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The Relationship Between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Construction of a Tourist Destination Image: The Case of Mariana, Minas Gerais

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Abstract

This article analyzes how the tourism image of Mariana (Minas Gerais, Brazil) is constructed in the digital environment and how this representation relates to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 11 and 12. Methodologically, the study adopted a qualitative approach based on documentary and thematic analysis of Google-indexed content retrieved through the search query "tourism in Mariana-MG." Results were collected from the "All" tab (n=50) and the "Images" tab (n=40) between October and November 2024. The findings indicate that, although Mariana has strong potential associated with its historical and cultural heritage, the destination's digital visibility is significantly shaped by the memory of the Fundão dam collapse (2015), which remains highly salient in the results and contributes to a polarized narrative between heritage and disaster. This dynamic tends to influence expectations and visitation decisions, affecting destination communication and the ways in which tourism promotion, territorial management, and sustainability are articulated. As a contribution, the study operationalizes SDGs 11 and 12 as an analytical lens for interpreting the visibility and hierarchy of narratives in search engines, highlighting communication-governance challenges in post-disaster historic destinations. In applied terms, the results support tourism-planning and territorial-communication strategies aimed at improving the quality of digital content, strengthening the destination's heritage image, and aligning it with sustainability practices.

Keywords: Tourist destinations, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Tourism

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1. Introduction

The construction of a tourist destination image is a complex process produced by multiple layers of information - narratives, photographs, news reports, and descriptions - that shape perceptions and representations of place in the social imaginary and, consequently, influence travel decisions. In the digital environment, this construction becomes even more sensitive to the visibility and ranking of content in search engines, because the most prominent results tend to serve as a "gateway" to public knowledge about a destination, reinforcing certain frames while relegating others to peripheral positions.

In the case of Mariana (Minas Gerais), the image projected online tends to reflect simultaneously its cultural and heritage values, associated with the municipality's historical significance and visitation potential, and the memory of the Fundão dam collapse (2015), which received extensive news coverage and is repeatedly reactivated in the digital public sphere. The coexistence of these narratives reveals a relevant tension for tourism: the attractiveness of historic destinations may be conditioned by "critical events" that remain salient in media circulation, producing lasting effects on public image and visitor expectations.

Although the literature recognizes the centrality of destination image in tourism choice, the dynamics through which search engines organize and make certain narratives more visible than others remain less explored in tourism and planning studies, particularly in destinations affected by socio-environmental disasters. Accordingly, this article assumes that understanding Mariana's digital image requires examining what appears (content and themes), how it appears (position and prominence), and the implications for territorial tourism management and sustainable development.

In light of this problem, the study uses Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) as its frame of reference, focusing on targets directly related to the case: the protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage (Target 11.4), the reduction of disaster-related impacts (Target 11.5), and principles for the environmentally sound management of waste and risks throughout production and consumption cycles (SDG 12).

The selection of these SDGs is justified by two complementary factors: the recurring presence of heritage and tourism content in representations of the municipality, and the persistence of disaster-related content, which may negatively affect the destination's attractiveness and challenge tourism-communication strategies aligned with sustainability. The research question guiding the study is therefore: how does the tourism image of Mariana (MG), as projected in Google and Google Images results, relate to dimensions associated with SDGs 11 and 12? To answer this question, the study analyzes the elements that contribute to the formation

of Mariana's image as a tourist destination when users conduct online searches, using as its empirical corpus Google-indexed results from the "All" and "Images" tabs collected between October and November 2024.

The guiding assumptions (working hypotheses) are that the digital memory of the disaster tends to remain highly salient and to compete with efforts to promote the municipality's cultural heritage and tourism experiences; and that the predominance of disaster-related content in highly visible positions may narrow public perceptions of Mariana, limiting awareness of the diversity of its attractions and consequently creating challenges for tourism planning and sustainability-oriented territorial communication.

The article is organized as follows: first, it discusses destination image and tourism planning; next, it details the methodological procedures used to collect and process the data; finally, it presents and discusses the results, emphasizing implications for planning and territorial-communication strategies aligned with SDGs 11 and 12.

