



POLICY AND SUBSIDY ADVOCACY FOR IMPROVED CAMPUS ELECTRIFICATION IN KADUNA POLYTECHNIC

**Dr. Yahaya Kasimu Shaibu, Adamu Yusuf, Dr. Ogu Musa Akwe
Dr. Bashir Umar Farouq**

Department of Social Sciences, Kaduna Polytechnic

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra26436>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra26436

ABSTRACT

This study investigates policy and subsidy advocacy for improved campus electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic, focusing on the perspectives of administrators, policymakers, and energy experts. Using structured questionnaires, demographic characteristics and research questions were analyzed through frequency distribution tables, followed by interpretation and discussion. Findings reveal that policymakers are generally familiar with institutional energy challenges but face significant barriers, including limited budgets, bureaucratic delays, and ineffective renewable energy policies. Subsidy allocation is primarily influenced by policy priorities and budget constraints, while monitoring mechanisms rely heavily on reporting systems. Energy experts emphasize the poor state of infrastructure, high costs, and policy limitations as major barriers to renewable energy adoption. They recommend feasibility studies, funding support, and stakeholder involvement as critical steps toward sustainable energy management. Both groups highlight the importance of infrastructure development, increased subsidies, and collaboration with technical experts. The study concludes that effective advocacy must integrate policy reform, subsidy expansion, and capacity building to achieve reliable and sustainable campus electrification.

KEYWORDS: *Campus Electrification, Capacity Building, Energy Sustainability, Policy Advocacy, Subsidy Allocation,*

INTRODUCTION

Reliable electricity is fundamental to the smooth functioning of educational institutions worldwide. It powers essential facilities, supports modern teaching methods, and drives technological innovation that enhances learning outcomes. Yet, many institutions face persistent challenges in achieving adequate electrification. These difficulties often stem from outdated infrastructure, insufficient funding, high operational costs, and dependence on fossil fuels, which contribute to environmental degradation. The absence of sustainable energy systems limits institutional efficiency and growth. To overcome these barriers, policy advocacy has become a critical tool, enabling institutions to engage stakeholders and push for reforms that prioritize renewable energy adoption.

Kaduna Polytechnic illustrates these challenges vividly. The institution suffers from irregular power supply, disrupting both academic and administrative activities. Much of its electricity demand is met through diesel-powered generators, which are expensive to operate and environmentally harmful. Rising fuel costs and frequent generator maintenance further strain the institution's finances. The lack of renewable energy alternatives compounds the problem, preventing Kaduna Polytechnic from embracing innovative and sustainable energy practices. This situation highlights the urgent need for strategic interventions to improve energy reliability and sustainability.

Policy reforms and subsidies offer promising solutions. Well-designed policies can create a supportive environment for

renewable energy adoption, while subsidies reduce financial barriers by providing incentives or tax relief. For institutions like Kaduna Polytechnic, customized subsidies and reforms are essential to align energy needs with available resources. Effective advocacy strategies include presenting evidence-based proposals, building partnerships with other institutions, and fostering constructive engagement with policymakers. Importantly, subsidy programs should be tailored to the specific energy requirements of educational institutions, ensuring equitable access to financial and technical support.

The central aim of this research is to propose actionable strategies to influence policy and secure subsidies to enhance electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic. By addressing the institution's unique challenges, the study seeks to develop a framework that other campuses facing similar issues can replicate. This research contributes to broader sustainability goals, such as promoting renewable energy, reducing carbon emissions, and strengthening energy security in the education sector. The expected outcomes include a roadmap for achieving reliable and sustainable energy systems that foster academic excellence at Kaduna Polytechnic and beyond.

Addressing campus energy challenges requires practical approaches that mitigate financial constraints and encourage supportive policy environments. Subsidies play a vital role in lowering the cost of renewable energy adoption, making technologies like solar and wind power more accessible. For



institutions with limited budgets, subsidies provide critical financial assistance for implementing cleaner, more reliable energy solutions. At the same time, policy reforms establish long-term frameworks that incentivize renewable energy investments, regulate electrification initiatives, and ensure equitable resource distribution. Through strategic advocacy, institutions can influence policymakers to adopt reforms that strengthen energy reliability and sustainability.

