Introduction

The catastrophic effect of global disasters and climate change has had dire consequences within social, economic, and ecological environments at individual, family, and community levels (Gillespie and Danso, 2010). According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), from 2010 to 2014, disasters have forced approximately 131.4 million people worldwide to be relocated from their original homes (IDMC, 2015). Following these enormous disaster-caused displacements, almost all evacuated communities have had to endure the different stages of post-disaster reconstruction and recovery. On the brighter side, this has provided valuable redevelopment opportunities, especially for vulnerable and marginalised communities (Wu, 2014). The United Nations’ (UN) 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction established new requirements for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery, which ‘more effectively protect persons, communities, and countries, their livelihoods, health, cultural heritage, socioeconomic assets and ecosystems, and thus strengthen their resilience’ (United Nations, 2015: 10).

Disasters continue to threaten environmental justice in both developing and developed nations (Dominelli, 2012). ‘Environmental justice is the social justice expression of environmental ethics’ (Warner and DeCosse, 2009, para. 1). Environmental justice ensures that environmental protection is to be afforded to all people equally, and all stakeholders are comprehensively included in the process of environmental policy decision-making, so that no one is unfairly and/or disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards (Dominelli, 2012; Nesmith, 2015). Post-disaster reconstruction and long-term recovery offer a critical opportunity for affected areas to ‘build back better’ (UN, 2015); thus strengthening the communities’ resilience and achieving goals of sustainable development (Thompson-Dyck et al., 2016).

Sustainable development requires that economic, social, and environmental dimensions are equally addressed (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Community sustainable development requires synchronisation of social development within physical environment renewal (Oliver-Smith, 2010). Political and economic forces that drive international disaster initiatives have prioritised addressing short-term, emergency responses, and physical reconstruction, without allowing for equal or enough attention to be given to long-term, social
reconstruction and recovery (Dominelli, 2012; Wu, 2014). This disproportionate emphasis causes environmental and social injustice because disaster survivors’ social requirements are not adequately addressed. Since the built environment is not able to offer a solid platform to support social development, this potentially negatively influences community resilience and community sustainable development. Consequently, the UN’s (2015) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 has made social protection and social resilience top priorities within the post-disaster initiatives, an imperative of green social work too.

The post-disaster initiatives require cooperation among architects, planners, social workers, engineers, economists, anthropologists, and other professionals to guarantee that the final results achieve sustainable development goals by balancing the social, economic, and environment dimensions (Ackerly, 2016). Transdisciplinary approaches are advocated by green social work (Dominelli, 2012). Using the post-Lushan earthquake reconstruction as an example, this chapter considers the collaborative efforts of two professional groups: (1) the social recovery group of social work practitioners; and (2) the built environment reconstruction group of architects and planners, who concentrated on the reconstruction of the built environment, including housing, public buildings, and infrastructural systems. This chapter reveals how these professionals took advantage of this post-disaster reconstruction to create opportunities to practice social justice and social equity by embedding social protection and social resilience into the reconstruction of the built environment.

Human-centered participatory design

Post-disaster reconstruction generally commences when the initial planning and architectural design of the new built environment begins. The UN’s mandate is that post-disaster reconstruction must consider long-term sustainable issues by balancing the social, economic, and environmental dimensions throughout the entire planning and architectural designing stages. These requirements have created a new trend in community planning and community design called public interest design (PID). The PID employs a human-centered, participatory approach that addresses ecological, economic, and social issues to reach sustainable achievement (Cary and Martin, 2012). The PID compels the community-based architects, planners, and other designers to utilise human-centered design and planning approaches to guarantee local residents’ living requirements and other rights by stimulating grassroots participation in the planning and design process itself. The PID aims to improve the quality of the physical residential living environment, and build a solid physical platform to support ongoing social-economic and social-cultural development, which ultimately would ensure that all the residents may enjoy the benefits of community planning and/or design. However, community-based architects and planners have been slow to recognise the significance of built environmental forces on fulfilling local residents’ social requirements, and have not on the whole been proficient at applying the relevance of this to their profession (Bell, 2004).

