

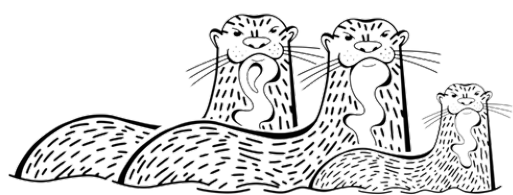


FINAL REPORT



Third Giant Otter
International Workshop
Lima, Peru

February, 19th to 23rd 2025



Third Giant Otter International Workshop Lima, Peru

February, 19th to 23rd 2025

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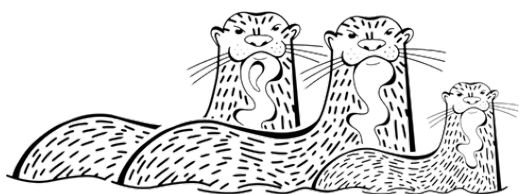
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CONTENT

01	Background
03	Workshop process
05	Plan for coexistence
15	Best Practice Guidelines
18	<i>Ex situ</i> conservation collaboration strategy
25	IGOA work plan
32	Appendices



BACKGROUND

The International Giant Otter Workshop was first held in 2017 in Cali, Colombia, with 30 participants from various institutions. This event marked the beginning of a collaborative network dedicated to promoting species conservation. The second edition took place in 2022 in Ituzaingó, Argentina, and brought together 27 participants from 16 institutions in eight countries.

During the second workshop, participants worked to strengthen this collaborative network by developing an action plan that included eight objectives and 35 actions. These efforts aimed to improve knowledge of the species, improve management of ex situ populations, and conserve and restore wild populations in areas where the species is currently found or has already disappeared. A key outcome of this meeting was the establishment of the International Giant Otter Alliance (IGOA). This alliance was created to serve as an international collaborative platform to communicate, share information, build capacity, and take action to support and strengthen giant otter conservation efforts.

The 3rd International Workshop on Giant Otters occurred from 19th to 23th February 2025 at Parque de Las Leyendas, in Lima, Peru.

The 3rd edition had four objectives:

1	2	3	4
To develop a plan for coexistence between humans and giant otters, based on a Theory of Change methodology.	To review and provide input from participants in the EAZA Best Practice Guidelines for Giant Otters.	To establish ex situ conservation collaboration strategy	To review and agree on actions in the IGOA work plan.

PARTICIPANTS

See the detailed list of participants in appendix 1.

35

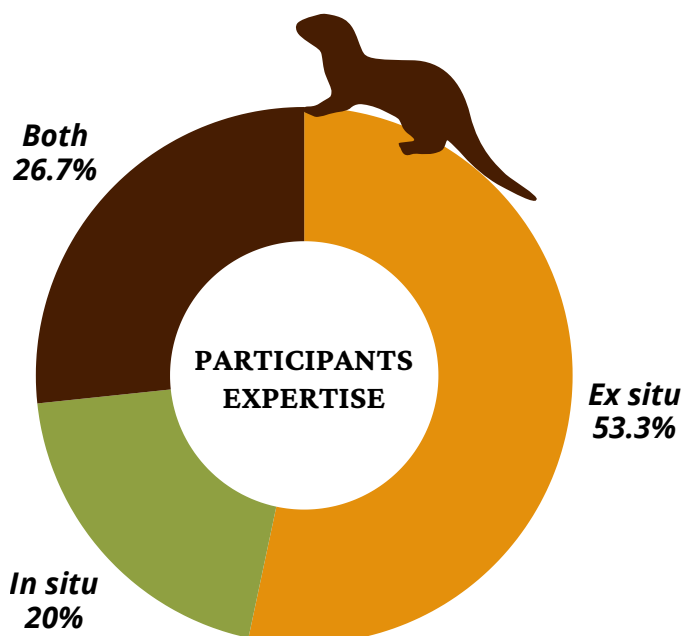
Participants

18

Institutions

9

Countries



WORKSHOP PROCESS

We worked together to integrate new participants into the IGOA network and advance the production of two documents that will benefit the conservation of the giant otter:

- The coexistence plan based on the theory of change model.
- The EAZA Best Practice Guidelines for Giant Otters

For the IGOA work plan, we followed the IUCN SSC CPSG [One Plan approach](#), which encourages the collaborative development of species conservation plans with the participation of diverse stakeholders willing and able to act in favor of the species. The result will be a collaborative work plan that includes both in situ and ex situ actions.

CPSG has been working for more than 40 years with wildlife agencies, conservation organizations, zoos, and similar entities to develop strategic conservation plans for species. CPSG's work is based on the [Principles and Steps](#) as essential elements in the development and implementation of effective conservation plans. The Principles we will follow are: plan to act, promote inclusive participation, use sound science, ensure good design and neutral facilitation, reach consensus decisions, generate and share products quickly, and adapt to changing circumstances.

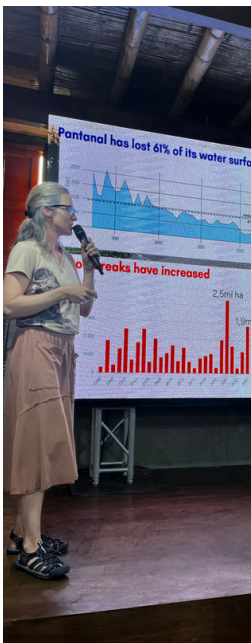




Silvio Marchini facilitated the Human-Otter Coexistence Plan. He is a science specialist for the Pantanal Bridges Coalition, a collaboration between the Smithsonian Institution, the Institute for Ecological Research (IPE), Embrapa Pantanal, and University College London (UCL). He also serves as a facilitator and instructor in Plan4Coex workshops and courses, is a member of the IUCN SSC Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Specialist Group, and is a visitor at the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU) at the University of Oxford (UK). He is also a faculty member at the Center for Environmental Studies and Research at the University of Campinas (NEPAM-UNICAMP, Brazil) and the MBA in Environmental Management at the University of São Paulo (CEGEA ESALQ-USP, Brazil). Silvio is also a member of the Instituto Pró-Carnívoros and co-founder of the Escola da Amazônia, which received the Whitley Prize in 2007.

