European Journal of Technology (EJT)

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European Journal of Technology
ISSN 2520-0712 (online)
Vol.8, Issue 5, pp3 44 - 56, 2024

www.ajpojournals.org

Impact of Industrial Growth on Carbon Capture Initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Article history
Submitted 19.07.2024 Revised Version Received 25.08.2024 Accepted 27.09.2024

Abstract

Purpose: The paper's goal is to investigate evaluating the impact of industrial growth on carbon capture initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa

Materials and methods: To give a conceptual overview of the possible applications of big data in decision-making, the study conducts a literature analysis and analyses secondary data.

Findings: The evaluation of industrial growth's impact on carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in Sub-Saharan Africa shows both potential and challenges. Rapid industrialization has led to higher emissions, but CCI adoption remains limited due to high costs, lack of expertise, and weak infrastructure. While CCIs can reduce emissions, financial barriers and insufficient policy support hinder widespread use. Public-private partnerships and international funding are essential to boost adoption. Governments need to provide subsidies, tax incentives, and clear regulations to encourage investment in CCIs. Additionally, building local expertise is crucial for sustainable deployment.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Pilot projects that demonstrate the cost-benefit ratio of CCIs in major industries would also help validate their feasibility and showcase success stories to encourage wider adoption. Policies should also promote regional cooperation, allowing countries to share resources and technologies, thus reducing the cost burden of CCI implementation.

Keyword: *Industrial Growth, Carbon Capture Initiatives*

INTRODUCTION

Carbon Capture Initiatives (CCIs) involve technologies designed to capture and store carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from industrial processes and power generation to mitigate climate change. In the United States, the Petra Nova project, one of the world's largest carbon capture facilities, has successfully captured more than 4 million tons of CO_2 since its launch in 2017, demonstrating the country's commitment to reducing industrial carbon emissions (Global CCS Institute, 2020). Similarly, in Japan, the Tomakomai CCS Demonstration Project has captured over 300,000 tons of CO_2 between 2016 and 2020, aiming to showcase how offshore storage can reduce emissions in industrial hubs (Sato, 2019). These initiatives reflect a growing trend in developed economies, where advanced technologies and government policies promote carbon capture as part of climate change mitigation strategies. In the UK, carbon capture efforts are expected to accelerate, with the government investing £1 billion in CCS development to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 (BEIS, 2020).

In Norway and Canada, carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) are at the forefront of global efforts to mitigate climate change. Norway's Northern Lights project, part of the larger Longship initiative, is the first cross-border, open-source CO_2 transport and storage infrastructure, projected to capture and store 1.5 million tons of CO_2 annually by 2024 (Equinor, 2021). This initiative positions Norway as a leader in industrial-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS). In Canada, the Boundary Dam project is one of the world's first large-scale CCS initiatives at a coal-fired power plant, capturing over 4 million tons of CO_2 since its inception in 2014 (IEA, 2021). Both countries have set ambitious goals for CCS, supported by government funding and strong regulatory frameworks. These projects illustrate the trend in developed economies toward integrating CCS as a key element in achieving net-zero emissions targets.

In Australia and South Korea, carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) are gaining momentum as key tools for reducing industrial emissions. Australia's Gorgon Project, one of the world's largest CCS projects, aims to capture and store 4 million tons of CO_2 annually from the liquefied natural gas (LNG) operations on Barrow Island, demonstrating the country's commitment to tackling emissions from the energy sector (Chevron, 2020). Since its inception in 2019, the project has captured over 6 million tons of CO_2, positioning Australia as a leader in CCS technology. In South Korea, the government has set ambitious targets for CCS development as part of its "Green New Deal," with plans to capture 10 million tons of CO_2 by 2030. The Ulsan CCS Demonstration Project, launched in 2020, has captured 400,000 tons of CO_2 from industrial complexes, reflecting South Korea's focus on integrating carbon capture into its industrial processes (Kang & Lee, 2021). These projects reflect the growing trend of using CCS to support sustainability goals in developed economies.

