



PLANTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd.

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JUNE 2023



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Validity of the Plan:

The Management plan will be followed for 15 years i.e., from 2021 to 2036

REVISION

This document will be reviewed at least every 5years based on the inputs obtained. Minor updates may occur in the annual revisions with revised versions posted on as follows:

Version	Issue No	Date
PLTN/MGMNT/1	01	01/10/16
PLTN/MGMNT/2	02	01/01/18
PLTN/MGMNT/3	03	25/06/19
PLTN/MGMNT/4	04	20/05/20
PLTN/MGMNT/5	05	01/06/21
PLTN/MGMNT/6	06	04/06/22
PLTN/MGMNT/7	07	20/04/23
PLTN/MGMNT/8	08	28/06/23

Changes made in the current revision to address the following principles:

- **Compliance with law – CITES, Dispute Resolution mechanism**
- **Workers Rights and Employment Conditions – ILO conventions**
- **Indigenous Peoples Rights**
- **Community Relations**
- **Benefit from Forest**
- **Management Planning**
- **Monitoring Indicators**
- **Implementation of Management Activities**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of this Plantation Management Plan (plan) is restricted to pulp wood plantation managed by Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Limited's under various plantation scheme operated in farmers, institutions, and Government land holdings. This Plan has been developed to meet requirements of the TNPL's pulpwood. In addition, this plan incorporates the requirements of Forest Stewardship Council®, **Forest Stewardship Standard for India : FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN** for Assessing Forest Management in India.

Biological Diversity

In accordance with the legislation and requirements of various Forest acts like Indian Forest Act-1927 & Indian Biodiversity Conservation Act-2002 this plan seeks to assist with the conservation of biodiversity measures carried in the pulp wood plantation from land preparation to post harvesting operations to protect and minimize the damage to biodiversity if any available.

Ecosystem Health and Vitality

Various factors, such as fire, weeds, pests and diseases would have finite impact on plantation and associated ecosystem health that would result in economic and environmental loss. To address the issue the plan adopted measures include determining appropriate fire risk and maintaining surveillance and recording systems to control significant threats by weeds, pests and disease.

Soil and Water

Qualities of soil and water definitely have impact on plantation health and productivity. On the other hand pulpwood plantations protect the soil from erosion and conserve the water resources. The present plan outlines requirements and procedures to monitor soil, water conservation and management.

Climate change and carbon cycles

Greenhouse effect and associated climate change is becoming important issue globally. Impacts of climate change are still a debatable subject and over picture of climate change impacts are not fully understood. However, the plan outlines measures to reduce the potential impact of climate change on plantations such, improved silvicultural practices to conserve the water to climate change associated drought and increase the green cover in the country to sequester the CO₂.

Productive capacity

The Plan outlines management measures for sustainable production and harvesting to maintain the plantation productive capacity and area. Improved pulpwood productivity by development and introduction of site specific high productive clones, effective resource utilization, reduce impact of disturbances and improved silvicultural activities.

Socio-economic benefits

The effective implementation, maintenance and management of pulpwood plantation results social and economic benefits to society both directly and indirectly. For example, creation of employment opportunity to local communities wherever the plantation available. The other benefits include that other than value based are aesthetic values, environmental protection carbon sequestration, water conservation, prevention of soil erosion etc. The plan includes effective engagement of various stakeholders to sustain and improve socio-economic benefits of pulpwood plantation management.

Plan Implementation and Management

TNPL Committed to continuously improve plantation management to implement best practice. Plantation management plan includes measure, such as, training and the transfer of knowledge, adaptive management, stakeholder engagement, transparent implementation process and internal as well as external auditing. **TNPL will proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring processes, and will engage interested stakeholders on request. TNPL committed to ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and FSC standards related Corruption and Crime Commission, Anti-discrimination, avoidance of child labour and avoidance of illegal harvesting. TNPL is committed to follow all the applicable laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory code of practice in its operating areas. The various applicable laws , etc are given in Appendix-C.**

Duration of Management Plan

This Management plan will be followed for 15 years from 2021 onwards. Since scientific technologies and methodologies are fast improving, the midterm revision may also be done on annual basis. Also if any suggestion or improvement strategies given in the Assessment/Monitoring that will be incorporated in the management plan during annual revision as per Annex-E.