The integration of subsidies and policy reforms offers a balanced solution. Subsidies address immediate financial difficulties, while reforms provide structural support for long-term development. Together, they enable institutions to meet current energy needs and sustain operations through renewable energy adoption. For Kaduna Polytechnic, this dual approach can overcome infrastructural and financial barriers, paving the way for a more sustainable and energy efficient future.

Statement of the Problem

Kaduna Polytechnic, like many educational institutions in Nigeria, faces severe energy challenges that undermine its ability to function effectively and uphold academic standards. The institution suffers from unreliable electricity supply, heavy dependence on costly diesel generators, and the absence of renewable energy systems. These issues disrupt both academic and administrative operations while contributing to environmental degradation through continued fossil fuel use. Rising diesel costs and frequent generator maintenance further strain the institution's finances, limiting opportunities to invest in sustainable energy alternatives.

Although government subsidies and renewable energy policies exist, Kaduna Polytechnic struggles to access or benefit from them. Current policies are not specifically tailored to the energy needs of educational institutions, leaving a gap between the institution's electricity demands and available governmental support. This disconnect highlights the need for targeted interventions that address the unique challenges of campuses.

The purpose of this research is to propose practical strategies for policy advocacy and subsidy acquisition to improve electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic. The study aims to provide a scalable framework that other institutions facing similar challenges can replicate. By focusing on advocacy and subsidy strategies, the research seeks to bridge the disparity between institutional energy needs and existing governmental support systems. The study's objectives are fourfold:

- i. Identify the specific energy challenges faced by Kaduna Polytechnic.
- ii. Examine existing subsidy frameworks for renewable energy adoption.
- iii. Address institutional barriers to acquiring subsidies and engaging in policy advocacy.
- iv. Evaluate the potential impact of successful advocacy and subsidy acquisition.

Correspondingly, the research seeks to answer key questions:

- i. What are the major energy challenges confronting Kaduna Polytechnic?
- ii. What subsidy frameworks are accessible to Nigerian educational institutions, and how can they be optimized for Kaduna Polytechnic?
- iii. What barriers hinder effective policy advocacy and subsidy acquisition?
- iv. What impact would successful advocacy and subsidy acquisition have on campus electrification?

This study is essential in tackling Kaduna Polytechnic's urgent energy challenges by offering actionable solutions to enhance electrification infrastructure and operational efficiency. By emphasizing policy advocacy and subsidy acquisition, the research aims to bridge the gap between institutional energy demands and governmental support mechanisms. It provides practical approaches to help Kaduna Polytechnic transition to sustainable energy systems, ensuring a reliable power supply while reducing operational costs.

Beyond the institution itself, the research holds broader relevance for advancing sustainability in the education sector. It promotes renewable energy adoption, reduces dependence on fossil fuels, and mitigates environmental harm. The study underscores the importance of tailored government interventions and financial incentives in overcoming electrification obstacles for campuses.

Furthermore, the research encourages collaboration among academic institutions, policymakers, and energy stakeholders. Such partnerships can set a precedent for renewable energy adoption within the education sector, promoting long-term energy security and academic excellence. By fostering these collaborations, the study contributes to broader sustainability goals while offering a replicable model for other institutions. Ultimately, it provides valuable insights and actionable strategies for achieving reliable, sustainable, and cost-effective campus electrification.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy advocacy and subsidies are widely acknowledged as fundamental tools for addressing the persistent challenges of inadequate energy infrastructure in developing regions. These strategies play a crucial role in fostering renewable energy adoption and enhancing access to reliable electricity, particularly for underserved communities. Studies underscore their transformative potential in supporting energy transitions and bridging access gaps to sustainable solutions. For instance, Husein et al. (2024) emphasize the effectiveness of financial mechanisms, such as concessionary loans and capital subsidies, in stimulating private-sector investment in rural electrification projects. These tools provide the foundation for scaling up off-grid and standalone energy systems, which are essential in regions where centralized grid systems are unreliable or absent. The authors argue that such incentives are pivotal in creating



opportunities for renewable energy deployment while reducing upfront costs for investors.

