

NATIONAL
WILD DOG
ACTION PLAN

2020-2030



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National Wild Dog Action Plan 2020 - 2030: Promoting and supporting community-driven action for landscape-scale wild dog management

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NATIONAL WILD DOG ACTION PLAN

PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ACTION FOR STRATEGIC LANDSCAPE-SCALE WILD DOG MANAGEMENT

Executive Summary

This National Wild Dog Action Plan (the Plan) is a nationally agreed framework that promotes and supports a strategic and risk-based approach to wild dog management; emphasising humane, safe and effective management techniques and appropriate scales for mitigating the impacts of wild dogs.

Vision

STAKEHOLDERS WORKING TOGETHER TO DELIVER EFFECTIVE,
COORDINATED AND HUMANE MANAGEMENT OF WILD DOGS.

Mission

REGIONAL, STATE AND NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS USE THE PLAN TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT BEST PRACTICE WILD DOG MANAGEMENT TO MINIMISE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURAL, BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL ASSETS.

Action Plan Framework

Effective leadership and governance	People and community	Tools and methods
Goal - Provide strategic leadership and coordination	Goal - Increase awareness capacity and understanding	Goal - Increase adoption of best practice
Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
NWDAP roles and purpose	Maximise public support	Improve current best practice
Promote community driven landscape approaches	Engage, communicate, educate, train	Support strategic, consistent, scientific, risk-based humane approaches to planning and managing the impacts of wild dogs
Evaluate NWDAP implementation and outcomes	Build capacity in wild dog management	

Introduction

The Plan is a livestock-industry driven initiative that promotes a nationally coordinated approach to managing the negative impacts of wild dogs on primary production, environment and social assets throughout Australia.

The first National Wild Dog Action Plan ([NWDAP 2014-2019](#)), was developed in accordance with the principles of the Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2007 (later 2017-2027) and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity 2012. It enshrined the principles of best practice management, aligned with community expectations for humane and ethical control measures, owned and delivered by stakeholders embracing a collaborative, nil-tenure (no borders) approach.

Following extensive consultation and independent review, the first Plan has been refreshed to ensure the next phase, NWDAP 2020-2030, continues to deliver latest best practice and technological advances as well as informs regional, state and national policy on wild dog management.

One of the Plan's core functions is to promote national coordination of wild dog management, while managing and recognising the knowledge and efforts of local and regional groups for broader benefit. Community ownership and support for the Plan has made it a role model for national pest animal strategies, such as the creation of a National Feral Pig Management Coordinator position announced by the Minister for Agriculture, Bridget McKenzie, in November 2019. The Plan's inclusive and collaborative approach has bridged the gap between state government agencies/authorities and the landholders and communities they support, resulting in far greater communication and influence by stakeholders in state and regional funding, policy and wild dog management programs. This cooperation and communication have resulted in the development of state wild dog management plans and advisory groups/committees, many of which did not exist prior to the Plan's implementation.

The independent 2019 review by Agrans Research and Consulting of the first Plan (2014-2019) found it had delivered 94% of the activities and objectives fully or, in part, for those activities that are ongoing. The direct, primary benefits of the Plan came from more efficient expenditure (both public and private) on wild dog management, more efficient resource allocation for RD&E investment and maintained and enhanced social licence to undertake wild dog control. Other key outcomes identified were improved leadership, increased capacity of stakeholders to undertake wild dog control, increased government and industry confidence, and increased leverage and investment for wild dog management at all levels throughout Australia.

Total investment in the NWDAP 2014-2019 (Stages 1 to 3 project activities only) was \$2.62 million (present value terms). The investment was estimated to produce total benefits between \$15.93 million and \$43.30 million with a net present value between \$13.31 million and \$40.68 million and a benefit-cost ratio between 6.1 and 16.5 to 1.

The 2020-2030 Plan continues to be the agreed framework to inform and guide, industry, communities and government at regional, state and national levels, rather than prescribing detailed on-ground actions and activities to local groups. The Plan assumes that local group activities follow leadership from regional, state and national organisations which promote coordinated best practice wild dog management determined from considered evidence, and transparently reviewed measures to improve the Plan over its 10-year life. Translating the Plan into mitigating wild dog impacts depends on local coordinators and fit-for-purpose extension resources promoted and supported by industry and government. Ultimately wild dog control and delivery of on-ground programs need stakeholders to adopt current best practice wild dog management. Furthermore, strong community involvement in wild dog management integrating with other predator and pest animal management strategies, depends on the general public's support for the use of humane lethal tools in a measured response to the risk of predator and pest animal impacts.

Defining the issue

Wild Dog definition

Each state and territory may have different legal definitions for wild dogs. For the purpose of the Plan, as per Fleming, Corbett, Harden and Thomson (2001), wild dogs are defined as:

**“All wild-living dogs, which include:
dingoes, feral dogs and their hybrids.”**

Wild dogs are considered a serious established pest animal in Australia.

The National Wild Dog Action Plan advocates the management of wild dogs where they pose a risk or impact upon agricultural, biodiversity and social assets. Wild dogs attack livestock, prey on native fauna, spread endemic disease to humans and animals, complicate the management of other pest animals and weeds and crossbreed with dingoes threatening their genetic purity. Wild dogs also threaten human workplace and recreational safety and their attacks on livestock and domestic pets, lethal or otherwise, cause significant emotional distress to owners. The scope and severity of these impacts are variable; hence the wild dog management response is risk-based.

Estimates of the impacts on the Australian economy from production losses due to predation on livestock, disease transmission in livestock, and the national costs associated with control are estimated to range between \$64 million to \$111 million annually (NSW Natural Resources Commission, Cost of Pest Animals in NSW and Australia 2013-14). However, anecdotal industry sources estimate the economic impact through predation and diseases such as hydatids to be much greater, in the hundreds of millions of dollars per annum. In wild dog-affected areas predation also limits livestock enterprise choice, with producers often forced to give up sheep and goat production and move into cattle. Regional communities are impacted by declining sheep numbers through reduced employment and business opportunities and loss of services (Allen and West 2016, Hewitt 2009, Lightfoot 2010).

