



Museu do Amanhã



INSTITUTO DE  
DESENVOLVIMENTO  
E GESTÃO

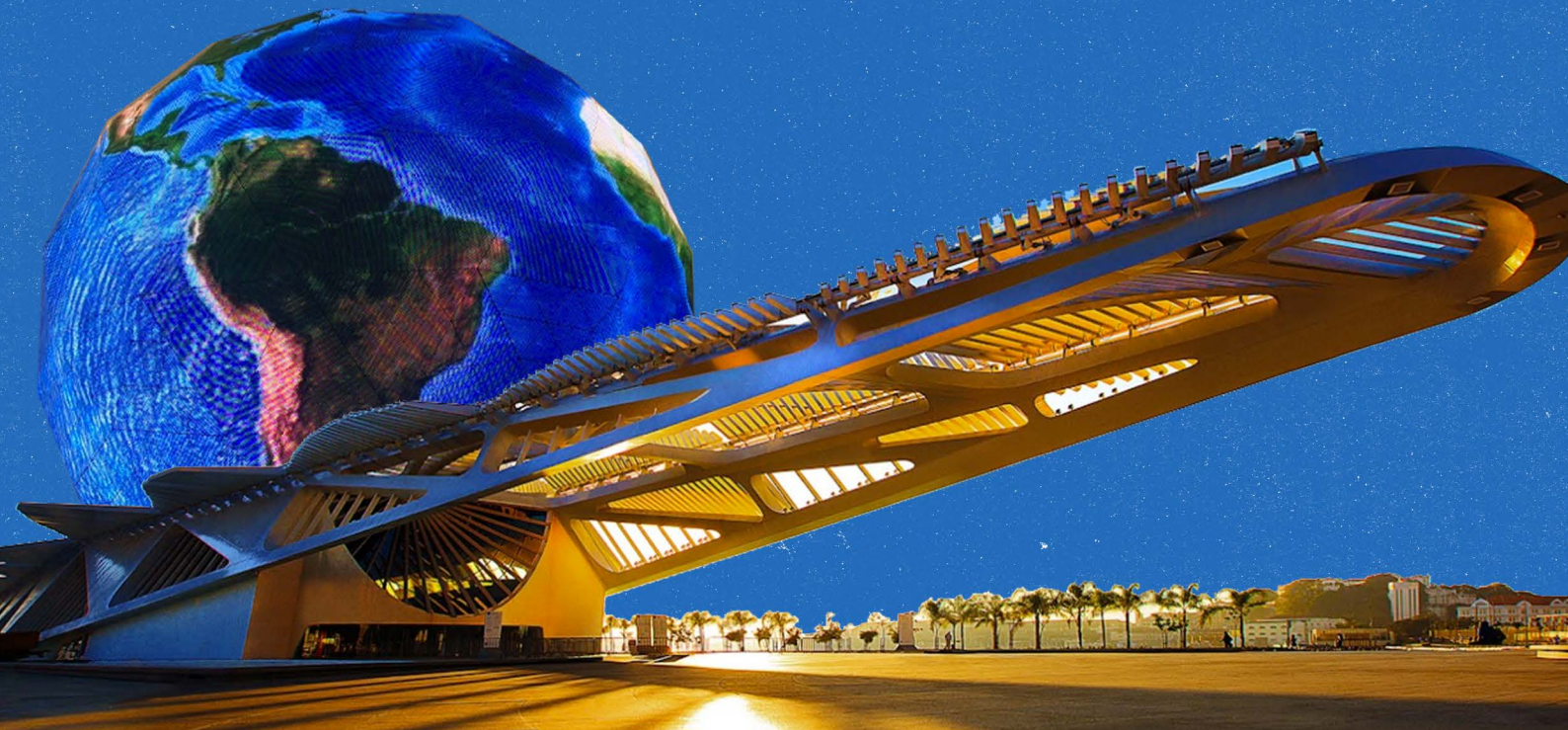


CULTURA

**SURVEY**

# amanhãs do Brasil

TOMORROWS OF BRAZIL





IDG - Institute of Development and Management | Museum of Tomorrow (Org). Tomorrows of Brazil: what the country's desired future looks like and what must be done today to make it a reality.  
Rio de Janeiro, 2022.

# amanhãs do Brasil

## TOMORROWS OF BRAZIL SURVEY



PARCEIROS DO MUSEU DO AMANHÃ







**“The most  
important thing  
for Brazilians is  
to invent the Brazil  
we want.”**

**Darcy Ribeiro**



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## ONE HUNDRED PROPOSALS FOR TOMORROW IN BRAZIL, TODAY

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The background is a solid teal color with several decorative elements: a series of parallel teal lines slanting downwards from left to right, a series of concentric orange arcs in the bottom-left corner, and a series of three parallel orange zigzag lines along the bottom edge. In the top-right corner, there is a teal triangle pointing downwards, partially overlapping an orange square.

# **OPENING WORDS**





## MUSEUM OF TOMORROW



In 2022, we celebrate the bicentennial of Brazil's independence. The event, which takes place about a month before the first round of important elections for president and governors, is an opportunity for reflecting on ourselves and with others.

Considering the current crisis scenario being faced by the country – with critical environmental indicators, increased income inequality, hunger, and double-digit inflation that harms poorer households –, we have enormous challenges ahead of us. Therefore, the Museum of Tomorrow invites you to think about the last 200 years and consider, based on our history until now, what we want for our future. The next few decades will be built on the choices we make today.

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the ability to imagine possible futures for different purposes is one of the essential skills for the 21st century, but more than that, it is fundamental to figure out the actions that we must take today to build the country we want for the future. Guided by this exercise of imagination and citizenship, we invite society to answer the following question: What is the future you want for Brazil like?

The Tomorrows of Brazil Survey had the participation of individuals from the 26 states of the country plus the Federal District. Between May and June 2022, our Scientific Development team worked on the future perspective of more than 850 people from the most diverse economic and social conditions. When reading the survey result, you may be surprised by the fact that, despite the differences that surround us, our three greatest desires for the future are the same.

The Museum of Tomorrow understands that it has a role to play in building Tomorrows with more sustainability, coexistence, and innovation. We are proud to be an optimum environment for discussing ideas, explorations, and questions about an era of changes we are living and different paths that are opening to the future. As Indian futurist Pupun Bisht once said, we must understand that better and more inclusive futures will not happen as “futures for all cannot be imagined by a few”.

Enjoy your reading!

**Maria Garibaldi**  
General Director of the Museum of Tomorrow





Have you ever imagined what your future self will be like? And what would Brazil be like if what you want for the country came true? The Tomorrows of Brazil survey provides this scenario and encourages Brazilians to think about their futures, proposing the creation of a positive and inspiring scenario. Based on a survey of preferable “tomorrows”, the public was encouraged to imagine another reality.

The result is a rich material that points out what the population considers to be most important for the coming years, and unravels not only the ideal future, but also outlines how far we are from this goal. It also points out what people expect to be a priority for governments and society going forward, and what we can do as citizens.

There are more than 850 answers – which are all extremely valuable – that point out paths that serve as a basis for directing our efforts. It is an important material that helps us understand what people – the true transforming agents of society – truly want. At EY, we seek to build a better future on a daily basis through our purpose, and our people and services.

Therefore, we support initiatives that contribute to the understanding of what is to come, initiatives that address trends, innovation and, above all, point to the future societies want. Our purpose is to help build a better business world, and it is projects like Tomorrows of Brazil that help us to begin this journey and unravel preferable futures for society. Now is the time for us, as transforming agents, to act so that such futures become reality. It is an honor for EY to be a partner of the Museum of Tomorrow and to contribute to this project.

Enjoy your reading!

**Luiz Sergio Vieira**  
CEO of EY Brasil





# **KEY FINDINGS**







The Tomorrows of Brazil Survey investigated the desired future for the country, in addition to the priorities and proposals that must be taken today to make this future a reality. Conducted by the Museum of Tomorrow with the sponsorship of EY between May and June 2022, the survey involved the participation of 853 people, living in 208 municipalities in 26 states in the five regions of the country plus the Federal District. This sample represents the Museum of Tomorrow audience with a margin of error of 4% and a 95% confidence level. Therefore, it represents the opinions of more than 4.6 million people residing across the country.

### **The desired future for Brazil has education, equality, and health for the entire population**

The main desires for the future of the country mentioned by the survey participants are education (25.3%), equality (18%), and health (10%), followed by respect (7.7%) and peace (6%). Other mentioned desires for the country's future are security (5.3%), opportunities (5%), justice (4.6%), development (4.3%), and an end to corruption (4.2%). These answers were collected through an open-ended question, which allows for more than one answer option.

### **For the survey participants, currently, Brazil is far from the future they want for the country. However, they believe that this future can be turned into reality by 2030 with government and society action.**

93.4% of the survey participants consider that the country is currently far from the future they want, with 73.2% believing that this desired future is very far away and 20.2% believe that it is a little far away. 6.7% consider the future they want for the country is close to becoming a reality. Despite this, 80.8% of the survey participants believe that the future they want for the country can be turned into reality by 2030, with 63.4% saying that this future can be achieved through the action of governments and society.



### **Although they consider the future they want for the distant country of today, the survey participants enjoy to live and want to continue living in Brazil**

66% of survey participants enjoy to live and want to continue living in the country. On the other hand, 20.4% enjoy to live in the country, but would rather move out; 11.1% do not enjoy to live in the country. Among them, 5.9% prefer to continue living in the country and 5.2% prefer to move out.

### **Survey participants want to actively participate in building the future they want for the country**

When they think about the distance that the country is currently from the future they want, the main feeling provoked in the survey participants is the desire to actively participate in this change (54.3%), regardless of whether they believe that the desired future is close or far from turn into reality. Among those who consider that the desired future is far from reality, the feelings mentioned were impotence (47.1%), fear (31.4%), and anger (19.7%). Among those who consider that the desired future for the country is close to becoming a reality today, trust (8%) and happiness (2.1%) were mentioned. Other feelings mentioned by survey participants not listed among the options for the question were sadness, anger, frustration, indignation, hope, disbelief.

### **Survey participants believe that voting is the main way in which they can contribute to building the future they want for the country.**

Most survey participants believe that voting is the main way in which they can contribute to building the future they want for our country. The other most mentioned actions are doing your own part, paying taxes, respecting others, among others. In addition, 33.2% of the survey participants did not answer this question and a small portion said they do not know what to do (0.6%) or feel powerless (0.6%).

### **For survey participants, quality education, the protection of biodiversity, decent work and economic growth, in addition to strengthening partnerships and means for implementing sustainable development, must be priorities in creating the desired future for the country in the social, environmental, economic and governance areas, respectively**

In the opinion of the participants, the three priorities in the social area should be quality education (40.2%), the reduction of inequalities (31.2%) and the eradication of poverty (12.1%).

In the environmental area, priorities are the protection, restoration and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and the prevention of the loss of biodiversity (45.7%), clean water and sanitation (20.9%) and sustainable consumption and production (14.9%).

