

FEATURE

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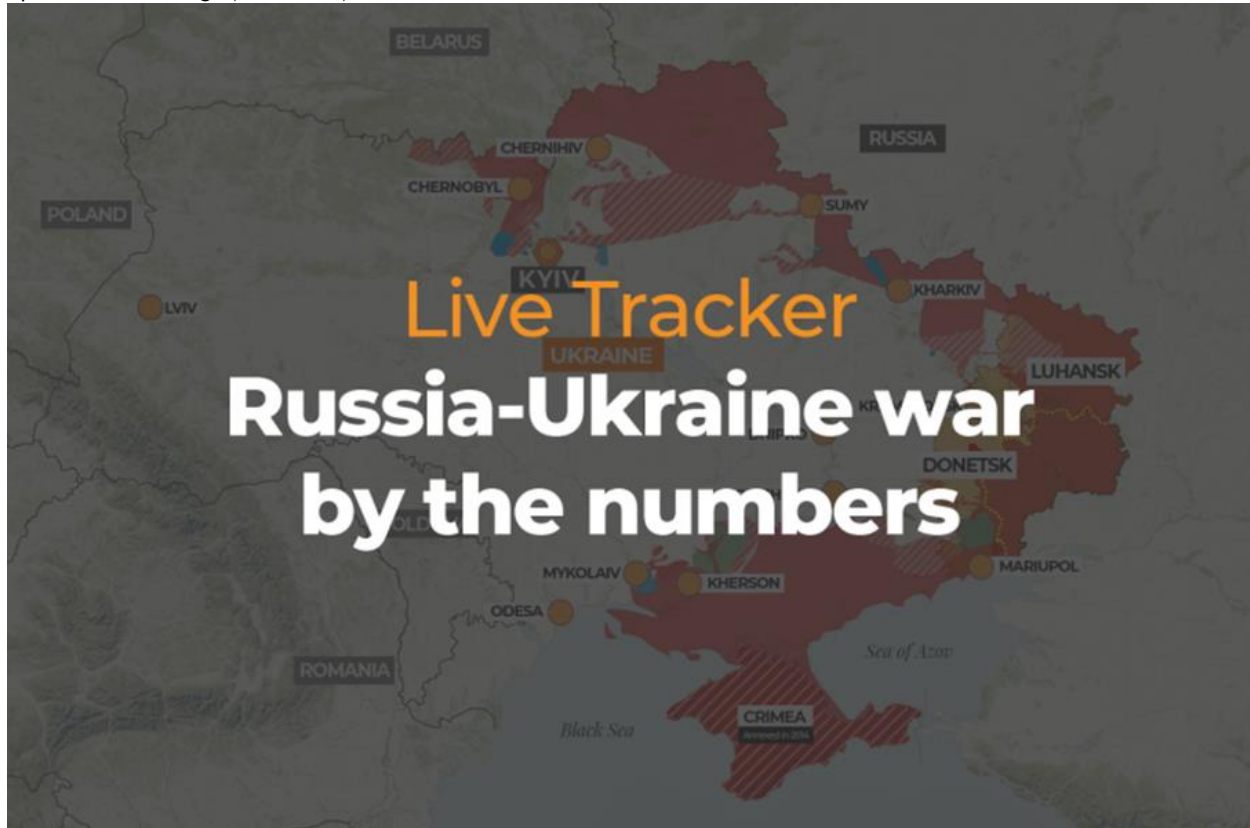
Russia-Ukraine war by the numbers: Live Tracker

By [Al Jazeera Staff](#)

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(Al Jazeera)

As the Russian offensive enters its thirty-eighth day, we track where battles are taking place and the human cost of war, as more than 4.1 million refugees stream out of Ukraine.

(Al Jazeera)

As the Russian offensive enters its thirty-eighth day, we track where the fighting is happening and how we got here.

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Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has said there are "noticeable" signs of a Russian withdrawal from the north of Ukraine, but says more battles are ahead in the east.

More than 6,200 people were evacuated from Ukrainian cities on Friday.

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

Who controls what in Ukraine?

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has said there are “noticeable” signs of a Russian withdrawal from the north of Ukraine, but says more battles are ahead in the east. More than 6,200 people were evacuated from Ukrainian cities on Friday.

