

**CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
8TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP-8)**

Information note for participants in the High Level Segment
Prepared by the Ministry of the Environment, Brazil

**HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT
26 to 29 March 2006**

Dates: Sunday, 26 March to Wednesday, 29 March 2006

Venue: Estação Embratel Convention Center, Curitiba (27 and 28 March)
ExpoTrade Convention Centre (29 March)

Participants: Ministers of the Environment of Contracting Parties to the CBD, other Ministers and high-level participants, speakers, panellists and representatives of major groups (by invitation only)

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT

Background: The context in which the High Level Segment of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will meet

For the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Minister of the Environment of Brazil, as the host of the meeting, has noted the apparent consensus around the need for an innovative approach to the High Level Segment. It is her hope that the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will represent a turning point in the life of the Convention, and that the high-level segment of the meeting can assist with advancing the discussions and the adoption of a set of far-sighted decisions by the Conference of the Parties that reflect the urgency of the issues facing the implementation of the Convention.

In adopting the Strategic Plan at the sixth meeting, Parties committed themselves to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth. This commitment was subsequently endorsed by Heads of State at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its recent summit meeting to review progress towards the Millennium Development Agenda.

The Global Biodiversity Outlook 2, which was officially launched by the Minister and the Executive Secretary of the Convention, identifies key actions required at the individual, institutional and systemic levels.

The Minister of the Environment wishes to use the opportunity provided by the High Level Segment of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Brazil to explore with her fellow ministers a number of key issues. These include:

- Identifying ways to strengthen the Convention and to ensure that the implementation of its objectives are regarded as no less important than the implementation of other international regimes and goals;
- Reviving the spirit of the Earth Summit and the commitment of the global community to multilateral cooperative action in support of sustainable development and, in particular, the attainment of the objectives of the Convention.

The format of the meeting

The High Level Segment at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will invite ministers and other high level participants to explore a set of issues whose harmonisation at both national and international levels is crucial to the successful implementation of this Convention.

The format for the meeting is based around a set of four interactive dialogues, each addressing the interface between biodiversity and a key issue. Three panels will explore the interlinkages between biodiversity and the following sectors: food and agriculture; development and the eradication of poverty; and trade. A fourth panel will examine issues related to access and benefit sharing.

The four panels will take place in pairs, with two concurrent panels on the afternoon of Monday, 27th March and two concurrent panels on the morning of Tuesday, 28th March. Ministers are encouraged to provide advance information on their preferred panels, in order to facilitate the planning of the panels. Preferences should be indicated on the attached form. The Ministry of the Environment will do its best to accommodate these choices on a first come, first served basis.

A short initial presentation will set the scene for the interactive dialogue by exploring the key elements of both issues, identifying those elements often held up as potential obstacles to the full and effective implementation of the Convention, and examining ways and means to harmonise the achievement of the objectives of both processes.

A group of panellists, comprising high level representatives of relevant international institutions with responsibilities for the issues under discussion, will provide a commentary on the initial presentation, and invited representatives of stakeholder groups including the private sector and civil society will make short commentaries from the floor. The Minister of the Environment would like the ministers present to have heard the views of a wide range of invited participants before responding themselves.

The time allowed for speakers and panellists will be limited to ensure that the major part of the time allocated for each panel is reserved for the interventions of the ministers. It is the hope of the Minister that ministers will engage in an interactive dialogue, and that their interventions in the panel discussions will be responses to the arguments and options for consideration offered in the opening part of each panel. Ministers wishing to make general statements about national implementation of the Convention or any other relevant matter are encouraged to do so on Wednesday, 29 March when the plenary of the Conference of the Parties has been reserved for such statements. Ministers are asked not to deliver prepared statements during the panel discussions.

Prior to the panel discussions, an opening plenary entitled 'Mainstreaming Biodiversity: progress and challenges' will provide an introduction to this two day part of the High Level Segment. It is expected that the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, H.E. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, will attend this session.

Professor A.H. Zakri, Director of the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies and Co-Chair of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Board, will address the High Level Segment and provide an overview of the conclusions of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Following the panel discussions, a second plenary entitled 'Changing practices and injecting urgency to fulfil the triple objectives of the CBD and to meet to 2010 target' will review the outcomes of the panel discussions and consider the role that ministers can play in advancing the cross-sectoral implementation of the Convention.

The Minister will prepare her summary of the discussions which will be conveyed to the plenary session of the Conference of the Parties. Ministers will wish to note that this will be a Chair's Summary of the proceedings and, as such, will not therefore constitute a Ministerial Declaration or any other form of negotiated text.

