

Reconstructing Humanity Beyond Separation: A Cultural and Global Justice Framework for Shared Human Futures

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ABSTRACT

The present world experiences increasing division across five domains which include economic systems, cultural practices, ecological processes, digital environments, and human psychological dimensions, resulting in difficulties for maintaining social unity and peaceful coexistence. The research presents a Global Reconstruction Framework (GRF) which defines reconstruction as a complex process that requires complete institutional and economic recovery together with cultural and psychosocial and relational restoration. The research uses an interdisciplinary conceptual approach to study peacebuilding and counselling psychology and cultural studies and human rights and digital ethics and ecological sustainability. The results highlight five interlinked pillars - Inclusive Governance, Economic Justice, Intercultural Healing, Digital Solidarity and Ecological Coexistence- as crucial for tackling the multifaceted crises of the 21st century. This research offers Laughter Percussion as a tangible, embodied reconstruction strategy to promote trust, emotional processing and resilience through non-verbal means. The approach is also in line with global development agendas and based on tangible indicators through a Reconstruction Scorecard. Finally, the study concludes that reconstruction must be about reconstructing systems and relations to provide an integrated approach to resilient, inclusive and shared futures for humanity.

Keywords: *Reconstruction, Global Justice, Cultural Regeneration, Laughter Percussion, Psychosocial Healing, Social Cohesion, Digital Solidarity, Ecological Coexistence, Common Future for Humankind*

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century shows two opposite ways which people connect with each other. Globalization and digitalization together with technological progress have created more connections between people. This development has resulted in increasing economic and cultural and ecological and psychological divisions between different groups (Helsper 2021). The present-day world experiences two types of crises which include structural issues and a fundamental crisis of human coexistence. The current situation demands organizations to stop their current approach of solving problems through small tasks and instead start a comprehensive process to transform human relationships and personal identities and social progress. (Jato & Iordye, 2025).

The global refugee crisis exists because more than 110 million people become displaced from their homes due to geopolitical conflicts and the absence of effective governance and social protection systems (Persaud et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed significant disparities between different groups regarding their access to health services and digital connectivity and economic security (Qureshi, 2021). Climate-related disasters demonstrate how environmental degradation and social vulnerabilities intersect through their creation of displacement and resource conflicts and their destruction of livelihoods in recent events which include the floods in Pakistan and the bushfires in Australia and the droughts across sub-Saharan Africa. The current crises present transdisciplinary challenges which require solutions that go beyond traditional policy boundaries (Jawo, 2024).

Beyond structural and institutional divides, there is growing evidence of a psychosocial divide. The social division between groups has reached extreme levels through two main factors which include the hate speech that exists on social media platforms and the low trust that people have in each other according to Hussain 2023 research. The research shows that social trust in Western and developing countries has decreased because people no longer believe that "most people can be trusted" which impacts their democratic participation and peacebuilding efforts and communal activities (Komatsu 2024). The post-war environments of Rwanda and Colombia demonstrate that societies need more than political peace agreements to rebuild their communities: they need reconciliation work and memory preservation efforts and community-based healing initiatives. These cases highlight the need to consider both structures and relationships in rebuilding societies (Mutoni, 2024).

The international standards of reconstruction work should be considered because they provide effective solutions to restoration efforts. The implementation of peacebuilding solutions by African communities and the establishment of cross-cultural dialogue initiatives in Europe and the development of indigenous ecological restoration projects in Latin America demonstrate how engaged local communities create sustainable systems for coexistence. The use of embodied arts and arts practices which include shared musical experiences and dance activities and laughter sessions have developed into successful methods for establishing connections between

people who cannot communicate through spoken language. The methods of this system analyze human emotions which create emotional bonds between people through nonverbal communication as the basic elements required to establish trust. (Beaulé & Viinikainen, 2023).

The researchers developed a Global Reconstruction Framework which defines reconstruction as a multi-dimensional process which constitutes governance, justice, cultural elements and technological advancements together with ecological systems (Peter & Osazuwa, 2024). The approach breaks away from traditional development methods because it focuses on restoring both physical infrastructure and social connections between people (Ababa, 2024). The study uses Laughter Percussion as a scientific cultural tool which helps people from different cultures to connect through synchronized emotional expression. The research presents a complete method through which people can maintain their dignity while developing human connections and building resilient communities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The theme of reconstruction of shared human futures has been strongly associated with education, human rights and global justice. Abdi and Shultz (2010) demonstrated the significance of education for global social justice because they argued that curricula must extend beyond nationalistic teaching methods to develop inclusive world knowledge. They viewed education as a tool that can create social change to reduce inequality while helping people develop their sense of responsibility. Zhang (2017) studied human rights as a foundation for building a future that protects all human rights which essential for establishing worldwide peace and harmony. The research demonstrated that reconstruction efforts require two forms of transformation which include structural changes and fundamental adjustments to value systems plus educational practices and justice principles.