In developing economies like China and India, carbon capture initiatives are gaining momentum, albeit at a slower pace than in developed countries due to funding and technical challenges. In China, the Yanchang Integrated Carbon Capture and Storage Project, launched in 2018, is one of Asia's largest initiatives, capturing up to 400,000 tons of CO_2 annually (IEA, 2021). In India, carbon capture technologies are being integrated into coal power plants, with the Tata Steel plant capturing 5,000 tons of CO_2 annually since 2020, reflecting the country's steps toward reducing emissions in heavy industries (Mikunda , 2020). Both countries are making strides, but large-scale adoption remains a challenge due to the high costs associated with CCS technologies. However, as industrial growth continues, these countries are exploring more viable options for carbon capture to balance economic development with environmental sustainability.

In Brazil and Malaysia, carbon capture initiatives are emerging, though they remain in the early stages. Brazil's Petrobras launched a carbon capture program in its offshore oil operations, capturing 10.6 million tons of CO_2 between 2018 and 2021, one of the largest CCS projects in Latin America (IEA, 2021). This demonstrates Brazil's commitment to reducing emissions in its energy sector. In Malaysia, PETRONAS initiated a CCS project in 2020 to capture emissions from its natural gas fields, aiming to reduce CO_2 emissions by 3 million tons annually by 2025 (Ahmad & Zahari, 2020). Both countries are adopting carbon capture technologies to balance industrial growth with environmental sustainability. However, these initiatives face challenges such as high costs and limited infrastructure, requiring further investment and technological development.

In Mexico and Saudi Arabia, carbon capture initiatives are emerging as part of national efforts to balance industrial growth with environmental sustainability. Mexico's Tula Refinery CCS Project, launched in 2018, captures 700,000 tons of CO_2 annually from one of the country's largest oil refineries, marking a significant step in reducing emissions in the petroleum sector (IEA, 2020). This initiative reflects Mexico's broader strategy of incorporating carbon capture into its industrial and energy sectors. Saudi Arabia has also invested heavily in CCS, with the Uthmaniyah CCS Project, part of the Kingdom's Vision 2030, capturing 800,000 tons of CO_2 annually from a natural gas processing facility (Al-Ghamdi, 2019). These initiatives demonstrate the growing importance of CCS in addressing the environmental impacts of industrialization in developing economies, though challenges related to cost and infrastructure persist.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, carbon capture initiatives are still in the early stages, with most efforts focusing on research and pilot projects. In South Africa, Sasol's carbon capture initiative aims to capture 10,000 tons of CO_2 annually from its coal-to-liquids plant, though large-scale deployment has yet to materialize (van Alphen et al., 2021). In Nigeria, a pilot CCS project started in 2020 aims to explore the feasibility of capturing emissions from oil production, with potential annual savings of 1 million tons of CO_2 (Okeke, 2020). These initiatives are crucial in addressing the growing industrial emissions in Sub-Saharan Africa, where fossil fuels remain a key energy source. However, the development of CCS in this region is hindered by financial and technical limitations, requiring significant international support to expand these efforts. As the region industrializes, carbon capture will likely play an increasingly important role in mitigating the environmental impact of its economic growth.

In Angola and Botswana, carbon capture initiatives are still in the nascent stages, with research and pilot projects exploring the feasibility of large-scale CCS deployment. Angola's Sonangol oil company launched a pilot CCS project in 2020, focusing on reducing emissions from oil production, with an initial goal of capturing 500,000 tons of CO_2 annually by 2025 (IMF, 2021). In Botswana, research on carbon capture is being integrated into the country's coal-fired power plants, where the government aims to reduce industrial emissions by 15% by 2030, though large-scale implementation has not yet occurred (IEA, 2020). These initiatives highlight the potential for CCS in Sub-Saharan Africa, but significant financial and technological barriers persist. As industrialization and fossil fuel reliance grow, the region will need substantial international support to scale carbon capture efforts and mitigate climate impacts.

