



State Comptroller of Israel | Local Government  
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# **Local Authorities' Management of Wild Boar and Jackal Populations Within Their Jurisdictions**





# Local Authorities' Management of Wild Boar and Jackal Populations Within Their Jurisdictions

## Background

Certain species of wild animals, including wild boars and jackals, have been classified in Israel as irruptive species – local species that successfully reproduce and expand their distribution to a degree that significantly exceeds the natural carrying capacity of their environment. This phenomenon is prevalent in numerous urban areas in Israel and globally, with a marked increase over the past four decades. The irruption of wild boars and jackals populations into urban and agricultural areas has increased the frequency of their encounters with residents of local authorities, who are concerned by these encounters and the associated damage, such as harm to agricultural crops, personal injuries, property damage, littering, foraging in waste bins, damage to public and private gardens, and negative impacts on residents' sense of security and well-being.

The phenomenon of species irruption in urban areas necessitates intervention at both the state level, particularly by the Nature and Parks Authority (NPA), and by the local authorities. The local authorities address this issue in accordance with their responsibilities under the Municipalities Ordinance [New Version] to ensure the safety and health of their residents and to mitigate nuisances that may adversely affect the environment and humans. The management of wild boar and jackal populations is conducted in compliance with the National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law, 1998 (the National Parks Law), as well as the Wildlife Protection Law, 1955 (the Wildlife Protection Law).



## Key Figures

**385–  
24,620**

Number of inquiries from residents to the municipal service center in the local authorities examined regarding wild boars in the years 2019–2024<sup>1</sup>: **Haifa** Municipality – 24,620 inquiries; **Jerusalem** Municipality – 1,477 inquiries<sup>2</sup>; **Nesher** Municipality – 385 inquiries; **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council – 658 inquiries

**NIS 1.3  
million**

The amount paid by the **Haifa** Municipality for demands and legal claims filed against it regarding property damage and personal injury caused by wild boars from January 2017 to May 2024

**NIS 19–  
568 per  
resident**

The expenses incurred by the audited local authorities for the treatment of wild boars and jackals in their jurisdiction in the years 2019–2024: **Haifa** Municipality – NIS 44 per resident; **Jerusalem** Municipality – NIS 204 per resident; **Nesher** Municipality – NIS 568 per resident; **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council – NIS 19 per resident

**\$1.5  
billion  
per year**

Estimate of the damage caused by wild boars to agricultural crops and the environment in the United States

**66,905**

The number of wild boars culled throughout the country through shooting by hunters and inspectors of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority in the months of January 2020 – November 2024

**41,838**

The number of jackals culled throughout the country through shooting by hunters and inspectors of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority in the months of January 2020 – November 2024


**134–865**

The number of wild boars culled by hunters and inspectors of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority in the local authorities examined in the months of January 2020 – November 2024. The local authorities examined: **Haifa** Municipality – 865; **Jerusalem** Municipality – 134; **Nesher** Municipality – 148; and the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council – 416

- 1 In the Haifa Municipality and the Kiryat Tiv'on Local Council, the data is updated for July 2024; in the Jerusalem Municipality, the data is updated for September 2024; and in the Nesher Municipality, the data is updated for October 2024.
- 2 In the Jerusalem Municipality the number of inquiries includes inquiries regarding jackals.





## Audit Actions

 From July to December 2024, the Office of the State Comptroller examined various aspects related to local authorities' management of wild boar and jackal populations within their jurisdictions from 2019 to 2024. The examination encompassed four local authorities: three municipalities – **Haifa, Jerusalem, and Nesher** – and the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council (the local authorities examined). Additionally, supplementary examinations were undertaken at the Nature and Parks Authority, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and the Israel Police. Key issues addressed in the examination included the identification of entities responsible for the handling of irruptive species in Israel, specifically wild boars and jackals; the Nature and Parks Authority's policy concerning the regulation of irruptive species populations; the extent of the propagation of wild boars and jackals within the local authorities examined; and the actions undertaken by the local authorities examined to address the challenges posed by wild boars and jackals.

## Key Findings





 **Wild Boars and Jackals in Israel and Globally** – The phenomenon of irruptive species is expanding on a worldwide scale, affecting both agricultural regions and urban environments. These species, inclusive of wild boars and jackals, inflict harm in populated areas, including the destruction of agricultural crops, damage to public and private gardens, foraging through bins and scattering garbage, and inflicting damage on persons and property in urban areas. Furthermore, due to the increased interaction between people and these species, there is a heightened risk of disease transmission from these animals to humans, as well as to both farm and domestic animals.


