

# 2024

## Studying Cross Sector Collaboration in Child Protection and Family Therapy in Denmark and Sweden



With Cross Cultures Project Association &  
Association for Participatory Criminal Justice

Study visit report

Funded by SIDA

27-11-2024



# Programme

Sunday 17/11/24	Monday 18/11/24	Tuesday 19/11/24	Wednesday 20/11/24	Thursday 21/11/24
19:05 <b>Arrival in Copenhagen airport</b>	07:00-08:00 <b>Breakfast at hotel</b>	07:00-08:30 <b>Breakfast at hotel</b>	07:00-09:00 <b>Breakfast at hotel</b>	07:00-08:00 <b>Breakfast at hotel</b>
<b>20:00</b> <b>Check in hotel</b> Hotel Skt. Annæ	08:00-09:00 <b>Welcome, presentation of the programme, participants and sharing visions</b>  Cross Cultures, AJPP	09:00- 10:00 <b>Presentation at the “Den Korte Snor” (the short leash)</b>	09:15 – 10:00 <b>Drive to Gladsaxe Municipality</b>	08:00 – 08:30 <b>Drive to the airport</b>
	09:00 – 10:00 <b>Drive to Malmö</b>	10:30-11:30 <b>Presentation at the Ministry of Social Affairs</b>	10:00-11:30 <b>Presentation at SSP Gladsaxe Municipality</b>  SSP and the family center	10:25 – 17:30 <b>Flight back to Chisinau</b>
	10:00 – 11:00 <b>Presentation at Malmö university with Professor Tapio Salonen, Social work and Criminology</b>	12:00 – 13:00 <b>Lunch</b>	11:30-12:00 <b>Drive to Roskilde</b>	
	11:15-12:15 <b>Drive to Tommelilla</b>	13:20-14:30 <b>Boat tour around Copenhagen</b>	12:00-12:50 <b>Lunch in Roskilde</b>	
	12:15 - 13:15 <b>Lunch</b>	15:00- 16:30 <b>Presentation with Police inspector Tommy Laursen</b>	13:00-15:00 <b>Presentation at SSP Roskilde Municipality</b>	

	13:30 - 14:45 <b>Presentation by Tommelilla municipality, meeting with the head of the family section and the brotts samordnara</b>	16:30 – <b>Leisure time</b>	15:00-15:30/16 <b>Back to hotel</b>	
	14:45-15:00 <b>Coffee and Cake</b>		15:30/16 – 17:00 <b>Conclusion of the study trip</b>	
	15:00 – 16:00 <b>Presentation with the director of MDFT Malmö</b>		17:00-18:30 <b>Time for shopping and enjoying Copenhagen</b>	
	16:00- 17:00 <b>Drive to Malmö city centre for walk</b>		<b>18:30 –</b> <b>Goodbye Dinner</b>	
	18:00 <b>Dinner in Malmö</b>			
	19:30 – 20:30 <b>Drive back to hotel</b>			

# Study Trip Report: Enhancing Cross-Sectoral Collaboration for Child Protection

Dates: November 17–21, 2024

Locations: Malmö, Tommelilla (Sweden), and Copenhagen, Gladsaxe, Roskilde (Denmark)

## Introduction

The study trip aimed to provide Moldovan officials with practical insights into effective cross-sectoral collaboration in child protection, juvenile crime prevention, and family therapy. Over five days, participants engaged with leading experts, practitioners, and policymakers from Sweden and Denmark, exploring legal frameworks, policy implementation, and on-the-ground practices to inform Moldova's ongoing reforms.

## Day 1: Sweden

### 1.1 Presentation with Tapio Salonen and Tove Samzelius at Malmö University

The study trip began with a visit to Malmö University, where the delegation was introduced to Professor Tapio Salonen, a Senior Professor specializing in Social Work and Criminology. Professor Salonen's research focuses on social policies addressing marginalized populations, including issues of poverty, social welfare, and the development of collaborative, cross-sectoral interventions. His work is particularly noted for analyzing the Swedish welfare state's capacity to address societal challenges and foster coordinated efforts among stakeholders in vulnerable communities.