DAY 38 - APRIL 2, 2022 | 09:00 GMT



(Al Jazeera)

Where are people fleeing to?

According to the UN refugee agency's data portal, more than 4.1 million people have fled Ukraine since Russia launched its invasion. Many have sought refuge in Poland and other neighbouring states.

The latest and still growing count had 2,405,703 people entering Poland, 623,627 in Romania, 391,592 in Moldova, 379,988 in

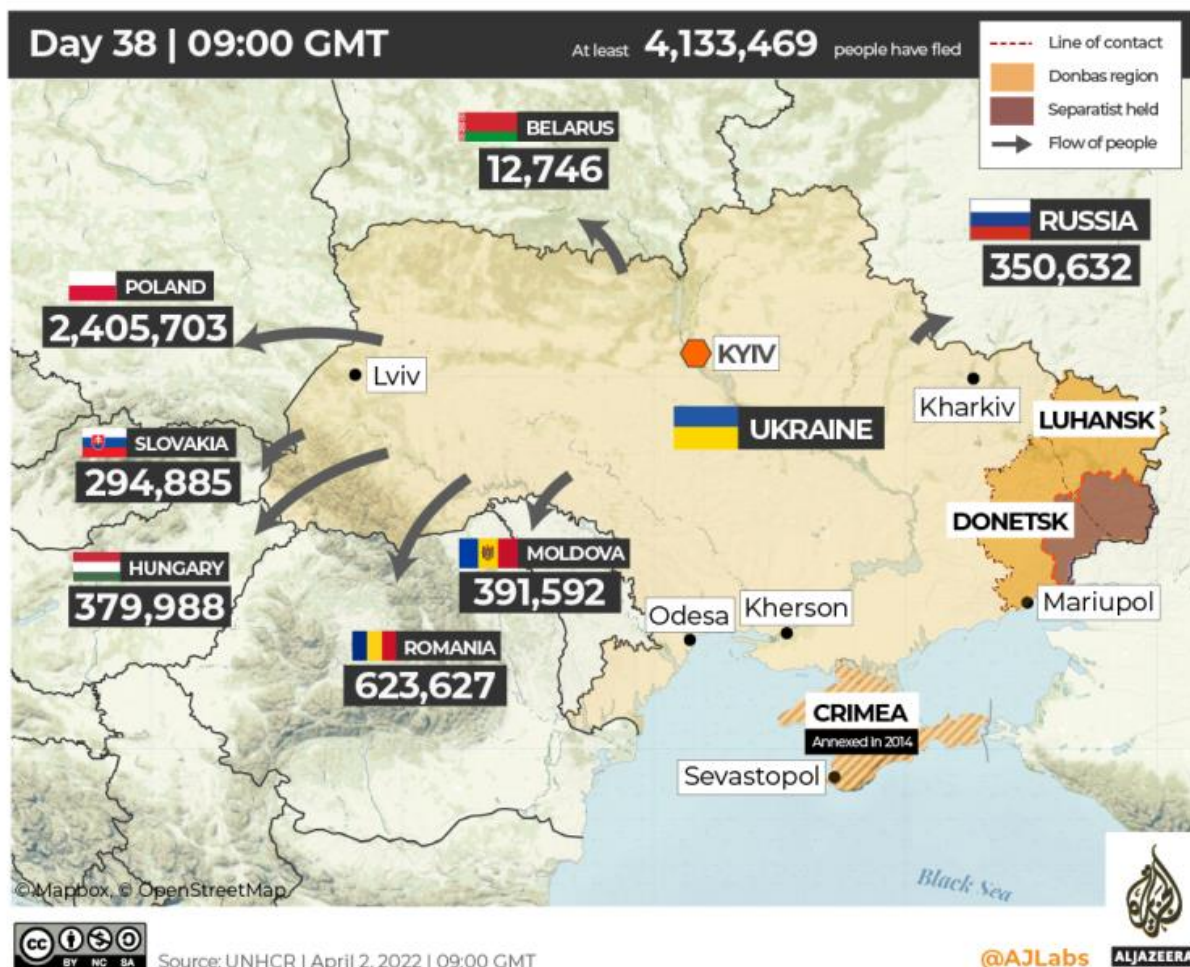
Hungary, 350,632 in Russia, 294,885 in Slovakia, and 12,746 in Belarus.

