



6

3

1600

200

80

4

60

2000

6

5

Mission in Ukraine

2

1

3



Agência Nacional
Erasmus+ Juventude/Desporto
Corpo Europeu de Solidariedade

6 days in Ukraine

3 cities visited

1600 km by train

200 km by car

80 km on foot

4 sleepless nights

60 minutes of videos produced

2000 photographs taken

6 hours spent in bomb shelters

5 hours with Ukrainian government officials

2 meetings with Oblast administrations

1 meeting with municipal executive

3 interviews on radio and TV

Index

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Purposes of the visit | 06 |
| Context | 08 |
| The accession to the European Union and the Erasmus+ programme | 11 |
| What awaited us in Ukraine | 13 |

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Logbook | 14 |
|----------------|-----------|

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

The journey

Understanding the reality

Official meetings

Outside the capital – Zhytomyr

In impressive Lviv

The return

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Photo gallery | 34 |
|----------------------|-----------|

Video summary





Purposes of the visit

From 16 to 22 June 2023, Ukraine continued to resist the intense and brutal military aggression perpetrated by the Russian Federation against the country. As on other occasions, this circumstance did not prevent a visit from the national director of the Erasmus+ Youth/Sport and European Solidarity Corps Agency, who travelled to Kyiv and journeyed between cities such as Zhytomyr and Lviv.

The visit of the national director, Luís Alves, followed a visit, two days earlier, by the Vice-President of the European Commission, Margaritis Schinas, who went to Kyiv where he established several cooperation agreements with the Ministry of Education, Science, Youth, and Sport to deepen the relationship between Ukraine and the European Union in the domain of Erasmus+ programmes.

The main challenge for the director of the Portuguese National Agency was, therefore, to meet with stakeholders and potential beneficiaries of the EU Erasmus+ Programme, who work in the youth sector in Ukraine, as well as to share ideas for cooperation projects within the same programme, following the European Commission's desire to develop this cooperation.

Challenges were discussed, and ideas for cooperation were identified to provide greater support to Ukrainian youth organisations with institutions from Portugal and other EU member states to respond to the challenges of the Martial Law in force in Ukraine and the country's recovery.

But important institutional bridges were also established with the Ukrainian Government, through the Ministry of Youth and Sport, which actively participated in the visit through the Deputy Minister, Andriy Chesnokov, as well as with local authorities, namely, the Oblast (regional administrations) of Kyiv and Lviv and the Municipal Chamber of Zhytomyr, a sister city of Famalicão, Portugal.

These contacts served to open doors towards increased cooperation between the EU's Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps programmes, the Portuguese National Agency in the domains of youth and sport, and entities in Ukraine, considering that these entities can already participate in various actions under existing agreements with Eastern Partnership countries. The outcome of the several round tables held and bilateral meetings was the opening of actual doors and real integration.

The presence of many young people on the war front, with all that it contributes to the disruption of their education and development; the extreme difficulties in mobility, especially international; the living conditions caused by the permanent threat to life and family and business economy; the deficit of social and sporting enjoyment by the younger generation; the impacts of the war-induced tension on the mental health of thousands of young people were clues to finding paths of cooperation but also to circumventing obstacles to their implementation.

Despite everything, the admirable resilience of the Ukrainian people, demonstrated and verified during the visit, allowed for finding digital solutions, local programmes, and funding to support a generation of Ukrainians who will surely survive the aggression they are being subjected to.

In essence, beyond all the effective support that was brought to Ukraine in this mission, a message of hope and future was also conveyed. The future of rebuilding a country, both physically and socially, a future in which Ukraine will not be alone, counting on the European Union and, on its scale, already with the Erasmus+ Programme.

Context



The European Union reacted swiftly and decisively to Russia's aggression by adopting restrictive measures with serious consequences for Russia. Over more than a year and a half of war, the EU has intensified its political, humanitarian, and financial support for Ukraine's economy, society, and future reconstruction.

On February 24, 2022, the Russian armed forces launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine. As a result of this unprovoked and unjustified aggression, substantial areas of Ukraine are now war zones from which many are fleeing.

