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FINAL TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. General reminder of project objectives, partnership and expected deliverables**
 - 1.1. General summary of project implementation process**
 - 1.2. General Overview of the process**
 - 1.3. Comparative Analysis of**
 - 1.3.1. Initial and actual time schedule**
 - 1.3.2. Planned and used resources**
 - 1.3.3. Expected and actual results**
- 2. Evaluation of the project management/implementation process**
 - 2.1. Positive aspects/opportunities**
 - 2.2. Internal and external difficulties encountered**
 - 2.3. Partnership/core group cooperation**
 - 2.4. Cooperation with the Commission**
 - 2.5. Comments on European value added**
 - 2.6. Lessons learnt and possible improvements**
- 3. Activities**
 - 3.1. Comparison between initially planned and actually implemented activities, including monitoring, evaluation and dissemination**
 - 3.2. Qualitative evaluation of the activities**
- 4. Presentation of the technical results and deliverables (including Description of individual deliverables, Purpose of the deliverable, Evaluation of the deliverable, Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable)**
 - 4.1. Report 1**
 - 4.2. Report 2**
 - 4.3. Final Report**
 - 4.4. Post-Disaster Psychosocial Care, Contextual analysis**
 - 4.5. Multidisciplinary guideline for the EU on early psychosocial interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events**
 - 4.6. Guideline on the content of post-disaster psychosocial care (European adjustment of the TGIP)**
 - 4.7. Cologne – Risk- Index- Disaster (CRI-D)**
 - 4.8. Establishing the web site**
- 5. Evaluation of the technical results and deliverables**
 - 5.1. General lessons learnt**
 - 5.2. Strengths**
 - 5.3. Possible challenges and/or improvements to be tackled through further action**
 - 5.4. Recommendations to stakeholders, partners, authorities in charge, National and EU institutions**
- 6. Follow-up**
 - 6.1. Comparison between initial and current follow-up measures**
 - 6.2. Additional follow-up approaches**
 - 6.3. Direct application in real events**

1. General reminder of project objectives, partnership and expected deliverables

1.1 General summary of project implementation process

The project aimed at a standardisation of psychosocial aftercare in case of disasters as well as at the development of a European network based on current findings in Psychotraumatology.

1.2 General overview of the process

Project Analysis and Literature Research

- Comprehensive Analysis of the results of the already accomplished projects in the range of Psychosocial Aftercare on behalf of the European Commission and based on latest findings in Psychotraumatology, e.g. The European Policy on psychosocial care in situations of mass emergencies in 2002, the Project of the British Red Cross „Working together to Support Individuals in an Emergency or Disaster" in 2004 and the Project "Entwicklung von Standards und Empfehlungen für ein Netzwerk zur bundesweiten Strukturierung und Organisation psychosozialer Notfallversorgung", published in 2006 by the Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance by task of the Home Ministry.
- Literature-analysis about current research findings concerning psychosocial aftercare, i.e. about screening and early interventions.
- Summary of the results

Project Evaluation and Interexchange

- Creation of a quadrilingual internet presence (German, English, French and Spanish) which provides a platform for interactive exchange. The results are going to be presented during an internet presence which is continuously being updated in line of research reports
- In the year of 2007 the project group will hand in an article for a publication in the journal "Zeitschrift für Psychotraumatologie und Psychologische Medizin (ZPMM)". The article will give an overview of the project results that are going to be reached to date.
- A wide interdisciplinary dialogue is aimed at European Level to the 10th European Conference on Traumatic Stress in June 6-9, Croatia of the European Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ESTSS). In 1993 the European Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ESTSS) arranged a network of all professional activities in the field of Psychotraumatology.
- The Society connects regional and national companies in the field of Psychotraumatology as well as Division Centres in many European countries.

Target Group Intervention Program (TGIP) - Risk group - Identification in cases of disaster

- Development and first evaluation of a Cologne Risk Index- Disaster (CRI-D), differentiating the target groups.
- Adapting the concept of the TGIP for disaster.
- Documentation and analysis of the national after care structures in the framework of secondary psychosocial Prevention.
- Formulation of demands on a standardised concept of secondary psychosocial prevention for specific target groups: The goal is to differentiate several groups of emergency victims (adults, children, relatives of the victims) as well as the group of task forces (i.e. for fire fighters, for police officers, for medical personnel) and their relatives.
- Verbalisation of needs for certain risk groups.
- Possibilities of a European Network and Information.

Workshops

Two Expert-Workshops form an integral part of the project

- Contentwise and organisational prearrangements of the workshops by the project partners assisted by the Civil Protection Office

It is planned to invite experts from at least 25 countries from the European Union (aimed: Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Poland, Czech Republic, England, Croatia) to come to a first workshop (arranged for September 2007 with a duration of approximately three days).

After main reports about current conditions concerning empirical studies about Crisis Intervention measures and after an introduction into Target group Orientated Intervention, work groups gather different topics and strategies with the aim of a European Standardisation and Implementation.

The project partners accordingly prepare the following topics.

- Documentation and Analysis of the national after care structures in the framework of secondary psychosocial Prevention.
- Formulation of demands on a standardised concept of secondary psychosocial Prevention for specific target groups: The goal is to differentiate several groups of emergency victims (adults, children, relatives of the victims) as well as the group of task forces (i.e. for fire fighters, for police officers, for medical personnel) and their relatives.
- Verbalisation of needs for certain risk groups.
- Possibilities of a European Network and Information

The aim of the first workshop is to elaborate initial suggestions referring to the standardisation of European After Care Programs on the basis of quality assurance and current research findings. This will be accomplished by experts` exchange and their common formulation of strategies and goals. Thus, it is possible to develop a European consensus resulting in an eased integration of European aid organisations. Consequently the transnational support will be facilitated in the long run as well. Communication structures are to be built up by the workshop. These structures are to be used in case of consulting tasks by each of the countries of the European Union. The project groups´ work emphasises on recommendations that are suitable for a discussion base of the political decision makers of the respective countries.

The style of the conferences will be designed to secure the delivery of essential information through appropriate documentation (compendium in a story-board format, a format that encourages discussions and exchange) and brief presentations by key-experts.

Experts from all EU-member states again are going to be invited for a second workshop (scheduled for autumn 2008 with duration of approximately three days). Special lectures are planned to give information about the current state of research and the development in Europe. In work groups it is to be compiled to what extent the objectives formulated in the first workshop were realised. Problem areas are to be analysed and improvement suggestions are to be formulated. In addition to that, an introduction into already compiled guideline suggestions like the Impacts Guideline on Early Intervention will take place.

