



Child Protection Policy – Reporting Obligations

(February 2019)

Introduction

Protection for children and young people is based upon the belief that each person is made in the image and likeness of God and that the inherent dignity of all should be recognised and fostered.

Catholic schools are entrusted with the holistic education of the child in partnership with parents, guardians and caregivers, who are the primary educators of their children. Catholic school staff therefore have a duty of care to students by taking reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which they can reasonably foresee would be likely to result in harm or injury to the student and to work for the positive wellbeing of the child.

Under the National Framework for Protecting Australia’s Children 2009-2020, protecting children is everyone’s responsibility – parents, communities, governments and business all have a role to play. In Victoria, a joint protocol, Protecting the Safety and Wellbeing of Children and Young People, involving the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Child Protection, the Department of Education and Training (DET), the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria and licensed children’s services, exists to protect the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.

All teachers, other staff, parish priests, canonical and religious order administrators of Catholic schools within Victoria must understand and abide by the professional, moral and legal obligations to implement child protection and child safety policies, protocols and practices.

Purpose of this Policy

Schools must comply with the legal obligations that relate to managing the risk of child abuse under the ***Children Legislation Amendment (Reportable Conduct) Act 2017***, the ***Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.)***, the ***Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)*** and the recommendations of the Betrayal of Trust Report.

This policy is designed to assist staff to:

- identify the indicators of a child or young person who may be in need of protection
- understand how a ‘reasonable belief’ is formed
- know the process in place at Whitefriars College for making a report for a child or young person who may be in need of protection
- comply with mandatory reporting obligations under child protection law and their legal obligations relating to criminal child abuse and grooming under criminal law.

Child Protection reporting obligations fall under separate pieces of legislation with differing reporting requirements. This policy sets out the actions required under the relevant legislation when there is a reasonable belief that a child is in need of protection or a criminal offence has been committed and provides guidance and procedures on how to make a report.

Procedures

1. Children Legislation Amendment (Reportable Conduct) Act 2017

1.1 Mandatory Reporting

The reportable conduct laws require mandatory identification, investigation and reporting by schools of all allegations of “reportable conduct” or misconduct towards children committed by



employees, contractors and volunteers in schools. School Principals must be able to identify potential reportable allegations when they arise.

The term “reportable conduct” means any information that leads a person to form a “reasonable belief” that an employee, contractor or volunteer of the school has committed or engaged in any of the following in relation to a child (under the age of 18 years old):

- a **sexual offence** committed against, with or in the presence of, a child;
- **sexual misconduct** committed against, with or in the presence of, a child;
- **physical violence** committed against, with or in the presence of, a child;
- any behaviour that causes **significant emotional or psychological harm** to a child; or
- **significant neglect** of a child.

1.2 Reasonable Belief

Reportable allegations can be made by anyone, including students or parents. Schools will need to identify, investigate and report all allegations of reportable conduct against a child in the school allegedly committed by a person engaged by the school (employee, volunteers, contractor, minister of religion).

A reasonable belief is more than suspicion, speculation or rumour. It is when a reasonable person in the circumstances believe that reportable conduct had occurred. A person is likely to have a reasonable belief if they:

- observed the conduct themselves;
- heard directly from a child that the conduct occurred;
- received information from another credible source (including another person who witnessed the reportable conduct or misconduct).

1.3 Procedure

Once the Principal becomes aware of a reportable allegation against an employee of the school, the Principal must notify the Commission of Children and Young Persons (CCYP) in writing within 3 business days. This notification must be made via the [CCYP online form](#).

As soon as practicable and within 30 days after becoming aware of the reportable allegation, the Principal must:

- notify the CCYP with detailed information about the reportable allegation, proposed disciplinary action and any response provided by the employee;
- investigate the reportable allegation or permit an independent investigator engaged by the school to investigate the reportable allegation. The Commission must be informed of the identity of the body or person who will conduct the investigation. The College will ensure that independent investigators have appropriate qualifications, training and experience.