HOW WE WORKED

Plenary sessions | Working groups | Social activities

See the detailed agenda in appendix 2.

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
Leveling sessions	ToC* Coexistence	ToC Coexistence & Ex situ collaboration strategy	ToC Coexistence & Guidelines review	IGOA Work Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGOA previous work <i>In situ</i> <i>Ex situ</i> Questions and Answers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope Objectives Interaction diagram Threats 	Processes outlined in the working group section	Processes outlined in the working group section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and training Communication and outreach
All together	All together	2 working groups	2 working groups	All together

*ToC- Theory of Change



Plan for coexistence between humans and giant otters.

PLANNING FOR COEXISTENCE

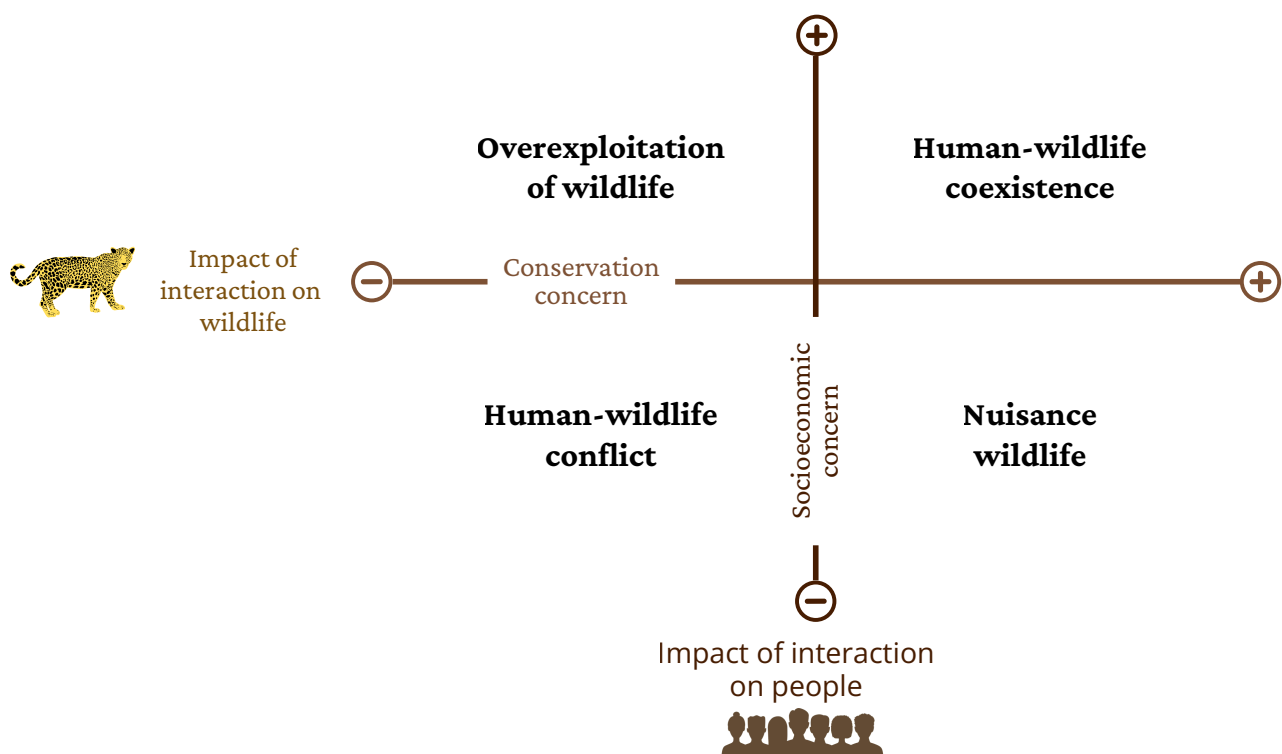
Planning for human-wildlife coexistence, or Plan4Coex, is defined as the process of making informed decisions about managing human-wildlife interactions (Marchini et al. 2019, Marchini et al. 2021, Marchini et al. 2023). Like any other strategic planning approach, it follows the components of adaptive management: assessing the situation, setting goals, formulating a strategy, implementing it, and evaluating the results.

What distinguishes it from the conventional Conservation Planning approach is the breadth of its purpose and the foundation for decision-making. While conservation planning focuses on biodiversity and treats threats as technical problems, Plan4Coex focuses on interactions and considers problems as primarily relational. Moreover, conservation planning seeks solutions to "solve" the problem and thus maintain the existing system, whereas Plan4Coex identifies multiple solutions—each partial and imperfect—that guide the continuous adaptation of the system for the benefit of both wildlife and people.

Planning for human-wildlife coexistence follows these steps:

Human-Wildlife Interaction Diagram

Positioning each interaction in terms of its impacts on the species in question and on the people involved. The two axes inform the impact of the interaction - from very negative to very positive - on the wildlife (horizontal) and people (vertical) involved, and together they define the four archetypal human-wildlife interactions: human-wildlife conflict, wildlife overexploitation, nuisance wildlife, and human-wildlife coexistence.



Theory of Change

Graphically displaying the direct and indirect causes of each interaction and, based on this, identifying actions that should address these causes. This process helps connect actions to the expected changes, illustrating the logical pathway of cause and effect. Indicators for each element of the model can be used for monitoring and evaluating results.