The academic research of Cotula (2019) examined international law through its legal and political frameworks while demonstrating the need to include underrepresented groups in global justice systems. The community-based reconstruction efforts of this study demonstrated that the existing governance structure needed to adopt a more inclusive approach toward its decision-making processes. The Western concept of linear time was challenged by Hunfeld (2022) who showed that global justice systems should consider non-Western time traditions. The declaration demanded both the decolonization of time and the acknowledgment of different cultural views on development and progress. The studies required researchers to include diverse elements together with different contexts when developing future research designs.

The ecological and post-human approaches brought in a broader perspective of co-existence beyond human-centred approaches. Blanco-Wells (2021) introduced the concept of "ecologies of repair" to show how humans interact with their surroundings. The perspective gained acceptance because people began to understand that environmental sustainability exists as a fundamental requirement for both social justice and reconstruction efforts. By bringing ecological concerns into consideration for repair and recovery, the literature reinforced the need to adopt integrated solutions that consider the environmental and social dimensions of global issues.

In addition, recent studies have also centred on memory, history and ethics of responsibility in creating just futures. Manning, Paulson, and Keo (2024) conducted research about reparative remembering for history classrooms, which showed that classrooms need to include diverse voices to create pathways for reparability and reconciliation. Myers and his colleagues from 2024 presented their research about "reparative futures," which explained that sustainable development requires complete healing of all previous injustices. The researchers showed that reconstruction needs to develop methods which can handle past injustices through their dual approach of using both upcoming and past information to restore trust and community ties.

Lastly, Rachmad (2025) provided a theoretical perspective through social constructivism, which showed that knowledge and social identity and social reality are built through human connection and collective understanding. This view established a connection between the need to study cultural and psychosocial elements of reconstruction and the fact that social harmony develops through shared knowledge creation and social interaction. In general, this review of existing literature showed a shift towards interdisciplinary, inclusive and justice-oriented approaches, thus creating the foundation for the proposed Global Reconstruction Framework in the current study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research embraced an interdisciplinary conceptual approach towards building a holistic framework for global reconstruction from a cultural, psychosocial and justice perspective. The research method used in this study combined multiple theoretical frameworks from different disciplines without collecting new primary research data. The study used a descriptive and analytical design which enabled researchers to identify patterns and knowledge gaps and knowledge overlaps in peacebuilding and human development and social cohesion. The

approach proved effective for resolving international problems which require solutions that address multiple interconnected dimensions.

The research involved a review of academic literature, policy and global development reports. Relevant sources were chosen from peace and conflict studies, counselling psychology, cultural studies, human rights, digital ethics and ecological sustainability. The researchers reviewed international policy documents which included the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to validate their proposed framework against worldwide development initiatives. The researchers selected literature based on its relevance and timeliness while checking its link to inclusion and equity and human wellbeing themes. Thematic synthesis approach helped us to combine different research results from various disciplines. Researchers identified and coded significant concepts which included social cohesion and cultural identity and psychosocial recovery and digital inclusion and ecological harmony and grouped them into different themes. The researchers studied these themes to uncover their relationships with fundamental principles which could be used to develop a comprehensive reconstruction framework. Through a process of comparison and abstraction, five pillars - Inclusive Governance, Economic Justice, Intercultural Healing, Digital Solidarity, and Ecological Coexistence - were distilled as core elements of the Global Reconstruction Framework (GRF).

Beyond theoretical analysis, the study drew from practical knowledge in community therapeutic arts and peacebuilding practices. In particular, participatory and non-verbal approaches that support trust building and healing in complex and post-war settings were emphasised. In this regard, an example of embodied collective work, Laughter Percussion, was considered. The approach was included due to its proven ability to create synchronisation, empathy and psychosocial security in culturally diverse participants and support the implementation of the proposed framework.

Lastly, the process included a policy-focused validation methodology to ground the framework in policy practice. The proposed pillars were connected to global development indicators and linked to outcomes such as trust, social engagement, digital inclusion, and ecological sustainability. This allowed the creation of a Reconstruction Scorecard that measures impact on several fronts. This methodological approach therefore merged theoretical and practical dimensions, offering an academic as well as a practitioner resource to policymakers, practitioners and interdisciplinary researchers alike.

RESULTS

The findings of this research came from interdisciplinary integration of scholarship, policy and practice-based knowledge, resulting in the Global Reconstruction Framework (GRF). This research showed that reconstruction in the modern global context needs to go beyond economic and institutional rebuilding to cultural rebuilding, psychosocial healing and relationship rebuilding. This study identified that societal fragmentation is multi-faceted including economic inequality, cultural divide, digital divide, environmental degradation and trust deficit. As a response, the GRF was designed with five overlapping pillars that cover structural and human dimensions of reconstruction.

