



Case Study 2 Brazil: Framework of Brazilian Space Policies supporting climate change combat actions

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Space for climate action:

space applications and technologies for sustainability on
Earth

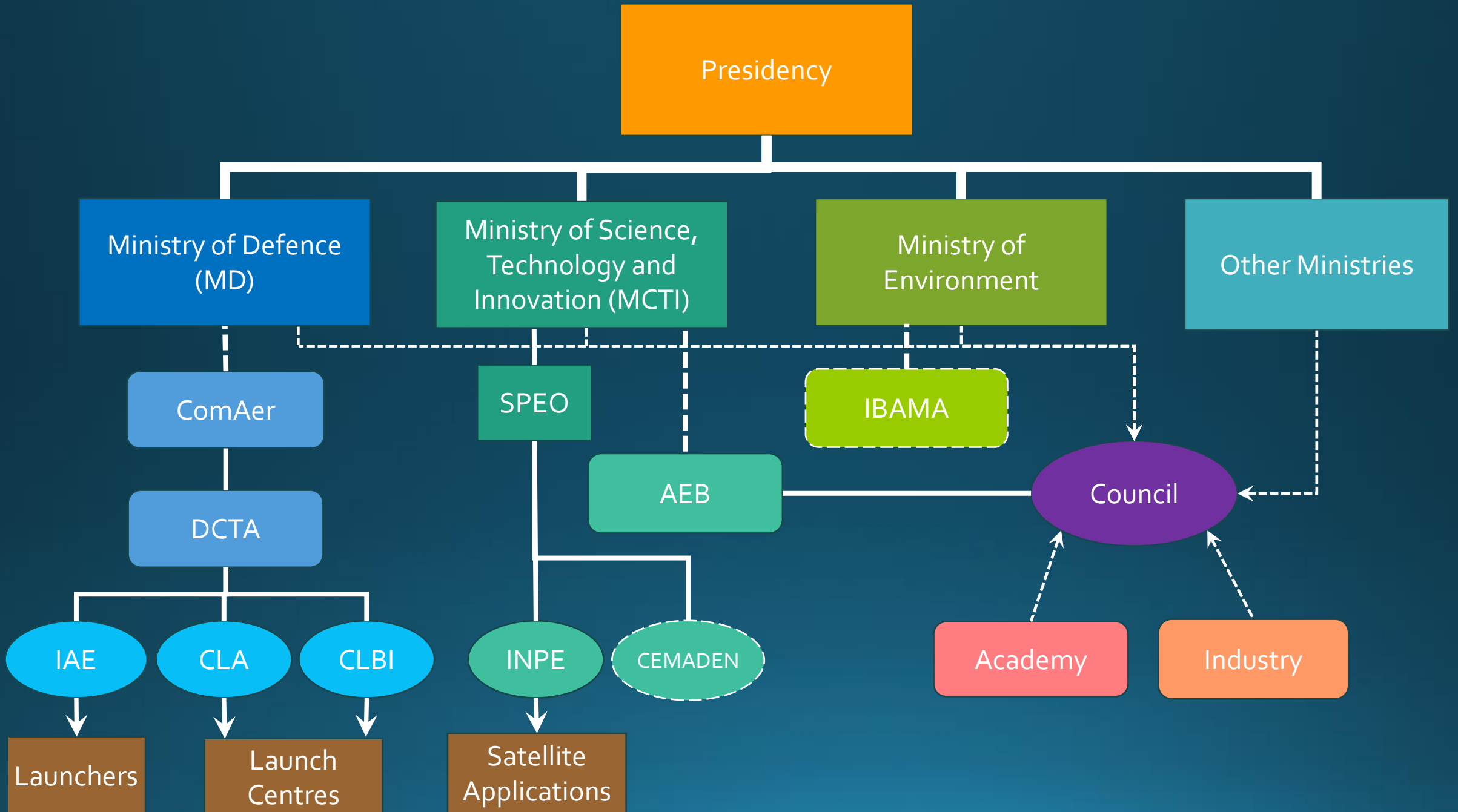
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Space Policy - Brazilian Institutional Framework

- MCTI is the first-level body competent to take care of the Space Policy (item V of Art. 22 of Law 14.600 of June 19, 2023)
- Two main State institutions dedicated to the space sector: the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), both from the MCTI's organization chart.





