

Innovations

Agency Beyond the West: Redefining Redistribution and Wealth with Ubuntu and Umunnanomics within Africapitalism

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Abstract

This paper highlights the growing recognition of African economies' potential to thrive by leveraging their own agency and cultural heritage, challenging the notion of dependence on Western aid and investment. The philosophies of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics are explored as drivers of economic growth in African countries. Ubuntu emphasizes communal harmony and interconnectedness, while Umunnanomics focuses on collaboration, entrepreneurship, and innovation. The paper discusses the application of these philosophies in promoting economic development. It emphasizes the importance of building strong social networks, integrating traditional knowledge and wisdom into modern economic practices, and prioritizing human development and well-being. These principles can foster inclusive growth, empower local communities, and create an environment conducive to entrepreneurship and innovation. The paper concludes by acknowledging the challenges and opportunities in implementing Ubuntu and Umunnanomics in African countries. It highlights the transformative potential of these philosophies but emphasizes the need for a supportive environment for their success.

Keywords: *Ubuntu, Umunnanomics, economic development, Africa, African economies*

JEL Classification: O₀₁₇, O₀₃₀, O₀₃₁, O₀₄₃

1.0 Introduction

Africa has been depicted to be marginalised in international agency by not providing a holistic understanding of the continents position. Thus, there has been insinuations that Africa is marginalised. A particular scholar, Bayart contends that this notion of Africa's marginality is increasingly meaningless. According to him, Africa has always been an integral part of global politics and economy, invariably entangled in the dynamics of events and the shifting power structures (Bayart, 2000; Brown, 2012). Though, African agency is portrayed by the West to varying extents, reinforcing Western assumptions about Africa and solidifying imperialistic power dynamics by presenting African agency through a Western-centric lens (Hanchey, 2016). This has for long watered the long Western ideologies and structures shaping wealth and resource redistribution.

However, the traditional dynamics of resource redistribution and wealth as have long been shaped by Western ideologies and structures, leading to significant inequalities in the global landscape is being challenged. In recent times, non-Western actors have emerged, aiming to challenge the prevailing world order and establish alternative approaches to address these disparities. Led by Ubuntu and Umunnanomics within Africapitalism, they highlight the transformative potential of African philosophies in shaping global norms and creating alternative paradigm for resources redistribution and wealth creation. Thus promoting economic development within African lens (Migheli, 2017; Amaeshi and Idemudia, 2018).

Promoting economic development in Africa through the lens of African indigenous philosophies and economic models can be powerful way to embrace local knowledge, values, and traditions. It involves acknowledging and integrating the wisdom of African cultures into contemporary economic strategies (The World Bank, 2018; Younsi, Bechtini, & Khemili, 2021). It allows for the making of own decisions about ones lives, taking control of ones destinies, and to shape one's own futures.

The African continent being home to some of the fastest-growing economies in the world, recently has attracted a growing movement. The movement is promoting African-led wealth redistribution and economic development that is rooted in African values and principles. This movement is showcasing the ability of African actors to shape their own destinies and to challenge the prevailing world order. This agency is manifested in a variety of ways, including the embrace of African philosophies such as Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, the establishment of regional economic blocs, and the participation in South-South cooperation initiatives. This movement is often referred to as "Africapitalism" (Amaeshi & Idemudia, 2018). This growing prominence of Africapitalism as African agency is a positive development for the global community. It suggests that non-Western actors are no longer content to be passive recipients of Western-dominated norms and

structures. Instead, they are asserting their own agency and seeking to create a more equitable and sustainable global order.

Africapitalism is a philosophy of economic development that emphasizes the importance of African agency and ownership. It is based on the belief that Africans have the right and the ability to drive their own economic destiny. Africapitalism also emphasizes the importance of social responsibility and sustainability (Amaeshi & Idemudia, 2015).