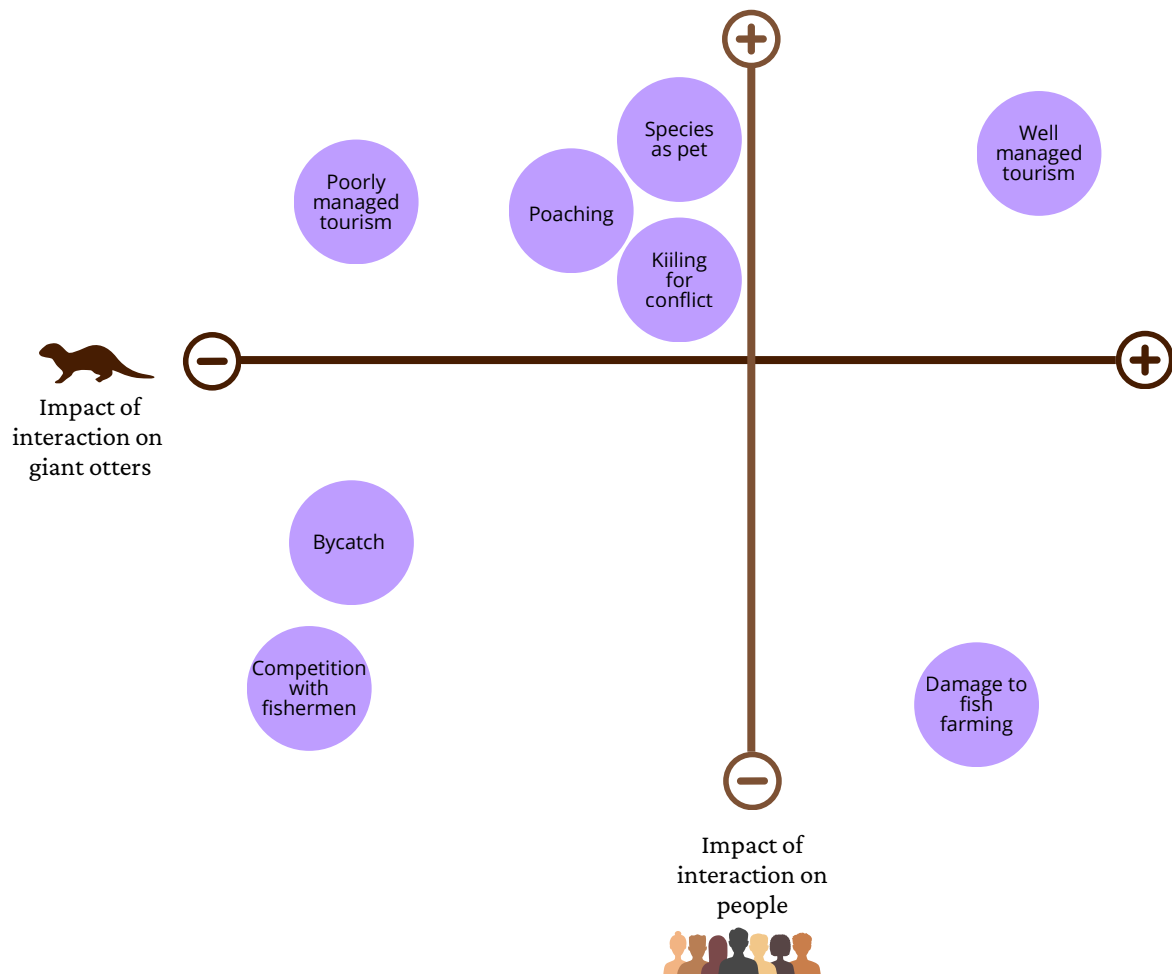
Action Plan

For implementing the theory of change, detailing who, how, and to what extent each action will be carried out.