2. Theoretical Framework

The influence of destination image on travelers' decisions has been debated since the 1970s, when Hunt initiated studies on tourist-destination analysis (Pike, 2002). This image is constructed in the individual imagination, often through narratives, descriptions, photographs, and information, while purchase decisions are driven by expectations that the destination will satisfy particular needs (BIGNAMI, 2002; RUSCHMANN, 2006, *cited in* OLIVEIRA & HARB, 2012). Perceptions of a place as a tourist destination are shaped by numerous variables beyond the variety of tourist attractions; these variables may confer a competitive advantage over other destinations. In this sense,

> [...] tourism competitiveness is the capacity of the agents involved in the tourism activity of a country, region, or area to achieve their objectives above the sectoral average in a sustained and sustainable manner. This may be accomplished by attaining above-average financial profitability in the business sphere and social and environmental returns as a consequence of the actions of public agencies and institutions, while also achieving the highest possible level of tourist satisfaction. The ultimate objective of competitiveness is therefore to better meet the expectations of all agents participating in tourism activity (ESTEVE SECALL, 2002, cited in SILVA, 2004, pp. 385-386).

To consolidate a positive image of a place as a tourist destination and provide it with a competitive advantage, planning is required. Cooper et al. (2007) argue that such planning should consider the characteristics of the territory and align with policies at the global, federal, and state levels, integrating economic, physical, social, and cultural dimensions. From the perspective of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2003), planning should pursue an integrated, controlled, and sustainable development path; it

should remain flexible rather than rigid in response to constant market transformations; it should be based on systematic procedures, including the definition of objectives, research development, and data analysis; and it should involve local social actors affected by the planning process from its initial stages.

> Spontaneous or planned increases in tourism flows can stimulate local and/or regional economies by generating demand for accommodation, food services, and leisure activities. Without organization and planning, however, tourism can disrupt local culture, degrade natural environments, contaminate water resources, encourage real-estate speculation, damage the image of the place, and territorially exclude residents, potentially causing irreversible harm and worsening the social conditions of local populations. Such disorder may therefore promote social exclusion and act as a mere devourer of landscapes (OLIVEIRA & HARB, 2012).

Accordingly, encouraging tourism flows without sound planning negatively affects people's lives, particularly those of residents, and consequently hampers progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, an agenda whose implementation is a shared responsibility of the public sector, private organizations, and civil society. The SDGs seek to enable all citizens, without restriction, to enjoy a better quality of life through positive social, economic, and environmental impacts.

Tourism policies should draw on the 17 SDGs, which support sound planning of tourism activities, contribute to a high-quality visitor experience, and improve residents' lives by fostering a harmonious, respectful, integrated, and healthy environment. As with any territory, analyzing the municipality of Mariana through the lens of the 17 SDGs would allow extensive discussion of any of the Goals shown below (Figure 1):



Figure 1: The 17 SDGs. Source: United Nations Brazil (2024)

Considering the municipality's relationship with tourism, however, this study focuses on SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities - and SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production - because they strongly affect the prospects for developing tourism activity. The SDGs and targets addressed in this study are as follows:

- SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
  - Target 11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage;
  - Target 11.5 - By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters, and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by them relative to global gross domestic product, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations;
- SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production, which aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
  - By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release into air, water, and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment;

In this context, the effects of the Fundão dam collapse in 2015 must be recalled. The disaster ran counter to the SDGs described above and generated negative associations that circulated especially through news coverage worldwide and online, damaging the image of the place as a tourist destination and compromising its attractiveness, understood as the set of future perceptions and mental representations, together with past memories, that tourists hold regarding their chosen destination (ACERENZA, 2002; BIGNAMI, 2002).

3. Methodological Procedures

The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interpretive analysis with quantitative descriptive systematization of the data in order to understand how Mariana is represented as a tourist destination in the digital environment. The empirical corpus consists of content indexed by Google, with emphasis on the visibility and ranking of information accessed by users when they conduct searches related to tourism in the municipality. Data were collected between October and November 2024, a period selected to capture a time-specific portrait of the most salient narratives at the time of the study.

The data-collection procedure used a destination-related search query ("tourism in Mariana-MG") and covered two complementary fronts: the "All" tab, which brings together textual results and links with titles

and descriptions ("snippets"), and the "Images" tab, which presents visual representations indexed for the same term. To increase the protocol's replicability and reduce interference from algorithmic personalization, searches should be conducted in an incognito session after clearing browsing history and cookies, while recording the date and time of the search, the language, and the approximate location of access, since results may vary according to the browsing context. The first 50 results displayed in the "All" tab and the first 40 images returned in the "Images" tab were collected, preserving Google's order of presentation as an indicator of prominence and visibility.