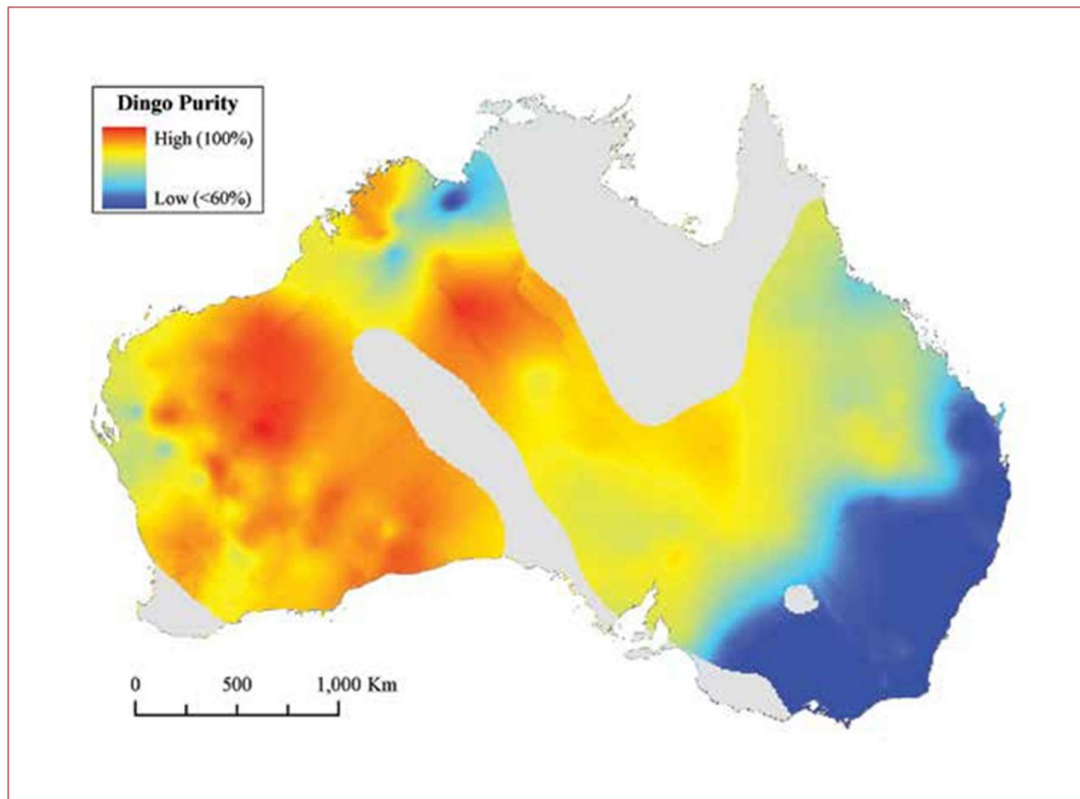
Wild dog attacks on livestock cause serious emotional and psychological damage to landholders and their families. Landholders and community members experiencing prolonged attacks on their livestock by wild dogs describe feeling a sense of helplessness in being unable to prevent these attacks that then leads to feelings of distress, anger and anxiety (Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences 2014). Hyper-vigilance, an enhanced state of sensory activity that can be a symptom of post-traumatic stress and other anxiety disorders, is a common stress response and has been reported by some producers involved in managing wild dogs (ABARES 2014). Studies have shown that landholders who experience prolonged attacks on livestock by wild dogs suffer levels of emotional and psychological trauma similar to that of people who have experienced major motor vehicle accidents and life-threatening events, such as a cardiac arrest (Ecker et al. 2016).

Wild dogs prey on a wide variety of native fauna but are considered a known or potential risk to at least 14 endangered or vulnerable native mammal, reptile and bird species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EPBC Act). Predation and attacks on wildlife by wild dogs can have

serious impacts on native wildlife species, particularly those such as Koalas suffering other key threatening processes (Beyer 2018, Gentle et al 2019, Lunney et al 2007). Beyer et al (2018) found that predation by wild dogs limited population growth in a population of koalas in SE Queensland Koala, even when other key threatening processes, such as habitat loss, were mitigated. Wild dogs also carry pathogens and parasites that can have negative impacts on native species, such as hydatid worms that infect macropod species severely limiting their lifespans and reproductive fitness (Harriot 2019). For example, the endangered Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby (*Petrogale penicillate*) is prone to hydatid infections causing limited lung viability resulting in greater risk of predation, lower fecundity and, in some instances death (Barnes et al. 2008a).

The dingo, *Canis familiaris*, is an ancient Australian dog breed largely free from modern dog breed genes that can be traced back to Asian domesticated dogs 3,500 years ago (Balme et al. 2018, Jackson et al 2017). The dingo is not a distinct species (Jackson et al. 2017) and will readily cross breed with modern domestic dog breeds. Crossbreeding between dingoes and modern dog breeds has occurred throughout the country, with the degree of crossbreeding in wild dog populations being related to length of European settlement and exposure of dingo populations to other modern dog breeds (Coman and Jones 2007, Stephens 2011) (Figure 2). Research into dingo purity is ongoing with the most up to date national map (Figure 2) demonstrating clearly the degree of crossbreeding in eastern Australia and around townships in northern Australia. It also clearly demonstrates that in remote parts of the country, dingo populations remain relatively pure although their conservation requires strategies that lower the risk of crossbreeding with modern dog breeds (Allen et al. 2017).

Figure 2: Dingo purity from DNA samples (Stephens 2011)



The dingo is included in the definition of wild dogs for the purposes of the Plan as being managed where they cause negative impacts on agricultural, biodiversity and social assets. The Plan acknowledges the

environmental and cultural significance of the dingo, its conservation status and legal protection in a number of jurisdictions and advocates that these considerations are taken into account through negotiation with relevant stakeholders during the local wild dog management planning process.

The Dingo

In most jurisdictions, there are legislative mechanisms to protect dingoes in specific areas, while also ensuring that livestock and wildlife are protected from their impacts (Fleming *et al.* 2014, See Appendix A.).

The dingo was introduced to Australia about 3,500 years ago and is widely distributed across the mainland (Jackson *et al.* 2019, Stephens *et al.* 2015). Dingoes are important culturally to many Australians and have intrinsic value, iconic value and significant tourism value in some parts of Australia, such as Fraser Island (Thompson *et al.* 2003), the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and in some zoos and private wildlife parks. They are an important part of some Aboriginal cultures, and there are ongoing and strong cultural associations between some Indigenous people and the dingo (Smith 2015). This is reflected in dingo songlines, and the many rock carvings and cave paintings representing the dingo (Rose 2000). The dingo is also important to some indigenous Australians for companionship and hunting game and in familial, spiritual and mythological terms (Corbett 2001, Smith 2015).

Dingoes potentially play a number of different ecological roles. They can: harvest prey without any effect on ecosystem dynamics; moderate the numbers of prey (Pople *et al.* 2000); prey upon endangered fauna (Allen and Fleming 2012) and cause reintroductions to fail (Bannister *et al.* 2017, Jolly *et al.* 2017); and potentially out-compete native (Fleming and Ballard 2019) and introduced predator species (Ritchie and Johnson 2009).

There is particular debate about the role of dingoes in arid ecosystems, where it is proposed that the presence of dingo populations in an area could provide some control over the numbers of feral cats (Ritchie and Johnson 2009) and foxes (Letnic *et al.* 2011), potentially providing a net benefit to native prey species populations (Letnic, Ritchie and Dickman 2009, Newsome *et al.* 2015). The effect of dingoes on landscapes is postulated to be far reaching, with losses of small and medium-sized native mammals, reduced plant biomass due to the effects of increases in herbivore numbers (Letnic *et al.* 2011), changes in bird associations (Rees *et al.* 2017), and reduced height of arid zone sand dunes (Lyons *et al.* 2018) all associated with reduced dingo abundance and the postulated consequent increases of fox and cat abundances. However, the key action, i.e. the suppression of foxes and cats by dingoes, has not been demonstrated (Allen *et al.* 2013), or is disputed (Fancourt *et al.* 2019), so the potential ecological benefits of dingoes remain speculative.

The full extent of the relationships between dingoes and other introduced predators is still unclear and is likely to be extremely complex (Fleming *et al.* 2012, Claridge 2013, Fleming *et al.* 2017). Nevertheless, it is unlikely that dingoes can exert sufficient pressure on introduced predator populations to reduce them in wetter, more productive habitats. The only appropriate long-term studies undertaken anywhere in Australia show that both dingoes and red foxes are responsive to prey abundance which changes with vegetation succession after wild fires, and that suppression of foxes by dingoes is inevident (Arthur *et al.* 2012, Claridge *et al.* 2010).

