

**Srudents : Raghad Alabed & Khawla Mahmoud**

Jordan has Four sites on the World Heritage List - Petra, Quseir Amra, Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) and Wadi Rum – and a further 16 sites on the Tentative List.  UNESCO Amman works closely with the Department of Antiquities and several NGOs for the sustained protection and management of its World Heritage Sites, and also provides support for the preparation of nomination dossiers for sites on the Tentative List. In addition, UNESCO provides continuous support to the Department of Antiquities in the form of capacity building and training in site management and conservation.

**Petra** is Jordan’s ‘calling card’ and for this reason a great deal of UNESCO’s efforts in World Heritage are directed towards the preservation of this site, Petra is one of the world's most famous sites .currently a risk map of Petra - the basis improved site management -is being developed with the Department od Antiquities and the Petra Archaeologicak Park .

**Quseir Amra** is a well-preserved desert castle which acted as both a fortress with a garrison and a residence of the Umayyad caliphs, built in the early 8th century.  The most outstanding features of this small pleasure palace are the reception hall and the hammam, both richly decorated with figurative murals that reflect the secular art of the time. UNESCO Amman is collaborating with the inistitut Francais du proche Orient ( IFPO ) to revitalize the visitor centre and develop an interactive game to engage young visitors .

**Um er-Rasas** (Kastrom Mefa'a) started as a Roman military camp and grew into a town in the Byzantine era and continues into the Early Islamic period. The site also has 16 churches, some with well-preserved mosaic floors. With the support from the UNESCO World Heritage Fund the stylite tower (a tower in which monks lived in isolation) was stabilized.

**Wadi Rum** is a varied desert landscape consisting of a range of narrow gorges, natural arches, towering cliffs, ramps, massive landslides and caverns. The site also has inscriptions and archaeological remains that testify to 12,000 years of human occupation and interaction with the natural environment, and for this reason was inscribed in the World Heritage List as a mixed natural and cultural property. The site illustrates the evolution of pastoral, agricultural and urban activity in the region. Wadi Rum is only one of two mixed sites listed in the Arab States Region.

