Assessing Technological Innovations for Industrial Pollution Control in Zambia: A Methodological Framework

Chilufya Mulenga[1,2]**, Mpundu Chipanga**[1,3]**, Mwale Chituwo**[4,5]

[1] Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI)

[2] Copperbelt University, Kitwe

[3] Department of Civil Engineering, Mulungushi University

[4] Mulungushi University

[5] Department of Electrical Engineering, Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI)

Correspondence: cmulenga@outlook.com

Author notes

Chilufya Mulenga is affiliated with Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.
Mpundu Chipanga is affiliated with Department of Civil Engineering, Mulungushi University and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.
Mwale Chituwo is affiliated with Mulungushi University and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Abstract

Industrial pollution in Zambia is a significant environmental challenge, necessitating innovative solutions to mitigate its adverse impacts on both human health and ecosystems. The research employs a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative interviews with quantitative data analysis. A Delphi study was conducted to gather expert opinions on preferred technological solutions. Statistical models were used to analyse pollution levels and effectiveness of proposed technologies, incorporating robust standard errors for uncertainty quantification. Expert consensus indicated that the most promising technological innovations involve advanced filtration systems (direction: 60%) and integrated waste management strategies (proportion: 55%). The methodological framework highlights the importance of local expertise in technology selection, emphasising the role of adaptive learning and iterative improvement in pollution control efforts. Policy-makers should prioritise funding for research into locally applicable technologies, fostering public-private partnerships to accelerate implementation of recommended solutions. Industrial Pollution Control, Technological Innovations, Environmental Engineering, Zambia The maintenance outcome was modelled as $Y\{\} = beta\,0 + beta\,1\,X\{\} + ui + varepsilon\{\}$, with robustness checked using heteroskedasticity-consistent errors.

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