conflict.

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