 **Entities Responsible for Managing Iruptive Species in Israel** – The audit found that, as of the audit completion date, there is no state entity designated specifically for managing irruptive species within local authorities, nor is there any entity responsible for guiding or supervising their activities. The Nature and Parks Authority serves as a professional entity dedicated to the preservation of wildlife; however, it lacks explicit legal responsibility regarding the management of irruptive species within local authority jurisdictions, apart from the issuance of hunting permits. The Ministry of Environmental Protection, while responsible for implementing the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Law and the National Parks Law, does not consider the subject of this audit report – namely, the management of wild boar and jackal populations within local authority



jurisdictions – to be within its purview. In light of this situation, local authorities are compelled to address the issue within their jurisdictions and undertake various actions to manage the phenomenon of irruptive species in Israel. Such actions may include sanitation, fencing, dissemination of information, enforcement measures, and population control of irruptive species through methods such as shooting or trapping and euthanizing.


 **The Policy of the Nature and Parks Authority Regarding the Regulation of Iruptive Species Populations** – The Nature and Parks Authority's policy, established in October 2016, delineates that, as a rule, the Authority will refrain from independent operations within urban environments. Upon receiving reports from local authorities concerning damage attributed to wild animals, the Nature and Parks Authority will collaborate with the respective local authority to explore various strategies aimed at mitigating the damage. In instances where the culling of wild animals becomes imperative, the Authority will issue permits in accordance with legal stipulations and its policy governing the treatment of wild animals in urban settings. Furthermore, the policy emphasizes that the regulation of animal populations will occur solely after all alternative measures for addressing the issue have been thoroughly assessed. These operations will proceed exclusively under a permit issued by the Nature and Parks Authority, with consideration for the species involved, the precise location of the animals, the timeframe, the methods of regulation, and the population density within the area. Although the Nature and Parks Authority's made its policy concerning the regulation of irruptive species populations available online in June 2018, the policy pertaining to the treatment of wild animals in urban locales was neither published nor communicated to the heads of authorities or the relevant professional bodies that manage wildlife within these authorities.


 **Amendment to the Wildlife Protection Law** – Although the 2020 Wildlife Protection Law Memorandum proposed the legal regulation of the transfer of powers concerning wildlife protection to the Minister of Environmental Protection, as of the audit end date, the Ministry of Environmental Protection had not advanced the proposed amendment to the law. Consequently, the powers assigned to the Ministry of Environmental Protection by virtue of the government resolution from November 1995 remain unanchored in statutory law. Additionally, the issue of the Nature and Parks Authority's granting hunting permits within a 500-meter radius of a locality lacks clarity and remains subject to legal interpretation.


 **Conditions for Shooting near a Locality** – The Nature and Parks Authority has stipulated in its procedure for the issuance of hunting permits that explicit permission from the police is required for conducting shooting activities near a locality, and that the police must establish conditions governing such activities. However, the audit revealed that the Nature and Parks Authority had not coordinated this requirement with the police nor had it brought the matter to its attention. Furthermore, it was discovered that the




Coastal and Jerusalem police districts failed to document reports from hunters concerning the occurrence of gunfire during hunting activities within their respective jurisdictions. The absence of such documentation may hinder the police's capacity to investigate incidents as required.

 **Monitoring Wild Boar and Jackal Populations** – The Nature and Parks Authority has asserted in its policy a commitment to regularly monitor populations of irruptive species and assess their impact. However, the audit found that the Authority has not undertaken efforts to monitor the populations of wild boar and jackals, as well as the damage they inflict, within the Jurisdictions of the local authorities examined.

 **The Extent of the Wild Boar and Jackal Phenomenon in the Local Authorities Examined** – An analysis of public inquiries to municipal service center within the local authorities examined revealed that between 2019 and 2024, the prevalence of the wild boar phenomenon in Haifa was 29 times greater than in the other authorities examined (24,620 inquiries compared to an average of 840 in the other three authorities). This prevalence is compared to the population of Haifa, which is 12 times greater than that of Nesher and 15 times greater than that of Kiryat Tiv'on. Geographical analysis within the four local authorities examined indicates that the phenomenon of wild boars and jackals is not confined solely to neighborhoods adjacent to forested areas; these irruptive species have infiltrated the heart of urban spaces. An analysis of public inquiries to municipal service center regarding wild boars in **Haifa, Nesher, and the Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council demonstrates that the wild boar phenomenon has intensified within these local authorities' jurisdictions from 2019 to 2024, whereas in **Jerusalem**, the jackal phenomenon is of greater concern to residents than the wild boar phenomenon.