As soon as practicable after an investigation has concluded, the Principal must give the Commission a copy of the findings arising from the investigation and details of any disciplinary or other action proposed to take in relation to the employee. If no disciplinary action is taken, the Principal will provide the Commission with an explanation.



2. Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.)

2.1 Mandatory Reporting

Mandatory reporting is a legal requirement under the ***Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.)*** (Act) to protect children from harm relating to physical injury and sexual abuse. A child, for the purpose of the relevant parts of the Act, is any person **17 years** of age or younger. School personnel mandated under this Act who, in the course of carrying out their duties, form a **reasonable belief** that a child is in need of protection from physical, emotional, psychological, developmental harm or sexual abuse, and that the **child's parents are unwilling or unable to protect the child**, must report that belief to DHHS Child Protection and the grounds for it as soon as possible after forming the belief. A subsequent report must be made on each occasion on which the mandatory reporter becomes aware of further reasonable grounds for the belief.

2.2 Forming a 'reasonable belief'

When staff are concerned about the safety and wellbeing of a child or young person, they must assess that concern to determine if a report should be made to the relevant agency. This process of considering all relevant information and observations is known as forming a 'reasonable belief'.

A 'reasonable belief' or a 'belief on reasonable grounds' is not the same as having proof but is more than mere rumour or speculation. A 'reasonable belief' is formed if a reasonable person in the same position would have formed the belief on the same grounds.

For example, a 'reasonable belief' might be formed if:

- a child states that they have been physically or sexually abused
- a child states that they know someone who has been physically or sexually abused (sometimes the child may be talking about themselves)
- someone who knows a child states that the child has been physically or sexually abused
- a child or young person exhibits sexually-abusive or age-inappropriate behaviours
- professional observations of the child's behaviour or development leads a professional to form a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused or is likely to be abused
- signs of abuse lead to a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused.

2.3 Types of child abuse and indicators of harm

Child abuse can have a significant effect on a child's physical or emotional health, development and wellbeing. The younger a child the more vulnerable he/she is and the more serious the consequences are likely to be.

There are many indicators of child abuse and neglect. The presence of a single indicator, or even several indicators, does not prove that abuse or neglect has occurred. However, the repeated occurrence of an indicator, or the occurrence of several indicators together, should alert staff to the possibility of child abuse and neglect. While any indicators of possible child abuse or neglect are concerning, it is important to know which indicators **must** be reported.

It is **mandatory** to report concerns relating to:

- Physical abuse:

Consists of any non-accidental form of injury or serious physical harm inflicted on a child or young person by any person. Physical abuse does not mean reasonable discipline, though it may result from excessive or inappropriate discipline. Physical abuse can include beating, shaking, burning and assault with implements. Physical injury and significant harm to a child or young



person may also result from the failure of a parent, carer or guardian to adequately ensure the safety of the individual, exposing them to extremely dangerous or life-threatening situations.

Physical indicators of physical abuse:

- bruises or welts
- burns, scalds, sprains, dislocation or cuts
- fractures
- poisoning
- internal injuries

Behavioural indicators of physical abuse:

- inadequate explanation of injury
- inappropriate clothing, given weather conditions
- behavioural extremes
- fear of parents/caregiver/other adults
- fear of going home

- Sexual abuse:

Occurs when a person uses power or authority to involve the young person in sexual activity. Abuse involves a wide range of sexual activities including fondling of the young person's genitals, masturbation, oral sex, vaginal or anal penetration by finger, penis or other object. It can also include exploitation through exposure to pornography or prostitution.