Assessment of potential High Conservation Values

An assessment and management of High Conservation Values (HCVs) in plantation area has been undertaken in accordance with Forest Management Standard: Forest Stewardship Council®, Forest Stewardship Standard for India : FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN for Assessing Forest Management in India. The plan includes the measure that suggested making sure that HCVs are not threatened by plantation management activities within plantation boundary.

HCV 1: Species diversity

This value is intended to include areas with extraordinary concentrations of species, including threatened or endangered species, endemics, unusual assemblages of ecological or taxonomic groups and extraordinary seasonal concentrations. The TNPL FMUs do not operate in any of the global biodiversity hotspot (as declared by Conservation International) and no threatened or endangered plants or animals reported in these areas. However, the grey slender loris habitat has been found in nearby TNPL Unit II Plantation areas that is documented and protected by TNPL. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species puts them as

least concern, which means they are doing well. TNPL protecting the grey slender loris which are present in the TNPL Unit II Plantation areas through proper protective measures such as planting more habitat trees, avoiding disturbances of habitats and spreading awareness among local people.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics

This part of the HCVF definition aims to identify those forests that contain viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species. All of the TNPL FMUs are considered low intensity or impact plantations and do not comprise of HCV 2 because the FMUs are operated privately owned farm lands and degraded Government and institutional land and have no significance at the landscape level.

HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats

Some ecosystems are naturally rare, where the climatic or geological conditions necessary for their development are limited in extent. The TNPL FMUs do not contain ecosystems that are rare. No HCV 3 values present within the TNPL FMUs such as includes old-growth forest or genetically distinct populations that are important for conservation.

HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services

All forests provide some services of nature, such as watershed protection, stream flow regulation or erosion control. These services should always be maintained under good management, a fact reflected in the requirements of most forest management standards. HCV 4 values related to basic ecosystem services like clean water, irrigation supply systems and support for threatened and priority aquatic species present adjust to plantation activity will be identified and recorded. The plantation management plan will ensure that the plantation activity do not have any significant impact on these entities.

HCV 5: Community needs

The definition of HCVFs recognises that some forests are essential to human well-being. This value is designed to protect the basic subsistence and security of local communities that are dependent on forests - not only for "forest-dwelling" communities, but also for any communities that get substantial and irreplaceable amounts of income, food or other benefits from the forest. HCV 5 is not considered to be present within the TNPL FMUs because no local communities are significantly dependent TNPL FMUs to meet their basic needs. However, TNPL engaging local people for its plantation activities and improving the livelihood of local people.

HCV 6: Cultural values

As well as being essential for subsistence and survival, forests can be critical to societies and communities for their cultural identity. This value is designed to protect the traditional culture of local communities where the trees are critical to their identity, thereby helping to maintain the cultural integrity of the community. Cultural heritage values present within in the TNPL FMUs particularly, worship sites, trees with religious importance are marked as HCV entities.

The plantation management plan will ensure that these sites are not disturbed due to plantation activity and efforts will be made to protect and monitor these HCV sites. Other HCV 6 values present if any in the TNPL FMUs like scientific, aesthetic and social values will also be identified and protected.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- To rehabilitate and restore the degraded and marginal farm lands through integrated land use and sustainable plantation management for sustained production of pulpwood.
- To reduce the pressure on natural forest and conserving/restoring them by establishing industrial wood plantations outside the traditional natural forest
- To improve the socio-economic status of the small and marginal farmers and local community
- To augur the edapho-climatic factors through integrated soil and water conservation strategies coupled with multiple cropping system
- To ameliorate the environment through multi species plantation forestry programme and to establish Clean Development Mechanism
- To augment the sustained supply to create self reliance in raw material availability