‘Social work engages people and structures to earnestly attempt to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing’ (International Association of School of Social Work [IASSW], 2015, para. 4). Social workers have been making significant contributions towards post-disaster initiatives through various means, from the day-to-day community-based social services of psychological intervention, consulting service, and community resources mapping that are provided during the emergency response stage, to addressing long-term social development issues, such as advocating for social equity, reducing social vulnerabilities, building local inhabitants’ social competency, and enhancing community social resilience (Gillespie and Danso, 2010; Zakour, 2010; Dominelli, 2012; Alston, 2015; Dominelli and Ioakimidis, 2015). Social work expertise regarding
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respect for social diversities, promoting social justice, and protecting human rights increases local residents’ capacity to achieve sustainable social development in the context of global climate change and disaster (IFSW et al., 2012). Dominelli (2012: 8) has developed the terminology of green social work to define social work interventions in the midst of climate change and disaster, by arguing it is:

part of practice that intervenes to protect the environment and enhance people’s well-being by integrating the interdependencies between people and their socio-cultural, economic and physical environments, and among peoples within an egalitarian framework that addresses prevailing structural inequalities and unequal distribution of power and resources.

Green social workers offer evidence-based strategies to inform the governmental post-disaster reconstruction-related policies, plans, and instruments to better serve marginalised and vulnerable groups, advancing their long-term well-being and resilient competencies (Drolet et al., 2015). More importantly, green social workers glean opportunities from the disasters to help develop marginalised and vulnerable groups’ social capacities by stimulating their participation in the post-disaster activities being conducted in their communities (Alston, 2015). Hence, green social workers’ expertise enables them to cooperate with, or at least provide suggestions to other professionals, especially the planners and architects in the post-disaster reconstruction field, to help these professionals to better recognise the local residents’ various requirements that they may have of the community’s built environment (mainly housing and civic infrastructure) and to facilitate these social demands within the planning and architectural design. If that is fulfilled, all the residents would enjoy the benefits from the newly built communities and quickly resume their daily lives, which are the main achievements of PID. Meanwhile, green social workers promote civic participation in planning and design of built environment and advance their leadership in community-based decision-making process (Dominelli, 2012).

How could disaster social work contribute to the community’s physical reconstruction? The post-Lushan earthquake efforts provide valuable evidence-based strategies for addressing this question.

Post-Lushan earthquake reconstruction and recovery

Reconstruction during the economic boom

In 1978, China’s Open Door Policy swiftly accelerated the economic transformation of modern China (Hu, 1995). Since then, the entire world has been witnessing the super swift economic boom in China (Hu, 1995). Under the government’s powerful control, the extremely rapid economic development produced an economy-concentrated development model, which guarantees abundant material sources for redevelopment of built environment (He, 2016). Both the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake and the 2013 Lushan earthquake occurred during this boom period. This strong economic thrust guaranteed swift and successful physical reconstruction following these two earthquakes (Wu and Hou, 2016). The government-led, massive-project and short-term post-Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction was successful in accomplishing immense tasks (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [UNISDR], 2010). The infrastructure-oriented physical reconstruction outcomes after the Wenchuan earthquake astonished the entire world, which, to some extent, set the basic tone for what followed after the Lushan earthquake, during reconstruction and recovery (Wu, 2014). However, the infrastructural-oriented reconstruction model has continued to trigger a number of social problems, such as exclusion of civic...
participation, destruction of local ecological and cultural milieus, and the widening gap between rich and poor people in certain communities (Wu, 2014).

The Lushan earthquake was seen as a sub-quake of the Wenchuan earthquake (Broadbent, 2014). With a magnitude of 7.0, the earthquake caused 196 deaths, 21 missing persons, and over 15,000 reported injured (Vervaeck, 2013). With the knowledge gained from the previous crisis response after the Wenchuan earthquake, the central government conducted Lushan’s emergency response smoothly (Demick, 2013). The lessons learned from Wenchuan switched the government’s concentration from its previous predominately economic focus to a more balanced connection among economic re-stimulation, social redevelopment, and environmental protection. Accordingly, after the Lushan disaster, the central government increased its investment in the reconstruction of the social protection system (Wu and Hou, 2016).