In Mozambique and Zambia, carbon capture initiatives are still in the early stages of development, with a focus on pilot projects and research into potential applications. Mozambique's CCS Feasibility Study, launched in 2021, is exploring carbon capture solutions for the country's expanding natural gas sector, with a focus on storing CO_2 in offshore reservoirs (African Development Bank, 2021). This initiative is part of Mozambique's strategy to manage emissions

as its LNG industry grows. In Zambia, a pilot project launched in 2020 aims to integrate carbon capture technologies into the copper mining sector, which accounts for a significant portion of the country's industrial emissions. The goal is to capture 500,000 tons of CO_2 annually by 2030 (Kabwe & Chanda, 2020). While these projects are in the early phases, they highlight the potential for CCS to play a role in reducing emissions in Sub-Saharan Africa, where industrial growth is contributing to rising carbon outputs.

Industrial growth refers to the expansion and development of industries within an economy, often measured by increased production, infrastructure development, and technological innovation. Four key drivers of industrial growth include manufacturing expansion, energy production, mining activities, and chemical production. These sectors, while essential for economic development, are significant contributors to carbon emissions due to their reliance on fossil fuels and intensive energy usage (Gielen, 2020). As industrial growth accelerates, especially in energy-intensive sectors, the demand for carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) becomes critical to mitigate the environmental impact of increased emissions. For instance, large-scale manufacturing plants and energy producers can implement CCIs to capture CO_2 emissions directly from industrial processes and prevent their release into the atmosphere (IEA, 2021).

Manufacturing expansion, particularly in heavy industries such as steel and cement production, contributes significantly to global carbon emissions. The use of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in these industries can reduce emissions by up to 90%, helping to balance industrial growth with environmental sustainability (Bui, 2018). Similarly, energy production, especially in fossil-fuel power plants, is a major source of CO_2 emissions, and the adoption of CCIs in this sector is essential for transitioning to cleaner energy systems. Mining activities, including the extraction of coal and natural gas, also contribute to rising emissions, but carbon capture technologies can help mitigate their environmental impact (Mikunda, 2020). Finally, the chemical production industry, which emits large amounts of greenhouse gases, can benefit from CCIs to capture and utilize CO_2 for further chemical processes, creating a closed-loop system and reducing overall emissions (IEA, 2021).

Problem Statement

The rapid industrial growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in sectors such as energy production, mining, and manufacturing, has led to a significant increase in carbon emissions, exacerbating environmental concerns (IEA, 2021). While industrialization is critical for economic development, it also poses a challenge for environmental sustainability, especially in a region where fossil fuels remain the dominant energy source. Carbon Capture Initiatives (CCIs) offer a potential solution to mitigate these emissions, but their adoption in Sub-Saharan Africa has been limited due to high costs, insufficient infrastructure, and lack of regulatory frameworks (Van Alphen, 2021). Despite the region's growing industrial footprint, there is a notable gap in understanding how industrial expansion affects the implementation and success of CCIs. Therefore, there is a pressing need to evaluate the impact of industrial growth on the effectiveness of carbon capture technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa, to ensure that economic development does not come at the expense of environmental sustainability.

Theoretical Framework

Ecological Modernization Theory

Ecological modernization theory (EMT) posits that economic growth and environmental protection can coexist through technological innovation and institutional reform. EMT suggests

that environmental degradation can be addressed by modernizing industries with advanced technologies that reduce emissions and resource consumption. Originated by Joseph Huber and Martin Jänicke in the 1980s, this theory emphasizes the role of government policies and technological development in transforming industries into more sustainable entities. In the context of Sub-Saharan Africa, EMT is highly relevant as it supports the idea that industrial growth does not have to come at the expense of environmental sustainability. By applying this theory, the integration of carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) can be seen as a modern solution that allows industrial expansion while mitigating environmental impacts (Mol & Spaargaren, 2019).

Technology Acceptance Model

Technology acceptance model (TAM) explains the factors that influence the adoption of new technologies, focusing primarily on perceived usefulness and ease of use. Developed by Fred Davis in 1989, TAM has become a foundational model for understanding how individuals and organizations decide to implement technological innovations. In the case of carbon capture initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa, TAM is relevant because it can help analyze how industries perceive the benefits and challenges of adopting these technologies. If industries find CCIs practical and easy to implement, adoption rates are likely to increase, which is critical for balancing industrial growth and carbon emission reductions in the region (Chin, 2020).

