

EDITORIAL NOTE

Ongoing Russia –Ukraine conflict, which has led to the deaths of several persons and the destruction of lives and properties, has generated a heated debate among scholars, experts, analysts, and heads of government. Central to the conflict is the unresolved issue of the continuous expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Ukraine's decision to join NATO, and Russia's aggressive response. While all these issues have played out in Europe, some grave consequences have been felt globally, especially in Africa. The concerns and consequences impress on us the need to critically examine their impact on Africa, forming the central idea behind this Journal of African and Global Issues Quarterly (JAGIQ). Thus, in this special issue, Lawrence Udisi examined the lessons Nigeria has learned from the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the causes and consequences of the neglect of agriculture, and the need for a leadership that can defeat our security threats and engenders industrial-scale agriculture for our food security and exports, using the Political Economy Approach as a guide. In *Aftermath of Russia-Ukraine War; Linking Africa to Europe: An Exploration of Nigeria and the Morocco Gas Pipeline Deal*, Oguniyi et al. raised the following questions regarding the Russia-Ukraine crisis. This includes; Will Europe succeed in breaking free of its energy dependence on Russia? Can African gas, especially Algerian, Nigerian, Moroccan, and Qatar gas, compensate for Russian gas? The study attempted to critically contextualize the Nigerian-Moroccan gas pipeline linking Africa to Europe by thoroughly synthesizing extensive literature. The authors concluded that the Nigeria-

Morocco gas pipeline project remains a geo-political and geo-economic energy infrastructure in foreign policy articulation. For Nigeria, it allows the country to reassess its gas flaring and find ways to export it to Europe. Lastly, the article "Russian-Ukraine War: Implications on African External Relations" by Raji, Adesina Abdulfattah examined the implications of "The Russian-Ukraine War on African external relations via game theory. The study establishes that, though Russia has lost its superpower status, it is still a world power to be reckoned with. Given this, Raji concludes that beyond the bilateral and systemic political implications, the war will be felt in the dynamics of foreign exchange earnings, global crude oil price, altered economic balance, and rising costs of imported food items and equipment, with both countries counting their losses from the war.

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