VUKANI-UBUNTU: THE SUCCESS STORY OF A SOCIAL 1987 - 2008 ENTREPRENEURIAL ORGANISATION

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Underprivileged kids learn about crafting and jewellery



Jewellery design lecturer Nelson Gaopalangwe gets some pointers from Pretoria's award-winning designer Fred Tuck on how to finish off a unique brooch.

A case study

- social entrepreneurial enterprise
- serve as a success story
 - entrepreneurial empowerment
 - economically independent



Subject: social entrepreneurship

- An emerging discipline in management sciences
- Training courses at Harvard Business'
 School, Stanford and Duke Universities,
 Columbia and Yale universities, and various
 universities in Europe
- An inescapable value evaluation of businesses (Porter)

Different issues in South Africa and the rest of Africa cry for intervention in the form of social entrepreneurial programmes

- extreme poverty
- unemployment
- Aids epidemic
- 2010





- sub-Saharan Africa ± 18 million Aids orphans
- South Africa ± 2 million Aids orphans in child-headed households
- currently ±120 000 children in South Africa live in 67 000 homes, where children ages 8 - 18 are at the head of the household

Emeritus Archbishop Desmond Tutu expresses his concern about the dehumanising level of poverty in South Africa



He pleads that there is a need to restore the self-worth of 'those with no voice'

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert



- Governments in Africa should commit to social engagement and re-construct families to sustain the thousands of AIDS orphans who are taken care of by older adolescents
- Proposes social conscription where the government, the corporate sector and civil society combine to give employment to youngsters between 12 - 20 who cannot afford school and food

Vukani-Ubuntu



South African, Pretoria based, social entrepreneurial business

Definition

The social entrepreneur manages to advance "economically sustainable solutions to social problems"

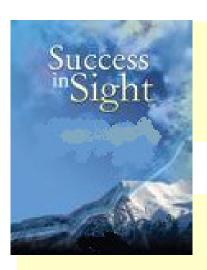
Tracey and Phillips (2007:264)





Social Entrepreneurship ≠ Handouts

- Accountable management
 - Based on sound business strategies
- Double bottom line management
 - The conflict of interest between social and business objectives should be well balanced
 - Financial impact weighed against social purpose
- Identity management
 - Balance between for-profit and non-profit parties to advance social entrepreneurial activities



Social Entrepreneurship

 It is a myth that social entrepreneurial organisations are non-innovative and nonentrepreneurial, involving large risks and delivering marginal results (Pulse, 2008:11)

BECAUSE

 Social organisations can only truly be regarded as social entrepreneurial, when it accommodates successful business elements

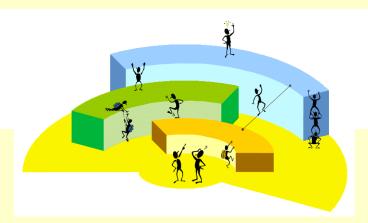
AIM

- to investigate and identify the characteristics of a successful social entrepreneurial organisation in South Africa: Vukani-Ubuntu
- to encourage the perpetuation of similar social entrepreneurial organisations

RESEARCH METHOD

The case study

- qualitative design
- depth face-to-face semi-structured interview (Mr Demos Takoulas, founder & CEO of Vukani-Ubuntu)
- open-ended questions
- based on social entrepreneurial characteristics of founders of businesses identified by Venter (2008:85)
- transcript was coded to categorise concepts which explain the innovative processes of Vukani-Ubuntu



RESEARCH QUESTIONS



Question 1: Vukani-Ubuntu culture?

Question 2: Mechanisms that ensure performance?

Question 3: The entrepreneurial and managerial

competencies of the founder leading to performance?

Question 4: What makes your business an Ubuntu

business?



RESULTS

The results of the interview are coded

- related to each of the research questions
- five important entrepreneurial themes of social enterprise (Shaw & Carter, 2007:426)
 - opportunity recognition
 - networking
 - financial risk taking
 - social enterprise
 - creativity and innovation

Question 1: How would you describe Vukani-Ubuntu's culture?

The rich Ubuntu-Vukani culture:

- developing the legacy of the mother of the of the founder
- passionate about social upliftment
- altruistic non-profit driven
- free training to underprivileged individuals
- dedicated to creating and developing opportunities of hope, trust and faith





Question 2: Mechanisms to ensure continuous performance?