As a result of this fast growing movement, Africapitalism, in recent years, there has been a growing recognition that African economies have the potential to thrive by leveraging their own agency and drawing upon their rich cultural heritage. By harnessing their unique resources, talents, and cultural heritage, African nations can foster sustainable development, reduce inequality by redistributing wealth, reduce dependency on external factors, and create thriving economies. African countries by embracing their own agency and pursuing a holistic approach to development, they can unleash their economic potential, improve living standards, and create inclusive and sustainable growth for their citizens. This shift in perspective challenges the notion that economic development in Africa is solely dependent on Western aid and investment. Instead, there is a growing focus on the philosophies and principles embedded within African cultures that can serve as drivers of economic growth (The World Bank, 2018; Younsi, Bechtini, & Khemili, 2021).

Two key African philosophies and values that are central to Africapitalism and hold immense potential for driving African economies are Ubuntu and Umunnanomics. Ubuntu is a Nguni Bantu philosophy that emphasizes the interconnectedness of all people. It is often translated as "I am because we are." Ubuntu is a concept deeply rooted in many African societies, emphasizing the interconnectedness of humanity and the importance of communal harmony. It highlights the belief that individuals thrive when they contribute to the well-being of the community as a whole (Amaeshi & Idemudia, 2018; Otieno, 2020; Amaeshi, 2023; Ebere, 2023).

Umunnanomics, on the other hand, stems from the Igbo culture of Nigeria and focuses on the promotion of communal prosperity through collaboration, entrepreneurship, and innovation (Amaeshi, 2023). Umunnanomics is the combination of two words: 'umunna' and 'economics', referring to an economic philosophy or approach emphasizing the principles of community, cooperation, and collective well-being. It is rooted in the African philosophy of Ubuntu, underscoring the interconnectedness of individuals and the importance of communal relationships. Thus promoting sustainable development, social cohesion, and inclusive growth.

Ubuntu and Umunnanomics provide a framework for African-led economic development that is both sustainable and equitable. They emphasize the importance of community, cooperation, and shared prosperity. Africapitalism is a promising new approach to economic development that has the potential to transform Africa's economy and improve the lives of millions of people (Sartorius, 2022; Amaeshi, 2023).

These philosophies provide a foundation for African countries to unlock their economic potential and pursue sustainable development. Ubuntu and Umunnanomics philosophies represents a new paradigm for entrepreneurship in Africa that seeks to redefine the role of communities in driving economic growth and social development. By prioritizing local and communal ownership, social responsibility, and long-term impact, Ubuntu and Umunnanomics offers a more inclusive and sustainable model of economic empowerment that can unlock the full potential of African countries in creating sustainable entrepreneurs. As more and more African policy makers adopt and embrace these philosophies, the continent is poised to become a dynamic hub of innovation, creativity, economic growth, and prosperity. By embracing Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, African societies aim to foster inclusive growth, empower local communities, and create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship and innovation (Edozie, 2017; Amaeshi, 2023).

Ubuntu is a philosophy that emphasizes the importance of community and shared humanity. It can be seen as a foundation for economic development, as it encourages people to work together for the common good. For example, Ubuntu has been credited with helping to create a strong sense of community in South Africa, which has helped to drive economic growth (Edozie, 2017).

Umunnanomics is both a philosophy and an economic model that emphasises community-driven entrepreneurship and wealth creation. It emphasizes the importance of traditional knowledge and wisdom that recognizes the inter-relatedness of the African man. It recognizes the extended family system of the Igbo man (Amaeshi, 2023). It can be seen as a source of innovation and creativity, which can be harnessed for economic development. For example, Umunnanomics has been credited with helping to being instrumental to creating new businesses and entrepreneurs in the shared prosperity of the Imo State government of Nigeria, which is helping to reduce unemployment (Ebere, 2023).

One of the key benefits of leveraging Ubuntu and Umunnanomics is the emphasis on community-driven development. These philosophies promote social cohesion, trust, and collective action, which are essential for building resilient economies. By nurturing strong social networks, African countries can create support structures that enable entrepreneurship, job creation, and knowledge sharing (Ngomane, 2020).