**Disaster social work initiatives**

The history of Chinese professional social work originated at the beginning of the 20th century (Leung and Tam, 2014). Prior to 1949, only a few Chinese universities had social work programmes (Yan and Cheung, 2006). The modern social work post-secondary education for social workers was resumed during the mid-1980s (Leung and Tam, 2014). The increasing demands of social issues that accompanied the rapid economic development in China urgently called for more social work practitioners (Yan and Cheung, 2006). In 2010, the State Council released the National Development Mid- and Long-Term Framework on Human Capital 2010–2020, announcing that 3 million professional social workers would be trained by 2020. Influenced by the Chinese Communist political environment, social work in China primarily focuses on the maintenance of societal stability by addressing existing urgent social problems and crises, such as, poverty reduction, left-behind children in remote and rural communities, and the flood of migrant workers from the rural areas into urban areas (Chen and Chan, 2016; Hopkins et al., 2016; Hurst, 2009). Rarely have social work interventions been included in the planning and design of the built environment by generating a human-centered, participatory approach, on which PID focuses. Green social workers Ku and Dominelli (2017) are exceptions.

Immediately after the Wenchuan earthquake, and prior to governmental recognition and funding, Chinese social workers were, for the first time, to conduct disaster social work intervention (Zheng and Han, 2009). They became involved in emergency responses, psychological services, and community development, as well as developed and facilitated a special domestic post-disaster psychosocial work model (Sim and Dominelli, 2016). Social work practitioners’ significant contributions during the Wenchuan event propelled the Chinese central government to formally include disaster social work as one of the eight essential streams of the National Social Work Education and Practice Regulation (Zheng and Han, 2009). The government went on to recognise and financially support research, education, and practice of disaster social work (Zheng and Han, 2009). This transformative step enabled Chinese social workers, immediately following the Lushan earthquake, to engage into post-disaster efforts.

**Green social work and sustainable post-disaster reconstruction**

Green social workers utilise eco-social interventions to deal with environmental crises, establish environmental and social justice, improve people’s well-being, and achieve sustainable development goals (Dominelli, 2012). In additional to traditional disaster social work interventions, green social workers help to resolve environmental conflicts and economic injustice (Dominelli, 2015). In the context of the post-disaster environment, green social work intervention should
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be embedded within the holistic built environment reconstruction. As mentioned in the section on ‘Human centered participatory design’, having the social needs reflected in the design process and utilising the design outcomes to support social development, enhancement of stakeholders’ well-being, and achieve sustainable development goals also comprise the main thrust of PID. Moreover, this was explicitly aligned with the Chinese central government’s ultimate goal in the post-Lushan earthquake reconstruction.

The post-Lushan earthquake reconstruction and recovery were designed and directed by urban planners and architects. Under the influence of the economic boom, the primary focus was on swiftly reconstructing the built environment. However, professional designers were not equipped with the capacity to address social issues and, therefore, did not connect the physical environment and the local residents’ well-being or address these within the physical reconstruction process. Furthermore, social workers’ promotion of social rights and residents’ well-being includes making suggestions that will improve governmental policies that protect human rights. Since disaster social work was not included as one of professional fields in the Post-Earthquake Provincial Reconstruction and Recovery Committee, Chinese social workers’ voices were not heard and they were unable to become deeply involved in the government decision-making process. Hence, green social work interventions were barely visible in the government’s key top-down policies, regulations, and plans.

The Chinese disaster social workers involved in the Wenchuan event were known to have established very solid community-based cooperation with local residents (Zheng and Han, 2009). At grassroots level, their long-term, firmly established engagement with local communities enabled them to offer evidence-based suggestions to the on-site professional designers (Wu, 2014). This is a constituent element of green social workers’ mission. Hence, how did the green social workers cooperate with the community planners and architects during the Lushan event?

Methodology

Immediately after the Lushan earthquake, the author served on the provincial post-disaster reconstruction and recovery committee. The committee was directed by an interdisciplinary professional team, conducting field trips into the earthquake-hit area, to obtain first-hand information from the local communities affected by the calamity for application in the reconstruction efforts. Professors who came from the School of Architecture and Urban-Rural Development at Sichuan Agricultural University (SAU), who served in the provincial post-Lushan earthquake reconstruction and recovery committee, conducted several villages’ overall planning and reconstruction in the worst-hit areas. Social workers (as research collaborators) and social work undergraduate students (as research assistants), who came from the SAU’s Department of Social Work, participated in the built environment reconstruction projects in the relevant villages. These social workers and social work students also conducted other community-based social service projects, such as community mapping, coordinating related training programmes, and long-term consulting services, with cooperation of local governments and other domestic and international social work organisations.