The corpus was selected according to explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria. Results representing Mariana in a tourism context were included, such as content on attractions and cultural heritage, visitor information (itineraries, access, services, and tourism facilities), and institutional or journalistic materials with a direct bearing on the construction of the destination image. Content concerning the Fundão dam collapse (2015) and its consequences was considered part of the sphere in which the municipality's public image is produced, because it recurs in the digital environment and may affect perceived attractiveness. Results unrelated to tourism or irrelevant to the municipality (homonyms and geographically displaced references), duplicates (the same URL or domain repeated, or repeated images and very similar variations), pages unavailable at the time of verification, and items whose title or description did not permit at least a minimal identification of the predominant theme for categorization were excluded.

After collection, the data were organized in a database with sequential numbering and identification of the result type (text/link or image), source domain, and basic descriptors (title and snippet for the "All" tab; caption and indexing context for the "Images" tab). When a publication date was available, it was recorded to support interpretations of temporality and narrative reactivation; when no date was available, the item was treated as continuously available web content, such as a permanent information page. The corpus was then processed by removing duplicates and verifying compliance with the scope criteria.

Thematic categorization was conducted through thematic content analysis, combining categories defined in advance from the study objective and the SDG 11 and 12 framework with inductive refinements developed during reading. In the "All" tab, the primary unit of analysis consisted of the title and snippet, with the linked content consulted only when necessary to clarify the dominant theme. In the "Images" tab, classification considered the thumbnail, caption, and, where relevant, the source page. When a result contained more than one theme, the predominant theme was recorded and, when relevant to the interpretation, co-occurrence between categories was marked - for example, heritage associated with references to the disaster - in order to preserve relevant nuances within the set of narratives.

Data analysis was conducted in two complementary stages. First, a descriptive analysis examined the distribution of results across categories and their positions in the rankings in order to identify patterns of visibility and thematic recurrence. Second, an interpretive analysis examined how the simultaneous presence of heritage/tourism content and disaster-related content contributes to a potentially polarized narrative about the destination, as well as the implications for tourism communication, tourism planning, and sustainability. This interpretation was linked to SDGs 11 and 12, particularly regarding the safeguarding of cultural heritage, risk management, and the promotion of responsible consumption and production practices.

Finally, the study acknowledges limitations inherent in the use of search engines as an empirical source. Google results are dynamic and partially opaque, and may vary according to location, language, browsing history, and algorithmic updates. The findings therefore describe a time-specific snapshot (October-November 2024) and are suited to interpreting trends in narrative salience and ranking, without claiming to establish algorithmic causality. Even so, the adopted protocol makes it possible to understand how a destination image may be conditioned by the visibility of particular content in the digital environment, providing support for management and communication strategies aligned with sustainability. This mapping helped identify the predominant narratives and their impact on the formation of Mariana's tourism image, in line with methodologies that emphasize the influence of online narratives on destination perceptions (Pike, 2002; Favero, 2012; Oliveira & Harb, 2012).

4. Results and Discussion: Mariana, Minas Gerais, and the Factors Influencing the Construction of Its Image as a Tourist Destination

The tourist destinations known as the "historic towns of Minas Gerais" comprise former settlements founded approximately three centuries ago that played a prominent role in earlier centuries because of gold and gemstone extraction. They hold a particular appeal in the tourist imagination, especially because of the expressive built heritage dating from the Brazilian colonial period. Mariana is one of these towns and is often referred to as the Primaz de Minas, or the first town of Minas Gerais.

Its tourist attractions display considerable diversity beyond the built heritage, including archaeological sites, gold mines, waterfalls, trails, and museums with extensive collections, thereby enabling a broad range of tourism modalities. Its hillsides also host visual artists' studios where each artist creates distinctive carved works; the municipality has eleven active community bands based in the urban center and its districts, as well as choirs, Congado groups, artisans, writers, and popular cultural expressions that enrich its culture.

The municipality also hosts events of regional and national significance, including *mountain-biking* competitions (*Iron Biker* Brasil and *Chaoyang Estrada Real Internacional*), the Festival da Vida, the Encontro Internacional de Palhaços, and the Mariana and Ouro Preto Winter Festival. Mariana is also located approximately 10 km from Ouro Preto, which was designated a National Heritage Site in 1938. According to the Ouro Preto Municipal Government (2023), the municipality "is one of the most visited historic towns in the country." Despite this proximity, Mariana receives only a small share of the tourists who visit the region.

Since 2008, Mariana has experienced political instability, with frequent changes of mayors and, consequently, of municipal department teams. This has negatively affected the continuity of government plans and the consolidation of public policies capable of effectively establishing the territory as a tourist destination. In 2015, the municipality received extensive news coverage and negative media exposure because of the Fundão dam collapse, described as

the country's greatest environmental tragedy; the disaster killed people, engulfed communities and crops, polluted waterways, and left a trail of destruction throughout the Doce River basin in Minas Gerais, with effects extending to the river mouth in the state of Espírito Santo and the Atlantic Ocean (PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF MINAS GERAIS, 2020).

