

Translation and adaptation protocol for European Prevention Curriculum

The publication may be downloaded on this page: www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/european-prevention-curriculum

The core instruction is to translate as close as possible in order to:

- a. Establish a standard quality assessment of the final product in your language
- b. Use the same general terminology (for example substance use problems, risky behaviours, ...)
- Stay clear in focusing the curriculum on prevention of substance use and problems, even if the training modules may open up to a broader spectrum (like gambling, nutrition, violence,...)

2. **Superficial adaptation** of language contains:

- a. Other expression for words that cannot be literally translated
- b. Change of terminology for professions, target groups based on specific characteristics in your country
- c. Elaborate on a concept or explain differently when literal translation would be
 - i. Too comprehensive or too extensive
 - ii. Culturally inappropriate or offending

Superficial adaptation is made by the partner and described in general terms in an adaptation note. There is no need for a back-translation

3. **Deep adaptation** contains:

- a. Change, delete or add examples, data or references
- b. Deleting or adding issues within a paragraph because they are (not) relevant in your country
- c. Changes or additions concerning specific social organization in your country
- d. Changes referring to cultural, ideological or socio-political perception

Deep adaptation is made by the partner who adds a rationale for the proposed adaptation item submitting it for approval to the work package leader. The relevant text is backtranslated.

The lead inspiration for deep adaptation is having the content clarified in a sound and comprehensible way where a change of the text is indispensable for local understanding and the essential themes are not affected.