1. What challenges do young people in Kakuma face in accessing educational opportunities?

- Cultural malpractice. Some ethnic groups in Kakuma don’t believe in the importance of girl child education hence this becomes a barrier for many young girls to access educational opportunities in Kakuma.

- Financial stability. Young people from humble families and those with zero financial support quit education opportunities where they engage themselves to do manual work in order to meet their needs.

- Negative peer pressure influence. Young people with low self-esteem are likely to drop out of school and engage in naughty behaviours such as theft and drug abuse.

- Insufficient social amenities. Academic complexes are insufficient to accommodate the large population of young people in Kakuma which lead to overcrowding in schools and libraries.

- Legal barriers. Some young people who are asylum seekers can’t access some educational opportunities because they are not refugees yet. Currently, the processing of refugee status in Kenya takes a long time.

- Forced/early marriage for the girl child. It’s a challenge for many young girls to access educational opportunities.

- Insufficient academic mentorship forums. Young people have less relevant information on educational opportunities due to insufficient academic mentorship programming.

- Inadequate scholarship opportunities. Secondary school graduates are facing great challenges when they compete for limited high education scholarship opportunities.

- Under marking of the national exams. It’s a big concern and barrier that many young people studying in the camp have.

- Insufficient study guidance. There are no appropriate directions on how students can prepare themselves to acquire the best of the limited educational opportunities.
• Qualification of grade. Educational opportunities in Kakuma are limited to some expectations like students’ grades.

2. What are your views on what Transforming Education should look like?

• Transforming education should focus to explore the talents of young people and promote practical skills in life.

• It should encourage the use of information technology to replace some subject teachers with computers.

• Transforming education should focus to train academic experts on contemporary issues affecting young people.

• It should advocate for the importance of girl child education among marginalized societies.

• Transforming education should shift from the traditional method of teaching to practical skills for life development.

• Transforming education should minimize the theoretical concepts in education and generate more practical methods to empower young people to unleash their full potential.

• Transforming education should focus on the identification of students’ passions and the problems they can solve.

• Transforming education should promote gender equality in education.

• It should judge or categorize students’ abilities based on their potential and other factors, not only academic grades.

• It should equip students with soft skills such as communication skills and leadership skills in the education system.

• Transformation education should emphasize life skills education.

• Transforming education should promote equal competition of ideas among professionals.

• Transforming education should focus to give funds to add monetary value to scientific theories to raise the welfare of global societies.

3. What are young people in Kakuma doing to Transform Education?

• Young people work with the UNHCR education partners to facilitate learning in Kakuma.
• Young people have groups in their communities to facilitate remedial lessons for high school and primary school students.

• The existence of educational clubs in schools and communities such as art writing clubs.

• Young people transform education through film production where they teach society about the importance of girls’ education.

• Young people are academic role models to their peers.

• Young people implement educational career seminars for high school students.

• They establish education base CBOs to promote the adult learning programme.

• Young people in Kakuma support one another financially, emotionally and academically to create a conducive environment for students.

• Operation on academic mentorships helps to boost students’ confidence.

• Young people are agents of positive change and social transformation in their communities.

• Young people organize prize-giving events to encourage fellow young people academically.

• Young people acquire technical skills at the local vocational centres and educate others.

4. **What are your recommendations to world leaders, governments, international organizations, and the United Nations?**

• World leaders, Governments and the UN should recognize the voices of young people across the globe when making decisions for the global development

• World leaders, Governments and the UN should come up with common solutions to deal with corruption in the education sector and ensure accountability.

• World leaders, Governments and the UN should take part in disaster management.

• World leaders, Governments and the UN should work together to advocate the importance of girl child education.

• World leaders, Governments and the UN should plan to deal with the existence of the refugee camps in the global south countries as a result of political instability and natural calamities and commit to ending all causes of forced migration.
• World leaders, Governments and the UN should give funds to nurture young people talents.

• They should advocate for the health of refugees through global health financial and partnership organizations.

• World leaders and governments and the UN should commit to ending extreme hunger. You cannot learn with an empty stomach.

• They should build many rehabilitation centres to deal with drug addiction and other health issues.

• They should work together to promote the transformation education system.

• They should encourage the equality in education system They can take a front role to deal with youth unemployment.

• They can transform education in Kakuma by motivating teachers where they can raise increase the salary of refugee teachers.

• They can give funds to build community libraries in Kakuma.

• They can network with UNHCR education partners in Kakuma to give solutions to academic challenges.

• They can give funds to construct computer labs for academic purposes and research.

• They can link up the education facilitators/organizations in Kakuma with the world-class universities to offer appropriate training to teachers through digital platforms.

• They can invite students from Kakuma and other refugee camps to participate in international global conferences.