Table 1. Alignment of GRF Pillars with Sustainable Development Goals.

GRF Pillar	Aligned SDGs
Inclusive Governance	SDG 16 (Peace, Justice), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
Economic Justice	SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Decent Work), SDG 10
Intercultural Healing	SDG 3 (Well-being), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 16
Digital Solidarity	SDG 4, SDG 9 (Innovation), SDG 17 (Partnerships)
Ecological Coexistence	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land)

The first outcome was that Inclusive Governance and Economic Justice provide structural foundations for reconstruction. The results demonstrated that societies with inclusive governance and economic justice mechanisms have greater trust and less recurrent conflict, and are more cohesive. Inclusive governance was linked to transparency, representation and participation, and economic justice to inequality, opportunity and livelihoods. These elements create the institutional foundation for sustainable peace and stability.

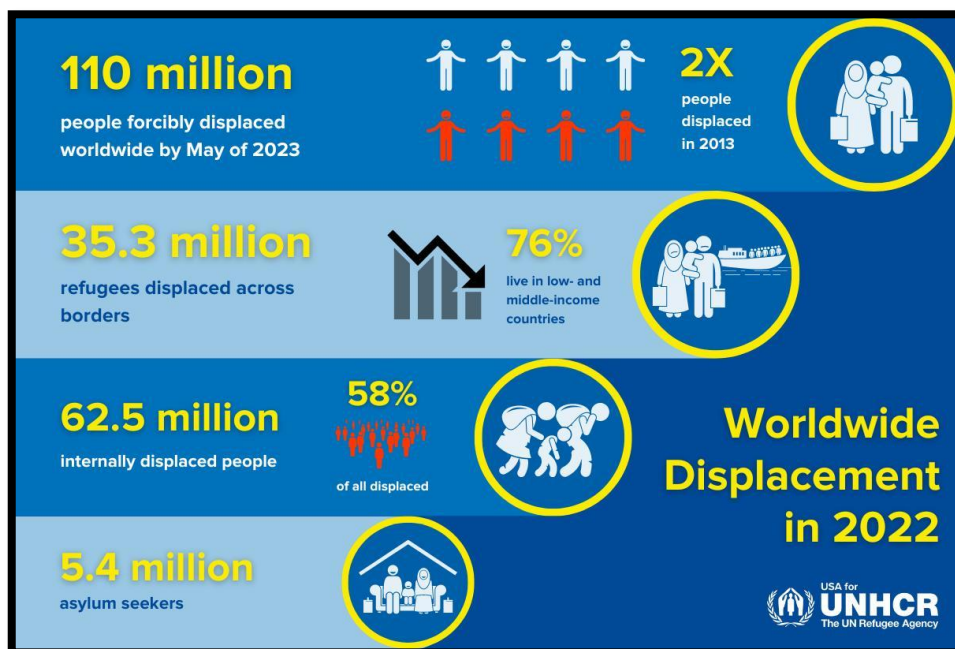


Figure 1. Global displacement exceeds 110 million, reflecting a growing humanitarian crisis.

The second key finding emphasised the importance of Intercultural Healing as a transformative aspect of recovery. It concluded that in fractured and post-conflict societies, policy reform is important but so are processes that rebuild social ties, restore dignity and resolve collective trauma. In this area, Laughter Percussion was revealed as a unique and feasible practice that supports non-verbal expression, emotional resonance and collective synchronisation. The findings indicated that these embodied experiences can foster trust, empathy and psychosocial safety in situations where verbal communication may be restricted or disrupted. This outcome offers Laughter Percussion as a novel link between theory and practice in the field of peacebuilding and community recovery.

Table 2. Reconstruction Scorecard for Measuring Outcomes.

Domain	Key Indicator	Expected Outcome
Trust	Participation and social belonging	Strengthened community cohesion
Healing	Psychosocial recovery levels	Reduced trauma and improved wellbeing
Digital	Access and multilingual inclusion	Increased digital equity and engagement
Ecology	Regeneration and sustainability metrics	Improved environmental resilience

The third major outcome highlighted the role of Digital Solidarity and Ecological Coexistence for creating sustainable future solutions. The research showed that digital inequality continues to exist which creates barriers that prevent people from accessing educational resources and economic possibilities and global discussions. The research identified ethical digital systems and multilingual digital platforms and accessible technologies as essential solutions to the existing problems. The research discovered that ecological co-existence functions as a fundamental necessity because environmental degradation and climate displacement create social conflicts. The research demonstrated that combining ecological restoration with community involvement in reconstruction activities leads to enhanced environmental sustainability and improved human well-being.

