

**FIRST NATIONS
ADVOCATES AGAINST
FAMILY VIOLENCE**

2026-27 Pre-Budget Submission

**Prepared by First Nations Advocates
Against Family Violence**

Submitted to Commonwealth Treasury
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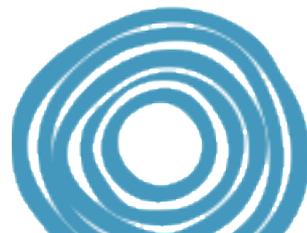




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Acknowledgement of Country

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work, and pay our respects to their Elders past, present, and emerging for they hold the memories, traditions, the culture, and hopes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. We recognise their enduring connection to land, waters, and community.





First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence (FNAAFV)

Who are we?

[First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence](#) (FNAAFV) is the only Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation (ACCO) National Peak Body that supports Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS) around Australia who provide specialised domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) supports through culturally safe, holistic services to First Nations peoples – predominantly women and their children. FNAAFV provides expert national advice in areas of policy, planning and law reform, sector capacity building, supporting innovation and best practice, and advocating for safety and justice for First Nations peoples affected by family and sexual violence. We collaborate across all sectors, both ACCO and mainstream with the aim of delivering safe and supportive self-determined services for our First Nations peoples in line with [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

Who are our members?

FNAAFV represents 16 FVPLSs, with 14 FVPLSs who are members of FNAAFV. The FVPLSs span more than 30 office locations across all jurisdictions. FVPLSs provide culturally safe and specialist legal and non-legal family and domestic violence assistance to more than 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. A list of FNAAFV members is included at Appendix A.

What do we do?

FNAAFV works with its members, communities, governments, and other partners to raise awareness about family and sexual violence affecting First Nations people, delivering and advocating for culturally safe legal and holistic responses to family and sexual violence. FNAAFV provides a unified voice for its FVPLS members in areas of national policy, planning and law reform, and representation as a member of the national [Coalition of Peaks](#). FNAAFV's work is informed by evidence, and we aim to ensure that all strategic planning and policy positions link to the **Closing the Gap Agreement and Priority Reforms**ⁱ; **National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032**ⁱⁱ and associated **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025**ⁱⁱⁱ.



First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence 2026-27 Pre-Budget Submission

1. Executive Summary

Despite numerous reviews and an uplift in funding through the **National Access to Justice Partnership (NAJP) Agreement^{iv}**, the FVPLS sector remains underfunded with a fragile workforce. This submission calls for meaningful progress in addressing domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities which requires structural investment from Government in the Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS) sector as a whole. Specifically, we call for targeted and sustained investment in:

- early intervention and prevention as core FVPLS functions;
- fit-for-purpose infrastructure and capital works that enable safe, integrated and community-led service delivery;
- workforce capacity, capability and sustainability to support trauma-informed and place-based practice; and
- expansion of FVPLS geographic coverage to address persistent gaps in access to culturally safe, trauma informed services.

FNAAFV in collaboration with our member services calls on the Commonwealth Government through either the Department of Social Services, Attorney Generals' Department and/or the National Indigenous Australians Agency, to commit to providing a new overall investment of \$58.27 million in 2026-27 which will support the FVPLS sector to continue to contribute towards reducing the violence and abuse against First Nations women and children, in line with target 13 of the **Closing the Gap (CtG) Agreement^v**; and demonstrate the Government's commitment to Priority Reform 2 of the CtG Agreement by building the capacity of the specialist DFSV ACCO sector.



2. Introduction

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Violence Prevention Legal Services (FVPLSs) play a critical role in Australia's response to domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV). As Aboriginal Community-Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), FVPLSs deliver specialist culturally safe legal assistance alongside holistic, trauma-informed and community-led supports for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, children and families experiencing or at risk of violence.

FVPLSs operate at the intersection of multiple government priorities. Their work contributes to national and jurisdictional objectives across DFSV prevention, access to justice, child and family wellbeing, community safety, social and emotional wellbeing, housing and Closing the Gap reforms. In practice, FVPLSs are often the first and most trusted point of contact for victim-survivors navigating complex and overlapping systems, including courts, policing, child protection, housing and health services.

