

Tasmanian Legal Assistance Strategy 2022-2025



The Tasmanian Government acknowledges and pays respect to the Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the traditional and original owners and continuing custodians of lutruwita/Tasmania. We honour Tasmanian Aboriginal elders, past and present as the first peoples of this Land and recognise the deep history and culture of this Island.

We recognise and value Aboriginal histories, knowledge and lived experiences and commit to being culturally inclusive and respectful in our working relationships with all Aboriginal people.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CLASS	Community Legal Assistance Service System
CLCs	Community Legal Centres
DSM	National Legal Assistance Data Standards Manual
LAW Survey	Legal Australia-Wide Survey by the Law and Justice Foundation
LLT	Law Link Tasmania: The Tasmanian Legal Assistance Collaborative Planning Forum
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NLAP	National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-2025
TALS	Tasmania Aboriginal Legal Service
The Evaluation	Evaluation of the Tasmanian Legal Assistance Sector Final Report
The Framework	National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance
The sector	Legal assistance sector
The Strategy	Tasmanian Legal Assistance Strategy 2022-25
TLA	Tasmania Legal Aid

Minister's Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the Tasmanian Legal Assistance Strategy 2022-2025.

Our Government acknowledges the exceptional work of the legal assistance sector in Tasmania in providing free or low cost legal services to keep the justice system within reach of Tasmanians in need.



The *National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-25* (NLAP) is a new five-year partnership agreement with the Commonwealth Government to support the delivery of legal assistance services. Importantly, the NLAP now signifies a single national mechanism for the distribution of Commonwealth legal assistance funding to states and territories to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services, in addition to Legal Aid Commissions and Community Legal Centres. Our Government has welcomed the opportunity to work more closely with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service under the new Agreement, to deliver specialised legal services to Tasmanian Aboriginal people, and we look forward to continuing to work closely with Community Legal Services and Tasmania Legal Aid.

To support the delivery of the NLAP and set the direction of legal assistance funding going forward, our Government has worked closely with the legal assistance sector to develop the Tasmanian Legal Assistance Strategy (the Strategy). I wish to thank and acknowledge the legal assistance sector and those who contributed to the development of the Strategy. The expertise, dedication and collaboration of all involved in the process has provided valuable input to inform the Strategy.

I recognise the importance of making sure there is access to legal support for those in our community who need it. To achieve this, this Strategy recognises the vital importance of collaboration with the legal assistance sector to meet the needs of vulnerable Tasmanians, and therefore, is one of the key focus areas.

In accordance with our commitment under the NLAP, the Strategy will be supported by an Action Plan, which will be released in September 2022. The Action Plan is being closely developed with the legal assistance sector and will outline our Government's plan to progress the focus areas under this Strategy.

I acknowledge the critical role the legal assistance sector plays in supporting Tasmanians in need. As Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, I look forward to continuing to work with the legal assistance sector to contribute to integrated, efficient and appropriate legal assistance services for vulnerable Tasmanians.

A stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Elise Archer'.

Elise Archer MP

Attorney-General

Minister for Justice

Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation

Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs

Minister for the Arts

Introduction

The *Tasmanian Legal Assistance Strategy 2022-2025* (the Strategy) provides a framework for informing the Tasmanian Government's approach to legal assistance policy development, service funding and sector planning.

Under the *National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-25* (NLAP), all states and territories are required to develop a Legal Assistance Strategy to set the direction of legal assistance funding. The NLAP provides Commonwealth funding to Tasmania with the objective of contributing to integrated, efficient, effective and appropriate legal assistance for vulnerable people facing disadvantage.

The Strategy is the Tasmanian Government's first strategic plan for legal assistance services, and has been guided by consultation and collaborative service planning undertaken with the legal assistance sector (the sector). Over the next three years, the Strategy focuses on four priority areas to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of legal assistance funding:

- collect data on legal need
- build capability in the legal assistance sector
- enhance collaboration
- support priority populations

The Tasmanian Government is working towards an integrated system of legal assistance focused on keeping the justice system within reach, maintaining the rule of law, and maximising service delivery within available resources. This aspirational objective is set out in the *National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance* (the Framework), which is the overarching policy framework for all government legal assistance funding in Australia. The Framework encourages a unified and coordinated approach by governments and the legal assistance sector to keep the justice system within reach and help focus finite resources towards areas of greatest legal need.

