

Promoting Sustainable Development through Waste Recycling: A Case Study of Green Entrepreneurship in Bo City, Sierra Leone

Hamza Ibrahim Bangura¹; Zacharia B. Contech²; Mohamed Jessie Koroma³; Ibrahim Dumbuya⁴

¹ (PhD); ² (M. Sc.); ³ (M. Tech); ⁴ (PhD.)

¹ Department of Computer Science and Information Technology, School of Technology, Njala University, Sierra Leone.

² Department of Computer Science and Technology, Kono University of Science and Technology

^{3,4} Department of Industrial Technology, School of Technology, Njala University, Sierra Leone

Publication Date: 2025/05/05

Abstract: This particular project indeed concentrates on the evaluation of the role of green entrepreneurship towards enhancing sustainable development through waste recycling processes within Bo Town, Sierra Leone. The research investigates the green entrepreneurial activities via 384 participants' responses from survey collections in combination with focus groups and face-to-face interviews. Environmental sustainability promotion through youth advocacy mainly occurs amongst people aged from 18 to 34 with equal participation rates across males and females. Waste recycling operations run by local entrepreneurs manifest significant footprints of impact through plastic recycling activities at 40 percent and organic composting at 25 percent. This, along with the community-based efforts, reflects the growing commitment to addressing waste management issues in the area. Positive impacts from green entrepreneurship include job and awareness creation, as well as cleaning the locality, but the challenges still exist. The path of progress faces insurmountable hurdles due to three major constraints, which are limited government support (38%), poor waste collection management (30%), and barriers to market entry of recycled materials (12%). The results could be proved as 65% of people observed a remarkable drop in the extent of waste in and around their neighborhoods and the level of contamination. Sustained improvement requires stringent government policies as well as an efficient public awareness strategy and infrastructure. The movement can also best progress by developing education courses for entrepreneurs and a reliable market for recycled materials. Future studies should analyze the poverty reduction impacts of green entrepreneurship and compare the barriers in urban and rural areas while considering extensive environmental impacts. The research is likely to investigate its efficacy against climate change. Green entrepreneurship ensures that Bo Town and wider communities have a sustainable future potential.

Keywords: Green Entrepreneurship, Waste Recycling, Sustainable Development, Environmental Sustainability, Plastic Recycling.

How to Cite: Hamza Ibrahim Bangura; Zacharia B. Contech; Mohamed Jessie Koroma; Ibrahim Dumbuya (2025); Promoting Sustainable Development through Waste Recycling: A Case Study of Green Entrepreneurship in Bo City, Sierra Leone.

International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology, 10(4), 2378-2388.

<https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr1461>

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is much more than picking the right words. It has been paramount as a buzz phrase symbolizing survival at global and sustainability scales. Every nation recognizes that environmental degradation and depletion of its natural resources, compounded by growing social disparities, bring some grave problems with them. Of all such issues, waste management has emerged as the most urgent of the lot. The annual waste output is more than what the Earth can handle, and it's predicted that waste generation would balloon to 3.4 billion tons per year by 2050 if the present schemes are continued (Kaza et al., 2018). Sierra Leone and other underdeveloped countries face even a worse scenario in waste management. Poor conditions of waste management facilities lead to environmental pollution and

health threats due to the waste management system and deprives economic value of potential waste. However, there is at least a slight chance for improvement with this kind of dismal picture. Across the world, primary drivers of future change are the innovative green entrepreneurship methods to recycle waste. Green entrepreneurship construes business purposes with environmental sustainability needs. This business model erects concrete frameworks that cut pollutants while delivering essentials and developing jobs. Thus, the world treated us to see how powerful change really is through waste recycling schemes. The circular economy framework has been adopted by Europe because of its efficacy in reducing the use of landfills all over the continent. Japan innovates ahead of its Asian neighbors by having cutting-edge technologies for converting waste to resource and recycling (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2021). Africa has

also made progress in this direction. Countries like South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya have seen green entrepreneurs coming up with opportunities in sustainable waste management. The waste industry in South Africa generates \$1 billion towards its GDP, creating jobs that alleviate pressure off landfills (Godfrey & Oelofse, 2017). In Kenya, companies like Flipflop and Taka Solutions convert plastic waste to handcrafted items, showcasing that sustainable development leads businesses in the direction of economic growth.

➤ *The Case of Bo Town: Challenges and Opportunities*

Still, the most important aspect of waste management in Sierra Leone is real at the hearts of all people in the country. Among all, Bo Town is the second-largest community in that it highly emblems most problems many African urban centers are going through. Entirely, it is an ecosystem in which river, roads, and overfilled landfills combined become a waste return and a contaminated air-water component. These environmental hazards threaten the health of the public with the risk of losing significant economic growth.

The signs seem bright in Bo Town, given that much life exists among its dwellers, with innovative features manifesting themselves. The leaders and businesspeople in the community are getting creative on plans to address the current environmental waste emergencies in this area. Nothing of any discarded product is put into waste but rather converted by the residential community into a useful product-not waste as most people will consider it.

Green Life Waste Recycling (GLWR) is the model of a waste recycling enterprise. The fore-runner in green enterprises is GLWR which commenced business in Bo Town in the year 2018. What is different about them? They have waste conversion at the core of their business in the place of traditional waste-clearance methods. The domestic and industrial waste are converted into three environmentally friendly output products, namely compost plastic pellets and bricks. The invention of such products adds to the sustainable building potential while creating sustainability niches towards farm livelihoods.

GLWR has set up a recycling program that stretches far into other critical waste management operations. Indeed, the organization creates employment and provides necessary tools to advance sustainability, educate the community, and protect the environment. Their daily activities help Sierra Leone in realizing the set targets of the National Development Plan (2019-2023), with the theme of growth-inducing sustainable development.