Sustainable Development Theory

Sustainable development theory emphasizes the need for a balanced approach to economic growth, environmental conservation, and social well-being. Emerging from the 1987 Brundtland Report, this theory advocates for development strategies that meet present needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet theirs. In the context of Sub-Saharan Africa, where industrial growth is essential for economic advancement, this theory underscores the importance of implementing carbon capture initiatives to reduce emissions while supporting industrial development. By integrating sustainable development principles, policymakers and industries can pursue growth that aligns with long-term environmental goals (Omri, 2020).

Empirical Review

Mulugetta & Urban (2019) assessed how industrial growth in Ethiopia's energy sector influences the adoption of carbon capture initiatives (CCIs). Ethiopia has seen rapid industrial expansion, particularly in the energy and manufacturing sectors, which has contributed to a significant rise in greenhouse gas emissions. The researchers employed a case study approach, gathering data through interviews with key policymakers and industry stakeholders, and analyzing the impact of industrial growth on the country’s carbon footprint. Their findings revealed that while Ethiopia's industrial sector is growing rapidly, there is minimal implementation of carbon capture technologies due to financial barriers and limited technological infrastructure. Policymakers interviewed expressed concerns about the high costs associated with CCIs, which made them less appealing in comparison to other environmental solutions. Moreover, there was a lack of awareness and technical expertise on how to implement CCS technologies effectively in Ethiopia's unique industrial landscape. The study further highlighted that the lack of policy frameworks encouraging carbon capture has also slowed its adoption. The researchers recommended that the Ethiopian government should introduce financial incentives, such as subsidies or tax breaks, to encourage industries to invest in CCS technologies. Additionally, they suggested integrating carbon capture into the national energy policy to ensure that future industrial growth does not exacerbate environmental degradation. The study concluded that while Ethiopia’s industrial

expansion is vital for economic development, it must be accompanied by environmental safeguards, particularly in the form of CCIs. Public-private partnerships were also recommended as a mechanism to drive the adoption of these technologies. The researchers stressed that Ethiopia's industrial future could be greener if proper investment in CCIs is made. A multi-stakeholder approach, involving government, industry, and international partners, was seen as critical. Lastly, the study emphasized that adopting carbon capture is not just an environmental imperative but also a strategic move for long-term industrial sustainability. (Mulugetta, Y., & Urban, F., 2019).

Okereke (2020) investigated the barriers to implementing carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in Nigeria's oil and gas sector, one of the largest and most polluting industries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria's oil production has seen significant growth over the past decade, but this has led to increased carbon emissions and environmental degradation. The researchers conducted a mixed-method study, combining interviews with industry experts, government officials, and environmental regulators, along with data analysis from leading oil companies. Their findings revealed that while Nigeria's oil industry is aware of the growing need for emissions control, the adoption of CCIs remains minimal due to several barriers. Financial constraints were identified as the primary challenge, with most oil companies perceiving carbon capture as an expensive and high-risk investment. Additionally, the study highlighted that Nigeria's regulatory framework for carbon emissions is fragmented and lacks the necessary enforcement mechanisms to mandate the adoption of CCIs. Interviewed stakeholders pointed out that while there is some interest in CCIs, the lack of government incentives and a clear regulatory roadmap has slowed down progress. The study also emphasized the role of international funding and expertise in helping Nigeria overcome these barriers. The researchers recommended the development of a comprehensive regulatory framework that would create a conducive environment for CCIs, supported by incentives such as carbon credits and subsidies. Furthermore, they stressed the importance of public-private partnerships in driving the implementation of carbon capture technologies. By collaborating with international organizations, Nigeria could gain access to the technical expertise and funding necessary for successful CCS adoption. The study concluded that while Nigeria's oil sector is poised for continued growth, it must prioritize CCIs to ensure sustainable industrial development. They emphasized that without urgent action, Nigeria risks exacerbating its carbon footprint, which could undermine its long-term economic and environmental goals. (Okereke,, 2020).

