

EXPERIENCES OF FORESTRY RESEARCH IN THE PHILLIPINES

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ABSTRACT

To achieve satisfactorily the purpose of a collaborative research project, it must be indispensable to clarify the significance of the project in full and hold its better and common understanding with the counterpart (CP) before the start, because the CP may possibly have a different background from us and aim at a different goal even in the same scientific field. We must ascertain clearly what the CP really wants to do in the project when planning.

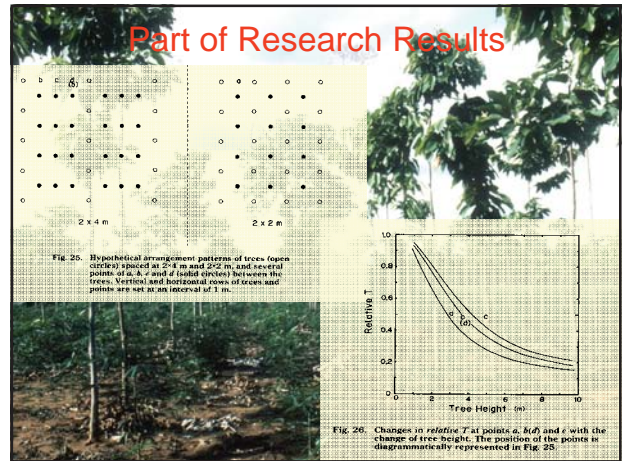
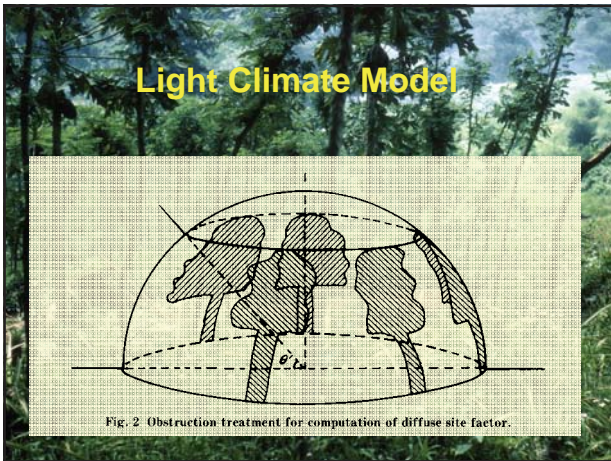
Supporting system of the project should be established firmly at both sides of the CP and Japan. Since experimental sites of forest sciences are often selected locally far from the main office, broad support such as transportation and lodging is expected at the CP side. In addition, the help of the CP side may also be important for custom clearance to bring facilities and instruments into the country for the project. We often experienced problems of this kind. In the field of field science, especially, landownership should be confirmed when setting of the experimental site. We also experienced several cases where local people were earning a livelihood in the concession area of forestry companies. There arose a critical friction between them. Risk management should be an important point to be considered for both sides of the CP and Japan. Ordinary systems including telephone and banking all stopped when a revolution broke out in the Philippines in 1986.

In foreign countries, the salary of the employee is often paid from the project. Therefore, if necessary, the project should appropriate some fund to the salary of the CP employee. Otherwise, there occasionally happen some cases where the collaboration could not be promised from the CP.

Applicable research results are required frequently for addressing present technical issue in collaborations with developing countries. Fruitful research results have been obtained in our field so far, but their most part seems to be not systematic but individualistic. Systems for technical improvement and development, and its extension should be constructed by integration of research results. For systematization the continuity of researches connecting each other should be ensured although researcher change happens.

KEYWORDS

Collaborative research, Counterpart (CP) , Supporting system, Landownership, Risk management



Coming up Questions

Who owns, uses and manages the site ?

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How do the local people think of us ?

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Are we invaders ?

↓

How is our security ??

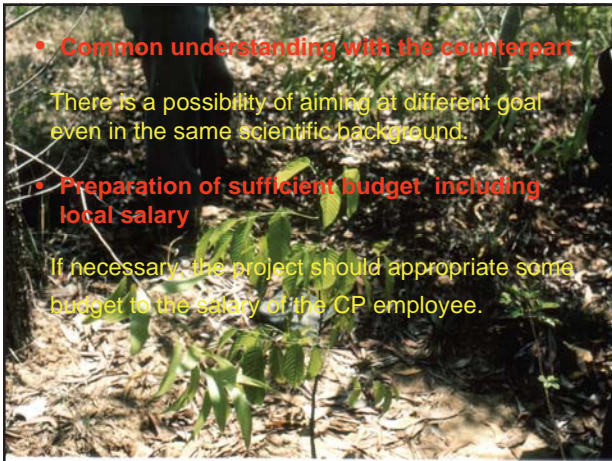
Other Problems:

- Maintenance of Experimental Field
- Transportation to the Field
- Traveling together with the Counterpart

Budget
Common Understanding

and so on

- **Common understanding with the counterpart**
- There is a possibility of aiming at different goal even in the same scientific background.
- **Preparation of sufficient budget including local salary**
- If necessary, the project should appropriate some budget to the salary of the CP employee.



Supporting system of the project should be established firmly at both sides of the CP and Japan

- Experimental sites of forest sciences are often selected locally far from the main office, broad support such as transportation and lodging is expected at the CP side
- The help of the CP side may also be important in custom clearance, management of local problems, etc.
- Risk management should be an important point to be considered for both sides of the CP and Japan.



From fragmental and individualistic To systematic and integrated research results

- Applicable research results are required frequently for addressing present technical issue.
- The continuity of researches connecting each other should be ensured although researcher change happens.