➤ *A Model for Sustainable Development*

The Bo City developments scale beyond local glory to set a benchmark for system change. The GLWR project shows that greening businesses can lead to huge sustainable developments. The program connects innovation with community participation to generate wasted benefits that support economic and environmental goals. The lessons from Bo City's approaches will transcend borders within Sierra Leone, demonstrate good mixes of innovation, collaboration,

and commitment to produce great changes from the worst situations. Thus, this case study should demonstrate how localized innovations and entrepreneurial force may deliver sustainable futures within Bo Town and, in effect, in the international community.

➤ *Problem Analysis*

Sustainable delta development initiatives in Sierra Leone face very serious challenges, namely waste management operations, environmental protection efforts, as well as improvements in the quality of life for its people. Bo Town, which is perhaps the city most afflicted, has its problems broadened by gross population growth and rampant urbanization to an extent that stretches limited resources unbearably. There still are ways to bring about constructive development despite existing challenge-the local green initiative Green Life Waste Recycling (GLWR) showcases viable solutions that may enhance urban sustainability potential. The municipal waste management system of Bo Town is ineffective to serve a population. Given that the population consists of urban residents, they experience several problems regarding proper collection and disposal of waste. Due to mismanaging waste, street burning, and open areas as well as water bodies filled with waste happen as a result of it. Inadequate waste disposal in the environment leads to unhealthy situations for the public. Different studies show that waste management is the smallest component of the country, with all the rest reported as going to uncontrolled dumpsites. Piled without recycling infrastructure for usable waste waiting for disposal worsens the situation. The city continues to encounter the challenge of keeping pace with its increasing population and urbanization as well as the growth of the economy. What all this adds up to is catastrophic when one considers the resulting environmental health conditions. Uncontrolled waste disposal contaminates water sources and soils, creating unhealthy habitats for a number of harmful species which do not usually know how to cohabitate. Flooding is a common occurrence during rainy seasons due to drainage systems clogged with plastic waste. Open burning of waste generates emissions that combine hazardous carbon dioxide and methane gases worsen climate change risks for the country. Today, recycling operations are deficient in retrieving fertile from organic waste into fertilizers and in plastic waste that requires recycling into new materials. Not surprisingly, this disaster has far-reaching implications for humans. Above all, throughout the country, one of the major problems remains high employment levels, primarily amongst young and female populations.

➤ *Aim and Objectives*

The objective of this study is to evaluate the contribution of green entrepreneurship, particularly in waste recycling, towards sustainable development in Bo Town, Sierra Leone. This involves looking into the probable environmental, socio-economic, and governance issues associated with waste management. In this regard, the study will look at the following: 1. The first part of this study will assess the status of waste management in Bo Town regarding waste generation trends, collection systems, and disposal methods while identifying major challenges in the current waste management systems. 2. The study will assess the

environmental impacts of poorly managed waste by quantifying pollution arising from improper disposal and incineration of waste while determining how recycling activities conserve the environment. 3. the socio-economic impacts of green entrepreneurship in recycling waste will be examined with an emphasis on employment opportunities available through recycling businesses and how recycling impacts on public health and living conditions. 4. The study will find gaps in policy and governance in relation to waste management by investigating present waste disposal and recycling legislation and policies and highlighting target areas for bolstering green entrepreneurship efforts. 5. The economic viability of waste-to-resource programs will be arrived at by evaluating market potentials for recycled commodities and how waste recycling would enhance regional economic development. 6. Finally, the research will indicate the way forward for green entrepreneurship scaling up in Bo Town and other regions of Sierra Leone while proposing best practices for improvement of waste management mechanisms and policy intervention in promoting sustainable waste recycling efforts. Doing so will show how waste recycling through green entrepreneurship can deal with key development challenges and hence contribute towards the realization of sustainable development goals in the context of Bo Town.

II. EMPIRICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies have investigated the effect of green entrepreneurship on the recycling of waste for sustainable development throughout the City of Bo in Sierra Leone and other African regions that have been noted for waste management. Conteh et al. (2021) surveyed waste in Sierra Leone and gave evidence that illegal dumpsites appeared in Bo City, while the systems of waste management were deficient because of the absence of proper waste collection services. Respondents of the interview said that mismanaged waste generates three main environmental problems: as-standing drainage pipes, extremely high levels of pollution, and health risks to the population. Open Burning and Indiscriminate Disposing were defined by Kaza et al. (2018) as the major environmental pollutants leading to climate change in Africa. They added that informal waste collectors play a critical role in waste minimization in Bo City, which is supposed to be possible but is prevented from being wrought by properly organized policies and funding. Godfrey and Oelofse explained recycling in South Africa leading to social and economic benefits in those marginalized areas through employment opportunities. As illustrated in the Kamara and Sesay (2023) study, waste recycling in Sierra Leone creates job positions chiefly targeted to youth and female respondents. Green enterprise development will hence eliminate unemployment and manage waste at the same time, the authors proclaimed. Kamara et al. (2020) delved into looking at governance challenges in waste management in the Sierra Leone context. They observed an urgent need for reforms in policy regarding waste management in the country. They called for financial incentives and legal arrangements that favor private sector participation in waste recycling. This, according to Sesay et al. (2023) and other researchers, signifies the need for better regulatory

enforcement and national development plans that embrace green entrepreneurship. Various scholarly research shows that waste-to-resource projects demonstrate economic viability. TakaTaka Solutions in Kenya has emerged to prove successful as a waste-to-resource firm, according to Sachs et al. (2020). Kamara and Jalloh (2022) investigated the commercial value of recycled materials such as compostables, plastic items, and eco-bricks from Sierra Leone. They further demonstrated that investments in waste to resource drive local economic growth.

Mboya et al. (2023), who assessed the scalable green entrepreneurship models in East Africa, found that the community-based recycling scheme has great potential, including that, their conclusion states that these schemes are viable, provided they have proper government policies and public-private partnerships backing them. This is also in agreement with Fofanah et al. (2023), who noted that promoting green entrepreneurship in Sierra Leone requires policy reforms, fiscal incentives, and the establishment of entrepreneurial capabilities. Open dumping could be due to the campaigns of Boadi and Kuitunen (2005), with waste management in urban slums in Ghana centered on their observation that open dumping caused by neglect or the inability to address waste disposal in such surrounding places.