Dingoes are common throughout 85% of their previous range (Allen *et al.* 2017) and the roles of hybrids are likely similar to pure dingoes (Claridge *et al.* 2014). The dingo has not been assessed for listing as a threatened species under the national *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999. The roadmap for conserving the dingo (Allen *et al.* 2017) while managing their predation on wildlife and livestock aligns with the National Wild Dog Action Plan objectives.

Purpose of the Action Plan.

The Plan provides an overarching consistent approach to wild dog management that enables state and regional wild dog management policy and program development that supports the delivery of on-ground actions and activities by stakeholders to deliver effective coordinated and humane wild dog management.

Wild dogs are highly mobile, are not constrained by boundaries and can move rapidly across the landscape impacting on a range of stakeholders, livestock and biodiversity assets. Therefore, their management requires a strategic landscape scale, nil tenure, community-driven approach where there are often competing interests and differing knowledge levels in regard to wild dog control. Participation in coordinated wild dog management programs varies across Australia and existing programs can span jurisdictional and tenure boundaries where regulations regarding control methods differ between states. However, the national approach advocated by the Plan has enhanced opportunities for collaborating and coordinating management efforts, leading to more consistent control programs across jurisdictions that are informed and developed in cooperation with local wild dog management groups.

The Plan embodies the eight principles of effective pest management as outlined by the Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-27:

1. Prevention and early intervention to avoid the establishment of pest animal species in new areas is generally more cost-effective than ongoing management of established populations.
2. Pest animal management is a shared responsibility between landholders, community, industry and government.
3. Management of mobile pest animals requires a coordinated approach across a range of scales and land tenures.
4. Management of established pest animals should focus on the protection of priority assets (for example, a lambing paddock or a threatened ecological community) but also usually requires a 'buffer' management area around the asset to account for pest animal mobility.
5. Pest animal management should be based on actual, rather than perceived, impacts and should be supported by monitoring to measure whether impact reduction targets are being achieved.
6. Best practice pest animal management balances efficacy, target specificity, safety, humaneness, community perceptions, efficiency, logistics and emergency needs.
7. Best practice pest animal management integrates a range of control techniques (including commercial use where appropriate), considers interactions between species (such as rabbits and foxes) and accounts for seasonal conditions (for example, to take advantage of pest animal congregations during drought) and animal welfare.
8. The cost of pest animal management should be borne by those who create the risk and those who benefit from its management. Governments may co-invest where there is a net public benefit from any such intervention.

Between 2014 and 2019, the Plan was extremely successful in delivering on these principles with a cost benefit ratio of 6.1 and 16.5 to 1 from primary and secondary benefits. The trust and

relationships developed between industry, government and the community have generated significant advances in coordinated management of wild dogs with many community groups now expanding these programs to include other introduced pest animal species such as foxes, feral cats and feral pigs. Native wildlife species also benefit from wild dog management programs through reduced predation and competition for resources from other introduced predators such as foxes and feral cats which are known to be controlled (to varying degrees) by wild dog management techniques.

In collaboration with relevant State government authorities, wild dog management programs can assist with the recovery and conservation of numerous native species threatened by predation as identified in recovery plans, threat abatement plans and conservation advice prepared under the *Environmental and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). For instance, the South Australian Government's wild dog management program Biteback, provides wild dog and fox control on pastoral leases surrounding the Flinders and Gawler Ranges National Parks, greatly enhancing the SA Dept of Environment and Heritage's Bounceback fox control program. This effort is aimed at protecting populations of the Yellow footed Rock Wallaby, *petrogale xanthopus*, which is listed as Vulnerable in SA under the EPBC Act.

Managing wild dogs and their impacts is an ongoing task that requires a proactive risk-based approach, continuous investment, strategic planning and action by a wide range of stakeholders for the benefit of the agricultural productivity, the environment and the community. Hence, the revised 2020-2030 Plan has taken onboard the positive and negative stakeholder feedback from the review process and will build on its ability to work collectively with all relevant stakeholders to achieve ongoing effective management of wild dogs and introduced predators.

The Plan makes two key assumptions:

1. Responsibility for the control of wild dogs rests with local land managers and stakeholders in accordance with local, regional and State government management plans. The Plan provides an agreed set of principles and guidelines that inform the actions of stakeholders, including landholders, industry, researchers, communities and government, rather than prescribing detailed on-ground actions and activities. It also provides national leadership, advocating, influencing and educating the broader public of the impacts and need for risk based strategic wild dog control.
2. Wild dog coordinators and those in associated vertebrate pest management and natural resource management (NRM) roles are operating locally, regionally, state-wide and/or nationally to successfully facilitate the change in awareness and motivation of land managers to adopt best practice wild dog management principles. Coordinators' profiles within communities and reported positive coordinated local actions also sustain general public awareness of the best practice principles that maintain community support for wild dog control. Refer the following Victorian case studies below and link: www.pestsmart.org.au/victorian-case-studies-wild-dog-control-journey-experience-works-now/

Victorian case studies in wild dog control: the journey, the experience and how it works now.

“The dog situation has nearly 100% improved on what it was. I put most of it down to the AWI baiting program in conjunction with aerial baiting and the wild dog controllers.”

These are the words of Ian Junor, producer and committee member of the Omeo Benambra Landcare group in East Gippsland. Ian’s sheep enterprise, and indeed his whole life, had been seriously affected by wild dog attacks by 2014.



Wild Dog Controller Anthony Websdale ground baiting in East Gippsland.

In what could only be described as a ringing endorsement for the Victorian wild dog control program, he says: ‘It is amazing. It makes farming so much more enjoyable. It was hell there for a while, but I haven’t lost a sheep for five years this September. Prior to that I lost 80 sheep in just over two months. It used to happen regularly, and if it wasn’t me it was a neighbour. It was really bad. It was nearly not viable to run sheep.’

Ian’s story is just one of the authentic case studies on the PestSmart website. These in-depth studies bring to life the challenges and changes in the wild dog control landscape in Victoria over the past 15 years.

Changes for the better such as Ian’s observation that biodiversity has improved due to the decrease in wild dog numbers. “Even the wildlife has changed. We’ve got little red-neck wallabies back again. Very rarely you saw one before, and now they’re thriving. I’ve even seen lyrebirds getting about in the last six months. It’s really good.”

The case studies document how the principles of the National Wild Dog Management Plan were implemented to develop a community-based approach to wild dog control. This approach bridged a communication chasm and created a new culture of co-operation and understanding along with greater acceptance and adoption of current best practice control techniques.

Read about those involved at the very coalface: profoundly affected landholders, shrewd and knowledgeable wild dog controllers, as well as empathetic and experienced DELWP staff. www.pestsmart.org.au

Goals and Objectives

The goals of *the Plan* are to provide leadership and coordination for the ongoing management of wild dogs, to increase community awareness and understanding of the issue, and to build capacity amongst stakeholders to adopt and implement best practice wild dog management.

The Plan promotes national consistency with the principles of safe, efficient and humane best practice wild dog management, which supports continuing economic activity while being socially responsible and environmentally sustainable.

The Plan acknowledges that animal welfare and the use of humane control methods are fundamental considerations in all management actions, irrespective of the nature or scale of land tenure in which management actions are being taken.

The dingo is included in the definition of wild dogs for the purposes of *the Plan* as being managed where they pose a risk or impact upon agricultural, biodiversity and social assets. *The Plan* acknowledges the environmental and cultural significance of the dingo, its conservation status and legal protection in a number of jurisdictions and advocates that these considerations are taken into account through the local wild dog management planning process.

