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This page was added by the journal. The article begins on the next page.

Analysing Role of SUKHI 222 Human Rights Movement in Covid-19 Era

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Abstract

It has never been more apparent to more people, individually, institutionally, and as a global society, that we face many urgent existential threats to our current way of life and indeed to our survival. COVID-19 is drawing keen attention to the connections between us all. Basic needs, especially, food, water and shelter, are being rationed in both rural areas and large cities across the globe. Nonprofits, governments and industry are challenged to respond. As part of a coordinated response, it is critical to be careful to use reliable information in ways that are not harmful. Actions taken must also contribute to the sustainable common good while positively impacting future generations. All considerations must be made systemically and include all disciplines of knowledge when determining plans and implementing actions. This discourse explored the role of SUKHI 222 Human Rights Campaign in the era of COVID-19.

Keywords: Food, Water, Shelter, Global Sustainability, Human Rights

Introduction

The scale of the current global problems cannot be overstated. There are over 840,000,000 people without access to clean water (2020, World Vision). Six hundred and ninety million human beings live without adequate nutrition (2020, Action Against Hunger). Over 150 million people on Earth are homeless with nearly 1.6 billion living with inadequate shelter (2020, Yale Global). Before COVID-19, the progress towards achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) by 2030 was behind schedule. The impact of Climate Change is a significant factor contributing to the suffering felt by hundreds of millions of poor and marginalized people, many of whom are children. Ongoing armed conflicts have displaced tens of millions more.

Traditional economies are shuttered as a result of the Covid-19 and the number of people that go hungry and succumb to starvation, dehydration or exposure to the elements is rapidly growing. Oxfam (2020) predicts that 12,000 people a day will soon die from malnutritions that are related to the COVID-19 pandemic (2020, Relief Web). As individuals and communities isolate to slow the spread of the disease, an increasing strain is being applied to the traditional supply chain of essential ingredients, threatening human's

coexistence on planet Earth. Food, Water and Shelter as requirements, necessities for life, are not disputed. The right to life is supported in the International Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of Independence here in the USA. If life is guaranteed as a human right, and life requires measurable amounts of food, water and shelter, then it is a human right to have these needs met. The dignified access, within civil society, to those basic minimums, is required to survive and become a contributing member to that society.

The Problem

There are countless people and organizations with a similar overall mission of improving or solving the many struggles for the basic requirements of human life but without a universal and measurable equation. Without a universal basis, SUKHI 222 sees a global deficiency with the absence of a universal equation for addressing, implementing, and measuring the success of these efforts synergistically. The efficiency and effectiveness of so many efforts are therefore compromised, often mitigated, and rarely sustainable as a result.

The Objective

SUHKI 222 aims to provide a defined equation, unified vision, and measurable values to create a global network of the initiatives and a synergistic sustainable effort by and for all people. In order to build and sustain peace and prosperity for every individual, and society, everyone must first come together around specific goals that are agreed to be achievable and just. The SUKHI 222 Human Rights Campaign does this; it puts into finite measures these elements of supporting life itself.

The Concept of SUKHI 222: An Overview

SUKHI 222 proposes that we are all better off if each of us has dignified access to a minimum of 2 gallons of clean water a day (7.57 litres,) 2000 nutritional calories, and 200 ft.^{3} (5.66 cubic meters) of secure shelter as fundamental human rights. It is time to build a movement that supports a comprehensive scientific approach that is altruistic and, at the same time, gives direct benefit to anyone that participates. These goals can be achieved by researching and sharing pertinent information related to people's common dependence on finite natural resources. These goals can be achieved if there is agreement on strategies to achieve mutually beneficial results. Nevertheless, more efforts must be rendered than just research and proposing candidate methodologies. There must be collective action taken based on scientific and empathetic understanding, trusting that all will benefit if these universal needs are met. What is SUKHI? The word SUKHI translates from Nepali to English to mean "happy, peaceful, and prosperous". As an acronym, SUKHI stands for Sustainable Unified Kinetic Holistic Initiative (2020, SUKHI 222).

SUKHI 222 is a Not For Profit Corporation which is also known as Project 222 Human Rights Campaign. SUKHI 222 operates under the fiscal sponsorship of IFERS the Institute for Education Research and Scholarships, a 501c3 based in California. Recently, the international efforts have been successful in helping establish independent chapters of SUKHI 222 in Asia, Africa and Australia. In Ghana, a project to provide clean water to remote areas is being delayed by the lockdown caused by the pandemic. Emmanuel Adam Junior and his team of volunteers will resume training and distribution of water filters to provide 1,000 people with clean water. In Nepal, co-founder Bhim Khadka, founder of SUKHI 222 Nepal, distributed food and hygiene supplies to a rural school for orphans. Bhim is also actively involved in international outreach through his connections made by nearly 20 years working in the humanitarian sector. In Australia, co-founder Ronnie El Cheikh is going through the long process of incorporating SUKHI 222 Australia as an official nonprofit. It will soon be done, and Ronnie will turn his attention to helping expand internationally with a goal of at least ten country chapters by February 2021. (2020, SUKHI 222)

The SUKHI 222 Strategy

A large part of the SUKHI 222 strategy is to involve faculty and students in research to help better understand and address the current most urgent needs of Food Water or Shelter in a given population. It also aims, to identify existing practices involved in relief efforts and provide solution to the systemic problem. It would collaborate to find how new technologies, practices, and laws can transform the existing state of scarcity into sustainable self-reliance of local communities. It could help identify other NGOs, both large and small, that are working in related thematic areas affecting the lifecycle of food, water and shelter throughout the economy and social order. The project could also be attractive to the climate science sector as SUKHI 222 draws attention to the dramatic effects of climate change that the planet is already experiencing. International studies will also play a significant role. Besides research and helping to propose candidate methodologies for the initiatives support, students would be called as volunteers to help advocate SUKHI 222 through social media and with helping implement aid projects when appropriate.