Ubuntu and Umunnanomics encourages the utilization of traditional knowledge and wisdom. African societies possess a wealth of indigenous knowledge systems, often passed down through generations. These systems encompass diverse fields such as agriculture, medicine, and craftsmanship. Integrating this traditional wisdom into modern economic practices can lead to sustainable solutions, increased productivity, and cultural preservation (Eyong, 2007).

Additionally, the principles of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics prioritize human development and well-being. They emphasize the importance of investing in education, healthcare, and social services, recognizing that a healthy and educated workforce is essential for economic progress. By prioritizing the holistic development of individuals, African countries can unlock the full potential of their human capital and create a skilled workforce capable of driving innovation and productivity (Topidi, 2022).

To fully leverage the power of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, African countries must create an enabling environment that fosters these philosophies. This includes implementing policies that promote social cohesion, encouraging public-private partnerships, providing access to finance and resources for entrepreneurs, and preserving and promoting indigenous knowledge systems. Furthermore, international collaborations and knowledge exchange can facilitate the integration of African philosophies into global economic discourse (UNIDO, 2008).

African countries can build on their cultural values to have control over its own actions and decisions (Idang, 2015). It can leverage on the principles of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics to exercise collective power to initiate change, pursue goals, and navigate their circumstances. This implies a sense of autonomy, self-determination, and responsibility for one's actions. This involves making conscious choices and taking intentional actions based on Africa's values, beliefs, and desire, rather than being solely determined by external factors or influences. This is a fundamental aspect of human empowerment and the ability to shape Africa's economy.

Agency beyond the West paradigm recognizes the potential of African philosophies such as Ubuntu and Umunnanomics to drive economic development in Africa. By embracing these philosophies, African countries can build inclusive, sustainable economies that harness their cultural heritage, empower communities, and leverage the strengths of their people. The journey toward economic prosperity lies in harnessing the agency of African nations themselves and embracing the transformative power of their own philosophies and traditions (Eyong, 2007; Idang, 2015).

This study therefore is to examine the potential of integrating Ubuntu and Umunnanomics within the framework of Africapitalism to redefine redistribution and

wealth creation beyond Western models, with a focus on Africa as the primary context. The research argues that African indigenous philosophies and economic models have the potential to redefine the redistribution of wealth and provide a more sustainable and equitable foundation for economic development in Africa than the Western-centric models that have been dominant in the past. The research will explore the following question: how can African indigenous philosophies and economic models be used to redefine redistribution of wealth and promote economic development in Africa?

The research is expected to make a significant contribution to the field of African development studies. The research will provide new insights into the potential of African indigenous philosophies and economic models to drive economic development in Africa. The research will also contribute to the debate on Africapitalism and the role of the private sector in driving economic development and social progress in Africa.

The research will adopt the conceptual approach which is exploratory in nature and is anchored on discoveries of ideas and insights to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Ubuntu and Ummunomics Philosophy drive redistribution of wealth in African economies beyond agency.

2.0 The Western-centric World Order and Its Contestations

The Western-centric world order, shaped by historical colonialism and neo-imperialism, has long dictated the terms of resource redistributions and wealth accumulation. Multinational corporations, powerful states, and international financial institutions have played a central role in this system, reinforcing the concentration of resources in the hands of a few. However, the inadequacies of this approach have spurred non-Western actors to challenge and contest these norms, seeking to reclaim agency and autonomy in shaping their own destinies (Murphy, 2008; Sinclair, 2015; Raugh & Zum, 2020).

These contestations take forms, ranging from demands for fairer trade practices, calls for debt relief and cancellation, advocating for climate justice and environmental protection, to promoting cultural diversity and preserving indigenous knowledge. By challenging the existing power structures and advocating for more equitable global governance, non-Western actors seek to create a world order that respects the rights and interests of all nations, rather than perpetuating Western dominance (Almeida, 2019; Nicholson, Spiller & Pio, 2019).