Eleven packages of sanctions have been applied to Russia so far, along with continued support actions for Ukraine, including the supply of defensive armaments and humanitarian aid.

Since the start of Russia's war of aggression, the EU and its Member States have provided over €77 billion to support Ukraine and its population:

- €38.3 billion in economic assistance
 - €17 billion in support for refugees in the EU
 - €21.16 billion in military support
 - €670 million under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
- EU Sanctions Against Russia

+43,9 mM€

Export value to Russia sanctioned

EU sanctions against Russia

The EU has imposed a series of sanctions against individuals and organisations. These measures are aimed at weakening Russia's economic base by depriving it of critical technologies and markets, significantly reducing its war capability.

To avoid impacting food supplies, EU sanctions do not block the export of food and agricultural products, nor related transactions: anyone can buy and transport food and fertilisers from Russia.



Combating Disinformation

Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine has been accompanied by a wave of false and misleading information about Ukraine. The EUvsDisinfo database has collected over five thousand individual cases of disinformation against Ukraine.

+77 mM€

Total EU and Member States
assistance to Ukraine

Reconstruction of Ukraine

A significant global financial effort will be required to rebuild Ukraine when the war ends. The EU already contributes substantially to strengthening the country's current resilience, but more medium and long-term support will be needed: to restore the foundations of a free and prosperous country rooted in European values and well integrated into the European and global economy, and to assist Ukraine on its European path.

Portugal is also committed to Ukraine's reconstruction, not only within the EU framework but also in the context of the already strong and enduring bilateral relations that existed before the war began. The relationship of solidarity and reciprocity between the two countries is mainly based on the migration of Ukrainian citizens to Portugal. Their work ethic and easy integration into the country have contributed to the social and cultural enrichment of Portuguese society, its businesses, and institutions. This was also a strong impetus for the visit.



EU Membership and the Erasmus+ Programme

The Vice-President of the European Commission responsible for Promoting the European Way of Life and the Ukrainian Minister of Youth and Sports met in Kyiv on June 15, 2023, the day before the arrival of the National Director of the Portuguese Erasmus+ Youth/Sport and European Solidarity Corps agency, Luís Alves, in Kyiv.



Margaritis Schinas and Vadym Guttsait agreed on the importance of close and continuous cooperation in youth and sports, which is increasingly important given the war and its devastating consequences for the lives of millions of young Ukrainians and the country's sports sector. They also agreed to continue work on the joint programme on youth and sports policy.

Several decisions and agreements resulted from the meeting. The Commission decided to open capacity-building actions for the Eastern Partnership countries from 2024, in favour of youth and sports under the Erasmus+ Programme. It was also announced that Ukraine's participation in the EU's flagship Erasmus+ programme would be expanded, allowing Ukrainian organisations to participate in international cooperation projects under the Erasmus+ capacity-building actions in the fields of youth and sport from 2024. Within relevant activities and policies, support for projects that promote common values, individual well-being, and the

development of more cohesive communities may be requested.

To facilitate enhanced cooperation under Erasmus+ between Ukrainian sports organisations and those of EU Member States, annual online seminars may be organised. The European Commission and the Ukrainian Ministry of Youth and Sports had already held a webinar on April 7, 2023, on this topic. Following the visit of the National Director of the Portuguese agency, which took place between June 16 and 22, a new webinar was held in Lisbon on June 28 and 29, especially dedicated to Ukrainian and Portuguese youth organisations, many of which were visited by Luís Alves during his stay in Ukraine.

The agreements between the EU and Ukraine provide special participation conditions for young Ukrainians. Ukrainian participants temporarily living across Europe due to the war can continue to be considered "resident"



Ukrainians for the European Solidarity Corps and thus treated as cross-border participants, even if they carry out activities in the same country where they are hosted. These rules will continue to apply in 2024. Thanks to the EU4Youth regional programme, the EU supports young people and the youth sector in Ukraine in employment and entrepreneurship. A new phase of this programme was launched in April 2023, focused on youth participation and empowerment.