III. METHODOLOGY

➤ Study Area

This study has been conducted in Bo Town, which is situated in the southern province of Sierra Leone. Among other characteristics, Bo Town is the second among cities in the country. Currently, Bo Town is having population growth and increased demand for effective waste management systems. Rapid urbanization in the area has brought with it significant impacts in the dimensions of disposal and recycling of waste, and this provided a point of examination for green entrepreneurship in waste management. There were formal and informal waste collection methods across the region as there were several local green businesses struggling to uplift these waste management issues. The study sought to find out how these green enterprises would develop the socio-economic and environment of Bo Town through waste recycling.



Fig 1 Map Depicting the Study Area

➤ Research Design

The descriptive research design in this study included both qualitative and quantitative data-gathering methods for a large domain of data regarding green entrepreneurship in waste recycling. The descriptive approach guided research observation and detailing of the state of waste management, environmental effects, and socio-economic advantages of green enterprises. Data originated from both primary and secondary sources. Surveys, interviews, and observations were used to gather primary data while secondary data were obtained through books, government reports, and existing literature on waste management and green entrepreneurship.

➤ Study Population

The target population for this study included participants from other waste management and green entrepreneurship sectors in Bo Town that encroach on the work of businesses and their supporting stakeholders. This includes: The study has targeted two groups-businesses operating on environmentally friendly ideas and waste management authorities that are charged with waste-related operations falling under the vast environment policy. Waste management authorities mean local government workers directly involved in waste collection and disposal operations under environmental policy. The population included citizens from Bo Town who produce waste or engage or do not engage in waste reduction programs. The target includes two sections: Local Community Groups and NGOs that have a focus on environmental sustainability and waste management operations while providing public recycling education. Academic experts and policymakers are further included in the population under study, giving both groups significant hands-on experience and theoretical insight into the opportunities and challenges of green entrepreneurship in Sierra Leone.

➤ Sampling Design and Data Collection Procedure

This study collected data from multiple groups in the general population using stratified random sampling as a methodology. Government representatives, entrepreneurs, and community members were all represented using this sampling method to ensure the various interests were covered. Data for this research was collected through questionnaires, structured interviews, and focus group discussions. Surveys were distributed to assess the waste disposal practices, recycling knowledge, and participation in waste management of randomly selected residents of Bo Town. Structured interviews were conducted with waste management officials and green entrepreneurs and policymakers to shed light on the economic, social, and environmental impacts of waste recycling. The local community organizations and NGOs discussed in focus group sessions their knowledge of green entrepreneurship when discussing the potential benefits of waste recycling for their own community. The study lasted for three months, and fieldwork was conducted on weekdays as well as weekends to get access to different kinds of people.

➤ Sample Size

The formula developed by Cochran was used to estimate the sample size: $n_0 = \frac{z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{e^2}$

In this case, n_0 = sample size for an infinite population, Z = value of Z at a specified level of confidence (for example, 1.96 at 95% level of confidence), p = estimated proportion of the population possibly possessing the characteristics of interest (this is usually taken as 0.5, representing the maximum variability), and e = margin of error, which is desired level of precision to be expressed as its equivalent decimal (say 0.05 for a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$). When calculating the sample size for finite populations, given the

fact that the target population in Bo Town was about 200,000 inhabitants and providing for a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error, we obtain an estimated sample size of around 384 persons for the survey; around 20 structured interviews were held with green entrepreneurs, local government officials, and policy makers, and 4 - 5 focus group discussions involving community members and NGOs were organized. The sampling was purposely aimed at maximizing diversity across gender, occupation, and educational backgrounds.

➤ *Data Collection and Procedures*

The data collection methodology was devised to ensure a systematic approach to the gathering of both quantitative and qualitative data.

• *Survey Administration:*

- ✓ The questionnaires were administered to inhabitants of Bo Town in urban and peri-urban areas. The survey included questions about waste generation, disposal practices, awareness of recycling programs, and willingness to participate in green initiatives.
- ✓ The survey was carried out by trained field assistants who visited respondents in their homes or businesses to obtain accurate and reliable answers.

• *Structured Interviews:*

Semi-structured interviews were held for key informants, including green entrepreneurs, local government officials, and waste management specialists, to discuss aspects of green entrepreneurship such as tackling waste management challenges, economic viability for recycling, and challenges facing entrepreneurs.

• *Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):*

Focus group discussions were held independently for various community groups, such as NGOs, locals, and youth groups. This provided much qualitative insight into the community's awareness of waste recycling, benefits perceived from green entrepreneurship, and barriers to participation in such initiatives.

• *Document Review:*

Secondary data were collected from the relevant government reports, policy documents, and academic research as well as reports of local waste management initiatives. This secondary data laid the framework for the understanding of nearly all primary findings and provided a wider view of the waste management landscape in Bo Town.

➤ *Data Analysis and Results*

The data analysis was carried out in two phases: quantitative and qualitative.

• *Quantitative Data Analysis*

Analysis of the survey data was done using descriptive statistics which included frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations. These metrics summed up the waste management aspects of the community, their awareness regarding recycling, and their willingness toward going

green. To explore further into the relationships among social-demographic characteristics and readiness for recycling among individuals, inferential statistics such as chi-square and correlation analyses were conducted.

• *Qualitative Data Analysis*

Data stemming from interviews also discussions have undergone an analysis categorized as thematic analysis. The responses were coded in systematic ways with respect to making key themes vis-a-vis environmental, economic, and social-dimensional perspectives along green entrepreneurship in Bo Town. This is from an analysis perspective toward identifying recurring patterns not limited to waste recycling challenges, perceived benefits from green entrepreneurs, and government policy influence regarding the green promotion of waste management practices.