The Strategy has been guided by the NLAP and the Framework, and informed by recommendations from the *Evaluation of the Tasmanian Legal Assistance Sector Final Report* (the Evaluation). The Evaluation considered the appropriateness of funding allocations and services delivered by the sector, to inform future State Government funding arrangements. While the sector has undergone significant changes since the Evaluation was conducted in 2018, the Tasmanian Government continues to give close consideration to the Report's findings.

Legal assistance services in Tasmania

Tasmania's legal assistance sector helps vulnerable and disadvantaged Tasmanians access and engage effectively with legal solutions and the justice system in order to address their legal problems. The Tasmanian sector contains significant expertise and diversity, supporting our community with a range of services.

Legal assistance services are primarily delivered by the below organisations.

Tasmania Legal Aid

Tasmania Legal Aid (TLA) is a statutory authority that provides legal advice, representation, family dispute resolution services and legal education to the Tasmanian community, with a focus on economically disadvantaged Tasmanians.

Community Legal Centres

Community Legal Centres (CLCs) are independent community-based organisations that provide free legal advice, information and representation to disadvantaged Tasmanians who are unable to access other legal services. Across Tasmania, there are three generalist CLCs and five CLCs specialising in a particular area of law or legal need. The CLCs providing services in Tasmania are:

- Hobart Community Legal Service;
- Launceston Community Legal Centre;
- North West Community Legal Centre;
- Tenants' Union of Tasmania;
- Women's Legal Service;
- Worker Assist;
- Environmental Defenders Office;
- Refugee Legal Service Tasmania.

The NLAP funded CLCs are the Hobart Community Legal Service, the Launceston Community Legal Centre, the North West Community Legal Centre, the Tenants' Union of Tasmania and the Women's Legal Service.

Through grants and funding agreements, the Tasmanian Government supports a number of CLCs and other community-based legal assistance services, including Prisoners Legal Service Tasmania and Youth Law Australia.

Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service

Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service (TALS) specialises in criminal, civil and family law matters for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, while also delivering community legal education. TALS provides culturally safe, holistic and appropriate legal services that are inclusive and open to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in Tasmania.

Sector funding

In Tasmania, the Commonwealth and State Government provide funding for the delivery of legal assistance services. This funding allows the sector to deliver valuable legal assistance services to the community.

Commonwealth Government funding is distributed through the NLAP and administered by the Tasmanian Department of Justice. The NLAP establishes a five-year cycle for national funding, with the current agreement set to expire on 30 June 2025. Under the NLAP, Tasmania will receive an estimated \$70.008 million between 2020 and 2025 (refer to Table I below). This allocation consists of baseline funding to TLA, CLCs and TALS, and funding to expand legal assistance services in a number of key areas, including vulnerable women,

people with mental illnesses, people experiencing workplace sexual harassment and discrimination, and victims of sexual abuse.

In addition to NLAP funding, the Tasmanian Government has committed \$7.3 million to the legal assistance sector over four years from 2021-22 to maintain core legal services and \$1.4 million to improve Tasmanians' access to justice (refer to Table 2 below). Part of the \$1.4 million has already been allocated to the sector, with the remainder to be allocated over the next four years.

Table 1: Estimated total NLAP financial investment

NLAP commitment to Tasmania (2020-2025)	Investment (\$ million)
Community Legal Centres ¹	\$18,767,000
Legal Aid Commissions	\$43,180,000
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services	\$15,082,000
Administration	\$1,979,000

¹\$84,804 has also been allocated to a Tasmanian CLC under the National Partnership Agreement on Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence.

