



# World Heritage / Patrimoine Mondial

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**Nationality of author:** Japanese

**Language of thesis:** Japanese

**Title of thesis:** A Study on the Management and Safeguarding  
of World Heritage Properties in Danger

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**Please provide a 500 words abstract outlining your thesis; you may wish to attach a table of contents or any other relevant material:**

I think the true aim of the World Heritage Convention is to safeguard World Heritage properties in crisis situation. It is useful against various dangers, including human-induced dangers, which became to be more serious than ever in the modern society. In this context, effective utilization of “the List of the World Heritage in Danger” and other safeguarding tools seem to be key components of the success of the World Heritage framework itself.

The aim of my master's thesis is to consider the effectiveness and challenges of pre- and post-inscription processes regarding the management/conservation of a property, as well as of “the List of World Heritage in Danger”, through analysing World Heritage document resources and through interviewing people who are concerned.

My master's thesis, so far, consists of five chapters. The outline of the thesis is as follows:

The first chapter, general dangers affecting heritages are overviewed. Dangers caused by nature and by human activity are identified to begin with (although these two kinds of dangers can not be totally set apart because some natural dangers are deteriorated by human activity, whereas human activity may cause natural disasters). This will be followed by famous specific cases in history, which provide testimonials that the heritages have always been endangered for various reasons.

The second chapter starts with the description of the formation process of “the List of the World Heritage in Danger” as well as the World Heritage Convention, by quoting the ‘International Safeguarding Campaign of the Monuments of Nubia’ and the rise of nature conservation movement. Details of the existing tools for safeguarding the World Heritage properties are analysed here, such as periodic reporting, reactive monitoring, setting of the buffer zones, international safeguarding campaigns, and other measures.

The third chapter, the real examples will be analysed, in order to consider extensiveness and difficulties of the sites which are dealt with “the List of the World Heritage in Danger”. The following sites are to be studied:

- Angkor and Old City of Dubrovnik: Success stories
- Cologne Cathedral and Dresden Elbe Valley: Positive outcomes to 'Endangered' listing
- Kathmandu Valley: Danger listing as dishonour
- Bamiyan, Bam, and Jerusalem: Challenges for "the List of the World Heritage in Danger"

The fourth chapter will deal with the recent discussions regarding "the World Heritage in Danger", as well as pre- and post-inscription processes of the management/conservation of a property. This will include the ongoing discussions about the possible revision of the Operational Guidelines regarding baselines and the description method of Outstanding Universal Value in the nomination files. Recent discussions about buffer zones are also studied in this chapter. In the last part of this chapter, overall usefulness of "the List of World Heritage in Danger" will be reviewed.

The fifth chapter will offer a conclusion. Through studying of the *raison d'être* of "the World Heritage in Danger", future prospects of the World Heritage Convention will be considered.

At the end of this thesis, a chronological table of each heritage that has been inscribed in "the List of the World Heritage in Danger" (total 55 sites as of July 2007) will be attached as a reference.

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#### Bibliography

#### References

A chronological table of each heritage that has been inscribed in "the List of World Heritage in Danger" (total 55 sites as of July 2007)

#### Acknowledgment