The Plan's three goals are:

Goal 1:

Provide leadership and strategic coordination for the continuing management of wild dogs

The Plan promotes the adoption of nationally consistent approaches to integrated, strategic and humane wild dog management supported by a scientific and risk-based approach which includes nil tenure planning and minimises impacts on non-target species.

Goal 2:

Increase community awareness, understanding and capacity with regard to humane, best practice wild dog management

The Plan maximises public support for humane wild dog management, improves awareness of best practice through effective communication and engagement, and improves capacity to deliver management through education, training and extension material.

Goal 3:

Increase adoption of best practice wild dog management

The Plan endorses the use of current best practice management techniques for the control of wild dogs through coordinated, strategic community led management programs. The Plan also seeks to improve these practices through research and development while encouraging adoption of best practice humane wild dog management through ongoing engagement, extension and training.

Actions

Actions for a wide spectrum of stakeholders are identified under each goal of *the Plan*.

The Plan:

- Facilitates state, regional and local wild dog management action plans by providing an overarching adaptive management framework;
- Provides an overarching consistent approach to wild dog management that enables state and regional wild dog management policy and programs;
- Identifies actions to achieve each of the three goals, and the expected outcomes of each action;
- Identifies who is responsible for actions, and the resources, priorities and timeframe;
- Identifies the monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements associated with *the Plan*, including standard measures of impacts, management efficacy, and cost-effectiveness relevant to all parties.

Governance

It is intended that the Plan has a 10-year status, with progress and effectiveness being reviewed five years after commencement. Findings from an independent five-year review in relation to the governance and delivery of the Plan, will be incorporated into the Plan for the period until 2030.

Governance will be managed as required through a committee consistent with the previous Plan and comprise key industry and government stakeholders. An independent chair will be elected from within the state and national industry committee membership. The committee will be supported by secretariat arrangements that include an Action Plan Implementation Manager (APIM) role and a Communications Coordinator role.

Stakeholder consultation

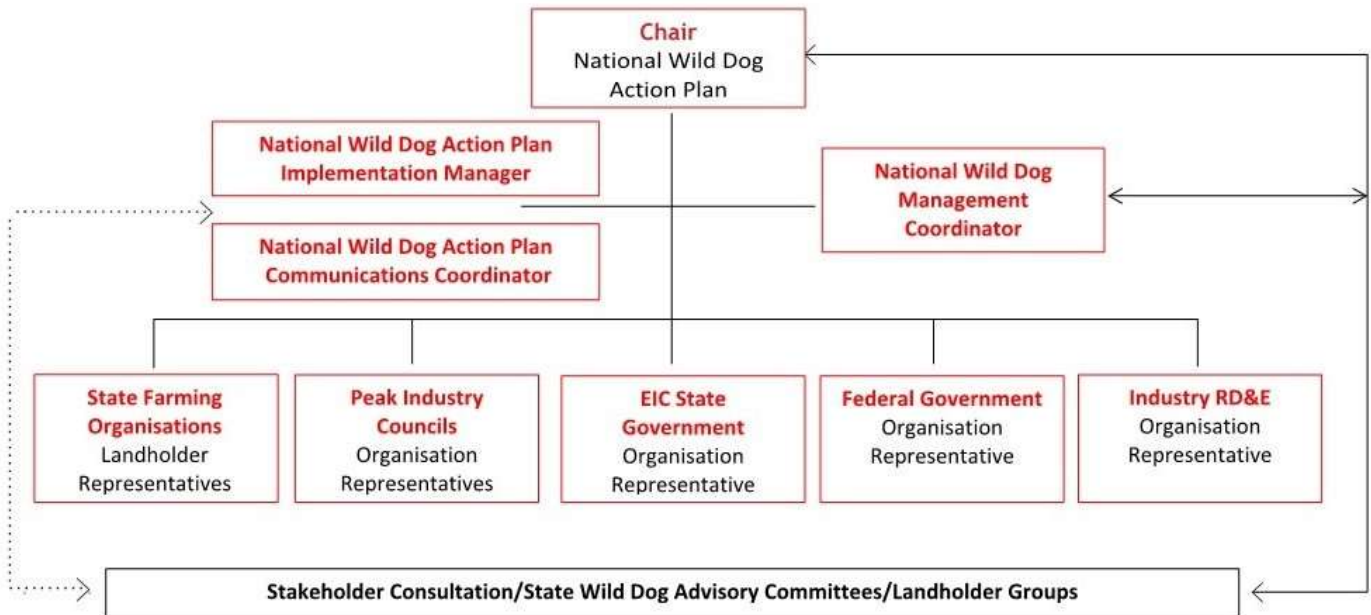
The committee will establish consultative mechanisms arranged as required. This structure will provide opportunities for feedback into the Plan from land managers, local communities and other relevant stakeholders.

The committee will seek opportunities to consult with stakeholder groups via the Plan networks and where funds exist, hold a forum for key stakeholders once or twice per year.

Requirements

Agreement and acceptance of *the Plan* across jurisdictions and by industry are essential for its successful implementation.

Substantial private, public and industry resources are already dedicated to wild dog management. However, it is recognised that for effective implementation of *the Plan*, additional resources will be required for actions including governance and secretariat, communications, stakeholder consultation and independent evaluation and review.



Summary of goals, objectives and actions and adaptive management framework

Effective Leadership and Governance	People	Tools and Methods
Goal 1: Provide leadership and strategic coordination for the continuing management of wild dogs	Goal 2: Increase community awareness, understanding and capacity with regard to humane, best practice wild dog management	Goal 3: Increase the adoption of best practice wild dog management
Objective 1A: NWDAP roles and purpose	Objective 2A: Maximise public support for humane wild dog management	Objective 3A: Identify and improve current best practice wild dog management
Action 1A.1 Adopt and maintain a clear governance structure that identifies responsibilities in relation to the implementation of the Plan.	Action 2A.1 Implement, monitor, evaluate and adjust the communication and engagement strategy to ensure it is appropriate for the general public.	Action 3A.1 Ensure the 'toolbox' for managing wild dogs is consistent and updated to current best practice, including consideration of animal welfare and impacts on non-target species.
Action 1A.2 Promote national consistency in best practice wild dog management.	Action 2A.2 Identify target audiences for tailored messaging on wild dog management for the general public.	Action 3A.2 Identify research, development and extension (RD&E) opportunities to improve best practice wild dog management.
Action 1A.3 Collaborate with partners to improve sharing and reporting of wild dog management actions and outcomes at local, state and national scales.		Action 3A.3 Review and update recognised qualifications and training for predator management.
Objective 1B: Promote adoption of community-driven, landscape-scale approaches to wild dog management	Objective 2B: Improve awareness of wild dog best practice management through effective engagement, communication, education and training	Objective 3B: Support strategic, consistent, scientific, risk-based humane approach to planning and managing the impacts of wild dogs
Action 1B.1 Promote integrated and strategic humane wild dog management practices, supported by a scientific, risk-based approach which includes nil-tenure planning and minimises impacts on non-target species.	Action 2B.1 Facilitate community and industry engagement in integrated predator (or vertebrate pest) management.	Action 3B.1 Support a collaborative approach with existing community initiatives to ensure best practice wild dog management.
Action 1B.2 Facilitate the development of partnerships that involve government, industry and communities.	Action 2B.2 Develop tailored messaging to influence adoption of best practice wild dog management among affected communities.	Action 3B.2 Support and facilitate the development of best practice wild dog management initiatives with new community groups.
		Action 3B.3 Recognise, support and facilitate the development of best practice wild dog management initiatives with community groups in potential impact areas.
Objective 1C: Develop and adopt processes for evaluating implementation and outcomes of the Plan to ensure continual improvement of the Plan, and continuity of the Plan beyond 2030	Objective 2C: Improve stakeholder capacity in wild dog management through education and training	
Action 1C.1 Report annually on the implementation of the plan to a range of NWDAP stakeholder groups. This includes collection of information against KPIs.	Action 2C.1 Promote the most up to date extension materials.	
Action 1C.2 Review and revise the Plan (as required) after 5 years (mid-term) and 9 years (full review) to determine its effectiveness and ability to meets its goals and objectives.	Action 2C.2 Promote recognised qualifications and training for predator management.	
	Action 2C.3 Support the inclusion of wild dog and predator management in on-farm, industry delivered extension packages.	