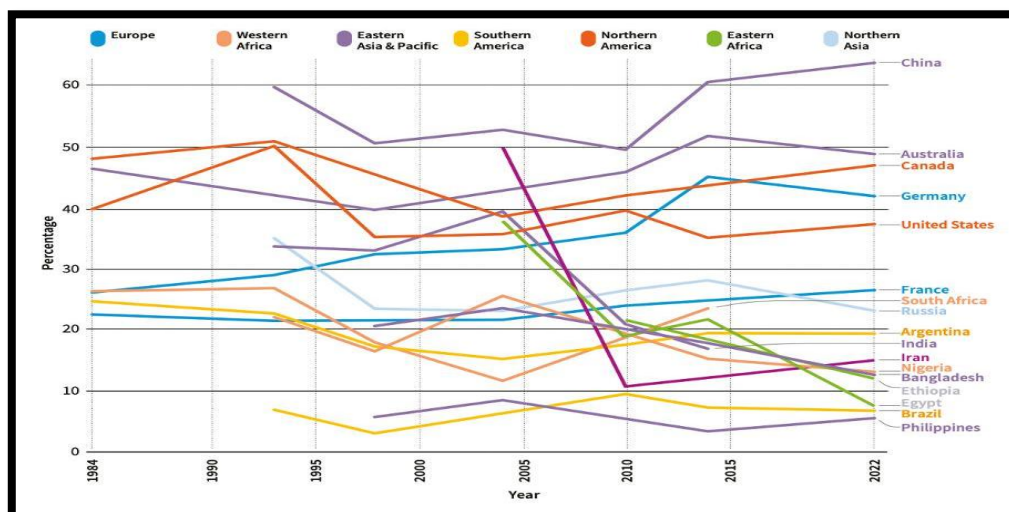


Figure 2. Percentages of people who agreed that "most people can be trusted" between 1984 and 2022.

The complete results of this study are shown through the diagram and tables which display various challenges and framework compatibility and reconstruction measurement methods. The Global Reconstruction Framework delivers a unified solution which effectively addresses the diverse and intricate problems faced by contemporary society according to the study results. The combination of structural and cultural and psychosocial assessment methods together with the new Laughter Percussion technique provides organizations with a framework to rebuild trust and foster inclusion and achieve lasting coexistence in an international setting.

DISCUSSION

The study results demonstrated that modern reconstruction efforts need to go beyond implementing institutional changes and economic recovery measures. The solution needs to include all three dimensions of structural, cultural, and psychosocial elements. The recognition of Inclusive Governance and Economic Justice as the first two pillars of reconstruction was in line with the existing literature on peacebuilding that argues that equitable systems and participatory institutions are vital for post-war stability. The research showed that structural reforms have critical importance but their application needs to be supplemented with additional measures. Intercultural Healing was included in the project because it showed the need to build new relationships while restoring identities and memories to treat social issues which create deep community divisions. The approach reflects modern views in conflict transformation and counseling psychology which state that trust and dignity need to be established among parties with their emotional healing process to achieve peace.

The framework uses Digital Solidarity and Ecological Coexistence as components which demonstrate its dedication to future-oriented 21st century reconstruction efforts. The research results demonstrated that digital inclusion extends beyond technological requirements because it encompasses both justice and participation rights which determine access to opportunities and globalisation engagement. The concept of ecological sustainability for Coexistence showed that environmental degradation leads to social conflicts. The research presents Laughter Percussion as an innovative physical method that scientists use to study reconstruction processes. The system enabled people to interact without using words because it created a secure environment which helped them connect both their theoretical knowledge and their real-world work. The debate recognized that reconstruction requires three elements to succeed: human-centered approaches which respect different cultures and methods which build sustainable systems for future needs.

CONCLUSION

The research discovers that current global issues which include displacement and inequality and trust deficiencies and ecological destruction require complete integrated solutions for their effective resolution. Reconstruction should be redefined as a human-centered and integrated process of governance, justice, culture, technology and ecology. The Global Reconstruction Framework (GRF) presented here integrates these elements and highlights that harmonious co-existence is equally dependent on effective governance and on healing human relationships, identities and collectivities. The combination of Inclusive Governance and Economic Justice establishes the foundational governance structure while Intercultural Healing restores the psychological and social elements of broken relationships. The reconstruction model maintains its relevance to contemporary global challenges through

its Digital Solidarity and Ecological Coexistence components, which address digital inequalities and environmental issues.

The study demonstrates Laughter Percussion as an effective therapeutic method which implements academic theories through active community participation. The study recommends future reconstruction efforts to implement proactive strategies which include all community members and respect their cultural heritage. Government and civil society actors along with researchers need to adopt interdisciplinary methods which include both structural transformations and human relationship building. The study presents a path to restore human futures through systems that merge structural changes with cultural transformations and psychosocial development to achieve equitable and resilient and sustainable outcomes.

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