Similarly, Dhakouani et al. (2020) examine the socio-economic advantages of electricity subsidies, noting their ability to enhance affordability for marginalized communities. By mitigating the financial burden of energy consumption, subsidies enable low-income households and institutions to adopt renewable technologies, such as solar home systems. Furthermore, subsidies contribute to long-term energy transitions by fostering innovation and encouraging market competitiveness in the renewable energy sector. In Nigeria, the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) has championed programs like the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP), which exemplifies the integration of subsidies with technical assistance to support off-grid solutions. This program highlights the significance of well-designed financial frameworks in facilitating energy adoption in underserved regions (REA, 2023). By combining financial incentives with policy reforms, these initiatives address key barriers to energy access, paving the way for sustainable development.

Globally, advocacy efforts have demonstrated remarkable success in mobilizing resources and influencing policy changes to support electrification initiatives. The Global Health Advocacy Incubator (GHAI) has implemented evidence-based campaigns across multiple sectors, offering insights into the potential of advocacy to address systemic challenges and drive meaningful policy reforms (GHAI, 2025). Advocacy enables stakeholders to engage directly with policymakers, ensuring that electrification policies are tailored to the specific needs of target communities. By leveraging data-driven evidence and forming coalitions with other institutions, advocacy campaigns can amplify the voices of marginalized groups and unlock investments in critical infrastructure.

In the local context, the NEP in Nigeria exemplifies how subsidies, combined with advocacy, can incentivize the adoption of energy-efficient technologies. The program's results-based finance approach has been instrumental in enhancing energy access for rural communities while promoting environmental sustainability. Through targeted financial support, the NEP encourages solar home system developers and mini-grid operators to adopt innovative solutions that meet the energy needs of households and institutions (REA, 2023). This model demonstrates how subsidies can effectively bridge the financial gaps that often hinder the adoption of renewable energy technologies in resource-limited regions. Additionally, PATH's advocacy efforts in Kenya provide a compelling example of the transformative power of coordinated campaigns. By harmonizing policy frameworks for health and energy systems, PATH has successfully improved access to essential services, illustrating the broader applicability of advocacy to multiple sectors (PATH, 2025). Such initiatives highlight the potential of cross-sector collaboration in achieving sustainable development goals, including universal access to clean energy. Advocacy campaigns like these underscore the importance of aligning

stakeholder interests, fostering dialogue between governments and communities, and building consensus around shared objectives.

Despite progress, gaps remain in the literature and practice of policy advocacy and subsidies for electrification, particularly regarding educational institutions. Most studies and programs focus on rural households or industrial applications, leaving the unique energy needs of campuses underexplored. Reliable energy is critical for educational institutions as it supports learning environments, facilitates the adoption of technology, and ensures the efficient operation of academic and administrative facilities. However, few electrification initiatives specifically address the operational requirements of campuses. For example, Buabeng and Amo-Darko (2024) emphasize the importance of equitable access to quality education but fail to connect this goal to the availability of reliable energy infrastructure. Similarly, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) identifies systemic challenges in implementing education policies. Still, it does not incorporate strategies for integrating electrification into these frameworks (OECD, 2017). These gaps underscore the need for targeted research and interventions tailored to the unique challenges of educational institutions.

To bridge these gaps, it is essential to develop customized advocacy strategies and subsidy programs that address the energy needs of campuses such as Kaduna Polytechnic. These institutions require reliable electricity not only for basic functions but also to power laboratories, libraries, and technology-driven learning environments. Advocacy efforts should focus on engaging policymakers to prioritize campus electrification within national energy policies, while subsidies should be designed to support renewable energy projects tailored to institutional requirements. By addressing these challenges, policy advocacy and subsidies can play a transformative role in enhancing educational outcomes, fostering sustainability, and contributing to broader developmental goals.

