

Enterprise development in the waste management sector: a review

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Abstract

The waste management sector was dominantly private sector owned. For some this made business sense as selected materials could be recycled while the rest of waste materials estimated to 10.2 million tons was deposited in the landfills. What is done by the private sector is not enough as most of the waste is deposited into the landfills due to non-efficient and effective collecting of waste especially in the household areas. Solid waste management is a standout amongst the most critical issues for nearby municipal, much money and effort is spent by local authorities for collecting and disposing waste. This study suggest that one parastatal agency is not sufficient for the development of effective and efficient waste management hierarchy. Through a thorough online literature survey the researchers established that, through incorporating and supporting SMMEs within the waste management sector and developing and sustaining them with upwards and downwards integration waste can be managed sustainably and this could even lead to a Zero waste system.

Keywords

Enterprise development, Waste Management, review

1. Introduction

According to Karani and Jewasikiewitz (2007) previously the waste management sector was dominantly private sector owned which made business sense because the recycling of paper, glass, tinplate and aluminium while the rest of waste materials estimated to 10.2 million tons was deposited in the landfills. There is a need for sustainable enterprise and supplier development through the encouragement of innovation and creativity in the waste management sector. Currently in the City of Johannesburg metropolitan area the most of the waste is collected by Pikitup Johannesburg (SOC) Ltd. Pikitup (2016) states that, it is officially an integrated waste management service provider to the CoJ and is mandated to provide integrated waste management services to Johannesburg's private, and business residents. Still even what is done by the private sector is not enough as most of the waste is deposited into the landfills due to non-efficient and effective collecting of waste especially in the household areas. According to Ngadiman et al (2016) solid waste management is a standout amongst the most critical issues for nearby municipal, much money and effort is spent by local authorities for collecting and disposing waste

Elements or drivers of waste management

Elements	Authors	Sub-elements	Title
Capacity Building	Markley, et, al (2015).		Creating entrepreneurial communities: building community capacity for ecosystem development. Community Development
	Kobersy et, al (2015).	Empowerment	The system of the methodological principles of management of enterprise development.
	Kabeer, (2012).	Economic empowerment	Women's economic empowerment and inclusive growth: labour markets and enterprise development.
Sustainability	Zu, (2013).	Sustainable enterprise	Sustainable Enterprise Development
	Kuznetsova and Balabash (2015).	Sustainable development	Sustainable enterprise development: essence and components.
Business incubation	Adegbite, (2001).		Business incubators and small enterprise development: the Nigerian experience.
	Vanderstraeten, et al (2016).		Being flexible through customization– The impact of incubator focus and customization strategies on incubatee survival and growth.
	Masutha and Rogerson (2015)		Business Incubation for Small Enterprise Development: South African Pathways. In Urban Forum
	Fogel, (2001).		An analysis of entrepreneurial environment and enterprise development in Hungary
Entrepreneurship	Lyons, (2015)		Entrepreneurship and community development: what matters and why?

	Fortunato and Alter, (2015).		Community entrepreneurship development: an introduction community development
Community development	Lyons, (2015)		Entrepreneurship and community development: what matters and why?
	Markley, et, al (2015).		Creating entrepreneurial communities: building community capacity for ecosystem development. Community Development
Economic development	Lyons, (2015)		Entrepreneurship and community development: what matters and why? Community Development.
	Adegbite, (2001).	Socio economic development	Business incubators and small enterprise development: the Nigerian experience.
	Kobersy et, al (2015).	Development and economic growth	The system of the methodological principles of management of enterprise development
Innovation and creativity	Kobersy et, al (2015).	Innovation	The system of the methodological principles of management of enterprise development.
	Kuznetsova and Balabash (2015).		Sustainable enterprise development: essence and components.
Financial Assistance	Fogel, (2001).		An analysis of entrepreneurial environment and enterprise development in Hungary
Stakeholders	Lyons, (2015)	Entrepreneurial ecosystem synergy	Entrepreneurship and community development: what matters and why? Community Development.
CSR	Zu, (2013).		Sustainable Enterprise Development
Culture	Fogel, (2001).		An analysis of entrepreneurial environment and enterprise development in Hungary.