The Minister very much hopes that all Ministers of the Environment of countries participating in the Convention, whether as Parties or not, will be able to attend and participate in an interactive dialogue intended as a way of collectively identifying ways and means to address a number of key issues in such a way as to promote full implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the goals to which Parties have committed themselves.

Opening Panel – Mainstreaming Biodiversity: progress and challenges

Biodiversity is being lost at rates unprecedented in history, due to human actions. As further demonstrated in the Global Biodiversity Outlook 2, using the Convention's own indicators, this loss includes loss of species and ecosystems, and the services ecosystems provide. Some 12% of bird species and about a quarter of mammal species are globally threatened. Species extinction rates currently exceed the background rates typical of Earth's history by two to four orders of magnitude. In effect, the current biodiversity crisis amounts to the sixth great extinction event of life on Earth. Studies of amphibians globally, African mammals, birds in agricultural lands, British butterflies, Caribbean corals, and fishery species all show the majority of species to be declining in range and number. Tropical forests, many wetlands and other natural habitats are being lost.

This loss is of concern beyond the intrinsic value of biodiversity itself. As biodiversity is lost, ecosystems tend to become less resilient to change. This has a particular impact on the poor who are disproportionately dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The major drivers of biodiversity loss are associated with economic activities, particularly energy use and agriculture, and most are increasing in intensity.

The majority of the targets that the Convention has established as part of its framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target are achievable, provided that the necessary actions are taken. Such actions require that biodiversity concerns are fully integrated into the economic sectors and, in particular, into policies and programmes related to food and agriculture, trade, development and poverty eradication.

The questions the panel could consider include:

- What prospects are there at the national level for meeting the objectives of the Convention and halting biodiversity loss?

- In this context, what contributions can be made by other international instruments and processes, and how to ensure that such contributions are identified and implemented over the shortest possible time span?
- Have countries set national targets in line with the framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target?

Panel 1: Biodiversity, Food and Agriculture

Over the coming decades, agricultural production will continue to expand in order to meet growing demand resulting from population growth, the need to guarantee food security and changing patterns of consumption and expectations of food availability. Moreover, it is increasingly recognized that biodiversity, by underpinning dietary diversity, contributes to human nutrition and health.

However, whilst those concerned with biodiversity need to recognise the need for increased food and feed production, those concerned with agriculture need to acknowledge problems associated with this demand and its impacts. These include conversion of ecosystems and associated biodiversity loss; nutrient loading, pesticide pollution and land degradation (in some regions caused by the lack of access to fertilisers and investment); and over-exploitation of wild resources (especially fish).

The issue for the Convention is therefore how to reconcile growth in agricultural production with the preservation of farming and food systems that conserve and increase biological diversity. The questions the panel could consider include:

- How can the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity be integrated into nutrition and health policy, with a view to achieving both biodiversity and public health goals?
- How can agricultural production and food availability be increased whilst maintaining biological diversity inside and outside agricultural landscapes?
- What instruments do national governments have at their disposal to achieve such objectives? In particular, what means are available to achieve sustainable intensification?
- How can environment ministers or other ministers with responsibility for the Convention bring these questions to the attention of the health and agriculture sectors, such that their programmes, plans and policies incorporate biodiversity aspects?
- National biodiversity strategies and action plans should be a key instrument for achieving this inter-sectoral coordination, but to what extent is this happening?

Panel 2: Biodiversity, Development and the Eradication of Poverty

The two great challenges of the 21st Century – to eradicate poverty and to protect biodiversity and ecosystems – are reflected in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As noted in the preamble to the Convention, economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries. However, opportunities for biodiversity to contribute to poverty eradication are often missed, and there are little available funds or human resources in developing countries devoted to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The widespread decline in biodiversity and ecosystem services may undermine progress towards the MDGs. At the same time, some measures that promote short-term development may put additional

pressure on the resource base on which sustained development progress rests. Moreover, scenarios show that actions to achieve the MDG of eradicating poverty are likely to affect biodiversity, unless proactive measures are put in place. There is urgency in providing developing countries with the new and additional resources needed for the implementation of necessary policies.

The questions the panel could consider include:

- How do we promote complementarity between measures to eradicate poverty and to protect biodiversity and ecosystems?
- How do we ensure that the poor and vulnerable have a voice in plans to reconcile development with biodiversity concerns?
- How can environment ministers and other ministers responsible for the CBD get the attention and support of ministers for finance, planning and development?
- National biodiversity strategies and action plans should be a key instrument for achieving this inter-sectoral coordination, but to what extent is this happening?
- How do we improve international cooperation in this area?

