

## **SUBMISSION BY MALAYSIA ON VIEWS ON SPECIFIC POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY (LULUCF)**

Malaysia welcomes this opportunity to submit its views on specific possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities and specific alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the clean development mechanism (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 143; FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 108)

### **1. Possible additional LULUCF activities**

#### **(i) Re-vegetation**

Barren land is common post mining activities and often left unmanaged due to lack of financial resources to re-vegetate this areas. In Malaysia, tin mining was an important activity until the 1970s and have significantly contributed to poverty reduction. Once the mining operations cease, large areas of non-vegetation sandy soils are left making it impossible for re-vegetation. Research work on rehabilitation of ex-mining areas has suggested that a phased approach may be necessary. The phased approach starts with the rehabilitation of the soil by planting leguminous plants to enrich the nitrogen and modify the soil properties. This is followed by the planting of shrub and selected trees before the area could be re-vegetated.

Restoration of the wetlands due to coastal erosion is another example of new activity proposed.

#### **(ii) Improved cropland/grassland management**

Malaysia sees the potential of improving cropland management by integrating tree planting in pasture lands. The right choice of tree planting in the pastureland will help reduce the greenhouse gas emissions as well soil conservation.

In addition, improved cropland management will also reduce the crop failure and enhance productivity especially amongst small scale grower. In doing so, the pressure to expand agricultural activities into forested areas will be reduced.

Malaysia views that these activities can demonstrate that

- Emissions and removals to be accounted for shall be additional to those that would have happened in the absence of the project activity and that leakage has to be addressed and accounted in timely manner
- Benefits related to the mitigation of climate change must be real, measurable, and long-term

- Robust methodologies as based on science based interventions

## **2. Non permanence**

Ways to overcome non permanence:

- Demonstration of good governance, government policies, historic baselines/risk as well as buffer creation based on projects undertaken
- Good risk assessment and management is demonstrated