Despite this central role, FVPLSs continue to operate within funding and policy settings that prioritise downstream, crisis-driven responses over prevention, early intervention and long-term system reform. This misalignment constrains the capacity of services to deliver the integrated, culturally grounded and preventative responses that governments have consistently committed to across policy frameworks.

This submission calls for meaningful progress in addressing DFSV in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities which requires structural investment in the FVPLS sector as a whole.

Specifically, it calls for targeted and sustained investment in:

- early intervention and prevention as core FVPLS functions;
- fit-for-purpose infrastructure and capital works that enable safe, integrated and community-led service delivery;
- workforce capacity, capability and sustainability to support trauma-informed and place-based practice; and
- expansion of FVPLS geographic coverage to address persistent service gaps.

These investment priorities are mutually reinforcing. Early intervention and prevention cannot be delivered without a stable workforce. Workforce sustainability cannot be achieved without adequate infrastructure and housing. Infrastructure alone is insufficient without funding models that support prevention, healing and integration. Together, these reforms represent a coherent and



cost-effective approach to reducing violence, improving safety outcomes and alleviating pressure on justice, child protection and crisis systems.

This submission does not propose new or untested directions. Rather, it seeks to align funding architecture with existing policy commitments by enabling Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled services to do what policy already recognises as essential: prevent violence earlier, support healing, strengthen families and deliver culturally safe justice responses.

Investing in FVPLSs is therefore not only an investment in specialist legal services. It is an investment in prevention, system integrity and the long-term safety and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

3. Early Intervention and Prevention

Policy Context and Funding Imperative

Early intervention and prevention are foundational to the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032, which recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children experience violence at disproportionate rates and that effective responses must be community-led, culturally grounded and focused on healing as well as safety. These priorities were reinforced through the **Rapid Review of Prevention Approaches^{vi}**, which identified the need for sustained investment in upstream, place-based and culturally informed prevention strategies.

Across Commonwealth policy frameworks, there is a consistent acknowledgement that preventing domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) requires more than crisis response. It requires long-term investment in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-led solutions that strengthen families, address structural drivers of violence and support healing across the life course. FVPLSs sit at the intersection of these policy objectives, delivering legal assistance alongside early intervention, prevention and wraparound support in some of the most complex service environments in the country.

Why Early Intervention and Prevention Matters

Early intervention and prevention aim to interrupt harm before it escalates, addressing the underlying drivers of violence rather than responding only once crisis has occurred. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, these drivers include the ongoing impacts of colonisation, gender inequality, racism, intergenerational trauma, poverty, housing insecurity, substance misuse, and unmet social and emotional wellbeing needs.



Consistent with the National Plan, effective prevention must operate across the life course and at the community level. This includes engaging children and young people, families, Elders, women and men, sistaboy and brothagirl, people with lived experience, and those facing intersecting forms of disadvantage. Through culturally grounded education, respectful relationships initiatives, positive parenting support and community-led awareness programs, FVPLSs contribute to shifting the social norms and conditions that enable violence to persist.

These approaches reflect long-established Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander understandings that safety and wellbeing are collective, relational and grounded in culture, kinship and community authority. Early intervention and prevention strategies designed and delivered by Aboriginal community-controlled organisations are therefore more effective, trusted and sustainable than externally imposed, crisis-driven responses.

A Critical but Underfunded Component of the FVPLS Model

Despite strong policy consensus on the importance of prevention and early intervention, current funding settings for FVPLSs remain largely crisis-oriented. Commonwealth funding arrangements prioritise legal assistance for victim-survivors who are already experiencing violence and immediate risk. While associated non-legal supports are permitted, they are generally tied to individual client matters rather than broader community-level prevention or early intervention.

This creates a structural misalignment between policy intent and funding reality. FVPLSs are expected to contribute to prevention, healing and system reform, yet are not resourced to do so in a sustained or strategic way. As a result, prevention activities are often delivered:

- opportunistically rather than systematically;
- through short-term or pilot funding;
- cross-subsidised from crisis workloads; or
- dependent on workforce goodwill and cultural obligation.

This undermines consistency, scale and impact, and limits the ability to evaluate, refine and embed effective approaches.