Post processing of the workshops by the project partners

- Publication of the aims and steps to the point of realisation of the target that were formulated during the workshop.
- Summary of the suggestions for guideline defaults on a European level.
- Development of training course measures based on a multiplier principle , which can be accomplished in the European countries in the future

1.3 Comparative Analysis**1.3.1 Comparative Analysis of initial and actual time schedule**

TASK A1 - MANAGEMENT		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Establishment of file server	Month 2	Month 4
Financial coordination	Month 24	Permanently
Communication of associates	Month 24	Permanently
Final report	Month 24	Month 27
Milestones		
Establishing of file server	Month 2	Month 4
Final report	Month 24	Month 27
TASK A2 - PROJECT ANALYSIS AND COLLECTION OF DATA REFERRING TO CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Project analysis	Month 1 to Month 3	Month 3
Summary of recent findings	Month 1 to Month 3	Month 4
Presentation of the results concerning the website of associates	Month 6	Month 4
Ongoing update about research findings and results of the project	Month 6 to 24	Permanently since month 6
Milestones		
Presentation of results as a basis for the first workshop	Month 6	Month 10
Final analysis of results	Month 24	Month 24

TASK A3 - PROJECT EVALUATION AND INTEREXCHANGE		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Establishment of website, internet forum and ongoing update	Month 3 to 24	Permanently since month 4
Publications and presentations	Month 3 to 24	Permanently since month 4
Elaborating of information matter in paper pen version	Month 9, 21, 24	Month 10, 18, 24
Milestones		
Presentation at 10 th European Conference on Traumatic Stress	Month 6	Month 6
Publication in ZPPM	Month 8	Month 16
Presentation at workshop I	Month 9	Month 11
Presentation at workshop II	Month 21	Month 21
TASK A4 - ADAPTION OF THE TGIP TO BIG-DAMAGE-SCENARIOS		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Adaptation of TGIP	Month 4	Month 4
Developing an online version of the TGIP-Manual (PDF-format)	Month 8	Month 24
Presentation of the manual at the websites of partners	Month 14	Month 24
Milestones		
Presentation at first workshop	Month 9	Month 11
Website presentation of the adapted TGIP-Manual	Month 14	Month 24
TASK A5 - DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE COLOGNE-RISK-INDEX-DISASTER (CRI-D)		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Development of adapted CRI-D	Month 3 to 4	Month 6
First validation of CRI-D	Month 4 to 8	Month 12
Translation into English, French and Spanish	Month 8	Month 10
Presentation at the first workshop in Germany	Month 9	Month 11
Milestones		
Presentation at workshop I	Month 9	Month 11
Online-presentation of CRI-D	Month 11	Month 10

TASK A6 - WORKSHOP I		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Content-wise scheduling of workshop I	Month 4 to 9	Month 4 to 11
Organisation of workshops	Month 3 to 9	Month 4 to 11
Preparation of working papers	Month 6 to 9	Month 6 to 11
Accomplishment of the first workshop in Germany	Month 9	Month 11
Summary of the workshop results	Month 10 to 12	Month 16
Report of workshop I available on website	Month 12	Month 18
Milestones		
Workshop I	Month 9	Month 11
Website-presentation of results	Month 12	Month 18
TASK A7 - ADAPTATION OF IMPACT GUIDELINE ON EARLY INTERVENTION TO BIG-DAMAGE-SCENARIOS		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Integration of projects analysis results and findings	Month 4-14	Month 4-14
Translation of Impact Guideline into four languages	Month 14-18	Month 14-18
Milestones		
Presentation at workshop II in Holland	Month 21	Month 21
TASK A8 - WORKSHOP II		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Content-wise scheduling of workshop II	Month 13 to 21	Month 13 to 21
Organisation of workshop	Month 13 to 21	Month 13 to 21
Preparation of working papers	Month 19 to 21	Month 15 to 21
Accomplishment of the second workshop in Holland	Month 21	Month 21
Summary of workshop results	Month 22 to 23	Month 24
Report of workshop II available on website	Month 24	Month 24
Milestones		
Workshop II	Month 21	Month 21
Website-Presentation of results	Month 24	Month 24
Presentation of European network	Month 24	Month 24

TASK A9 - COLLABORATION AND DISSEMINATION		
Deliverables	Initially scheduled	Actually accomplished
Report of research findings on website	Month 6	Month 24
Report of workshop 1 available on web site	Month 10	Month 18
All proceedings of workshop 1 in database	Month 12	Month 18
All proceedings of workshop 2 in database	Month 21	Month 24
Report of workshop 2 available on website	Month 24	Month 24
Presentation and update of an internet-platform	Month 3 to 24	Month 4 to 24
Milestones		
Presentation at the 10 th European Conference on Traumatic Stress	Month 6	Month 6
Publication in ZPPM	Month 8	Month 16
Presentation of European network and consensus	Month 24	Month 24

1.3.2 Comparative Analysis of planned and used resources

Eligible cost categories	Planned resources €	Used resources €
Personnel	185,493	201,207
Travel and subsistence	29,590	18,960
Equipment	0	0
Sub-contracting / External assistance	26,648	23,039
Other direct costs	84,074	71,052
Indirect costs / Overheads	16,290	15,713
Total eligible costs	342,095	329,970

1.3.3 Comparative Analysis of expected and actual results

Expected results	Actual results
A European mission statement on post-disaster psychosocial support (by an update of the European Policy Paper and an integration of the results of other EU-projects)	The recommendations of the European Policy Paper and other European projects that deal with psychosocial aftercare in cases of disaster are integrated and updated in the TGIP-Manuals. In particular for early interventions the “ <i>Multidisciplinary guideline on early psychosocial interventions after disaster, terrorism and other shocking events</i> ” analyses all recommended measures on their empirical base and evidence level and presents the state of the art of research and practical experiences.
A guideline on the process of post-disaster psychosocial care (European adjustment of the early intervention guideline of impact)	A European multidisciplinary guideline for early psychosocial interventions after disaster, terrorism and shocking events.

A guideline on the content of post-disaster psychosocial care (European adjustment of the TGIP)	Target Group Intervention Programme (TGIP) describes every intervention step, from psychological primary care to indicated psychotherapy, more specifically. Booklet I focuses on a basic element of TGIP. It deals with theoretical and practical background for implementing the Cologne Risk Index, which is adapted for a checklist to measure the victims' risk-profile. Booklet II contains the modules of the TGIP. In Booklet III we present trauma-based psycho education
Trendsetting suggestions for the formulation of European service plans for psychosocial after care.	The most important issue here is the necessity to plan from the beginning of any psychosocial aftercare program that the mid and long term assistance of the victims and their families is guaranteed. Very much related to this, is the need for specific programs for those affected by catastrophes and disasters separated from the general mental health services. The reason for that is that many victims do not want to be included in the "mental health" field and prefer to stay far away from those services. This causes that many victims do not come to the services and the help provided does not reach those who really need it. Good examples of this situation happened in the aftermath of the 11th of September terrorist attacks in New York as well as in Madrid after the train bombings on march 11 th 2004. <u>Please see 5.4 for additional suggestions</u>
Establishing a Europe-wide network and standardisation.	A European network on post disaster psychosocial care is alive and kicking. We received very enthusiastic cooperation and support, from all levels: science, professionals, policy, volunteer organizations through out Europe. The further development of the Europe-wide network and also of standardisation of programs, should go hand in hand with the one intended by the European Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ESTSS). Nowadays, it is the most extended and reliable union of professionals in the field of Traumatic Stress and psychosocial aftercare. It has the capability of training in Psychotraumatology as well as the tools for establishing a mapping and dissemination program through the EU project "The European Network on Traumatic Stress (TENTS)".
Training and information manuals as well as training information.	The TGIP provides a standardised psycho education and training programme via internet
Better sharing of knowledge of different networks across countries, creating the framework for cooperation and enhance international systems of assistance.	It is fundamental that the EU, with all the experience gained through its different projects over the last years, creates a system of transfer of knowledge between its different Directorates as well as with other organizations like the Red Cross or the national state Civil Protection Services. A light structure, e.g. a gathering once a year in Brussels could be an enormous support and a digital newsletter and digital knowledge database available for all members of the network would be sufficient. The EUTOPA partners are willing to organise these activities.