Professor Dell DeChant, Convener, USF Urban Food Sovereignty Group, at the University of South Florida, is helping expand SUKHI 222 by introducing the concept to his students, colleagues and connections involved with the Food Policy and Food Sovereignty movements. Dell (D. Smith, personal communication, July 20, 2020) shared his thoughts:

> The 222 project has a direct relationship to efforts to further food sovereignty anywhere in the world. To the extent that persons do not have minimal food

> supplies, they do not have a sustainable existence. Food sovereignty projects work in the developed and developing world by prioritizing the agency of individuals and communities in producing their food, without reliance on outside entities and organizations. As 222 develops, it might look to food sovereignty groups for both support and opportunities for project sharing (Smith, 2020).

As part of the education system, it is necessary to teach situational awareness and how best to help the population and how to be a good citizen in helping to face all people's common existential threats. There will be a significant economic and environmental impact on global society as SUKHI 222 aids in presenting opportunities and educating the public of how they may participate. SUKHI 222 works towards a world where those unable to provide for themselves (due to circumstances beyond their control) are nurtured. It is regarded as a place in which all are assisted to grow and develop. People who have previously been left outside or apart shall be welcomed to civil society. Those people will be educated about the critical needs of the present and the future. Properly planned, executed, and monitored, the hundreds of billions of dollars spent on relief can no doubt be more effective if applied to sustainable practices addressing first what is most urgent and what is most necessary to relieve the suffering of those most in need. These identified resources and actions can also result in systemic solutions that allow the individual to contribute to society.

Empirical Review

Using human rights as a basis to define civil society, create policy, structure missions, and determine metrics for measuring the efficacy of a goal is both sensible and practical. With so many diverse cultures and environments, it can be challenging to identify a single message that can reach and move everyone. Life's most basic needs as a human right is a message that will resonate in all ears and can drive a unified global movement. Columbia Law School published an article in 2012 that describes why and how-to of using human rights to create and improve policy. The human rights framework offers a powerful and useful tool for governments to strengthen and improve the impact of laws and policies within local communities. Human rights standards provide evidence of an international consensus surrounding the existence of a problem and how it may be addressed (Columbia Law School, Human Rights Institute, 2012).

Every year, on December 10, the planet celebrates Human Rights Day. The recent years and current pandemic have resulted in a growing awareness of the global need for change and the increasing urgency to act immediately. Joining together around the world behind one movement and one idea is essential to impacting the change necessary to solve the global need of sustaining life. In 2019, Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human

Rights, emphasized the importance of speaking out for human rights. He highlighted the importance of the younger generations making an active movement possible. "Raising our voices is essential to the creation of a future of peace, justice and sustainable development. Moreover, this has been a year of tremendous activism – notably by young people" (2019, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' Message).

Now ask yourself: are you better off if your neighbour has dignified access within civil society to a minimum of 2 gallons of clean water a day, 2000 nutritional calories, and 200 ft.^{3} of secure shelter? The answer is always 'yes'. Without these basic requirements for human life, despair or desperation take over simply to sustain survival and encroaching on one's neighbour often seem like the only remaining option. The answers demand for serious adherence to the principles of human right and the main thrust of this research.

Conclusion & Recommendations

The discourse has demonstrated the relevance of the SUKHI 222 strategy as a panacea to providing basic needs and protecting the fundamental human rights. To make a prediction, the next time one sees 222 on a clock, a road sign or anywhere else, one will think of SUKHI 222 and its relationship to food, water and shelter. When someone shares the movement with somebody else, it might manifest into the real altruistic catalyst for peace and prosperity for everyone, as it is intended to be. It is assumed also, that someone of apparent influence will hear of SUKHI 222 and perceive the transparency of the organization and endorse the movement. It will become a public conversation leading to collective action led by data compiled of pertinent information and calculated to achieve the globally shared goals best.

The SUKHI 222 strategy recommends developing a universally applicable equation for determining minimum requirements of food, water, and shelter within any population. It also advocates determining and implementing efforts and policy founded on local resources and accepted basic minimums; and tracking and measuring the efficacy and penetration of all human rights efforts through their impact on each individual's dignified access to those basic minimums. The study suggests organizing all human rights efforts behind a resonating synergistic movement. The Study equally recommends that people subscribe and become a part of the movement, observe the guidelines, and follow its progress at SUKHI222.ORG to ensure a healthy living and posterity in this COVID-19 era.

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