 **Policies of the Local Authorities Examined Regarding the Management of Wild Boar and Jackal Populations** – Despite administrative guidelines concerning policy formulation within the jurisdiction of an administrative authority, and despite the stipulations of the Freedom of Information Law, 1998, which requires public availability of written procedures governed by such authorities, it was determined that the municipalities of **Jerusalem** and **Nesher**, as well as the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council, lack a written policy addressing the management of irruptive species within their jurisdictions. Furthermore, these entities do not publicly disclose their actions regarding the management of wild boars and jackals. Between 2021 and 2024, the Haifa Municipality made its policy for managing wild boars publicly available on its website through summary reports of its activities on the subject, in collaboration with the Nature and Parks Authority.

 **Cooperation Between the Local Authorities Examined and the Nature and Parks Authority** – The Nature and Parks Authority employs 14 agricultural damage inspectors across the nation, operating within the jurisdiction of 15 local authorities. Despite the assertion that one of the responsibilities of an agricultural damage inspector is to oversee the activities of local authorities, the Nature and Parks Authority lacks a



formalized procedure to guide inspectors in their supervisory roles concerning the local authorities' management of irruptive species, including wild boars and jackals. Furthermore, The Nature and Parks Administration has not specified the supervision frequency and its required documentation. Consequently, the Nature and Parks Authority is deprived of essential information regarding the actions undertaken by each collaborating local authority in addressing irruptive species, including wild boars and jackals. This information is essential for both monitoring the initiatives of local authorities on this matter and for assessing the efficacy of the treatment strategies and their subsequent updates.

**Fencing** – A method for mitigating the incursion of wild boars into urban areas involves obstructing their access pathways from open regions to populated zones through the installation of fences at the identified primary ingress points. The **Jerusalem Municipality** indicated that the frequency of wild boar occurrences within the city's neighborhoods did not warrant the implementation of fencing. In contrast, it was found that the **Nesher Municipality** undertook efforts to reinforce existing fences, particularly in areas where residents reported wild boar crossings; however, the design of the installed fence was not standardized and at times inadequately suited for deterring wild boar entry. Furthermore, it became apparent that the **Nesher Municipality** failed to map wild boar incursion routes prior to the installation of the fences (for instance, by utilizing cameras as recommended by the Nature and Parks Authority during the initial site visit). The Municipality also did not consult with experts regarding the optimal fence design to inhibit wild boar passage. It also did not conduct a post-installation assessment of the fence's effectiveness. Additionally, the **Kiryat Tiv'on Local Council** did not install a fence to obstruct wild boar access to the neighborhoods within the Council's jurisdiction.

### **Reducing Water and Food Sources**

- **Sanitation** – In April 2024 the **Haifa Municipality** made a commitment, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Nature and Parks Authority, which included a pledge to continue sanitation activities. Beginning in April 2024, the rate of unemptied garbage cans was significantly higher than in corresponding periods of previous years (1,592 instances recorded from April to July 2024, compared to 886 in the corresponding period in 2023). The **Jerusalem Municipality** did not assess the impact of its sanitation activities, including the replacement of garbage cans throughout the city, on the proliferation of irruptive species phenomenon within its jurisdiction.
- **Enforcement Against Animal Feeders and Outreach Activities** – It was noted that, despite the **Haifa Municipality's** commitment in the Memorandum of Understanding with the Nature and Parks Authority to persist in enforcement activities against the unauthorized feeding of stray cats, which significantly contributes to mitigating the issues posed by wild boars and jackals in Haifa, the






Municipality opted to cease this activity for three months in July 2024. Additionally, the **Jerusalem** Municipality did not implement enforcement measures against animal feeders within its jurisdiction, nor did it conduct outreach activities on this matter. The **Nesher** Municipality failed to evaluate the effectiveness of its advertising campaigns addressing this issue and the level of resident exposure to them.