MCTI - Strategic Plan

- Strategic Objectives

Objective 6	Stimulate the development of space activities in the country
Objective 7	Expand R&D at the frontier of knowledge and make available technical-scientific products and services related to the environment



Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovações

PLANO ESTRATÉGICO DO MINISTÉRIO
DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E INOVAÇÕES -
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Objective 6 – Description

- Expand the degree of autonomy in space products and services of interest to Brazilian society.
- Promote the maintenance and improve the infrastructure of space applications.
- Adapt the legal environment to favor commercial economic activity in the space sector.
- Promote capacity building actions for national industry to develop and produce complete space systems.
- Establish conditions that allow the continuity of the Brazilian space policy in the medium and long terms.
- Stimulate scientific research and technological development in activities of interest to the space area.
- Promote the development of scientific research and technologies considered critical and also the capacity building of human resources for the country's space sector.

Objective 7 – Description

Generate and disseminate information, knowledge and technologies for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change;

Develop and improve models for simulating and predicting the effects of changes in the environment at different temporal and spatial scales;

Expand and improve the physical infrastructure needed to improve monitoring, alerting and natural disaster mitigation technologies;

Expand, consolidate and maintain observation networks of environmental variables aimed at subsidizing monitoring (including real-time), preparing and issuing disaster risk alerts and providing data for research;

Develop and expand technologies for remote sensing monitoring of deforestation, land use and the occurrence of burnings and forest fires and disseminate the information generated;

Develop systems and tools for observing, quantifying and monitoring the impacts of climate and environmental changes;

Develop systems and solutions for mitigation and adaptation strategies to observed and projected impacts of climate and environmental changes;

Disseminate the information generated to the various sectors of society; and

Provide information that can support decision-making and public policies related to the environment and sustainable development.

INPE – Master Plan

- **Essential Competences**

2	Infrastructure development and strategic applied technological research for the space and environmental areas.
4	Observation, research, modelling and applications in Earth System Sciences, including its operational character, integrated analyses and syntheses.
5	Formation of human capital in science, technology and innovation in the areas of space and the Earth system.



Strategic Objectives – INPE Master's Plan

OE-6	Increase the capacity to provide innovative products and services based on remote sensing and geoinformatics for monitoring and supporting territorial and environmental management.
OE-7	Monitor deforestation, plant regeneration and forest degradation, risks, occurrences and severity of forest fires in Brazilian biomes to meet the demands of public policies of the Brazilian State.
OE-8	Promote and improve research and development of numerical modelling of the atmosphere, ocean, land surface and aerosols/chemistry integrated system, to provide Brazil with state-of-the-art weather forecasting, seasonal climate, air quality, maritime agitation, circulation coastal and environmental satellite products.
OE-10	Development and improvement of Earth system models, monitoring networks and socio-political analysis, with a view to building and analysing scenarios of environmental changes and climate projections.

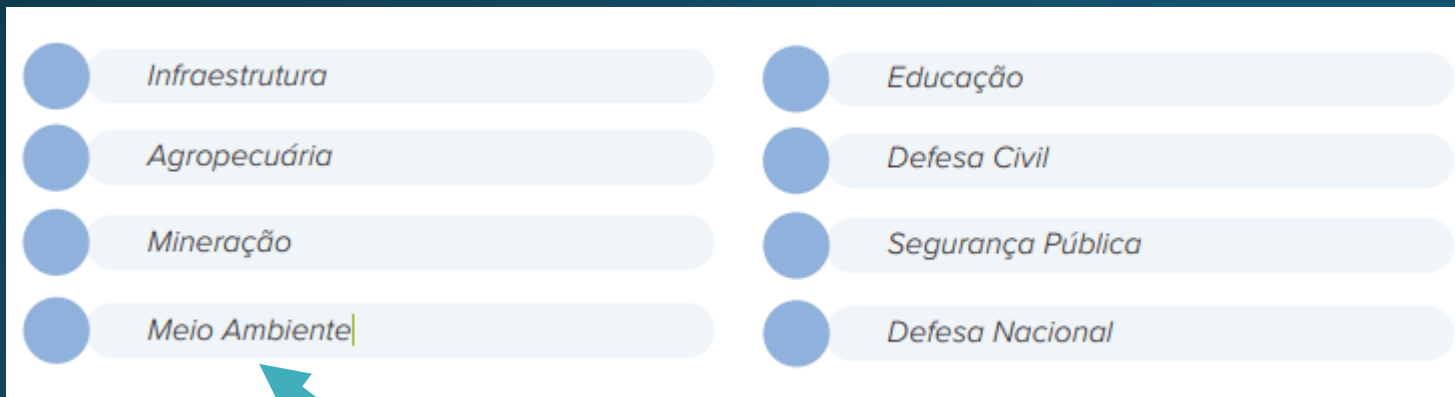
The National Policy for the Development of Space Activities (PNDAE)

- The Brazilian space sector is currently governed by the National Policy for the Development of Space Activities (PNDAE) - Decree No. 1.332, from December 8, 1994.
- PNDAE establishes objectives and guidelines for national programmes and projects related to space.
- The National Space Activities Programme (PNAE) is the main planning instrument of PNDAE.
- Brazilian Space Agency.



