**Aiming Higher – The other 5%**: Today, 5% of refugees have access to higher education globally compared to only 1% in 2019. This is far below the global average higher education enrollment among non-refugees, which stands at 39 per cent. UNHCR and partners are committed to the 15by30 target – ensuring that 15% of young refugee women and men, or approximately 500,000 refugees in total, can access higher education by 2030. Participation of refugees in higher education strengthens national education systems to the benefit of both host and refugee communities. Despite their potential, young refugees are greatly disadvantaged in accessing university education as well as technical and vocational training. Highly educated refugees can become leaders in their communities, creating businesses and social enterprises, or building infrastructure as engineers, scientists and technology specialists. They can lobby for improvements to public services as politicians and campaigners, and demand a better future through education, employment, and the protection and nurturing of youth. In doing so, they support and contribute to peace and stability, at a local, national and regional level. Refugees with good qualifications have a better chance of finding work and contributing to the economy of their host countries or wherever they might end up living, gaining valuable experience as well as increasing their self-sufficiency and their ability to support their families and relatives.