In conclusion, the integration of policy advocacy and subsidies is indispensable for advancing electrification initiatives, particularly in underserved regions and sectors. The examples of successful advocacy campaigns and subsidy frameworks illustrate their potential to address systemic energy challenges and promote sustainability. However, the gaps in addressing the unique needs of educational institutions highlight the need for targeted interventions. By focusing on these underrepresented areas, stakeholders can ensure that the benefits of electrification extend to all sectors, including education, thereby fostering inclusive and sustainable development.

Gaps in the Literature

While the existing literature offers valuable insights into policy advocacy and subsidy programs, there is a notable gap in understanding the unique energy needs of educational institutions. Most research prioritizes rural electrification and industrial applications, leaving campuses underrepresented in



discussions on sustainable energy access. For instance, Buabeng and AmoDarko (2024) explore equitable access to education in Ghana but fail to address the critical role of reliable energy infrastructure in supporting learning environments. Similarly, the OECD's review of education policy implementation identifies systemic challenges but does not provide specific recommendations for integrating electrification into educational policy frameworks (OECD, 2017). Bridging this gap is essential for developing tailored solutions that align with the electrification goals and the operational and academic requirements of campuses. Addressing the energy needs of institutions like Kaduna Polytechnic would not only enhance their sustainability but also contribute to broader educational and developmental objectives.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the energy transition theory. The energy transition theory explains the shift from conventional fossil fuel-based energy systems to sustainable renewable energy systems. The theory emphasizes the importance of policy support, infrastructure development, financial incentives, and institutional capacity in facilitating energy transition. In the context of campus electrification, the theory highlights the need for government subsidies, infrastructure investment, and technical capacity to support the adoption of renewable energy at Kaduna Polytechnic

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a quantitative approach to address the research objectives comprehensively. The quantitative component consisted of structured surveys aimed at collecting numerical data on energy challenges, funding gaps, and institutional capacity at Kaduna Polytechnic. The mixedmethods approach ensures a holistic understanding of electrification issues and validates findings through triangulation.

Population

The target population for this study includes three key groups:

- i. **Campus Administrators:** Responsible for managing day-to-day operations and decisionmaking at Kaduna Polytechnic.
- ii. **Policymakers:** Officials from energy regulatory agencies and government bodies who influence policies and subsidy programs.
- iii. **Energy Experts:** Professionals specializing in renewable energy, energy economics, and electrification initiatives. These groups are selected to

provide a comprehensive view of both institutional challenges and the broader policy landscape.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

A sample size of **207** respondents was utilized for this research.

This includes:

- i. 87 campus administrators from various departments at Kaduna Polytechnic.
- ii. 65 policymakers drawn from local, state, and federal energy agencies.
- iii. 55 energy experts, including consultants, academics, and practitioners with experience in electrification projects. The sample size is determined by the diversity of insights needed to achieve the study's objectives, while ensuring statistical relevance and feasibility.

The study employs purposive sampling, a non-probability method that selects participants based on their relevance to the research objectives. This technique ensures that only respondents with direct knowledge and experience related to campus electrification and policy advocacy are included in the study. By focusing on key informants, purposive sampling enhances data quality and aligns findings with the specific context of Kaduna Polytechnic.