3.0 Agency Beyond the West: African Actors Reshaping Norms

African actors, including governments, businesses, and civil society organisations, have increasingly embraced African philosophies as counter-narrative to Western-dominated approaches. They are asserting agency in

international forums and negotiations to advocate for more equitable resource distribution, sustainable development, and inclusive wealth creation. By grounding their actions in African philosophies, these actors seek to construct alternative visions for global economic cooperation and social justice. Prominent among them is Ubuntu and Umunnanomics embedded within Africapitalism (Vickers, 2013; Chipaike & Knowledge, 2018).

Africapitalism, pioneered by Nigerian entrepreneur Tony Elumelu, advocates for leveraging Africa's own resources and private sector to drive sustainable economic growth and social progress. It emphasizes the importance of African entrepreneurship and investment in creating prosperity and addressing the pressing challenges faced by the continent (Ameshi & Idemudia, 2018).

Central to Africapitalism is the notion of agency beyond the West. Historically, Africa has often been portrayed as a passive recipient of aid, influenced primarily by Western powers. However, there is a growing recognition that Africa possesses its own agency and the capacity to shape its own future. This perspective acknowledges the continent's rich resources, cultural diversity, and human capital as drivers of change. It advocates for empowering African institutions, businesses, and communities to take charge of their development agenda and chart a course that reflects their unique needs and aspirations (Teasley & Tyson, 2007; Duze, 2012).

Agency beyond the West also entails redefining traditional models of engagement and partnership. African nations are increasingly seeking collaborations and investments from diverse sources, including countries in the Global South. This shift acknowledges the shared experiences and challenges faced by emerging economies, creating opportunities for mutual learning, knowledge exchange, and collaboration based on equality and respect (Wenzel, 2014; Makhubu, 2015; Mabera, 2019).

Africapitalism and agency beyond the West are two interrelated concepts that highlight Africa's potential for economic empowerment and self-determination. In recent years, a new narrative has emerged, challenging the traditional notions of African development and the role of external actors in shaping the continent's destiny. They, Africapitalism and agency beyond the West represent a transformative approach to Africa's development. By harnessing the power of entrepreneurship and embracing self-determination, African nations can drive sustainable economic growth and social progress. Through partnerships that go beyond traditional boundaries, Africa can leverage its own resources and expertise to shape its own narrative and create a future that reflects its unique strengths and aspirations (Brown, 2012; Ikiebey, 2015; Ovie, 2019).

A few examples of the many ways that Africapitalism and agency beyond the West are being used to empower African businesses and communities include but not limited to:

- The Tony Elumelu Foundation's \$100 million Africapitalism Entrepreneurship Program has provided seed capital to over 10,000 African entrepreneurs (Tijani, 2016).
- The African Development Bank's \$5 billion Africa Investment Forum is a platform for African businesses to connect with investors from around the world (AFDB).
- The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an African-led initiative to promote economic growth and development on the continent.

As these initiatives continue to grow and succeed, they will help to create a more prosperous and equitable future for Africa. Thus, Africapitalism and agency beyond the West are two important concepts that are essential for Africa's development. By promoting African entrepreneurship and investment, and by redefining traditional models of engagement and partnership, these concepts can help to create a more prosperous and equitable future for the continent (Ouma, 2023; Amaeshi & Idemudia, 2018).

4.0 Imagined and Constructed Alternative to the Prevailing Order

The growing prominence of Ubuntu and Umunnaomics within Africapitalism serves as a catalyst for imagining and constructing alternative to the prevailing world order framework for wealth redistribution. These alternatives challenge the traditional emphasis on GDP growth as the sole indicator of progress and instead prioritise human development, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability. By emphasizing community and collective responsibility, these concepts envision a world order that transcends borders and acknowledges the shared responsibility of humanity for shaping a prosperous and just global society (Gadzey, 1992; Nzabarinda et al, 2021).

