Regional Workshop on Non-Communicable Diseases

RIO DE JANEIRO, 3-5 MAY 2012

1. HOTEL



HOTEL MARINA PALACE
Av. Delfim Moreira, 630
Leblon, Rio de Janeiro
Tel.: (21) 2172-1000 . Fax (21) 2172-1010
http://www.hotelmarina.com.br/palace/pt/

The Brazilian Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Medicine will be covering your stay at the hotel during the period of the meeting (including accompanying person). Participants will be staying at the Marina Palace Hotel, right in front of Leblon Beach.

The name Leblon comes from the name of the French man who owned the property that occupied the region in the mid-nineteenth century: Charles Le Blon. When in the late nineteenth century runaway slaves established a settlement (quilombo) in the region, they named this settlement Leblon.

Phone calls, alcoholic beverages, mini bar, laundry and other similar expenses are of the responsibility of each guest.

Guests staying for additional nights are responsible for the expenses referent to this period. The organization of the meeting has assured that the hotel will be charging the special rate that has been negotiated for the meeting, which is of R$ 485,00 (approximately USD 250.00).



2. UPON ARRIVAL AT THE AIRPORT



Participants will arrive in the Tom Jobim Internacional Airport (Galeão). As you exit customs, please go to the Coopertramo booth that is located in the arrival hall right after you exit customs. Your name will be in their list and they will provide you transportation to the hotel. You do not have to pay for this transfer, as the organization of the meeting has prepaid for this service.

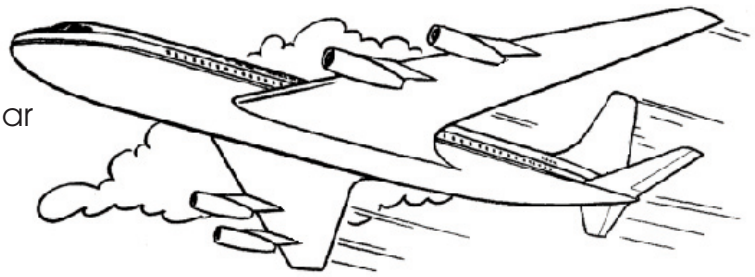
3. BOARDING PASS

If your air ticket has been purchased by the organization of the meeting, please do not lose, damage or throw away your boarding passes as we will need to send them to the governmental agencies and organizations that are funding the meeting. Please bring your boarding passes from your home country to Brazil to the Academy on the first day of the meeting, as the receptionists will be collecting them at registration.

As for the return boarding passes, please send these back to us as soon as you return to your country. Please note that we will need the original boarding passes, so kindly send these to us by express mail.

Kindly mail your return boarding passes to:

Brazilian Academy of Sciences
A/C: Giulianna Serricella
Rua Anfilófio de Carvalho, 29/3° andar
Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Brazil
CEP 20030-060



If by any chance your boarding pass is lost, we will need you to contact the airline to request an official statement from the airline confirming that you have travelled and detailing your travel info. This document shall then be sent to the address above.

We apologize for the inconvenience, but these are legal procedures that are demanded by Brazilian governmental agencies and we need to follow.

4. ABOUT RIO DE JANEIRO



Rio de Janeiro was discovered on January 1st, 1502 by Portuguese navigators who mistook the entrance of Guanabara Bay for the mouth of a river (Rio). Sixty years later, because French traders in search of brazilwood were routinely "visiting" the area, the Portuguese crown established the city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. After 2 years of bloody conflict, the French were expelled and settlers began to cultivate the surrounding fertile lands. In the beginning of the 18th century, the city's importance and population increased immensely as it became the main shipping port for gold and diamonds that came from Minas Gerais. In 1763 the colonial capital of Brazil was transferred from Salvador, Bahia, to Rio, as this was the best trade route to Portugal. When in 1807 Napoleon's armies began the invasion of Portugal, the monarch and his court were transferred to Rio de Janeiro, where he arrived in March 1808 and would remain until 1821. During this time Brazil was elevated in status from a colony to United Kingdom with Portugal. With the advent of independence, Rio became the capital of the new empire. The city prospered economically, and by 1891 it had a population of over 500,000 inhabitants ranking it one of the largest cities in the world. As the city grew in prominence, mountains were removed, bay water reclaimed, and skyscrapers constructed.