In the economic area, the priorities are decent work and economic growth (40.1%), in addition to the development of sustainable cities and communities (39%).

And in the governance area, strengthening partnerships and means of implementation for sustainable development should be the top priority (52.3%).






**TOMORROWS  
OF BRAZIL**







# WHAT IS THE FUTURE YOU WANT FOR BRAZIL?

**What must be done today for  
this future to become a reality?**

## TOMORROWS OF BRAZIL | SURVEY

**Elisa Reis, Member of the Scientific and Knowledge Committee of the Museum of Tomorrow**

**Davi Bonela, Scientific Development Manager of the Museum of Tomorrow**

**Táís Lima, Audience Research Analyst of the Museum of Tomorrow**

2022 marks the 200th anniversary of Brazil's independence. Although this date is surrounded by important questions for a critical view of our history, the public attention around it creates an opportunity to reflect on the life of the country. This reflection becomes an exercise in citizenship this year, which is also a year of elections for president and governors. A moment of choices about the directions of the states in particular and of Brazil as a whole.

Looking at the past is essential to understand the legacy – for many, the scourge – left by the country's development process on different segments of the population. Likewise, it is essential to look to the future if we want to understand the actions we must take today to build the country we want to live in and offer to future generations. And what are the futures that Brazilians want for the country? This is the question that inspires Tomorrows of Brazil survey, carried out by the Museum of Tomorrow, sponsored by EY.

As a future-oriented science museum, through this survey, the Museum of Tomorrow presents the aspirations for the future of 853 Brazilians living in the 26 states and the Federal District. This sample is representative of the more than 4.6 million visitors of the Museum of Tomorrow with a margin of error of 4% and a 95% confidence level.

Listening to people from the five regions of the regions, for example, this research has the participation of residents of large capitals such as Brasília, Salvador, Curitiba, Manaus and São Paulo, where 2 to 12.4 million inhabitants live and residents of cities less populous cities, such as Santana do Seridó, in Rio Grande do Norte, Cachoeira Dourada, in Minas Gerais, Alambari, in São Paulo, and Salto do Céu, in Mato Grosso, which have between 2 and 4 thousand inhabitants.



## And why research perceptions of the future?

In Brazil and in the world, we are experiencing a period of rapid, profound, and interconnected changes that often cause a feeling of ignorance and uncertainty about the future. In this scenario, better understanding the role that the future plays in the present influencing our thoughts and actions from the way we imagine it has become a skill, which, according to the UN, is an essential skill for the 21st century: literacy in futures.

The future, like the past, has a complex nature. It is diverse since it can be imagined in different ways, according to the position that the person who imagines it occupies in society. Because it is diverse, the future must be representative. That is, there must be space for different visions of the future to cohabit in the present, influencing the way we think and act today towards them. To be representative, the future needs to be plural. It is better to think about futures than about the future.

And the futures are many. There are possible futures, probable futures, and there are also preferable futures. The latter - which in this survey was called the desired future - translates into the elaboration of imaginaries of the future that people want to experience, inspiring regenerative or adaptive paths in the present that make them possible futures. At a time when the world and the country are going through so many uncertainties, the Museum of Tomorrow wants to know what the futures that people really want to live are like.

## How was the survey carried out?

Conducted between May and June 2022, the survey, of a qualitative and quantitative nature, consists of 27 open or closed questions. Participants were recruited via email and social networks. The responses were collected and stored using the Typeform software and the analysis of the results was performed in Microsoft Excel.

The definition of the sample, the construction of the questionnaire, the collection and analysis of the data were carried out by the Scientific Development Management of the IDG | Museum of Tomorrow, with the participation of researcher Elisa Reis, professor of Political Sociology at the Postgraduate Program in Sociology and Anthropology at UFRJ, where she coordinates the Interdisciplinary Center for Studies on Inequality (NIED), as well as a full member of the Brazilian Academy of Science, The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) and the Scientific and Knowledge Committee of the Museum of Tomorrow.

## What are the topics covered?

The survey encourages participants to reflect on the future in five dimensions:

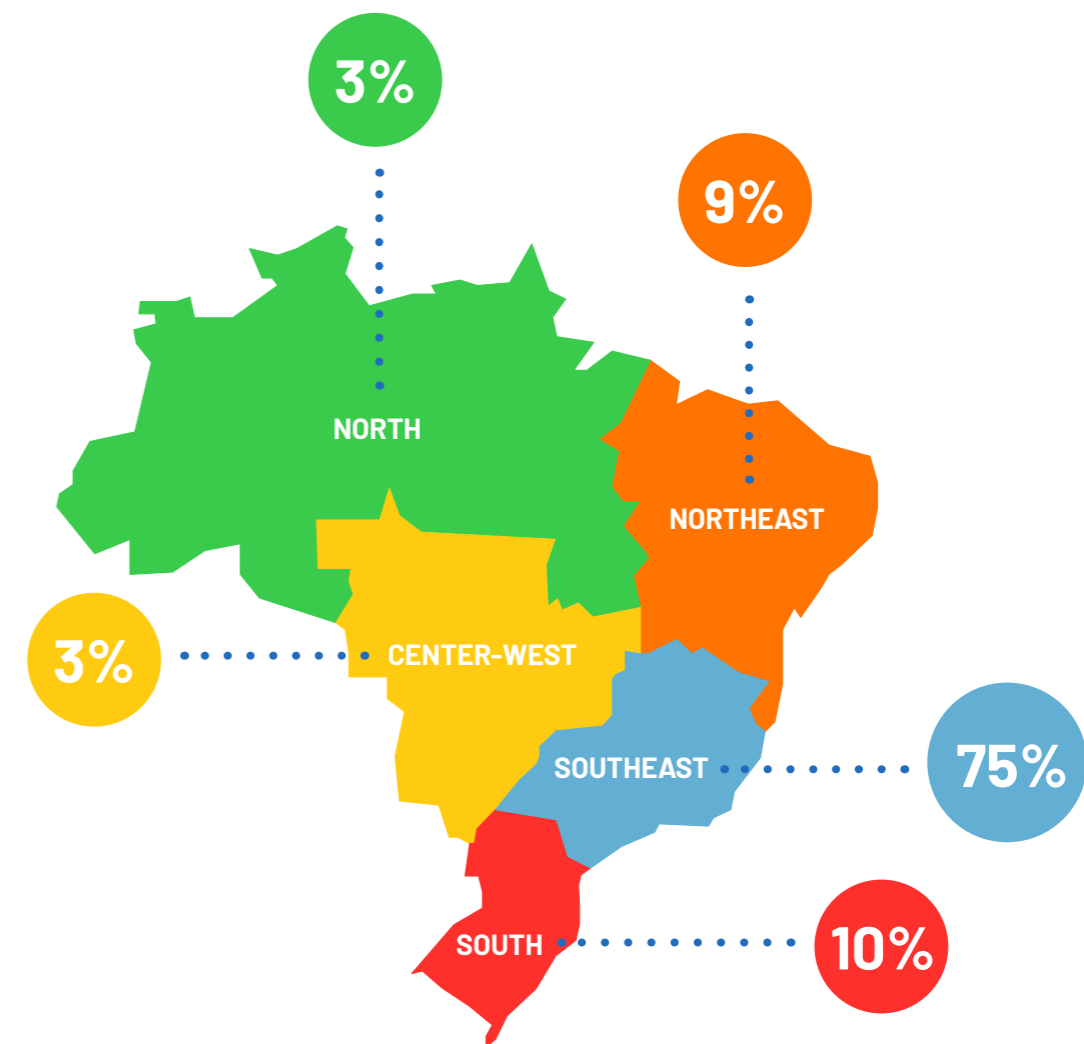
1. The desired future for Brazil;
2. The distance that the country is currently from that future;
3. The priorities of government and society for achieving this future;
4. The proposed actions to build that future;
5. The citizen's role in building this future.



## WHO PARTICIPATED?

The survey participants form a sample of the Museum of Tomorrow visitors, in addition to showing data from non-visitors of the Museum. The categories used for race/color, age groups, and income are those commonly used in sociodemographic studies, such as those by IBGE and IPEA.

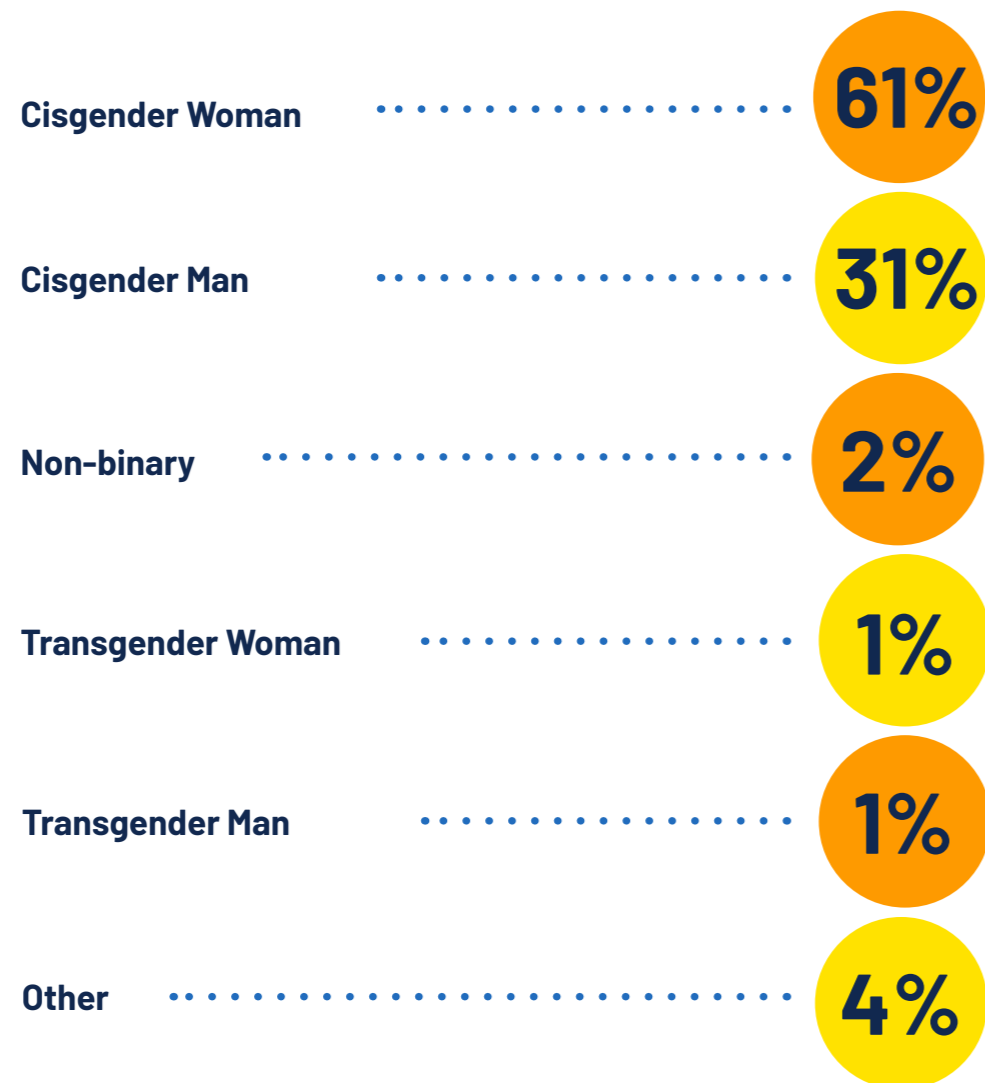
### Region of Brazil where they live



Survey participants come from 26 states and the Federal District, from 208 Brazilian municipalities and from abroad. 75% of those residing in the country live in the Southeast region, 10% in the South region, 9% in the Northeast, 3% live in the Midwest region and 3% in the North region.