Given the influence of tourist-destination image, particularly as conveyed online - currently one of the most democratic communication tools - the search query "Mariana, Minas Gerais" was entered in Google's "All" tab to identify how positive and attractive the first 50 results (Appendix 1) were for promoting the territory as a tourist destination during the period analyzed. It should be noted that the period between October and November 2024 included three events related to the 2015 Fundão dam collapse that increased media coverage of the municipality's name online and in television, radio, and newspapers at both national and international levels:

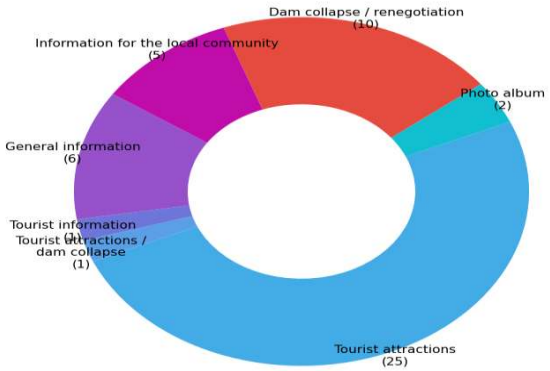
1. The signing and ratification of the Renegotiation Agreement on 25/10/2024 and 06/11/2024, respectively;

2. The beginning, in London, of the trial in the lawsuit brought by approximately 620,000 people affected by the dam collapse against the Anglo-Australian company BHP, a Samarco shareholder, on 21/10/2024;

3. Commemorative events marking the ninth anniversary of the dam collapse on 05/11/2024.

The topics in the analyzed results were classified into nine themes, described and quantified below (Chart 1):

Chart 1: Classification of publications by topic



Source: Prepared by the author (2025).

The chart "Classification of publications by topic" shows that 50% concern "tourist attractions." Most of these publications address the built heritage - churches and historic houses - located in the city center, also known as the historic center. This area contains Praça Minas Gerais, one of the most significant architectural ensembles in Minas Gerais, comprising Nossa Senhora do Carmo Church, São Francisco de Assis Church (recently reopened to visitors after a lengthy restoration process), and the Casa de Câmara.

Although most publications concern the built heritage, the first result classified under "tourist attractions" refers to Mina da Passagem, the world's largest gold mine open to public visitation. Owned by a family group, it is located in the district of Passagem de Mariana, between Mariana and Ouro Preto. Of the 25 publications on tourist attractions, three focus on Mina da Passagem.

It should be emphasized that, in the order in which the publications appear in the *rankings*, tourist-attraction results begin only with the 12th result: seven appear between positions 10 and 19; eight between positions 20 and 29; four between positions 30 and 39; and six between positions 40 and 50. From this perspective, publications concerning tourist attractions appear only from the end of the first results page onward, which may affect users' willingness to continue browsing subsequent pages.

The "tourist information" category (restaurants, hotels, inns, tourist sites, and useful telephone numbers) is represented by Mariana's Official Tourism Website, which appears in 10th position, still on the first page. Ten of the 50 analyzed publications were classified under "dam collapse and renegotiation": six concerned the dam collapse - nine years; three concerned the dam collapse - renegotiation; and one concerned the dam collapse - nine years / renegotiation. All ten publications associated the name "Mariana (MG)" with words such as "tragedy," "affected," "crime," "mud," and "dam," in addition to images similar to Figure 3 below, from November 2015.