Community-Controlled Delivery of Prevention and Healing

FVPLSs are uniquely positioned to deliver early intervention and prevention in ways that **align with broader government commitments to self-determination and place-based service delivery**. Their governance structures ensure programs are shaped by local knowledge and lived experience, and that responses are culturally safe, trusted and relevant.



In practice, FVPLSs already contribute to:

- community-led healing and cultural strengthening initiatives;
- early intervention through holistic, case-managed support for women, children and families at risk;
- prevention activities addressing respectful relationships, coercive control, elder abuse and technology-facilitated harm;
- youth programs focused on healing, engagement, education and safety; and
- integrated, “no wrong door” responses in partnership with other ACCOs and services.

These activities align with objectives across DFSV prevention, justice reinvestment, child and family wellbeing and community safety strategies, yet remain peripheral within current funding models.

The Need for a Dedicated and Sustainable Funding Stream

To align funding settings with the full breadth of Commonwealth policy commitments, FVPLSs call for and require a dedicated, recurrent funding stream for early intervention and prevention, clearly delineated from crisis legal assistance funding. A dedicated funding stream for FVPLSs already exists via the Attorney General’s Department for our legal services.

Such a funding stream would enable FVPLSs to:

- embed prevention and early intervention as core service functions;
- employ specialist prevention, community engagement and healing practitioners;
- deliver and scale evidence-informed social and emotional wellbeing and family-strengthening programs;
- strengthen partnerships with other ACCOs and mainstream services; and
- undertake evaluation and learning to improve outcomes over time.

Reliance on short-term or project-based funding fragments effort and undermines workforce stability. In contrast, sustained prevention investment would reduce pressure on courts, policing, child protection and crisis accommodation systems, while supporting safer families and stronger communities.

Dedicated prevention funding is therefore not an optional enhancement, but a necessary structural reform to ensure that FVPLSs can deliver on the full range of policy objectives governments have already committed to across DFSV, justice, health and community wellbeing.



4. Infrastructure and Capital Works

Policy Context and Funding Imperative

Across Commonwealth and state policy frameworks, there is growing recognition that effective responses to DFSV require integrated, trauma-informed and community-led service systems. Policy settings across justice, housing, health, child and family wellbeing and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander affairs increasingly emphasise place-based service delivery, early intervention, and “no wrong door” access to support.

Infrastructure is a critical enabler of these reform objectives. Safe, accessible and culturally appropriate premises allow services to operate in ways that are consistent with policy commitments to prevention, healing and system integration. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, infrastructure that is community-controlled and culturally grounded also supports broader commitments to self-determination and strengthening the ACCO sector.

FVPLSs contribute to multiple policy priorities simultaneously, including access to justice, victim-survivor safety, child and family wellbeing and community safety. However, the infrastructure from which these services operate has not kept pace with the increasing complexity, risk and integration expected of them.

Why Infrastructure and Capital Investment Matters

For victim-survivors of DFSV, the physical environment in which support is provided directly affects safety, disclosure and ongoing engagement. Infrastructure that is insecure, overcrowded or culturally unsafe undermines trauma-informed practice and can deter people from seeking help altogether.

FVPLSs work with clients experiencing high levels of trauma, risk and system involvement. Inadequate infrastructure such as a lack of private consultation spaces, poor accessibility, insufficient security or outdated digital systems, limits the ability of services to deliver early intervention, prevention and integrated responses. It also increases risks to staff and constrains the delivery of group-based, community-level and healing-focused programs that are central to broader DFSV reform agendas.

Chronic Underinvestment in FVPLS Infrastructure

Despite their critical role in the DFSV and justice ecosystems, FVPLSs have historically experienced chronic underinvestment in capital infrastructure. Many services operate out of ageing, leased or temporary premises that were not designed for high-risk legal and social support



work. In regional and remote areas, infrastructure challenges are compounded by higher construction and maintenance costs, limited availability of suitable buildings, and unreliable digital connectivity.

Current funding arrangements largely exclude capital and infrastructure investment, focusing instead on recurrent service delivery. Where infrastructure funding is available, it is typically ad hoc, competitive and short-term, making it difficult for FVPLSs to plan, prioritise and deliver essential upgrades or new builds. As a result, infrastructure needs are often deferred, creating cumulative risks to service continuity, workforce retention and client safety.

