



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ORGANIZATIONAL
LEADERSHIP**

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

**DEPARTMENT
LEADERSHIP**

**COURSE CODE
POLD 800**

**COURSE TITLE
ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC POLICY**

**EXAM DATE
DECEMBER 2025**

**TIME
Duration: 3 hours**

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read all questions carefully before attempting.
- Answer Question One (Compulsory) and any other two questions

Question One (Compulsory – 10 marks)

In 2018, the Government of Kenya announced its ambitious plan to transition the country to 100% renewable energy by 2030. The plan aimed to reduce carbon emissions, attract green investments, and create sustainable jobs. However, the policy journey has been far from smooth. Initially, the Ministry of Energy developed the policy framework informed by international commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement and domestic imperatives like Vision 2030. Policy advisors emphasised the importance of evidence-based policymaking, arguing that global data showed the economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy. They believed that good policymaking should be grounded in theoretical and empirical understanding of how policy problems are defined and how change occurs — particularly incremental versus transformative policy change.

Yet, the process quickly became contentious. Two main coalitions emerged. The Green Growth Coalition (GGC), composed of environmental NGOs, renewable energy companies, and progressive government officials. Their core belief was that Kenya's future depended on sustainable energy transition. They argued that subsidies should favor solar and wind projects, and that fossil fuel investment should be phased out. Their strategies included media campaigns, policy briefings to MPs, and international partnerships to demonstrate feasibility.

Second coalition was the Energy Stability Coalition (ESC), made up of traditional energy companies, labor unions from the petroleum sector, and some political leaders. Their core belief was that Kenya's economic stability and employment depended on maintaining a strong fossil fuel industry. They argued that an abrupt transition would threaten jobs, energy security, and local revenue. Their tactics included lobbying Parliament, mobilizing local communities, and influencing county-level development plans.

Over time, shifting economic realities, rising fuel prices, youth unemployment, and droughts affecting hydropower, added complexity. Policy actors were forced to reinterpret their positions. Technical experts from universities introduced policy learning, showing that hybrid systems combining renewable and conventional energy could achieve both growth and sustainability. Ultimately, the government adopted a compromise policy in 2023: a “progressive transition” that combined renewable investments with gradual reduction of fossil fuel dependency. The final policy reflected negotiation, belief adjustment, and shared learning over several years.

Questions

a) Ideas matter in Public Policy. Use insights from the case to discuss how public policy theories are crucial to the analysis and understanding of what we might call good policymaking. (5 Marks, 500 words)

b) People engage in politics to turn their beliefs into policy. Discuss your concurrence or counterargument with this statement using examples from the case study. (5 Marks, 500 words)

Section B - Answer any two questions from this section

Question Two (5 marks)

“Policy change requires attention from policymakers and other interested participants. However, such attention is a rare commodity, and policymakers can only consider so many issues, and most members of the public will only pay attention to political issues”.

Based on this statement, discuss ways in which a small number of unelected actors can be powerful in exercising power to make sure that important issues do not arrive at the top of the policy agenda (500 words).

Question Three (5 marks)

Lobbying and advocacy are often viewed as overlapping yet distinct. Using a relevant example, analyse how the strategic use of both can influence good policy change. Ensure to detail the ethical considerations involved (500 words).

Question Four (5 marks)

Faith-based advocacy presents unique opportunities and challenges. Critically examine how Christian organisations can engage in advocacy without compromising their theological integrity, while remaining effective in influencing public policy (500 words).

Question Five (5 marks)

Civil society groups often face systemic barriers in influencing policy, especially in politically sensitive environments. Drawing on theory and examples, propose strategies that can enhance their legitimacy, influence, and sustainability (500 words)