National Space Activities Programme (PNAE)

- Impacts other public policies and other sectors of the economy, contributing to goals in other areas.
- Key sectors: represent opportunities for the establishment of projects and space missions capable of composing a space infrastructure that broadly meets national priorities.

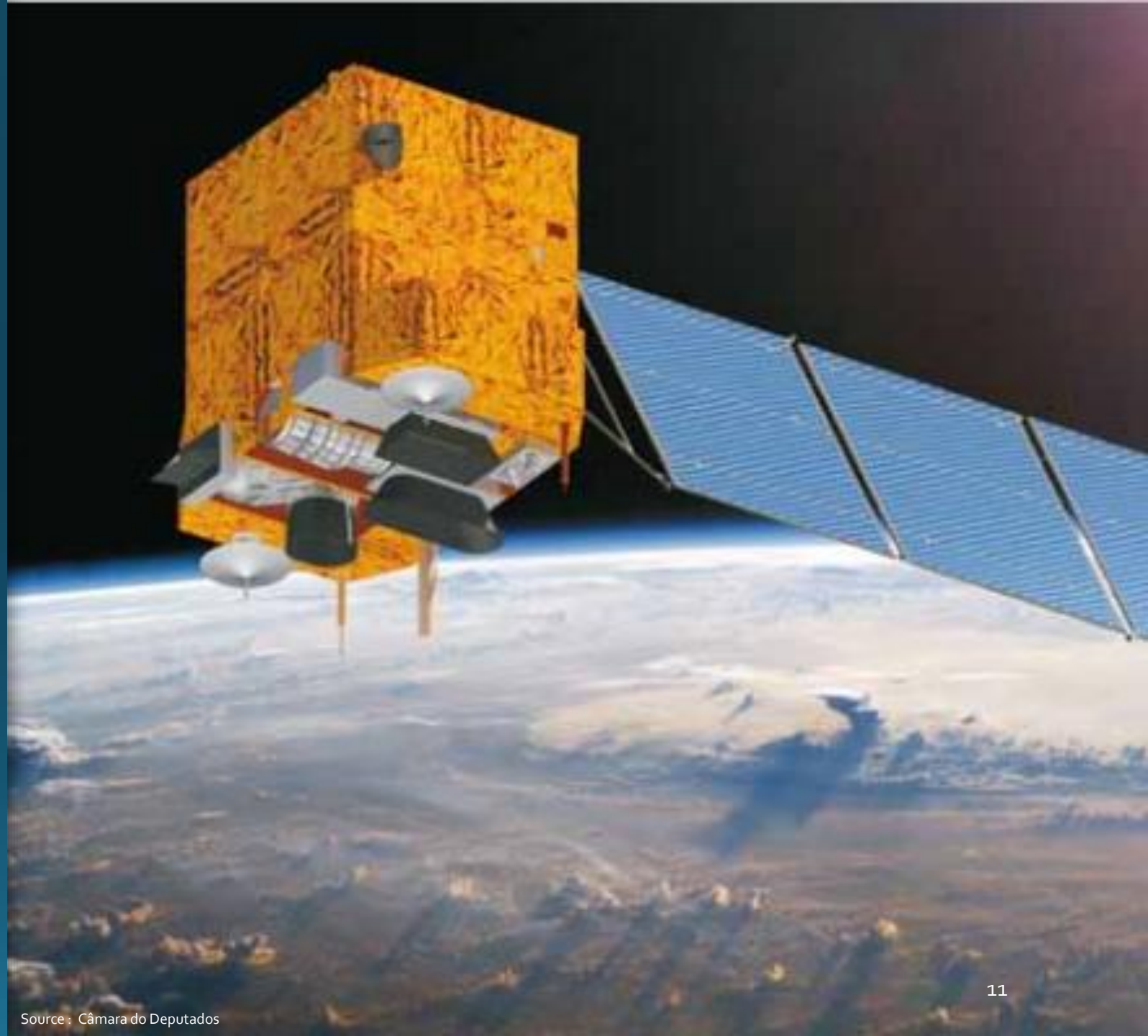


Environment



PNAE - Satellite Missions

- The evolution of societies increasingly demands more, accurate information about its relationships with the territory and the environment.
- CBERS-4, CBERS-4A, Amazonia-1 (Remote Sensing Satellites).
- BRICS Constellation.



Conclusion

- Policies reflected along the government institutions.
- Chain of institutional policies.

Thanks for your
attention!

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Source: NASA