Housing as Critical Infrastructure

The severe housing shortage in many rural and remote communities undermines both service delivery and workforce sustainability. The inability to secure safe and affordable housing for staff contributes directly to recruitment and retention challenges, service gaps and workforce instability. In many communities, there is a distinct disincentive for the potential local workforce who reside in public housing to take on work, as they risk losing their tenancy due to means-testing.

Similarly, the ongoing shortage of crisis accommodation and longer-term housing options for women and children escaping violence remains a critical barrier to safety and recovery. Investment in staff housing solutions and crisis accommodation should therefore be recognised as essential enabling infrastructure within a comprehensive DFSV response.

Digital Infrastructure as Critical Service Infrastructure

In addition to physical buildings, digital infrastructure is now core service infrastructure for FVPLSs. Secure case management systems, reliable communications technology, safe remote service delivery platforms and appropriate data storage are essential for effective legal practice, information sharing and client safety. Many FVPLSs continue to operate with outdated or fragmented digital systems due to the absence of dedicated capital funding for ICT upgrades.

Investment in digital infrastructure would improve service efficiency, enable safer information sharing with partner services, support data collection and evaluation, and strengthen compliance with privacy and information security requirements. It would also enhance access for clients in regional and remote communities through safe and culturally appropriate remote engagement options.



Infrastructure Investment as Prevention and System Reform

Infrastructure and capital works investment should be understood as a core element of DFSV prevention and system reform, not merely an operational concern. Safe, culturally appropriate and well-designed spaces enable earlier engagement, strengthen community trust and support holistic responses that reduce escalation into crisis.

Without dedicated infrastructure funding, FVPLSs are forced to deliver increasingly complex and high-risk services from environments that were never designed for this purpose. This undermines service quality, staff wellbeing and client safety, and constrains the sector's ability to shift toward prevention and early intervention.

In addition to the office / site infrastructure needs, the severe housing crisis in remote areas makes it incredibly difficult to attract and retain skilled DFSV workers. High demand for limited housing often means staff cannot find appropriate, affordable, or safe places to live, contributing to high staff turnover and significant workforce shortages. Recognition of the staff housing shortage and an investment by Governments to support the FVPLS sector to provide alternative solutions would be welcomed.

The gap in the availability of crisis accommodation and housing for women and children escaping violence remains, particularly in remote and very remote areas. We encourage Governments at all levels to increase investment in this as a priority.

Sustained capital investment would signal Government's commitment to the long-term viability of FVPLSs and to building a DFSV system that is safe, preventative and community led.

5. Workforce Capacity, Capability and Sustainability

Policy Context and Funding Imperative

Across DFSV, justice, health and child and family policy settings, there is consistent recognition that system reform depends on a skilled, stable and culturally capable workforce. Whole-of-government strategies increasingly emphasise early intervention, integrated service delivery, community-led responses and trauma-informed practice, all of which are workforce-intensive.

FVPLSs operate at the frontline of these reform agendas. Their workforce delivers not only legal assistance, but also early intervention, prevention, case coordination and culturally safe engagement across multiple systems. Despite this, workforce investment has not kept pace with policy ambition or service demand.



The mental, cultural and spiritual impact that frontline work has on the FVPLS workforce must be better understood by funding entities. Resources to support the workforce must be available and distinct from service delivery targets. This investment is particularly important when considering the unique issues Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples face when working in their own communities.

Why Workforce Investment Matters

A skilled, stable and well-supported workforce is the single most critical enabler of effective responses to DFSV in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. FVPLSs operate at the frontline of DFSV, working with people experiencing complex trauma, high levels of risk and intersecting legal, social and cultural needs. Yet workforce capacity across the sector remains fragile, stretched and under sustained pressure.

Persistent workforce shortages, high turnover and burnout directly undermine service continuity, community trust and safety outcomes. These challenges are particularly acute in rural, remote and very remote locations, where recruitment and retention are constrained by housing shortages, limited local labour pools, limited or no access to childcare services and higher costs of service delivery. Short term and uncertain funding arrangements impacts FVPLSs capacity to offer employment stability to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in the workforce. This uncertainty can result in systemic workforce issues that impact the livelihoods of the workforce and their families. Without targeted and sustained workforce investment, the ability of FVPLSs to meet community need, let alone expand early intervention and prevention activity, will remain constrained.