### Culling of the Wild Boar and Jackal Population

- The culling of the wild boar population through hunting may result in increased birth rates, potentially leading to population growth. Recreational hunting has been shown to be an ineffective method for controlling the size and density of wild boar populations when compared to selective hunting (targeting specific sex and age groups), which can significantly enhance hunting efficacy. Consequently, there is concern that the large-scale culling of wild boars conducted within the jurisdiction of the **Haifa** Municipality in 2024 may paradoxically result in an expansion of the wild boar population in the city over the long term.
- The local authorities examined – the municipalities of **Haifa**, **Jerusalem**, and **Nesher**, along with the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council, engaged in culling wild boar populations in their jurisdictions from 2019 to 2024. The methods of culling employed by the authorities examined varied: from 2019 to 2021, the **Haifa** Municipality did not engage in culling activities; from 2022 to 2023, it removed 327 carefully selected wild boars through capture and killing; whereas in 2024, it culled 664 wild boars through shooting in various city neighborhoods. The **Jerusalem** Municipality implemented culling by utilizing an agricultural damage inspector who primarily executed shooting operations outside of city neighborhoods, thereby aiming to deter entry into urban areas. The **Nesher** Municipality conducted culling through shooting on the periphery of city neighborhoods, while the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council engaged in trapping and killing of wild boars.
- The audit revealed that the **Nesher** Municipality lacks accurate information regarding the number of wild boars culled within its jurisdiction and the specific locations of these activities. Additionally, the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council does not possess information about the number of wild boars culled in its jurisdiction without its involvement, nor about the specific locations of such actions. Furthermore, it became evident that the data reported to the Nature and Parks Authority concerning hunting locations within the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council's territories is inaccurate, thereby compromising the Nature and Parks Authority's capacity to ensure that hunters adhere to established guidelines regarding hunting locations.

 **Appointment of a Project Manager** – Despite the **Haifa** Municipality being mandated to conduct a public tender for work in accordance with the Municipalities Ordinance, or to deviate from this requirement in accordance with a specific exemption outlined in the



Tender Regulations, the audit found that in April 2024, the Municipality engaged a consultant for a three-month period without a tender process for his employment. Furthermore, there was no reference in the minutes of its meetings to the exemption clause that was purportedly invoked as per the provisions of the Tender Regulations. Additionally, the tender did not establish a prerequisite condition stipulating that the bidder must possess relevant qualifications for the management of wild animals, in contrast to previous appointments that involved personnel such as the municipal veterinarian, ecologist, and the Nature and Parks Authority inspector, who were responsible for addressing the issue of wild boars in Haifa.



**Budgetary Allocations of the Local Authorities Examined for Management of Wild Boars and Jackals** – It was found that the local authorities examined – the municipalities of **Haifa**, **Jerusalem**, and **Nesher**, as well as the Kiryat Tiv'on Local Council, budgeted their management of wild boars and jackals within their jurisdictions and bear the budgetary burden of financing these activities. Between the years 2019 and 2024, the **Haifa** Municipality allocated NIS 12.7 million for this purpose, equating to NIS 44 per resident; the **Jerusalem** Municipality allocated NIS 200 million, equating to NIS 204 per resident; the **Nesher** Municipality allocated NIS 13.5 million, equating to NIS 568 per resident; and the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council's budget for this topic was NIS 363,000, equating to NIS 19 per resident.



**Disease Surveillance in Wild Boars in Haifa** – The Wildlife Disease Monitoring Program (the Monitoring Program) was initiated in Israel at the close of 2013. This program operates through collaboration among the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and the Nature and Parks Authority, with the objective of collecting samples to identify various diseases in wildlife. From samples collected from wild boars in Haifa between January 2022 and March 2024, findings indicated that 20 wild boars tested positive for leptospirosis, 27 for foot-and-mouth disease, 13 for fever, 11 for peste des petits ruminants, and one for bovine tuberculosis. The results of this monitoring underscore the potential risks associated with the presence of disease in wild boars residing near human populations. Furthermore, they highlight the necessity of pathogen surveillance in zoonotic diseases to safeguard the quality of food for both humans and animals. In light of these findings, the imperative for ongoing active monitoring of pathogens among wild boars has become increasingly urgent.







**Conduct of Studies by the Local Authorities Examined** – The Office of the State Comptroller acknowledges the efforts of the **Haifa** Municipality and the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council in initiating and financing studies and trials regarding wild boars, aimed at enhancing the management of this issue within their respective jurisdictions.