Panel 3: Biodiversity and Trade

The relationship between biodiversity and trade is complex. On the one hand, increased trade associated with globalization may increase pressures on biodiversity. On the other hand, economic efficiency gains associated with more balanced international trade will enhance resource use efficiency, and may thereby reduce the impact on biodiversity.

Moreover, a number of disciplines associated with trade liberalization aim to reduce subsidies that, among others, are thought to lead to overproduction. Hence, a number of commitments under the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organization have the potential to benefit biodiversity. These include the removal of subsidies that contribute to over-fishing and overproduction in agriculture.

At the national level, a proactive approach for incorporating biodiversity considerations in policy planning should accompany progress in trade liberalization. At the international level, it is important that the global trade regime take into account the importance of CBD and other multilateral environmental agreements for achieving sustainable development. Successful completion of the Doha Development Round under the World Trade Organization could thus generate synergy with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while also contributing to the broader development agenda, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The questions the panel could consider include:

- How can we achieve progress in trade liberalization with protection of biodiversity?
- Can we openly identify the issues where trade policy and biodiversity policy interact? Can this help to increase mutual confidence among those wishing to promote trade liberalization and those wishing to conserve biodiversity?
- How can environment ministers and other ministers responsible for the CBD get the attention and support of ministers for trade?

Panel 4: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing

The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources is one of the objectives of the CBD, and appropriate access to genetic resources is recognized as one of the means by which the Convention's objectives are to be reached. Despite extensive intergovernmental discussions on the topic, it is widely considered that benefit sharing is the least developed of the Convention's three objectives. Following a commitment in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Conference of the Parties, at its seventh meeting, agreed to elaborate an international regime on access and benefit sharing.

The provisions of the CBD on access and benefit sharing, contained in Article 15 and related articles, are not self-implementing. They require effective national regimes to ensure, among other things, adherence to prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms. This raises legislative and capacity issues for many countries. An international regime is also considered necessary by many Parties in order to ensure, among other things, compliance with mutually agreed terms. Existing instruments, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, also contribute to the Convention's objectives regarding access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.

Clearer procedures at national and international levels would decrease uncertainty related to access and benefit sharing, and thereby benefit both countries that are predominately providers of genetic resources, and countries that are predominately receivers of genetic resources.

The questions the panel could consider include:

- What can be done to increase mutual confidence and decrease uncertainty:
 - At national levels in providing countries?
 - At national level in recipient countries?
 - By providers, including communities?
 - By users, including companies?
 - Internationally, including by the CBD and UN agencies such as WIPO and FAO?
- What are examples of good practice? Useful guidelines?
- How to give impetus to the negotiations for an international regime?

Closing Panel – Changing practices and injecting urgency to fulfil the triple objectives of the CBD and meet to 2010 target

The second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-2), using the CBD indicators, shows that biodiversity is continuing to be lost. GBO-2 also finds that implementation of the Convention at national level has to date been limited.

With 2010 fast approaching, Parties and all stakeholders need to take urgent action to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. Action should focus on implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and on integrating biodiversity concerns into relevant economic sectors.

At the global level, the spirit of joint endeavour and commitment to finding solutions through multilateral processes that marked the Earth Summit needs to be reenergized. Political, industrial, trade, and legal landscapes have changed in ways and at speeds that few foresaw in 1992.

The questions the panel could consider include:

- How do we ensure that countries have the necessary resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)?
- How do we ensure that NBSAPs (or equivalent instruments) are truly integrated into sectoral plans and policies?
- What can be done by national governments? Local planning authorities? The private sector (producers, commodity traders, retailers)? Farmers, large and small? Consumers?
- How can we raise the public profile of biodiversity?
- How do we reaffirm the spirit of the Earth Summit and the commitment of the global community to multilateral cooperative action in support of sustainable development and, in particular, the attainment of the objectives of this Convention and of the 2010 biodiversity target?

The Minister therefore invites her fellow Ministers to reflect on these questions, in light of their own national experiences of implementation of the Convention and inter-sectoral coordination of biodiversity issues, and to join her in an inter-active dialogue aimed at sharing views, experiences and ideas on the way forward.