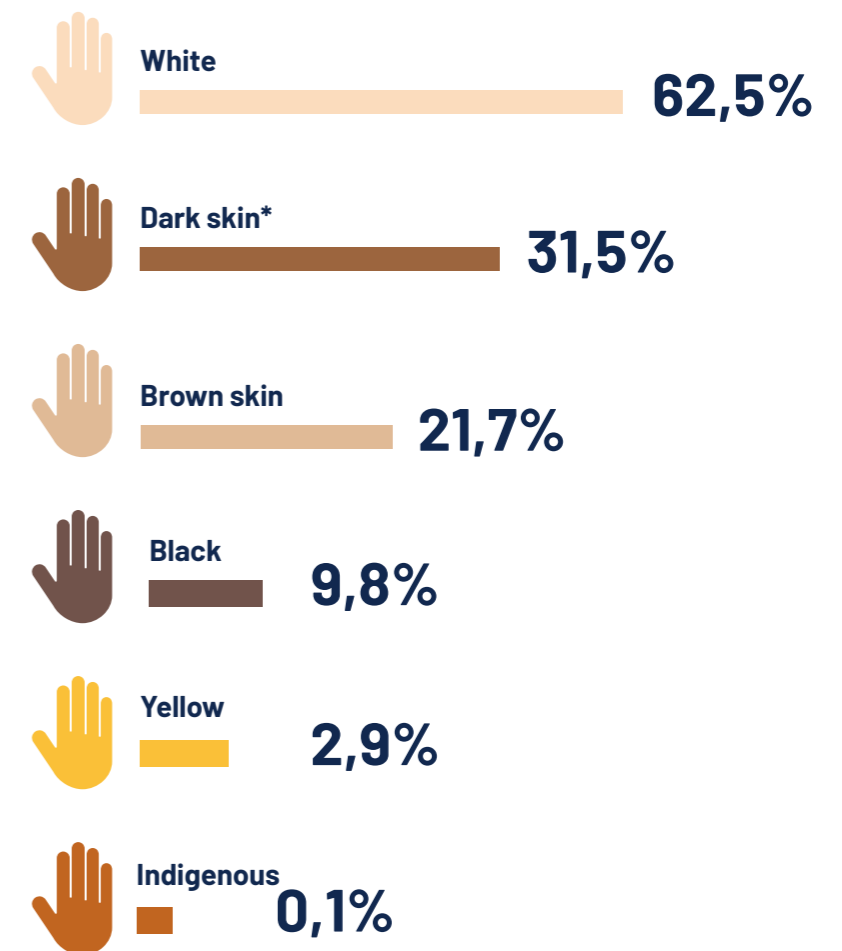


## Gender



61% of survey participants are cis women, 31% are cis men, 2% are non-binary, 1% are trans women, 1% are trans men, and 4% other.

## Color or Race

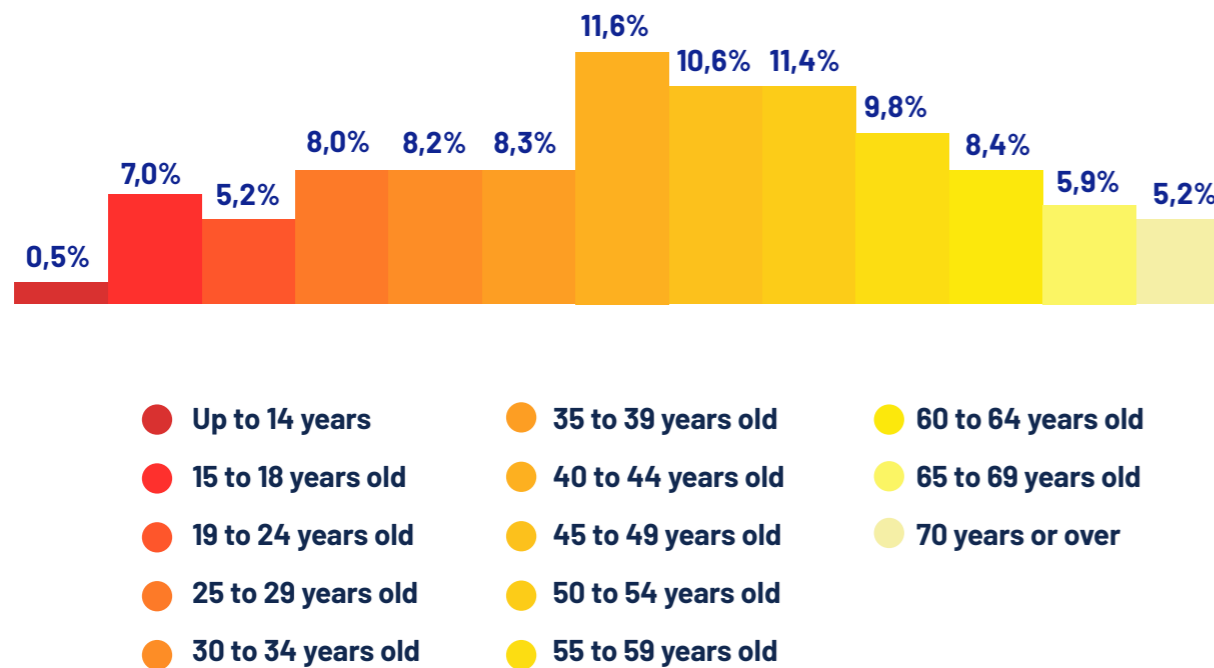


Regarding the self-identification of the color of the survey participants, 62.5% declared themselves white, 31.5% as dark skin, 21.7% brown skin and 9.8% black and 2.9% as yellow. Those who self-identified as Indigenous people do not reach 1%.

According to the Racial Equality Statute Law No. 12.288/2010, the dark skin population is defined as the group of people who declare themselves black and brown skin, according to the color or race used by the Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) or who adopt analogous self-definition.



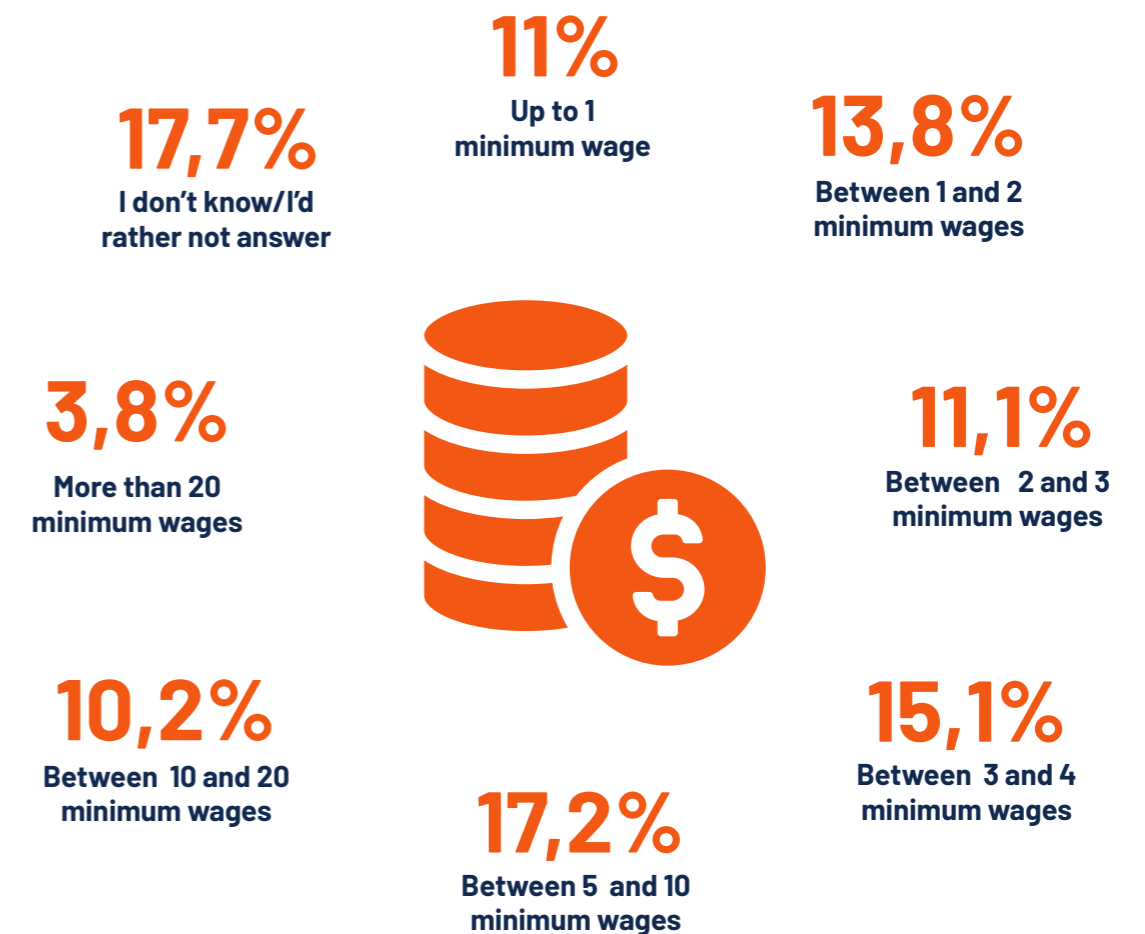
## Age according to age groups



The youngest person to participate in the survey is 11 years old and the oldest is 85 years old. Among them, the division of age groups has the following proportion:

0.5% are up to 14 years old; 20.2% between 15 and 29 years old, 7% between 15 and 18 years old, 5.2% between 19 and 24 years old and 8% between 25 and 29 years old; 28.1% between 30 and 44 years old, where 8.2% are between 30 and 34 years old, 8.3% between 35 and 39 years old and 11.6% between 40 and 44 years old; 31.8% between 45 and 59 years old, 10.6% between 45 and 49 years old, 11.4% between 50 and 54 years old and 9.8% between 55 and 59 years old; and 19.5% were over 60 years old, where 8.4% were between 60 and 64 years old, 5.9% were between 65 and 69 years old and 5.2% were 70 years old or more.