**Fencing** – The Office of the State Comptroller acknowledges the efforts of the **Haifa** Municipality in collaboration with the Nature and Parks Authority to identify and map potential wild boar entry points into urban neighborhoods, to construct barriers at these entry points, to evaluate the efficacy of the fencing post-construction, and to undertake necessary repairs.

**Sanitation** – The Office of the State Comptroller acknowledges the initiatives undertaken by the **Nesher** Municipality in executing a project to install buried trash receptacles throughout the city, which has facilitated a reduction in available food sources for wild boars within the urban environment.

## Key Recommendations

-  It is advised that the Ministry of Environmental Protection, which is charged with the implementation of the Wildlife Protection Law, in consultation with the Nature and Parks Authority, as the designated professional body, regulate the management of irruptive species. This regulation should delineate the responsibilities and authorities of both the Nature and Parks Authority and local authorities, as well as establish the authority of a professional entity to provide guidance to local authorities and oversee their activities. Should it be deemed necessary by the Nature and Parks Authority, consideration should also be given to including provisions in the aforementioned regulation concerning the prohibition of food distribution in the streets of residential areas.
-  It is advised that the Nature and Parks Authority disseminate its policy concerning the treatment of wild animals in urban environments through its official website and circulate it among pertinent entities that manage wild animals within the jurisdiction of local authorities. This action would ensure that local authorities are informed of the Nature and Parks Authority's professional guidelines and the manner of addressing the issue of irruptive species in urban areas.
-  The Ministry of Environmental Protection should clarify the legal framework concerning the issuance of permits for hunting within a radius of 500 meters from populated areas. This endeavor aims to ensure that the authority granted to the Nature and Parks Authority is explicitly defined and devoid of ambiguities that may arise from legal interpretation. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environmental Protection must revise legal provisions to accurately reflect the transfer of jurisdiction from the Minister of Agriculture to the Minister of Environmental Protection and the Nature and Parks Authority. This occurred in practice several decades ago, but remains unaddressed within the pertinent legal statutes.
-  It is recommended that the Nature and Parks Authority inform the Police regarding the stipulations established in the procedure for the issuance of hunting permits with firearms



that are pertinent to law enforcement. Alternatively, it is advised that the Nature and Parks Authority, in collaboration with the Police, delineate the relevant conditions for obtaining a hunting permit with a firearm. This should encompass clarifying the procedure for procuring explicit permission from the police to conduct shooting activities in proximity to localities, as well as the requisite actions at the commencement and conclusion of the hunting activity. Additionally, it is recommended that the Nature and Parks Authority coordinate with the police to implement the aforementioned conditions. Furthermore, the police should document notifications from hunters concerning the initiation and cessation of hunting with firearms within the confines of localities, particularly adjacent to residential neighborhoods. This will facilitate monitoring hunting activities and ensure the availability of all necessary information for investigating incidents, including those involving injury to persons or property.



Given the demonstrated efficacy of fencing in Haifa as a mechanism for preventing wild boar incursions, the **Haifa** Municipality should consider expanding fencing to additional areas. The **Jerusalem** Municipality should monitor the entry of wild boars into the city's neighborhoods in order to regularly assess the necessity of erecting a fence to deter wild boar intrusions. The **Nesher** Municipality should map potential incursion routes for wild boars within its jurisdiction, consult with professional entities to select an appropriate fence design for the purpose of impeding wild boar passage, and evaluate the effectiveness of the installed fence, for instance, by analyzing public inquiries subsequent to its installation. Furthermore, it is imperative for the Municipality to maintain the integrity of the erected fences. Additionally, based on the map of the wild boar penetration routes that it has prepared, the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council should assess the need for fencing. After erecting the fence, it should subsequently evaluate the fence's effectiveness and maintenance necessary after installation.



The **Haifa** Municipality should persist in executing garbage removal within the city, as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding, to minimize the availability of food sources for wild boars and jackals within its jurisdiction. It is further recommended that the **Jerusalem** Municipality undertake initiatives to raise public awareness regarding the feeding of animals and the maintenance of cleanliness in the urban environment, as well as to enforce relevant laws to address the jackal population issue and to prevent the proliferation of wild boars in the city's neighborhoods.