Data Collection Methods

Structured questionnaires will be distributed to campus administrators to gather quantitative data on energy usage patterns, funding challenges, and subsidy awareness, and semi-structured interviews with policymakers and energy experts will provide qualitative insights into policy gaps, subsidy frameworks, and barriers to implementation. The choice of mixed-methods design is justified by the complexity of the research topic, which requires both numerical evidence and qualitative insights to develop actionable solutions. Surveys offer a broad overview of institutional challenges, while interviews enable in-depth exploration of stakeholder perspectives. Policy document analysis complements these methods by providing a structured understanding of the regulatory environment and existing support mechanisms. Survey responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation analyses to identify patterns and relationships among variables, including energy usage, funding gaps, and subsidy impact. While interview transcripts and policy documents will be analyzed thematically to uncover recurring themes, insights, and policy recommendations. Coding and categorization techniques will be employed to ensure systematic analysis and data reliability.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	45	60 %
	Female	25	33 %
	Other	3	4 %



Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Total Educational Level	Prefer not to say	2	3 %
	Diploma	10	13 %
	Bachelor's Degree	30	40 %
	Master's Degree	25	33 %
	Doctorate	10	13 %
Total		75	100 %
Age	18–30	15	20 %
	31–50	40	53 %
	51–60	15	20 %
	Over 60	5	7 %
	Total		75
Religion	Christianity	35	47 %
	Islam	30	40 %
	Other religions	5	7 %
	Prefer not to say	5	7 %
	Total		75

Source: Researchers Computations, 2026

The demographic analysis of Kaduna Polytechnic's administrative body reveals important insights into institutional leadership and engagement in energy policy. Gender distribution indicates a male-dominated structure, with men comprising 60 percent of respondents; however, the presence of women at 33 percent reflects progress toward inclusivity and highlights the need for advocacy strategies that are sensitive to gender dynamics. Educational attainment is notably high, with 73 percent of administrators holding at least a Bachelor's or Master's degree, suggesting a wellinformed pool of decision-makers capable of engaging with technical and policy issues. Age distribution shows that the majority (53 percent) are mid-

career professionals aged 31–50, a group well-positioned to balance innovation with experience. Younger respondents are more receptive to new technologies, while older administrators emphasize reliability and cost-effectiveness, underscoring the need for advocacy strategies that accommodate diverse perspectives. Religious affiliation reflects Kaduna's cultural context, with Christianity (47 percent) and Islam (40 percent) as the dominant faiths, alongside smaller groups representing other religions or preferring not to disclose. This diversity highlights the importance of inclusive policy framing that resonates across cultural and religious lines, ensuring broad acceptance and support for energy initiatives.

Section A1: Research Questions (Campus Administrators)

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Total %
Challenges in Energy Needs	Frequent Outages	40	53%	100 %
	Limited Resources	20	27 %	
	Inefficient Systems	10	13 %	
	Other	5	7 %	
Effectiveness of Policies	Ineffective	35	47%	100 %
	Somewhat Effective	25	33 %	
	Very Effective	5	7 %	
	Not Applicable	10	13 %	
Access to Alternative Energy	Not Accessible	30	40%	100 %
	Partially Accessible	25	33 %	
	Fully Accessible	10	13 %	
	Not Applicable	10	13 %	
Budget Allocation	10–20%	25	33%	100 %
	<10%	15	20 %	
	21–30%	20	27 %	
	Over 30%	15	20 %	
Energy Audits	Never	35	47%	100 %
	Occasionally	20	27 %	



	Annually	10	13 %	
	Not sure	10	13 %	
Recommended Improvements	Better infrastructure	30	40%	100 %
	Increased funding	20	27 %	
	Staff training	15	20 %	
	Other	10	13 %	

Source: Researchers Computations, 2026

The findings from Kaduna Polytechnic reveal critical challenges in energy management. Frequent outages (53%) and limited resources (27%) are the dominant factors, underscoring the urgent need for infrastructural renewal. Nearly half of respondents (47%) view current policies as ineffective, highlighting a significant policy gap, while access to alternative energy remains limited: 40% lack access, and 33% report only partial availability. Budgetary strain is evident, as many departments allocate more than 20% of their budgets to energy consumption, reinforcing the importance of subsidy advocacy. Oversight mechanisms are weak, with 47% reporting that energy audits are never conducted, compromising accountability

and efficiency. System reliability (40%) and rising costs (33%) emerge as the most pressing concerns, while communication strategies are inconsistent, though email updates (33%) and meetings (27%) are common, 20% of respondents report no communication at all. Empowerment levels are low, with only 13% feeling fully empowered and more than half (54%) reporting limited or no autonomy in decision-making. When asked about improvements, respondents prioritized better infrastructure (40%) and increased funding (27%), reflecting the centrality of structural investment and financial support in achieving energy sustainability.