Measures of Success

The Plan supports and aligns with the Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027 (APAS) to minimise the impact of established pest animals and improve leadership and coordination for their control. The NWDAP 2020-2030 will be measured by key performance indicators (KPIs) that align to the priorities of the APAS.

An operational plan to deliver on the goals and objectives will be developed in consultation with stakeholders on the NWDAP Coordination Committee (NWDAPCC). Reporting on the delivery of the operation plan will be evaluated annually through the Monitor, Evaluate, Report and Improve (MERI) process. Outcomes for the MERI process will be provided to the NWDAPCC membership annually for distribution to their stakeholders.

The significant achievements of the Plan that will support the priorities include the extent of the area under coordinated wild dog and predator management, the uptake of extension opportunities and the collecting and sharing of impact and activity data. Further details of these KPI's are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Alignment of NWDAP 2020-2030 KPIs with APAS 2017-2027 Priorities

APAS 2017-2027 Priority	NWDAP 2020-2030 KPI
Priority 2.1 Develop and implement national action and coordination plans for species prioritised as nationally significant	Action 1A.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain or increase the number of jurisdictions with current wild dog action or management plans - Maintain or increase the number of state/territory and regional plans which reflect the goals and objectives of NWDAP - Maintain or increase the number of programs that cross jurisdictional borders
Priority 2.2 Continue to develop and improve best practice management methods and increase overall adoption of these practices among landholders	Action 2C.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of Registered Training Organisations delivering the AHC30318Cert III Rural and Environmental Pest Management course in each state and Territory; - Increased number of training events for recognised pest animal management qualifications; - Increased number of students qualified under AHC30318 - Increased capacity for stakeholders to manage wild dogs through predator management workshops and industry extension programs.
Priority 2.3 Increase participation in coordinated management approaches across a range of scales and land tenures.	Actions 3B.1, 3B.2 & 3B.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased area under coordinated wild dog and predator management
Priority 3.1 Develop the knowledge, capacity and commitment of stakeholders to take responsibility for pest animal management.	Action 2C.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of people accessing extension materials
Priority 3.2 Improve information collection and sharing mechanisms to support effective pest animal management.	Action 1A.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the number of jurisdictions and organisations sharing their data and information with the NWDAPCC
Priority 3.3 Maintain and enhance long-term research, development and extension capacity and capability.	Action 3A.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RD&E plan developed

Action implementation requirements

Goal 1: Provide leadership and strategic coordination for the continuing management of wild dogs						
Objective & Actions	Outcomes	Responsible parties	Resources	Priority & timeframe	Performance Measure	Context & comments
Objective 1A: NWDAP roles and purpose						
Action 1A.1 Adopt and maintain a clear governance structure that identifies responsibilities in relation to the implementation of the Plan.	1. Clear governance structure implemented 2. Committee members have a greater understanding of the plan and their roles in its implementation	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDMC, APIM & NWDAPCC Chair and Committee members	HIGH PRIORITY Draft Plan required to be endorsed by EIC in February 2020 and NBC in March 2020 for commencement in July 2020.	1. NWDAPCC established with Chair appointed and terms of reference endorsed. 2. Induction of NWDAPCC members completed.	NWDMC contracted until 2022-23. NWDAP APIM and CC contracted until 2020-21. Existing Stage 3 NWDAPCC structure deemed effective by final review - anticipated to be renewed with only minor membership changes.
Action 1A.2 Promote national consistency in best practice wild dog management.	1. State and regional wild dog management is consistent with the NWDAP 2. Improved coordination across jurisdictional borders 3. NWDAP purpose is communicated to target audiences	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDMC, APIM, CC & NWDAPCC Chair and committee	MEDIUM PRIORITY Ongoing promotion. KPI reporting by December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. Ongoing NWDMC reporting.	1. Number of jurisdictions with wild dog action plans 2. State and regional plans reflect the goals and objectives of NWDAP 3. Number of programs that cross jurisdictional borders	Individual NWDAPCC member organisation in promotion of best practice and the NWDAP media partner network is important. NWDAPCC members clearly articulate the role of NWDAP to defined target audiences.
Action 1A.3 Collaborate with partners to improve sharing and reporting of wild dog management actions and outcomes at local, state and national scales.	1. Sharing and reporting wild dog management actions occurs at local, state & national scales 2. Understand the extent of current reporting of wild dog management outcomes and actions and the implications from collated information 3. Promote ongoing and increased use of WildDogScan nationally and maintain access and funding	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDMC, APIM, CC & NWDAPCC Chair and committee	HIGH PRIORITY KPI reporting by end December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing.	1. Number of jurisdictions and organisations sharing their data and information with the NWDAPCC	Collaboration by NWDAPCC members supports coordination through a flow of information into and from member organisations
Objective 1B: Promote adoption of community-driven, landscape-scale approaches to wild dog management						
Action 1B.1 Promote integrated and strategic humane wild dog management practices, supported by a scientific, risk-based approach which includes nil-tenure planning and minimises impacts on non-target species.	Greater awareness of integrated and strategic humane wild dog management practices	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDMC, APIM, CC & NWDAPCC Chair and committee	MEDIUM PRIORITY KPI reporting end December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. NWDMC reporting on awareness opportunities.	1. Number of jurisdictions and organisation that include integrated and strategic humane wild dog management practices within their communication and engagement plans	Individual NWDAPCC member organisation in promotion of best practice and the NWDAP media partner network is important.
Action 1B.2 Facilitate the development of partnerships that involve government, industry and communities.	A range of partnerships are developed	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDMC, APIM, CC & NWDAPCC Chair and committee	HIGH PRIORITY KPI reporting end December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. NWDMC reporting on partnership opportunities.	1. Number of state and regional plans that include partnerships 2. Number of co-funded projects	Alignment with NRM bodies through strategic goals, metrics, data sets and supporting practice change. Alignment with the Global Sustainable Development Goals and Australian Sustainability Frameworks.
Objective 1C: Develop and adopt processes for evaluating implementation and outcomes of the Plan to ensure continual improvement of the Plan, and continuity of the Plan beyond 2030						
Action 1C.1 Report annually on the implementation of the plan to a range of NWDAP stakeholder groups. This includes collection of information against KPIs.	1. Stakeholders have confidence in the governance of the national approach to wild dog management 2. Stakeholders can make informed commentary on the national approach and informed decisions.	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDMC, APIM, CC & NWDAPCC Chair and committee	HIGH PRIORITY Reporting to NWDAP stakeholders end August 2020, end August 2021 and ongoing.	1. Annual report to stakeholders published on relevant NWDAP website	The KPIs collated annually form an implementation report to stakeholders.
Action 1C.2 Review and revise the Plan (as required) after 5 years (mid-term) and 9 years (full review) to determine its effectiveness and ability to meet its goals and objectives.	1. Independent reviews of NWDAP 20-30 provide to stakeholders information on its impact and also recommendations on the future of coordinated action for wild dog management in 2026 and 2031.	Lead: NWDAPCC supported by the NWDMC, APIM and CC.	NWDAPCC members, NWDMC, APIM & CC	MEDIUM PRIORITY Operational deliverables June 2025 & October 2029 & ongoing.	1. Completed independent review published 2025. 2. Completed independent review published 2030.	Independent review provides transparency and evidence for future directions.