Figure 3: Bento Rodrigues community (Mariana, MG), after 05/11/2015



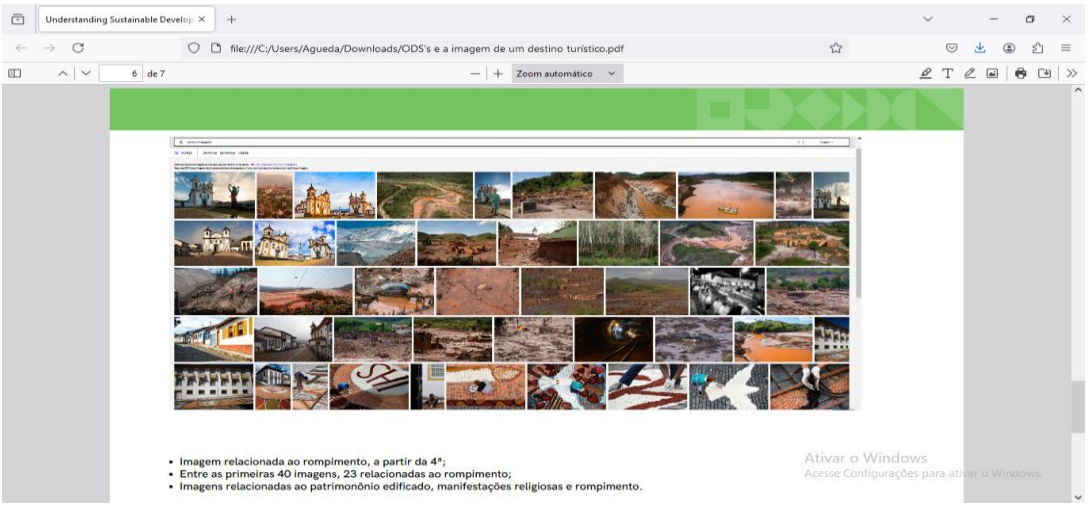
Source: Poder360 (2015).

Publications on the topic "dam collapse and renegotiation" appeared in the following positions: 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 30th, 33rd, 36th, and 50th. This shows that, during the period analyzed, the topic continued to negatively affect the circulation of Mariana's image as a tourist destination even nine years after the event. Moreover, as in 2024 and previous years, November is likely to remain a period in which Mariana receives media attention associated with the anniversary of the Fundão dam collapse.

One publication addressing "the dam collapse and Mariana's attractions" was identified and included an account of Mariana's history. It emphasized life in the Bento Rodrigues community, a subdistrict of Mariana, before the collapse and, unlike the other results, helped to some extent to challenge the idea that mud from the Fundão dam affected the entire municipality of Mariana. This result appeared in 45th position, that is, on the fifth search-results page. The "general information" category comprised six publications with information on demography, population, political affairs, and history on Wikipedia (three), IBGE (two), and IPHAN (one) pages. The content was predominantly textual and visually unappealing for users seeking information about a tourist destination.

Five publications were identified under "information for the local community," providing content specifically directed toward local residents, including municipal-government news, daily events, and job vacancies. The institutional website of the Municipality of Mariana was the first of the 50 analyzed results, while the remaining publications appeared from the 21st position onward. Two publications from the same domain, in 35th and 44th positions, directed users to photo albums, as shown in the screenshot below (Figure 4):

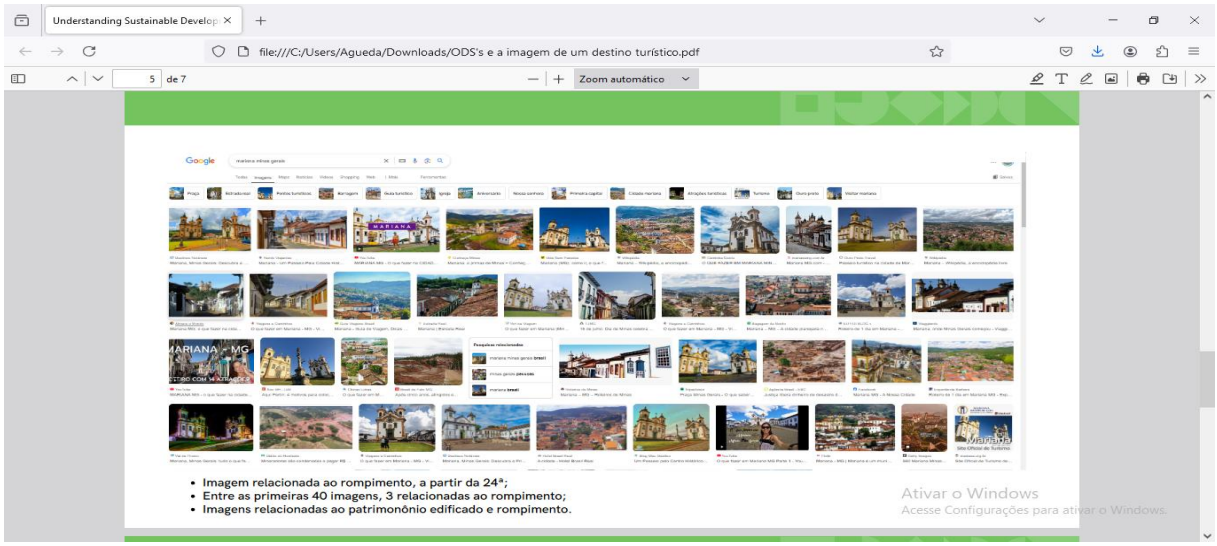
Figure 4: Photo album result for the search query “Mariana, Minas Gerais” on *Google*



Source: *Getty Images* (2024).

