

1. **Revival of Educational Activities:** Educational facilities may suffer greatly in a major disaster placing considerable stress on children. Therefore, the following steps will be helpful in helping children to recover and cope with the situation:
 - Give regular counselling to teachers and children.
 - Encourage children to attend the schools regularly.
 - Provide writing material, and work books to children.
 - Make children participate in all activities pertaining to resurrection of normalcy in the school.
 - Try to inculcate conducive attitudes to enable the students to play a positive role in self-development.
 - Establish village level education committees.
 - Identify local groups that could conduct smooth functioning of education activities
2. **Rehabilitation of the Elderly, Women and Children:** The elderly, women, and children are more vulnerable after a major disaster. Hence the following measures will help in their rehabilitation:
 - Identify familiar environs to rehabilitate elderly, women and children.
 - Make efforts to attach destitute, widows and orphans with their extended family, if that is not possible then identify foster families.
 - Organize regular counselling to strengthen the mental health of women and children.
 - Initiate various training programmes to make the women economically self-sufficient.
 - Give due attention to health, nutrition and hygiene in the long-term rehabilitation package for women and children.
 - Activate/reactivate the anganwadis (day-care centres), and old-age homes within the shortest possible time.
 - Set up at least one multi-purpose community centre per village.
 - Make efforts to build residential female children homes at the block level.
 - Set up vocational training camps to improve the skills of orphans and children
 - Promote self-help groups.

Economic Rehabilitation

The major components of economic rehabilitation are livelihood restoration and ensuring the continuity of trade and commerce. Livelihood opportunities are severely disrupted by the destruction or loss of essential assets; with the result that people are unable to engage in normal income generating activities; become demoralized and dependent on humanitarian aid. Economic recovery should be based on:

- Analysis of existing livelihood strategies and sustainability of businesses.
- A comprehensive analysis of existing and future risks.
- The vulnerabilities of the affected families.
- The accessibility of linkages to external influences and institutions including skills and knowledge.
- Access to functioning markets.

Psychological Rehabilitation

Another crucial dimension of disaster rehabilitation is psychological rehabilitation. Dealing with victim's psychology is a very sensitive issue and must be dealt with caution and concern. The psychological trauma of losing relatives and friends, and the scars of the shock of disaster event can take much longer to heal than the stakeholders in disaster management often realize. Thus, counselling for stress management should form a continuous part of a disaster rehabilitation plan. Efforts should be made to focus more on:

- Psycho-therapeutic health programmes
- Occupational therapy