Organisational Planning and Workforce Development

FVPLSs must be adequately resourced to undertake organisational planning, workforce development and succession planning in response to community need. At present, limited funding for back-of-house functions forces many services to prioritise direct service delivery at the expense of strategic workforce planning, supervision, training and leadership development.

Investment in organisational capacity would support structured workforce development, culturally safe supervision models, professional development and mentoring for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, and succession planning to grow future leaders within the sector. This is particularly critical given the ageing workforce in some regions and the need to build long-term capability within communities.



Workforce Expansion as a Work Health and Safety Imperative

Expanding workforce capacity through increased staffing numbers is the most controllable and effective mechanism available to address the significant work health and safety (WHS) risks faced by the DFSV frontline workforce. FVPLS staff are routinely exposed to vicarious trauma, high workloads, critical incidents and complex risk management environments. Chronic understaffing exacerbates these risks, leading to burnout, psychological injury and workforce attrition.

Increasing staffing numbers allows for manageable caseloads, adequate leave coverage, team-based practice and shared responsibility for high-risk work. It enables services to implement trauma-informed workplace practices in a meaningful way, rather than relying on individual resilience in structurally unsafe conditions. Workforce expansion should therefore be understood not as a discretionary enhancement, but as a WHS necessity.

Building Capability for Contextualised and Place-Based Practice

The FVPLS workforce must be equipped to respond to highly contextualised needs, including those of rural, remote and very remote communities. This requires targeted investment in training, cultural capability, local workforce development and region-specific staffing models. In many communities, building workforce capability also means supporting local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to enter and remain in the workforce, strengthening community ownership and continuity of care.

Tailored workforce strategies, such as remote service loadings, housing support, flexible employment arrangements and locally designed training pathways, are essential to sustaining services outside metropolitan centres. Without these measures, workforce inequities between urban and non-urban services will continue to widen.

Workforce Investment as System Reform

Sustained investment in the FVPLS and ACCO workforce is fundamental to shifting the DFSV system away from crisis and toward prevention, safety and healing. Workforce capacity underpins every other reform objective, including early intervention, integrated service delivery and culturally safe practice.

Without deliberate and coordinated workforce investment, the system will continue to rely on an overstretched and under-resourced frontline, limiting impact and placing unacceptable risks on both staff and communities. By investing in workforce flexibility, expansion and capability,



Government can deliver immediate safety benefits while building a stronger, more sustainable DFSV system for the future.

6. Expansion of FVPLS Geographical Coverage

Recommendation 2 of the Independent Review of the **National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-25**^{vii} highlighted the gaps in access to legal assistance services across Australia for disadvantaged and vulnerable people and recommended that Government ensure that services intended to be national in character are adequately funded to service all parts of the country.

We note the commitment by Government under the **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-25** to *'Identify programs and local initiatives currently underway across the country that are showing promising outcomes for reducing violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and look at how these can be evaluated, elevated, replicated or scaled up'*. The timeframe for this action was 2-3 years and whilst some progress has been made, this action remains as important now as it was when the first Action Plan was developed. As the new **Our Ways-Strong Ways-Our Voices Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan**^{viii} is being developed, there is a real opportunity for Government to expand on the FVPLS' service model and geographic coverage.

Our FVPLS member services have strong connections with communities across the whole of Australia that currently have little or no access to culturally safe DFSV services. These FVPLS services have demonstrated their capability and commitment to supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, children and families to escape violence. These services are driven by their community responsibility and cultural pride and share the vision that all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities should have equal access to culturally safe legal and non-legal services.

7. Funding for Sector

Our sector calls on the Government to commit to providing ongoing, flexible funding, rather than adopting a population-based formula for calculating the funding model, thus supporting ACCO self-determination. Population-based formulas do not capture the diversity and need across urban, regional and remote areas. This risks inequitable resource distribution for states that are deemed too 'urban', as population thresholds do not account for:

- lived realities of Aboriginal women seeking safety and the barriers to accessing mainstream services;

- 
- mobility patterns of women experiencing violence, who often relocate across regions, cities and states due to violence, housing insecurity or to access support;
 - differing safety risks and service availability in metropolitan, regional and rural areas;
 - the need for statewide continuity of care and flexible, mobile, cross-regional supports; and
 - needs of communities dispersed across large geographic areas.