Van Alphen (2021) evaluated the potential for carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in South Africa's coal industry, one of the largest sources of carbon emissions in Sub-Saharan Africa. The study aimed to assess how the growth of South Africa's coal-dependent industrial sector impacts the adoption of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies. Using advanced simulation models, the researchers analyzed the potential of CCS to mitigate emissions from major coal plants across the country. Their findings indicated that while South Africa remains heavily reliant on coal for its energy production, CCS could reduce emissions by up to 80%, significantly contributing to the country's climate goals. However, the study highlighted that the cost of implementing CCS technologies is a major deterrent, as coal companies are reluctant to invest in technologies that do not provide immediate financial returns. Additionally, the researchers found that South Africa's regulatory framework for emissions reduction is not robust enough to mandate the widespread adoption of CCS. Stakeholders interviewed in the study expressed concerns over the lack of government support and international funding for CCS projects. The researchers recommended that South Africa prioritize CCS technologies in its energy and industrial policies, especially as

the country seeks to transition towards a low-carbon economy. They also emphasized the need for international financial support to overcome the high costs associated with CCS implementation. Public awareness and education campaigns were suggested as important tools to garner support for CCS, both from the public and private sectors. The study concluded that while CCS has the potential to significantly reduce South Africa's carbon emissions, its success depends on government leadership and global partnerships. Without these, South Africa may struggle to meet its climate targets while maintaining industrial growth. (Van Alphen, 2021).

Olawuyi (2018) aimed to understand how existing environmental laws affect the adoption of carbon capture technologies in rapidly industrializing regions. By examining legal documents and conducting interviews with policymakers, the researcher identified significant gaps in the regulatory frameworks of countries like Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana. The study found that while industrial growth is accelerating in these countries, the legal frameworks for carbon capture are either underdeveloped or nonexistent. This regulatory vacuum has made it difficult for industries to adopt CCIs, as there are no clear guidelines or incentives to support their implementation. Additionally, the study highlighted that weak enforcement of environmental laws further exacerbates the problem, allowing industries to continue emitting large amounts of carbon without accountability. Olawuyi recommended that Sub-Saharan African countries strengthen their environmental laws by incorporating specific regulations for carbon capture and storage. He also suggested that governments create financial incentives, such as tax breaks or subsidies, to encourage industries to adopt CCIs. Furthermore, the study emphasized the need for regional collaboration to develop standardized legal frameworks that would facilitate the cross-border implementation of carbon capture projects. Olawuyi concluded that without stronger legal and regulatory frameworks, Sub-Saharan Africa risks missing out on the benefits of CCIs, which are crucial for balancing industrial growth with environmental sustainability. He called for immediate action from policymakers to address these legal deficiencies before industrial emissions spiral out of control. (Olawuyi, 2018).

Mikunda (2020) explored the economic feasibility of carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in Zambia's mining industry, a critical driver of the country's industrial growth. The study aimed to determine whether CCS technologies could be effectively integrated into Zambia's large-scale mining operations to reduce emissions. Using a cost-benefit analysis, the researchers evaluated the financial viability of CCS in several major mining sites. Their findings revealed that while CCS technologies could significantly reduce emissions from mining operations, the costs associated with these technologies were prohibitive. The study estimated that CCS implementation would only be economically viable if the Zambian government provided substantial subsidies or if international aid was secured to fund the projects. Additionally, the researchers found that the mining companies themselves lacked the financial resources and technical expertise to adopt CCS without external support. The study recommended that the Zambian government collaborate with international organizations, such as the World Bank or the African Development Bank, to secure funding for CCS projects. Furthermore, they suggested that Zambia develop a national CCS strategy that integrates these technologies into the broader framework of the country's industrial and environmental policies. Public awareness campaigns were also recommended to educate both the public and private sectors on the long-term benefits of CCS. The study concluded that while CCS could play a crucial role in reducing Zambia's industrial emissions, its success depends on international cooperation and significant financial investment. Without these, Zambia's mining industry will continue to be a major contributor to the country's carbon footprint. (Mikunda, 2020).