Table 2: Tasmanian Government funding committed to the legal assistance sector

Tasmanian Government legal assistance funding (2021-2025)	Investment (\$ million)
Community Legal Centres	\$2,484,681.80
Legal Aid Commission	\$4,646,269.00
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services	\$202,750.00
Other legal assistance sector	\$3,096,140.00

Focus Area 1: Plan services around legal need

Legal need in Tasmania

Research into legal need has identified groups of people who are more likely to experience legal problems and are less able to avoid, identify, mitigate or resolve such problems. 'Legal need' is defined as legal issues that individuals have not been able to resolve effectively without legal assistance. With limited availability of public funding, it is important that government funded legal assistance be directed at this group. Targeted services aid in ensuring that limited public funds are primarily used to assist those facing the most severe problems and are least able to otherwise access help.

To assist with identifying groups of people most likely to be in need of legal assistance, the Law and Justice Foundation published the Legal Australia Wide Survey (LAW Survey) in 2012. The LAW Survey examined legal need across Australia and found that people who experience one or more indicators of disadvantage were likely to have legal problems with a limited capacity to address them. Indicators of disadvantage include, but are not limited to, illness or disability, low levels of education, single parenthood, unemployment, low income and/or living in remote areas.

Data from the LAW Survey suggests that the prevalence of legal problems in Tasmania is high. It established that 48 percent of Tasmanian survey respondents reported experiencing one or more legal problems in the 12 months prior to the interview. This equated to approximately 192,000 people aged 15 years and over in Tasmania experiencing a legal problem, of which 35,000 experienced two problems, and 79,000 people reported experiencing three problems or more.

Whilst the LAW Survey provides a good basis of identifying areas of legal need, current evidence identifying legal need in Tasmania would assist in informing service planning and funding arrangements. Through the *National Legal Assistance Data Strategy 2021*, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been engaged to develop and implement an up-to-date legal assistance data framework on Commonwealth funded services. To fill in the data gaps on services delivered in Tasmania, the Evaluation Report recommended that State-level legal needs mapping be initiated to inform decisions about funding and administration. In response to this recommendation, the Department of Justice commenced work to map and analyse the need for legal assistance services. This work estimated that demand for Tasmanian legal assistance services will grow by 16 percent from 2019 levels by 2030. However, an accurate legal needs map was unable to be completed, due to data gaps on the level of unmet and unexpressed demand.

Unexpressed and unmet legal need

Consultation with the sector on legal needs mapping has indicated that both unexpressed and unmet demand are a feature in Tasmania. Unexpressed demand occurs when a person with a legal problem does not seek legal assistance services due to their inability to recognise a legal problem, their decision to address the problem without legal advice, or other reasons.

Unmet demand refers to the situation where a person with a legal problem is unable to access legal assistance services, such as advice and representation, due to barriers in service delivery. The level of unmet demand in the legal assistance sector is caused by a range of

factors, including the demand for services, resources available to the sector, level of service provided, efficiency and method of service provision, and the division of responsibilities. The LAW Survey identified the key unmet pressures of legal need as being criminal law amongst people experiencing economic disadvantage, as well as a wide range of key civil needs including child protection, family law and evictions for public housing matters. Recent consultation with the sector has also raised NDIS appeals in the Administrative Appeals Tribunal as an emerging area of unmet demand.

The Evaluation Report noted a number of service gaps arising from either unexpressed or unmet demand, including:

- self-represented litigants facing a term of imprisonment;
- self-represented participants in child safety matters;
- self-represented participants in family law proceedings;
- self-represented litigants in the Mental Health Tribunal;
- environmental and planning law; and
- elder abuse.

Robust data on the level and nature of unmet and unexpressed legal demand is needed to assist the legal assistance sector to target their services at those most in need.

Collecting the data

Legal assistance services require a variety of tools and data to deliver their services as effectively and efficiently as possible. In particular, data about the legal needs of the community, including potential clients accessing legal assistance services, is important as it helps to match service delivery with community needs.

Different systems and processes are utilised across the sector, and as a result, the data collected significantly varies between service providers. Over the next three years, the Tasmanian Government will work with the sector and the Commonwealth Government to identify data gaps and investigate methods for formally collecting data on the level and nature of unmet and unexpressed demand.

