



Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa

South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s with a focused emphasis on South Africa within the field of Business. It is structured as a comparative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan Africa South, Africa South Africa, South Africa s, Africa s Experience, s Experience Challenges, Coal Phase-Out*

Article Highlights

- South Africa's coal dependency creates unique transition challenges
- Just transition requires addressing both economic and social dimensions
- African-centred policy frameworks differ from global models
- Institutional mechanisms shape transition outcomes in local contexts

Methodological Approach

Comparative analysis examining institutional dynamics and policy frameworks specific to South Africa's energy transition context.

This analysis centers African perspectives in global energy transition debates.

Introduction

The introduction of Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in

Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Mora et al., 2021](#))([Mora et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 370 to 567 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Ramamurthy, 2021](#))([Ramamurthy, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Wang et al., 2021](#))([Wang et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; explain why it matters in South Africa; define the article objective; preview the structure([Woldesemayat, 2021](#)). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Woldesemayat, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), Tuberculosis in Migrants is Among the Challenges of Tuberculosis Control in High-Income Countries).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Wang et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 370 to 567 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Woldesemayat, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Mora et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Ramamurthy, 2021](#)). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges), A feminist commodity chain analysis of rural transformation in contemporary India), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Comparative Analysis, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 370 to 567 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges), A feminist commodity chain analysis of rural transformation in contemporary India), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 370 to 567 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Africa; note practical relevance. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), Tuberculosis in Migrants is Among the Challenges of Tuberculosis Control in High-Income Countries).

This section follows Comparative Analysis and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 370 to 567 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Coal Phase-Out and Just Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa's Experience: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Africa; suggest a next step. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), Tuberculosis in Migrants is Among the Challenges of Tuberculosis Control in High-Income Countries).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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