

THE SCOPE OF IMPACT:

infrastructure, academics, and students

The war has far-reaching effects on education at all levels.

▶ **more than 4.6 million** pupils and students faced obstacles in 2025 ^[2]

▶ **more than 4 000** institutions were affected, with over **400** fully destroyed ^[3]
(as of January 2026)

▶ **around 20 %** of academics were forced to leave the country ^[1]

Even so, most Ukrainian universities have stayed open or adapted to online/hybrid teaching.

▶ **more than 70 %** of education institutions have shelters, where lessons often continue during attacks.

Against the odds, Ukrainian universities continue to enrol a steady number of new students each year. ^{[4][5]}

▶▶▶ Ukraine Today: Education in a Time of War

Even amid air raids and power outages, education remains a pillar of society. Schools, universities, and research institutions in Ukraine continue to operate—**even though more than 20 % of them have been damaged or fully destroyed since 2022.** ^[1]

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The global academic community has rallied to support Ukraine. According to the European University Association, **80 % of European higher education institutions have implemented some form of solidarity measure. Two out of three** European institutions host Ukrainian students; many provide support grants, reduced tuition, and other assistance. **Numerous universities abroad also host Ukrainian scholars and are strengthening partnerships or starting new ones.** ^[6]

▶▶▶ VSE support for Ukraine

Since the beginning of Russia's invasion, **Prague University of Economics and Business (VSE)** has tried to ease the impact on Ukrainian students:

- ▶ fundraising
- ▶ providing accommodation for students' family members
- ▶ offering psychological support
- ▶ informal community events that help students take part in campus life

[1] Mierau, J., Rabinovych, M., & Iashchenko, I. (2024). Academia in Ukraine in Times of War: Understanding the Status- Quo, Challenges, and Support Needs (SCIENCE AT RISK Monitoring Report). SCIENCE AT RISK Emergency Office. <https://science-at-risk.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/science-at-risk-monitoring-report-ukraine-2024-web.pdf>

[3] Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. (n.d.). Education in emergency. Save Schools In UA. Retrieved February 10, 2026, from <https://saveschools.in.ua/en/>

[2] UNICEF. (2025, září 1). 4.6 million children in Ukraine face ongoing educational barriers as fourth academic year during war begins. UNICEF Europe and Central Asia. <https://www.unicef.org/eca/press-releases/46-million-children-ukraine-face-ongoing-educational-barriers-fourth-academic-year>

[4] Carter, D. (2024, March 1). One in five HE institutions damaged or destroyed in war. University World News. <https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20240301072602780>

[5] Kennedy, B. (2025, February 4). Ukraine's international education sector not beaten by war. The PIE News. <https://thepienews.com/ukraines-international-education-sector-not-beaten-by-war/>

[6] Popović, I. (2025, February 24). There is a road ahead for Ukraine's universities. European University Association. <https://www.eua.eu/our-work/expert-voices/there-is-a-road-ahead-for-ukraines-universities.html>