Once collected, this data can be used to inform further work on legal needs mapping to identify where legal services are currently being provided, where legal need is in Tasmania, and whether there are any gaps in service delivery.

Long-term goals for sector funding

It is noted that while State funding is available through 2024-25 to provide certainty to service providers, there is a need to ensure that core legal assistance services are securely funded in the future.

The Tasmanian Government commits to:

- working to solidify core business funding for legal assistance service providers;
- investigating alternative funding measures with longer-term funding cycles;
- exploring additional resources for unmet demand to address resourcing limitations, along with broader structural reforms to the operation and governance of the justice system; and
- investigating avenues to address growth in demand and respond to unmet demand.

Focus Area 2: Build capability in the legal assistance sector

Equipping the legal assistance sector

The Framework recommends that states and territories explore opportunities to develop skills to support legal assistance providers and improve the collection, analysis and communication of data to enhance service outcomes.

The Tasmanian Government is committed to increasing the capability of the sector, including in data literacy and corporate governance.

Data training and development

The NLAP requires legal assistance service providers to collect and provide information about how they use government funding. Service data collection, storage and reporting is guided by the *National Legal Assistance Data Standards Manual (DSM)*.

Consistent, comparable and accurate data collection is required to effectively support government accountability and help assess the impact of legal assistance funding. However, unified and coordinated collection and reporting across the sector is, in some instances, a new requirement and can pose challenges to service providers. As a result, the sector has expressed the need for training and development to increase data capability and ensure that reporting is completed at a high standard.

Facilitating a better understanding of service data collection will support a robust data collection framework and enhance the capability of legal assistance service providers. Building the capability of the sector in this area will also increase the Tasmanian Government's ability to analyse data in combination with data on legal needs to determine the most effective and sustainable strategies to provide a more comprehensive legal assistance system. Service data can provide valuable insights into the operations of the justice system to answer complex policy questions including how legal assistance resources are best targeted, how different service models are best utilised, and how systemic barriers can be removed to increase service accessibility and efficiency.

The Tasmanian Government will work with the legal assistance sector to provide guidance and meet the data requirements under the NLAP. This will include holding discussions with the sector on data collection to encourage consistency and investigating other development opportunities.

Corporate governance

Corporate governance requires legal assistance service providers to govern their entity within the best interest of their membership and organisation, within legislative requirements. According to the ASX Corporate Governance Council, principles of good governance include:

- laying solid foundations for management and oversight;
- structuring the board to add value;
- promoting ethical and responsible decision making; and

- recognising and managing risk.

In accordance with the principles of good governance, legal service providers are required to allocate sufficient time to ensure that their governance frameworks are contemporary and appropriate. It is also important that legal service providers maintain boards with a mix of skills, experience and expertise, and incorporate succession planning and rotation of board members with fixed terms.

While the NLAP incorporates new governance requirements into the Grant Deeds with service providers, more work is needed in collaboration with the sector to develop a shared understanding of minimum governance requirements.

Focus Area 3: Enhance collaboration

Collaborative service planning

Collaborative service planning is a vital adjunct to an efficient and effective legal system. Collaboration and strong partnerships within the sector and with other services and professionals enables people's problems to be dealt with holistically and can result in more effective outcomes. Evidence-based, collaborative service planning can help legal assistance services focus on identified areas of legal need, maximising service delivery within existing resources.

The NLAP emphasises the importance of collaboration for both service providers and government. The Tasmanian Government is responsible, under the NLAP, for leading, conducting and participating in jurisdictional collaborative service planning, as well as supporting the sector's ongoing development and capacity within available funding. According to Schedule B of the NLAP, collaborative service planning is an ongoing, iterative process where the Tasmanian Government and the sector will:

- develop collaborative partnerships to deliver holistic services which address a range of legal and other social needs;
- inform legal assistance policy development, program design or service delivery; and
- better coordinate existing services to maximise efficiency and effectiveness and minimise system and service gaps.

To satisfy its commitment under the NLAP, the Tasmanian Government has established Law Link Tasmania: The Tasmanian Legal Assistance Collaborative Planning Forum (LLT). The aim of LLT is to continuously improve legal assistance service delivery to socially and economically disadvantaged people, through improved alignment of planning, program design and service delivery by providers of legal assistance services, and collaboration and cooperation with other service providers.

