

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB)-Japan Scholarship Program (JSP) commenced in 1988 to encourage and strengthen human resource development in less-developed countries. The main objective of the ADB-JSP is to provide an opportunity for well-qualified citizens of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) to undertake postgraduate studies in economics, business and management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at selected educational institutions in the Asian and Pacific Region. Upon completion of their studies, the scholars are expected to return to their home countries to apply and to disseminate their newly acquired knowledge and skills to enhance socioeconomic development.

2. Over the years, the Government of Japan has expanded its commitment to the ADB-JSP by contributing about \$61 million. The funds have covered tuition, subsistence, housing and book allowances, medical insurance, travel, and research subsidies, as well as the costs of administering the JSP at the 18 designated institutions in 10 countries in the Asian and Pacific Region. Appendix 1 lists the 18 designated institutions and Appendix 2 their ADB-JSP coordinators.

3. During 1988–2003, the ADB-JSP awarded a total of 1,621 scholarships to students from 34 ADB member countries. The amount of scholarship awards has grown steadily over the years. Most scholars, or about 90% came from 15 DMCs, where most of the poor population in Asia live: The People's Republic of China (PRC), Viet Nam, Nepal, Philippines, and Bangladesh represented the top five participating DMCs, in that order. Appendix 3 shows a breakdown of scholarships awarded, with details for the 15 countries with the highest number of recipients. Women have received 487 scholarships or 30% of the total awards. Most of the scholarships were for master's degrees (92%) and a few were for doctoral degrees (PhDs) (6%) and diploma courses (1%). Appendix 4 gives a profile of all scholars and graduates to date.

4. Of the 1,621 scholars, 1,298 completed their courses: 1,193 completed master's courses, 86 completed PhD programs, and 19 completed 1 year courses. Of the majors, 39% were in science and technology, 31% in business and management, and 30% in economics. The Table shows annual data on scholarships awarded and completed.

**Scholarships Awarded and Completed, 1988–2003**

<b>Status</b>	<b>1988–1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>
Awarded	1,028	135	170	143	145	1,621
Completed	754	113	121	151	159	1,298

5. The Asian Institute of Management (AIM) had the highest number of scholars, with 310 or 19.1%; followed by Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), 219 or 13.5%; International University of Japan (IUJ), 158 or 9.7%; University of Tokyo (UOT), 136 or 8.4%; and East-West Center (EWC), 96 or 5.9%. Appendix 5 shows the scholarships awarded and completed at each designated institution from 1988 to 2003.