## Personal income in the last month\*

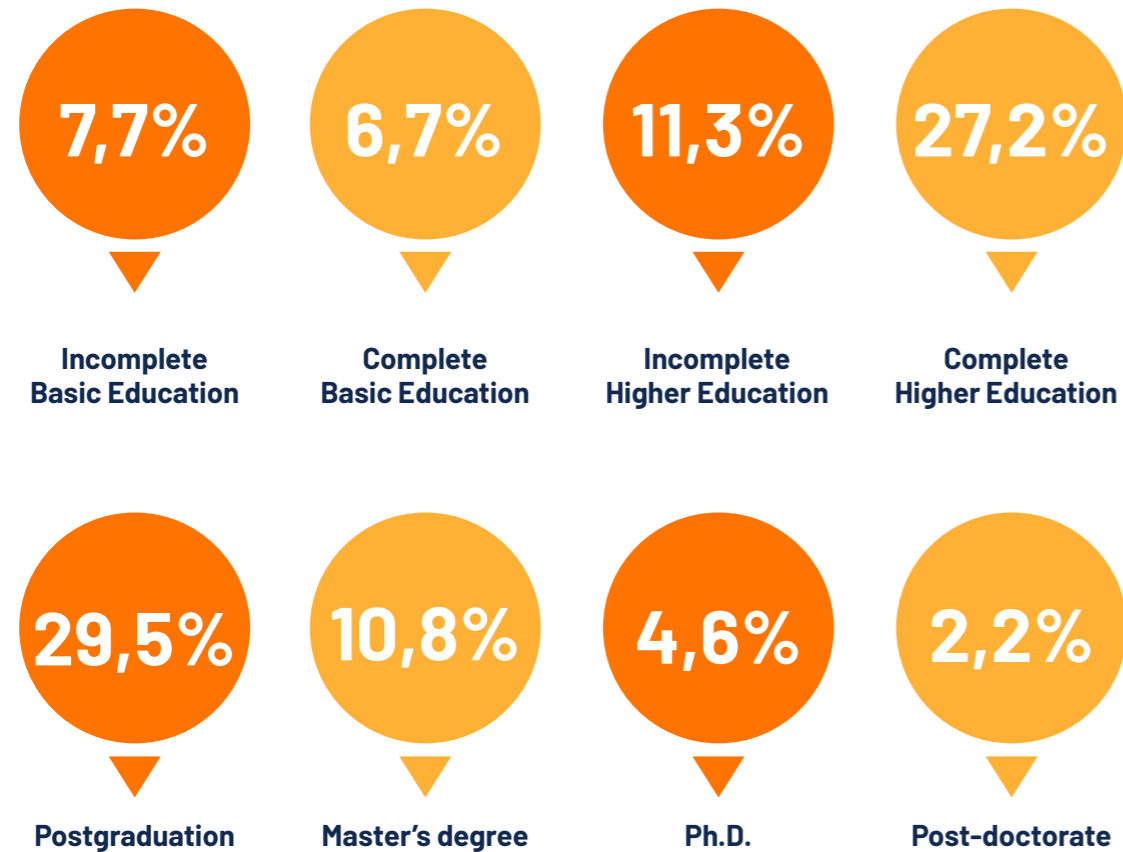


Assuming the minimum wage in 2022 in the amount of R\$1,212.00, we see that 11% earn up to 1 minimum wage, 13.8% earn between 1 and 2 minimum wages, 26.2% between 2 and 5 minimum wages, 17.2% between 5 and 10 minimum wages, 10.2% between 10 and 20 minimum wages and 3.8% more than 20 minimum wages. It should be noted that a large portion of the survey participants preferred not to answer their income.

Amount defined by Provisional Presidential Decree No. 1.091/2021, signed by the Presidency of the Republic and published in the Federal Official Gazette (DOU) of January 31, 2022.



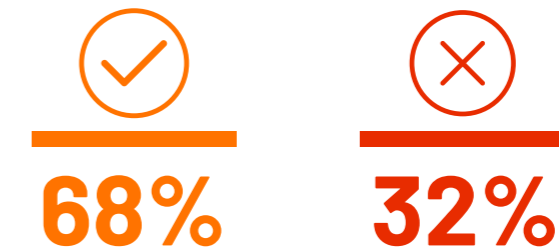
## Education



The education of survey participants is concentrated among the highest educational levels. 14.4% of them have even completed basic education (up to complete high school), 38.5% have incomplete or complete Higher Education and 47.1% have Postgraduation or Higher Education.

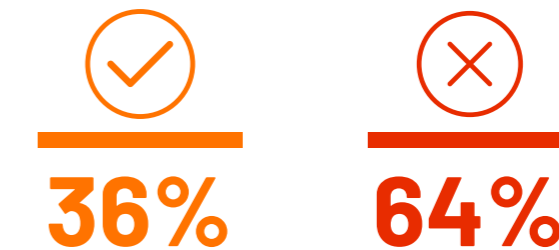
## Work and study

In the last 30 days, worked as an employee or as an intern, for at least 1 hour, in any paid activity



68% of the survey participants worked as employees or as interns, for at least 1 hour, in some paid activity in the last 30 days and 32% said that they did not work or intern in the last month.

Are you currently studying/enrolling in an educational institution?



36% were studying or enrolled in an educational institution at the time of the survey and 64% were not studying.



# SURVEY RESULTS

## Desired future

### What is the future you want for Brazil like?

In an open-ended question, the survey participants were invited to think about the future they want for Brazil, regardless of the difficulties that may exist for this future to be achieved.



Although the answers were quite diverse, a set of desires was mentioned more often by the participants.

The three most mentioned desires were education, equality and health, followed by respect, peace and security. Opportunities, justice, development, an end to corruption, employment, freedom, prosperity, democracy and progress are still present in the answers.



**“More quality and free education. That everyone has equal opportunities to access information, health, education, security. That diversity is seen as something positive and with respect.”**

(P. 197, resident in Campinas – São Paulo)

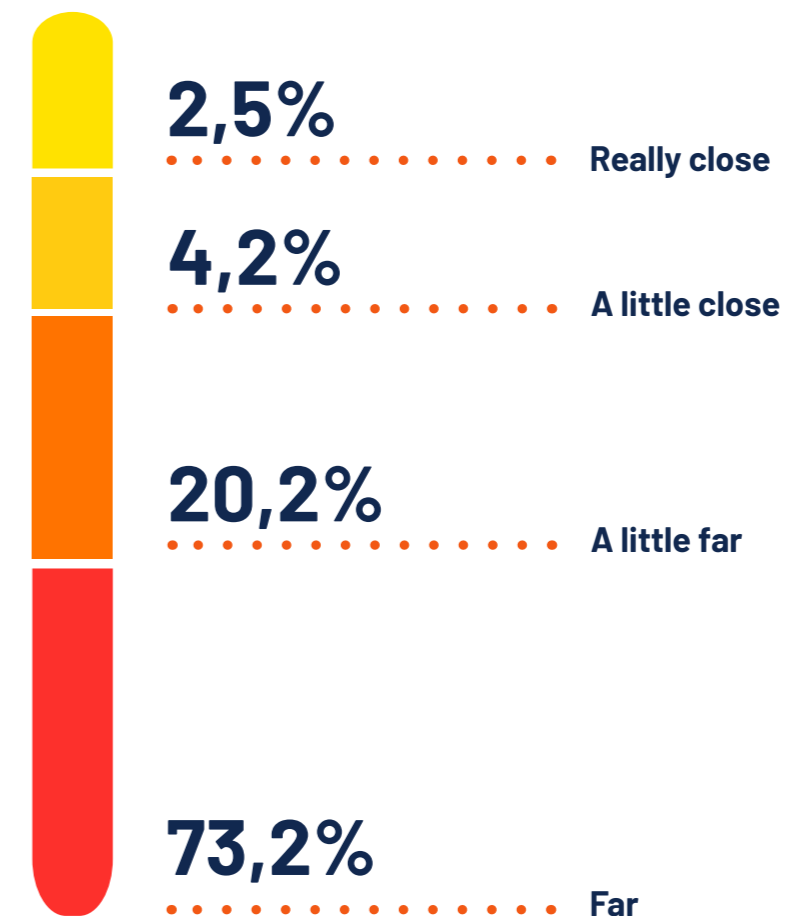


**“Less corruption and serious investment of resources in education, health, security, environment, housing, and infrastructure for the neediest classes.”**

(P. 263, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

## Distance

How far is the country today from the future you want?

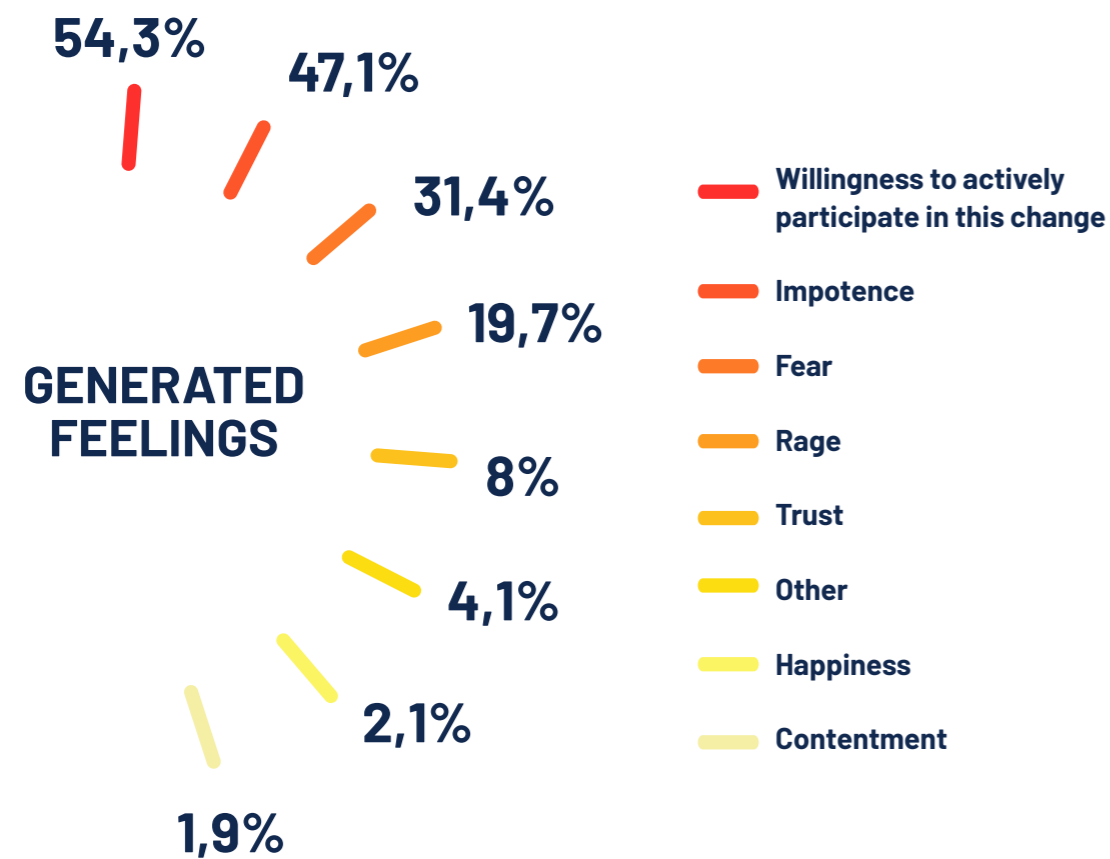


93.4% of survey participants believe that the country is far from the future they want for it. Most (73.2%) believe that this future is very far, while 20.2% believe that it is a little far. 6.7% of respondents believe that the desired future is close, where 4.2% believe that it is a little close and 2.5% that it is really close.