Most of the arrivals have been women and children. All men aged between 18 and 60 have been prevented from leaving Ukraine to stay and fight.

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

Where are people fleeing to?

The United Nations says more than 4.1 million people, mostly women and children, have fled Ukraine since Russia invaded. Most have sought refuge in neighbouring countries.



(Al Jazeera)

Anti-war protests around the world

Thousands of people have taken to public squares and Russian embassies across the globe to protest against the invasion.

OVD-Info, which has documented crackdowns on Russia's opposition for years, says more than 5,000 [demonstrators](#) have been arrested across Russia since Putin launched the war on Ukraine.

The map and list below show the locations where sizeable protests have occurred. More protests are planned in the coming days across cities worldwide.

Protests have taken place in at least 50 Russian cities, including Chelyabinsk, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Perm, Saint Petersburg, Samara, and Yekaterinburg.

Ukraine and Russia explained in ten maps and charts

Below are ten infographics that break down the history, politics and economics of the Ukraine-Russia crisis.

1. Conflict at a glance

After months of tensions and intense diplomacy, Russian forces [invaded](#) Ukraine. Explosions were heard across the country. Kyiv declared martial law, saying Ukraine will defend

itself. Below is a summary of the conflict at a glance.

UKRAINE-RUSSIA CRISIS

Conflict at a glance

After months of tensions, on **February 24**, Russian forces launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine. **Kyiv has declared martial law**, saying Ukraine will defend itself.



- **March 2021**
Russian troops begin amassing along the Ukraine border
- **December 2021**
An estimated 100,000 Russian soldiers are concentrated along the Ukraine border
- **January 2022**
 - Russia, NATO and the OSCE hold talks
 - The US and Russia meet in Geneva to de-escalate tensions in Ukraine but differences remain unresolved
 - NATO puts troops on standby
- **February 2022**
 - Ukraine and Russia conduct military drills
 - Putin orders Russian forces to Ukraine rebel regions
 - Western powers call for more sanctions on Russia
 - Russia launches full-scale invasion of Ukraine



Source: News agencies, © Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap

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(Al Jazeera)

2. History of the USSR

Russia and Ukraine were part of the 15 Soviet republics that made up the Soviet Union. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Ukraine declared independence on August 24. The map below shows when each of these countries declared independence.

UKRAINE-RUSSIA CRISIS

USSR republics

Russia and Ukraine were part of the **15 Soviet republics that made up the USSR.**



Independence

- **March 1990**
(1) Lithuania
- **May 1990**
(2) Latvia
(3) Estonia
- **April 1991**
(4) Georgia
- **August 1991**
(5) Ukraine, (6) Moldova,
(7) Azerbaijan, (8) Uzbekistan,
(9) Kyrgyzstan
- **September 1991**
(10) Tajikistan, (11) Armenia,
- **October 1991**
(12) Turkmenistan
- **December 1991**
(13) Belarus
(14) Russia
(15) Kazakhstan



Source: Al Jazeera



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3. Political leadership

After independence, Ukraine moved to shed its Russian imperial legacy and forge increasingly close ties with the West.

Over the past 30 years, Ukraine has been led by seven presidents. The country has had a rocky path towards democracy with two revolutions, first in 2005 and then in 2014. Both times, protesters rejected Russia's supremacy and sought a path to join the European Union and NATO.

By comparison, Russia has been led by three presidents, with Putin having been in office for 17 years. In 2021, Putin, the former agent of the Soviet Union's KGB security services, signed a law that essentially enables him to stay in power until 2036.

Putin has repeatedly claimed that Russians and Ukrainians belong to "one people"

and are part of the historical "Russian civilisation" that also includes neighbouring Belarus. Ukrainians reject his claims.

4. How big are Ukraine and Russia?

Ukraine has an estimated population of 44 million – the seventh-largest in Europe. The country comprises 24 regions, known as oblasts. The country's population has declined since the 1990s with fertility rates among the lowest in the world. As of 2020, Ukraine's fertility rate was just 1.2. For context, in order for a population to remain stable, an overall total fertility rate of 2.1 is required.