Leading some the planning and architectural reconstruction projects, the author had good opportunities to build trust with local survivors and social workers, and gained an in-depth understanding of the green social workers’ contribution during the post-disaster reconstruction and recovery processes. Qualitative research was employed in this research by conducting two focus groups and 10 individual interviews within a two-year period following the earthquake. All the participants in both the focus groups and the individual interviews were directly involved in the community reconstruction efforts after the Lushan earthquake. One of the two
focus groups was designed for local inhabitants (seven participants), and the other one recruited five undergraduate social work programme students, who served as community-based research assistants and directly worked with local residents to obtain first-hand experience regarding their social demands. The individual interviewees included four local social worker practitioners from SAU, two governmental officials, two community designers, one community planner, and one architect. The transcriptions from audiotaped focus groups and interviews were imported into the qualitative data analysis software NVivo 10, through a process of coding and theming (QSR International, 2015).

**Green social work interventions in PID**

With official support given by central government, green social work practitioners were actively engaged in the reconstruction and recovery activities after the Lushan earthquake. This section focuses on what the green social workers accomplished during that time and how it contributed towards the practice of PID in the planning and design of the built environment reconstruction. It involved three aspects: (1) stimulating civic participation, (2) improving professional design, and (3) promoting long-term social and economic recovery.

**Facilitating informal civic participation**

Engaging the local inhabitants into the post-disaster decision-making process is considered the most essential step necessary to improve the quality of built environment and enhance community resilience (Aldunce et al., 2015). This type of participation establishes social equity, guarantees the local residents’ social rights, and further enhances their leadership competencies. China’s traditional top-down political system, however, to some extent, limits grassroots involvement in the decision-making process. Green social workers have the capacity to stimulate civic participation at grassroots level. Sim and Dominelli (2016) call this the bottom-up and top-down approach to community-based disaster reduction (CBDRR). A woman from one of the residential focus groups described her experience as:

> We watched the central government’s reconstruction policies on TV... My village leader announced all the information on the Internet and asked us to check [by ourselves]. Our [rural community] doesn’t like the city, we are farmers, we don’t know how to use [Internet]. The students from SAU brought us some pictures and talked with us [about the reconstruction plan of our village]. [After that], we know what the new village will look like and we feel good about the design.

The tense relationship that has existed for a long time between grassroots organisations and the government has restrained local residents in expressing their wishes and desires, and they disregard their rights to obtain further information from government. The social worker’s consultation with the residents, based on the photos and other visual materials, guaranteed the local residents’ right to know the information about potential developments in their communities, and built a fundamental step for participation.

A social worker, who was also a faculty member in the Social Work Department at SAU described the process:

> Local residents did have a lot of very good ideas [regarding planning and design of their new community]. The students collected some [reconstruction ideas] from the residents
and gave them to [interviewee]. You know that referring them [local residents to some professionals or governmental department] is useless. I must personally talk with upper level governmental officials (the major architects and community planners), to let them know [the residents’] wishes. That is a good start though!

In the rural communities, green social work practitioners protect the local people’s right to know. And, they convey the desires and opinions of grassroots people to the community planner and designers. Although the top-down political system limits the local dwellers’ direct and formal participation in the decision-making process, the green social workers’ endeavours enable their indirect and informal participation in the reconstruction stage. Having the local residents’ desires and wishes made known and even utilised in their communities’ reconstruction, architects and planners value the residents’ experience as the essential community-based place-making skills and knowledge, which is not only required by PID, but also fundamentally improves the quality of the planning and architectural design to fit better the local social, cultural, and environmental surroundings. These communities would fundamentally stimulate and effectively support the disaster survivor’s daily activities. These would help the earthquake survivors become familiar with the new built and natural environments, and re-establish their social relationships and social networks in the new communities. These activities potentially accelerate the earthquake survivors’ process of becoming attached to their new place in a smooth fashion, the ultimate aim of PID.