2. Evaluation of the project management/implementation process

2.1 Positive aspects/opportunities

The main objective of EUTOPA was the organisation and conduction of the two workshops in Cologne and Amsterdam. These workshops made it possible to develop a basic frame for an international network of psychosocial intervention in case of disasters. This network consists of different vocational groups. The scientific exchange made it possible to compare different ideas and concepts of psychosocial care in case of disaster. National experiences and different concepts were discussed and extended the practical and scientific background of the participants. This opportunity was extraordinary for the project partners and delegates.

During the process of EUTOPA we were very happy to receive so much support from European experts and other organisations. The subject 'standardisation or harmonisation of post-disaster psychosocial care seems to be a very important topic. During both conferences we received contributions from excellent and high qualitative European experts. We also received the inspiring cooperation from other EU projects, like Survivors (DG Home and Justice) and TENTS (DG Sanco). So many national and international initiatives came together in EUTOPA for which there was really a need.

The EUTOPA project was a great possibility for networking between the project partners and a unique opportunity to learn about work of other professionals in the psychosocial field in Europe. It opened the possibility of organising new projects in relation with the Europe wide implementation of the early intervention guideline and the Target Group Intervention Program (TGIP). It enabled further analysis and elaboration of the problems related with the insufficient degree of integration of different professional groups in the psychosocial aftercare of survivors and victims of catastrophes and disasters.

The project management was done in a cooperative manner. Controlling and planning was done by a steering group which met seven times led by the beneficiary. Within the partnership we have been working in a structured and positive manner. We have learned a lot from each other concerning national methods, important themes and cultural sensitivities. Most important lesson learnt regarding this cooperation is that, due to the short time for the preparation of the proposal and the way this done, mainly by email exchange, the first project meeting should consist of a thorough exploration of the project plan to check if all partners share the same basic concepts.

The implementation process went well considering a delay for workshop I and the according documentation.

2.2 Internal and external difficulties encountered

Internal difficulties:

There were some problems while preparing workshop I due to bilateral communication between partners which did not reach all partners. The problem was solved by establishing a core group at the second meeting and the rule that all communication went by channelling all communication through the beneficiary.

Sometimes the heterogeneity of the different background, vocational groups and political interests of the Project Partners made it difficult to find a common pathway.

Some difficulties were related to the coordination of the two initial objectives of the project, i.e. the Guideline for Early Intervention and the concept of the Target Group Intervention Program (TGIP). After an interchange of positions and approaches we saw the possibility of combining both in a constructive manner. The Impact Guideline is a tool for the first six weeks of psychosocial after care and the TGIP approach is applicable along the whole proc-

ess of traumatisation. In order to be standardised, they still have to pass a next phase of implementation Europe wide.

It became clear after workshop I that the planned budget allocation did not match the used resources which led to a temporary financing shortfall of some activities. The problem was resolved through balancing among partners and a re-allocation of the budget in the final phase of the project.

External difficulties:

The heterogeneity of the different cultural background, vocational groups and political interests of the countries and delegates involved made it difficult to reach minimal consensus of conceptual needs. For different reasons the realisation of a network structure for mutual information through the World Wide Web was limited. Thus this information can be only gradually implemented. Possibly, the lack of internet presence in singles countries and institutions as well as understanding difficulties could be a problem. The prior work of the project partners was helpful to overcome these difficulties.

Workshop I was delayed because according national and international events had not yet been completely scheduled while the submission of the proposal. At the beginning of the project it became clear that some of the events concerned project partners or potential external experts of the first workshop hence it was postponed.

2.3 Partnership/core group cooperation

The partners met at the first meeting for the first time as before they had communicated by phone and e-mail. All partners contributed very well and permanently to the project. Preparing, accomplishing and aftermath of the workshops was achieved by joint collaboration. Also the very good participation of experts from all over Europe could only be achieved by the contacts and communication of the partnership.

The core group was composed of one responsible person per partner, prepared the meetings and conferences and took necessary decisions. The cooperation among the partnership and the core group was a necessary condition for this project.

The partners cooperated very well in preparing documents or the workshops. They also cooperated with external institutions in order to ensure the best quality of papers and workshops (e.g. with the University of Aarhus, the Norwegian Centre of Violence in Oslo) and the Austrian Red Cross).

2.4 Cooperation with the Commission

Particularly in three tasks, the beneficiary communicated with the Commission:

- In elaborating the reports
- In clarifying questions the Commission after submitting the reports
- In modifying the budget in the second half of the project

The communication went well and helped the project to evolve.

Beside this, partners met with the Commission discussing the current development of the projects and opportunities for the future how the results of EUTOPA could be integrated in future projects.

2.5 Comments on European value added

The added European value is documented in three scopes

- The joint collaboration and integration of different expertise of experts from 25 European countries
- The joint elaboration of European guidelines tackling PTSD
- The establishment of an experts network

The networking is to be seen as an important step to harmonised European approached and guidelines for PTSD care.

The European value added is summarised as follows:

- The integration of the German, Dutch and Spanish Partners was a first step for the pan-European networking.
- The integration of the professional background of the partners was essential to find a common pathway for the delegates during the two workshops.
- The contribution of the Centre of Psychotraumatology - Alexianer-Hospital Krefeld is the clinical background of outpatients and inpatients treatment and rehabilitation. For this the centre is able to act as main partner in case of disaster in the region of Northrhine- Westphalia (NRW).
- The contribution of the German partners brought the scientific background in the field of Psychotraumatology. The Dutch and the Spanish partner submitted their practical experience.
- The partners contributed as acknowledged centres of excellence with their own various European contacts and thus built the basis for EUTOPA's network of expertise. EUTOPA made networking possible with EU partners from the eastern part of EUROPE
- The partners cooperated with other EU-projects such as Survivors, TENTS and IPPHIC that worked on the field of interest as well.