These advancements come in the context of Vice-President Schinas's visit to Kyiv, where he signed a cooperation agreement on education with the Ukrainian Minister of Education and Science, which led to the immediate action of National Director Luís Alves to the country, as outlined in this report.

A Long History

The European Union and Ukraine have a long-standing and close cooperation in youth and sports under the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement signed on March 21, 2014. Since the start of the war, the European Commission has shown solidarity with Ukraine and strengthened support and cooperation, particularly through the Erasmus+ Programme. The annual work programme budget for Erasmus+ in 2023 was increased by €100 million to support people affected by the war, and the EU ensured the provision of flexible opportunities for young people, youth workers, and staff of Ukrainian organisations active in youth, education, and training.

In the field of sport, the European Commission created a "Sport for Peace" award in 2022 as part of the EU BeInclusive Sports Awards, recognising projects that use sport to promote peace and European values. Awarded for the first time in 2023, the "Sport for Peace" award was given by Andriy Chesnokov, Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports of Ukraine for European Integration, to Portugal's Youth Line, a project helping refugees who fled the Russian war to build a new life through community-building and sports activities.

What awaited us in Ukraine

It was extraordinary to see that the country did not stop in the face of the threat of war and terror. The main structures and infrastructures in Kyiv, Zhytomyr, or Lviv, the three major cities visited, are fully operational. There is water, electricity, and joy in the streets, life, and many, many young people sharing the public space.

We found ongoing urban rehabilitation in the city centre, conveying a strong message of confidence and hope for the future. We found dynamic and hopeful educational institutions. We found long-standing associations, but also newly formed ones during the war, doing extraordinary work with young people in various fields, from solidarity to sport or culture.

Despite the brutality of the aggression, the drama and horror they are subjected to, and the sleepless nights with sirens as the soundtrack, Ukraine has not succumbed as a nation, and Ukrainians have not ceased to be a brave people with a future, living their daily lives.

If before the visit this mission seemed to make perfect sense, it gained dimension and purpose for this reason as well.

The way we were received by the Ukrainian government, the Oblast administrations, the municipalities, but especially by the youth organisations, also shows that there are local instruments to implement this plan. We have partners in Ukraine who are ready and capable of contributing to and benefiting from Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps projects.

The webinar that followed from Portugal on June 28 and 29, with about 500 participants, already expressed the vitality of Ukrainian institutions that partner with the portuguese national agency in its organisation.

It was a forum for training, networking, and partnerships, motivating successful applications across Europe in the next registration round in October.



Day 1 Logbook

The trip

One of the biggest challenges in Ukraine today is mobility. Between cities, regions, or even within localities, travel is always constrained, even far from the front lines, as in Kyiv, Zhytomyr, or Lviv, the three cities visited.



At the sound of sirens announcing air raids, everything changes, with the metro system, one of the deepest in the world, becoming one of the most obvious and best refuges. Martial Law also restricts night-time mobility, with a curfew starting at midnight and all commerce and restaurants closing after 10 p.m.

However, the greatest difficulty is indeed entering and leaving the country. For two reasons: because men up to the age of 65 are prohibited from leaving Ukraine, but also because the journeys are lengthy and there is no air travel. To all this are added long hours of passport and baggage checks at the borders.

Considered the “second army of Ukraine,” railway workers remarkably keep regular trains running, connecting to the Polish border, as well as the main cities not occupied by the Russian Federation.

Crossing by car is a poor option, given the enormous border waits and checkpoints, which make journeys even longer and more uncertain. The train is, therefore, the most natural and expedited solution.



20 Hours between Warsaw and Kyiv

Upon arrival at Warsaw station and heading to the platform from where trains to Chelm (a Polish border town) depart, it becomes clear that most passengers are women. The reason is simple: men between 18 and 65 years old cannot leave Ukraine. Thus, women fill the trains bound for the Ukrainian border. Many are returning to their country after more than a year as refugees in other European countries, while others, often accompanied by children, visit family or partners who stayed in Ukraine.

