

**MAKING LAND MANAGEMENT MORE SUSTAINABLE:
EXPERIENCE IMPLEMENTING A NEW METHODOLOGICAL
FRAMEWORK IN LEBANON AND BELARUS**

It is progressively perceived that handling land debasement through more supportable land administration relies upon joining numerous points of view by utilizing an assortment of techniques at different scales, including the viewpoints of the individuals who oversee and additionally utilize the land.

This paper reports encounter executing a formerly proposed methodological system that is intended to encourage information sharing amongst analysts and partners about land corruption seriousness and degree, and reasonable land administration choices. Experimental discoveries are exhibited from the Botswana site of the EU-financed Desertification Mitigation and Remediation of Land venture. The paper reflects difficulties and advantages of the proposed structure and recognizes various advantages, remarkably identified with bits of knowledge emerging from the combination of neighborhood and logical information, and the responsibility for economical land administration procedures that rose up out of the procedure. Nevertheless, executing the system was not without difficulties, and levels of destitution and formal training may restrain the usage of the structure in some creating world settings.

In this study, physical geography of Lebanon has been discussed. It can be said that most of the areas in Lebanon are covered by mountain. Bekka valley has separated this country. Lebanon is only the country in middle which has no desert. Therefore, there is no indigenous camel. There are total numbers of 17 rivers in Lebanon. In the terrain region of this country, natural vegetations can be shown in large portion. Bekka valley is considered as the most fertile land of this country. Total portion of Bekka valley is not situated in Lebanon. As this is a mountain country, therefore, the physical geography of Lebanon is little complicated. In short, distance, climate, land types and social are different due to its complex geographical structure. The most interesting part in Lebanon topography is here highland and lowland run in parallel form. As it has discussed before in this study that, Bekka valley is the most fertile land in Lebanon. Therefore, large portion of this area is covered by agricultural land.