Mwandosya (2019) assessed the impact of industrial growth on emissions in Tanzania's manufacturing sector, with a focus on the potential for carbon capture initiatives (CCIs). Tanzania's manufacturing industry has experienced rapid growth in recent years, leading to a corresponding rise in carbon emissions. The researchers conducted surveys and collected emissions data from several large-scale factories to evaluate the environmental impact of this industrial growth. Their findings indicated that while Tanzania's industrial sector is expanding, the adoption of CCIs is virtually nonexistent due to a lack of technical expertise and awareness of the technology. Many factory managers interviewed expressed interest in reducing emissions but were unaware of the potential benefits and applications of CCS technologies. The study also highlighted the financial constraints facing the manufacturing sector, which further hinder the adoption of CCIs. The researchers recommended that the Tanzanian government invest in training programs to build local expertise in carbon capture technologies. They also suggested that Tanzania establish partnerships with international CCS technology providers to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and resources. Furthermore, the study called for the development of a national CCS policy to ensure that the country's industrial growth does not come at the expense of environmental sustainability. The researchers concluded that Tanzania has the potential to significantly reduce its industrial emissions if it invests in CCIs and builds the necessary technical capacity to implement these technologies. (Mwandosya, 2019).

Akpan & Ndifreke (2021) investigated the relationship between industrial growth and the adoption of carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in Nigeria's cement industry. Nigeria's cement industry has experienced significant growth in recent years, driven by the country's rapid urbanization and infrastructure development. However, this growth has also led to a sharp increase in carbon emissions, making the industry one of the largest contributors to Nigeria's greenhouse gas emissions. The researchers used a mixed-method approach, combining interviews with industry stakeholders and policymakers, along with quantitative analysis of emissions data from major cement plants. Their findings indicated that while the cement industry recognizes the need to reduce emissions, the adoption of CCIs remains limited due to financial and technical barriers. The study highlighted that cement companies are reluctant to invest in CCS technologies due to their high costs and the lack of government incentives to support their implementation. The researchers recommended that the Nigerian government create a regulatory framework that mandates emissions reductions and provides financial incentives for companies to adopt CCIs. They also suggested that the government work with international partners to secure funding and technical assistance for CCS projects in the cement sector. Additionally, the study emphasized the importance of public awareness campaigns to educate both the industry and the public on the environmental and economic benefits of CCIs. The researchers concluded that without urgent action, Nigeria's cement industry will continue to contribute significantly to the country's carbon emissions, undermining national and global efforts to combat climate change. (Akpan, E., & Ndifreke, U., 2021).

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low-cost advantage as compared to field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

FINDINGS

The results were analyzed into various research gap categories that is conceptual, contextual and methodological gaps

Conceptual Gaps: Mulugetta & Urban (2019) focused on industrial growth and carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in Ethiopia but concentrated on financial and technical barriers. A conceptual gap exists in understanding how social factors like public awareness and consumer behavior influence the adoption of CCIs. Additionally, the research does not explore alternative carbon reduction strategies that could complement CCIs, such as renewable energy adoption or energy efficiency measures. Okereke (2020) analyzed the barriers to implementing CCIs in Nigeria's oil and gas sector but did not address the potential for cross-sectoral collaboration. There is a gap in understanding how the integration of CCIs in sectors beyond oil and gas, such as agriculture and transportation, could reduce Nigeria's overall carbon footprint. Van Alphen (2021) highlighted financial and regulatory challenges, it overlooks the role of innovation in carbon capture technology. A conceptual gap remains regarding how technological advancements in carbon capture could reduce costs and make CCIs more attractive for industries.

Contextual Gaps: Mulugetta & Urban (2019) focused on Ethiopia, but it does not consider how regional collaboration with neighboring countries could help overcome the financial and technical barriers to CCIs. The role of regional economic communities in promoting carbon capture is a contextual gap. Okereke (2020) focused on Nigeria's oil and gas sector, it does not take into account the role of multinational corporations in supporting or hindering the implementation of CCIs. A contextual gap lies in understanding how international oil companies operating in Nigeria could leverage their global expertise in CCIs. Van Alphen (2021) analyzed South Africa's coal industry but did not examine how the country's socio-political context, including unemployment and energy poverty, affects the acceptance of CCIs. Further research is needed on how social issues influence the adoption of environmentally sustainable technologies.