Physical indicators of sexual abuse:

- the presence of a sexually transmitted disease
- pregnancy
- vaginal or anal bleeding/discharge
- bruising and other injury to buttocks and thighs

Behavioural indicators of sexual abuse:

- disclosure of sexual abuse
- sophisticated or unusual sexual behaviour or knowledge
- constant physical complaints
- difficulties at school and/or a change in school performance
- persistent habit disorders that were not previously present e.g. biting, rocking
- sleep disorders
- difficulties relating to peers and adults
- self-destructive behaviours

While not mandated, making a report to DHHS Child Protection may also be needed for:

- Emotional abuse:



Occurs when a young person is repeatedly rejected or threatened to the extent that the young person's physical, social, intellectual or emotional development is affected. Emotional abuse can also occur by witnessing family violence. The abuse may involve name calling, put downs or continual emotional distance. It is sometimes accompanied by physical abuse or sexual abuse.

Physical indicators of emotional abuse:

- may be delay in physical, emotional and intellectual development
- interactions with parent/caregiver may be emotionally distant

Behavioural indicators of emotional abuse:

- low self-esteem
- anxiety/unexplained mood swings
- delay or distorted speech
- regressive behaviour e.g. soiling or wetting
- compliant, passive, withdrawn, tearful behaviour
- aggressive or demanding behaviour

- Neglect:

Occurs when a young person is not provided with the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention or supervision. As a result, the young person's health and development is, or is likely to be, significantly harmed.

Physical indicators of neglect:

- consistent hunger
- failure to thrive or malnutrition
- poor hygiene
- inappropriate clothing
- consistent lack of supervision, especially in dangerous activities or for long periods
- unattended physical problems or medical needs
- abandonment

Behavioural indicators of neglect:

- stealing food
- extended stays at school
- constant fatigue, listless or falling asleep in class
- alcohol or drug abuse
- young person explicitly states there is no caregiver at home
- aggressive or inappropriate behaviour
- isolation from peer group

- medical neglect
- family violence



- human trafficking (including forced marriage)
- sexual exploitation (including pornography and prostitution)
- risk-taking behaviour
- female genital mutilation
- risk to an unborn child
- a child or young person exhibiting sexually-abusive behaviours.

2.4 Reporting child protection concerns

At Whitefriars College there is a process of alerting key welfare staff to concerns and observations regarding suspected physical injury or sexual abuse of a student prior to a report being made. This is to ensure appropriate support is provided to all involved in matters of this nature. The confidentiality of these discussions must be maintained. **This process is outlined under the heading REPORTING PROCESS AT WHITEFRIARS COLLEGE FOR ALL STAFF**

All school staff who believe on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is in need of:

- protection from physical harm or sexual abuse – **must** report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection
- protection from harm that is not believed to involve physical harm or sexual abuse – are encouraged to report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection
- therapeutic treatment – are encouraged to report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST.

Child Protection is the Victorian Government Agency, provided by the DHHS, that protects children at risk of significant harm. Child Protection has statutory powers and can use these to protect children.

Child FIRST is the Family Information Referral Support Team run by a registered community service in a local area that can receive confidential referrals about a child of concern. It does not have any statutory powers to protect a child but can refer matters to family services.

Mandatory reporters **must report their concern to DHHS Child Protection** if there is a reasonable belief that a child or young person is in need of protection from physical injury or sexual abuse.

It is essential to document the concerns and observations which contributed to the suspicion that a child is in need of protection. This information may be gathered over a period of time and should be treated confidentially and held securely.

If more than one mandated reporter has formed a belief about the same child on the same occasion, it is sufficient for one professional to make a report. The other is obliged to ensure the report has been made and that all grounds for their own belief were included in the report made by the other staff member.

If one mandated reporter directs another mandated reporter not to make a report, and the one professional continues to hold the belief that a child is in need of protection, then that professional is legally obliged to make a report to Child Protection.

The mandatory reporter may continue to suspect that a child is at risk and in need of protection. Any further observations should continue to be recorded and a report made on each separate occasion where a belief has been formed, on reasonable grounds, that a child is likely to be at risk and in need of protection. If there is any suspicion that this relates to a sexual offence involving an adult and a child **under 16** then it must be reported to the police.