## Generated Feelings

What feelings does the distance or proximity that the country is today to the future you want generate in you?



When asked what feeling this perception of distance or proximity to the desired future was generated by the survey participants, where they could list up to three feelings, 54.3% of the respondents said they felt the desire to actively participate in this change, followed by impotence (47.1%), fear (31.4%), anger (19.7%), trust (8%), happiness (2.1%), contentment (1.9%) and 4.1% of them said they had different feelings those listed in the questionnaire.

## Other feelings generated

SADNESS		40,0%
REVOLT	8,6%	FRUSTRATION 8,6%
INDIGNATION		5,7%
HOPE		5,7%
DISBELIEF		5,7%
FEAR	2,9%	CONCERN 2,9%
PERSEVERANCE	2,9%	INTOLERANCE 2,9%
INSTABILITY	2,9%	INSECURITY 2,9%
COMMITMENT	2,9%	UNDERTAKE 2,9%
DISCOURAGEMENT	2,9%	DISCONTENT 2,9%
CREDULITY	2,9%	DISAPPOINTMENT 2,9%
ANXIETY	2,9%	CONFORMISM 2,9%

Other feelings spontaneously mentioned by the survey participants are sadness, revolt, frustration, indignation, hope and disbelief.



## Can be achieved

Can the future you want for the country can be achieved by 2030?



**63,4%**

Yes, with the action of governments and society as a whole

**9,8%**

Yes, with government action

**7,6%**

Yes, with the action of society



**13,4%**

No, even with the action of governments and society as a whole

**3,0%**

No, even with government action

**2,7%**

No, even with the action of the whole society

Despite believing that the desired future is far away, when asked if this future can be achieved by 2030, 80.8% believe so. 63.4%, therefore the majority, say that this future is possible, as long as it counts on the action of governments and society as a whole, 9.8% say that it is possible with government action and 7.6% say that is possible with the action of the whole society. However, among the 19.2% who believe that it will not be achieved, 13.4% believe that not even the action of governments and society as a whole will be able to make their desired futures reach. 3% believe that it will not be achieved even with the action of governments and 2.7% that it will not be achieved even with the action of the whole society.

For those who answered that they believed the future would not be achieved until 2030, they were asked why they believe it cannot be achieved and what they think must change in the country for the desired future to be achieved.







## CHOOSE A PRIORITY SO THAT THE FUTURE YOU WANT FOR THE COUNTRY IS ACHIEVED

Throughout the survey, we understand that the desired future covers different themes, is distant but can be reached by 2030. So what should be treated as a priority? Using as a reference the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) separated into four dimensions, as defined by the IBGE: social, environmental, economic, and governance, the Museum of Tomorrow encouraged survey participants to select a priority in each of the dimensions that governments and society as a whole must act so that the desired future for Brazil is achieved.

### Society

Priority in the social area so that the future you want for the country is achieved

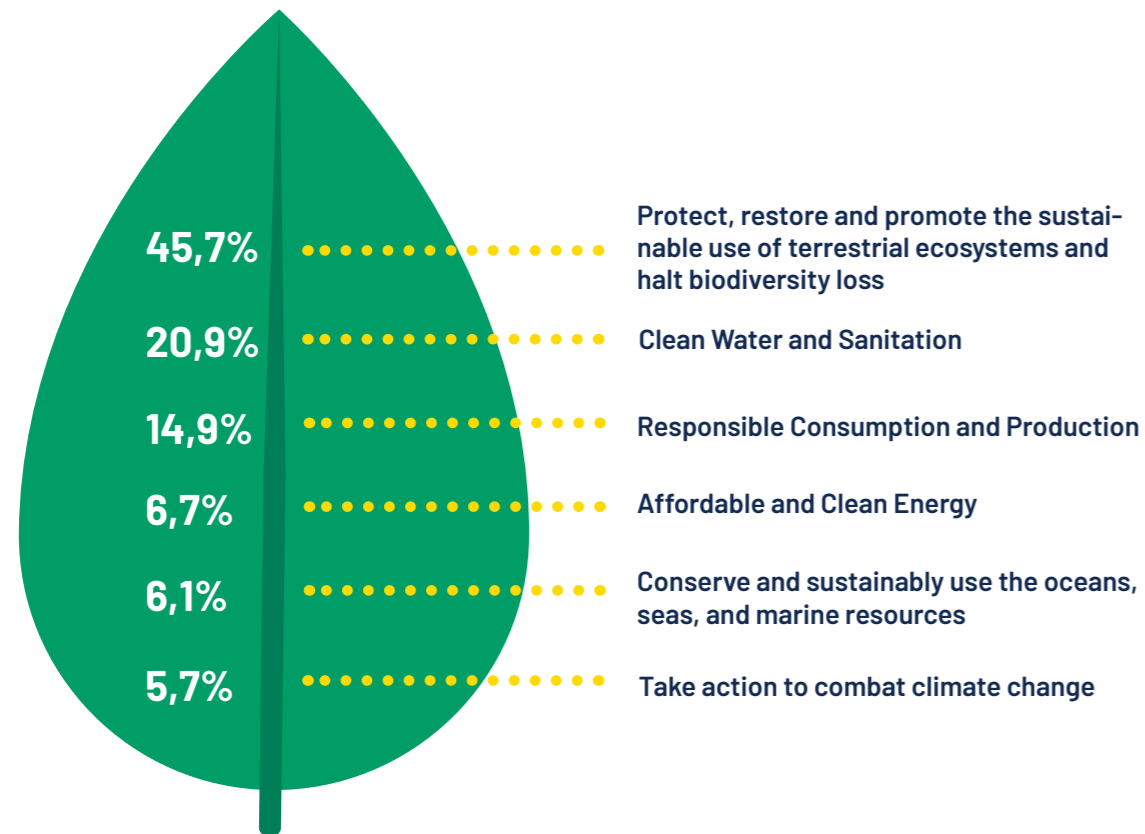


For most survey participants, the priority in the social area should be SDG 4 - quality education, followed by SDG 10 - reduce inequalities, SDG 1 - end poverty, SDG 2 - end hunger and sustainable agriculture, SDG 3 - good health and well-being and, finally, SDG 5 - gender equality.



## Environment

Priority in the environmental area for the future you want for the country to be achieved



For most survey participants, the priority in the environmental area should be SDG 15 - Protection, Restoration and Promotion of the Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems and Halt Biodiversity Loss, followed by SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 14 - conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources and, finally, SDG 13 - Take action to combat climate change.

## Economics

Priority in the economic area so that the future you want for the country is achieved

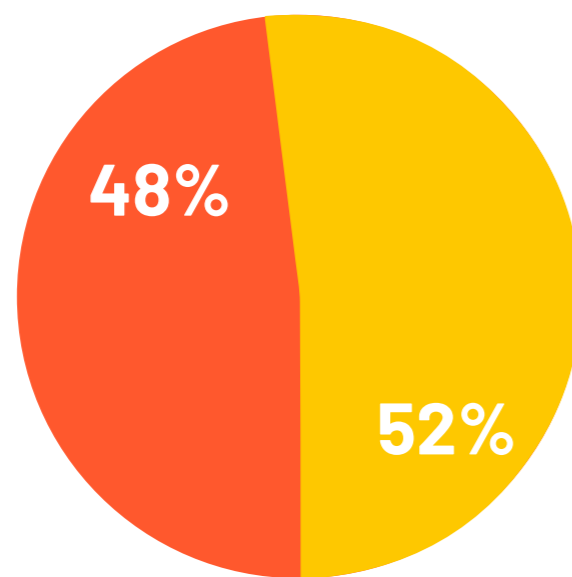




For most survey participants, the priority in the economic area should be SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, followed by SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Development and, finally, SDG 9 - Strengthening Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.



## Governance

Priority in the area of governance so that the future you want is achieved



-  Strengthening partnerships and means of implementation for sustainable development
-  Promotion of peace and justice and effective institutions

For most survey participants, the priority in the governance area should be SDG 17 – strengthening partnerships and means of implementation for sustainable development followed by SDG 16 – promotion of peace and justice and effective institutions. It should be noted that the preference between the two priorities was relatively balanced among the survey participants.

## MENTION A PROPOSAL SO THAT PRIORITY IS ACHIEVED

After selecting the priorities, the survey participants were encouraged to indicate proposals for the topics. Below, we list the proposals for the social, environmental, economic and governance areas in the order of priorities with the most votes for those with the least votes.











## GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Priority of 4.9% of survey participants in the social area



In health and well-being, the improvement of the SUS and the structure of hospitals were the recommendations of the survey participants.



**"Hospitals in all cities, even the most distant and difficult to access because they are the ones that need it most."**

(P. 669, resident in Serra - Espírito Santo)

## GENDER EQUALITY

Priority of 0.9% of survey participants in the social area



There were only three proposals for this priority.



**"Working on Gender issues within the school."**

(P. 248, resident in Sabará, Minas Gerais)

**"Fine the homophobes."**

(P. 417, resident in Belford Roxo, Rio de Janeiro)

**"More women as bosses, managers and in political offices."**

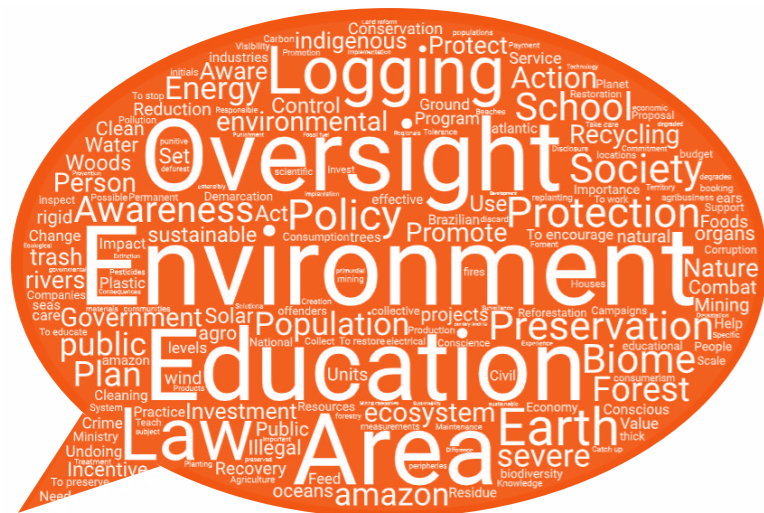
(P. 807, resident in Rio de Janeiro - Capital City)



# Environment

## PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Priority of 45.7% of participants in the environmental area



Survey participants indicated increased inspection, environmental education and the fight against deforestation.