**Improving the professional design**

The planners and architects the government appointed for Wenchuan came from provinces throughout China. Their limited knowledge regarding the local natural and social environments resulted, in many instances, in their design projects not being suitable to the local surroundings and residents’ needs. Some projects were not welcomed by local residents and even triggered certain problems, including the use of building materials, styles, and construction methods that did not match the local climate, inappropriate cultural processes and high maintenance expenditure for maintaining the incongruous structures. The government-appointed planners and architects involved in Lushan also came from provinces outside of Sichuan. However, the experience of Wenchuan enabled them to realise this issue and seek solutions. An architect narrated his experience as:

Lushan County does not have enough archival documents [regarding] the local ecological, hydrological, cultural and social backgrounds. We all know that local residents have plenty of very good knowledge. But, you know, because we talk to the government, [local residents] didn’t want to talk with us and did not trust us. I found that they love talking with the social workers [who provide consulting service and other types of community service]. . . . I requested the help of social workers; that really worked very well.

A social work undergraduate student, who came from one of the worst-hit areas, discussed the reconstruction that had been conducted in her home village as:

Some designers came to my village. Most people in my village don’t like them and think they were government officials because they speak Mandarin. . . . Most of my neighbours are not able to speak Mandarin and the designers don’t understand the Sichuan dialect. I helped translate. We told them [designers] that we needed storage space for farming tools,
a plaza for traditional festivals and drying grain [in the harvest season]. Some elder villagers told them that the north side of our old village flooded almost every year and not to build there. Some elders said that they did not like stairs because their legs were not good. The [local] carpenter told them how to choose the right kind of wood because the humidity here is very high.

The lack of trust that the local citizens had for the local government initially blocked the way for the non-local professionals to obtain an understanding of local residents’ expertise. The non-local architects and planners were eager to utilise local expertise to improve their planning and design. Social workers consulted with local residents, collected their traditional skills and knowledge, and helped local residents to open their hearts and offer their suggestions to the non-local designers. This green social work intervention built bridges between the professional designers and local residents so that the local residents’ traditional knowledge and skills regarding the use of space and putting up appropriate and sturdy housing could be utilised during the reconstruction. The social work student quoted earlier in this paragraph clarified that the residents did not expect that any of their requirements would be accepted but, at the same time, all the villagers had a positive feeling about their new homes. The new village was a place for all of them. A small plaza provided an area where children and elders could have a place to socialise. The green social workers assisted the professional designers to understand deeply the relationship between the local residents’ well-being and their built environment. Their efforts built a daily living platform, where local residents’ daily activities could be conducted and they could enjoy the newly built communities rather than complain about how the insufficient planning and design strategies gave their post-disaster lives more trouble. Hence, the improvement in the built environment, brought about by the green social workers, supported and augmented the recovery and redevelopment of the disaster survivors’ well-being.

**Promoting long-term community sustainable development**

Social work expertise in holistically enhancing human well-being potentially contributes to the humanitarian development in post-disaster reconstruction and recovery (Dominelli, 2015). As mentioned in the introduction section, the UN clearly highlighted the importance of the social dimension in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* (UN, 2015). Balancing the social and economic dimensions with the physical reconstruction enhances the community’s resilience by building the community’s social capacities and stimulating the community’s economic development (Weisz and Taubman, 2011). Social and economic recovery will, in turn, stimulate the improvement of the built environment, protect the ecological landscape, and better facilitate sustainable development (LaMore et al., 2006). The following two examples demonstrate two approaches regarding how green social workers promoted social and economic development in the physical reconstruction.

A village leader described how social workers engaged with community-based designers and utilised his village’s physical reconstruction to stimulate long-term social and economic recovery:

The earthquake destroyed several very old, special places in our village. We all thought they were gone. They [social workers] brought in some designers and they decided to rebuild all these places. They said our village would become a tourist village. They helped us to understand that these very old places had a lot of history and were important.
The adult men in my village are migrant workers in the cities. They [social workers] brought teachers from SAU to train the wives how to start up the tourism and how to begin some small businesses at home. . . . Embroidery is one of our traditional skills. Almost all the adult women are good at it. [Social workers] suggested that the women make some embroidery in their spare time and sell it to the tourists. And also cook some local food [for tourists]. Now, they not only have income from farming, but also from tourism and family businesses. [Women] no longer need to completely rely on their husbands.