HUMAN-GIANT OTTER INTERACTION DIAGRAM

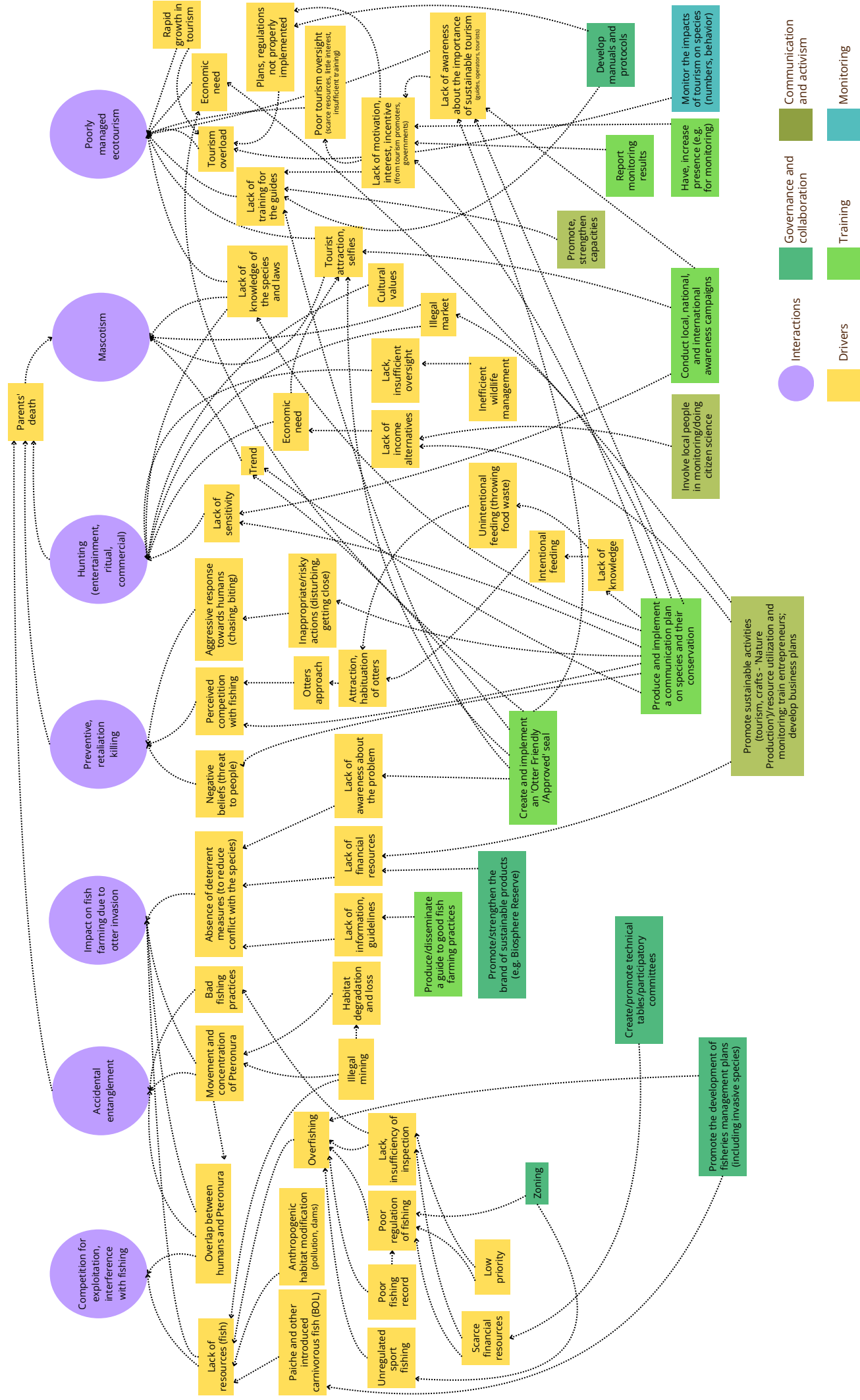


Participants identified the eight most important human-giant otter interactions in terms of their negative or positive impacts on both otters and people: competition with fisheries, bycatch, poorly managed tourism, poaching, conflict-related killing, otters kept as pets, damage to fish farming, and well-managed tourism.

THEORY OF CHANGE

For the construction of the Theory of Change, they focused on seven of these interactions, for which they identified 46 drivers and then proposed 15 actions aimed at addressing the drivers to promote positive changes in the interactions.

THEORY OF CHANGE



PLAN FOR COEXISTENCE ACTIONS

The 15 actions were grouped into three main strategies: communication, capacity building, and collaboration. Together, the actions are expected to generate 39 outputs.

COMMUNICATION

ACTION	OUTPUT	ACTOR
Design/disseminate a guide to good fish farming practices	Fish farmer-giant nutria coexistence manual and supplementary material (video, banner)	DIREPRO (PER), EMBRAPA (BRA), IMASUL (BRA), species experts
Design/implement a communication plan about species and their conservation	Plan de Comunicación: estrategias de educación, sensibilización, divulgación, activismo	IUCN Comission on Education and Communication; Caroline Leuchtenberger; Margherita Bandini; Clotilde Vicente FZS; Magali Longo; Leidy Aucacusi
Create/implement a stamp	Designed stamp (art)	Caroline Leuchtenberger; Margherita Bandini
	Requirements or rules for using the seal; y audit plan to evaluate what people use the seal	Caroline Leuchtenberger; Margherita Bandini; Jake Owens
	Catalog of establishments attached to the seal	Caroline Leuchtenberger; Margherita Bandini
Carry out local/national/international awareness campaigns	Workshop with local residents/presentations for tourists	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá, Margherita Bandini
	Publicity tools (e.g. file, video, triptych, banner, social networks)	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Accessible digital library of dissemination documents (scientific, technical, educational)	Margherita (articuladora), Caroline, Rob Wallace, Clotilde Vicente FZS

ACTION**OUTPUT****ACTOR**

	Monitoring permission granted	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Have/increase presence in the territory (for monitoring)	Workshop/conservations with local residents to publicize and encourage their participation in monitoring	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Project to save funds for monitoring (to increase scale)	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Report monitoring results	Published monitoring result (scientific, technical, dissemination)	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Document dissemination plan	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá



GOVERNANCE

ACTION	OUTPUT	ACTOR
Zoning	Technical document on the current presence of <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> and fishing activities.	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Overlay maps of current Pteronura presence and fishing activities.	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Overlay maps of potential Pteronura presence and fishing activities.	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Promote the development of fisheries management plans (including invasive species)	Dissemination of results on Pteronura and invasive fish populations among protected area authorities	WCS, FZS
Promote/strengthen the brand of sustainable products (e.g. biosphere reserves)	Local productive associations have the brand/seal of sustainable products (value chain)	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Workshops to strengthen capacities	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Create/Promote technical tables/participatory committees	Diagnostico de la identificación de organizaciones que trabajen en el ámbito prioritario	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Taller con actores	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Resolución de comité regional/provincial	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Plan de trabajo del comité	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Develop well-managed tourism manuals/protocols	Grupo de trabajo/taller sobre buenas prácticas de turismo de nutrias gigantes	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Guia/protocolo de buenas prácticas	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá

ACTION

OUTPUT

ACTOR



Monitor the impacts of tourism on species (numbers, behavior)

Reporte de visitantes (local, nacional e internacional) en zonas de presencia de ecoturismo y lobo de río

Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá

Reporte del comportamiento de lobo de río frente al turismo

Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá



CAPACITY



ACTION	OUTPUT	ACTOR
Involve local population in monitoring/doing citizen science	Monitoring protocol validated by local communities and relevant institutions.	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Protocol presentation workshop	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Minutes of agreement	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Groups to share information, locations, and photos of giant otters	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Using applications for records (en. epicollect)	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Promote sustainable activities (tourism, crafts, and "Nature Production") / Resource utilization and monitoring; entrepreneurship training, business planning	Diagnosis of potential sustainable activities in the area to be intervened	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Workshops for entrepreneurship	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá, SEBRAE
	Training workshops on the activities to be undertaken	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá, SEBRAE
	Business plan	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá, SEBRAE
Promote/Facilitate capabilities	Workshops to raise awareness among guides about the giant otter	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
	Workshops for well-managed ecotourism	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá
Monitor the impacts of tourism on the species (numbers, behavior)	Tourism impact study	Rewilding, Projeto Ariranha, FZS, WCS, Instituto Mamirauá