**“Increase environmental education programs, environmental inspection and conservation areas.”**

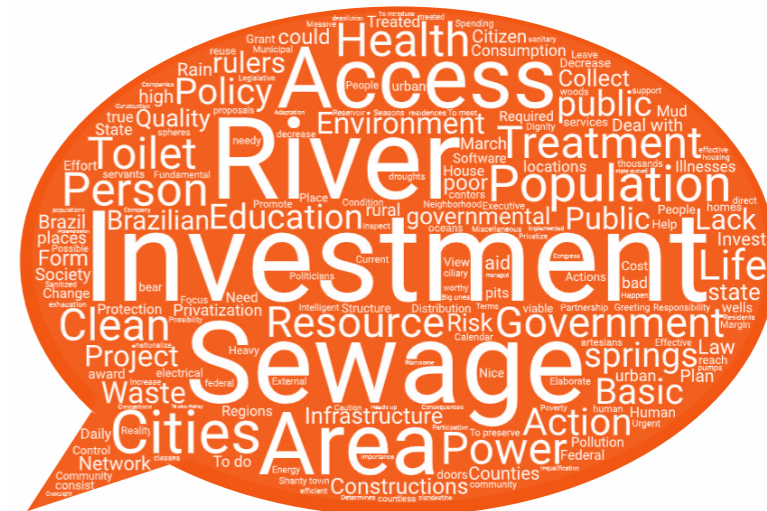
(P. 529, resident in Itatim – Bahia)

**“Immediate reduction and effective fight against deforestation. Legalization of indigenous lands and effective protection of these reserves.”**

(P. 38, resident in Jundiá – São Paulo)

# CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Priority of 20.9% of participants in the environmental area



Investments in sewage treatment, access to treated water and basic sanitation for all were strongly signaled by the survey participants on drinking water and sanitation.



**“Mayors and governors, after a survey to recognize the situation of each neighborhood, community, slum, elaborate and implement strategies that rebuild the basic sanitation structure, ensuring treatment and distribution of clean water. Collection, and treatment of sewage. Urban rainwater drainage. Collection and correct disposal of solid waste.”**

(P. 709, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**“Federal, state, and municipal governments need to agree on joint action to bring clean water and sanitation to all Brazilians, especially the most vulnerable and needy.”**

(P. 775, resident in São Paulo – Capital City)

















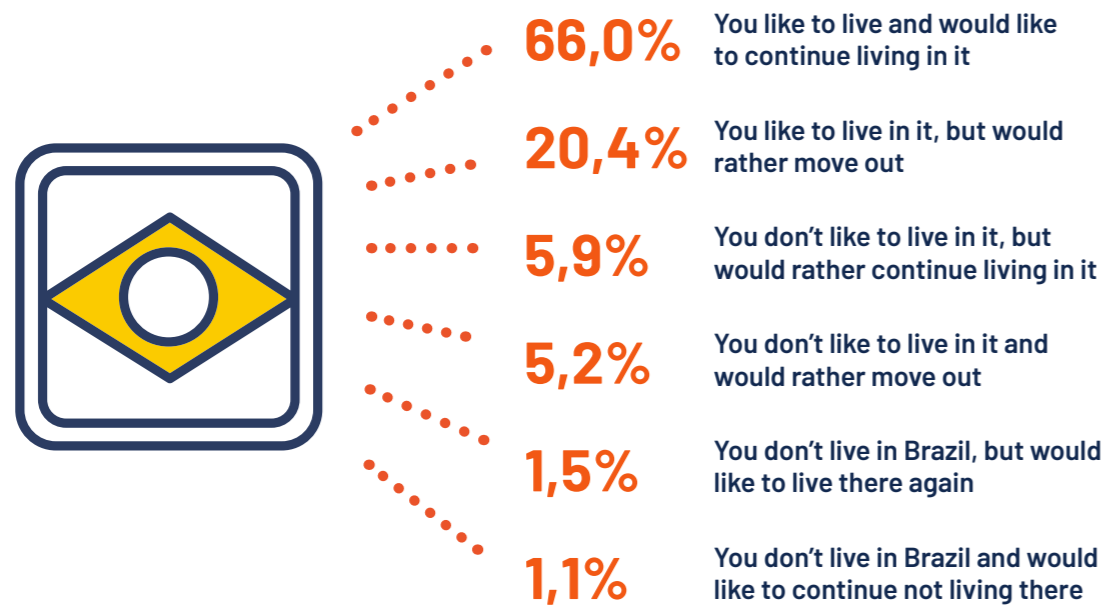






## Regarding Brazil...

### How do you feel about Brazil?

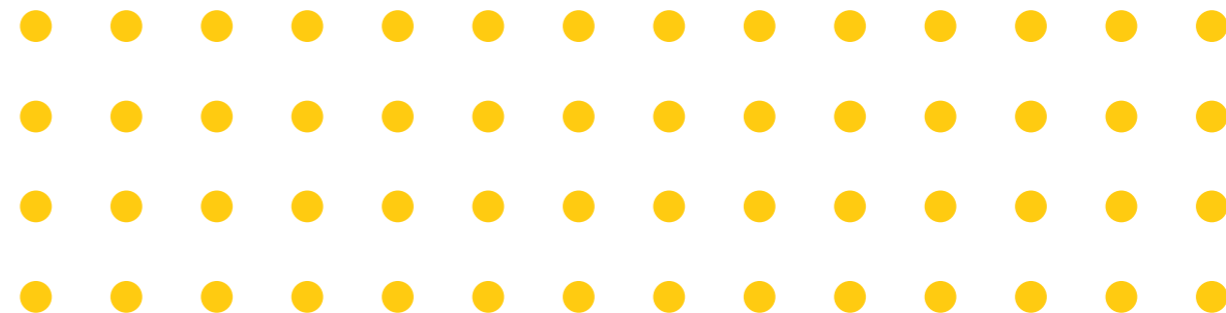


In general, survey participants have a positive feeling towards the country. 86.4% of them like to live in Brazil, with 66% preferring to continue living in Brazil and 20.4% preferring to move out. 11.1% of respondents said they did not like living in Brazil, where 5.9% preferred to continue living in it and 5.2% preferred to move out. 2.6% said they did not live in Brazil, where 1.5% would like to return to live here and 1.1% would like to continue not living in the country.

### What do you think you can do to help build the future you want for the country?

At the end, the survey participants were asked what they could do to help build the desired future for Brazil. The answers are divided into two large sets: those who propose to act from an individual perspective, how to do their part to change reality, set an example, vote and pay taxes and those who choose to engage in collective actions, how to participate in NGOs, take these topics to the classroom and promote discussion with friends, family and neighbors.

Although most participants indicate what actions they can take to help build the future they want for the country, 33.2% of them did not answer the question and 1.2% said they did not know what to do or felt powerless.





**"I must act as an example for my children and for society."**

(P. 25, resident in Indaiatuba - São Paulo)



**"The dissemination of my way of thinking to other people in order to have a formal debate to build new ideas."**

(P. 83, resident in Cachoeira Dourada - Minas Gerais)



**"Don't be dishonest, lazy, liar; and value work and study. Consciously vote."**

(P. 129, resident in Niterói - Rio de Janeiro)

**"Working, as an educator, themes within the classroom."**

(P. 248, resident in Sabará - Minas Gerais)



**"I have the opportunity to participate in work in communities, NGOs and others."**

(P. 359, resident in Rio de Janeiro - Capital City)



**"Doing my part as a citizen, with attitudes that preserve our planet, demanding attitudes from government officials to improve public policies."**

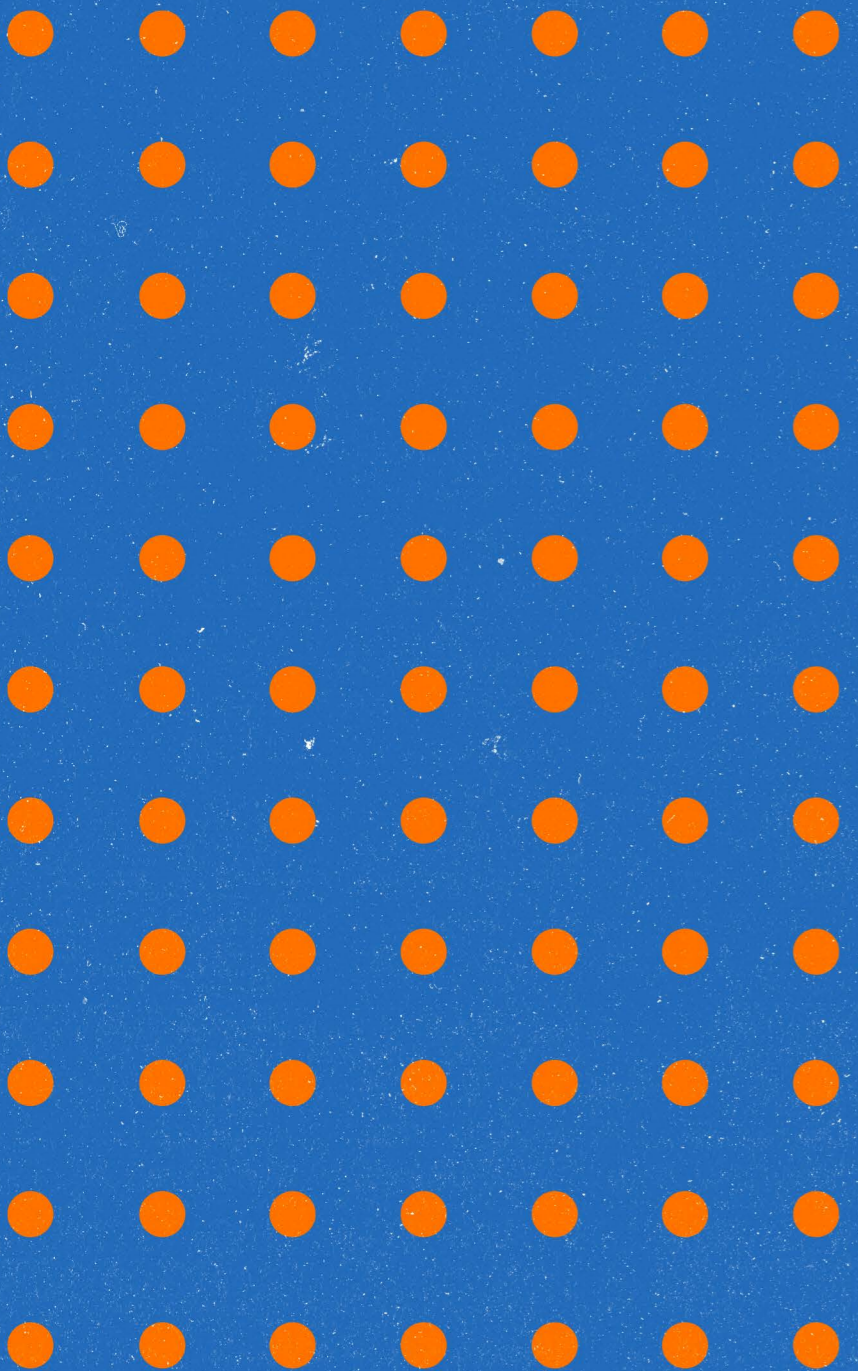

(P. 742, resident in Ribeirão Preto - São Paulo)





# ONE HUNDRED PROPOSALS FOR TOMORROW IN BRAZIL, TODAY

The survey encouraged participants to present proposals to transform the future they want for the country into reality.