This first journey is made on a normal Polish train, with good conditions and a modernised line, leaving passengers in Chelm. It is a small town serving mainly as a transit point. At the station, trains to Ukraine are distinguished by their blue and yellow colours and many decades of antiquity.

The two hours in Chelm are a kind of preparation for a tough journey of many hours to Kyiv, through the night

into the unknown. The old sleeper carriages are well maintained, but almost everything is lacking inside, especially comfort and silence. Noise, difficult interior temperature control, and cramped compartments are the main challenges. But the day arrives near Kyiv, with the green fertile Ukrainian fields visible through the windows.

On arrival, we came across a city full of people, vibrant life, amidst buildings of clear or inspired Soviet brutalist architecture and signs of an older, more noble Kyiv or then, of modernity.

Kyiv is, after all, a vibrant and normal city, full of charm, space, light, and cheerful Ukrainians. For those arriving in the morning after such a violent journey, it is time to rest.



Day 2 Logbook

**Knowing
the reality**

The first day in Kyiv was spent familiarising ourselves with the city's current reality. The first notable observation is the significant presence of young people in the streets. There are more women than men, likely due to the impact of the war. Many middle-aged men are at the front lines, involved in military tasks related to the Ukrainian resistance, and sadly, many have lost their lives.



Ukrainian men up to 65 years old can always be called to defend the country, but university students are currently exempt from conscription. However, many choose to volunteer. The predominance of women in the streets is particularly evident in a large urban park that stretches to a remarkable view over the Dnieper River. Children are everywhere, laughing and playing. There are cotton candy and hot dogs. There is joy and art for sale along the endless paths of the long gardens. Everything is well-maintained, clean, and only the occasional uniforms remind us of the brutal aggression the country is facing.

In Kyiv, everything functions. Public transport, commerce, luxury shops, supermarkets with all products in stock, and restaurants showcasing rich and exquisite cuisine. And culture, with exhibitions, theatre, cinema.

In the former Lenin House, now conveniently named Ukrainian House, an extraordinary contemporary art exhibition on the war is opening. The audience is almost entirely women.

Nightfall brings us back to the harsh reality of a country brutally attacked. Restaurants serve in haste to close before 10 PM. After that hour, everything must be shut, and it is the youth who emerge until curfew.

Subjected to a youth marked by a restrictive pandemic that confined them and a war that aggresses them, they have small street parties from 10 PM to midnight. Deprived of normal nightlife, discos, or bars, they dance and enjoy themselves on the wide avenues of the vast Kyiv, which before the war had over 4 million inhabitants.

Day 3 Logbook

Official

meetings

The second day in Kyiv included a meeting with the Deputy Minister for Youth and Sports of Ukraine, a roundtable with Ukrainian youth organisations, a meeting with the Oblast administration, and a visit to a Music Conservatory in the capital.

The Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports, Andriy Chesnokov, met with the National Director, Luís Alves, on the third day. The minister explained the conditions under which Ukrainian youth are conducting their activities, both social and educational, and the significant constraints they face. With about two million displaced people outside the country and one in four children refugees in European countries since the beginning of the war, Ukraine is grappling with severe internal and external mobility restrictions.

One of the issues identified by Andriy Chesnokov relates to educational aspects, as many university-age youths opt to join the armed forces, and others are forced into internal migrations due to unlivable conditions in their cities and regions. Thus, the entire country, especially cities far from the front lines and territories occupied by the Russian Federation, are making extra efforts to adapt.

Luís Alves pointed out opportunities that the Erasmus+ Programme can bring to Ukrainian youth. Despite reduced mobility, this programme offers hybrid solutions that can and should be implemented immediately.

He explained that his role in this visit was to identify opportunities for hybrid exchange and suggest paths for funding and support for local actions, in collaboration with Portuguese and European institutions and organisations.