Section B: Research Questions (Policymakers)

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Total %
Familiarity with Energy Challenges	Very familiar	20	40%	100 %
	Somewhat Familiar	18	36 %	
	Not Familiar	8	16 %	
	No Opinion	4	8 %	
Factors Influencing Subsidy Allocation	Budget Constraints	15	30%	100 %
	Policy Priorities	20	40 %	
	Institutional Capacity	10	20 %	
	Other	5	10 %	
Policies on Renewable Energy	Very Effective	5	10%	100 %
	Minimally Effective	20	40 %	
	Not At All	15	30 %	
	Not Sure	10	20 %	
Government Role in Energy Optimization	Funding Initiatives	15	30%	100 %
	Capacity Building	10	20 %	
	Infrastructure Development	20	40 %	
	Other	5	10 %	
Challenges in Policy Implementation	Limited Budget	18	36%	100 %
	Bureaucratic Delays	15	30 %	
	Lack Of Expertise	10	20 %	
	Other	7	14 %	
Policy Recommendations	Increase Subsidies	15	30%	100 %
	Private Partnerships	12	24 %	
	Streamline bureaucracy	13	26 %	
	Other	10	20 %	

Source: Researchers' Computations, 2026

Policymakers at Kaduna Polytechnic demonstrate strong awareness of energy challenges but face significant institutional and financial constraints. Policy priorities and budget limitations drive subsidy allocation, while engagement with institutions

remains moderate. Renewable energy policies are widely perceived as ineffective, and government agencies are expected to focus on infrastructure development. Key barriers include limited budgets, bureaucratic delays, and weak collaboration



with experts. The subsidy framework is seen as ineffective, with monitoring relying heavily on reporting systems and audits. Policy recommendations emphasize increased subsidies and

streamlined bureaucracy, highlighting the need for both financial support and institutional reform to achieve sustainable campus electrification.

Section B1: Research Questions (Energy Experts)

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Total %
Focus of Energy Audits	Implementing Renewables	20	40%	100 %
	Identifying Inefficiencies	15	30 %	
	Reducing Costs	10	20 %	
	Other	5	10 %	
Infrastructure Evaluation	Poor	20	40%	100 %
	Very Poor	10	20 %	
	Good	15	30 %	
	Excellent	5	10 %	
Barriers to Renewables	High Costs	20	40%	100 %
	Policy Limitations	15	30 %	
	Lack Of Awareness	10	20 %	
	Other	5	10 %	
Viability of Alternatives	Somewhat Viable	20	40%	100 %
	Minimally Viable	15	30 %	
	Fully Viable	10	20 %	
	Not Viable	5	10 %	
Stakeholder Involvement	Very Critical	30	60%	100 %
	Somewhat Critical	15	30 %	
	Item Category Frequency Percentage Total %			
Recommendations for Adoption	Minimally Critical	5	10 %	100 %
	Not Critical	0	0 %	
	Secure Funding	20	40%	
	Feasibility Studies	15	30 %	
	Train Personnel	10	20 %	
	Other	5	10 %	

Source: Researcher Computations, 2026

Energy experts highlight both opportunities and challenges in achieving sustainable electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic. Their priorities center on implementing renewable energy and addressing inefficiencies, yet 60 percent rate the institution's infrastructure as poor or very poor, underscoring an urgent need for upgrades. High costs and policy limitations remain the main barriers to renewable adoption, while inconsistent training reflects gaps in institutional capacity. Although solar and wind are seen as somewhat viable, experts stress the importance of incremental adoption supported by feasibility studies and funding. Recommended tools include renewable energy systems and efficient appliances, with efficiency gains and cost reductions as key metrics of success. Nearly all experts emphasize stakeholder involvement as critical, underscoring the need for collaborative approaches. Overall, expert perspectives underscore the need for funding, infrastructure renewal, and inclusive partnerships to achieve sustainable campus electrification.