Although the first images relate to the tangible built heritage, from the fourth image onward there are many images associated with the dam collapse and the impacts left by the mud in the days following the 2015 event - 23 among the first 40 images. The final images among the first 40 also show religious manifestations, which are not mentioned in the other 49 results included in Chart 1, “Classification of publications by topic.” After examining the result that led to a photo album, the analysis was extended to *Google's* “Images” tab using the same search query, “Mariana, Minas Gerais.” The results are shown in the screenshot below (Figure 5):

Figure 5: Search for the query “Mariana, Minas Gerais” on *Google* - Images tab

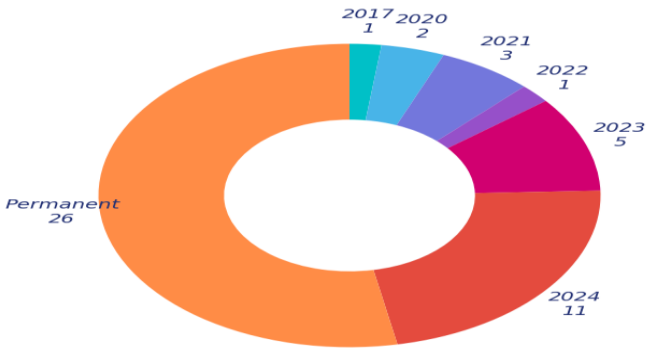


Source: *Google* (2024).

These results corroborate the focus of most of the 50 publications analyzed in the “All” tab, namely the tangible built heritage - churches and historic houses. Of the first 40 images returned by this search, three concern the Fundão dam collapse, the first of which appears in 24th position. Unlike the previous album, the

image results are more attractive for destination-related searches; however, they remain focused on tangible heritage and do not explore other attractions that could influence an individual's decision to choose Mariana as a travel destination, such as waterfalls, trails, cycling, events, cuisine, popular festivals, and museums. It is also noteworthy that Mina da Passagem, mentioned three times in the "All" tab, did not appear in the "Images" tab. Another issue observed during the analysis concerns the dates of the publications, as shown in Chart 2:

Chart 2: Dates of the analyzed publications



Source: Prepared by the author (2024).

The oldest publication identified, dated October 2017, concerned "tourist attractions." The next was a 2018 publication classified under "dam collapse and Mariana attractions," which emphasized life in the Bento Rodrigues community, a subdistrict of Mariana, before the collapse and, unlike the other results, helped challenge the idea that mud from the Fundão dam affected the entire municipality. No publications from 2019 were identified. In 2020, two publications were found - one in October and one in December - both concerning "tourist attractions." In 2021, three publications were identified: one dated 16 July, the municipality's anniversary, and two in December; all concerned "tourist attractions." In 2022, one publication was identified, in July, the month of the municipality's anniversary, and it also concerned "tourist attractions." In 2023, five publications were identified - in February, May, July, August, and December - all concerning "tourist attractions."

In 2024, 11 publications were identified: one in February, one in July, and nine between October and November, coinciding with the dates of the agreement renegotiation, the beginning of the trial in London, and the commemorative events marking the ninth anniversary of the dam collapse. Of the 11 publications identified in 2024, ten concerned the "dam collapse," while only one concerned "tourist attractions"; the latter was published in February 2024.

The remaining publications, for which no publication date could be identified, concerned "photo albums," "tourist attractions," "general information," "information for the local community," and "tourist information." Most were continuously updated informational pages containing historical information, recommendations for restaurants, hotels and inns, useful telephone numbers, and similar content. The mapping undertaken for this study covered a period of considerable public emotion, as noted above, which may partly explain the volume of publications concerning the dam collapse. Nevertheless, the production of content about tourist attractions remains very limited and does not represent the municipality's cultural diversity or range of leisure opportunities.

5. Conclusion

This article analyzed how Mariana's tourism image is constructed in the digital environment through results indexed by Google and Google Images. The empirical focus was the search query "tourism in Mariana-MG," with attention to the visibility of content in the highest-ranking results. The data show that the destination's representation is not organized solely around its attractions and heritage dimension; it is strongly shaped by the persistence and recurrence of narratives concerning the Fundão dam collapse (2015), which remains a dominant reference in online information circulation.