A self-determined approach to investment across the four themes in this submission would empower FVPLSs to direct funding where it is most needed, including delivering services across regional, rural and metropolitan areas in line with the safety needs of the women and families that they support.

Prevention and Early Intervention

To bolster culturally safe, trauma informed prevention and early intervention supports for First Nations women, children and families, the FVPLS sector requests a new investment from Government of \$17.04 million per year indexed annually.

Infrastructure and Capital Works

The FVPLS sector requests Government establish an ongoing infrastructure and capital works program funding stream similar to that which exists for the Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation sector. We ask for an initial funding allocation of \$11.37 million for the 2026-27 financial year.

Workforce Capacity, Capability and Sustainability

We acknowledge that a key action under the National Access to Justice Partnership Agreement is the development of a workforce strategy and accompanying action plan. In line with this, the FVPLS sector requires further investment by Government of \$4.38 million per year indexed annually to bolster workforce capability, support sustainable organisational growth, capacity building, workforce retention initiatives and ACCO leadership.

Expansion of FVPLS Geographical Coverage

With the new ***Our Ways-Strong Ways-Our Voices Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan*** being developed, there is a real opportunity for Government to expand on the FVPLS' service model and geographic coverage as recommended by the NLAP Review. Our FVPLS member services are well placed to expand their service footprint in line with community need and we seek an initial funding investment of \$25.48 million in 2026-27 for the FVPLS sector to commence this expansion. Detailed information on the potential new service locations and



estimated costings can be provided with member approval. FNAAFV and our members will work in true partnership with Government to ensure that the most at-risk and underserved communities will have access to our culturally safe, community informed FVPLS service offering.

A new overall investment by Government of \$58.27 million in 2026-27 for the four themes listed in this submission, will support the FVPLS sector to continue to contribute towards reducing violence and abuse against First Nations women and children, in line with target 13 of the Closing the Gap (CtG) Agreement; and demonstrate the Government's commitment to Priority Reform 2 of the CtG Agreement by building the capacity of the specialist DFSV ACCO sector.

End notes

For any further information, please contact FNAAFV at info@fnaafv.org.au.

Appendix A: FNAAFV Member List



QIFVLS

Queensland Indigenous
Family Violence Legal Service



Ngaanyatjarra
Pitjantjatjara
Yankunytjatjara
Women's Council



NAAFLS

NORTH AUSTRALIAN
ABORIGINAL FAMILY
LEGAL SERVICE



Family Violence Legal Service
Aboriginal Corporation (SA)



