Due to technical and economic problems, most of the historic monuments and cultural material of important Umayyad Palaces located in the desert of Jordan is under risk of deterioration. This research illustrates some of these Palaces, their location and relationship with the Jordanian and inter-regional context, the existing uses, the physical aspects and state of conservation. It tacks Qasr Amra as a case study, which is one of the most important Umayyad Palaces in Jordan from the architectural and artistic point of views. Specific historic and material analyses is elaborated in order to evidence some important artistic particularities of this important building.

The objective of research is to highlight the existence of some world heritage Palaces, which necessitate more attention from the international organizations in order to be appropriately protected and managed, tacking into consideration the importance of tourism international networks. The hypothesis concerns a sustainable protection approach, through a national tourism plan and a building conservational approach.