Andriy Chesnokov, who travelled to Portugal days after the Kyiv meeting to participate in a webinar dedicated to Ukrainian youth institutions, stressed the importance of this support and the Portuguese and European willingness to provide concrete aid, both in the social and cultural domains and in sports. As he explained, and it is understandable, all financial efforts of his country are currently dedicated to defending the cities, territory, borders, and especially the Ukrainians. And for healthcare, enabling hospitals to respond effectively to the enormous challenges of the present. Little is left for programs beyond formal education and the state's minimum obligations to its youth.



Roundtable with Youth Associations in Kyiv

Aiming to discuss challenges and identify cooperation ideas for greater support to Ukrainian youth organisations with organisations from Portugal and other EU member states, mitigating the limitations imposed by Martial Law towards Ukraine's recovery, a roundtable was held at the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Presided over by the Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports and the National Director, the meeting lasted about two hours, allowing representatives from fifteen youth institutions, such as Youth Centers, Youth Councils, Youth Workers, Student Associations, and others to learn about the programs.

The meeting was particularly useful in outlining the best paths for applications for support under the Erasmus+ Programme and how Portugal and other member states can leverage the participation of Ukrainian organisations.

Questions were also raised about expectations for a more distant future, particularly when Ukraine fully becomes a programme country and international mobility is restored for Ukrainian citizens.



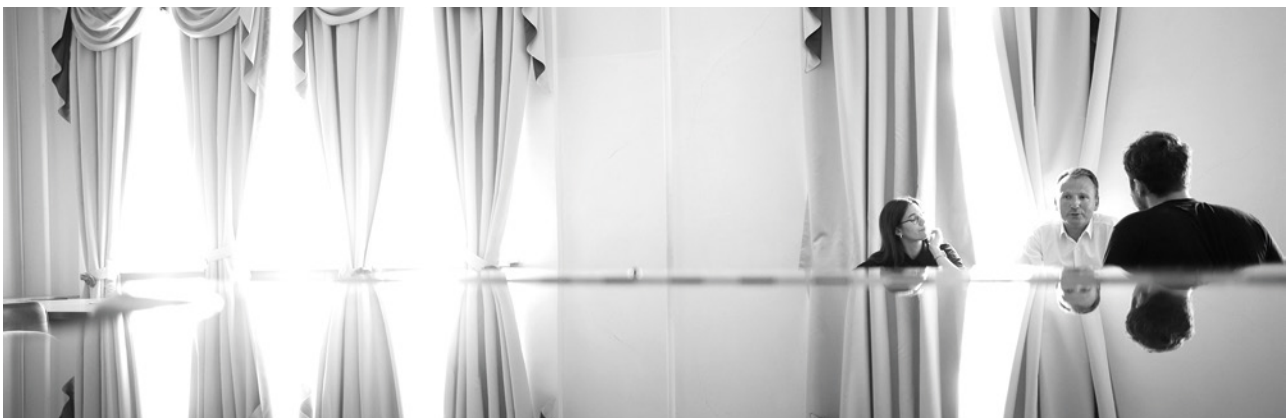
Meeting with Kyiv Oblast administration

Regional administrations play a crucial role in Ukraine's political and administrative organisation, with responsibilities ranging from executive territorial administration and regional development to public health, education and culture, transport, and emergency management.

It was very useful to understand which specific programs the capital's Oblast has in place and their main concerns regarding the education and cultural and social development of Ukrainian youth in the current context.

Oblast officials expressed special concern about issues such as mental health and youth development in a wartime context, at a time when Ukrainian youth are prevented from engaging in many normal social activities for their age.

Luís Alves came to realise that Martial Law currently imposes a curfew from midnight and that all establishments must close by 10 PM, limiting the social life of the youth who, before the war, were subjected to the pandemic and its confinements.



Kyiv Tchaikovsky National Music Academy

The Kyiv National Music Conservatory, officially called the "Tchaikovsky National Music Academy of Ukraine," is a prestigious educational institution dedicated to music teaching and promotion. Founded in 1913, the conservatory was named after the famous composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.

Located in a magnificent building housing the Kyiv Opera, right in the city center and next to Independence Square, the institution offers a wide range of music education programs, including undergraduate and postgraduate courses in various musical disciplines such as composition, instrumental and vocal performance, conducting, music theory, musicology, music pedagogy, and more.