This makes it a systematized coding of responses, revealing major themes concerning environmental, economic, and social dimensions of green entrepreneurship in Bo Town. The analysis sought to uncover recurring patterns as those related to challenges in waste recycling, advantages in green entrepreneurship, and elements of government policy affecting sustainable waste management practices.

Data from interviews and focus groups were thematically analyzed. Responses were coded systematically to reveal the main themes with respect to environmental, economic, and social dimensions of green entrepreneurship in Bo Town. The analysis was targeted at finding recurring patterns like, for instance, the challenges faced regarding waste recycling, the perceived benefits of green entrepreneurs, and the elements of government policy encouraging sustainable waste management practices.

IV. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This segment elaborates on the study findings with a thorough examination of respondent statistics, demographic characteristics, challenges, and impacts of green entrepreneurship in Bo Town, Sierra Leone. Results from the study are presented graphically to better facilitate comprehension of the data and observed trends.

➤ *Summary of Respondent Statistics*

A total of 384 respondents were included in the study comprising of 300 surveyed individuals, 20 key informants interviewed, and 5 focus group discussions. On the basis of each category of respondents, the distribution is summarized in Figure 1 that represents the survey participants, interviewees, and focus group members.

- *Distribution of respondents in the study*

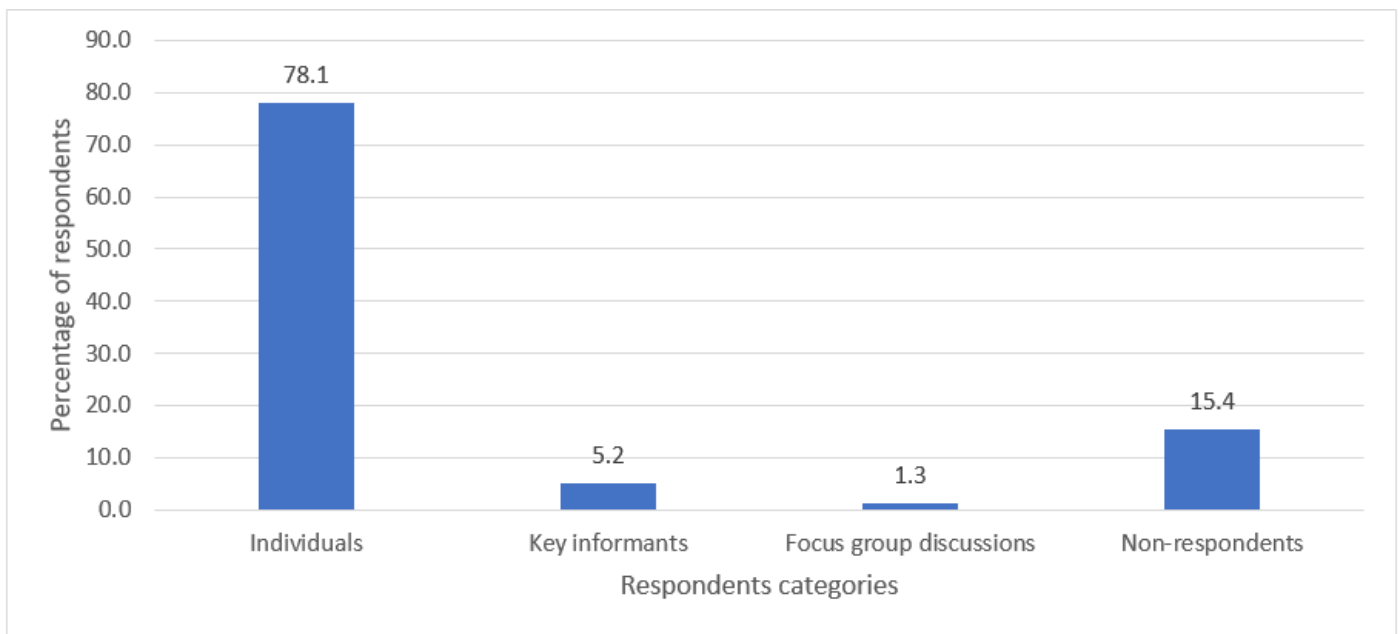


Fig 2 Respondent Distribution

➤ *Age Distribution of Respondents*

Accordingly, the largest proportion of respondents fell within the 18-44 years. This shows there is a great youth involvement in green entrepreneurship. The age group distributions can be seen in Figure 3.