During his presentation, Professor Salonen provided an in-depth overview of Sweden's multi-agency approach to child protection. Central to this approach is the Social Services Act (2001), which underpins Sweden's universal welfare model. He explained how the Act ensures access to support for all children and emphasizes their well-being through cooperative frameworks involving social services, schools, and law enforcement.

Accompanying Professor Salonen was Associated Professor Tove Samzelius, an expert in urban research and housing studies at Malmö University. Ms. Samzelius presented two case studies illustrating practical applications of child protection policies in Malmö, focusing on the challenges of translating structural objectives into meaningful, localized change.

The first case centered on initiatives implemented in four schools located in disadvantaged neighborhoods, designated as "beboelse, dannelse og udviklingsområder" (residential, educational, and developmental areas). These schools extended their operational hours to provide spaces for constructive and community-building activities for children and adults alike – after school. These initiatives aimed to foster engagement, reduce idleness, and create safer environments.

The second case highlighted the transformation of the Sofielund neighborhood, a socially disadvantaged area in Malmö that faced persistent issues with crime and insecurity. In 2014, the

Fastighetsägar Sofielund association was established through a collaboration between property owners, Malmö Municipality, Police and other stakeholders. The association brought together property managers, tenant-owner associations, local businesses, and community groups to tackle challenges collectively. Over the years, this coalition implemented measures such as installing security cameras, improving public spaces, and initiating programs to strengthen social cohesion. These efforts led to a significant reduction in both serious crimes, such as drug trafficking, and minor offenses, including graffiti and vandalism.

The achievements in Sofielund were recognized with the European Crime Prevention Award (2019). Ms. Samzelius underscored that these successes were made possible by fostering strong local networks and empowering communities to take an active role in shaping their neighborhoods. Her research emphasized that cross-sector collaboration and the promotion of local decision-making authority were central to achieving lasting change in these areas.

Through their presentations, Professor Salonen and Ms. Samzelius provided the delegation with insights into how Sweden's policy frameworks and localized initiatives can work in tandem to address complex social challenges. These examples resonated with the delegation as tangible demonstrations of interdisciplinary collaboration in action.



## 1.2 Presentations at Tomelilla Municipality

The second visit of the study trip took the delegation to Tommelilla Municipality, one of 13 municipalities selected to pilot Sweden's ongoing Omställningsarbete (Transformation Work). This transformation work is the foundation of Sweden's social services reform, aiming to shift the focus from social systems bearing sole responsibility of child protection to a shared societal responsibility, and from reactive or situational responses to proactive, preventive approaches in social services. The Swedish government intends to legislate this approach with a new Social Services Act by January 2025, with nationwide implementation expected by mid-2025. Central to this reform is the focus on early prevention—lowering access barriers to social services, identifying challenges early, and intervening before problems escalate.

In Tommelilla, the delegation met a diverse group of stakeholders, including Per-Martin Svensson (Mayor), Britt-Marie McQueen (Municipality Director), Karin Martinsson (Social Manager), Fredrik Gullstrand (Head of Unit), Priyanka John (Systems Transformation Strategist), and Heléne

Hedberg (Project Manager from Save the Children). The team provided an overview of Tommelilla's strategic approach to the Transformation Work, highlighting challenges and ongoing initiatives.

The municipality faces significant hurdles, including an overburdened social system and low educational attainment among children, with 55% of students not qualifying for upper secondary education (gymnasium). To address these issues, Tommelilla has launched several collaborative initiatives involving schools, police, and civil society organizations. One of their notable achievements is an idea-based public partnership with Save the Children, which led to the development of the Good Future Prospects Initiative.

This initiative focuses on improving school attendance and fostering student well-being by providing targeted support for children and their families. Activities under the initiative include:

**The Breakfast Club:** A program aimed at providing children with a structured and supportive start to their day.

**DOIT ("Do It"):** A series of engaging extracurricular activities designed to strengthen community ties and encourage positive behaviors.

**Parental Support Programs:** The Triple P (Positive Parenting Program) equips parents with skills to support their children's academic and emotional development.