2.6 Lessons learnt and possible improvements

- Regarding improving collaboration, the first project meeting should insist in performing a thorough exploration of the project plan to check if all partners share the same basic theoretical concepts and areas of knowledge.
- The development of crisis intervention programmes in case of disaster differs in the different countries of Europe. For this a common pan-European standard is difficult to achieve. By now we do not share a compatible vocabulary on crisis intervention programmes in Europe.

3. Activities

3.1 Comparison between initially planned and actually implemented activities, including monitoring, evaluation and dissemination

Task	Status
Task A1 Management	<p>The applicant has monitored the contractual obligations, managed the financial issues, the reporting, the controlling, and the dissemination and communicated with the European commission. The applicant prepared, chaired and minuted the project meetings.</p> <p>The applicant mainly co-ordinated the administrative tasks and the management of the project, the contents have been co-ordinated by partner 1.</p> <p>Communication means beside the workshops were e-mailing, phoning and faxing.</p> <p>Decisions were taken by the Steering Group consisting of one delegate per partner.</p> <p>The organising, conducting and aftermath of the workshops was done by partners 1 and 3 based on communication with potential participants and tenders for papers beforehand.</p>
Task A2 Project analysis and collection of data referring to current state of research	<p>The current basic literature on guidelines concerning the psychosocial care in case of disasters, terror attack or other big-damage situations were reviewed by the Dutch partner and resulted in the background paper 'Post-Disaster Psychosocial Care, Contextual analysis, dd. 25-04-07. See attachment.</p> <p>The current projects supported by the Commissions of the EU were reviewed, analysed and integrated in the Cologne and Amsterdam workshops</p> <p>The current state of the art concerning the German guidelines for psycho social intervention in case of disaster were reviewed. Project members of the University of Cologne participated in the 'Consensus conference of the Bundeslaender' and advised the German Association for Psychotraumatology (DeGPT) in the development of their guidelines (Basel, 22. – 25.05.2008).</p>

Task A3 Project evaluation and interexchange**Establishment of website and internet forum**

The website <http://www.eutopa-info.eu> is online and all relevant results of the workshops and products can be downloaded. A quadrilingual internet presence (German, English, French and Spanish) was created and provides a platform for interactive exchange. The Cologne Risk Index for Disaster CRI-D can be used via Internet. The Manuals for the Target Group Intervention Programme (TGIP) in Case of Disasters are online. They are subdivided in three booklets.

Publications and presentations

A wide interdisciplinary dialogue was aimed at a European level to the 10th European Conference on Traumatic Stress in June 6 – 9, Croatia, of the European Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ESTSS). EUTOPA, objectives and planned activities were presented at the Symposium 'Target Group Intervention Program for the preventing of lasting psychological disorders for victims of terrorist attacks'. The participants were informed with written material about EUTOPA and the first workshop.

6 digital newsletters published by the Dutch partner were distributed amongst the EUTOPA and EU network.

Several articles were published in specialised magazines e.g. the. *Zeitschrift für Psychotraumatologie und Psychologische Medizin*

PresentationsParticipation and presentation at the European Project SURVIVORS

The European Project „Support Solutions for Victims, Violated and Orphans of Terrorist Acts (SURVIVORS)“ intended to build up a European association for victims of terrorist attacks with partners from Spain, Italy, United Kingdom and Germany. The intensive exchange included individual experiences, legal framework and professional support. The EUTOPA partners were invited to the workshops and the final conference advising as external experts. Results of interviews and experiences of the persons affected by terrorist attacks could be integrated in the project EUTOPA and vice versa we communicated the results of EUTOPA's first workshop. At the final conference of survivors, the German partners presented an 'Overview of Scientific Thinking in Relation to Survivors of Terrorist Attacks'.

Participation and speech at the 6th International Conference for Crisis Intervention and Emergency Psychology, Innsbruck (Austria, 2007)

A German partner presented findings of the project in his speech 'Target oriented intervention in crisis management after big damages'.

Participation in the 10th annual conference of the German Association for Psychotraumatology (DeGPT) in Basel from 22. – 25.05.2008.

Speeches, symposia and workshops communicated the state of the art in psychotraumatology and psychosocial crisis management. The German partners briefed the international participants of the EUTOPA project with information material and discussed the objectives intensively.

Participation in the European Project “Improve the Preparedness to give Psychological Help in Events of Crisis (IPPHC), Rome, 15.-17.05.2008

The European project IPPHC is focusing on the quality of Psychosocial Crisis Management in emergency rooms in cases of disaster. The University of Cologne was participating as a cooperative partner in the workshop in Rome, May 2008. EUTOPA was presented and an intensive exchange took place with experts from several European countries, e.g. Italy, the Netherlands, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Italy.

Participation and speech at the 7th International conference for Crisis Intervention and Emergency Psychology, Hall in Austria, 19.- 21.09.2008

The 7th International conference for Crisis Intervention and Emergency Psychology, Hall in Austria, was visited by different vocational groups (e.g. rescue worker, fire brigades, emergency doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists, emergency priests, NGO's and GO's) from mostly Austria, Germany and Switzerland. The German partners presented different aspects of the working process in EUTOPA.

Speech and Participation on an annual meeting of German emergency psychologists, 9. Nov. 2008, Berlin, Germany

The University of Cologne presented the process and results of EUTOPA.

Information matter in paper pen version

Information matter about the project, the working process and the workshops is available in paper pen version as well as the TGIP-Manual and the multi disciplinary guideline.

<p>Task A4 Adaption of the TGIP to Big-damage-scenarios</p>	<p>The adaption of the Target Group Intervention Program (TGIP) to major disasters was conducted. The possibility of implementing risk-orientated measures of intervention in European network-structures was going to be analysed and adapted according to the structure of aftercare, plans of intervention. The Centre of Psychotraumatology / Alexianer Hospital is given model for establishing appropriate structures of aftercare – from acute support to longer-term treatment. In case of a major-loss-incident, the job-comprehensive concept of supply was undertaking the task of the logistic implementation of target-group-specific psycho-social aftercare. The adaptation process included the results from the Workshops in (A) Cologne and (B) Amsterdam (see below).</p> <p>The TGIP was adapted according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different Target groups: Self healers, switchers and high-risk-persons, - State of the art: Risk factors and screening for trauma related disorders, - Integration of psychological and social strategies in the mid and long term interventions. <p>Moreover, the results from commenting the Dutch Guidelines for Early Intervention were included in the adaption of the TGIP.</p> <p>The TGIP manual is finished as a paper-pen version in English, French, Spanish, and German. The online version can also be downloaded.</p>
<p>Task A5 Development and Evaluation of the Cologne-Risk-Index-Disaster (CRI-D)</p>	<p>The Cologne Risk Index - Disaster (CRI-D) was developed differentiating the target groups and the implementation of an online-version. It was translated to four languages in order to make sure that the CRI-D is available for as many relief organisations as possible. This was done on the basis of the already developed and validated Koelner-Risiko-Index (Cologne-risk-index) and by means of empirical results relating to risk-factors for developing long-term psychic problems after potential traumatic experiences. A first cross-validation is made possible by using analysis and correlation of patients at the University of Cologne and the Centre of Psychotraumatology.</p> <p>Constraints and assumptions: Further validation depends at first on the possibility of recruitment of suitable subjects according to the study, secondly on the subject's willingness to answer, and depends as well on the organisation and their disposition to cooperate.</p> <p>The Cologne Risk Index - Disaster (CRI-D) is developed and in progress in an online-version on www.eutopa-info.eu.</p> <p>As during the project's lifetime no disaster (fortunately) happened, the CRI – D could not be validated in practise.</p>