The academy is divided into several faculties and departments covering different areas of music, from traditional instruments to contemporary music and music technology.

Besides formal education, the conservatory is also known for its non-formal educational activities. It organises concerts, recitals, competitions, and music festivals that provide students and teachers opportunities to perform and share their art with the public.

In this non-formal education context, specific actions were identified where collaboration and support from the Erasmus+ programme can be implemented immediately.

Day 4 Logbook

**Outside the
capital - Zhytomyr**

The fourth day in Ukraine was especially rewarding, thanks to the great dynamics found in the city of Zhytomyr, about 150 km from the capital. It was also one of the most exhausting days, since it took place after a sleepless night in Kyiv due to an intense drone and missile attack across the country, especially in the capital.



The trip between the two cities was made by car early in the morning without major incidents, despite the roadworks repairing a highway hit by previous shelling.

Zhytomyr is very different from Kyiv, with many more signs of protection against Russian attacks than the capital, especially in the center, near the Oblast administration and the Municipality.

In this city, the national director chose to meet with the municipal executive, particularly since Zhytomyr is twinned with the Portuguese municipality of Famalicão. Both are industrial cities marked by the hard work of their populations. The presence of young people in the streets is less evident, but their interest in European issues proved enormous.

Zhytomyr is also known for its space industry and as the "home" of the most famous Soviet engineer, who lends his name to a museum on the subject. At the Municipality, political leaders showcased ongoing non-formal education projects and heard the national director's ideas on how the city can integrate collaboration with national institutions to access the benefits of the Erasmus+ Programme, facilitated by its relationship with the Portuguese city of Famalicão.

The afternoon was very impactful due to the interest shown by representatives of many youth associations and organisations in the city. Gathered at a local institution, they questioned the national director on numerous aspects of the Erasmus+ Programme, focusing especially on the future. Various ongoing actions in the city were explained, and case studies of work done with young people by local institutions were presented, some created in the war context to address the challenges faced by local youth.





A strong solidarity sector

The day also included meetings with two local NGOs and a visit to an association supporting young people and families affected by the war. Luís Alves then contacted with specific actions carried out within the Zhytomyr-Famalicão twinning context.

Issues such as mental health and the need to promote international contacts for the city's youth were discussed during the visits.

Despite the exhaustion from the sleepless night caused by the sirens in Kyiv the day before, it was however necessary to continue through the night by train to Lviv...