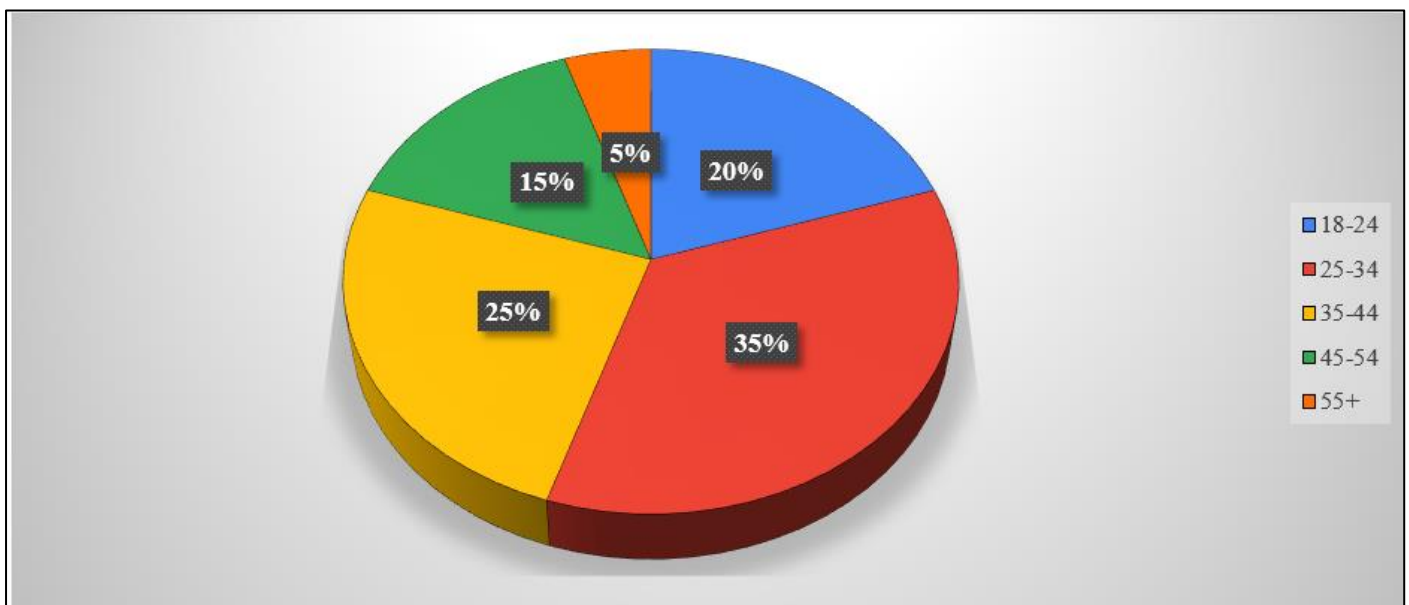


Fig 3 Age Distribution of Respondents

The age distribution of the respondents shown in Figure 3 amounts to a total of 484 persons. The survey reflects a young population with 55% of the respondents aged between 18 and 34. This indicates that the green entrepreneurship movement in Bo Town is being spearheaded by the youths who shape its development while juggling their other responsibilities of students or workers. While older age cohorts are represented, the extremely low number of

respondents aged 45 years and above implies that their voices may not be as recognizably prominent. Even so, the age mix presents a wonderful diversity of views, complementing the understanding of green entrepreneurship in the community.

➤ *Gender Distribution of Respondents*

There were approximately 55% male and 45% female respondents in each gender group, as shown in Figure 4.

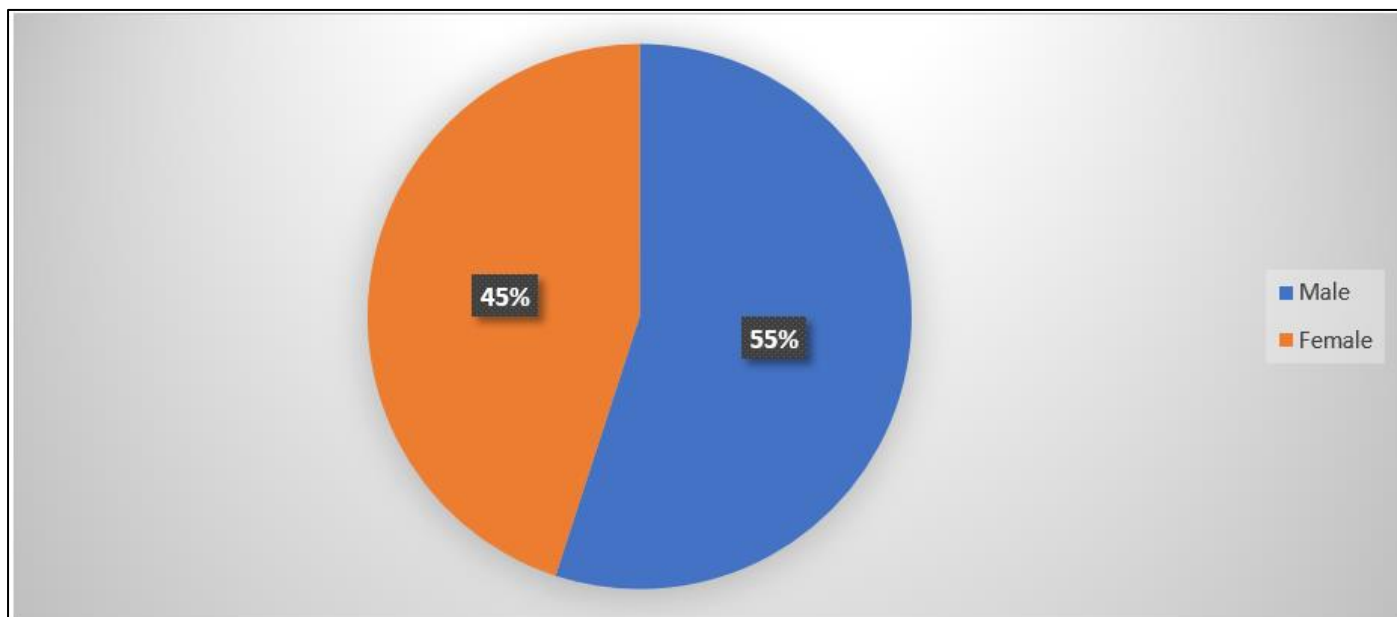


Fig 4 Gender Distribution of Respondents

While slightly more men participated in the research, their numbers overshadowed in terms of significant entrants into green entrepreneurship. This reflects an active contribution of women toward environmental sustainability at all levels in communities. Such picture is not only an African but indeed a global trend as women increasingly engage in driving ecological initiatives, thus addressing more environmental issues and concerns for gender equality.

➤ Sectoral Representation of Green Entrepreneurs

The study concluded that plastic recycling is the majorly represented sector among green entrepreneurs, followed by organic waste composting. The sectoral distribution of green entrepreneurs in Bo Town is shown in Figure 5.