The concept of Ubuntu and Umunnaomics is deeply rooted in African philosophy. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of all people and the importance of compassion. Ubuntu can be traced back to the Nguni Bantu cultures of Southern Africa, and it has been an integral part of these cultures for centuries. On the other hand, Umunnaomics is an Igbo of Nigerian phrase combining two words 'Umunna' and 'Economics', which is an economic paradigm that prioritises the well-being of the community as a whole, rather than solely focusing on individual economic gains (Amaeshi, 2023).

Ubuntu is often translated as "I am because we are." This is in tandem with Umunnaomics translation, emphasizing communal well-being. This means that our humanity is defined by our relationships with others. In Ubuntu and Umunnaomics philosophy, the well-being of the individual is intrinsically tied to the well-being of the community. Ubuntu and Umunnaomics has been embraced by individuals,

organizations, and even governments as a guiding principle for social justice, development, and human rights. It serves as a framework for promoting inclusivity, empathy, cooperation, and communal responsibility. Ubuntu and Umunnanomics has been influential in various domains, such as community development initiatives, education, healthcare, and conflict resolution efforts. While Ubuntu and Umunnanomics has their roots in African culture, it is not limited to any one culture or region. It is a universal philosophy that can be applied to all aspects of life. Ubuntu and Umunnanomics can help us to build more just, equitable, and compassionate societies. By embracing the values of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, we can create a world where everyone is valued and respected, and where everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential (Amaeshi, 2023; Tidings, 2023).

Ubuntu and Umunnanomics has been integral part of African cultures for centuries. It is also important to note that they are not monolithic concepts, and there is a diversity of interpretations of its meaning and significance. Despite this diversity, there are some core values that are widely associated with them (Ameshi, 2023; Tidings, 2023). These values include:

- **Interconnectedness and interdependence:** Ubuntu emphasizes the interconnectedness of all people and the importance of community. It is based on the belief that we are all part of a larger whole, and that our individual well-being is inextricably linked to the well-being of others.
- **Empathy and compassion:** Ubuntu encourages us to be empathetic and compassionate towards others. It teaches us to see the world from the perspective of others, and to value the unique contributions that each person makes to the community.
- **Cooperation and communal responsibility:** Ubuntu emphasizes the importance of cooperation and communal responsibility. It teaches us that we are all in this together, and that we have a responsibility to work together to create a better world for all.

In recent years, these concepts are gaining recognition and resonance beyond its cultural origins. It has been embraced by individuals, organizations, and even governments as a guiding principle for social justice and sustainable development. It serves as a framework for promoting inclusivity, empathy, cooperation, and communal responsibility. Ubuntu and Umunnanomics has been influential in various domains, such as community development initiatives, education, healthcare, and conflict resolution efforts. They have the potential to make a positive contribution to the world. It is a philosophy that can help us to build more just, equitable, and compassionate societies. By embracing the values of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, we can create a world where everyone is valued and respected, and where everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential

(Makhudu, 1993; Mbaku, 2004; Mbigi, 2002; Mbigi& Maree, 2005; Lutz, 2009; Amaeshi, 2023).

Ubuntu and Umunnanomics philosophies can be built upon by African countries in leveraging their own agency to drive their economies, with a focus on good governance, transparency, and accountability. Good governance is essential for economic development. It means that governments are accountable to their citizens. It ensures that the rule of law is upheld, and that corruption is fought. Good governance creates a stable and predictable environment for businesses to operate in, which attracts investment and leads to economic growth. These are the tenets and ideals of Ubuntu and Umunnanomics –creating a world where everyone is valued and respected (Migheli, 2017; Amaeshi, 2023).

Ubuntu and Umunnanomics promotes transparency. This means that being open and accountable about decisions and actions. Imbibing the cultural values of these African philosophies allows citizens to participate in decision-making. Transparency builds trust between citizens and governments, which is essential for good governance (Migheli, 2017).

Accountability means that governments are held responsible for their actions. This includes having independent oversight bodies, such as an auditor general or anti-corruption agency, and allowing citizens to challenge government decisions in court. Accountability ensures that governments are responsive to the needs of their citizens and that they use public resources wisely (Katsios, 2016).