DISCUSSION

The demographic profile of Kaduna Polytechnic reveals a knowledgeable and diverse administrative body. The

predominance of mid-career administrators suggests that advocacy for improved campus electrification should emphasize practical and sustainable solutions that balance innovation with reliability. The respondents' strong educational backgrounds indicate that policy and subsidy advocacy can be framed with evidence-based arguments, technical data, and professional language. Furthermore, gender and religious diversity underscore the importance of inclusive policy framing to ensure advocacy resonates across diverse groups.

The findings show that system reliability and frequent outages are the most pressing challenges for administrators, overshadowing concerns such as environmental impact. This underscores the need to prioritize infrastructure upgrades before efficiency measures. The perception of ineffective policies further underscores the need for a comprehensive review and restructuring of energy management frameworks. Limited access to alternative energy sources reinforces the importance of subsidy advocacy to diversify the energy supply. Budgetary strain is evident, with many departments allocating significant portions of their funds to energy consumption. Subsidies could ease this burden, allowing resources to be redirected to academic



and operational priorities. Weak oversight, demonstrated by the lack of regular energy audits, suggests that accountability mechanisms are underdeveloped. Strengthening audit practices would improve transparency and efficiency. Finally, the limited empowerment of administrators in decision-making indicates a need for capacity building and staff training. Advocacy should therefore not only focus on infrastructure and funding but also on empowering administrators to implement energy-saving initiatives effectively.

The findings suggest that policymakers recognize energy challenges but face budgetary and bureaucratic constraints in addressing them. Current renewable energy policies are perceived as weak, highlighting the need for policy reform and stronger institutional frameworks. Government agencies are expected to play a leading role in infrastructure development, but limited collaboration with energy experts undermines the effectiveness of policies. The subsidy framework is widely seen as ineffective, reinforcing the case for increased subsidies and streamlined processes. Monitoring mechanisms exist but rely heavily on reporting systems, which may lack rigor. Strengthening audits and task forces could improve accountability. Overall, advocacy should focus on policy restructuring, subsidy expansion, and expert collaboration to enhance energy sustainability in academic institutions.

Energy experts complement these findings by emphasizing the importance of renewable adoption and efficiency improvements in addressing Kaduna Polytechnic's energy challenges. Their evaluation of infrastructure as largely poor or very poor indicates that structural upgrades are urgently needed before advanced solutions can be fully effective. Barriers such as high costs and policy limitations highlight the need for subsidy advocacy and policy reform. Training gaps suggest that capacity building should be prioritized to ensure administrators and staff can implement energy-saving measures effectively. Experts view alternative energy as only partially viable, underscoring the importance of incremental adoption strategies supported by feasibility studies and funding mechanisms. Stakeholder involvement is considered critical, reinforcing the need for collaborative approaches that include government agencies, institutions, and private partners.

Overall, policymakers and energy experts converge on the urgent need for integrated strategies that combine policy reform, subsidy expansion, infrastructure renewal, and technical expertise. While policymakers emphasize institutional and financial constraints, experts provide technical depth by identifying poor infrastructure, high costs, and weak training systems as key obstacles. Advocacy should therefore focus on securing funding, renewing infrastructure, and fostering stakeholder collaboration to achieve sustainable campus electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study examined policy and subsidy advocacy to improve campus electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic, drawing insights from policymakers and energy experts. The findings reveal that while policymakers are generally familiar with institutional energy challenges, they face significant barriers, including budget constraints, bureaucratic delays, and ineffective renewable energy policies. Subsidy allocation is largely shaped by policy priorities and financial limitations, with monitoring mechanisms relying heavily on reporting systems rather than robust audits. Policymakers emphasize the need for infrastructure development, increased subsidies, and streamlined bureaucratic processes to strengthen energy sustainability.