<p>Task A6 Workshop I</p>	<p>The first workshop took place in Cologne 29 November to 1 December and was organised by the University of Cologne. The content was prepared by all project partners. The final version of the program is attached. Objectives of the first workshop in Cologne were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information about the current state of research and about the situation in European Member states in the range of psycho-social aftercare in case of disaster - Working out terms of references for the development of an European overall concept related to national and situational conditions and different target-groups - Elaborating essentials and demands for developing an European consent about psycho-social aftercare in case of disaster and formulation of concrete work stages for implementing a European overall concept. - Consolidation of a European network across experts from individual countries. <p>The number of participants was 45 delegates including the project partners, from 18 European Member states.</p> <p>The workshop was based on keynote speeches and presentations, debates and working groups. On the final day of the workshop, the experts and delegates from Europe had the chance to present and discuss their work to the public audience. The results were shared with mental health professionals, first aid organisations and other vocational groups.</p> <p>The following topics were discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Experiences with Psycho-Social Aftercare in Cases of Disasters - Knowledge about Risk Factors for PTSD and Related Disorders - Training- Standards of Vocational groups - Different Target groups: e.g. Children as Victims, rescue worker - Early Time Course related Psychosocial Interventions - Time Course related middle- and long-term Psychosocial Interventions: psychosocial and therapeutically strategies <p>The sub-workshops were structured in 3 parts and the project partners contributed to the sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Workshop A:</i> Different Target groups: Children as Victims and Rescue Workers as professionals Helpers and as the first caregivers for Victims - <i>Workshop B:</i> Risk factors and screening for trauma related disorders - <i>Workshop C:</i> Integration of psychological and social strategies in the mid and long term interventions <p>The documentation is finished on the website and includes all presentations, background material and information about the delegates to support the inter-exchange. Regarding the first findings, the workshop achieved to follow up the development on the national and pan-European level.</p>
<p>Task A7 The multidiscipli-</p>	<p>In 2007 Impact, the Dutch Knowledge and Advice centre for post disaster psychosocial care, published this guide-</p>

<p>nary guideline on early psycho social interventions after disaster, terrorism and other shocking events</p>	<p>line. It consists of a public part and a scientific part, and several recommendations. This guideline has been translated into English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, and Italian. It was spread amongst the participants of the conference, and the guidelines are available through the website: www.eutopa-info.eu and www.impact-kenniscentrum.nl.</p> <p>After workshop II we concluded that we should not adapt the guideline, because there was strong support for this completed guideline. In general it has become clear that this guideline can function as a dynamic framework document for adoption as evidence and consensus based, best practice guideline and can set minimum standards for use across all EU states.</p> <p>We wrote a preamble to the guideline, which functions as European added value to the '<i>Multidisciplinary guideline on early psychosocial interventions after disaster, terrorism and other shocking events</i>'. This results in an EU guideline on early psychosocial interventions. See attachments for the translated guidelines and the EU guideline.</p>
<p>Task A8 Workshop II</p>	<p>This interactive working conference took place in Amsterdam, at September 25/26, 2008. Aim of the conference was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to present the multidisciplinary guideline on early psychosocial interventions after disaster, terrorism and other shocking events to the other EU countries - to support the use of guidelines in general and understanding the guideline on early psychosocial interventions in particular - to work towards an EU-wide agreement on the core messages and - to think about implementation in different EU-countries - to follow-up the work of the Cologne conference <p>The conference was a meaningful and productive gathering of 60 EU scientists, policy makers and (mental health) experts in the field of post disaster psychosocial care.</p> <p>After each keynote presentations the participants worked at small tables for about 60-90 minutes, guided by questions. These questions were based on the work done before the conference: the spreading of the guideline, a questionnaire to be filled in and telephone interviews. In short the questions were focussed on the need for guidelines, the availability of them in the EU member states, and the expert opinion of the participants on the content of the guideline.</p> <p>The discussions were facilitated by table chairs and by two professional facilitators from the UK.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p>

	<p>Overall, there was broad agreement on the recommendations in the guideline. Efforts to implement the recommendations were also considered to be important and very worthwhile. These plans will differ between the various EU countries and in the coming period, Impact will provide support in streamlining the communication between the countries across the EU. In addition, in collaboration with DG environment, Impact will find ways to support the implementation on an EU-level.</p> <p>If we are to usefully develop these guidelines across Europe they need to be seen as a means of promoting good practice and high standards, arising out of conscientious practice. Guidelines seen from this point of view help ensure a good evidence base, encourage academic and professional networks, influence policy and enable training to achieve implementation in each country.</p> <p>8 EU-member states applied for concrete cooperation with the Dutch partner to implement the guidelines. <i>Adapte</i> (www.adapte.org) is a formal and structured international accepted method to adapt existing guidelines for another country.</p> <p>The conference report was due in time and published on the EUTOPA website. See attachment of the report.</p>
<p>Task A9 Collaboration and dissemination.</p>	<p>The details of all participating experts of the two workshops, all presentations and documents are available on-line on the project website. The information about the objectives and the working process are available in English, German, French and Spanish.</p> <p>The reports of the two workshops are also available on-line on the project website and on www.impact-kenniscentrum.nl</p> <p>The Dutch partner sent 5 English digital newsletters regarding EUTOPA to the EU network in post-disaster psychosocial care. EUTOPA findings were published in several international magazines e.g. 'Cuadernos de crisis' www.cuadernosdecrisis.com/</p> <p>The applicant met with the Merseyside Fire Brigade (Cologne is twinned with Liverpool) explaining and debating the results of EUTOPA. The TGIP, the CRI-D and the guideline will be considered in Merseyfires's training program.</p> <p>The final project report is given with this document, the attachments and the final financial justification.</p>

3.2 Qualitative evaluation of the activities

The beneficiary attended the Kick-Off Meeting of the Commission on 31/01/2007 in Brussels.

Several team meetings of the four partners were conducted during the two years' duration of the project.