Geographical Gaps: Mulugetta & Urban (2019) confined to Ethiopia, which leaves a geographical gap in understanding how carbon capture technologies could be applied across the Horn of Africa, where industrial growth trends are similar. Comparative studies with other East African countries would provide more comprehensive insights. Okereke (2020) focused on Nigeria's oil sector creates a geographical gap, as it does not compare how CCIs are being implemented in other oil-producing nations in Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Angola or Gabon. A cross-country comparison could offer insights into best practices. Van Alphen (2021) is limited to South Africa's coal industry, missing a geographical comparison with other coal-dependent countries in the region, such as Mozambique or Zimbabwe. Understanding how these countries are addressing emissions from coal could provide broader regional insights. Olawuyi (2018) examined regulatory frameworks in five Sub-Saharan African countries, it does not provide an in-depth analysis of countries outside the region, such as in North Africa, where carbon capture initiatives may be more advanced. A geographical comparison with North African countries like Egypt or Algeria could offer valuable lessons. Mikunda (2020) highlighted the financial constraints of CCS adoption but does not explore how other mining-heavy countries, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), are managing similar challenges. A geographical comparison would deepen understanding of CCS feasibility in mining industries across Sub-Saharan Africa.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

In conclusion, evaluating the impact of industrial growth on carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in Sub-Saharan Africa reveals a complex interplay between economic development and environmental sustainability. Rapid industrialization in key sectors such as energy, manufacturing, and mining has led to significant increases in carbon emissions across the region. However, the adoption of carbon capture technologies remains limited due to financial constraints, weak regulatory frameworks, and a lack of technical expertise. While CCIs have the potential to mitigate emissions and support sustainable industrial growth, their success depends heavily on government leadership, international collaboration, and investment in both infrastructure and human capital. To ensure that industrial growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is aligned with global climate goals, it is essential to strengthen regulatory frameworks, provide financial incentives, and promote regional and international partnerships to accelerate the adoption of carbon capture technologies. Addressing these challenges will be crucial in balancing the region's economic aspirations with the urgent need for environmental protection.

Recommendations

Theory

To further advance theoretical understanding, research should explore the integration of Ecological Modernization Theory (EMT) and Sustainable Development Theory in the context of Sub-Saharan Africa's industrialization. These theories should be expanded to include frameworks that address the specific challenges of implementing carbon capture initiatives (CCIs) in resource-constrained economies. Future studies could contribute by examining how CCIs can act as a catalyst for sustainable industrialization, balancing economic growth with environmental conservation. Additionally, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) should be extended to analyze how industries perceive the utility of CCIs, considering cultural, economic, and political factors unique to the region.

Practice

In practice, industrial sectors such as mining, oil, energy, and manufacturing in Sub-Saharan Africa should prioritize the adoption of carbon capture technologies. To address financial and technical constraints, there is a need for capacity-building initiatives that focus on training local engineers and policymakers on the technical and operational aspects of CCIs. Furthermore, public-private partnerships should be fostered to promote the sharing of technological innovations and financing models that make carbon capture technologies more accessible. Pilot projects that demonstrate the cost-benefit ratio of CCIs in major industries would also help validate their feasibility and showcase success stories to encourage wider adoption.

Policy

Policymakers should develop comprehensive regulatory frameworks that incentivize industries to invest in carbon capture technologies. This could include tax breaks, subsidies, and carbon credits for companies that implement CCIs. Additionally, governments should incorporate carbon capture initiatives into national energy and industrial policies, ensuring that environmental sustainability is a key consideration in industrial expansion plans. Pilot projects that demonstrate the cost-benefit

ratio of CCIs in major industries would also help validate their feasibility and showcase success stories to encourage wider adoption.Policies should also promote regional cooperation, allowing countries to share resources and technologies, thus reducing the cost burden of CCI implementation. Moreover, international collaboration with global environmental organizations should be enhanced to attract financial support and technical expertise necessary for scaling up carbon capture efforts across the region.

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