Ukraine is the second-largest country in Europe, after Russia. At 603,550sq km (233,031sq miles), Ukraine is a bit smaller than the US state of Texas, about three times smaller than India, half the size of South Africa and about two and a half times the size of the United Kingdom.

UKRAINE-RUSSIA CRISIS

How big are Ukraine and Russia?

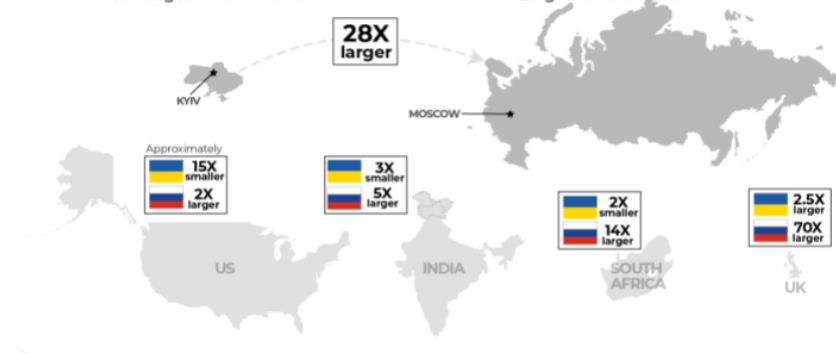
Ukraine and Russia are the **two largest countries in Europe**.

UKRAINE

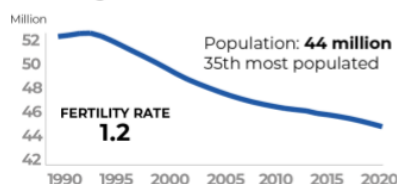
Area: **603,550km² (233,031sq miles)**
45th largest in the world

RUSSIA

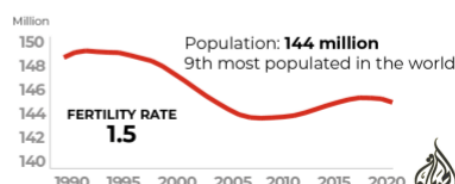
Area: **17,098,250km² (6,601,671sq miles)**
Largest in the world



Both **countries' populations have declined** since the 1990s with fertility rates among the **lowest in the world**.



Source: World Bank | 2020



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5. NATO in Europe

NATO is the world's most powerful military alliance. Comprising 30 nations, its primary role is to protect its member states by political and military means.

Russia opposes NATO bases near its borders and has asked for written guarantees that NATO will not expand eastwards. One of the Kremlin's central demands is that Ukraine never be allowed to join NATO – a move it considers a

red line. The United States has refused to concede to this demand.

Read more about NATO history and expansion [here](#).

NATO

NATO in Europe

NATO was **founded in 1949** by 12 nations. It has since **grown to 30 members**. **Russia opposes Ukraine ever joining the alliance** and has accused it of undermining security in the region with its waves of expansion.



6. Military head to head

Russia has one of the most powerful militaries in the world and ranks among the top five defence spenders.

In 2020, Russia spent \$61.7bn on its military, which accounted for 11.4 percent of government spending. In comparison, Ukraine spent \$5.9bn on its armed forces, or 8.8 percent of government spending, according to the

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Since tensions began, NATO allies, fearful of a potential ground invasion by Russia, have stepped up support for Kyiv by sending military equipment to Ukraine.







...

Read more about the military capabilities of Russia and Ukraine [here](#).

UKRAINE-RUSSIA CRISIS

Military head-to-head

Russia has **one of the most powerful militaries** in the world. It ranks in the top five nations which spend the most on their military. Since tensions began, NATO allies have sent military equipment to Ukraine.

 Ukraine		 Russia
209,000*	 Active personnel	900,000*
900,000*	 Reserve personnel	2,000,000*
2,040	 Artillery	7,571
12,303	 Armoured vehicles	30,122
2,596	 Tanks	12,420
34	 Attack helicopters	544
98	 Fighter/attack aircraft	1,511
\$5.9bn 8.8 percent	 Military spending, % of govt spending	\$61.7bn 11.4 percent



Source: SIPRI (2020), Global Firepower (2022), IISS (2021)*

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7. Oil and gas resources

Russia and Ukraine are both rich in oil and gas. Russia has the world's highest proven gas reserves at 48,938 billion cubic metres. More than 70 percent of the country's gas reserves are held by Gazprom, a state-owned energy giant.