27/01/2007 – Cologne

28/04/2007 – Madrid

13/10/2007 – Amsterdam

13/06/2008 – Cologne

06/12/2008 – Madrid

The two main activities were the workshops in Cologne and Amsterdam. The main results/products were

- A European guideline for early intervention
- A European strategy for target group oriented intervention (TGIP) including the screening tool 'Cologne Risk Index
- The establishment of a platform of European experts

The two workshops in Cologne and Amsterdam were very productive. The attached reports about them show the quality of the work done. A special remark should be done in regard with the important group of professionals present in both meetings. They represent the current core of the experts in the field in Europe.

The workshops had different formats and outcomes. The Cologne workshop was a useful platform for discussion of different issues that remain still open for discussion in the psychosocial aftercare in cases of disasters and catastrophes. The A, B and C sub-workshops (see reports) reflect the broad spectrum of issues considered and worked through. The sub-workshop conducted in Cologne about 'The integration of psychological and social strategies in the middle and long term intervention of people affected by catastrophes and / or disasters' was introduced with the work done by an exploratory questionnaire to find out the most important areas that might be problematic in the psychosocial support system in different European countries and to find out ideas for improvement of the current situation (see report on this).

From this experience remains clear that the discussion of some issues should be continued like the role of peritraumatic dissociation or the need to screen larger groups of victims for psycho traumatic sequels. The scientific literature and the professional experiences produced from meeting to meeting remain important inputs that should be expanded in discussion panels like the ones developed in Cologne.

The Amsterdam conference was different from the Cologne in the sense that a final product, the early intervention guideline, stayed ready for presentation and comment. The attached technical report on this shows the different aspects of the working tool and its applicability.

All in all, we can state that the guideline is an excellent and worked-through tool which contains many interesting suggestions and recommendations. It is a multidisciplinary piece of work as well as a well elaborated product for the citizenship (the Public, as it is called in the Guideline) and for Professionals. Despite of the detailed scientific discussions it presents, of a special value is Appendix 3 of the Guideline which has been elaborated by victims and associations of those affected by catastrophes and disasters.

The TGIP approach on the other hand, was bringing a model that is based on the methodology constructed around a screening tool called the Cologne Risk Index (CRI) and the time course model of traumatic stress.

The time course model considers different ways of the time evolution of the posttraumatic disorder (PTSD) and takes into consideration situational components like peritraumatic dissociation, risk factors, special target groups or aspects within the scope of prevention and treatment of stress disorders like psycho education.

On a practical basis, for the qualitative analysis of the work done an example about the difficulty in fixing concrete recommendations for the field of aftercare in cases of catastrophes and disasters is included. The habitual practices around Europe advise a step by step approach since there are historical and cultural circumstances as well as specific issues related to national or even local professional groups that must be respected and taken into consideration (Attached, please see example 'The issue of psycho education').

In this way EUTOPA has seriously added EUROPEAN value. We have covered almost all EU member states, only Cyprus and Slovakia could not be present during one of the conferences due to personal reasons or national activities. DG environment was very interested in the content of the EUTOPA project, we received their support in very concrete ways and we are looking forward cooperating again in the future.

Within the partnership we have been working in a structured and positive manner. We have learned a lot from each other concerning national methods, important themes and cultural sensitivities.

4. Presentation of the technical results and deliverables (one section per deliverable)

4.1 Report 1

Description of the deliverable

Reporting the activities accomplished during month 1 to 6.

Purpose of the deliverable

Giving evidence to the Commission about the activities and spent resources of the project

Evaluation of the deliverable

The Commission evaluated the report and questioned the applicant for clarifying some issues. The questions were sufficiently answered and the report was adopted.

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

The report describes the European collaboration of the project and the preparing of the pan-European workshop I.

Dissemination of the deliverable

The report is meant for internal and the Commission's use and has been disseminated among the partnership.

4.2 Report 2

Description of the deliverable

Reporting the activities accomplished during month 6 to 15.

Purpose of the deliverable

Giving evidence to the Commission about the activities and spent resources of the project

Evaluation of the deliverable

The Commission evaluated the report and questioned the applicant for clarifying some issues. The questions were sufficiently answered and the report was adopted.

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

The report describes the European collaboration of the project and accomplishing the pan-European workshop I. The papers and results of the workshop are important for the international understanding of psycho-social care after disasters. The debate among the experts from various European countries led to improved collaboration.

Dissemination of the deliverable

The report is meant for internal and the Commission's use and has been disseminated among the partnership.

4.3 Final Report**Description of the deliverable**

Reporting the activities accomplished with focus between months 16 to 24 but also reflecting the whole project.

Purpose of the deliverable

Giving evidence to the Commission about the activities and spent resources of the project

Evaluation of the deliverable

The report is due to evaluation by the Commission.

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

The report describes the European collaboration of the project and accomplishing the pan-European workshop II. The papers and results of the workshop are important for the international understanding of psycho-social care after disasters. The experts were partly professional having participated in workshop enriched by additional expertise. The debate among the experts from various European countries led to improved collaboration and the basis of the planned European network.

Dissemination of the deliverable

The report is meant for internal and the Commission's use and has been disseminated among the partnership.

4.4 Post-Disaster Psychosocial Care, contextual analysis**Description of the deliverable**

This report has been mostly used internally between project partners before informing each other about 'the state of the art' on post-disaster psychosocial care, before starting the discussions. In this document you find a list of summary of important literature on psycho-social care after mass emergency/disasters.

Purpose of the deliverable

It functions as a contextual analysis for the EUTOPA project.

Evaluation of the deliverable

The deliverable has been evaluated and adopted by the Steering Group

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

This document gives an overview of the state of the art on post-disaster psychosocial care in Europe at the start of the project. New developments have been made.

Dissemination of the deliverable

Available on the website

4.5 Multidisciplinary guideline for the EU on early psychosocial interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events**Description of the deliverable**

Translations of the multidisciplinary guideline on early interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events, translated in into English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, and Italian.

The first four languages were foreseen. Due to our experience in the first conference, we decided to add an Italian translation, and a translation of the recommendations in Polish to facilitate the work during conference II.

The guideline has been completed with an EU preamble showing where national adaptation should be provided.

Purpose of the deliverable

To support operational professionals in the field of psychosocial care with clear guidance on their support for affected people in the first 6 weeks after a disaster.

Evaluation of the deliverable

The feedback on the guideline is extremely positive as a way of promoting good practice and high standards, arising out of conscientious practice. Guidelines seen from this point of view help ensure a good evidence base, encourage academic and professional networks, influence policy and enable training to achieve implementation in each country.

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

The European added value is extensive. During the project it has become clear that the guideline can function as a dynamic framework document for adoption as a evidence and consensus based, best practice guide and setting minimum standards for use across all EU states. A preamble to the guideline, developed during the EUTOPA project shows were countries have work to do to adapt the guideline for their own needs and cultural background.

Dissemination of the deliverable

The guideline will be disseminated through the EUTOPA website, the Impact website, the participants of the conference, and other partner organisations. In the short future we hope to collaborate with DG environment for further dissemination and implementation in the EU.