The target group includes children in grades 4 to 7 with absenteeism exceeding 15. Early results demonstrate promise, with increased school attendance and engagement among participants. In the longer term, Tommelilla aims to raise the proportion of ninth-grade students achieving basic qualifications for upper secondary education.

The visit concluded with a presentation by Adam Tengelin, Principal of the Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) Parent Center in Malmö. MDFT is a holistic therapeutic intervention designed to address the complex needs of at-risk youth, particularly those involved in the juvenile justice system. The model integrates multiple perspectives, including family, school, peers, and the justice system, to create cohesive and supportive networks. In Sweden, MDFT has been adapted to emphasize restructuring family dynamics, reducing recidivism, and improving communication within families. Mr. Tengelin detailed the Swedish implementation of MDFT, illustrating its practical application through case studies and its alignment with broader welfare goals. His presentation underscored the importance of engaging entire family units in the rehabilitation process and fostering collaborative solutions across different sectors.



## Day 2: Copenhagen

### 2.1 Danish Legal Frameworks for Child Protection at the Ministry of Social Affairs

The second day included an insightful session hosted by representatives from the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Welfare Agency. The delegation heard from Eva Ejdrup Winther, Deputy Head of Division for Legal and International Relations, Christoffer Nielsen, a senior legal advisor, and Irene Ildvedsen, a social welfare consultant. Their presentations provided a comprehensive introduction to the legal and structural frameworks underpinning Denmark's cross-sectoral child protection efforts.

The discussion focused on two cornerstone legislative frameworks:

**Serviceloven (The Social Services Act):** This law outlines the responsibilities of public agencies in safeguarding children and youth. It serves as the foundational guideline for municipalities in delivering social services and fostering collaboration between sectors such as education, health, and justice.

**Barnets Lov (The Danish Child's Act):** Enacted to place children's rights at the forefront, this legislation emphasizes the importance of child-centric approaches. It ensures that all decisions made concerning children prioritize their well-being and actively involve their perspectives.

The presenters explained how these frameworks facilitate the decentralization of social service delivery in Denmark. The Danish Parliament establishes overarching laws and guidelines, while the implementation is entrusted to municipalities, allowing for locally tailored solutions that address specific community needs.

A significant portion of the session was dedicated to discussing Denmark's trust-based governance system, which emphasizes the autonomy of municipalities while holding them accountable through established oversight mechanisms. For example, the Board of Appeal serves as a neutral body where complaints regarding social service decisions can be addressed. This decentralized approach is further supported by Denmark's municipality compensation system, which redistributes resources from wealthier municipalities to those with fewer economic means.

During the discussion, Ms. Ildvedsen articulated the Danish perspective on child welfare, stating, *"We don't look at which child is a problem, but rather focus on the services we can – or has been - provided to meet their needs."* This philosophy resonated with the delegation, particularly when juxtaposed with challenges faced in Moldova.

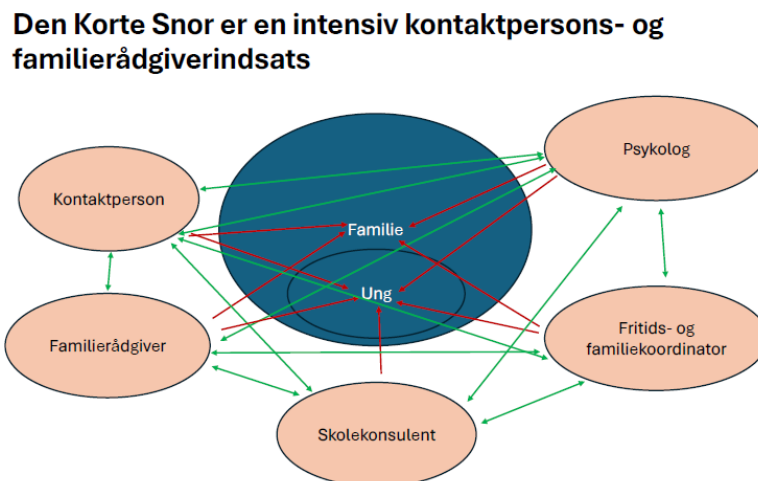
Mr. Igor Chișca, representing Moldova's Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, raised the issue of municipalities in Moldova not fulfilling their responsibilities consistently. This sparked a constructive dialogue on the balance between national legislation and local implementation. The group explored potential strategies, including incentivizing collaboration or sanctions rather than punitive measures, and emphasized the importance of continuous professional education (efteruddannelse) for practitioners. Danish representatives shared how ongoing training enables social workers and municipal staff to adapt to new challenges and improve their competencies over time.