2

EAZA Best Practice Guidelines for Giant Otters



EAZA BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR GIANT OTTERS

The EAZA Best Practice Guidelines are standardised guidelines that have been developed for all animal species with coordinated breeding programmes within EAZA. They contain basic information on biology, distribution and threat status (based on the IUCN Red List) as well as detailed recommendations on animal husbandry, such as enclosures, nutrition, reproduction, behaviour, veterinary care and social structure.

These guidelines serve both as a planning aid for zoos that wish to keep giant otters in the future and as a reference for facilities with existing holdings. The updated version is based on the 2015 husbandry guidelines* (and will be published jointly by EAZA, AZA, ALPZA and the IUCN Otter Specialist Group). It is intended to be the global standard for the keeping of giant otters in the future, even if there are regional differences. EAZA members who wish to participate in the European Endangered Species Programme (EEP) must comply with these standards. They can serve as guidance for AZA and ALPZA members.

The guidelines promote high standards in animal care, conservation, research and education. They follow a uniform structure and are publicly available on the EAZA website as a sign of transparency. The global standard here is unique, but it takes into consideration the international network and the One Plan Approach for Giant Otters. A new chapter will be added that includes the rescue aspects in the range states and the reintroduction of giant otters into their former habitats.

*Reed-Smith (ed.) 2015: Summary of Husbandry Guidelines For Giant Otters (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) In Zoos, Aquariums, & Wildlife Sanctuaries. IUCN/SSC Otter Specialist Group, OZ Task Force, <http://www.otterspecialistgroup.org/Library/TaskForces/OCT.html>



We reviewed the content of the best practices document among 10 specialists from five zoos and four Zoo associations:

- Cali Zoo, Colombia
- Ecoparque Interactivo, Argentina
- Los Angeles Zoo, United States of America
- Parque de las Leyendas, Peru
- Zooparque Itatiba, Brazil
- Association of Zoos & Aquariums
- Brazilian Association of Zoos and Aquariums
- European Association of Zoos & Aquariums
- Latin American Association of Zoos and Aquariums

The final Guidelines version will be translated into Spanish and Portuguese and will be published by the end of 2025.



Ex situ conservation collaboration strategy



Ex situ collaboration strategy

A working group of eleven participants representing nine institutions developed the new *ex situ* collaboration strategy

PROCESS

1. *Ex situ* Collaboration Needs

A brainstorming session was held to identify the collaboration needs for practical and functional *ex situ* collaboration.

2. Prioritization of Needs

Participants were asked to vote to determine the four highest-priority needs to be addressed in the next two years.

3. Challenges to the Needs

The main challenges to addressing the prioritized needs were identified.

4. Solutions to Needs

Possible solutions to the needs were established, considering the previously identified challenges.

5. Actions

A maximum of five concrete actions were established to address the needs within two years.

Ex situ Collaboration Needs

Twelve off-site collaboration needs were identified. The first four were selected as the most important after prioritization.

- 1. To identify possible paths for simplifying the regulations from different countries.**
- 2. To develop a population management strategy at national, regional, and global levels to understand how each country works.**
- 3. To strengthen the communication and exchange of experiences.**
- 4. To develop a rescue protocol that includes different countries' experiences, simple and easy to use, in a language that is not so technical so that anyone can do it.**
5. To elaborate a Latin American action plan focused on a conservation goal for the giant otter that the governments of each country could use.
6. To have a document about the International Giant Otter Alliance with a global focus including a description of the network, the species problems noted, etc.
7. To synthesize the information on giant otter rescues and share the information in different countries to be able to make quick decisions and act effectively.
8. To have guidelines on communicating and educating about giant otters to improve society's perception of the species.
9. To build capacity for giant otter rescues, including local authorities.
10. To have financial support to execute the rescue and maintain the facilities where the individuals are taken.
11. To establish a clear governance structure within IGOA, with commissions with different experiences on translocation, rescues, and management protocols, for example.
12. To have a Project Bank with all *ex situ* research needs identified.

Challenges to the Needs

Regulations from different countries

- Laws and requirements vary from country to country.
- Changes in government influence priorities related to natural resources.
- Negative perceptions of zoos by governments. Influence of zoos with low standards on government perceptions.
- The role of zoos in conservation is not understood.
- Prohibition of animal exports from some countries (Argentina)

Population management strategy

- USA: To have sufficient genetic diversity, a new genetic pool
- Latin America: To move animals between institutions
- Latin America: To have enough zoos with the capacity to keep giant otters.
- To have reproductive success in institutions that keep giant otters
- To exchange of experiences for training
- To have a written commitment, like an MOU, for example
- To have an updated ZIMS in all institutions with giant otters
- To have communication between the different studbooks regionally

Communication and exchange of experiences

- To define a proper communication platform
- To gather information on the species that is dispersed and disorganized
- To establish an adequate timing of meetings and communications
- To overcome the oral and written language barrier in communication
- Having various formats and structuring formats for each institution
- Unstructured governance

Rescue protocol

- Brazil: Rescuing giant otters is difficult due to distance and isolation.
- Colombia: Animals die due to the distance and transportation difficulties. There are no airlines or planes equipped to transport wild animals. Military planes have been used, but they are not always available.
- People who find animals lack knowledge of proper handling. In Brazil, IBAMA/ICMBio is activated, and they look for someone who can rescue them, but often, even their officials lack knowledge.
- To send information (protocol) to the person who rescues the animals in the field.
- There are no facilities equipped to house animals while waiting for transport.
- Colombia: Not enough institutions are equipped to receive animals, both temporarily and permanently.

