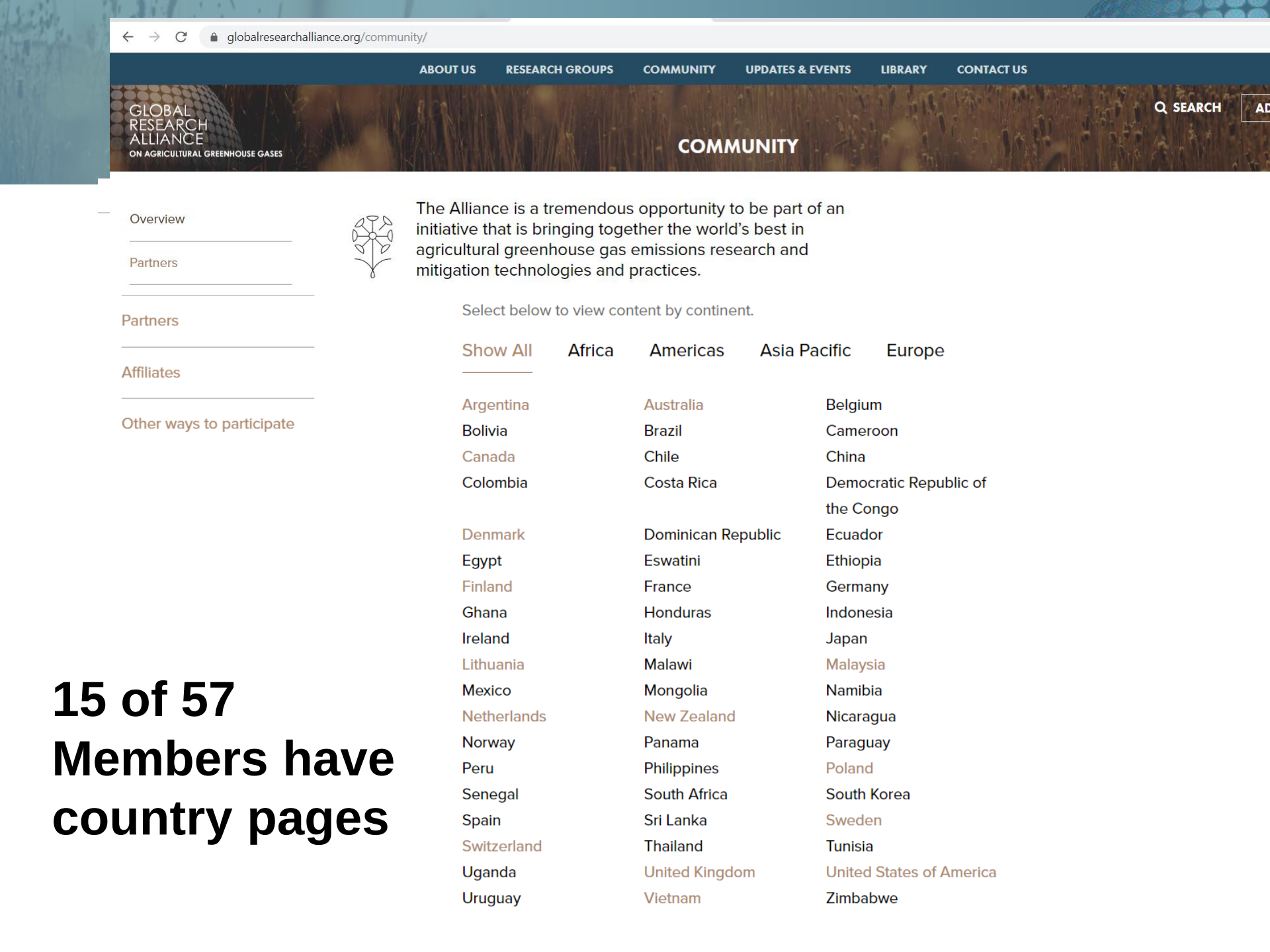

15 of 57 Members have country pages

ARGENTINA

Overview

Argentinian involvement in the Alliance facilitates participation in capacity-building opportunities and facilitates co-operation with groups worldwide. The network strengthens capacities among researchers and policy makers in order to identify sustainable intensification options for agricultural production with focus in greenhouse gases emissions intensity.

Participation in Research Projects

- Latin American and Caribbean cooperation platform for Sustainable intensification of livestock systems with legumes (2018-2020). Eight countri are involved (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay). The main objectives of the platform are promote the sustainable intensification of Latin American and Caribbean livestock systems by using forage legumes and improving biological nitroge fixation; and to increase soil carbon stocks in pastoral systems. This Platfor is being funded by PROCISUR, FONTAGRO and the New Zealand Government.
- FONTAGRO Project. Climate change and livestock: measurement and

Argentina hosted New Zealand farmers Doug Avery (left) and Zach Mounsey (right) on the 2015 GRA-WFO study tour.

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GLOBAL RESEARCH ALLIANCE ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES

MALAYSIA

You've reached the Malaysian page of the Global Research Alliance

In Malaysia, agriculture contributes approximately 10% of Malaysia's gross domestic production. At least one-third of the country's population depends on the sector for its livelihood, with some 14% employed on farms and plantations. Initial National Communication (INC, 2000), greenhouse gases (GHG) from agricultural activities in 1994 estimated at 14.8% of CH_4 and 13.3% of N_2O from the total country emissions of CH_4 and N_2O respectively. Malaysia's Second National Communication (NC2) submitted in 2011 reported that Malaysia was a net sink in 2000 with the net emissions after accounting for the removal was -26.79 million tonnes (Mt) CO_{2eq}. The agriculture sector contributed 3% of the total GHGs in 2000 at 5906 Mt CO_{2eq}.

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The importance of livestock GHG mitigation

The country's goal is to reduce their GHG intensity (GDP) by 40%, based on the base year of 2005 by 2020. In terms of livestock industry, Malaysia is targeting higher a Self-Sufficiency Level (SSL) for the local beef & dairy industry. The current level is at 10% and plans have been devised to achieve 15% SSL to reduce more importation and entice higher economic growth through local ruminant industry. Developing comprehensive inter-agency strategy may help to cut methane emissions, especially from agriculture sector. As for the livestock sector, an early start is beneficial before the industry goes full bloom, or even when the SSL level is increased.

How the GRA / related parties can help us achieve our goals

- EXPERTISE: Capacity building