A social worker expressed their effort of long-term social and cultural service in the earthquake-hit area:

We proposed that the planners include a community centre in their planning. . . . Our social service stations were located in these community centres. Social work students and practitioners offered regular service in those stations, such as family or individual consulting, information regarding job opportunities in the urban areas, information about the new rural social insurance policies. We contacted other professionals to come and give lectures and training, such as new farming technologies and new agricultural seed varieties. We also focused on the very current, recent issues important in rural communities, such as left-behind children, stay-behind elders, and poverty reduction. . . . The designers also visited our station to know the feedback from local residents about how they were using their new community.

Physical reconstruction could only be completed swiftly. The positive influence of the new built environment could last for a very long period. Green social workers undertook various activities. They (1) cooperated with the professional designers to discover the local heritage and traditional customs and culture, in order to raise their awareness of the importance of their heritage; and (2) trained the local residents on new skills based on their traditions and the new landscape to strengthen their attention towards protecting their cultural and natural heritage, which potentially could support their new livelihood. The improved built environment was able to better fulfil the residents’ daily requirements and support their well-being by developing new income resources and even addressed some gender-related inequity issues. Additionally, the green social workers engaged their social service in the community’s long-term development process by dealing with the emerging social issues on an ongoing basis. The green social workers’ effort combined social, cultural, economic, and environmental aspects into the planning and design of the new community, which further facilitated the community’s long-term sustainable development.

Conclusion

The green social workers’ novel approaches stimulated cooperation with planners, architects, and other community-based designers and promoted the practice of public interest design over the course of the post-disaster reconstruction and recovery cases in China. This facilitated informal civic participation and improvement of the professional design, as well as promoted long-term community sustainable development. Green social work interventions of motivating civic participation, as the primary initiative, opened a way for the disaster survivors to understand the government’s reconstruction-related polices, plans, and regulations. This not only served to protect the dwellers’ right to know, but also built a basic communication platform, from which
the inhabitants could understand their rights and potentially have the opportunity to offer their
input into the reconstruction and recovery decision-making process of their homes and lives.
Furthermore, this platform might also provide an opportunity to repair or improve the very
tense relationship that has existed between the local dwellers and their governments. Green
social workers provided a bridge between the government-appointed designers and local resi-
dents, allowing these professionals to obtain access to the local residents’ valuable, accumulated
traditional place-making knowledge and construction skills. Obviously, their efforts improved
the quality of the newly built environment by facilitating the local traditions to be reflected in
it. This accelerated the earthquake survivors’ process of attaching to their new communities and
established a solid daily living platform, enabling them to recover a regular daily life and sup-
porting the development of their well-being.

Building on the improvement of communication and daily living platforms, green social
work strategies further created a sustainable development platform by embedding social and
economic dimensions into the long-term recovery process. Green social workers helped the
local inhabitants realise the importance of their cultural and historical heritage and to discover
the value of their traditional skills. They then helped the people to utilise their heritage and skills
to re-establish the local economy and address some social inequity and social injustice. The long-
term community-based social service continually targets on the emerging social problems and
offers practical suggestions to improve these social issues. These three platforms fundamentally
improved the physical reconstruction outcomes, supported the earthquake survivors’ well-being,
and are still being put into practice in the long-term sustainable development of the place where
they the people, the survivors, live.

Margareta Wahlström (2015), the special representative of the UN secretary-general for dis-
aster risk reduction, made a special call to planners, architects, and other related designers which,
in addition to launching an appeal that every citizen should be provided with a safe living shelter
that reduces exposure to disasters, the post-disaster built environment must also support citi-
zens’ social resilience and development, by reducing their social vulnerability, enabling them to
recover their social lives, and thus empowering them to exercise their social right of participat-
ing in community–related decision-making.

Dominelli (2011) and Alston (2015: 361) argue that ‘social work’s reticence to embrace the
environment as a domain of practice has led to the profession’s lack of visibility in environmental
and climate change planning and decision-making’. Representing the solid community–based
knowledge and skills of the rural survivors, green social workers must, ever increasingly, stand
up and liaise for these people with professional designers to practice and improve the social
reconstruction and recovery that accompanies physical reconstruction after disaster. This is, for
both professional designers and green social workers, a social responsibility. They have to pro-
mote environmental justice and social justice in the reconstruction of the built environment and
guarantee that environmental protection is provided to all residents equally.

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