## SOCIETY

**1.** "Limit land use for commodities and make room for the diversity of crops that people need, and limit the use of pesticides."

(P. 3, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**2.** "Support from the private sector and increased government budget for education." (P. 19, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**3.** "Investment in technology in public schools, access to quality internet services, hiring professors and supervision by the government so that services work efficiently and equitably for all." (P. 32, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**4.** "More incentives for family agriculture, less pesticides, easier access to fertile land and fighting deforestation." (P. 38, resident in Jundiaí – São Paulo)

**5.** "May hospitals be cleaner and more organized." (P. 95, resident in Minas Gerais)

**6.** "Eradication of illiteracy! Curriculum change, valuing regional employment powers. Engage the entrepreneurship. Places in the best universities according to school performance since the first grade. Cash prizes for professors with the best grades and student learning outcomes." (P. 126, resident in Campinas – São Paulo)

**7.** "Taxation of great fortunes, establishment of minimum income, end of exorbitant and discrepant salaries and of unnecessary aids for public offices."

(P. 278, resident in Porto Alegre – Rio Grande do Sul)

**8.** "Social impact projects with impact financing involving an entire society, in a joint collaboration, with sustainable development, respect for human rights, in particular diversity, equity and inclusion, active participation of society, transparency of the administrative machine, use of technology in a positive way in which it will develop, educate, protect, inform and lead society on a path to achieving a better future." (P. 438, resident in New York – United States)

**9.** "Governmental and non-governmental projects aimed at early childhood education onwards promoting education on sustainability, financial independence and agriculture, raising awareness of all layers of education."

(P. 490, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**10.** "More investment in Elementary Education I, as well as demanding more qualified professionals for this first school moment that serves as the basis for education and is decisive for an entire academic life, and the addition of subjects in the public basic education curriculum of great importance for the practice of citizenship, such as Constitutional Law and Economics."

(P. 516, resident in Colombo – Paraná)

**11.** "Policies for job creation; combating food waste; use of sustainable technologies in agricultural production, among others."

(P. 566, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**12.** May schools and universities have a diversity of bodies and the ways these bodies classify the world; so that we can disseminate in schools, museums and scientific and leisure spaces the linguistics (indigenous languages) and cultural diversity of our country." (P. 581, resident in Manaus – Amazonas)

**13.** "Quality formal education for the less favored layers of society, combating structural and institutional racism, implementation of socio-cultural and socio-environmental projects of non-formal and informal education in the search for the construction of citizens capable of being subjects of their lives, in the context, for example, of educational activities and exhibitions in spaces such as museums with free access to the Public Education Network and free for young people from the less favored classes of society."

(P. 585, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**14.** "Reduce the absurd salaries and benefits of politicians and the like and change taxes at all levels, in the proportion that the rich pay more, and the less wealthy pay less." (P. 589, resident in Goiânia – Goiás)







**15.** “Public policies for creating/complementing income for the poorest populations, priority for education policies that ensure quality at all levels, from early childhood, for regions with the highest concentrations of people in poverty and for populations of more vulnerable groups (women and black population).” (P. 628, lives abroad)

**16.** “Creating public policies to help the population, increase jobs, reduce the birth rate, invest in basic education.” (P. 673, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**17.** “Full-time quality public education offering, with cultural and health projects, involving the local community.” (P. 708, residing in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**18.** “Tax reform, taxing more those who have more economic power; agrarian reform, guaranteeing the subsistence and housing of all, and the adoption of an educational system, prioritizing individual qualities and how they can contribute to the whole.” (P. 739, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**19.** “Improvement in agricultural techniques and reduction of livestock pastures for a more conscious environmental vision.” (P. 740, resident in Ituiutaba – Minas Gerais)

**20.** “More investment in infrastructure, material, opportunities and construction of new institutions, increase in professors’ salaries, financial assistance for the needs of needy students (transportation, food, material, internet, computers).” (P. 772, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**21.** “School with a curriculum beyond that established by the Ministry of Education (MEC), schools of tomorrow that address deep ecology, agroforestry systems, food, good health and well-being, regenerative design, restorative economics, biomimetics, technology and innovation applied to social and environmental topics, project formatting and management, facilitation of participatory ecosystems, non-violent communication, ancestral knowledge and actions, among other curricular topics for the engaging and participatory training of citizens with vision, awareness and capacity for consistent and resolute actions.” (P. 776, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**22.** “Financial transfers from big capital (financial sector and federal sphere of the state) to guarantee access to basic citizenship items such as housing and employment.” (P. 792, resident in Recife – Pernambuco)

**23.** “For a better future, schools must be a place of constant exchange of knowledge, without the agents involved being concerned with problems about the physical structure of the school space or lack of basic items such as lunch.” (P. 805, residing in Capitão Poço – Pará)

**24.** “Demarcation and protection of indigenous peoples.” (P. 844, resident in São Paulo – Capital City)

**25.** “Modernization of public schools, fewer students per class, public libraries in schools.” (P. 853, resident in São Gonçalo – Rio de Janeiro)

## ENVIRONMENT

**26.** “Reforestation of forests, extinction of the use of fossil fuel, more investment in solar and wind energy, less landfills and more waste recycling.” (P. 9, resident in Rio Grande – Rio Grande do Sul)

**27.** “Awareness of the importance of environmental preservation.” (P. 28, resident in Presidente Epitácio – São Paulo)

**28.** “Treat all sewage before throwing it into rivers. Community artesian wells could also be created in drier regions.” (P. 65, resident in Calçado – Pernambuco)

**29.** “A greater investment by the government to put solar panels on homes that will in the long run decrease the demand for energy from fossil fuels.” (P. 83, resident in Cachoeira Dourada – Minas Gerais)







**30.** “The industries, especially the chemical ones, adopt programs to minimize water, waste, solvents and energy, using more sustainable processes.” (P. 123, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**31.** “Identification and protection of urban fragments of the Atlantic Forest, especially in the suburb.” (P. 175, resident in Rio de Janeiro)

**32.** “Addition of the agroecological system of food production, elimination of the use of pesticides, changes in the energy matrix, awareness of the harmful consequences of consumerism, among others.” (P. 219, resident in Guarapari – Espírito Santo)

**33.** “Reducing the use of fossil fuels and limiting the use of plastics.” (P. 281, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**34.** “Sewage collection and treatment point in each population of 20,000 residents, returning the treated water to the rivers, along with this, a reservoir at high points distributing it to the population, we will save on electricity also at points where the water only reaches currently with electric pumps.” (P. 344, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**35.** “Government incentive, such as tax reduction, for companies that adopt more sustainable practices with the reduction of plastics, use of biodegradable materials, recycling process created/made by large companies.” (P. 379, resident in Porto Alegre – Rio Grande do Sul)

**36.** “Public-Private Partnerships.” (P. 411, resident in Guarulhos – São Paulo)

**37.** “Control of areas of environmental protection and the expansion of agribusiness, in a sustainable way.” (P. 432, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**38.** “Promote economic activities focused on the interests of regional and local communities, guided by consultancy from federal universities, CNPq, Embrapa and BNDES.” (P. 487, resident in Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais)

**39.** “Recycling service for all garbage produced by the population in a joint effort of government and society, for reservation of rivers and springs. More protection and enforcement of our forests, large-scale investment in clean energy. Support for companies that want to invest in electric cars, including public transport. A program that encourages companies to reduce their waste and produce quality products that last longer.” (P. 497, resident in Maricá – Rio de Janeiro)

**40.** “Actively prevent illegal mining and preserve more of the Atlantic Forest and Amazon Forest, as well as the Cerrado.” (P. 504, resident in Águas Claras, Brasília – Federal District)

**41.** “Laws and overt and punitive inspection to the rigor of the law. Ostensible environmental education in schools, community association encouraged by city halls in favor of a more environmentally conscious society, with actions planned in the academic year calendar and sponsored by local companies, with tax incentives.” (P. 545, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**42.** “Having stricter laws for those who degrade forest areas, encouraging everyone to plant new trees, and with that, recover waterholes and conserve mountains and permanent preservation areas.” (P. 554, resident in São Paulo – Capital City)

**43.** “Prioritize wind and solar energy.” (P. 573, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**44.** “Environmental education to teach the population the dangers of unbridled consumption.” (P. 640, resident in Toronto – Canada)

**45.** “Reduction of cars in traffic, quality public transport.” (P. 655, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**46.** “Reduce the action of agribusiness as it exists today and promote large-scale agroforestry and permaculture.” (P. 722, resident in Maricá – Rio de Janeiro)

**47.** “A policy of permanent surveillance over the Amazon and a collective action for the cleaning of rivers, mangroves and beaches, created by civil society.” (P. 753, residing in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)







**48.** "Basic sanitation plan for favelas."

(P. 777, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**49.** "Encouraging the use of renewable energy, especially in places where there is greater theft of electricity from concessionaires."

(P. 836, resident in Belford Roxo – Rio de Janeiro)

**50.** "Selective garbage collection, at a residential and industrial level, including in sectors such as mining, so that we can reuse everything possible and stop generating so much waste." (P. 853, resident in São Gonçalo – Rio de Janeiro)

## ECONOMICS

**51.** "Opportunity and incentive for small entrepreneurs."

(P. 7, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**52.** "Creation of economic poles in more distant regions."

(P. 25, resident in Indaiatuba – São Paulo)

**53.** "Decrease in the income tax of the poorest (those who earn less than 7 minimum wages), increase in the income tax of those who earn more than 50 thousand reais. Incentive for passenger rail transport."

(P. 38, resident in Jundiaí – São Paulo)

**54.** "Strengthening the sustainable goods industry and heavy investment in collective and alternative transport." (P. 41, resident in Cotia – São Paulo)

**55.** "Entrepreneurship will be key to creating jobs, as well as effective measures to eradicate forced labor, slavery and human trafficking."