Goal 2: Increase community awareness, understanding and capacity with regard to humane, best practice wild dog management						
Objective & Actions	Outcomes	Responsible parties	Resources	Priority & timeframe	Performance Measure	Context & comments
Objective 2A: Maximise public support for humane wild dog management						
Action 2A.1 Implement, monitor, evaluate and adjust the communication and engagement strategy to ensure it is appropriate for the general public.	Communication and engagement strategy	Lead: CC supported by NWD, APIIM & NWDAPCC	NWDMC and NWDAPCC members and their networks. IALtd contracted digital services.	HIGH PRIORITY C&E strategy developed by December 2019. Implementation - ongoing.	Communication and engagement strategy is implemented	The C&E strategy will place more emphasis on social licence strategies.
Action 2A.2 Identify target audiences for tailored messaging on wild dog management for the general public.	1. Target audience for the NWDAP is identified 2. Tailored messages developed 3. Maintain social licence	NWDAPCC, NWDMC and CC	NWDMC and reports from Actions 1A.2, 1A.3, 1B.1 and 1B.2.	HIGH PRIORITY C&E strategy developed by December 2019. Implementation - ongoing.	1. Target audience is listed in the communication and engagement strategy 2. Tailored messages identified and developed for the target audiences	Actions 1A.2, 1A.3, 1B.1 and 1B.2 will highlight goals and values in common with the general public.
Objective 2B: Improve awareness of wild dog best practice management through effective engagement, communication, education and training						
Action 2B.1 Facilitate community and industry engagement in integrated predator (or vertebrate pest) management.	Community and industry groups are engaged in integrated predator management.	NWDAPCC members, NWDMC, APIIM & CC	NWDMC & CC supported by co-funded State Wild Dog Coordinators, PestSmart, NWDAP websites and communications. AWI and MLA extension & awareness projects.	HIGH PRIORITY KPI reporting by end December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. NWDMC reporting on partnership opportunities.	Number of community and industry activities that include and acknowledge integrated predator management.	Scientific evidence for improved integrated control in non arid environments will be available by March 2020.
Action 2B.2 Develop tailored messaging to influence adoption of best practice wild dog management among affected communities.	Target tailored messages are developed to maintain social licence in ongoing wild dog management	NWDMC and CC	NWDMC & CC	MEDIUM PRIORITY - ongoing	Number of NWDAP tailored messages developed for stakeholders groups and other organisations	R&D evidence supports refreshing and targeting of existing messages on best practice and participation.
Objective 2C: Improve stakeholder capacity in wild dog management through education and training						
Action 2C.1 Promote the most up to date extension materials.	1. Up to date extension materials are available online and through other forums 2. Stakeholders groups and other organisations are accessing extension materials	NWDAPCC members, NWDMC, APIIM & CC	NWDMC & CC supported by co-funded State Wild Dog Coordinators, PestSmart, NWDAP websites and communications. AWI and MLA extension & awareness projects.	MEDIUM PRIORITY KPI reporting by December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. NWDMC reporting on promotion opportunities.	1. Extension materials available online. 2. Number of people accessing extension materials	NWDAPCC member organisations are important partners in promoting extension materials.
Action 2C.2 Promote recognised qualifications and training for predator management.	A range of recognised training available for recognised qualifications in predator management.	NWDAPCC members, NWDMC, APIIM & CC	NWDMC & CC supported by co-funded State Wild Dog Coordinators, PestSmart, NWDAP websites and communications. AWI and MLA extension & awareness projects.	MEDIUM PRIORITY KPI reporting end December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. NWDMC reporting on training opportunities.	Number of training events for recognised qualifications in predator management conducted	The Certificate III Rural and Environmental Pest Management or its individual units are important qualifications for promotion.
Action 2C.3 Support the inclusion of wild dog and predator management in on-farm, industry delivered extension packages.	Wild dog and predator management is included in on-farm, industry delivered extension packages.	NWDMC, AWI and MLA	NWDMC & APIIM	MEDIUM PRIORITY KPI reporting end December 2019, end July 2020, end July 2021 and ongoing. NWDMC reporting on training opportunities.	Number of on-farm, industry delivered extension packages that include wild dog and predator management	There is a commitment by RDCs to embed predator management within productivity extension packages where relevant.

Goal 3: Increase the adoption of best practice wild dog management

Objective & Actions	Outcomes	Responsible parties	Resources	Priority & timeframe	Performance Measure	Context & comments
Objective 3A: Identify and improve current best practice wild dog management						
Action 3A.1 Ensure the 'toolbox' for managing wild dogs is consistent and updated to current best practice, including consideration of animal welfare and impacts on non-target	COPS and SOPS (Toolbox) for managing wild dogs are consistent and updated	NWDMC and APIM	NWDMC, APIM & CC	HIGH PRIORITY April 2020	All COPS and SOPS are consistent and up to date	Scientific evidence for improved integrated control relevant to COPS and SOPS will be available by March 2020.
Action 3A.2 Identify research, development and extension (RD&E) opportunities to improve best practice wild dog management.	Updated RD & E plan adopted by funders	NWDMC and APIM	NWDMC, APIM & CC	MEDIUM PRIORITY By late 2021	1. Review and consultation conducted 2. Review presented and delivered 3. RD & E plan developed	Non traditional funding bodies included in the consultation process for R,D&E for example NRM and biosecurity groups towards the second quarter of FY2022.
Action 3A.3 Review and update recognised qualifications and training for predator management.	Qualifications and training reviewed and updated	NWDMC	NWDMC and APIM	HIGH PRIORITY April 2020 - assess integrated vertebrate pest R&D findings. Ongoing	1. Review and consultation conducted 2. Recommendations made to relevant training providers	Scientific evidence for improved integrated control relevant to qualifications and training will be available by March 2020.
Objective 3B: Support strategic, consistent, scientific, risk-based humane approach to planning and managing the impacts of wild dogs						
Action 3B.1 Support a collaborative approach with existing community initiatives to ensure best practice wild dog management.	1. Collaborative community groups have received best practice information 2. Best practice wild dog management adopted in community initiatives	NWDMC and State Wild Dog Coordinators	NWDMC and State Wild Dog Coordinators supported by CC	MEDIUM PRIORITY Ongoing	1. Number of and area covered by community led initiatives implemented 2. Number of case studies completed 3. Number of nil-tenure plans developed	Successful collaboratively funded wild dog coordination supports the community. The coordinators support each other through an "e-community of practice".
Action 3B.2 Support and facilitate the development of best practice wild dog management initiatives with new community groups.	Best practice wild dog management initiatives developed for new community groups	NWDMC, State Wild Dog Coordinators and CC	NWDMC and State Wild Dog Coordinators supported by CC	HIGH PRIORITY Ongoing	Increase in the area under coordinated wild dog control	Continued development of communications to counter barriers to participation.
Action 3B.3 Recognise, support and facilitate the development of best practice wild dog management initiatives with community groups in potential impact areas.	Best practice wild dog management initiatives developed with community groups in areas of emerging wild dog impacts	NWDMC, State Wild Dog Coordinators and CC	NWDMC and State Wild Dog Coordinators supported by CC	HIGH PRIORITY Ongoing	Increase in the area under coordinated wild dog control	Resources have been developed for identifying the presence of wild dogs prior to significant impacts appearing.