- To define who is responsible and the "owner" of the rescued animal and establish how the responsibilities for transportation and permits are distributed.
- There is no government funding to carry out rescues. In some cases, there is funding, but using the money in emergencies is impossible because they have to go through bureaucratic steps. It's difficult for a government to have specific funding for giant otters.
- The transfer time is too long, 1-2 years between Latin America and the USA.
- Rescues are always babies, not necessarily in protected areas; they are indigenous communities.
- There is no organized information about institutions that can keep otters temporarily or permanently.
- Export permits are only issued for animals born in captivity. In some countries, they only give licenses to second-generation individuals.



Ex situ collaboration actions

1. Need: To identify possible paths for simplifying the regulations from different countries.

Objective: Identify pathways and develop mechanisms to facilitate the transfer (import and export) of giant otter individuals and samples between countries.

ACTION	ACTION COORDINATOR
Compile the recommendations and import/export requirements of each country, including CITES regulations and sanitary requirements.	
Develop the general transport recommendation for the species on behalf of IGOA.	Carlos Galvis, Maria Fernanda Naegeli Gondim
Prepare a model/example of an import/export request to assist IGOA members in preparing authorization/permit requests, including templates for support letters from OSG, IGOA, and the studbook keeper.	Tim Schikora & Maria Fernanda Naegeli Gondim
Make a list of focal points at key institutions to contact for authorization requests.	Giovanna Yépez Grande

2. Need: To develop a population management strategy at national, regional, and global levels to understand how each country works.

Objective: Develop the global population management plan for the species.

ACTION	ACTION COORDINATOR
Prepare population management recommendations for the global population	Tim Schikora, Candace Scimmenti, Nancy Banevicius, Carlos Galvis
Identify a focal point to compare population information and upload and update ZIMs	Carlos Galvis
Develop MOUs of the different institutions involved in the exchange of individuals to improve negotiations	Tim Schikora
Contact species 360 to find out if there is a possibility of connecting the different studbooks	Tim Schikora

3. Need: To strengthen the communication and exchange of experiences.

Objective: Strengthen communication to facilitate collaboration and the exchange of experiences within the IGOA ex situ group

ACTION

ACTION COORDINATOR

Translate to spanish, portuguese and english the most relevant protocols (EAZA guidelines, rescue protocol)

Tim Schikora

Organize thematic webinars for discussion and exchange of ex situ technical experience.

Giovanna Yépez Grande,
Humberto Martín Calle
Maya

4. Need: To develop a rescue protocol that includes different countries' experiences, simple and easy to use, in a language that is not so technical so that anyone can do it.

Objective: Develop a management and placement framework for rescued giant otters

ACTION

ACTION COORDINATOR

Develop and disseminate an emergency rescue protocol for giant otters in the wild, including a decision tree, in Portuguese and Spanish.

Nancy Banevicius (Brazil)
y Carlos Galvis(Colombia)

Structure a giant otter rescue network and organize the emergency fund for transportation at the national level.

Nancy Banevicius (Brazil)
y Carlos Galvis(Colombia)

Identify institutions at the national level that can temporarily or permanently receive rescued giant otters and improve or develop their capacity to do so.

Nancy Banevicius (Brazil)
y Carlos Galvis(Colombia)

4



IGOA work plan



During the second International Giant Otter Workshop held in Argentina in 2022, the International Giant Otter Alliance (IGOA) was founded. Its mission is "to act as an international collaborative group to communicate, share information, build capacities, and take action to promote and strengthen the conservation of the giant otter."

At this workshop, a work plan was developed, comprising eight objectives and 36 actions organized into three main thematic areas: research and training, communication and dissemination, and *ex situ* collaboration.

Among the actions identified in the work plan was the need to determine the primary research, training, and communication needs to further the strategic work of the IGOA. Participants utilized the "World Cafe" methodology to create lists of these needs, which were then narrowed down through voting to select the three top priorities for each component. Specific actions were defined for the primary training, and communication needs to be implemented over the next two years.

See the full Work Plan [HERE](#).



RESEARCH NEEDS



Participants identified 17 research needs related to the giant otter, the three main ones being capture methods, identification and use of a platform to synthesize population data, and finally, research on diseases linked to the presence of mercury and other heavy metals in water.

IGOA Work plan

RESEARCH NEEDS	VOTES
Capture methods	12
Platform to systematize population data	9
Diseases linked to the presence of mercury and other heavy metals	8
Understanding the impacts of human activities	7
Telemetry, remote monitoring	6
Hormonal analysis (<i>in situ/ex situ</i>)	5
Population genetics	5
Evolution of threats	3
Habitat availability analysis	2
Artificial insemination	2
Anesthesia protocols	2
Nutritional requirements	2
Ecological interactions between species	1
Ethology	1
Physiological parameters	0
Human perception of the species.	0
Local trade of the species	0

TRAINING NEEDS

Participants identified 13 training needs concerning giant otters. The three most crucial needs were training personnel from various institutions to conduct rescue and rehabilitation operations, training on monitoring individual otters in the field, and training on fostering coexistence between otters and humans. The group established eight actions linked to these three priority needs.