2.5 When to make a mandatory report

Type of Reporting	By Whom	To Whom
<p>Mandatory Reporting - DHHS Child Protection</p> <p>Mandatory reporters must make a report as soon as practicable if, in the course of practising their profession or carrying out their duties, they form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is in need of protection, as a result of physical injury or sexual abuse, and the child’s parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child.</p>	<p>Mandatory reporters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers registered to teach or who have permission to teach pursuant to the <i>Education and Training Reform Act 2006</i> (Vic.) • Principals of government and non-government schools • Registered medical practitioners • Nurses • All members of the police force. 	<p>Contact DHHS Child Protection</p>

2.6 When a report may be required, though not mandated

Type of Reporting	By Whom	To Whom
<p>Child in need of protection</p> <p>Any person may make a report if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection for any of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child has been abandoned and there is no other suitable person who is willing and able to care for the child. • The child’s parents are dead or incapacitated and there is no other suitable person who is willing and able to care for the child. 	<p>Mandatory reporters</p> <p>Any person</p>	<p>Contact DHHS Child Protection and Victoria Police if it is clear a crime has been committed.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm as a result of physical injury and the parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child. • The child has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm as a result of sexual abuse and their parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child. • The child has suffered or is likely to suffer emotional or psychological harm and the parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child. • The child’s physical development or health has been, or is likely to be significantly harmed and the parents are unable or unwilling to provide basic care, or effective medical or other remedial care. 		
<p>Child in need of therapeutic treatment</p> <p>Any person may make a report if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child who is 10 years of age or over, but under 15 years of age, is in need of therapeutic treatment because he or she has exhibited sexually-abusive behaviours. Contact Child FIRST if there is no significant concern about the immediate safety of the child.</p>	<p>Mandatory reporters</p> <p>Any person</p>	<p>Contact DHHS Child Protection or Child First</p>
<p>Significant concerns about wellbeing of a child</p> <p>School staff can seek advice from or make referral to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST if they have a significant concern for the wellbeing of a child and where the immediate safety of the child is not compromised.</p> <p>The staff member should share relevant information with Child FIRST to help them complete their assessment of the referral.</p>	<p>Mandatory reporters</p> <p>Any person</p>	<p>Contact DHHS Child Protection or Child First</p>



3. Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)

Three new criminal offences have been introduced under the *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic.):

- which requires adults to report to police a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed against a child
- which applies to people within organisations who knew of a risk of child sexual abuse by someone in the organisation and had the authority to reduce or remove the risk, but failed to do so
- which targets communication with a child or their parents with the intent of committing child sexual abuse.

3.1 Failure to disclose

Any staff member who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a **child under 16** must disclose that information to police. Failure to disclose the information to police is a criminal offence under **section 327 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria)** and applies to **all adults** in Victoria, not just professionals who work with children. The obligation is to disclose that information to the police as soon as it is practicable to do so, except in limited circumstances such as where the information has already been reported to DHHS Child Protection.

3.2 Failure to protect

Any staff member in a position of authority who becomes aware that an adult associated with their organisation (such as an employee, contractor, volunteer, sport coach or visitor) poses a risk of sexual abuse to a child **under 16** who is in the care or supervision of the organisation, must take all reasonable steps to reduce or remove that risk. Failure to take reasonable steps to protect a child in the organisation from the risk of sexual abuse from an adult associated with the organisation is a criminal offence contained in **section 49C (2) of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)**.

3.3 Grooming

The offence of grooming prohibits predatory conduct designed to prepare or 'groom' a child for future sexual activity and is contained in **section 49B (2) of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)**. The offence applies to communication with children **under 16 years**. Grooming can be conducted in person or online, for example via interaction through social media, web forums and emails. The offence can be committed by any person aged 18 years or over. It does not apply to communication between people who are both under 18 years of age.