	Lyons, (2015)		Entrepreneurship and community development: what matters and why? Community Development.
Networking	Fogel (2001)		An analysis of entrepreneurial environment and enterprise development in Hungary.
Continuous learning	Kutzhanova et al (2009).		Skill-based development of entrepreneurs and the role of personal and peer group coaching in enterprise development
	Fogel, (2001).	Training in entrepreneurial and business skills	An analysis of entrepreneurial environment and enterprise development in Hungary
Community developers	Fortunato and Alter, (2015).		Community entrepreneurship development: an introduction.
	Lichtenstein, et al (2004).	Economic Developers	Building entrepreneurial communities: The appropriate role of enterprise development activities.
	Kutzhanova et al (2009).	Service providers	Skill-based development of entrepreneurs and the role of personal and peer group coaching in enterprise development

Drivers of enterprise development

According to Kobersy et, al (2015).capacity building concern the empowerment development with no limitation within a community, by encouraging long term investment in competitive areas, resources redistribution, good and services improvements, management system and structure improvements , which will results in demand of company's products and service.

Entrepreneurship

Fortunato and Alter (2015) states that Entrepreneurship has received attention in research due to impacts that entrepreneurs are making in the communities and economy, they are considered as catalyst of change and engine of economic growth through creativity and innovation. Lyons, (2015) mentions that leveraging the power of entrepreneurship can solve community's economic, social and environmental challenges.

Community/ economic builders

According to Fortunato and Alter (2015) certainly growing attention is been given to the entrepreneurs by the community developers because of number of citation for the role the entrepreneurs are playing in terms of job creation , economic development and developments of their business within this competitive century.

Continuous learning

According to Kutzhanova, et al (2009) a competent entrepreneur shall be willing to learn and a selective and purposeful manner, according to ensuring continuous and in-depth learning. Fogel (2001) states that managing a business and entrepreneur's ability is interrelated to Research shows that the need for training programs is greater in countries where external assistance and preferences for small business are limited. In Sweden, both business-related experience and business education were highly correlated with the entrepreneur's ability to start and manage a business (Davidsson 1991). Training and educational services are particularly important in emerging market economies because entrepreneurs lack basic business skills (Fogel 1994). Swanson and Webster (1992) found that 30 percent of the Czech entrepreneurs surveyed requested training in the areas of preparing business plans, decision-making, negotiating, pricing, market penetration, handling of cash-flow, organization, and managing the business.

Economic growth

According to Kobersy et al (2015), the economic growth of businesses depends on the way enterprises adapt to the changing needs of the competitive environments and how as a company offers its products.

Culture

According to Fogel, (2001), entrepreneurship is likely to nurture in an environment where people values, encourages and supports the start-up businesses, while ensuring availability of opportunities, and , entrepreneurs have adequate skills and knowledge in starting and managing business.

Stakeholders/ entrepreneurship ecosystem

According to Lyons, (2015) enterprise development is possible through the collaboration of community stakeholders which is willing to create innovative solutions to the community problems through using its assets, this include government, educational institutions, civil societies and entrepreneurship programmes such as incubators and private sector.

Business incubation

Vanderstraeten, et al (2016) mentions that business incubation is an organisation that offers administration facilities, office space, network opportunities for start-ups businesses, logistic facilities and business advices. Fogel (2001) states that networking in one important non-

financial tool that offers four essential assistance namely motivation and support, role lead by example and expert opinion and counselling

Conclusions and Recommendations

This study suggest that one parastatal agency is not sufficient for the development of effective and efficient waste management hierarchy. According to Karani and Jewasikiewitz (2007) organisations such as Development bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) is identifying two key investment areas namely capturing the methane emissions from the landfills and financing moveable and physical assets for sustainable development? The landfills can also be used for the manufacturing of the biogas to be used in replacement of the fossil fuel. Through the support of many SMMEs within the waste management sector, in developing and sustaining them with upwards and downwards integration. The SMMEs can grow in very a competitive business because there is a potential business development within the waste management sector. According to Karani and Jewasikiewitz (2007) the municipality can award contracts to individuals or contractors so that the part of waste management services is done by the private sector other than everything being done by a parastatal. These have to mean business opportunity starting from the first level of the waste management hierarchy and not only at the waste are in the dustbin or landfills. The enterprise and supplier development code could as is being forwarded through the Broad Based Economic Empowerment initiative, which just started with the new government of South Africa. But it have a vast of literature in supply chain supporting emerging Small Business enterprises (SME), mainly being utilised by industrial cluster and focal companies (figure.2). According to Boari (2001) industrial cluster are meant to promote innovation through continuous integration and information flows to provide encourage resource commitment and investment in public and private sector in spatial proximity of suppliers and customers which brings competitive advantage due to shorter feedback loops when the company the complexity of the interdependencies with customers, suppliers and other companies

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