



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



German Development Policy



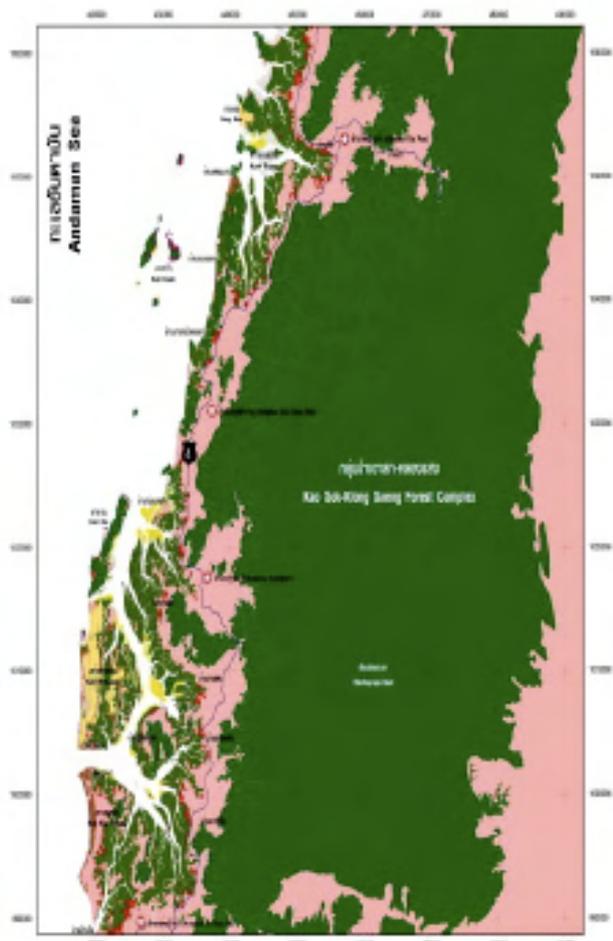
Mangroves for the Future  
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



## Kuraburi Ta Kua Pa Watershed, Phang-Nga

**Kuraburi watershed** limits are defined by the forested mountains of Sri Phang Nga National Park, and the areas of Khao Bor Sai and Khao Mae Nang Khao. The major rivers that flow through the watershed include Nang Yon, Bang Pong and Ta Pud. The Kuraburi watershed has high ecosystem value, including a number of rare plant and animal species. Much of the area's flora and fauna faces serious threats from habitat loss due to clearing and over exploitation of forest resources. The watershed is located in Kuraburi district of Phang Nga province.

**Mae Nang Khao Mountain** is located in Bang Wan and Mae Nang Khao sub-districts. Comprising of 22,000 rai of land, this mountain is the largest locally managed forest outside a protected area. There are 6 villages around the base of the mountain. Communities make use of the forest area for drinking water, and Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) collection. The major threats to forest are illegal hunting and logging, and encroachment for conversion into plantations.



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North Phang Nga and Ranong Ecosystems Map

**Khor Khao Island** is located in Ta Kua Pa District. The island is mostly flat and sandy, with beaches on the west coast and mangroves bordering the east. Fishing and commercial cultivation of rubber and palm are the main forms of income, but about 10% of community members work at nearby resorts. Threats to local landscapes and livelihoods include forest clearing, and development of mass tourism by the government and private sector.



**Kuraburi River Mouth** has very high biodiversity value, and contains diverse ecosystems including mangrove forests, seagrass beds, and coral reefs. Marine species found locally include dugong and turtle. The many communities surrounding the river mouth lead a traditional small-scale fishing lifestyle. Locals report that depleted fish stocks is a result of overfishing by outsider-owned commercial boats. Wastewater, oil, and garbage from the commercial pier and surrounding shrimp farms threaten nearby mangroves and sea grass beds.

### Threats

- Undefined forest boundaries, forest encroachment and illegal hunting
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Pollution, sedimentation and dumping of solid waste into the river mouth
- Degradation of marine resource and over-fishing
- Degradation of sea grass beds from upstream pollution and sedimentation

### Goals

1. Restore damaged ecosystems/ degraded habitats.
2. Develop sustainable management opportunities such as ecotourism
3. Protect/preserve areas of high ecosystem value