In terms of destination image, this dynamic contributes to a symbolic construction marked by tension and polarization, in which cultural heritage and visitation potential coexist with the memory of the disaster in a struggle for salience and public attention. By mobilizing SDGs 11 and 12 as an analytical lens, the study interprets this struggle not merely as a marketing problem, but as an issue of communication governance and sustainability-oriented territorial tourism planning. Under SDG 11, the high visibility of disaster-related content reiterates the challenge faced by historic destinations in articulating, within the digital public sphere, narratives that value the safeguarding of cultural heritage and territorial resilience while acknowledging disaster risks and impacts and avoiding reductive representations of a place through a single frame.

From the perspective of SDG 12, the results highlight the relevance of information quality and the organization of content that guides tourism-consumption choices. The way information is presented and ranked in search engines tends to shape expectations and visitation decisions, influencing practices, flows, and perceptions of the destination.

In applied terms, the results suggest that tourism-promotion policies and strategies in Mariana should incorporate the digital environment as a structural dimension of planning rather than as a supplementary action. First, this entails periodically monitoring keywords and search engine results pages (SERPs) as an instrument for managing the destination image, thereby making it possible to track trends in narrative salience

and assess the impacts of communication initiatives. Second, interpretive content on heritage, itineraries, and tourism experiences should be produced and curated through coordination between public and private actors - municipal management, cultural institutions, tourism-sector stakeholders, the local press, and community initiatives - in order to expand the presence and consistency of high-quality tourism information. Finally, symbolic repositioning and territorial-communication strategies should treat the memory of the disaster as a component that must be acknowledged and contextualized, avoiding both erasure and the event's absolute dominance over the place's digital narrative, with a view to strengthening a more plural image compatible with sustainability and heritage protection.

The study has limitations arising from the dynamic and partially opaque nature of search engines, whose results may vary according to location, browsing history, and algorithmic updates. The findings therefore describe a situated snapshot (October-November 2024) and do not support causal inferences about ranking. In addition, the analysis focused on one search term and two specific tabs ("All" and "Images"), which delimits the corpus and does not encompass the diversity of platforms involved in constructing contemporary tourism images. Future research could expand triangulation to social media, review platforms, and travel websites; test variations of search terms; compare post-crisis historic destinations; and further examine the types of institutional, journalistic, collaborative, and commercial sources that sustain dominant narratives in the digital environment.

The study demonstrates that Mariana's tourism image, when examined through its visibility in search engines, is shaped by narrative disputes with significant effects on tourism and sustainability. By connecting digital communication, destination image, and SDGs 11 and 12, the research provides a basis for understanding how memories of critical events may remain central in the information environment and how tourism planning can respond through integrated strategies for governance, content curation, and the strengthening of heritage narratives aligned with sustainable development.

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Appendix 1 - Mapping of the first 50 publications returned for the search query “Mariana, Minas Gerais” - cut-off date: 07/11/2024

	Website	Topic	Search query:	Update	
1	Municipality of Mariana	Information for the local community	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.mariana.mg.gov.br/
2	Wikipedia	General information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariana
3	R7	Dam collapse - 9 years	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/11/2024	https://noticias.r7.com/minas-gerais/mg-no-ar/video/maior-tragedia-ambiental-do-pais-rompimento-da-barragem-em-mariana-mg-completa-9-anos-05112024/
4	Consultor Jurídico	Dam collapse - renegotiation	Mariana, Minas Gerais	06/11/2024	https://www.conjur.com.br/2024-nov-06/stf-homologa-acordo-de-reparacao-por-tragedia-em-mariana-mg/
5	Joven Pan News	Dam collapse - renegotiation	Mariana, Minas Gerais	07/11/2024	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0d3XiNqDCLg
6	IBGE	General information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados/mg/mariana.html
7	Official Tourism Website - Mariana	Tourist information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://mariana.org.br/
8	X - Jornal Hoje	Dam collapse - renegotiation	Mariana, Minas Gerais	06/11/2024	https://x.com/jornalhojeemdia?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor
9	X - Carlos Viana	Dam collapse - 9 years	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/11/2024	https://x.com/carlosaviana?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor
10	X - Duda Salabert	Dam collapse - 9 years	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/11/2024	https://x.com/DudaSalabert/status/1853786689740648595?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Etweet
11	IPHAN	General information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	http://portal.iphan.gov.br/pagina/detalhes/1491/
12	Minas da Passagem	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://mariana.minasdapassagem.com.br/
13	Record News	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	18/12/2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ruRJZkCBd2w
14	Instituto Estrada Real	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://institutoestradareal.com.br/cidades/mariana-mg/
15	IBGE	General information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/brasil/mg/mariana/historico
16	Tripadvisor	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.tripadvisor.com.br/Attractions-g303386-Activities-Mariana_State_of_Minas_Gerais.html
17	Portal Minas Gerais	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.minasgerais.com.br/pt/roteiros/mineiridades-descubra-marianamg
18	Mariana City Portal	Information for the local community	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.instagram.com/portaldacidademariana/
19	Minas da Passagem	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://mariana.minasdapassagem.com.br/visitacao/
20	Viagens e Caminhos	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	23/02/2024	https://www.viagensecaminhos.com/mariana-mg/
21	Destinos notáveis	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	07/05/2023	https://destinosnotaveis.com.br/mariana-minas-gerais/
22	Num Pulo	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/12/2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=uQ2aQp0edfE