Implementation plans will differ between the various EU countries and in the coming period, Impact will provide support in streamlining the communication between the countries across the EU. In addition, in collaboration with DG environment, the Dutch partner will find ways to

support the implementation on an EU-level to support EU policy in the field of post disaster psychosocial care.

4.6 Guideline on the content of post-disaster psychosocial care (European adjustment of the TGIP)

Description of the deliverable

Target Group Intervention Programme (TGIP) describes every intervention step, from psychological primary care to indicated psychotherapy, more specifically. In our manuals (booklet I to III) we have adapted the conception to the requirement profile of international major loss situations. Booklet I focuses on a basic element of TGIP. It deals with theoretical and practical background for implementing the Cologne Risk Index, which is adapted for a checklist to measure the victims' risk-profile. This type of screening combines different survey parameters: Risk factors for developing a posttraumatic stress disorder, identifying peritraumatic dissociation and assessing the severity of symptoms. We do not imply, however, that this screening guarantees a confirmed diagnosis. Booklet II contains the modules of the Target Group Intervention Programme. In Booklet III we present trauma-based psycho education. Our concept is based on the opinion that process-orientation and identifying risk groups is instrumental to the implementation of a crisis intervention programme

Purpose of the deliverable

The purpose of the TGIP is to deliver a concept of crisis intervention programme that includes the recent knowledge of the debriefing controversy. The main question of the debriefing controversy is: According to current research, what kind of crisis intervention measures have proven to decrease the risk of victims becoming mentally ill following major loss situations?

Evaluation of the deliverable

The evaluation of the TGIP was done by a constant expert exchange about the milestone problems of crisis intervention programme. This expert intervalidation was mainly done by the conduction of the two workshops.

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

TGIP may give an example how a crisis intervention programme may work based on practical evidence. Over this (in addition to early intervention guidelines) the middle and long term process is included in the programme.

Dissemination of the deliverable

The TGIP is disseminated via internet, lectures, seminars and international conferences.

4.7 Cologne – Risk- Index- Disaster (CRI-D)

Description of the deliverable

The essential component of Target-Group-Intervention-Program (TGIP) is an intervention schedule designed to prevent PTSD through early identification of risk factors. For this, an investigation instrument known as the 'Cologne Risk Index' was developed for civil trauma, bank robbery, for military purpose, victims of terror attacks and in our project for survivors and relatives of disaster situations.

Purpose of the deliverable

One of the major objectives of the CRI-disaster is to optimise personal and financial resources.

Evaluation of the deliverable

Results from linear regression models show that seriousness of the traumatic event, pre-traumatisation and peritraumatic dissociation are the main variables that predict the symptom scales mentioned above. We conclude that Cologne Risk Index – is a useful tool to rate a risk profile for PTSD symptoms.

Value-added – in particular European value-added and transferability – of the deliverable

The Cologne Risk Index may be used (beside others) as a pan-European standardized questionnaire for disaster situations.

Dissemination of the deliverable

The CRI-D is disseminated via internet, lectures, seminars and international conferences.
Via internet

4.8 Establishing the web site**Description of the deliverable**

- Developing the structure of the EUTOPA's public web
- Programming the web site
- Input to the 7 sectors 'Home', 'Project', 'Interactive', 'Professionals', 'Conferences', 'Documentation', 'Links'
- The site is accessible via the URL <http://www.eutopa-info.eu/>

Purpose of the deliverable

Public part: Publication and documentation of the project's objectives and results

File server

Internal part: Access to internal documents via username and password

Evaluation of the deliverable

During its initial phase, the web site was evaluated by the partnership and adapted according to the debate at the project meetings. In the following it was continuously evaluated by the partnership but increasingly by public use.

5. Evaluation of the technical results and deliverables**5.1 General lessons learnt**

It is important to generate a continuous discussion and spaces of reflection for what should be understood under "Europe" in relation to the project in course in specific areas of knowledge (psychosocial aftercare, training and practice of professionals etc.).

The need for those spaces of reflection, like the ones generated by IMPACT on several issues (resilience and terrorism etc.) is high, given the fact that the construction of a common European geopolitical space is a dynamic issue and a new integrative process with a high level of complexity.

Especially in the psychosocial field, where so many cultural and historical aspects play a role, the interaction between professionals on the European level is of high value.

Organizations of victims and politicians should be much more present in projects like EUTOPIA where the need of the citizenship should be always be remembered and represented. Projects in the psychosocial field are wonderful instruments of creating networks of professionals on the European level.

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Improving collaboration, the first project meeting should insist in performing a thorough exploration of the project plan to check if all partners share the same basic theoretical concepts and areas of knowledge.

From the beginning, there should be fixed communication rules and channels in order that the whole consortium possesses all information and documents at the same time.

Countries are at different stages, in terms of capacity and priority. Some countries have already made steps in the direction of similar guidelines / guidance / framework / standards / recommendations. People are willing to share their experience. The guideline on early psychosocial interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events is special because of the multidisciplinary and scientific starting point.

One longer term challenge is the fact that many countries lack a framework for prioritizing this – there needs to be more dialogue with policy makers and more support from EU organizations. Timeliness and the availability of psychosocial support needs to be emphasized as a common EU concern.

Besides that, there are some smaller issues regarding cost-effectiveness, especially for the topics of risk factors and screening and providing psycho education.

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) is either unavailable or not the intervention of choice in some countries. In these cases, the guideline may need to provide a stronger link to national disorder specific guidelines and professional consensus for interventions whilst the evidence base is developed

5.2 Strengths

Strengths have already been commented in the chapter about the quality analysis of the project. In addition we can state that

- The European delegates from more than 25 countries were very interested. The participants from Central and Eastern Europe benefited in the conceptual and structural aspects of the psychosocial aftercare.
- We succeeded in enabling the exchange of experience and excellence of participants with scientific and practical backgrounds as well as professional of different disciplines.
- In the EU, there exists a common view, a consensus on early interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events. This consensus is evidence-based. The multidisciplinary guideline on early interventions is an excellent basis.
- In most European countries, a lack of integration is existing in the transition from early intervention to the middle- and long-term aftercare. The TGIP offers an approach to analyse the needs and to optimise existing resources. The workshop “The Integration of psychological and social strategies in the middle and long term intervention of people affected by catastrophes and/or disasters” sensitised the participants for this subject. In the working process between the first and the second workshop structural solutions and political needs have been discussed.

5.3 Possible challenges and/or improvements to be tackled through further action

Pending issues are the European wide implementation of the TGIP and the Guideline as well as the further development of strategies Europe wide to promote a better inter professional integration of those involved in the psychosocial aftercare of victims of disasters.