Russia supplies about one-third of Europe's natural gas. US sanctions over the conflict could disrupt that supply, exacerbating Europe's energy crisis. On February 22, Germany halted the certification of Nord Stream 2, an \$11.6bn Russian gas pipeline project that was designed to move 151 million cubic metres of gas a day into Europe.

Russia also has some of the largest proven oil reserves, at 80 billion barrels, or 5 percent of the world's total.

Ukraine, too, has a sizeable reserve of oil and gas at 395 million barrels and 349 billion cubic metres, respectively. The country sits at the crossroads between the West and Russia, and plays a key role in delivering Russian gas to European markets.

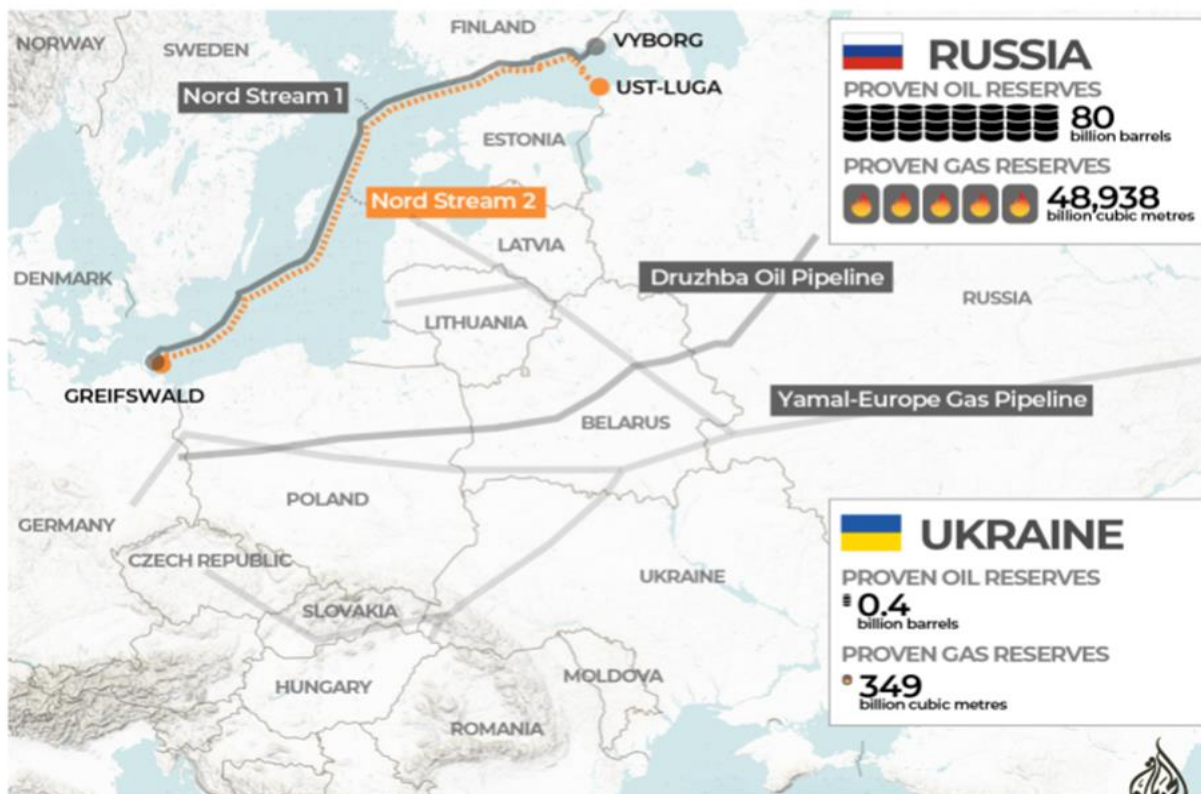
Read more about the world's oil and gas pipelines [here](#).

UKRAINE-RUSSIA CRISIS

Oil and gas resources

Russia supplies about **one-third of Europe's natural gas**.

The opening of **Nord Stream 2**, an \$11bn gas pipeline across the Baltic Sea, would **bypass Ukraine and deprive it of some \$2bn** in transit fees Russia currently pays.