There is a growing body of evidence that shows that good governance, transparency, and accountability are essential for economic development. A study by the World Bank found that countries with better governance tend to have higher levels of economic growth. Another study by Transparency International found that countries with lower levels of corruption tend to have higher levels of economic development (Katsios, 2016; Migheli, 2017).

African countries that want to leverage their own agency to drive their economies need to prioritize good governance, transparency, and accountability. These are essential for creating a stable and predictable environment for businesses to operate in, which attracts investment and leads to economic growth. These can be achieved by leveraging on these philosophies.

5.0 The Kindred System, Ubuntu and Umunnanomics as Drivers Agency in Africa

An average African maintains his relationship with his relatives up to a lineage. As we all know, the African family system values the extended families. These extended families are literally the kinsmen, family members, community and close relatives. They are the umunna' or 'ndiikwu' which include men and women, young and old. The kindred remains a part of the larger system and brings

governance closer from the Local Government to the Autonomous community, and then village. The kindred bridges both the mental and governance economic gap existing between the third tier of government and the people. All members of the community then become each other's brother in keeping being a fall out of the fact that what affects one person definitely affects others. This communal living and responsibility can be harnessed for the economic benefit of others. This paradigm is called the kindred economic empowerment paradigm – KEEP (Amaeshi, 2023).

This paradigm of kindred economic empowerment is in the form of ensuring that each kindred are engaged in viable and sustainable business ventures, usually in form of co-operatives. Considering the land tenure system prevalent in most African countries and the obvious lack of funding, this becomes viable and sustainable. This initiative is known as one kindred one business initiative – OKOBI.

The One Kindred One Business Initiative (OKOBI) is a grassroots entrepreneurship program launched by the Imo State government in Nigeria in early 2023. The program aims to empower local families by providing them with the resources and training they need to start and manage their own businesses. It is a business initiative where a group of people assemble together to set up a viable business venture that is profitably sustainable (Ameshi, 2023; Ebere, 2023).

The OKOBI program is based on the concept of "kindreds," which are extended family groups that are common in many African cultures. Kindreds under OKOBI can in more general sense be used in describing people who are similar in some way. For example, we might say that two people are "kindred spirits" if they share similar values or interests. Under the OKOBI program, kindreds are encouraged to identify and develop a business that they can collectively own and operate. The government provides financial assistance and training to help kindreds get their businesses started (Amaeshi, 2023).

The OKOBI program is an example of how governments can use entrepreneurship to promote economic development and social inclusion. The program has the potential to transform the lives of thousands of families in Africa and beyond. It not only provides financial assistance and training to help kindreds start and manage their own businesses, it also creates jobs and boosts the local economy. OKOBI promotes economic development and social inclusion while strengthening family ties and community bonds. OKOBI helps to build a more prosperous and sustainable future for all citizens (Ebere, 2023; Ike-Muonso, 2023; Amaeshi, 2023).

6.0 Summary

African indigenous philosophies can redefine redistribution and wealth creation beyond Western models and promote economic development in Africa. African indigenous philosophies, such as Ubuntu and Ummunnanomics within Africapitalism, offer a promising alternative to Western-centric wealth creation and

redistribution approaches. These philosophies emphasize community, cooperation, and shared prosperity, and they can create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, job creation, and knowledge sharing. While Ubuntu emphasizes interconnectedness and communal harmony, Umunnanomics focuses on collaboration and communal prosperity.

African countries must create supportive environments for these philosophies to succeed. To fully leverage the power of African indigenous philosophies, African countries must create supportive environments that foster good governance, transparency, and accountability. They must also invest in research and education on these philosophies, and they must encourage international collaborations and partnerships.

