

## International Conference: Evidence in Global Disability and Health

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<b>Preferred presentation format:</b>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Oral</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poster</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oral or poster</p>

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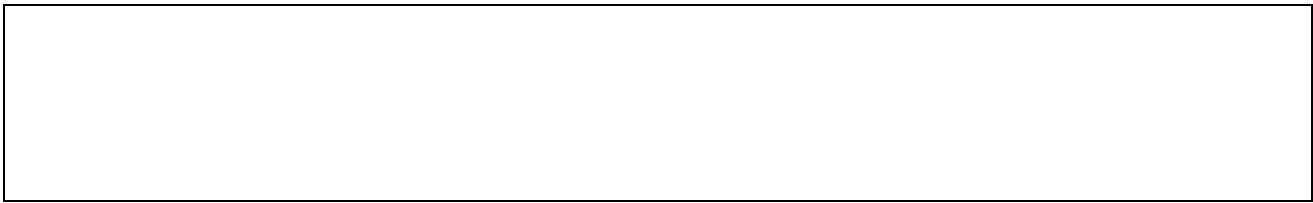
**Yes**

## ABSTRACT

**Title:** **Measuring Disability in Emergencies: results from the mega Typhoon Yolanda's survivors functioning and disability Survey**  
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**Abstract text (limited to 300 words, should include background, methods, results and conclusions):**

**Background.** After natural disasters, reported data are the number of deceased and displaced and the economic damage. Disability data are lacking, although necessary for better person-based reconstruction plans. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Article 11 (on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies) calls upon States Parties to take "all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters". According to the 2013 report of the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, the Haiyan/Yolanda typhoon that struck Philippines on November 8, 2013 was the single event that caused the highest number of people killed (7354) and victims (16.1 million). Our study assessed disability in the survivors of Haiyan/Yolanda typhoon and was a response to the Strategic Objective 4 of the Yolanda Humanitarian Plan Monitoring Framework, that aimed to identify outcome indicators and the percentage of the population that is functioning poorly and is likely to be in need of services, including those with severe or extreme disability. **Methods.** The WHODAS 2.0 was administered to 1982 adults, and we addressed the impact of demographic variables, effects of the typhoon and individual health state on disability. **Results.** Disability in typhoon survivors was mostly predicted by respondents' age, health condition and urban residence. **Conclusions.** The sequelae of health conditions suffered at the time of the disaster might determine long-term disability and thus affect health (e.g. PTSD, TBI or SCI). Our survey confirms that collecting data on disability and functioning in emergencies adds information that goes beyond known medical conditions and sheds light on other context-based issues. Disability and functioning data after emergencies might help identifying the most vulnerable groups, thus guiding reconstruction strategies, health and social interventions.



**Deadline for abstract submission: November 30, 2015**

Please submit your abstract to: [disabilitycentre@lshtm.ac.uk](mailto:disabilitycentre@lshtm.ac.uk)

**Restricted to one first author abstract per participant.**

If you have any questions, please write to:

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