Aboriginal
Family Violence
Legal Service



Sharing stories, finding solutions



Binaal Billa

Family Violence Prevention Legal Service



Aboriginal
Family
LEGAL
SERVICES

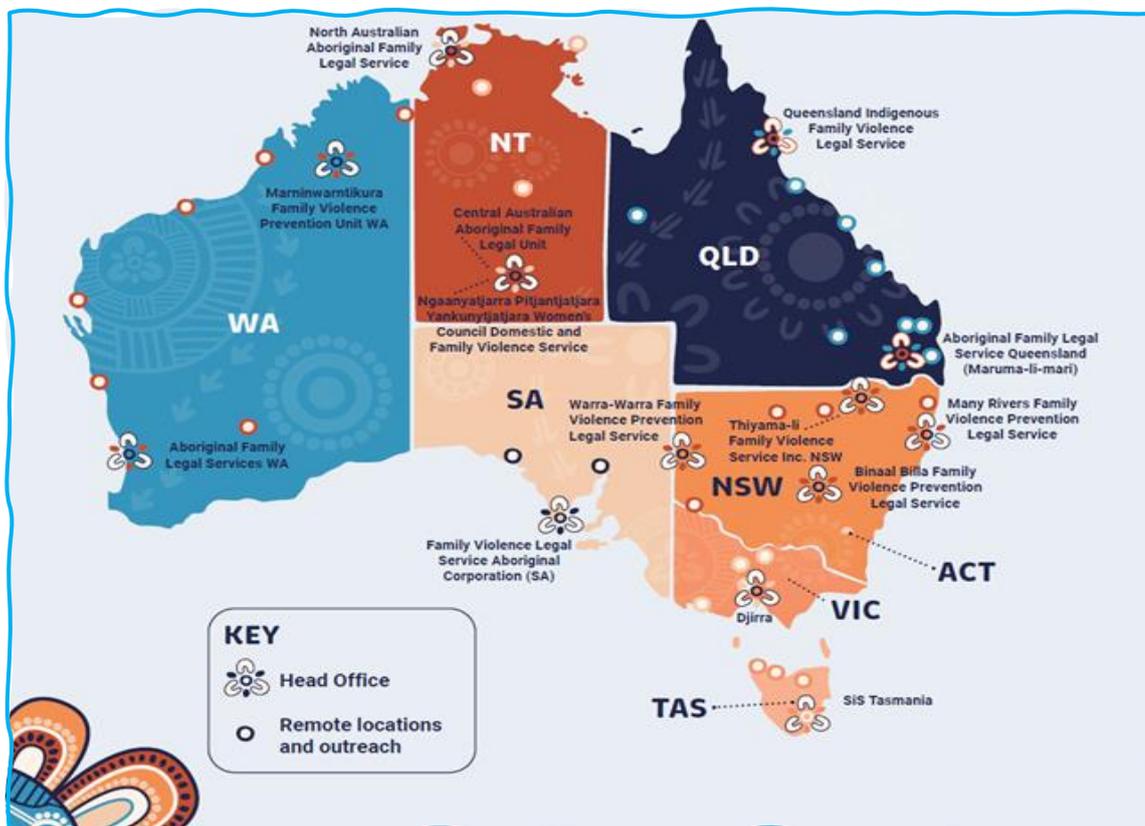


MANY RIVERS

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION
LEGAL SERVICE

- Aboriginal Family Legal Services Western Australia (Perth Head Office, Broome, Derby, Carnarvon, Kununurra, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie and Port Hedland)
- Aboriginal Family Legal Services Queensland (Toowoomba Head Office, Roma, Murgon and Gympie)

- Binaal Billa Family Violence Prevention Legal Service (Forbes)
- Central Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Unit Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs Head Office, Tennant Creek)
- Djirra (statewide service with head office in Melbourne and 8 regional offices in Bairnsdale, Warrnambool, Bendigo, Echuca, Shepparton, Morwell , Melton and Mildura)
- Family Violence Legal Service Aboriginal Corporation (Port Augusta Head Office, Ceduna, Pt Lincoln)
- Many Rivers Family Violence Prevention Legal Service (Kempsey Head Office, Grafton)
- Marninwarnitkura Family Violence Prevention Legal Service (Fitzroy Crossing)
- Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Women’s Council Domestic and Family Violence Service (Alice Springs, NPY Tri-state Region)
- Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service (Cairns Head Office, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Mount Isa, Bamaga, Thursday Island and Brisbane)
- Thiyama-li Family Violence Service Inc. NSW (Moree Head Office, Bourke, Walgett)
- Warra-Warra Family Violence Prevention Legal Service (Broken Hill)
- North Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Service (Darwin Head Office, Katherine)
- SIS Tasmania (Hobart Head Office, Tasmania)



References

ⁱ <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/national-agreement>

ⁱⁱ <https://www.dss.gov.au/national-plan-end-violence-against-women-and-children>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.dss.gov.au/national-plan-end-gender-based-violence/resource/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-action-plan-2023-2025>

^{iv} <https://www.ag.gov.au/legal-system/legal-assistance-services/national-access-justice-partnership-2025-30>

^v <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/national-agreement/national-agreement-closing-the-gap/7-difference/b-targets/b13>

^{vi} <https://www.pmc.gov.au/office-women/womens-safety/rapid-review-prevention-approaches>

^{vii} <https://www.ag.gov.au/legal-system/publications/independent-review-national-legal-assistance-partnership-2020-25>

^{viii} <https://www.snaicc.org.au/our-work/our-ways-strong-ways-our-voices/>