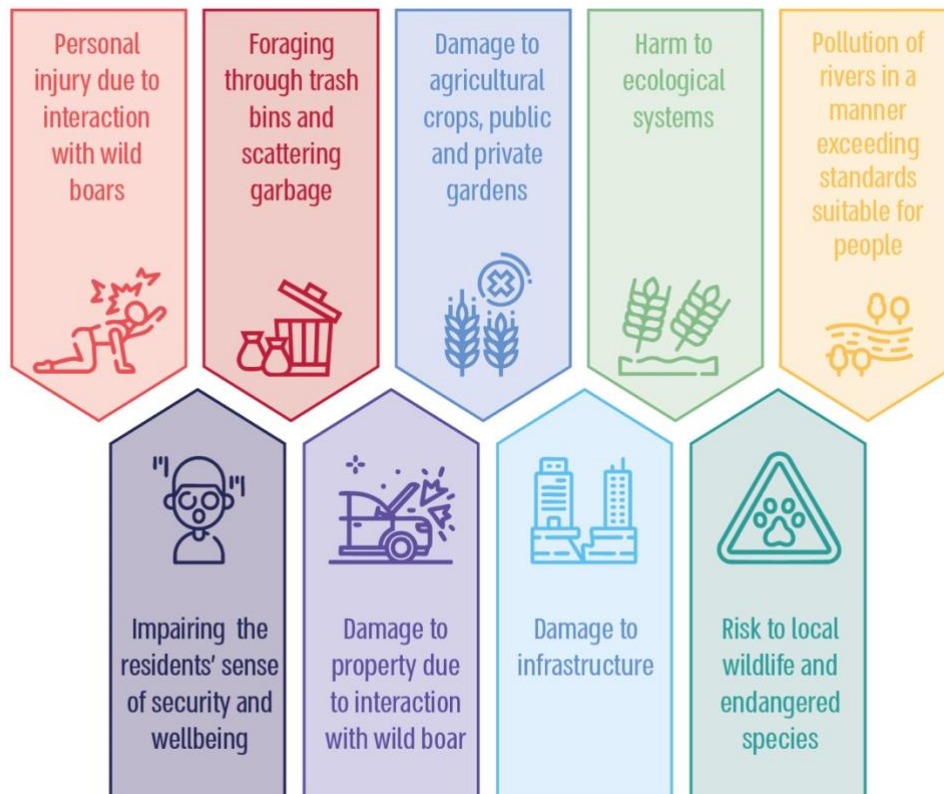
In consideration of the effects of culling, it is advisable for the **Haifa** Municipality and the Nature and Parks Authority to assess the appropriate scope of culling activities in Haifa in relation to other activities undertaken as part of the comprehensive management of wild boar populations. Additionally, it is suggested that the **Nesher** Municipality and the **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council collaborate with the Nature and Parks Authority to obtain retrospective data concerning the culling of wild boars for the purpose of monitoring and analyzing this information, which could be instrumental in addressing the wild boar phenomenon within their jurisdictions.



- 💡 Should the **Haifa** Municipality seek to engage a consultant exempt from the tender process in accordance with the provisions of the Tender Regulations, it must specify the relevant exemption section cited in the committee discussions. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Municipality strive to incorporate professionals such as an official veterinarian and an ecologist in the management of wild boar populations, in conjunction with the project manager.
- 💡 It is recommended that, as part of the national regulation of the management of irruptive species, the Nature and Parks Authority and the Ministry of Environmental Protection establish a budget allocation framework between local authorities, the Nature and Parks Authority, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, to assist local authorities in addressing the financial implications associated with managing this issue.