This means that it is **not just teachers who must report a reasonable belief that sexual abuse has taken place** but imposes a clear legal duty is placed on **all adults** who form a belief that a child has been sexually abused by someone 18 years or over. This responsibility therefore **includes non-teaching as well as teaching staff or any person 18 years or over. Teaching and Non-Teaching staff must follow the process outlined below under the heading REPORTING PROCESS AT WHITEFRIARS COLLEGE FOR ALL STAFF**

Further details of these offences the following link is provided:

<http://www.justice.vic.gov.au/home/safer+communities/protecting+children+and+families/betrayal+of+trust+implementation>



3.4 When to report criminal offences

This table sets out when to report a concern that a child or a young person has been abused, or is in need of protection.

Types of Reporting	By Whom	To Whom
<p>Reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed by an adult against a child under 16.</p> <p>Any adult who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 must report that information to police.</p> <p>You will not be guilty of an offence if you do not report in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The victim is 16 years of age or older and does not have an intellectual disability that limits his/her capacity to make an informed decision; and he/she does not want the information reported to the police.• The victim has disclosed the information in confidence in the course of a therapeutic relationship with you as a registered medical practitioner or counsellor.• The victim turned 16 years of age before 27 October 2014.• Reasonable excuses for failing to comply with the requirement include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a reasonable belief that the information has already been reported to police or DHHS Child Protection disclosing all of the information.• a reasonable fear that the disclosure will place someone (other than the alleged perpetrator) at risk of harm.	<p>Any person aged 18 and over</p>	<p>Victoria Police</p>



4. Reporting Process at Whitefriars College for All Staff

4.1 Steps in the Reporting Process at Whitefriars College

All reportable allegations must be communicated to the Principal:

principal@whitefriars.vic.edu.au – (03) 9872 8210

1. Discuss your concerns immediately with the Principal or Deputy Principal (Students). Depending on the situation the Principal or Deputy Principal (Students) will likely consult with the student's House Leader, College Psychologists and Pastoral Care Teacher. NB. You should discuss your concerns each time you think the abuse has occurred, even if a report has already been made.
2. If you have formed a reasonable belief and after consultation assess that a report should be made you will be supported by appropriate staff in making a report. You will be assisted in record keeping, gathering relevant information, deciding which agency to report to, making the report, relaying information to the Principal etc. Key wellbeing staff will also assist with safety planning for the student if necessary, alerting parents if appropriate, providing support for the student, any school interviews that may need to be conducted and any other ongoing responsibilities as a result of a report being made.

REMEMBER:

- You do not have to prove the abuse has taken place. You only need reasonable belief that abuse may have occurred or be occurring. Refer to definition of "reasonable belief" earlier in this document.
- You cannot be held legally liable regardless of the outcome of the report.
- Throughout the entire process of observation, documentation, discussion and reporting, the interests of the young person should be protected from unnecessary disclosure of information. It is also essential to be sensitive to the rights of an alleged offender and to respect that person's right to a good name. There is an obligation on all who have information regarding child abuse to observe appropriate confidentiality.

4.2 Practical Guidance in Making a Report for Mandatory Reporting and Criminal Offences

The following information provides practical guidance in relation to record-keeping for both mandatory reporting and criminal offences.

In case of emergency or if a child is in life-threatening danger contact Triple Zero (000) or the local police station.

The table below describes the information to include when making a mandatory report about child abuse or child protection concerns.



