

ABOUT IKAW - AKO FOUNDATION

IKAW - AKO JAPAN - PHILIPPINES partnership for environmental protection aimed to develop friendship among Japanese and Filipino people. IKAW - AKO FOUNDATION believes that the mangrove and tree planting, reforestation is possible to sustain the reforestation management from mountainous to coastal regions. Ikaw - Ako Foundation is a Silay City-based environmental-advocacy organization.

THE OTHER ACTIVITIES



1. BAMBOO BRIDGE (ECO TOURISM)

The Longest Bamboo Bridge at Barangay Balaring Silay City and it's winding around the mangrove trees. By constructing a 1.3 km bamboo bridge into the mangrove forest in Barangay on Negros Island, a gateway for eco-tourists has been introduced to help in the regeneration of the forest. As a result, 10,000 people a year visit the area.



2. PAGATPAT FESTIVAL

This activity is for promoting Eco-tourism in Barangay Balaring Silay City Neg. Occ. as well encouraged the people to be aware of what the foundation did to our beloved Mother Nature. Especially on Tree planting, Mangrove planting, Coastal clean up activity, Mangrove and environment themed cooking contests and parades are held yearly. Also, Japanese volunteers participate in cultural exchanges here.



3. THE MANGROVE WEDDING

How would you like to have a stunning wedding in the mangrove forest, like the one in the picture? It'll be an awe-inspiring event, surrounded by nature. So far four Japanese couples have tied the knot here.



4. Seafood Capital of Silay City Negros - Barangay Balaring.

There are lots of seafood restaurants in this barangay and most of them is literally in the sea, ambiance is perfect for your seafood craving. One of the benefits of protecting these mangroves has been the opening of nine seafood restaurants on the previously empty coastline. You can enjoy fresh and delicious fish and shrimp there. It attracts many visitors from urban areas.

TO ALL COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Ikaw-ako is looking for sponsorship of companies and organizations. In various form, such as business alliances, activities of employees and donations. Be a proud sponsor to our foundation.

VISIT US



(PHILIPPINES)

Address: Sampaguita Street, Fortuna Subdivision
Silay City, Negros Occidental
Tel.: +63-34-495-0231
Email: ikawako.assist@gmail.com

(JAPAN)

Address: 7th Floor, YWCA Building 2-3 Shinsakae-Machi
Nakaku, Nagoya City 460-0004
Tel.: +81-50-6873-1521
Email: ikawako.mangrove@gmail.com

FACEBOOK PAGE



PLANTING MANGROVE FOR L IT'S FUN!



LIKE BRANCHES ON A TREE
WE ALL GROW IN DIFFERENT DIRECTION
YET OUR ROOTS REMAIN AS ONE



JAPAN - PHILIPPINES
PARTNERSHIP FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTE

MANGROVE PLANTING



COASTAL CLEANUP



THE VALUE OF MANGROVES

BACKGROUND OF THE DECLINE

In the Philippines, three-quarters of the 400,000 hectares of mangrove forests recorded 50 years ago have almost been destroyed by artificial development. Supplying firewood and building materials to the cities and creating fish and shrimp farming ponds has led to the mass logging of these mangrove forests.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Mangroves absorb more carbon dioxide than other trees, which helps prevent global warming and mitigate climate change. According to a private research institute, the annual carbon dioxide absorption of 1 ha of mangrove forest is about 25-44 tons (value varies depending on conditions).

SECURING FOOD

Mangrove forests that grow in the tidal zone are important as spawning grounds for aquatic animals and rocky shores for small fish and crustaceans; the decrease in mangrove forests is considered to be one of the causes of the slump in inshore fishing. Mangrove forests were eco-balanced lands where you can harvest the required amount of firewood and food.

ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION

A place where many types of marine life such as fish and shrimp spend their childhood so much so that it is said to be the "cradle of the sea life". If mangrove forests are regenerated, the ecosystem will be enriched.

PREVENTATION OF STORM SURGE

Mangrove forests also serve as "breakwaters", protecting the lives of people living along the coastline from high waves and floods. In the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, villages located near to mangrove areas received less damage than those not protected by mangroves.