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Acronyms

ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
APAS	Australian Pest Animal Strategy
APIM	Action Plan Implementation Manager
AWI	Australian Wool Innovation
CC	Communications Coordinator
C & E	Communication and engagement
COPs	Customer Orientated Process
EIC	Environment and Invasives Committee
EPBC	Environmental and Biodiversity Conservation Act
FY	Financial year
IUCN	International Union for Conservations of Nature
KPI	Key performance indicator
MERI	Monitor, Evaluate, report and improve
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia
NRM	Natural resource management
NWDAP	National Wild Dog Action Plan
NWDAPCC	National Wild Dog Action Plan Coordination Committee
NWDAPMC	National Wild Dog Action Plan Management Coordinator
RD & E	Research, development and extension
RDC's	Rural Research and Development Corporations
R & D	Research and development
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedure

Reference Links

Agriculture Victoria

<http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/wilddogs>

Australian Capital Territory, Environmental, Planning & Sustainable Development Directorate - Environment – wild dogs

https://www.environment.act.gov.au/parks-conservation/plants-and-animals/urban-wildlife/wild_dogs

Australian Wool innovation

<https://www.wool.com/sheep/pest-animals/wild-dogs-foxes-pigs/>

Biosecurity Queensland – wild dog facts, 1080-Sodium fluoroacetate

https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets#wild_dog_control

Centre for Invasive Species Solutions

<https://www.pestsmart.org.au/pest-animal-species/wild-dog/>

Department of Agriculture – wild dogs

<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/invasive-species/wild-dogs-research>

New South Wales Department of Primary Industries wild dog control

<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/vertebrate-pests/pest-animals-in-nsw/wild-dogs/wild-dog-control>

Northern Territory Government - Environment

<https://nt.gov.au/environment/animals/wildlife-in-nt/dingo>

<https://nt.gov.au/environment/animals/feral-animals/wild-dog>

NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources

<https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/controlling-pest-animals-wild-dogs-with-1080-poison>

Primary Industries and Regions South Australia – Wild dogs and dingoes

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds_and_pest_animals/animal_pests_in_south_australia/established_pest_animals/wild_dogs

Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/animals>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Legislative protection of the dingo across Australia

In the Australian Capital Territory	Wild dogs and dingoes are declared as pest animals under the <i>Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005</i> and are excluded from protection under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i> .
In New South Wales	The dingo is specifically excluded from protection under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
In the Northern Territory	The dingo is protected on all land tenures under the <i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act</i> . However, it can be culled subject to a permit where it adversely impacts livestock production, threatened wildlife species, or human safety.
In Queensland	The dingo is defined as 'native wildlife' under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and is protected as a cultural and natural resource of protected areas. In all other areas of Queensland, the dingo is defined as a 'wild dog', which include dingoes, wild living domestic dogs (feral) and hybrids, and area prescribed as a restricted invasive animal under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
In South Australia	The dingo is a declared pest inside (south of) the Dog Fence under the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> (transitioning to the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> from July 2020) with destruction required by land managers. While not protected in the 60% of the state outside (north of) the Dog Fence, there are restrictions on the amount of baiting to ensure the protection of the cattle industry and human safety, whilst maintaining the ecological and cultural roles of the dingo. The <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> lists dingoes as unprotected.
In Tasmania	Dingoes have never colonised Tasmania and importing dingoes is prohibited under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .
In Victoria	<p>The dingo is listed as a threatened species under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> and as a result is threatened wildlife and protected under the <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>.</p> <p>Dingoes cannot be reliably visually distinguished from wild dogs, making it impossible to ensure they are not inadvertently destroyed in wild dog control programs in any given area where both exist.</p> <p>To allow the continued control of wild dogs where they threaten livestock, an Order in Council is in place under the <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>, declaring the dingo as unprotected wildlife in certain areas of the state. This Order expires on 1 October 2023. The Order in Council <u>unprotects</u> dingoes on all private land and on public land within 3km of any private land boundary, across sections of the north-west and east of the state. Dingoes remain protected on all other public land across Victoria.</p> <p>Dingoes are <u>unprotected</u> on all private land in Victoria, except when kept in captivity. Therefore, farmers and private landholders can destroy a dingo on their</p>

	property, where it is threatening livestock. On public land, only employees of, and persons engaged to kill or take dingoes in writing by, the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning or Parks Victoria may kill or take a dingo.
In Western Australia	The dingo is a declared pest across the whole of the state under the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> .

APPENDIX B:

Australian legislation relevant to the management of wild dogs

Authority	Name	Relevance
Commonwealth	<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	Managing diseases and pests that may cause harm to human, animal or plant health or the environment
	<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i>	Control of agricultural and veterinary chemical products
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Protection of environment and conservation of biodiversity
	<i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i>	Importation of firearms into Australia (noting firearm licencing is regulated separately by each state and territory government in line with the National Firearms Agreement)
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005</i>	Pest animal management – wild dogs and dingoes are declared pest animals under this Act
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i>	Excludes protection of dingoes as native animals. Prohibits the keeping, selling, import or export of wild dogs, without a licence
	<i>Environment Protection Act 1997</i>	Regulate use of hazardous substances, coordinate environment protection
	<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 (Cwlth)</i>	Regulate the use of poisons and agricultural and veterinary chemicals
	<i>Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2008</i>	
	<i>Animal Welfare Act 1992</i>	Trapping, handling and destruction of animals
	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>	Regulates the possession and use of firearms
	<i>Prohibited Weapons Act 1996</i>	Regulates the possession and use of weapons, including suppressors
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Secure health, safety and welfare of employees at work	

Authority	Name	Relevance
New South Wales	<i>Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW)</i>	Under the Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW), the General Biosecurity Duty requires any person dealing with biosecurity matter (such as wild dogs), and who knows or ought to know of the biosecurity risks posed by that biosecurity matter, to take measures to prevent, minimise or eliminate the risk as far as is reasonably practicable. This means that the occupier of lands (both private and public) is required to take all practical measures to minimise the risk of any negative impacts of wild dogs on their land or neighbouring lands. The General Biosecurity Duty is informed by the NSW Wild Dog Management Strategy which promotes a balance between managing wild dogs in areas where they have negative impacts and preserving the ecological role of dingoes. The conservation of dingoes is listed under the Goals of the strategy and is to be achieved by having Wild Dog Management Plans focus control on areas where the risk of negative impacts are greatest and not undertaking control in other parts of the landscape with a low risk of negative impacts from wild dogs, to allow dingoes to fulfil their natural ecological role
	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Plans of management for each reserve must be prepared and implemented under the Act and must consider the identification and mitigation of threatening processes such as pest animals and weeds; and the social and economic context of the reserve so as to ensure, for example that pest species management programs are co-ordinated across different tenures.
	<i>Pesticides Act 1999</i>	Regulate use of pesticides and poisons
	<i>Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002</i>	Wild dogs that are not dingoes may be hunted as game animals by permitted recreational hunters on some State Forests and Crown Lands
	<i>Border Fence Maintenance Act 1921</i>	Maintenance of the dog-proof fence along the South Australian and Queensland Borders
	<i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979</i>	Trapping, handling and destruction of animals
Northern Territory	<i>Livestock Act 2008</i>	Detection, prevention and control of stock diseases
	<i>Emergency Management Act 2013</i>	Emergency management (natural disasters or human-induced)
	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976</i>	Feral animal management, use of pesticides – feral dogs are a declared feral animal under this Act. Whereas dingoes are regarded as 'native wildlife' and have full legal protection, making it an offence to possess, interfere with, or kill dingoes unless authorised to under a permit to take protected wildlife. <u>Note: legislation.nt.gov.au states <i>TPWC Act 1976</i> As in force at 7 November 2019</u>
	<i>Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2012</i>	Regulate supply and use of poisons
	<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 2004</i>	Regulate sale, use and application of chemical products, including 1080 Pest Animal Management Authorisation (PAMA) for the control of wild dogs
	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i>	Possession and use of firearms
	<i>Animal Protection Act 2018</i>	Trapping, handling and destruction of animals <u>Note: The Animal Protection Act is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2020 once supporting Regulations have been approved.</u>
	<i>Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011</i>	Health and safety of workers