Energy experts, on the other hand, highlight the poor state of infrastructure, high costs, and policy limitations as major obstacles to the adoption of renewable energy. Their recommendations focus on feasibility studies, securing funding, and stakeholder involvement, as well as the adoption of renewable systems and efficiency-enhancing technologies. They stress that stakeholder collaboration and capacity building are critical to bridging the gap between policy formulation and technical implementation.

Together, the perspectives of policymakers and energy experts underscore the urgent need for integrated strategies that combine policy reform, subsidy expansion, infrastructure renewal, and technical expertise. Effective advocacy must prioritize reliable energy supply, empower administrators through training, and foster partnerships between government agencies, institutions, and private stakeholders. By aligning policy priorities with technical realities, Kaduna Polytechnic can move toward a sustainable and resilient energy future that supports academic excellence and institutional growth.

Based on the findings and discussion, several key recommendations emerge for strengthening policy and subsidy advocacy for improved campus electrification at Kaduna Polytechnic:

- i. Upgrade existing energy infrastructure to address frequent outages and poor reliability, while simultaneously restructuring current energy policies to ensure effectiveness and enforceability.
- ii. Increase and better target subsidies to ease departmental budgetary strain and promote the gradual adoption of alternative energy sources, such as solar and wind, through feasibility studies and funding support.
- iii. Strengthen institutional capacity by providing regular training for administrators and staff, empowering them to implement energy-saving initiatives and manage resources effectively.
- iv. Establish robust monitoring mechanisms such as regular audits and task forces, and foster collaboration among government agencies, institutions, private partners, and energy experts to ensure accountability and shared responsibility.



REFERENCES

1. Adaramola, M. S., & Oyewola, O. M. (2023). *On renewable energy integration into Nigerian campuses*.
2. Adeyemi, A. B. (2023). *Institutional capacity building for subsidy advocacy*.
3. Aliyu, A., et al. (2022). *Case studies on Nigeria's campus electrification successes and failures*.
4. Buabeng, I., & Amo-Darko, B. (2024). *Bridging the gap: Enhancing equitable access to quality education for marginalized communities in Ghana*. *American Journal of Educational Research*, 12(11), 427-438.
5. Daramola, J., & Adebayo, K. (2022). *Policy advocacy for sustainable electrification in educational institutions*.
6. Dhakouani, A., Znouda, E., & Bouden, C. (2020). *Impacts of electricity subsidies policy on energy transition*. *Dynamics of Energy, Environment and Economy*, 77, 65-98.
7. Garba, I. M., & Suleiman, A. A. (2023). *Challenges of electrification in Northern Nigeria campuses*.
8. Global Health Advocacy Incubator (GHA). (2025). *Case studies on advocacy campaigns for policy reforms*. *Advocacy Incubator Publications*.
9. Husein, M., Moner-Girona, M., Falchetta, G., Stevanato, N., Fahl, F., & Szabó, S. (2024). *The impacts of incentive policies on improving private investment for rural electrification in Nigeria*. *Heliyon*, 10, e27440.
10. Okafor, E. C., & Uzochukwu, B. C. (2023). *Effective subsidy frameworks for renewable energy in Nigeria*.
11. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2017). *Education policy implementation: A literature review and proposed framework*. *OECD Working Papers*.
12. PATH. (2025). *Advocacy and policy case studies: Transforming health policy through citizen-led social accountability*. *PATH Publications*
13. Rural Electrification Agency (REA). (2023). *Market Study to Support the Nigeria Electrification Project*. *REA Publications*.
14. Soyinka, T., & Balogun, S. A. (2022). *Strategic approaches to engaging Nigerian policymakers*.
15. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2023). *Renewable energy initiatives in Africa's educational sector*.