## The Damage\* Caused by the Incursion of Wild Boars in Urban and Agricultural Areas

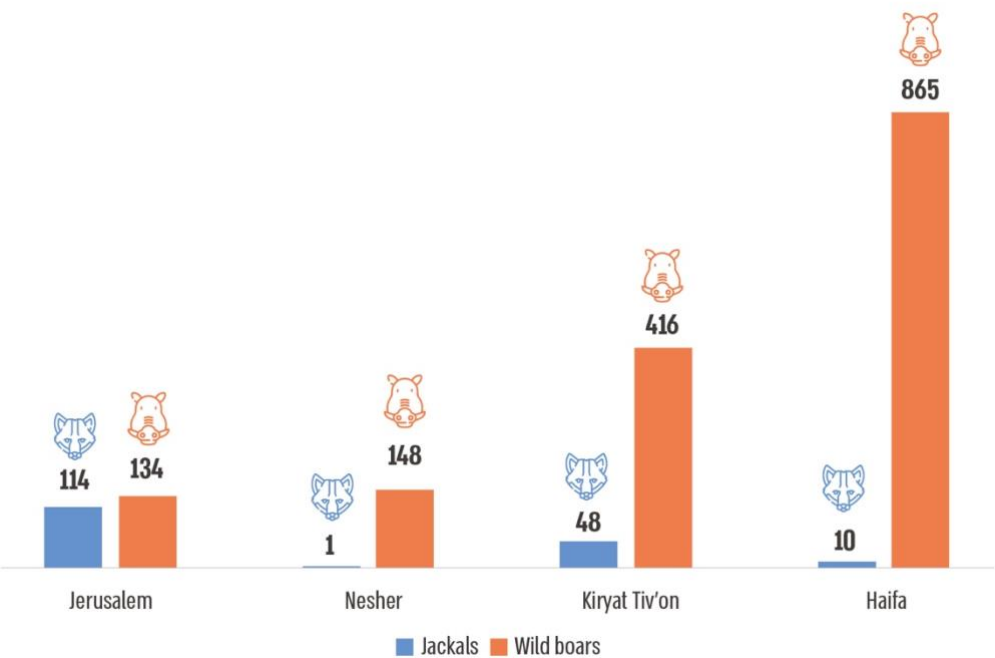


According to professional literature on the subject, processed by the Office of the State Comptroller.

\* In addition to the damage described in the diagram, there is a risk of disease transmission from wild boars to humans.



**Number of Wild Boars and Jackals Culled by Hunters and by Nature and Parks Authority Inspectors in the Local Authorities Examined, 2020–2024\***



According to data from the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, processed by the Office of the State Comptroller.

\* Until November that year.



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## Summary

The incursion of wild boars and jackals into urban and agricultural zones, coupled with the resultant increased interaction with human populations, cause damage to both people and the environment. Despite the pervasive nature of this phenomenon in Israel and globally, a definitive solution remains elusive. The audit findings indicate that Israel lacks specific legal regulations concerning the management of irruptive species, including wild boars and jackals, within the jurisdictions of local authorities. Consequently, the management of irruptive species in each local jurisdiction is determined by the collaboration between the local authority and the Nature and Parks Authority; however, the treatment strategies employed are contingent upon the decisions made by the leadership of the respective authority.

The **Nesher** Municipality and **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council did not formalize an agreement to receive services from the Nature and Parks Authority through an appointed inspector. The **Nesher** Municipality undertook efforts to construct fences on an ad hoc basis; however, it did not engage in preliminary mapping or assess the requisite fence specifications. The **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council did not initiate any activities related to fence construction. The **Haifa** Municipality undertook sanitation initiatives, including the affixing of garbage carts and enhancement of garbage disposal services; nonetheless, a decline in the frequency of garbage removal and enforcement actions against cat feeders was observed in 2024. The **Jerusalem** Municipality implemented cleaning and garbage disposal measures but failed to enforce regulations concerning animal feeders or to adequately inform residents about this matter.

All the local authorities examined conducted culling of wild boars within their jurisdictions. The **Haifa** Municipality implemented various methods for culling wild boars during the examined years and, in 2024, initiated culling through shooting within the city's neighborhoods. The **Jerusalem** Municipality undertook culling via an agricultural damage inspector who primarily conducted shooting outside the city's neighborhoods. The **Nesher** Municipality carried out culling through shooting on the peripheries of the city's neighborhoods. The **Kiryat Tiv'on** Local Council engaged in culling through trapping and killing.

It is advisable that the Ministry of Environmental Protection, which bears the responsibility for implementing the Wildlife Protection Law, collaborate with the Nature and Parks Authority, the designated professional entity in this matter, to regulate the management of irruptive species. This collaboration should entail defining the areas of responsibility and authority of each agency involved and assessing their financial contributions to the associated budgetary implications. Furthermore, it is recommended that the relevant authorities adopt an integrated management approach and sustain this practice, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of the measures implemented within this framework. Such actions aim to mitigate conflicts between wild boars, jackals, and residents, minimize damage to people, support resident well-being, and enhance the residents' quality of life, while simultaneously reducing harm to these animal populations.