Challenges to meet may be the opposition on national levels of local corporative interests that try to maintain privileges in their field. This is a delicate issue in which lots of diplomacy, good will and help should be offered. The EU is a very good platform to integrate and overcome local interests that may stay in the way of the global interest of citizens, most specifically after been a victim of a catastrophe or a disaster.

5.4 Recommendations to stakeholders, partners, authorities in charge, National and EU institutions

In order to develop minimal common European standards and to push the agreement of involved states and institutions, it would seem to establish a European wide initiative tackling a European consensus. Aspects of particular interest are

- Consistent concepts
- Structural implementation
- Coordination (acute, mid- and long-term aftercare)
- binding quality standards
- education

One longer term challenge is the fact that many countries lack a framework for prioritizing this – there needs to be more dialogue with policy makers and more support from EU organisations. Timeliness and the availability of psychosocial support needs to be emphasized as a common EU concern

The informal European network on post disaster psycho social care is alive and kicking. We received very enthusiastic cooperation and support, from all levels: science, professionals, policy, volunteer organizations through out Europe. We need to support this network on the long term, because it will be useful for exchanging information in preparations and disaster response. A light structure, e.g. a gathering once a year in Brussels could be an enormous support and a digital newsletter and digital knowledge database available for all members of the network would be sufficient. Impact is willing to organize these activities.

Given the broad support for the guideline DG environment should accept the EU guideline on early psychosocial interventions as the standard for early post disaster care, as the standard to be recommend and followed by member states. It would diminish the burden on the professionals and volunteers in the field who might be confused by long traditional controversies on post disaster support. What should be done has become utmost clear by this guideline.

6. Follow-up

6.1 Comparison between initial and current follow-up measures

Initial follow-up measures	Current follow-up measures
Further establishment of a European Network of experts and excellence for psychosocial aftercare. Establishment of backup systems which are based on scientific consolidated findings of Psychotraumatology.	Through EUTOPIA and the two workshops performed, the debate of the most recent findings in psycho traumatology, the network of experts has been further consolidated. A light structure, e.g. a gathering once a year in Brussels could be an enormous support for this network and a digital newsletter and digital knowledge database available for all members of the network would be sufficient. The Dutch partner is willing to organize these activities.
Additional maintenance and update of a website - public and extranet	The website incl. public and extranet is functioning. The partnership is trying to sustain it for the long run. The EU website of the Dutch partner can function in this context.
Development, Translation and Implementation of stepped training course measures and Training-Manuals offered for the aid organisations in the European member states. The training programs are going to be presented as training manual in paper-version and as electronic reader.	The TGIP Manual is a deliverable for the other European countries that may be useful as a basic practical guidance. The other countries in Europe may modify the programme to their needs.
Implementing of the European concept of psycho-social aftercare in EU-Member states through trainings using the principle of multiplier effect. Corresponding professional groups of the countries are going to be briefed in "Target Group Intervention" according to multiplier principle. For these purposes it will be possible to offer training courses in Cologne and furthermore in several other countries, in addition to Krefeld (language of teaching: German and English). These courses help to develop further cooperation with consideration of the trans-national assistance. It is aimed to create and to test staged curriculums for psychologists, doctors, social workers and other aid groups.	We have translated some of our training material that helps to train different vocational groups in the conduction of TGIP. The German partner's attempt is in future work enabling to train the TGIP in the other European member states.
Counselling and Information Service (quadrilingual, potentially in further languages of the member countries)	The Cologne Risk Index will be online for the future. In case of disaster it may be helpful to find a logistic that may be able to conduct the psychosocial programme. The data are collected in our data base so our web based TGIP may be validated in the future. For this the CRI may be useful for different vocational groups such as firemen, policemen and psycho-social helpers as much as mental health professionals.

6.2 Additional follow-up approaches

The multidisciplinary guideline for early psychosocial interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events.

Impact, as a European centre of excellence on post disaster psychosocial care intends using the guideline on early psychosocial interventions after disasters, terrorism and other shocking events in order to take this work forward on an EU-level and by supporting countries to adapt the guidelines. Impact will apply for future funding.

A guideline for the uniformed services

Rescue workers don't want to be seen as victims, although their work should be regarded as a high risk profession. Psychosocial support should be offered to them in the first place from their own organizations and colleagues to be acceptable for them. In cooperation with the RED project of the Italian Red Cross, also funded by DG environment and in which Impact is a partner, and the guideline for uniformed services that is currently being developed in the Netherlands, NATO and other stakeholders, Impact will apply for EU funding to bring this guideline, after completion, further in Europe. The method will be the same as in the EUTOPA project.

Children and disasters: working towards EU guidance

Children are easily forgotten in disaster. Research is often more expensive because of the more time consuming way of research in young children where you cannot use questionnaires, but strongly needed. Standards for support for children should be integrated in general standards and responses should be properly evaluated. . A developmental perspective should be adopted, findings of attachment-studies should be integrated, and parents, schools and communities should be supported. More financial possibilities for research should be created on an EU level.

Impact has taken the initiative to prepare such a standard by bringing together international experts on the ECOTS 2009 in Oslo. An EU project plan will be prepared, in which we will build on the successful experiences of EUTOPA.

The European network

Consolidation of the European network is very important. A light structure, e.g. a gathering once a year in Brussels could be an enormous support and a digital newsletter and digital knowledge database available for all members of the network would be enough. Impact is willing to organize these activities.

The informal European network on post disaster psycho social care is alive and kicking. We received very enthusiastic cooperation and support, from all levels: science, professionals, policy, volunteer organizations through out Europe.

We need to support this network on the long term, because it will be useful for exchanging information in preparations and disaster response. A light structure, e.g. a gathering once a year in Brussels could be an enormous support and a digital newsletter and digital knowledge database available for all members of the network would be sufficient. Impact is willing to organize these activities.

Given the broad support for the guideline DG environment should accept the EU guideline on early psychosocial interventions as the standard for early post disaster care, as the standard to be recommend and followed by member states. It would diminish the burden on the professionals and volunteers in the field who might be confused by long traditional controversies on post disaster support. What should be done has become utmost clear by this guideline.

Impact, as a European centre of excellence on post disaster psycho social care is ready to take a leading position in local adaptation and implementation of this guideline.

Additional follow-up

An important issue would be to test how the different psychosocial aftercare care programs consider the mid and long term assistance of victims of catastrophes and disasters.

Another important variable to regularly check would be to see how the different professional groups in charge of the psychosocial help act are integrated.

In a meeting of the Psychosocial Support Units (PSU) of both the Cologne and the Merseyside (Liverpool) fire brigades, a future cooperation among the PSU teams of several European fire brigades has been envisaged.

6.3 Direct application in real events

During the elaboration of the final report two disastrous events took place.

- On 25 February, a plane crashed near the Amsterdam airport
- On 3 March the Historical Archive of the city of Cologne broke down due to underground construction works

Both the Dutch and the German partners are applying findings of the EUTOPA project in psychosocial support and aftercare of affected persons.