The session highlighted the differences in governance models between Denmark and Moldova, fostering mutual reflection rather than direct comparison. While Denmark's trust-based system was presented as effective in promoting collaboration, the Moldovan delegation emphasized their ongoing efforts to enhance accountability and coordination between national and local levels. Both the Moldovan delegation and the Danish presenters found the exchange of perspectives to be inspirational.

## 2.2 Den Korte Snor: Rapid Family-Centered Interventions

Furthermore, on the second day, the delegation attended a presentation by Signe Katholm Madsen, the leader of Den Korte Snor (The Short Leash), a specialized initiative based in Copenhagen. This program provides intensive, family-centered interventions to prevent youth crime and address escalating challenges within at-risk families. By offering rapid, holistic, high-contact support, Den Korte Snor emphasizes early intervention to resolve issues before they become more severe.

Ms. Madsen outlined the program's framework, which operates on a principle of accountability. Families are not passive recipients but active participants in addressing their conflicts, with support tailored to their specific needs. This comprehensive approach involves multiple points of contact and coordination among professionals, including family counselors, school consultants, social workers, psychologists, leisure coordinators, and family coordinators. These practitioners maintain close communication with one another, as well as with the children and parents involved, showcased below:



The program's communication structure is supported by Section §115 of the Danish Administrative of Justice Act, which permits the sharing of private information between public authorities when deemed necessary for specific collaborative efforts. This includes: Criminal prevention collaboration (SSP cooperation), Collaboration between the police, social services, and psychiatric care in efforts to support socially vulnerable individuals (PSP cooperation), Collaboration between the correctional services, social authorities, and the police (KSP cooperation), as part of the efforts to address the needs of individuals in conflict with the law.

Ms. Madsen further explained how Den Korte Snor's organizational structure integrates authority employees with practitioners, allowing decisions to be made directly where the



interventions occur. This integration ensures that those working directly with children and families are empowered to make decisions in real-time, aligning the roles of social workers, educators, and law enforcement officers. By merging these functions, the program can respond quickly and effectively to emerging challenges.

She highlighted that 95% of all cases managed by Den Korte Snor are initiated through referrals from individuals involved in the child's life, such as teachers, social workers, or police officers. These referrals play a crucial role in identifying at-risk children early and placing them into the intervention process swiftly, ensuring that support is provided before the issues escalate further.

Once a case is identified, the child is assigned to a local intervention district, where the team designs interventions based on the eight international protective factors:

1. Conduct,
2. Family life,
3. School life,
4. Leisure time,
5. Attitudes toward crime (misconceptions),
6. Substance abuse,
7. Criminal behavior,
8. Relationships and social circles.



Ms. Madsen provided examples of interventions tailored to these protective factors, such as anger management courses and family counseling sessions aimed at improving communication and reducing risk behaviors. She also reflected on the program's organizational structure, noting that the fusion of decision-making and practice is both a strength and a challenge. While this integration allows for swift and effective responses, it requires constant focus to maintain alignment across the team.

### **2.3 Presentation by Police Inspector Tommy Laursen and SSP staff officer Nicolai Carlsen, Copenhagen Police**

Later the same day, the delegation attended a presentation by Police Inspector Tommy Laursen and SSP Staff Officer Nicolai Carlsen. What followed was a clear reflection of the coordination mechanisms, areas of intervention, and methods discussed earlier by Signe Katholm Madsen. Interestingly, the two institutions had not communicated prior to their presentations, yet the content shared by Laursen and Carlsen closely mirrored what Madsen had presented, reinforcing the consistency of the approach. This demonstrated how the national legislative frameworks introduced earlier by the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs have been effectively coordinated and implemented at the regional and local level, offering a strong impression of a well-integrated and coherent system.