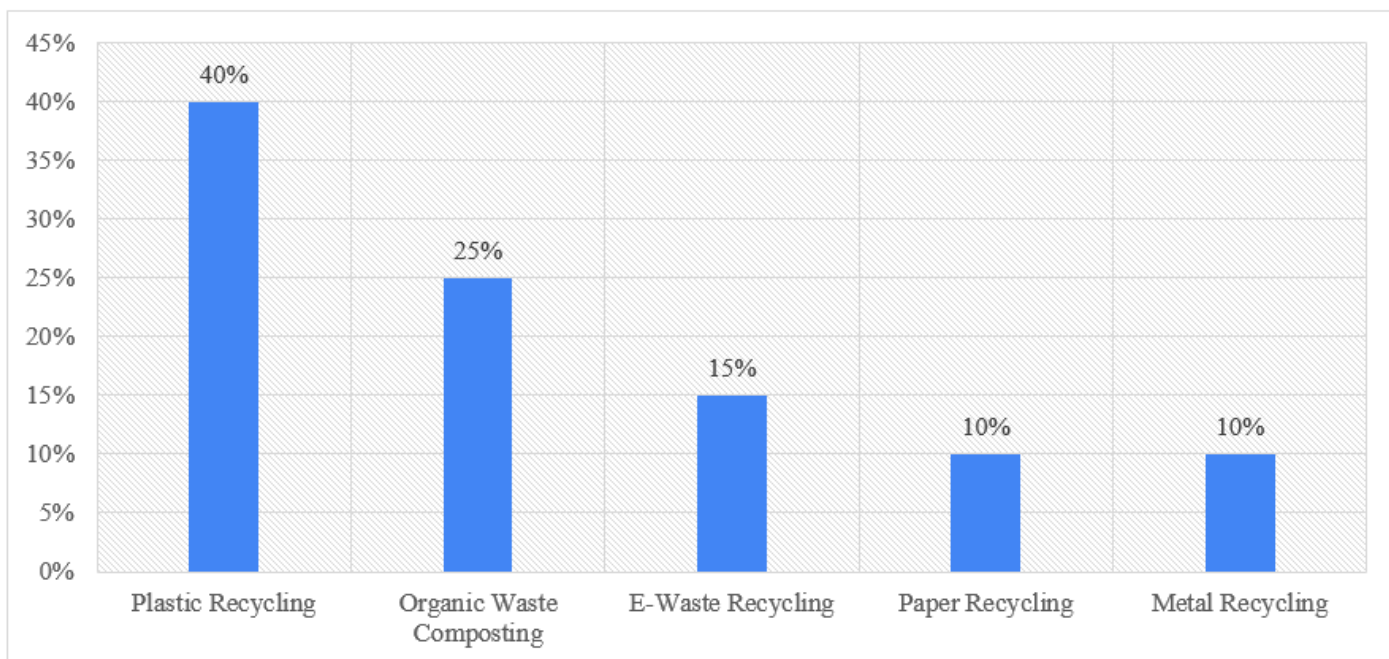


Fig 5 Sectoral Distribution of Green Entrepreneurs

An increase in awareness and concern about efficient management of plastic waste is clearly evident among the community, for recovery from plastics 40% to be composed of green businesses. Second, composting biodegradable waste ranked as the most pursued activity after plastic recycling, signifying a strong drive to value organic wastes in the locality through composting for sustainable agriculture.

➤ Geographic Distribution of Respondents

According to the study, the central urban areas of Bo Town contributed to 60 percent of the respondents, while 40 percent were drawn from the surrounding peri-urban centers. Figure 5 shows this geographic distribution, which provides a fair representation of perspectives from both the busy urban center and the quieter periphery.

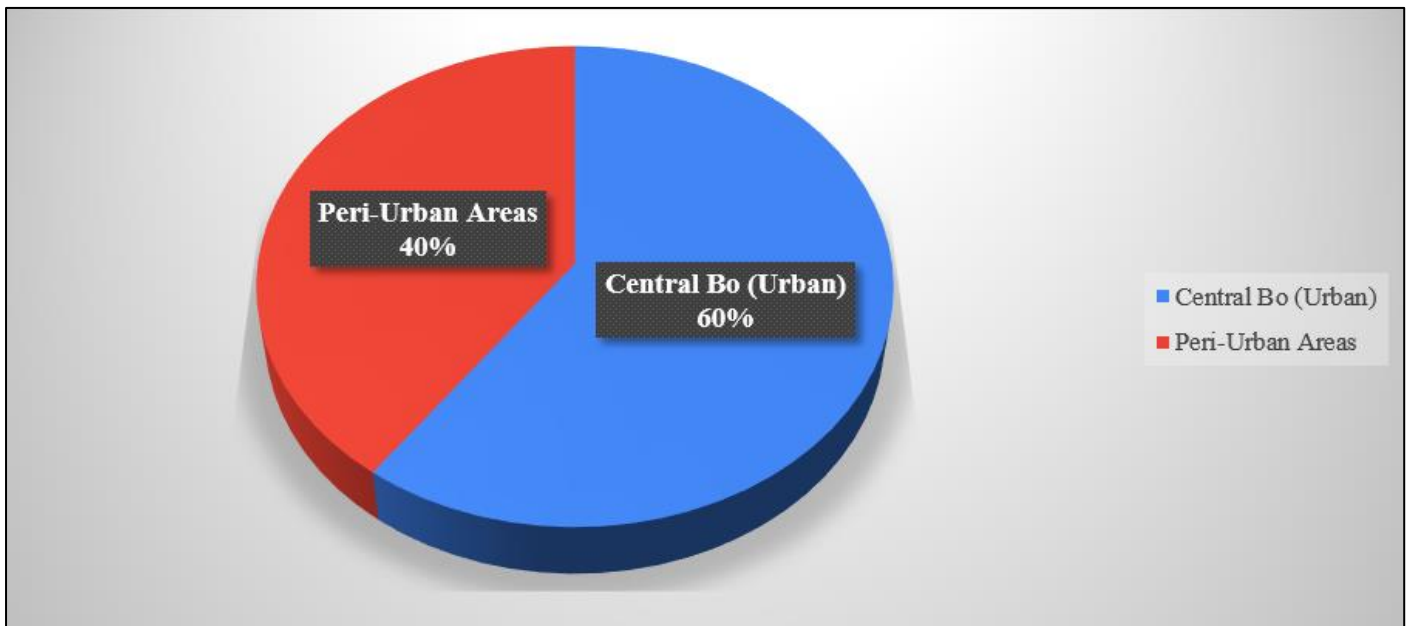


Fig 6 Geographic Distribution of Respondents

The larger number of respondents from the urban areas reflects the higher population density and better-developed infrastructure in central Bo. At the same time, the participation of peri-urban respondents emphasizes the need to extend waste management and recycling efforts to less urbanized areas, where such initiatives may still be in their early stages.