The One Kindred One Business Initiative (OKOBI) is a practical example of leveraging community-based entrepreneurship for economic empowerment and sustainable development. The "kindred system" is a traditional African system of social organization that is based on the principle of kinship. The One Kindred One Business Initiative (OKOBI) is a program that helps to empower local families and communities through entrepreneurship and cooperative ventures. These initiatives are examples of how African indigenous philosophies can be used to promote economic development and sustainable growth.

6.1 Conclusion

Agency beyond the West in the context of resources redistribution and wealth creation is vital for creating a more equitable and sustainable global order. Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, as embedded within Africapitalism, offer profound insights into the potential for collective action, communalism, and social responsibility. By embracing these African philosophies, non-Western actors are forging a path towards an alternative world order that prioritise the well-being of all humanity and the planet. As these ideas continue to gain traction, they hold the promise of fostering a more inclusive and just global society. Hence the research concludes that African indigenous philosophies and economic models offer a promising alternative to Western-centric development approaches. These philosophies, such as Ubuntu and Umunnanomics, emphasize community, cooperation, and shared prosperity. They can create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, job creation, and knowledge sharing.

Empowering local communities is key to sustainable economic growth. By embracing Ubuntu and Umunnanomics within Africapitalism framework, African countries can harness their own agency, cultural heritage, and social cohesion to drive sustainable economic growth. These philosophies prioritize community well-being, compassion, and collaboration, fostering inclusive and equitable development. Leveraging traditional knowledge and embracing human

development can unlock the full potential of African human capital. The shift from dependency on external aid to empowering local communities is a transformative approach to Africa's economic development.

African countries must create supportive environments for these philosophies to succeed. To fully leverage the power of African indigenous philosophies, African countries must create supportive environments that foster good governance, transparency, and accountability. They must also invest in research and education on these philosophies, and they must encourage international collaborations and partnerships.

The future of Africa's economic development lies in its own hands. The research concludes that the future of Africa's economic development lies in its own hands. By embracing its indigenous philosophies and economic models, Africa can build a more sustainable and equitable economy that benefits all of its people.

6.2 Recommendations

- Good governance, transparency, and accountability: African governments should prioritize these principles to create an enabling environment for sustainable economic development.
- Ubuntu and Ummannomics: African countries should integrate these indigenous philosophies into their economic policies and development strategies, emphasizing social welfare and community well-being.
- OKOBI: African governments should embrace and support initiatives like the One Kindred One Business Initiative (OKOBI) that empower local families and communities through entrepreneurship and cooperative ventures.
- Research and education: African governments should invest in research and education on African indigenous philosophies and economic models to increase awareness and appreciation of their potential for driving development.
- International collaborations: African governments should encourage international collaborations and partnerships to promote the integration of African philosophies into global economic discourse.
- Cultural heritage: African governments should preserve and promote African cultural heritage and traditional knowledge to enhance sustainable economic practices.
- Inclusion: African governments should foster inclusivity in decision-making by involving diverse stakeholders, including marginalized groups and traditional leaders.
- Modern technology: African governments should balance the integration of indigenous philosophies with modern technology and infrastructure to ensure comprehensive economic development.

- Cultural entrepreneurship: African governments should encourage cultural entrepreneurship by supporting local artisans, crafts, and cultural events to boost tourism and economic growth.
- Adaptation: African governments should continuously evaluate and adapt economic strategies based on the principles of Ubuntu and Ummunnanomics to meet the evolving needs of African societies.

6.3 Scholarly Contribution

This research offers valuable insights into the potential of African indigenous philosophies and economic models to redefine redistribution and wealth creation beyond Western models thus promote economic development in Africa. It challenges the dominant Western-centric narrative and advocates for African agency and cultural heritage. The research explores the transformative potential of Ubuntu and Ummunnanomics within Africapitalism in redefining and redistributing wealth beyond Western models for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The concept of One Kindred One Business Initiative (OKOBI) provide practical examples of community-based entrepreneurship for economic empowerment. Overall, this research makes a significant scholarly contribution by presenting alternative approaches to African development that emphasize the importance of embracing local knowledge, values, and traditions for sustainable progress.

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Conflict of Interest

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