(P. 64, resident in Cachoeira Dourada – Minas Gerais)

**56.** "Government incentive for agriculture, animal husbandry and craft production according to local culture." (P. 65, resident in Calçado – Pernambuco)

**57.** "Government should focus on infrastructure, changing the flow of production predominantly from road to rail and waterway. The industry must strengthen philosophies of economic, environmental and labor sustainability. Innovation must be motivated to reduce costs and improve processes, by encouraging courses and national intelligence centers." (P. 85, resident in Armação dos Búzios – Rio de Janeiro)

**58.** "Create bonus programs (less taxes) for industries, especially chemicals, that adhere to sustainability programs." (P. 123, resident of Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**59.** "Basic professional training for allocation and development in the industry, reducing imports and increasing the country's industrial production capacity."

(P. 152, resident in Manaus – Amazonas)

**60.** "Financial investment, by the government, that enhances existing projects such as selective garbage collection and proper disposal of waste, investment in transport that pollutes less the environment, taxation on polluting companies with taxes, increase in the planting of trees in areas where it is possible such an investment of resources to work on this issue in education."

(P. 177, resident in Guarulhos – São Paulo)

**61.** "Neighborhood centers linked by groups via WhatsApp with the dissemination of results. And to study in the first degree the homeless, their socialization and the values that are most similar to them." (P. 191, resident in Jundiaí – São Paulo)

**62.** "Quality public transport, incentives for other energy sources (wind and solar), more orchards and urban gardens, more incentives for the separation and recycling of waste and especially the application of the National Law on Solid Waste, starting with ecodesign and the use of cleaner materials to disposal."

(P. 211, resident in Curitiba – Paraná)

**63.** "Increase the supply of decent employment with a formal contract and all labor rights." (P. 260, resident in Porto Alegre – Rio Grande do Sul)







**64.** “Cities need to have schools that prepare citizens for their local needs, preventing the exodus of people in search of better living conditions.” (P. 341, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**65.** “Generation of energy through solar panels and gas from sewers and dumps, and distribution to the community.” (P. 344, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**66.** “Interaction of education with emerging innovations, promoting inclusion within this reality and consequently its unfolding in industry and infrastructure.” (P. 428, resident in Aracaju – Sergipe)

**67.** “Decrease in the carbon footprint by improving public transport conditions for the user, use of new technologies to avoid spending and excesses in new constructions, use of green energy to eliminate the carbon footprint, education for the correct use of available technology.” (P. 438, resident in New York – United States)

**68.** “Joint evaluation boards for new business proposals, the creation of sectoral chambers for collective investment in industries and popular executive participation in public infrastructure projects. Joint committees would be formed by the financial arm with institutions such as BNDES and public banks, by the scientific arm with institutions such as CNPq, research institutes and foundations and by the society arm through universities in municipalities and foundations.” (P. 487, resident in Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais)

**69.** “Encouraging the use of bicycles by reducing air pollution, encouraging the use of pure energy (wind and solar) with the installation encouraged by governments, or in a financial way, facilitating the acquisition of these forms of energy or subsidizing for the less favored people.” (P. 519, resident in Campos dos Goytacazes – Rio de Janeiro)

**70.** “Tourism is one of the solutions for sustainable development in cities and communities that aim for a healthy structure, being able to develop economically, generating income and employment.” (P. 556, resident in Londrina – Paraná)

**71.** “Adoption of a new economic system, a moderate capitalism, that contemplates a comfortable life for all, respecting the limits of nature and the planet.” (P. 648, resident in Antônio Prado – Rio Grande do Sul)

**72.** “Invest in organic agriculture.” (P. 744, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**73.** “Reducing the tax burden, both federal and state, and encouraging research.” (P. 809, resident in Porto Alegre – Rio Grande do Sul)

**74.** “Cities that function as ‘microcosms’, without having to go to another city to be able to buy, sell, live or work, sustainable cities.” (P. 816, resident in Vassouras – Rio de Janeiro)

**75.** “Technical and quality high school education throughout the public network for specialized national labor and appreciation of national products.” (P. 831, resident in Nova Iguaçu – Rio de Janeiro)

## GOVERNANCE

**76.** “Investment in basic education together with a strong economy, so that families can raise their children in a dignified way.” (P. 5, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**77.** “Exchange of knowledge and research between countries that have the same purpose.” (P. 44, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**78.** “Criminal reform and legal process, reform and modernization of the police, a more forceful confrontation with organized crime, decriminalization of drug use with the understanding that it is an object of public health and not of the police area.” (P. 135, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)







**79.** “Expand the conciliation courts, seeking to reduce the excessive judicialization that exists today.” (P. 212, resident in Guarujá – São Paulo)

**80.** “End of privileges and immunities, disarmament and education of the police, appreciation of work and workers, transparency in all areas of public action and much more.” (P. 219, resident in Guarapari – Espírito Santo)

**81.** “The integration of Universities with the private sector, which must finance research innovation in all areas.” (P. 221, resident in Duque de Caxias – Rio de Janeiro)

**82.** “Partnerships with producers of family agriculture and organic products.” (P. 227, resident in Campo Grande – Mato Grosso do Sul)

**83.** “Minimize the spread of hate on social media.” (P. 271, resident in São Roque – São Paulo)

**84.** “May society have more political education, so that they can choose good rulers and with critical thinking.” (P. 310, resident in Fortaleza – Ceará)

**85.** “Incentive to small producers, from farmers to micro and small entrepreneurs.” (P. 344, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**86.** “Encourage and enforce NGOs, make justice accessible, focus on training capable lawyers and police and encourage them to work for the public.” (P. 361, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**87.** “Strengthening of families, religion, work, and society, less misunderstanding between social classes, less invasions of property, encouragement of agricultural and industrial family production.” (P. 431, resident in Duque de Caxias – Rio de Janeiro)

**88.** “To take away from the hands of each of the three powers the function of self-inspection, of measuring their earnings, of granting themselves absurd privileges and ending the possibilities of equipping the public machine to grant abusive power to any of the three powers.” (P. 487, resident in Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais)

**89.** “Use of Artificial Intelligence and qualification of people for process optimization.” (P. 511, resident in Itabirito – Minas Gerais)

**90.** “The only way to promote peace and justice is to make people aware of the need to look at others, have empathy, work on solidarity and equality. For this, it is necessary to generate democratic social conditions.” (P. 528, resident in Contagem – Minas Gerais)

**91.** “Enter specific partnerships according to each sustainable development objective of the 2030 Agenda and track indicators of improvement in the SDGs.” (P. 546, residente em Santa Maria – Rio Grande do Sul)

**92.** “Judiciary free from political interference.” (P. 611, resident in São Paulo – Capital City)

**93.** “Coordination between federal, state and municipal spheres in the implementation of sustainable development strategies based on public policy frameworks aimed at socioeconomic development that prioritize sustainability. Municipal master plans that promote sustainable territorial development, prioritizing the most vulnerable, poorest populations in their impact goals.” (P. 628, lives abroad)

**94.** “Agrarian reform.” (P. 633, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**95.** “Limits of action of judges and appellate judges in court decisions, that is, a collegiate of judges to render decisions.” (P. 723, resident in Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais)

**96.** “Choice of technically qualified people to compose the institutions, with competence to give credibility and efficiency to the services provided who are selected through a lawful public tender.” (P. 761, resident in Rio das Ostras – Rio de Janeiro)

**97.** “Agility of the judiciary. Reduction of municipal legislative structures – objectively, cities with less than 50 thousand inhabitants should not have a municipal council. End of secrecy of amendments, budgets, executive expenses.” (P. 796, resident in Cotia – São Paulo)







**98.** "Public selection for the country's supreme court with clear rules for the interpretation of all Brazilians." (P. 821, resident in Campos dos Goytacazes – Rio de Janeiro)

**99.** "Security policy that is not based on police force and violence."  
(P. 830, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)

**100.** "It is necessary that the work aims to promote the sustainable social emancipation of families. This will happen if the work is linked to other social policies, such as the right to education, health, culture, social assistance, leisure. Successful experiences such as family agriculture, work cooperatives, among others, must be shared and promote a development that generates income and becomes sustainable." (P. 838, resident in Rio de Janeiro – Capital City)





**Contributed to this research offering their opinions, priorities and proposals for the future of Brazil, residents of all states of the country.**

**Acre**

Rio Branco

**Alagoas**

Dois Riachos

Maceió

Marechal Deodoro

São Sebastião

**Amapá**

Macapá

**Amazonas**

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Itatim

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Ituiutaba

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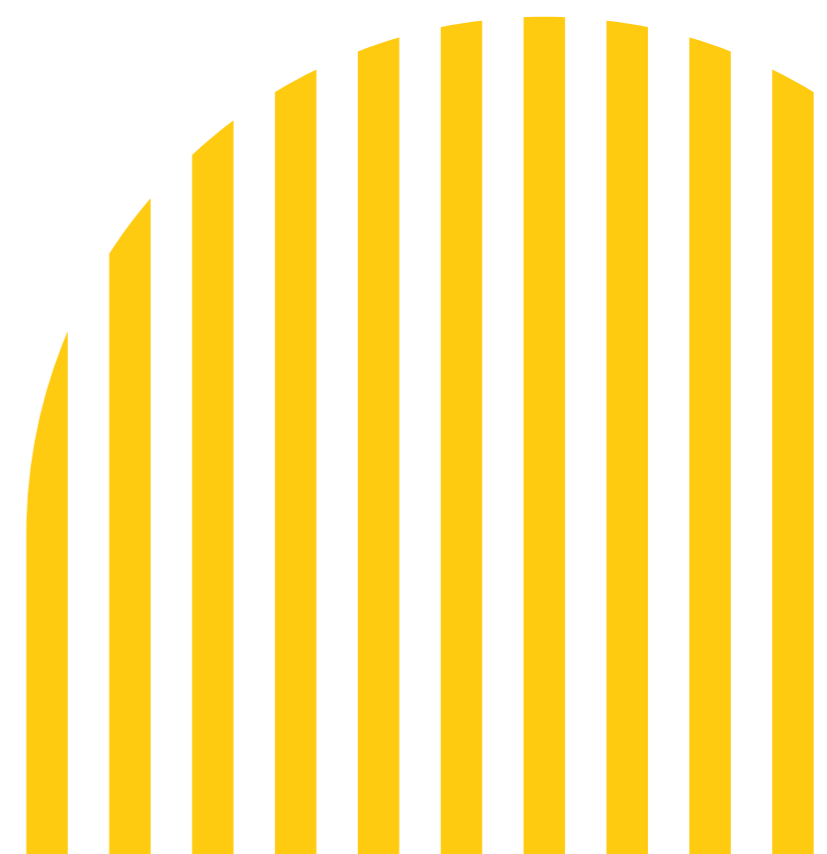
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Taboão da Serra

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Aracaju  
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**Tocantins**  
Araguaína  
Araguatins





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MUSEUM OF TOMORROW**

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**TOMORROWS OF BRAZIL  
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**WE THANK THE PARTNERS OF THE MUSEUM OF TOMORROW**











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