➤ Challenges Identified by Respondents

The research highlighted several hurdles that encountered by green entrepreneurs and the public at large in the recycling of wastes. Figure 7 depicts the frequency of major challenges reported by those answering the questionnaires.

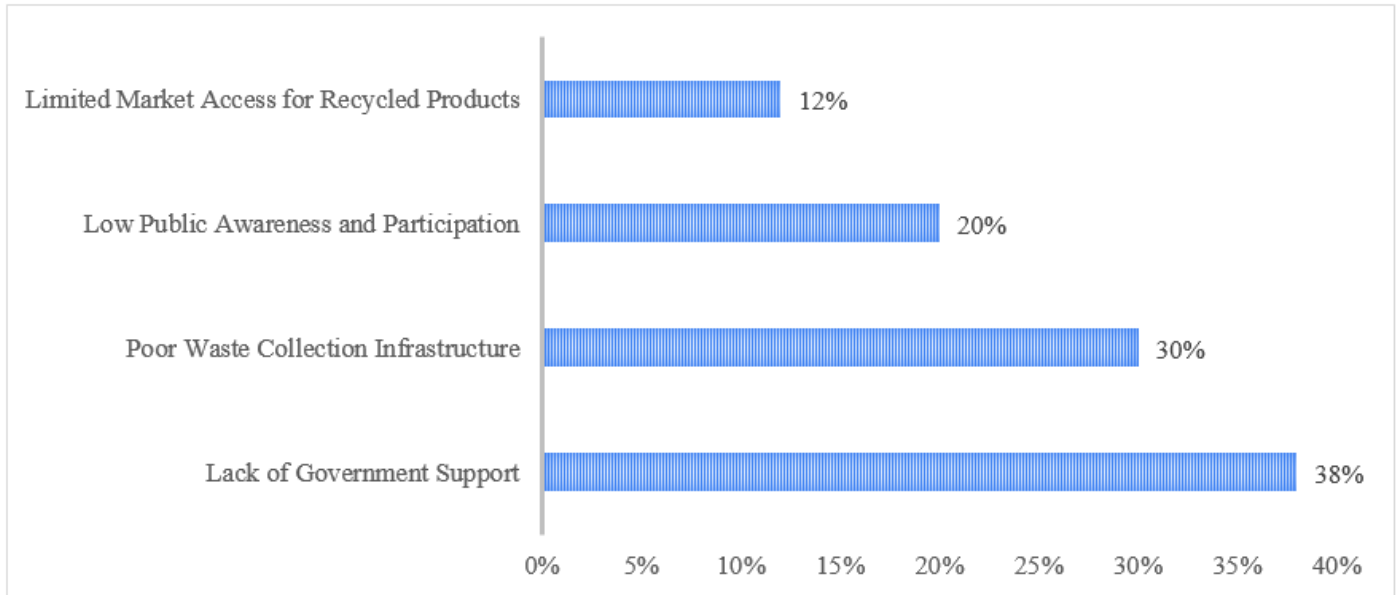


Fig 7 Challenges Identified by Respondents

The single most significant problem reported was that government support was insufficient; it accounted for 38% of the problems. The lack of sufficient financial incentives, technical assistance, and clear policy frameworks to promote green entrepreneurship contributed to this factor. Another major challenge was the waste collection infrastructure, as it contributed about 30% to the challenges facing the green entrepreneurs. Further, lack of public awareness accounted

for 20% of the problem and critically affected the efforts made for waste recycling in Bo Town.

➤ Perceived Impact of Green Entrepreneurship

The interviewees generally claimed that green entrepreneurship positively impacted the social and economic as well as environmental development. Figure 8 shows perceived impacts.