Inspector Laursen and Carlsen explained how their roles involve coordinating initiatives that link law enforcement, social services, and schools, specifically focusing on the prevention of youth crime. They shared concrete examples to illustrate the practical application of the SSP model (Social Services, Schools, Police) and the police’s role in fostering interdisciplinary collaboration. The presentation showed how the police collaborate closely with other public bodies to support at-risk youth and reduce criminal behaviour before it escalates. The collaboration includes several key actors:

- Copenhagen Police (Preventative Unit, Community Police)
- The Child and Youth Administration (Schools, Youth Leisure Clubs, Outreach Units, Youth Guidance Centre)
- The Social Services Administration (Local Social Services, Special Outreach Unit)
- The Culture and Leisure Administration (Libraries, Sports Facilities, Cultural Houses)
- The Job and Education Administration (Job Counselling for those 18 and over)
- Social Housing Projects (Involving both public and private sectors)
- Other entities, such as staffed playgrounds and private schools, also contribute to these efforts.

This cross-sectoral collaboration is structured across four levels of prevention, which are designed to address a range of issues from early-stage prevention to more intensive intervention for at-risk youth:



*For each level specific actions are decided*

One key component of the SSP model is the concern dialogue “§115 meeting”. During these meetings, professionals from various sectors come together to discuss and assess the situation of a child or youth. Mr. Carlsen shared that, when facilitating these meetings at Level 1 (the first stage of prevention), they observed that a significant number of youth do not re-enter the system, thus indicating that early intervention is highly effective. He pointed out that after shifting focus to early prevention, the delinquency rate in Copenhagen has fallen drastically.

Furthermore, Laursen and Carlsen emphasized the importance of the eight international protective factors, which serve as a framework for identifying risks and providing targeted support to children and youth (see figure on page 8).

Finally, a significant part of the presentation focused on discussions about how to respond when children or practitioners fail to meet expected standards. This topic mirrored earlier conversations held with the Ministry of Social Affairs. In response, Mr. Laursen clarified that within the SSP framework, the emphasis is not on punishment but on creating systems and interventions designed to prevent situations that might lead to punitive actions.



## Day 3: Gladsaxe and Roskilde Municipalities

### 3.1 Presentation with Rune Schmidt from Gladsaxe Municipality, SSP unit

The third day began with an internal debriefing session among the delegation members. Following this, we visited Gladsaxe Municipality, where we met with Rune Schmidt, Peter Bjerregaard, Jeanette Vamdrup Jacobsen (SSP consultants), and Brian Brønd, head of the Youth Department. Like Copenhagen, SSP Gladsaxe is a collaboration of social services, schools, and the police aimed at preventing youth crime and providing comprehensive child protection services.

### SSP cooperation in Gladsaxe

The SSP cooperation is a **holistic, cross sectorial and multi disciplinary approach** to youth crime prevention.

Effort is concentrated on:

- Finding causes to crime
- Coordinating efforts
- Early initiation of efforts (preferably before traditional sanctions are brought into use.)



The municipality use a multi-faceted approach to prevention, which Mr. Schmidt highlighted as operating on three levels:

GLADSAXE

## Examples of initiatives

### General prevention

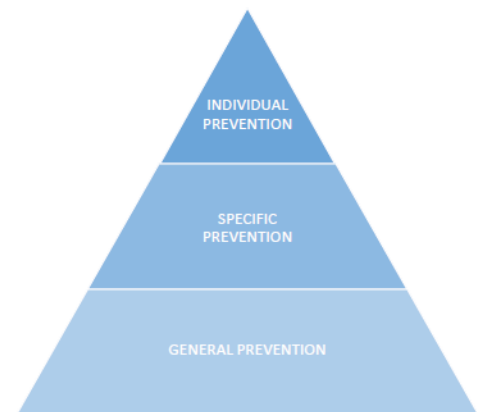
- Social norms approach
- Parental meetings
- Building bridge to leisure activities or job

### Specific prevention

- A resource with expertise in youth who engages in risk taking behavior
- Participation opportunities for all

### Individual prevention

- §115-meetings with exchange of relevant information in network
- Handling of conflicts



**General prevention:** This level includes the integration of a school curriculum, alongside the organization of extracurricular activities, such as football, within socially disadvantaged residential areas. These activities are designed to engage youth in positive behaviour and foster a sense of community.