Day 5 Logbook

**In the impressive
city of Lviv**

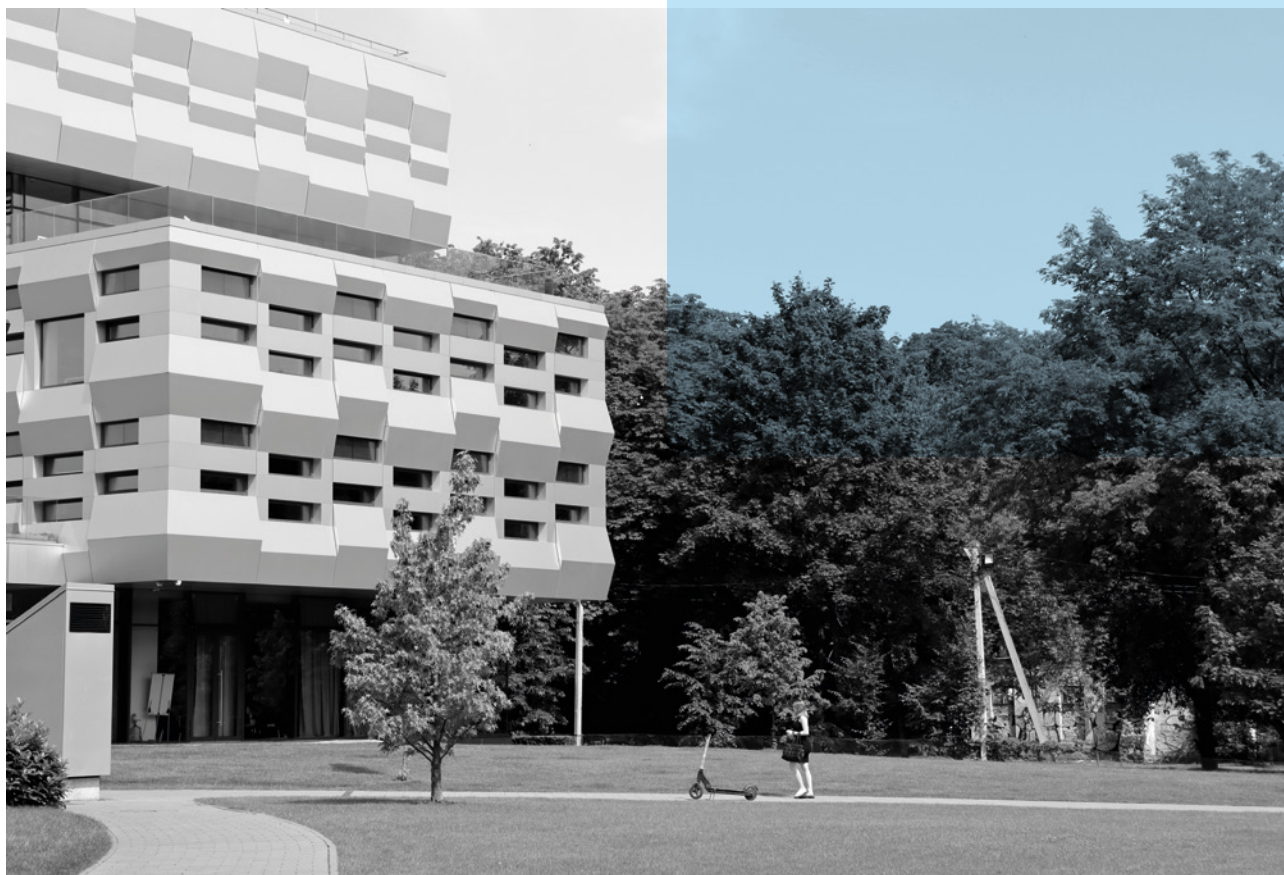
The fifth working day in Ukraine allowed the national director to understand the reality of a very different city. Lviv is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and presents itself as one of Ukraine's most important cultural cities. With over a million inhabitants before the war, it is also known as Lemberg in German and Lwów in Polish. Located in the western part of the country, near the Polish border, Lviv has a rich history, impressive architecture, and a vibrant cultural scene, predominantly Catholic, unlike the rest of Ukraine, which is mostly Orthodox.



Founded in the 13th century, Lviv has a complex and multicultural history. Over the centuries, the city has belonged to various empires and nations, including the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Soviet Union. These historical influences have contributed to the city's cultural diversity.

The city is home to numerous museums, art galleries, theatres, and live music venues. The Lviv International Jazz Festival and the Lviv International Balloon Festival are just some of the many cultural celebrations held in the city.

Catholic University of Lviv



Lviv is home to several higher education institutions, including the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, one of Ukraine's oldest. It also houses the Catholic University, which has a modern building, awarded for its contemporary architecture and functionality.

The national director visited this institution and had an extended meeting with the university's administration. The Catholic University of Lviv, also known as the Ukrainian Catholic University, was founded in 2001 and is one of the leading higher education institutions in Ukraine, offering higher education based on Catholic principles and academic values.

The University offers a variety of academic programmes in diverse areas of knowledge, including humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, and theology. In addition to academic education, the university also plays an active role in the local and national community, promoting cultural, academic, and religious events, and thus its role in non-formal education has been fundamental.

Before the war, the Catholic University of Lviv was involved in student exchange programmes and collaboration with other higher education institutions worldwide. The disruption caused by the Russian attack was the focus of conversations between Luís Alves and the university administration. The proximity to the border and the existence of a railway line providing access to the not-too-distant Krakow have allowed some activities outside the country, notably through participation in seminars and conferences.