On 30 August 2021, the Department of Justice met with LLT members to discuss the design of a collaborative planning framework. Participants discussed the importance of sharing information, coordinating service delivery, and using an evidence-base to understand existing and emerging legal needs.

The Collaborative Planning Framework established a vision, outcomes, goals and set of values for collaborative service planning between the Tasmanian Government and the sector. The Tasmanian Government will work to support the Collaborative Planning Framework in progressing actions under the Strategy, facilitating strategic planning with the legal assistance sector, and negotiating future funding arrangements with the Commonwealth Government.

Tasmania's Collaborative Planning Framework

Vision

The vision of the Collaborative Planning Framework is to create a legal system that:

- is accessible and equitable;
- focuses on a person-centered approach that responds to the client;

- fills in the gaps to allow access to justice for those who can't afford services; and
- meets the unmet legal needs of Tasmanians.

Values

Members of the LLT espouse the following values in legal assistance funding, service delivery, relationships, business processes and decision making.

Collaboration

- We support each other and look for opportunities to work together.
- We involve others in good faith and give proper respect and consideration to their input.
- We prioritise the client's interest when we collaborate together.

Efficiency

- We strive to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of legal assistance services.
- We identify opportunities to reduce unnecessary service duplication.

Respect

- We put the client first.
- We treat others the way they want to be treated.
- We respect each other's roles and our shared goals.

Integrity

- We have honest, open and direct communication.
- We follow through on actions.
- We are transparent about how we deliver our services and the resources we have available.

Accountability

- We justify our decisions internally and respect accountability at all levels.
- We do what we know is right.

These values build upon and align with the Department of Justice's internal values of Integrity, Respect, Inclusive and Accountability.

Outcomes

The intention of the Collaborative Planning Framework is to enable the LLT to collectively:

- make informed decisions about service delivery and identify service gaps;
- use an evidence-base to determine legal needs at a state level;
- share supporting legal assistance sector strategic and action plans;
- understand existing and emerging needs for services;
- explore opportunities to reduce unnecessary duplication and best target services to where they are most needed;
- coordinate service delivery; and
- share information.

Sector goals

The Tasmanian Government recognises and acknowledges that the sector has identified a range of aspirational targets and goals through the Collaborative Planning Framework that inform the relationship between the Department of Justice and the sector, which include:

- a reduction in court lists and wait times;
- a decrease in recidivism;
- appropriate use of diversionary and early intervention programs;
- a decrease in the demand/need for legal services in the Tasmanian community;
- an increased understanding in the community of the need for gender and race-focused services;
- a decrease in costs associated with accessing legal services;
- an increase in the use of alternative dispute resolution where appropriate;
- a reduction in sentencing and detention costs;
- a reduction in pressure on women's shelters and counselling and health services;
- an increase in the use of appropriate early interventions;
- an increase in the quality of education and opportunities for access to services;
- an increase in equality; and
- a move to outcomes based reporting, allowing us to measure the quality of services through feedback.

The sector has emphasised their desire to work towards the following goals.

- Client expectations are met, they better understand legal processes and are satisfied with the outcomes they have received.
- We recognise client needs and that something has changed for the positive for them as a direct result of our intervention.
- Our participation in the system enables the development of inclusive policies.
- We can see the impact we are having on systemic issues.
- A justice system with minimal barriers.
- People know when they need legal help and how to access it.
- People have agency/can make choices about their legal needs and are empowered.

Building a shared understanding of legal assistance service providers

In line with the Tasmanian Government's collaborative service commitments under the NLAP, the Government will ensure that the sector is supported, within existing resources, to undertake the necessary networking and collaboration to deliver targeted and appropriate legal assistance for Tasmanians.

During discussions on the design of a Collaborative Planning Framework, LLT members indicated that the focus of LLT should be, among other things, to build a shared understanding of each separate organisation. Topics to be covered include:

- each organisation's priorities, vision and service offerings;
- an agreed focus or lens to approach work;
- organisational capacity for filling unexpressed and unmet legal need;
- management processes; and
- collaborative goals.