**Specific prevention:** This level involves more targeted interventions for at-risk youth, coordinated through a wide network of partners. Mr. Schmidt explained that the core of this prevention work lies in the SSP network, which is composed of both primary partners (such as schools, social services, the police, and youth workers) and secondary partners (including educational and health departments, family therapy services, and local housing companies). Rune emphasized that the true strength of SSP Gladsaxe lies not in the individual SSP consultants in the municipality but in the collaborative network itself. He explained, “It’s not the consultants who are the SSP – it’s the network that is SSP.” This highlights how the various partners, who work directly with the youth, contribute to a preventative system where each actor plays a role in early intervention.

Finally, one of the key methods employed in individual prevention within Gladsaxe is the FIT (Feedback Informed Treatment) model. This approach involves collecting ongoing feedback from youth and their families, allowing the consultants to tailor interventions more effectively. The continuous feedback loop ensures that the support provided is always aligned with the evolving needs of the child and their family.

### 3.2 Presentation with Stig Søgård Larsen and Leo Nørgaard from Roskilde Municipality, SSP unit

After our visit to Gladsaxe, the delegation continued to Roskilde Municipality, where we met Leo Nørgaard and Stig Søgård Laursen, two SSP consultants responsible for implementing early intervention strategies in Roskilde Municipality. Similar to Gladsaxe, the key focus of Roskilde’s SSP program is early intervention, providing support as soon as risk factors are identified. Their interventions span a wide range of services, including school-based support, family counselling, and community engagement programs. Roskilde’s model is designed to build resilience in at-risk youth, improve communication between different agencies, and reduce the factors that

contribute to juvenile crime. The goal is to create an environment in which children and families feel supported, reducing the likelihood of youth engaging in criminal behavior.

Mr. Laursen emphasized that SSP functions as a network, with the primary role of individuals like himself and Mr. Nørgaard being to maintain and coordinate this network. Their responsibilities include convening meetings, ensuring the network operates smoothly, and building its capacity to effectively address challenges. This is illustrated in the figure on the right, which depicts the network of diverse actors involved in the areas of intervention in Roskilde: restorative justice and practice, substance abuse, education, outreach work, youth education programs, SSP+, and digital education.



At the conclusion of the presentation, Mr. Larsen unintentionally provided a summary of the entire study trip. Without intending to, he encapsulated everything we had learned, from the national frameworks discussed earlier to the local implementations seen in both Gladsaxe and Roskilde. His overview helped bring everything together, offering a clear picture of how cross-sector coordination operates across Denmark. Through his remarks, we were able to gain a deeper understanding of how the different elements—policy, local interventions, and collaborative efforts—work cohesively at the national, regional, and local levels to address youth crime and improve outcomes for at-risk youth.

### 3.3 Final Reflections and Evaluative Internal Meeting

At the conclusion of the study trip, an internal evaluative meeting was held, providing participants the opportunity to reflect on the experience and share their insights. Anders Levinsen, the Managing Director of Cross Cultures, began by presenting his thoughts on the study trip, highlighting the key takeaways of the cross-sectoral approaches observed during the visit. He highlighted the distinction between a contractual relationship and a forward-looking partnership. Anders underscored that SSP exemplifies a partnership and network model, one that adapts to changing circumstances and fosters collaboration among stakeholders to address emerging needs effectively. Following his introduction, each participant took a few moments to write a letter to themselves, reflecting on what they would remember from the trip, what they had learned, and what they planned to share with others upon returning home.