TRAINING NEEDS	VOTES
Training for staff on rescue and rehabilitation	13
Training on field monitoring	10
Training for coexistence	8
How to involve indigenous communities for the conservation of the species	7
Training for decision makers	7
Training to carry out actions for general management (reintroduction, release, blood samples).	7
Training in ex situ management and care	6
Studbook (Keeping in management)	4
Training in sanitary-veterinary actions	2
Training of people for emergency management	1
Training on communication strategies and methodologies	1
Absence of educational sites on endangered animals (ex situ) and conservation actions	0
Absence of data recording the behavior and biology of the species	0

1. TRAINING FOR STAFF ON RESCUE AND REHABILITATION

Action	Responsible
1. Create protocols that are from easy access and disseminate it	Carlos Galvis, Nancy Banevicius
2. To establish and build capacity of teams at rescue centers in the institutional/national level to respond to rescue situations	
3. To develop a training course do build IGOA capacity, as well as key persons/institutions in each region	Carlos Galvis, Nancy Banevicius, Candace Sclementi
4. Virtual/Online training course - youtube	Jake Owens, Margherita Bandini

2. TRAINING ON FIELD MONITORING

Action	Responsible
1. Field training course	Caroline Leuchtenberger
2. To update, standardize and translate the monitoring and field data protocol	Caroline Leuchtenberger, Leydi Auccacusi

3. TRAINING FOR COEXISTENCE

Action	Responsible
1. To adapt the coexistence guidelines to the Giant otter	Clotilde Vicente Ramirez, Caroline Leuchtenberger, Margherita Bandini, Silvio Marchini (review/doubts)
2. To organize an online Human dimensions of wildlife conservation course to the IGOA network	Caroline Leuchtenberger

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH NEEDS



Participants identified 21 communication and outreach needs related to the giant otter. Four were selected as the top needs due to a tie between the three needs. The priority needs are to gather Indigenous communities' views on the species (myths and legends) to transmit their culture, develop a communication protocol, improve the interaction with the IGOA website, and finally, communicate recommendations on encounters with giant otters to avoid conflicts or changes in the species' behavior. The group established six actions linked to these priority needs.

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH NEEDS	VOTES
Collect the vision of indigenous communities with the species (myths, legends) to transmit culture.	11
Build the IGOA communication protocol	10
Improve the interaction of the official IGOA page	10
Communicate recommendations regarding encounters with the species to avoid conflicts or behavioral changes in the species	10
Generation of audiovisual documentaries of the species	6
Visualization campaign of the species	2
Generate a quarterly newsletter	2
Transform scientific information in a friendly way	1
Need to filter the correct information of the species in the press	1
Build materials for native communities about the species	1
Communicate the impact of threats to the species	1
Generate a research library with the species and share it in the IGOA group	1
Use appropriate means of communication	0
Use appropriate language according to age and social groups	0
Communicate with positive images (impact) of the species	0
Maintain active communication of IGOA	0
Communicate conflict situations transparently	0
Disclosure of IGOA products (information material)	0
Disclosure of the role of zoos in the conservation of the species	0
Fundraising for communication	0
Disclosure of the communication protocol	0

1. COLLECT THE VISION OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES WITH THE SPECIES (MYTHS, LEGENDS) TO TRANSMIT CULTURE.

Action	Responsible
1. To gather the indigenous information about the Giant otter in the range countries.	Peru: German Diaz, Brazil: PAN coordinator, Bolivia: Rob Wallace
2. To write a book about the Indigenous relationship with Giant otters.	Rob Wallace and Margherita Bandini
3. To create and apply a participatory monitoring by indigenous people. Brazil: action from the National action plan	(Carol - check with the PAN coordinator, Rob Wallace)

2. DEVELOP THE COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

Action	Responsible
1. To improve and update the IGOA communication plan.	Margherita Bandini, (review/advice), Caroline Leuchtenberger, Jake Owens (will contact the communication officer LA zoo)

3. MAINTAIN IGOA COMMUNICATION ACTIVE

Action	Responsible
1. To structure an IGOA communication committee to understand the communication needs and develop a strategy to maintain the network active.	
2. Organize regular online thematic meetings	



Appendices

Appendix 1

Participants list

NAME	AFFILIATION
Anna Loy	IUCN SSC Otter Specialist Group
Ana Lourdes Herrera Garibaldi	
Candace Scimmenti	Los Angeles Zoo and AZA
Carlos Galvis	Fundación Zoológica de Cali
Caroline Leuchtenberger	Projeto Ariranhas; IUCN OSG; Instituto Federal Farroupilha
Clotilde Vicente Ramirez	Frankfurt Zoological Society
German Sebastian Diaz	Frankfurt Zoological Society
Giovanna Yépez Grande	
Hauke Hoops	Frankfurt Zoological Society
Humberto Martín Calle Maya	
Jake Owens	Los Angeles Zoo
Juan Jose Huanaquiri Ahuanari	Frankfurt Zoological Society
Julio Max Jimenez Aguirre	Parque de las Leyendas
Kauê Souza de Moraes	Aquário de São Paulo
Leticia Carolina Márquez	Ecoparque Interactivo de Buenos Aires
Leydi Vanesa Auccacusi Choque	Frankfurt Zoological Society
Magali Longo	Fundación Rewilding Argentina
Margherita Bandini	IUCN SSC Otter Specialist Group
Maria Fernanda Naegeli Gondim	Zooparque Itatiba
Mario Daniel Alejandro Tarrago	Fundación Rewilding Argentina
Nancy Marya Santana Banevicius	Brazilian Association of Zoos and Aquariums
Nicole Duplaix	IUCN SSC Otter Specialist Group
Osvan Roiser Fernandez Garcia	Aquário de São Paulo
Robert Wallace	Wildlife Conservation Society
Roberto Alfredo Huanaco	Parque de las Leyendas
Sara Karina Cuestas Rueda	Parque de las Leyendas
Sebastián Di Martino	Fundación Rewilding Argentina
Thais Susana de Macedo Pereira	Aquário de São Paulo
Tim Schikora	Zoo Schwerin / EAZA EEP