Programme

Saturday, 25 and Sunday, 26 March 2006

Arrival of Ministers

Sunday, 26 March 2006

19:30 – 22:00

Opening Dinner

Hosts: Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the State of Paraná, City of Curitiba

Venue: Ópera do Arame

Monday, 27 March 2006

10:00 – 11:00

Opening Session

- Professor Wangaari Mathai (video address)
- Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaif
- Dr. Klaus Töpfer
- Minister Marina Silva
- President Luís Inácio Lula da Silva

11:00 – 13:00

Plenary Session

Theme: Mainstreaming Biodiversity: progress and challenges

Presentation (30 minutes)

- Professor A.H. Zakri, Director, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies; Co-Chair, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Board; former Chair, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, CBD

Commentaries by Panellists (10 minutes)

- Mr. Achim Steiner, Director General, IUCN
- Dr. Cristián Samper K., Director, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

Commentaries by representatives of major groups (20 minutes)

Commentaries by Ministers (60 minutes)

Final Remarks

13:15 – 14:45

Lunch

Host: Minister Marina Silva

Venue: Estação Embratel Convention Center

15:00 – 18:00 Panel I	15:00 – 18:00 Panel II
<p>Theme: Biodiversity, Food and Agriculture</p> <p>Co-Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• H.E. Jan Szyszko, Minister of Environment, Poland• H.E. Atilio Armando Savino, Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development, Argentina <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Hans Herren, President, Millennium Institute, Co-Chair of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science & Technology, (IAASTD)• Professor Timothy Johns, Professor, School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition, McGill University <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. José Carlos Turbino, FAO Representative in Brazil• Dr. Toby Hodgkin, Principal Scientist, IPGRI• H.E. Miguel Soldatelli Rossetto, Minister of Agrarian Development, Brazil• Ms. Ângela Cordeiro <p>Format:</p> <p>1 – presentation (30 minutes) 2 – response by panellists (20 minutes) 3 – response by representatives of major groups (20 minutes) 4 – general discussion by Ministers (90 minutes) 5 – final remarks by panellists (20 minutes)</p>	<p>Theme: Biodiversity, Development and the Eradication of Poverty</p> <p>Co-Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Tewolde B G Egziabher, Director-General: Environmental Protection Agency, Ethiopia• H.E. Viveka Bohn, Ambassador for the Environment, Sweden <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Ignacy Sachs, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Shoji Nishimoto, Assistant Administrator, UNDP• Dr. Leonard Good, CEO, GEF• Ms. Laura Tlaiye, Acting Director, Environment Department, World Bank• Dr. Rômulo Paes de Sousa, Secretary of Assessment and Information Management, Ministry of Social Development, Brazil• Ms. Maria Emília Lisboa Pacheco, FASE <p>Format:</p> <p>1 – presentation (20 minutes) 2 – response by panellists (20 minutes) 3 – response by representatives of major groups (20 minutes) 4 – general discussion by Ministers (90 minutes) 5 – final remarks by panellists (30 minutes)</p>

18:30 – 20:00

Working Dinner

Hosts: Minister Marina Silva and Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the CBD

Keynote Speakers: Mr. Cherif Rahmani, UN Secretary General's Spokesperson on the International Year for Deserts and Desertification and Mr. Hama Arba Diallo, Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Venue: Estação Embratel Convention Center

During the dinner the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will sign Memoranda of Understanding with (a) the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and (b) UN Heads of Agencies.

Tuesday, 28 March 2006

08:00 – 09:30

Breakfast: Ministers and business leaders

Hosts: Government of Brazil, Government of the United Kingdom, Secretariat of the CBD

Venue: Graciosa Country Club

Further information will be made available by the Secretariat of the CBD

10:00 – 13:00 Panel III	10:00 – 13:00 Panel IV
<p>Theme: Biodiversity and Trade</p> <p>Co-Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• H.E. Namo Narain Meena, Minister of State for Environment and Forests, India• H.E. Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment, European Commission <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Jacob Werksman, New York University <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD• Dr. Harsha Vardhana Singh, Deputy Director-General, WTO• Dr. Marcello Vianna, International Chamber of Commerce• Mr. Oded Grajew, Director-President, Ethos Institute for Business Social Responsibility <p>Format:</p>	<p>Theme: Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing</p> <p>Co-Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• H.E. Carlos Loret de Mola, President, National Environment Council, Peru• H.E. Antonio Serrano Rodríguez, General Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Spain <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Jorge Cabrera Medaglia, University of Costa Rica <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Francis Gurry, Deputy Director General, WIPO• Mr. Fernando Casas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia• Ms. Fernanda Kaingang, Brazilian Indigenous Intellectual Property Institute• Dr. Graham Dutfield, University of London• Mr. Brendan Tobin, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies <p>Format:</p>

13:15 – 14:45

Lunch

Hosts: Minister Marina Silva

Venue: Estação Embratel Convention Center

15:00 – 18:00

Plenary

Theme: Changing practices and injecting urgency to fulfil the triple objectives of the CBD and meet to 2010 target

President: Minister Marina Silva

Summaries of panel discussions presented by the Co-Chairs

Commentaries:

- Invited ministers
- Invited representatives of major groups

Format:

- summaries of opening plenary and four panels (25 minutes)
- commentaries (45 minutes)
- general debate by Ministers (90 minutes)
- concluding remarks

Wednesday, 29 March 2006

10:00 – 13:00 and 15:00 – 18:00

Ministerial Plenary

President: Brazil (Minister Marina Silva)

Venue: ExpoTrade

Participants: Ministers and Heads of Delegation

Format: General discussion by Ministers

18:00 Official closing of the Ministerial Segment by the President, Minister Marina Silva

Friday, 31 March 2006

10:00 – 13:00

Minister Marina Silva presents her summary of the conclusions of the Ministerial Segment to the plenary session of the Conference of the Parties.

Notes

Ministers or other representatives participating in the High Level Segment may be accompanied by one adviser during the High Level Segment. Ministers who wish to do so may be accompanied by different advisers during different sessions of the meeting.

Access to the venue will be granted only to those persons wearing the security pin that will be distributed by the Diplomatic Liaison to Ministers on arrival in Curitiba.

A single pin for the adviser to each Minister will be available for collection at the registration desk on the seventh floor of the Estação Embratel Convention Center before the opening plenary session on Monday, 27th March. In order to be issued with the pin, the adviser will need to show appropriate photo identification. In cases where Ministers wish to be accompanied by different advisers during different sessions, these advisers will have to share the single pin provided.

Speakers, panellists and other invited participants are also requested to pick up their pins at the registration desk on the seventh floor of the Estação Embratel Convention Center before the opening plenary session on Monday, 27th March. They will need to show appropriate photo identification.

There will be simultaneous interpretation into the six official languages and Portuguese during the High Level Segment.

The format of the High Level Segment on Monday, 27 and Tuesday, 28 March is designed to stimulate an interactive discussion among Ministers and other participants. Ministers are requested not to deliver prepared statements on these days. There will be an opportunity for Ministers to deliver statements to the plenary session of the Conference of the Parties on Wednesday, 29 March.

The four panels will take place in pairs, with two concurrent panels on the afternoon of Monday, 27th March and two concurrent panels on the morning of Tuesday, 28th March. Ministers are encouraged to provide advance information on their preferred panels, in order to facilitate the planning of the panels. Preferences should be indicated on the attached form. The Ministry of the Environment will do its best to accommodate these choices on a first come, first served basis.

Ministers who wish to make statements on Wednesday, 29 March should indicate their intention on the attached form. Statements to this Ministerial Plenary Session should be no longer than 3 (three) minutes.

The programme will also allow Ministers who so wish to participate in the final phase of the negotiations in the Conference of the Parties on Wednesday, 29 and Thursday, 30 March.

The discussions during the High Level Segment on 27 and 28 March will be transmitted by video link to screens at the ExpoTrade Convention Centre and by webcast.

There will only be a limited number of computers available to Ministers and advisers at the Estação Embratel Convention Center.

The Estação Embratel Convention Center is a largely no-smoking venue

On Sunday, 26th March Ministers are invited to join a tour of Curitiba, to include the Botanic Gardens and Tanguá Park. A light lunch will be offered. Ministers wishing to take part are invited to complete and return the attached form. Ministers will be picked up from their hotel at 10:00 a.m. and will return by 16:00 p.m.

Further information if needed may be obtained from Ms. Claudia Vargas of the Ministry of the Environment:

Telephone: (+55 41) 2101 9646

Fax: (+55 41) 2101 9645

Email: cvargas@mma.gov.br

Addresses

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ExpoTrade Convention and Exhibition Center

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Graciosa Country Club

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**CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
8TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP-8)**

**HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT
26 to 29 March 2006**

Please complete and return this form to the Ministry of Environment
By fax: +55 41 2101 9645
By email: elizia.vieira@mma.gov.br

Country		
Name and Title of Minister or High Level Representative		
Name and Position of contact person		
Phone:	Fax:	Email
Arrival in Curitiba		
Departure from Curitiba		
Hotel in Curitiba		
Will the Minister or High Level Representative attend the opening dinner on Sunday, 26 th March?		
If so, please provide the name and title of the person who will accompany the Minister or High Level Representative at the dinner		
Does the Minister wish to deliver a statement to the Plenary Session of COP on Wednesday, 29 th March?		
Does the Minister wish to take part in the visit to the Botanic Gardens on Sunday, 26 th March?		
Please indicate any preferences for the panel discussions	27 th March p.m. Panel 1 Panel 2 (Please circle one)	28 th March a.m. Panel 3 Panel 4 (Please circle one)
Any other information		