Afterwards, the participants shared their reflections:

**Igor Chişca**, Head of the Directorate for Child Rights Protection Policies and Families with Children, from MLSP, reflected on how the study trip reaffirmed that the ministry is on the right path in its efforts to reform child protection and youth services. He expressed that, while reforms

are ongoing, the key focus should be on consolidating the existing system rather than making drastic changes. He identified decentralization, competencies, and responsibility as core themes for future development, emphasizing that it is not the quantity of services that matters but the coherence and coordination of services. He agreed with Aliona and Dorina on the importance of involving parents more in the process. Additionally, Mr. Chisca noted that while MLSP has already initiated parenting programs, there is now a clearer understanding of the need to incorporate more cross-sectoral actors into these programs, ensuring a unified approach to supporting families.

**Anastasia Gruzin**, Deputy Head of the Directorate for Child Rights Protection Policies and Families with Children, also from MLSP, shared her belief that the study trip had achieved its goals and provided valuable insights into how cross-sector collaboration can work effectively. She particularly appreciated the visit to Roskilde Municipality, where Stig Søgaaard Laursen had emphasized the importance of helping children not just because it is a responsibility, but because it is possible. This statement resonated deeply with Anastasia, as it highlighted the differences in resources and challenges between Denmark, Sweden, and Moldova. She noted that the next logical step for Moldova would be to focus on capacity building at the regional and local levels.

**Aliona Dragomirețcaia**, Head of the Minor Safety Service, from the General Inspectorate of Police, expressed her ongoing commitment to strengthening prevention activities for at-risk children in Moldova. She identified the involvement of families as one of her greatest challenges and emphasized that the study trip had provided valuable insights into how parents can be more actively engaged in the prevention process. Aliona plans to focus not only on educating children in positive behaviors but also on involving parents in crime prevention efforts, inspired by the approaches seen in the parents meetings in Gladsaxe Municipality.

**Dorina Savoschin**, Head of the Mother and Child Health Service, from the Ministry of Health, shared her plans to raise awareness among health practitioners about their crucial role in identifying and supporting vulnerable children. She emphasized the need for timely interventions and how healthcare professionals can act as an important referral point for other services, such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) psychologists. Dorina would like to implement capacity-building initiatives and educational programs to ensure healthcare professionals understand their role in this area.

**Elena Podoleanu**, Advisor to the Minister, from the Ministry of Education, reflected on how the trip had reinforced her belief that fear is not an effective tool for disciplining children. She expressed her intention to work towards changing this approach in Moldova. A key takeaway for Elena was the importance of continuing education for practitioners at regional and local levels, and she highlighted that this should be prioritized as part of the broader reform efforts in Moldova.

**Augustina Bolocan-Holan**, President, and **Cristina Varzari**, Project Assistant, colleagues from AJPP, shared how the trip had enhanced their understanding of how to better implement activities within the program. They noted that the key themes they would bring back to Moldova were trust, skills, and responsibility. The trip also made them realize the need to involve more specialists from various fields in their work, ensuring a more comprehensive approach to the program's objectives.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all participants for their engagement and contributions during this study trip. Your reflections and shared experiences have been invaluable and added depth to our discussions.

We are also deeply grateful to those who took the time to share their knowledge and perspectives with us. The insights and examples provided have offered important inspiration and guidance that will be useful moving forward.

Thank you for making this trip a meaningful and productive experience.



## List of participants

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Peter Bjerregaard, SSP Consultant, Gladsaxe Municipality

Janette Vamdrup Jacobsen, SSP Consultant, Gladsaxe Municipality

Brian Brønd, Head of the Youth Department, Gladsaxe Municipality

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## **Press releases:**

Tomelilla Municipality: [Kommunens arbete inspirerar Moldavien på sin resa mot EU | Tomelilla kommun](#)

AJPP: [Vizita de studiu în Danemarca și Suedia: Oportunități de învățare a bunelor practici privind sistemul de protecție a copilului și abordările intersectoriale la acest capitol – Asociația pentru Justiție Penală Participativă](#)