Appendix 2

Agenda

Day 1 | Wednesday, February 19

Time	Activity	
8:30	Opening of the Auditorium	
9:00	Opening Ceremony	Welcome and institutional opening (Caballero Carmelo) Return to the auditorium
10:00	Workshop Start	Translation equipment instruction Presentation "About the workshop: objective, facilitators, process and agenda" Icebreaker activity
10:40	COFFEE BREAK	
11:10	1 Leveling	IGOA and its Work Plan <i>Caroline Leuchtenberger</i> Global <i>ex situ</i> situation and the Latin American Studbook <i>Tim Schikora & Carlos Galvis</i> Global <i>in situ</i> situation and the "Otter Action Plan" <i>Caroline Leuchtenberger</i>
12:40	LUNCH - Restaurante Nantu	
14:20	2 Leveling Ex situ	Management of giant otters (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>) under human care and the importance of animal conditioning <i>Roberto Alfredo Huanaco Pujaico</i> Updates on the giant otter reintroduction projects in the Iberá and El Impenetrable National Parks, Argentina <i>Sebastián Di Martino</i> Conservation program for the giant otter in the Ecopark of the City of Buenos Aires <i>Leticia Carolina Márquez</i> Q&A
15:15	3 Leveling In situ	Monitoring giant otters in protected natural areas in Peru <i>Leydi Vanesa Auccacusi Choque</i> Distribution and abundance in northern La Paz, Bolivia <i>Guido Ayala Crespo</i> Q&A
15:50	COFFEE BREAK	
16:20	4 Leveling	Ariranhas Project: Conservation of the Giant Otter in a Climate Crisis Scenario <i>Caroline Leuchtenberger</i> Identifying spatial conservation priorities for the giant otter (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>) <i>Robert B. Wallace</i> Q&A
17:00	CLOSING OF THE DAY	

Day 2 | Thursday, February 20

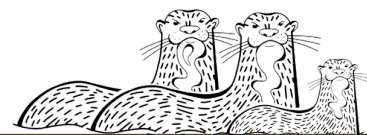


Time	Activity	
8:30	Opening of the Auditorium	
9:00	Opening	Icebreaker. Recap and agenda for the day
		Human-otter coexistence plan
9:20	Process explanation	<i>Ex situ</i> work collaboration plan and review of the document "EAZA Best Practice Guidelines"
		Q&A Division of working groups
10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
11:10	ToC - Coexistence <i>All participants</i>	"Theory of Change" (ToC) Scope and objectives: Human-wildlife interaction diagram; Threats
12:40	LUNCH - Restaurante Nantu	
14:20	ToC - Coexistence <i>All participants</i>	Human-wildlife interaction diagram; Threats
15:50	COFFEE BREAK	
16:00	ToC - Coexistence <i>All participants</i>	Understanding the problem: drivers of interactions
17:00	CLOSING OF THE DAY	
17:00	San Miguel Zoo Train Tour	

Day 3 | Friday, February 21

Time	Activity	
8:30	Opening of the Auditorium	
9:00	Opening	Icebreaker. Recap and agenda for the day
		Group 1 (ToC) – Coexistence: Driving factors of interactions
9:20	Working groups	Introduction to the review process for the "EAZA Best Practice Guidelines" Group 2A: Document 2.1-2.5 Group 2B: Document 2.6 - 2.9 *It is recommended that you bring your own personal computer
10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
11:10	Working groups	Continuation of the work of Group 1 and Group 2
12:30	CLOSING DAY AND LUNCH - Nantu Restaurant	
14:00 - 18:00	Historic center of Lima tour Bring sunscreen, hat/cap, and bottle of water.	

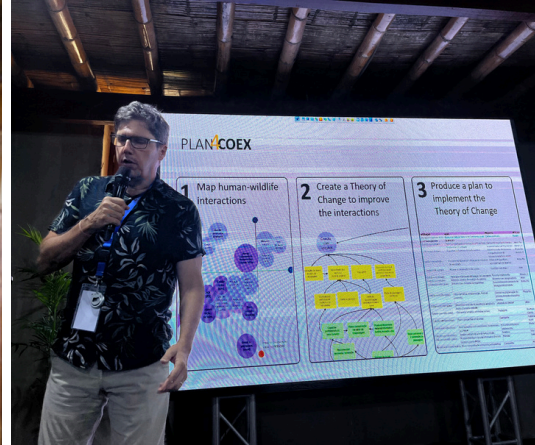
Day 4 | Saturday, February 22



Time	Activity	
8:30	Opening of the Auditorium	
9:00	Opening	Icebreaker. Recap and agenda for the day
9:20	Working groups	Group 1 (ToC) – Coexistence: Driving factors of interactions Group 2: Finalize review of guidelines and begin discussion on the Ex Situ Collaboration Strategy
10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
11:10	Working groups	Group 1: Continuation of work Group 2: Continuation of ex situ collaboration strategy
12:30	LUNCH - Restaurante Nantu	
14:20	ToC - Coexistence <i>All participants</i>	Action plan for the implementation of the ToC
15:30	COFFEE BREAK	
16:00	ToC - Coexistence <i>All participants</i>	Action plan for the implementation of the ToC Next steps
18:00	CLOSING OF THE DAY	
19:00 - 21:00	Night tour of Parque de las Leyendas Tour to the jungle area with illustration of ancestral ceremonies and some staged performances	

Day 5 | Sunday, February 23

Time	Activity	
8:30	Opening of the Auditorium	
9:00	Opening	Icebreaker. Recap and agenda for the day
9:20	IGOA and Work Plan	Explanation of the process and division of the working group Group 1: Research and training Group 2: Communication and dissemination Group 3: Ex situ collaboration
10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
11:10	IGOA and Work Plan	Continuation of the work of Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3
12:00	Networking	Networking and speed dating activity
12:40	Official closing	Next steps
13:00	LUNCH - Restaurante Nantu	
15:00	Closing ceremony: Typical Peruvian dances	





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