Increased communication and coordination of the Tasmanian sector will lead to opportunities to share and consolidate resources, change service delivery approaches, collaborate with other service providers, adjust triage practices, manage administrative functions, and support capacity building and training. A greater degree of collaboration will also minimise duplication, improve costs efficiency, increase awareness of activities being undertaken in the sector, and ensure that limited resources are used effectively.

Focus Area 4: Support priority populations

Priority Client Groups

Vulnerable groups within our community, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, tend to experience more legal problems. These vulnerable groups have the capacity, when appropriately supported, to address the challenges they face, including identifying or managing legal problems. Failure to address legal problems often impacts upon broader life circumstances, triggering additional legal and other problems and often resulting in, or furthering, entrenched disadvantage.

Given the finite resources available, it is important that legal assistance services are focused on those most in need. The NLAP recognises that government resources should be foremost directed to vulnerable people facing disadvantage. To support this, the Tasmanian Government is committed to funding legal assistance services that are planned and focussed on people experiencing financial disadvantage and falling within one or more of the following priority client groups:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- children and young people;
- older people;
- people experiencing, or at risk of, family violence;
- people experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness;
- people in custody and prisoners;
- people residing in rural or remote areas;
- people who are culturally and linguistically diverse;
- people with disability or mental illness;
- people with low education levels;
- single parents; and
- gender diverse people.

In supporting the Tasmanian sector, the Government recognises the importance of services providing racial and gender specialisation, including TALS and Women's Legal Service.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander specific legal assistance services

The NLAP aims to support the delivery of mainstream, specialist and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services, consistent with self-determination, in order to facilitate the achievement of the following outcomes:

- enable and empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in addressing their legal needs; and
- improve access to justice outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Until 30 June 2020, funding to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services was provided directly by the Commonwealth Government. However, the NLAP has sought to consolidate Commonwealth funding for the sector under one agreement. The NLAP requires states and territories to provide funding to all existing and currently funded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services for the duration of the NLAP. Currently, Tasmania's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services is TALS.

When developing and implementing actions across the Strategy, the Tasmanian Government will be guided by the *National Agreement on Closing the Gap*, which recognises that Tasmanian Aboriginal people are best placed to determine and deliver services to meet their needs and cultural requirements.

The Framework highlights that the delivery of legal assistance services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should focus on their specific and unique needs. The Tasmanian Government is committed to working with TALS, the sector and all Aboriginal communities in Tasmania, to develop priorities and areas of focus for the delivery of mainstream, specialist and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services in Tasmania. This work will include a focus on the delivery of culturally appropriate legal assistance services through organising sector-wide cultural awareness training, to ensure that all legal assistance providers are proficient to deliver culturally appropriate services to their clients. Training in relation to providing trauma informed services will also be investigated.

It noted that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services program is still a Commonwealth program, and if any changes are proposed in Tasmania, they will need the approval of the Commonwealth Government.

Accountability

The Strategy is a living document and will be reviewed and updated over the life of the NLAP.

The Strategy will be supported by an Action Plan, which will outline Tasmania's specific plan of action to address the areas of focus identified in this Strategy, including activities and measurable targets. The Action Plan will be released in September 2022.

Responsibilities

The Department of Justice is responsible for developing and monitoring actions under the Strategy, providing administrative support to the sector for communication with and reporting to the Commonwealth Government, and leading collaborative planning processes to progress actions with the sector. Through LLT, the Department will keep the sector informed, facilitate communication between service providers, collect feedback and hold service providers to account.

Under the NLAP, the Department is also responsible for monitoring and assessing the delivery of legal assistance services under the NLAP, performance reporting, acting as the conduit between the Commonwealth Government and legal assistance service providers, and allocating funding within the CLC funding streams.

NLAP funded services are responsible for complying with the requirements of Grant Deeds, providing appropriate reporting to ensure Tasmania meets its obligations under the NLAP, progressing actions as agreed, and participating in the LLT, including providing feedback on actions.