	Website	Topic	Search query:	Update	
23	Nerds Viajantes	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Oct/17	https://www.nerdsviajantes.com/2017/10/05/mariana-passeio-cidade-historica/
24	Vida sem paredes	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	01/08/2023	https://vidasemparedes.com.br/o-que-fazer-em-mariana-mg/
25	Wikipedia	General information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariana
26	Ouro Preto Travel	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://ouropretotravel.com/passeios/mariana/
27	Caminha Gente - Registrando destinos	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Dec/20	https://caminhagente.com.br/o-que-fazer-em-mariana-minas-gerais/
28	Itatia Ouro Preto	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	15/07/2023	https://www.itatiaia.com.br/ouropreto/2023/07/15/mariana-celebra-327-anos-de-historia-e-cultura-no-coracao-de-minas-gerais
29	Mariana MG	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://marianamg.com.br/
30	Gov.Br	Dam collapse - 9 years	Mariana, Minas Gerais	25/10/2024	https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/repactuacao-do-acordo-do-rio-doce/conheca-a-linha-do-tempo-da-tragedia-de-mariana-mg
31	Archdiocese of Mariana	Information for the local community	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://arqmariana.com.br/
32	Getty Images	Photo album	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.gettyimages.com.br/fotos/mariana-minas-gerais
33	G1	Dam collapse - 9 years / renegotiation	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Between 21/10/2024 and 07/11/2024	https://g1.globo.com/mg/minas-gerais/cidade/mariana/
34	Mapa na mão	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	16/02/2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAK79N7t4pQ
35	Wikipedia	General information	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariana
36	Agência Minas	Dam collapse - 9 years	Mariana, Minas Gerais	15/07/2024	https://www.agenciaminas.mg.gov.br/noticia/medalha-do-dia-de-minas-presta-homenagem-a-pessoas-e-instituicoes-com-atuacao-em-defesa-dos-atingidos-pela-tragedia-de-mariana
37	Minas 300 Anos	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/10/2020	https://www.minas300anos.mg.gov.br/noticias-e-artigos/primeira-capital-de-minas-mariana-guarda-memorias-do-ciclo-do-ouro/
38	Vai de Promo	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	02/07/2022	https://www.vaidepromo.com.br/blog/mariana-minas-gerais/
39	Num Pulo	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/12/2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQ2aQp0edfE
40	Bahia (international)	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.bahia.ws/en/tourist-guide-to-mariana-in-minas-gerais/
41	Getty Images	Photo album	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.gettyimages.com.br/fotos/mariana-minas-gerais
42	Jornal da Unicamp	Tourist attractions / dam collapse	Mariana, Minas Gerais	18/01/2018	https://unicamp.br/unicamp/ju/noticias/2018/01/17/o-municipio-de-mariana/
43	Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	16/07/2021	https://www.tjmg.jus.br/portal-tjmg/noticias/16-de-julho-dia-de-minas-celebra-42-anos.htm
44	Mariana City Council	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	http://camarademariana.mg.gov.br/historia/

	Website	**Topic**	**Search query:**	**Update**	
45	Emprega Mariana	Information for the local community	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://mariana-mg.curriculointerativo.com.br/vagas
46	Mariana City Portal	Information for the local community	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://mariana.portaldacidade.com/
47	Mbigucci	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.mbigucci.com.br/mariana-a-primeira-cidade-de-minas-gerais/
48	Minas da Passagem	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://mariana.minasdapassagem.com.br/videos/
49	Tripadvisor	Tourist attractions	Mariana, Minas Gerais	Permanent	https://www.tripadvisor.com.br/Tourism-g303386-Mariana_State_of_Minas_Gerais-Vacations.html
50	Brasil de Fato	Dam collapse - 9 years	Mariana, Minas Gerais	05/11/2024	https://www.brasildefatomg.com.br/2024/11/05/9-anos-depois-inseguranca-ainda-marca-a-vida-de-atingidos-por-barragem-em-mariana-mg