Authority	Name	Relevance
Queensland	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	The Act provides the framework for an effective biosecurity system in Queensland. The general biosecurity obligation requires a person to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise biosecurity risks associated with invasive animals. Failure to manage the impact of invasive animals such wild dogs and dingoes on a person's land may constitute a failure by the person to discharge a general biosecurity obligation. Wild dogs and dingoes (other than owned domestic dogs) are restricted invasive animals with specific offences relating to their release, keeping, movement, supply and feeding. These provisions do not apply to dingoes on land that is a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992. The Act establishes the wild dog barrier fence and its management.
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	The conservation of nature - the dingo is defined as 'native wildlife' and is protected as a cultural and natural resource of protected areas (e.g. National Parks). The cardinal principle for managing protected areas is to provide, to the greatest possible extent, for the permanent preservation of the area's natural condition and the protection of the area's cultural resources and values. Dingoes hold a significant place in the spiritual and cultural practices of First Nation people and there is community expectation to conserve core populations as part of Queensland's natural ecosystems. Wild dogs are managed on protected areas under strict protocols so that stewardship obligations are equally met.
	<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>	Trapping, handling and humane destruction of animals
	<i>Weapons Act 1990</i>	Regulate possession, use and sale of firearms
	<i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i>	Protection in the workplace
	<i>Medicines and Poisons Act 2019</i>	Regulates possession, supply and use of poisons
	South Australia	<i>Livestock Act 1997</i>
<i>Dog and Cat Management Act 1995</i>		Power to destroy an unaccompanied dog/s for the protection of property
<i>Emergency Management Act 2004</i>		Emergency management
<i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004 (Landscape South Australia Act 2019 applies from July 2020)</i>		Pest animal management - dingoes (including dingo crosses) are declared pests inside the Dog Fence and all land managers must destroy dingoes on their properties. Keeping of dingoes or their crosses inside the fence is prohibited except by permit (generally limited to zoos and wildlife parks)
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>		Conservation of wildlife – dingoes are an unprotected wildlife species
<i>Controlled Substances Act 1984</i>		Sale and use of poisons including vertebrate pesticides
<i>Animal Welfare Act 1985</i>		Trapping and destruction of animals
<i>Dog Fence Act 1946</i>		Owners of the Dog Fence must maintain the fence in dog-proof condition and take all reasonable steps to destroy wild dogs in the vicinity of the fence
<i>Firearms Act 2015</i>		Regulate possession, use and sale of firearms
<i>Work Health and Safety 2012</i>		Health, safety and welfare of workers

Authority	Name	Relevance
Tasmania	<i>AnimalHealthAct1995</i>	Prevention, detection and control of animal diseases
	<i>Biosecurity Act 2019</i>	Dingoes would be regarded as invasive pest and listed as a prohibited species. Note this process is still being finalised.
	<i>DogControlAct2000</i>	Control and management of dogs – the control of feral and commensal dogs preying upon livestock is covered under this Act
	<i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i>	Protection of national parks and wildlife against introduced species and diseases
	<i>NatureConservationAct2002</i>	Protection and conservation of native flora and fauna – dingoes have never colonised Tasmania dingoes are a restricted species and the import of dingoes is banned under this Act without the approved permissions
	<i>PoisonsAct1971</i>	Regulate sale, supply and use of poisons
	<i>PoliceOffencesAct1935</i>	Use and application of agricultural and veterinary chemical products
	<i>AnimalWelfareAct1993</i>	Use of traps and poisons, destruction of animals
	<i>FirearmsAct1996</i>	Regulate possession, use and sale of firearms
	<i>WorkplaceHealthandSafetyAct 1995</i>	Health and safety of workers
Victoria	<i>LivestockDiseaseControl Act1994</i>	Prevention, monitoring and control of livestock diseases
	<i>Emergency ManagementAct1986</i>	Organisation of emergency management
	<i>CatchmentandLandProtection Act1994</i>	<i>Landowners have a general duty to</i> , in relation to his or her land, take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals.
	<i>WildlifeAct1975</i>	Feral or wild population of Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) and dingo-dog hybrids (<i>Canis lupus dingox Canis lupus familiaris</i>) are declared as established pest animals. This declaration is for the whole of the State of Victoria Wildlife protection and management. Dingoes cannot be reliably visually distinguished from wild dogs, making it impossible to ensure they are not inadvertently destroyed in wild dog control programs in any given area where both exist. To allow the continued control of wild dogs where they threaten livestock, an Order in Council is in place under the Wildlife Act 1975 declaring the dingo as unprotected wildlife in certain areas of Victoria. This Order expires on 1 October 2023The Order in Council unprotects dingoes on all private land and on public land within 3km of any private land boundary, across sections of the north-west and east of the state (within the hatched areas shown in the map in Schedule 1 of the Order in Council). Dingoes remain protected on all other public land across Victoria
	<i>FloraandFaunaGuaranteeAct 1988</i>	Management and control of native fauna and flora. Dingo listed as a threatened species under s16 of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.
	<i>NationalParksAct1975</i>	Management of natural environment in designated parks. Provides for the protection of Indigenous fauna and the control of exotic fauna.
	<i>AgricultureandVeterinary Chemicals(Controlof Use) Act 1992</i>	Sale and use of poisons
	<i>Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981</i>	Transportation of baits
	<i>PreventionofCrueltytoAnimals Act1986</i>	Trapping, handling and destruction of animals
	<i>FirearmsAct1996</i>	Regulate possession, use and sale of firearms
	<i>OccupationalHealthandSafetyAct 2004</i>	Health, safety and welfare of workers

Authority	Name	Relevance
Western Australia	<i>Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993</i>	Prevention and control of exotic diseases
	<i>Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968</i>	Prevention and control of diseases in livestock
	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>	Control of declared pest or disease, use of chemicals
	<i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>	Protection of fauna and flora, illegal use of traps – in this Act a subsidiary notice lists dingoes as ‘unprotected fauna’
	<i>Poisons Act 1964</i>	Sale and use of poisons
	<i>Health Act 1911</i>	Use, storage and transport of certain pesticides
	<i>Animal Welfare Act 2002</i> <i>Firearms Act 1973</i>	Humane handling, and destruction and control techniques Improved standards of occupational safety and health

NATIONAL **WILD DOG** ACTION PLAN

