

INDEX

- Agricultural sector, 5, 6, 12, 15, 19, 42
- Climate change, 4–6, 21
- Colonisation, 18
- Comparative thematic analysis, 32
- Copper, 18, 25
- Copperbelt University, 25
- Data collection
 - definition, 24–25
 - faculty members, 26
 - focus groups, 25–26
 - interview guides, 30
 - participants, 27–29
 - population, 25
 - semi-structured
 - interview guides, 30–32
 - socio-characteristics, 26
 - tailor-made training, 30
- Decision making, 21
- Economic sustainability, 4
- Entrepreneurship
 - contextual factors, 3
 - definition, 1
- developing countries, 77–78
- employment
 - opportunities, 1
- implications, 79–81
- in-depth personal experiences. *See* In-depth personal experiences
- institutional
 - embeddedness, 3
- institutional theory, 2
- limitations, 79
- research, 2, 77
- sustainable development, 4–6
- Tanzania. *See* Tanzania
- Zambia. *See* Zambia
- Environmental
 - degradation, 4
- Environmental
 - sustainability, 4
- Environmental well-being, 34, 47–48, 70, 76, 80
- Factor-driven economies, 13, 15

- Faculty members, 26
- First-order codes, 33–34
- Focus groups, 25–26, 33
- Food processing industries, 25
- Food security, 6
- Frugal innovations, 30
- Gross domestic product (GDP)
 - Sub-Saharan Africa, 12
 - Tanzania, 15
 - Zambia, 18–19
- Grounded theory, 33
- Health-care services, 20
- Heterogeneity, 26
- In-depth personal
 - experiences
 - contextualisation, 23
 - data analysis, 32–34
 - data collection.
 - See* Data collection
 - research design, 24
- Institutional constraints,
 - Tanzania
 - farmers, 36
 - pollution, 36
 - socially responsible behaviour, 37
 - sustainability practices, 39–41
- Institutional constraints,
 - Zambia
 - entrepreneurs' views, 55–57
 - experts' views, 57–58
 - sustainability practices, 60
- Institutional enablers,
 - Tanzania
 - entrepreneurs' views, 41–43
 - experts' views, 43–46
 - sustainability practices, 46–47
- Institutional enablers,
 - Zambia
 - entrepreneurs' views, 60–61
 - experts' views, 61–63
 - sustainability practices, 63
- Interview guides, 30
- Job opportunities, 19
- Leather products, 60
- Liberalisation, 15
- Mzumbe University, 25
- Necessity motivation, 13
- Opportunity-driven
 - entrepreneurship, 13
- Opportunity motivation, 13
- Participants information, 27–29
- Printing industries, 25
- Qualitative data, 32
- Qualitative research, 32
- Reuse/recycling materials, 21, 42, 48, 53, 65, 74, 76

- Second-order codes, 33–34
- Self-employment, 12
- Self-reliance, 4
- Semi-structured interview guides, 30–32
- Social inequality, 4
- Socially responsible behaviour, 37
- Social responsibility, 21
- Social well-being, 34, 47–48, 70, 76, 80
- Sub-Saharan Africa
 - economic development, 11, 12
 - efficiency-driven economies, 12
 - factor-driven economies, 13
 - gross domestic product (GDP), 12
 - institutional context, 12
 - motivation, 13
 - self-employment, 12
 - sustainability challenges, 21–22
- Superordinate second-order concepts, 34
- Sustainability practices,
 - Tanzania
 - education, 51
 - environmental well-being, 47–48
 - experts' views, 52–53
 - food processing, 52
 - social well-being, 47–48
 - waste management, 48, 51
 - Sustainability practices,
 - Zambia
 - environmental well-being, 70
 - experts' views, 69–70
 - pollution, 65
 - raw materials, 68
 - rubber materials, 65
 - social well-being, 70
- Sustainable behaviour, 5
- Sustainable
 - entrepreneurship, 5
- Systematic inductive approach, 32
- Tanzania
 - diseases, 16
 - economy, 15
 - education, 17
 - factor-driven economy, 15
 - financial institutions, 16
 - gross domestic product (GDP), 15
 - institutional constraints, 36–41
 - institutional enablers, 41–47
 - language barriers, 17
 - liberalisation, 15–16
 - population, 14
 - private entrepreneurship, 14
 - semi-structured interview guide, 31
 - sustainability practices. *See* Sustainability practices, Tanzania

- urbanisation, 14
- waste treatment services, 16
- Underemployment, 13, 19
- Waste management
 - industries, 25, 48, 51
- Wealthy households, 20
- World Bank, 17
- Youth unemployment, 19
- Zambia
 - colonisation, 18
 - cultural aspects, 20
 - economy, 18–19
 - education, 20
 - employment, 19
 - entrepreneurs, 19
 - environment aspects, 20
 - institutional constraints, 55–60
 - institutional enablers, 60–63
 - language, 20
 - political aspects, 20
 - population, 18
 - semi-structured
 - interview guide, 31
 - social aspects, 20
 - sustainability practices.
 - See* Sustainability practices, Zambia