- Commercial and government funding
- Courses are extended
- HDI lecturers are developed
- Teach students entrepreneurial skills to become self-sustainable and marketable
- International marketing
- Function at an international accredited standard of jewellery manufacturing
 - formal national and international examination

Question 3: entrepreneurial and managerial competencies that contribute to the organisation's performance?

- by establishing Vukani-Ubuntu as an enterprise
- developing the entrepreneurial skills of the students
- strengthened through commercial partnerships
- take part in international exhibitions
- continuously expanding, currently 9 training sites
- continuously growing and developing into a generic model
- students are supported in basic needs, uplifting their poverty and training them to become self-sustainable

Question 4: What makes your business an Ubuntu business?

- by being community orientated
- empowering individuals to wake up and take responsibility for their own personal growth

empower individuals - dignity

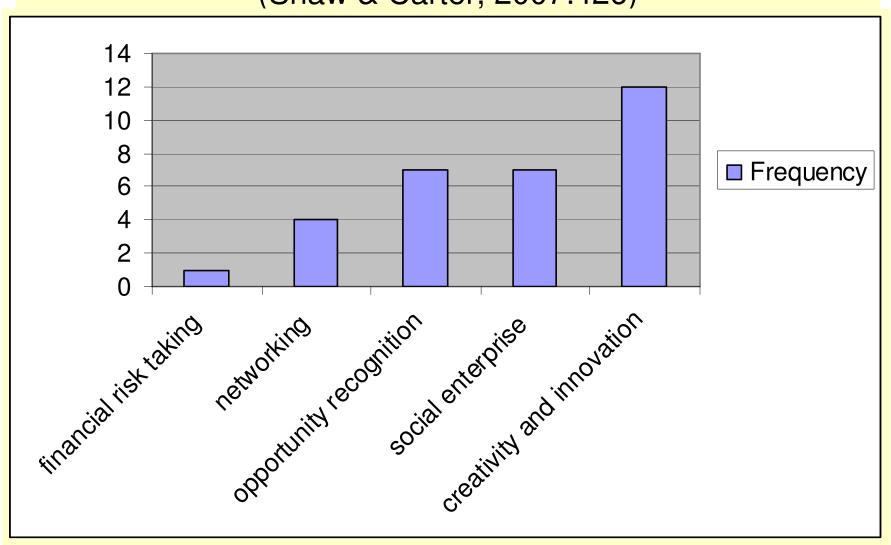






5 Entrepreneurial Themes

(Shaw & Carter, 2007:426)



Findings support:



- Success of 9 established Vukani-Ubuntu projects
- Leading to the qualification of over 200 HDIs
- Sponsored by 28 prominent national and international organisations

Discussion



- trainees are empowered not to fall into the 'dependency syndrome'
- the Vukani-Ubuntu principles can certainly be applied in other social enterprises
- for-profit businesses with a lack of expertise in social entrepreneurial activities, could form a partnership with well established and successful non-profit social organisations





- The development of organisations similar to Vukani-Ubuntu could inject the much needed development of successful independent entrepreneurs
- Serve as support to the needs of the increasing number of Aids orphans and the poverty that accompanies it

Limitations of the study



- The results of this single case study limit the generalisability of the findings. Future research should investigate larger samples of national & international social entrepreneurial organisations
- The current study is a qualitative investigation, with the limitation of subjectivity
- Future studies should aim at more objective forms of measurement



- Investigate social entrepreneurial activities in rural areas
- Possible collaboration between the business sector and government (as suggested by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert)
- Business creation opportunities
- Opportunities that can lead to self-employment
- Counteraction of the dangers of an informal modern underground economy
- A larger sample of social responsibility projects could lead to a clearer indication of success factors
- Quantitative methods of investigation

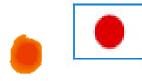
CONCLUSION



The Vukan-Ubuntu - proved its success over a period of 9 years

- The success:
 - rich culture and Ubuntu character
 - continuous performance entrepreneurial and managerial
- The duplication of the Vukani-Ubuntu project could
 - rescue many individuals → destruction & powerlessness of poverty
 - provide self-empowerment and basic business awareness
 - prevent them from falling into situations of hopelessness
- This is an opportunity to turn the snowballing of the destructiveness of poverty into an opportunity of growth

Institutions funding Vukani-Ubuntu











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