A significant portion of the students at the Catholic University of Lviv are or have been involved in volunteer processes and collaboration with other social institutions in the city and region, many of which can be supported by the European Solidarity Corps.

The challenges of Lviv Oblast

Determination seems to be the most suitable word to describe how the administration of Lviv Oblast views the future. The war brings concerns and limitations to the youth and the vibrant life of the city and the region, but for the regional authorities, there are no limits to cooperation with the European Union and the Erasmus+ Programme. They are already thinking about the post-war period but also about overcoming present problems.

Lviv is the city of Ukraine's first book, thinkers, and writers, and it displays, in its streets, a youth that fills the soul of those who arrive, helping to forget the atmosphere of terror that the Russian aggression aims to install.



The mental health of the young is one of the concerns of the authorities, as well as the promotion of contacts with the outside world.

Therefore, contacts and exchanges are considered fundamental, and the Erasmus+ Programme can play an important role here, even if, for now, in many cases, it has to take place in a digital or hybrid environment.



Future throughout the city

The city of Lviv is truly vibrant and brilliant. It is so thanks to its entire history, reflected in architecture, literature, music. But it is also thanks to its youth, who bloom in the streets, in playgrounds, in gardens, and everywhere. Lviv in wartime is full of charm and joy, with people full of will and entrepreneurship, forming part of a bright future for Ukraine.

The visit to Lviv also included a meeting with youth associations who, already during the war, felt the impulse to associate, find private funding, and promote non-formal education programmes everywhere. A proof of life evident in every street of extraordinary Lviv.

Day 6 Logbook

The return

The last day of the visit to Ukraine marked the return. Lviv is the closest city to Poland, and for that reason, the train connection is also less long and arduous than the journey from Warsaw to Kyiv. However, the departure is much more tense, with Ukrainian troops showing much greater concern for the departure of citizens, particularly men of combat age. Upon arrival in Przemyśl, already in Poland, the mission on Ukrainian soil ends, but one final step remains: passing through border services at the train station, which can take hours. Afterwards, only a modern Polish train to Krakow and the well-deserved rest, in safety, awaits.



Logbook

Photo gallery















Acknowledgements

The Erasmus+ Youth/Sport and European Solidarity Corps National Agency expresses its gratitude to the Erasmus+ National Office of Ukraine, Katerina Zhdanova and Svitlana Shytikova, for their warm welcome and organisation of the agenda. Special thanks are also extended to the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine and Deputy Minister Andriy Chesnokov for participating in various meetings and for his exceptional availability.

During our visit to Ukraine, we formally and informally contacted dozens of institutions and organisations. Among them are the following, to whom we also extend our thanks:

In Kiev:

- Ministry of Youth and Sport of Ukraine
- National Erasmus+ Office – Ukraine
- Kyiv Oblast Administration
- Ukrainian National Tchaikovsky Academy of Music
- State Tax University
- All-Ukrainian Association for Youth Cooperation Alternative-V
- All-Ukrainian Youth Center
- American Councils for International Education
- Association of youth workers of Ukraine
- Building Ukraine Together
- Career Hub CSR Ukraine
- Charity Fund "SpivDiia"
- Crimean project and educational platform "Q-hub"
- Erasmus Students Network Ukraine
- Let's do it Ukraine
- NYCU (Nation-al Youth Council of Ukraine)
- Public Diplomacy Platform
- Ukrainian Association of Students
- Ukrainian Students League

In Zhytomyr:

- Zhytomyr City Administration
- Polissya National University
- Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University
- S.P. Korolev Zhytomyr Military Institute
- NGO "Cultural Development of the City"
- Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University
- Zhytomyr Lyceum N°3
- Zhytomyr Medical University
- NGO "Parytet", NGO "Students' League"

In Lviv:

- Lviv City Administration
- Ukrainian Catholic University
- NGO "SpivDiia"
- Lviv City Oblast Administration
- NGO "Youth. Science. Sports. Healthy movement of Ukraine"

Mission in Ukraine