Step	Description
1.	<p>Keep comprehensive notes that are dated and include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a description of the concerns (e.g. physical injuries, student behaviour)• the source of those concerns (e.g. observation, report from child or another person)• the actions taken as a result of the concerns (e.g. consultation with the Principal, report to DHHS Child Protection etc.).
2.	<p>Discuss any concerns about the safety and wellbeing of students with the Principal or a member of the school leadership team.</p> <p>The individual staff member should then make their own assessment about whether they should make a report about the child or young person and to whom the report should be made.</p>
3.	<p>Gather the relevant information necessary to make the report. This should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• full name, date of birth and residential address of the child or young person• the details of the concerns and the reasons for those concerns• the individual staff member's involvement with the child or young person• details of any other agencies which may be involved with the child or young person.
4.	<p>Make a report to the relevant agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To report concerns which are life-threatening phone 000 or the local police station.• To find the nearest Victoria Police Sexual Offences and Child Abuse Investigation Team contact Doncaster Police 8841 3999• To report concerns about the immediate safety of a child within their family unit to DHHS Child Protection call the Eastern Region Intake Unit 1300 360 391• For After Hours Child Protection Emergency Services, call 13 12 78.• To report concerns to Child First, contact your local child protection office. <p>**Non-mandated staff members who believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection are able to report their concerns to Child Protection.</p>
5.	<p>Make a written record of the report including the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the date and time of the report and a summary of what was reported• the name and position of the person who made the report and the person who received the report.
6.	<p>Notify relevant school staff and/or Catholic Education Melbourne staff of a report to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• School staff should advise the Principal or a member of the leadership team if they have made a report.• School staff can seek further assistance by contacting the Catholic Education Melbourne Wellbeing & Community Partnerships Unit.



7. In the case of international students, the Principal must notify the International Education Division of the Department of Education and Training on (03) 9637 2990 to ensure that appropriate support is arranged for the student.
- In the case of Koorie students, the Principal must notify the Diocese or Regional Office (as appropriate) to ensure the regional Koorie support officer can arrange appropriate support for the student.

4.3 Potential Consequences of Making a Report

This table describes the potential consequences of making a report.

Potential consequence	Description
Confidentiality	<p>The identity of a reporter must remain confidential unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the reporter chooses to inform the child, young person or parent of the report the reporter consents in writing to their identity being disclosed a court or tribunal decides that it necessary for the identity of the reporter to be disclosed to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the child a court or tribunal decides that, in the interests of justice, the reporter is required to provide evidence.
Professional Protection	<p>If a report is made in good faith:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it does not constitute unprofessional conduct or a breach of professional ethics on the part of the reporter the reporter cannot be held legally liable in respect of the report.
Interviews	<p>DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police may conduct interviews of children and young people at the school without their parent’s knowledge or consent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewing children and young people at school should only occur in exceptional circumstances and if it is in the best interests of the child to proceed in this manner DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police will notify the Principal or a member of the leadership team of their intention to interview the child or young person on the school premises When DHHS Child Protection practitioners/Victoria Police officers come to the school premises, the Principal or a member of the leadership team should request to see identification before permitting them to have access to the child or young person



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When a child or young person is being interviewed by DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police, school staff must arrange to have a supportive adult present with the child or young person
Support for the child or young person	<p>The roles and responsibilities of staff members in supporting children who are involved with DHHS Child Protection may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• acting as a support person for the child or young person• attending DHHS Child Protection case-planning meetings• observing and monitoring the child's behaviour and liaising with professionals.
Requests for Information	<p>DHHS Child Protection and/or Child FIRST and/or Victoria Police may request information about the child or family for the purpose of investigating a report and assessing the risk to the child or young person.</p> <p>In certain circumstances, DHHS Child Protection can also direct school staff and Department staff to provide information or documents about the protection or development of the child. Such directions should be in writing and only be made by authorised persons within DHHS Child Protection: see the Department of Education & Training website:</p>
Witness Summons	<p>If DHHS Child Protection makes a Protection Application in the Children's Court of Victoria, any party to the application may issue a Witness Summons to produce documents and/or to give evidence in the proceedings.</p>

Further information

Catholic Education Melbourne Wellbeing & Community Partnerships Unit operates the ***Student Wellbeing Information Line (9am – 5pm daily) 03 9267 0228***

The *Student Wellbeing Information Line* seeks to:

- address matters that impact on the wellbeing and educational outcomes of young people arising in Catholic school communities across the Archdiocese of Melbourne using a solution focused-framework
- act as a conduit between the school and the family to promote effective communication and resolution of enquiries
- empower and enhance the capacity, competence and confidence of stakeholders to address matters related to the wellbeing of young people.