Not all Russian pipelines are shown
Source: Global Energy Monitor, OPEC| 2020

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8. Russia and Ukraine's main exports

More than one-quarter of the world's wheat exports come from Russia and Ukraine. Economic sanctions or military action may have a significant effect on the cost of food as importers seek to find alternatives. Russia exported \$407bn in products and Ukraine \$49bn in 2019.

Read more about Russia, Ukraine and the global wheat supply [here](#).

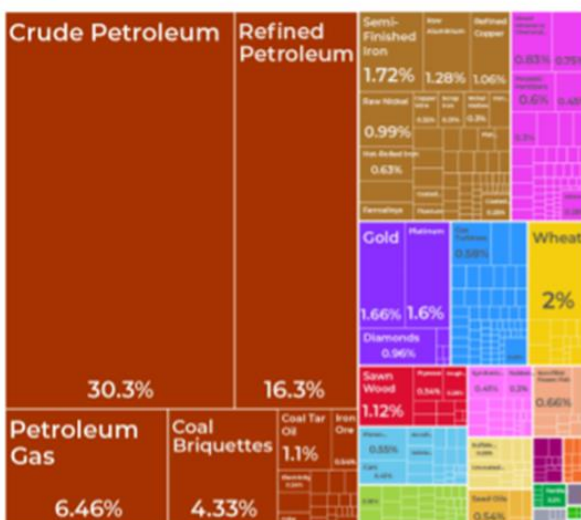
TRADE

Russia and Ukraine's main exports

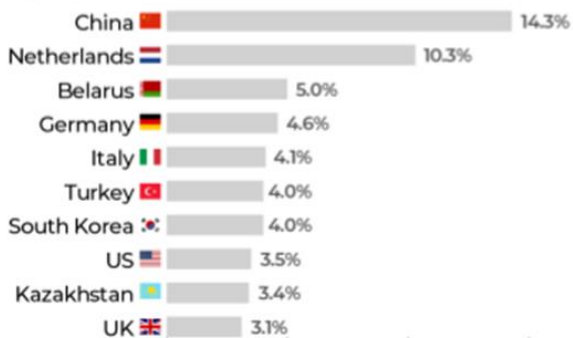
Russia exported \$407bn in products and Ukraine \$49.5bn in 2019.



Russia



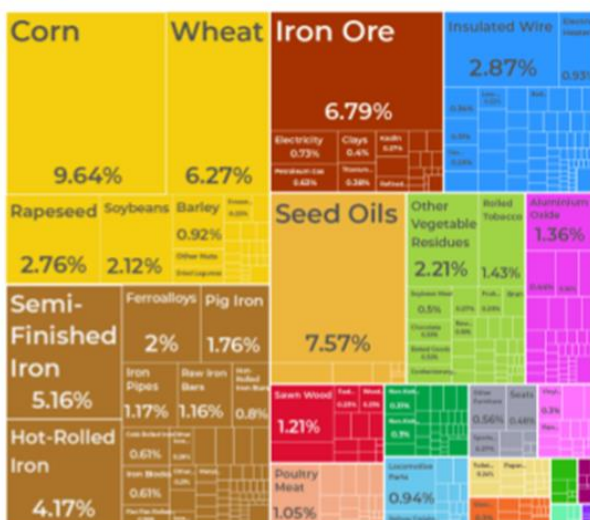
Top export countries



Source: OEC, 2019 | February 17, 2022



Ukraine



Top export countries



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9. Which countries rely most on Russian oil?

In 2019, the world's top exporters of crude oil were Saudi Arabia (\$145bn), Russia (\$123bn), Iraq (\$73.8bn), Canada (\$67.8bn), and the US (\$61.9bn).

China bought about one-quarter (27 percent) of Russia's total oil exports worth \$34bn. However, given China's massive energy needs, this made up only 16 percent of the country's oil imports.

At least 48 countries imported Russian crude oil in 2019. The countries that rely most on Russian oil include: Belarus, Cuba, Curacao, Kazakhstan, Latvia – each importing more than 99 percent of their crude oil from Russia.

The graphic below shows how much of each country's total crude oil imports come from Russia.