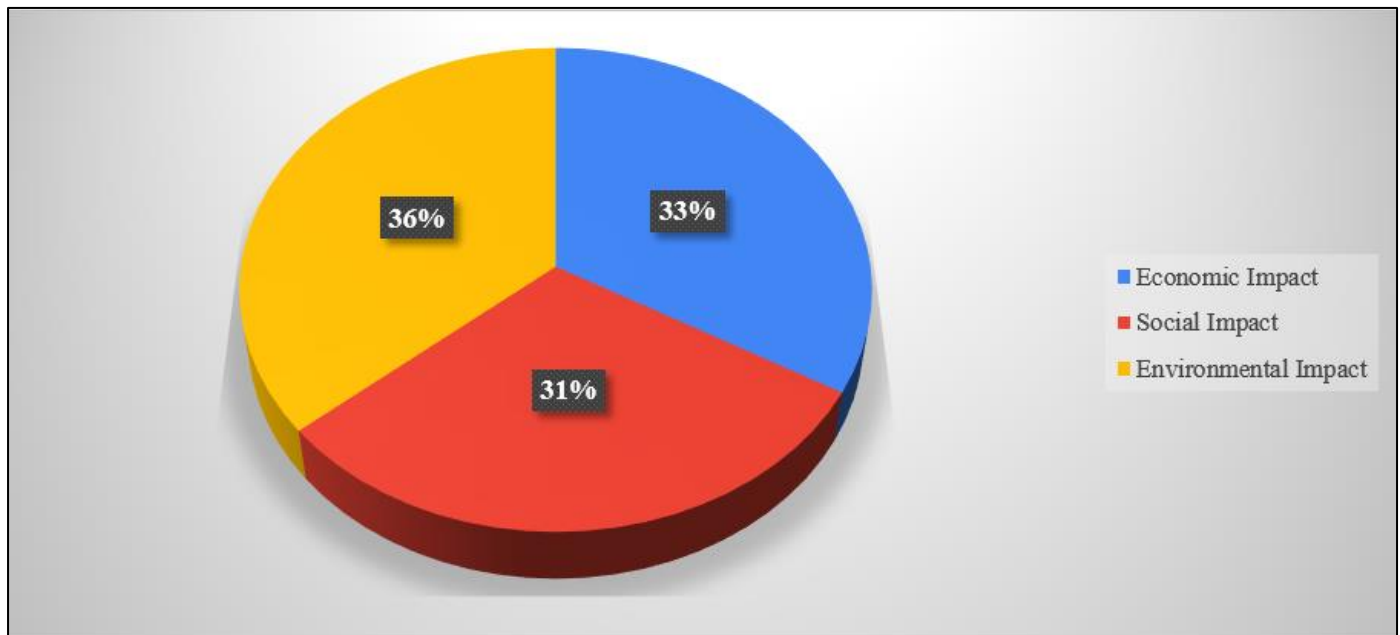


Fig 8 Perceived Impact of Green Entrepreneurship

The study indicates that green entrepreneurship has positively influenced several areas. Economically, 33% of respondents replied that green entrepreneurship has created jobs and contributed to the local economy. Green entrepreneurs, in particular, noted an increase in business revenue from recycled-product sales. Socially, 31% of the respondents indicated educational benefits such as consciousness on waste management and recycling. Environmentally, 34% of respondents noted the significant decrease in waste and pollution, citing improved cleanliness in Bo Town because of green entrepreneurship and recycling projects. This clearly shows that green entrepreneurship is not only an important catalyst for economic growth but also serves as an important vehicle for engaging communities in environmental sustainability.

V. CONCLUSION

The study on developing waste recycling for sustainable development, especially green entrepreneurship in Bo Town, Sierra Leone, discovered that waste recycling results in marked improvements in the environment, well-being, and even economic conditions. Findings reveal that green entrepreneurship at Bo Town plays a significant role in waste recycling and organic waste composting to improve waste management, job creation, and sensitization of people. There are challenges like lack of government support, limited waste collection system, and low public awareness, and yet green entrepreneurs have managed to create a positive impact on the economy, resource utilization, and environment building a cleaner, sustainable environment. The study recommends more support to green entrepreneurs in terms of infrastructure and policy and even education to ensure that these initiatives are well grounded for sustainable development in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This sounds like the Sierra Leone government should proactively initiate the development and implementation of integrated policies within the framework of green entrepreneurship. Such policies might include incentivizing green businesses, providing subsidies to recycling companies, and instituting a conducive regulatory framework for waste management in a sustainable manner. Plus, public-private partnerships should work within Bo Town to establish recycling and waste management infrastructure, enabling efficiency and accessibility.

To enhance community involvement in the area of recycling, a vigorous public awareness drive would be a must. Educational programs should be carried out in schools and community centers stressing the importance of recycling from a young age. In addition, active engagement needs to be instigated among community leaders and local organizations toward the promotion of green entrepreneurship and environmental sustainability within the communities.

Investment in waste management infrastructure will significantly bolster recycling efforts. Waste segregation plants and recycling facilities, in addition to efficient waste collection and transportation systems, will in turn greatly enhance green entrepreneurship initiatives. Further, public-private partnerships may play a vital role in enabling sustainable financing and management of these infrastructure developments.

Training and capacity-building programs must be initiated to empower green entrepreneurs. Such programs may focus on low-impact technologies for recycling, efficient management of the business, and sustainable methods. By providing access to finance facilities, entrepreneurs will also be empowered to expand their businesses further, contributing positively to the local economy and the environment.

Concerted efforts are needed on the part of the government and stakeholders to ensure effective market development for recycled products. This may involve initiatives that encourage local industries to use recycled material and subsidies for those companies that buy recycled products. The promotion of fair-trade networks for recycled products would further go a long way in sustaining recycling companies economically, thus making them more appealing to investors and consumers.

➤ *Suggested Areas for Further Study*

Topics for Future Research Based on the Impact of Green Entrepreneurship on Poverty Reduction: Future research could focus on how green entrepreneurship impacts poverty reduction in Sierra Leone. Such studies could further their investigation into recycling activities by income generation, employment creation, and poverty alleviation, thus enhancing the understanding of the social and economic benefits in view.

A Comparative Analysis of Urban and Rural Green Entrepreneurship: Further study may explore Sierra Leone's differences in green entrepreneurship between rural and urban set-ups. Understanding how these two settings pose different challenges and opportunities for entrepreneurs could better inform policies and strategic interventions designed to facilitate sustainability in both sectors.

Longitudinal Effect on the Environment: A longitudinal study would give insight into the environmental impact of waste recycling programs in Bo Town over a time frame. This would allow for the tracking of long-term significance, highlighting waste reduction, resource management, and pollution control.

The Role of Green Entrepreneurship in Climate Change Mitigation: Future research may explore any association green entrepreneurship has on climate change in Sierra Leone by looking specifically at recycling waste. Such research could measure carbon-footprint mitigation through recycling and sound waste management practices while stressing the environmental gains of such acts.

Financial Sustainability of Green Entrepreneurs: An analytical study on the financial sustainability aspect of green entrepreneurs' work in Sierra Leone is necessary. This could consider possible funding modes, the return on investment, and challenges facing entrepreneurs in accessing funds. These will give direction on how such firms could sustain profit in the long run.

Review of Government Policies on Waste Management and Recycling: Works that document and analyze the effectiveness of existing government policies on waste management and recycling may provide useful recommendations on improving these policies. Such studies would assist in enhancing an enabling environment for green entrepreneurship and ensure the sustainable viability of waste management programs in Sierra Leone.

➤ *Conflict of Interest*

The authors declare that they are in no conflict of interest regarding this study. There was never any financial, personal, or professional involvement influencing the design, execution, or reporting of this study. All aspects of this study including design, data collection, analysis, interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation were undertaken independently, with complete objectivity and free from any outside influence or bias.

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