Although no longer the capital city, Rio is the second largest city in Brazil and is still the major cultural capital and, to some extent, its "emotional" capital as well. Rio de Janeiro has a majestic beauty, with built-up areas nestled between a magnificent bay and dazzling beaches on one side and an abruptly rising mountain range, covered by a luxuriant tropical forest, on the other. This unique landscape makes Rio one of the most beautiful cities in the world, justifying its title of "Marvelous City" (Cidade Maravilhosa). Rio's cultural life is intense and varied. Economically it is a service industry center, a key financial center, and the producer of foodstuffs, building materials, electrical equipment, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, beverages, textiles, and, more recently, oil. But it is in the pursuit of leisure that Rio is outstanding. With its world famous beaches free to all (such as Copacabana and Ipanema), its splendid Guanabara Bay, one of the loveliest in the world, and its wonderful climate, a blend of summer and springtime, Rio de Janeiro is a city that lives in and for the sun. Its population is around 6,323,000 inhabitants.



5. THE BRAZILIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



The Brazilian Academy of Sciences (ABC), founded in 1916, has the objectives of acknowledging scientific merit of the best Brazilian researchers and of promoting the development of science and of education. The Academy originated at the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro, under the name of Brazilian Society of Sciences, with the astronomer Henrique Morize as its first president. In 1921, the society changed its name to Brazilian Academy of Sciences, in accordance to the international standards at the time.

Within the development process of Brazilian Science, the Academy and the Academicians have also been involved in other activities which were relevant to society, such as the introduction of broadcasting in the country in 1923, and the creation of the Brazilian Society of Education in 1924, which strived to promote a liaison with the State aiming at promoting the institutionalization of pure scientific research in all the science

colleges in Brazil.



Following World War II, the Academy had other important actions, such as the one which culminated in the creation of the National Research Council (CNPq), in 1951. In fact, the project which was approved by the government was conceived at the Academy, whose president Álvaro Alberto da Motta e Silva, was nominated as the first President of CNPq. The highest level of decision of the national policy of science and technology in the country was the Deliberative Council of CNPq, which included, aside from the representatives of the government, one representative of the Academy and a large number of scientists, most of them Academicians.

In the 1960's, the Academy received recognition from the Federal Government, when of the development of the II Basic Plan for Scientific and Technological Development, for the role the Academy played as a privileged member of the S&T System of Brazil, capable of issuing, in an impartial and rigorous way, views and opinions about the state of science and technology in the country.

Today it is indisputable that the division between poor and rich countries is done based on the capacity they have of creating knowledge and of applying their knowledge in socioeconomic development, of which education and basic research are key factors for this to happen. ABC believes that the dissemination of new discoveries has no boundaries: science and the scientific community need to serve as a link of approach between populations of the world as well as among the regions of our country, enabling everyone to have sufficient capacity and competence in STI to autonomously promote its social and economic development. One cannot forget, nevertheless, that great efforts are still needed to accelerate the processes of innovation.

Currently ABC encompasses the areas of Mathematical Sciences, Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Biomedical Sciences, Health Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Engineering Sciences and Social Sciences. There are about 470 Full Members, plus the Associate members, the Collaborating members and the Corresponding members – who are high quality foreign researchers who contribute to the Brazilian Science.

Following the creation of the Regional Vice Presidencies of ABC, in 2007, with the mission of stimulating Science in the whole country, the category of Affiliate members was instituted, composed of young scientists of exceptional talent elected for a period of five years, non-renewable.

There was a great expansion in the existing category of Institutional Members, which today incorporates the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute of Graduate Studies and Engineering Research (Coppe - UFRJ), the National Institute of Pure and Applied

Mathematics (IMPA), the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Inmetro), the Minas Gerais State Research Foundation (Fapemig), the Carlos Chagas Filho Research Support Foundation (FAPERJ), the Conrado Wessel Foundatin (FCW), Petrobras, the Vale and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) as associates.

With a membership constituted by the most prominent members of the national scientific community, ABC contributes towards the study of topics of utmost importance to society and towards the propositions of public policies based on sound science, especially in the areas of education, health, environment and new technologies. It is in this sense that ABC works and dedicates all its efforts, both at a national and an international level.



6. THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

The history of the National Academy of Medicine is intertwined with the history of Brazil and is an integral and active part in the evolution of medical practice in the country. Back from a trip to Paris, Dr. Joaquim Candido Soares de Meirelles, animated by that witnessed during his medical studies, convinced Dr. Luis Vicente De Simoni on the need to create a medical-literary association here. The idea advanced and thus was founded during the reign of Emperor D. Pedro I, on June 30, 1829, the Medical Society of Rio de Janeiro, following the traditions of the major countries of the world then, France, Germany and the Iberian countries.

The Medical Society of Rio de Janeiro was initially installed at the Santa Casa, born with 17 founding members, chaired by Joaquim Soares de Meirelles, and prediction of their status as holders 25 members and Honorary members and correspondents. On April 24, 1830, is held so the first official session at the Hospital of the Third Order of St. Francisco de Paulo, with the presence of the emperor D. Pedro I, who, since then, attended many other sessions. D. Pedro II was the other assiduous frequenter of the meetings of the Academy, where he presided over all his birthday sessions between 1835 and 1889, and taking her faithful adviser in several critical moments in the field of health at the time of the Empire.

Although it is considered the oldest and most renowned scientific and cultural institution in the country, has changed its name twice. On May 8, 1835, the then Society of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro was named Imperial Academy of Medicine. And finally, on November 21, 1889, by Decree No. 9 of the Provisional Government came to be called the National Academy of Medicine (ANM), as remains to this day.

Great figures of Brazilian Medicine and made part of the academic staff. At the risk of forgetting many, can mention Oswaldo Cruz, Carlos Chagas, Miguel Couto, Moura Brazil, Barros Barreto, Moreira, Peixoto, Pedro Nava, Carlos Chagas Filho, among hundreds of other renowned doctors.

Its objectives are unchanged since its founding: to contribute to the study, discussion

and development of the practice of medicine, surgery, public health and related sciences, as well as serve as consultative organ of the Brazilian government on health issues and medical education, conducting regular meetings to discuss medical issues and national interest. It promotes conferences and continuing education and updating, and weekly members meet to discuss contemporary doctors.

The ANM is structured with 100 members Holders - only Brazilians - in the sections of Medicine (40 members), Surgery (40 members) and Applied Science to Medicine (20 members) - and a variable number of emeritus members (who, after 25 years linked to the Academy, choose that category). Also entails the categories of fees and Correspondents, for which foreigners are also allowed after going through the approval of the section they belong to, approval by the Board and election to the Parliament, by most scholars.

Throughout its existence, the National Academy of Medicine Library was one of exceptional value. There are approximately 11,000 domestic and foreign securities, which include rare books and works, as the death certificate of D. Pedro II, signed by Dr. M. Charcot in France in 1891, Mineral and Treasury, the oldest facsimile edition published in Brazil on Medicine, authored by Dr. Luis Gomes Ferreyra, and dated 1735. This collection, therefore, is part of the cultural heritage of Brazil.



In recent years, the ANM has, in partnership with an investor fund, build a new building and in addition, the current headquarters in the center of Rio de Janeiro, passes through a retrofit process to be delivered in a year and a half, and whose project includes the creation and deployment of a museum, and library file that will occupy the ground floor in interactive structure.

7. VENUE OF THE MEETING: THE BRAZILIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

ACADEMIA BRASILEIRA DE CIÊNCIAS
MCMXVI

The meeting will be held in the headquarters of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, located in downtown Rio and right next to the buildings of the Ministry of Finance and the Capanema Palace (Ministry of Education).

Installed in a commercial building, in the near future the Academy will be moving to a new address. The future headquarters, built in the 1920's, is a magnificent building that until recently housed the State Department of Treasury, and originally was the headquarters of the Deutsche Uberseeishe Bank in Rio de Janeiro.

8. VENUE OF THE OFFICIAL DINNER: RIO DE JANEIRO BOTANICAL GARDEN



A true ecological sanctuary. This would be a fair definition of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Gardens, one of the ten most important in the world. Besides housing the rarest species of plants from the flora of Brazil and other countries, it is also an excellent leisure option for children and adults and a delight for those who wish to contemplate nature.

Founded on 13 June 1808 by D. João VI, prince regent at the time, the Botanical Gardens were created for the acclimatization of spices brought from the East Indies. The first plants to arrive came from the garden La Plampemousse on the Mauritius Islands. Among them was Palma Mater, one of the oldest imperial palm trees of the Gardens.