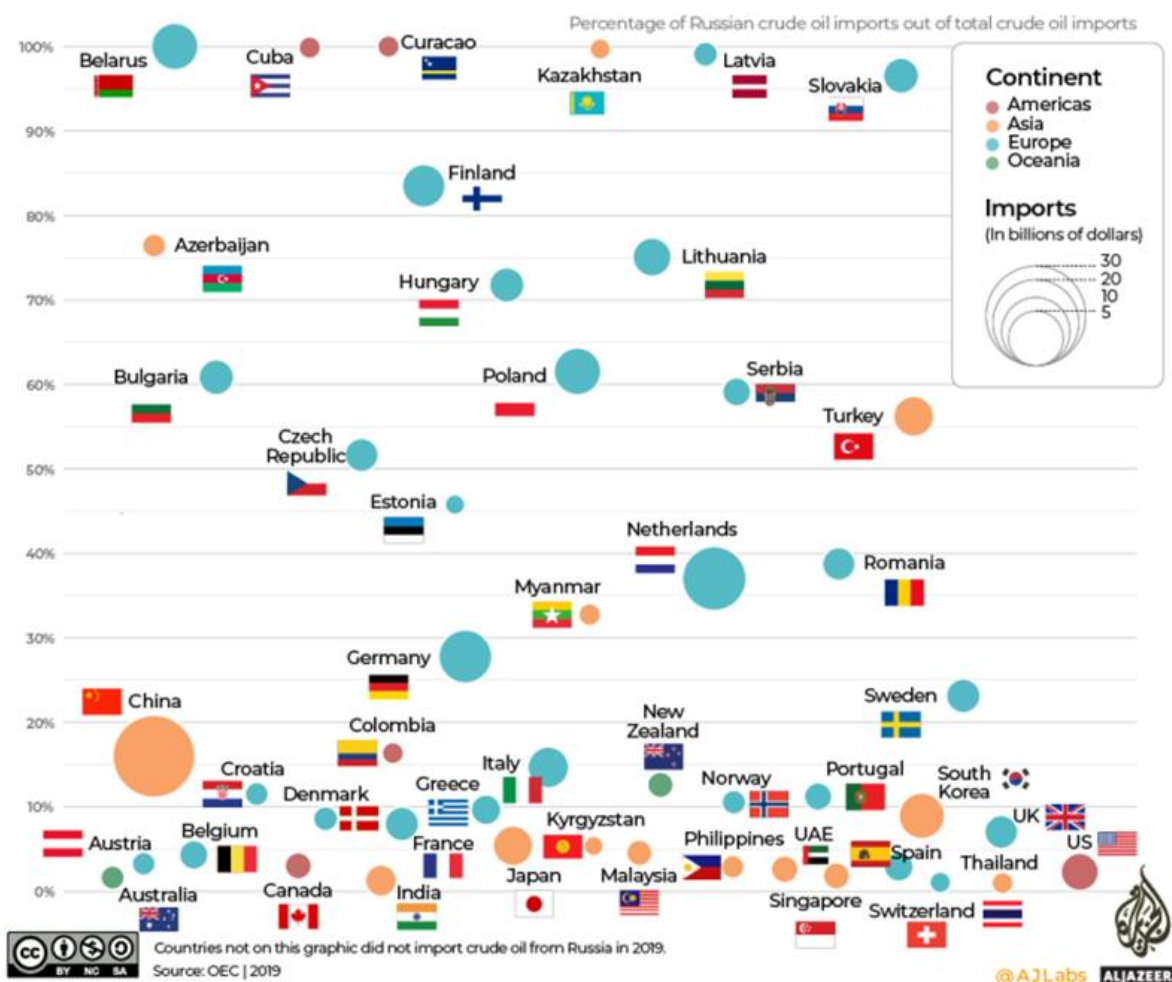
Read more about what a ban on Russian oil means [here](#).

UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR

Which countries rely most on Russian oil?

Russia is the **world's second highest exporter of crude oil**, after Saudi Arabia.

In 2019, **48 countries** bought Russian crude oil worth **\$123bn**.



(Al Jazeera)

Russia's biggest arms buyers

Total arms exports from Russia, 2016-2020



Russia exports nearly 90 percent of its arms to 10 countries. Its biggest customer, India, bought 23 percent of Russia's weapons for some \$6.5bn over the past five years. Half of India's

Source: Al Jazeera