In perfect harmony with the park, a rich historical and cultural heritage marks its presence in the Gardens. Historical buildings and monuments dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries tell a little of the history of the region. There can be found the old Fábrica de Pólvora (Gunpowder Factory) built by D. João VI, the Casa dos Pilões (Pestles House), the Casa dos Cedros (Cedars House), the old portal of the Fine Arts Academy, and the Empress' Manor. In 2001 the latter, after being restored, became the headquarters of the National School of Tropical Botany – the first of its kind in Latin America. Dinner will be at the Empress' Manor.

Along the two centuries of existence, the Gardens have been given the names of Real Horto, Real Jardim Botãnico, Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro and, in 1996 they have become the Instituto de Pesquisas Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro (Botanical Gardens of Rio de Janeiro Research Insitute). They have come under the protection of the Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (National Historical and Artistic Heritage) for their historical, cultural, scientific importance and for the design of their landscape. They have also been recognized internationally as a Living Museum in the area of Botany and defined by UNESCO as one of the reserves of biosphere. For more than 200 years the Gardens has been an example of continuity in relation to their mission of botanic research and conservation of collections.



9. MEALS

During your stay in Rio, luch will be served at the venue of the meeting, in the headquarters of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, while dinner will be at the hotel.

An official dinner will be offered to the participants of the IAMP Executive Committee on May 1, at 7:30 pm. Dinner will be at the Albuquerque Hall (Salão Albuquerque), located on the 26th floor of the hotel.

Finally, the official dinner of the workshop will take place at the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden. A shuttle service will take participants from the Academy to the site of the dinner.

	May 1st	May 2nd	May 3rd	May 4th	May 5th
Lunch	Vizta Restaurant (2nd floor of the hotel)	Brazilian Academy of Sciences	Brazilian Academy of Sciences	Brazilian Academy of Sciences	Brazilian Academy of Sciences
Dinner	Official Dinner IAMP EC (Albuquerque Hall, 26th floor of the hotel).	Vizta Restaurant (2nd floor of the hotel)	Vizta Restaurant (2nd floor of the hotel)	Official Dinner NCD Workshop (Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden)	

10. TRANFER TO MEETING

During the days of the meeting we will be supplying a transfer service from the hotel to the Academy and back to the hotel at the end of the day. Please consult the schedule below to confirm what time you shall be at the lobby of the hotel to take the van to the Academy.

	May 2nd	May 3rd	May 4th	May 5th
EC GROUP	08:00	08:00	08:00	08:00
WORKSHOP GROUP	-	11:00	08:00	08:00

11. CLIMATE

Apr 30	May 2nd	May 3rd	May 4th	May 5th
				
24°	24°	25°	25°	25°
22°	21°	21°	20°	19°

In Rio de Janeiro there is the predominance of tropical climate, hot and humid. The average annual temperature is 22 ° C. In May, the temperature varies from a minimum of 18 C to a maximum of 25 C. The rains in this time are sparse. It is common to have sunny days, but not with the intense heat of the summer. By night is recommended to use a light jacket.

12. CURRENCY

The unit of money in Brazil is the Real (BRL). The national currency consists of bills ranging from R$1, R$2, R$5, R$10, R$20, R$50 and R$100. Coins are also available in varied colors and sizes, with value ranging from 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and also 1 Real. Images of Brazilian animals illustrate one side of the bills, being the other side illustrated by a female character, which represents the Republic.

Currency rate for April 24: 1 USD = 1.94 BRL

13. TIME ZONE

The official time in Rio de Janeiro is UTC/GMT -3 hours.

14. ELECTRICITY

The electrical voltage in Rio de Janeiro is of 110 V.

15. CONNECTIVITY

WI-FI access in the hotel lobby and in the meeting room will be available free of charge.

Charged WI-FI access in the hotel room

16. OBSERVATIONS

- If you have any dietary restriction, please let us know ASAP so that we can arrange special food for you.
- Also, if you have any kind of health problem or demand, please let us know so that we can provide all the necessary adaptations.
- If necessary, during your stay in Rio de Janeiro, you can contact Giulianna Serricella (+55 21 8702 3089), Mariana Ferreira (+55 21 9846 0472) or Felipe Pereira (+55 21 8828 9293). They will be able to assist you at any time.

Hoping to offer you a pleasant stay in Rio, we will be waiting for you!