

II. 2004 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

A. Scholarship Budget

6. In 2004, the Government of Japan contributed \$7.455 million to ADB–JSP, a 1% increase over its \$7.377 million contribution in 2003. A total of 290 scholarships were programmed, 10 fewer than in 2003. Of the scholarships, 50% were allotted for designated institutions in Japan. The audited financial statements of ADB–JSP as of 31 December 2004 are in Appendix 6.

B. Scholarships

7. In 2004, 157 scholarships were awarded to scholars from 21 DMCs. The scholars were from Viet Nam (21); Nepal (16); Bangladesh (14); Indonesia and Pakistan (11 each); Sri Lanka (10); Myanmar (9); India and Philippines (8 each); Cambodia (7); Bhutan, Thailand, and PRC (6 each); Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan (4 each); Tajikistan and Mongolia (3 each); Azerbaijan, Papua New Guinea and Fiji Islands (2 each).

8. The Japanese-designated institutions received 78 new scholars (48%); institutions from DMCs received 43 (27%); and institutions from developed countries (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and United States) 39 (25%). IUJ received the largest number of new scholars, 22; followed by UOT, 19; AIM, 18; the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of Saitama University (SU-Civ Eng), 15; AIT and the National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies, 14 each; the National University of Singapore and the University of Hong Kong, 8 each; the National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), 7; the Graduate School of International Development of Nagoya University and the University of Auckland, 5 each; EWC, the Thammasat University and the University of Melbourne (UOM), 4 each; the Lahore University of Management Sciences and the University of Sydney (UOS), 3 each; the International Rice Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, 2 each.

9. Of the 157 scholars, 61 were women. The percentage of scholarships awarded to women was maintained at 31% per year from 1995 to 2002, but increased to 39% in 2004. As the main thrust of the ADB–JSP initiative is to support master's degree-level programs that can be completed in 1–2 years, all the scholarships awarded for the year were for master's degrees. Of these awardees, 71 were enrolled in science and technology, 53 in economics, and 33 in business and management. Since the start of the ADB–JSP, the most popular fields of study have been science and technology, business and management, and economics, in that order; but in the last 4 years, interest has been growing in economics, development studies, public policy, public health, and natural resources and environmental management. The scholarships awarded and completed in 2004 by institution, gender, program, and field of study are summarized in Appendix 7.

10. In 2004, 142 scholarships were completed: 134 master's degrees, 7 PhD programs, and 1 certificate course. With regard to the institutions, 18 each graduated from AIM and IUJ, 17 each from National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies and UOT; 12 from SU-Civ Eng; 11 from AIT; 7 each from UOM and UOS; 6 each from EWC, University of Hong Kong and NCDS; 4 each from Thammasat University and University of Auckland; 3 from National University of Singapore; and 2 each from the Graduate School of International Development of Nagoya University, International Rice Research Institute and Lahore University of Management Sciences. Of the graduates, 73 completed courses in science and technology, 46 in economics, and 23 in business and management. Forty-six women graduated, 32% of the graduates during the year.

C. New Developments and Program Improvements

11. **Selection of New Institutions.** The Office of Cofinancing Operations (OCO) sent invitations to 12 candidate institutions that offer development-related courses in English. Seven institutions signified interest. ADB staff and officers of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) of Japan reviewed the list of candidates. Taking into consideration the balance of courses relating to development studies, three universities were shortlisted: (i) Hitotsubashi University (Graduate School of International Corporate Strategy: Asian Public Policy Program), (ii) KEIO (International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology), and (iii) Ritsumeikan University (Master in Economics).

12. Two ADB missions were fielded to (i) MOF and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MOE) in Japan on 25–26 May 2004; and (ii) the three shortlisted Japanese universities on 20–23 July 2004 to finalize arrangements.

13. After close consultation with the ADB Executive Director for Japan, MOF, and MOE, ADB designated KEIO and Ritsumeikan University (RU) under the scholarship program, bringing the total number of participating institutions to 20. These new institutions are expected to provide a wider range of course offerings and will support the program's initiative of increasing the ratio of scholars studying in Japan.

14. KEIO (International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology) is a private university and offers advance science and technology courses. RU (Master in Economics) offers strong programs in economic development, which are also offered under Japan International Cooperation Agency's program for Japan Grant Aid for Human Resources Development Scholarship. Economics programs are not available in any of the Japanese-designated institutions and it was decided that this program should now be offered in Japan. Memoranda of agreement between the two institutions and ADB were signed in December 2004.

15. **Gathering of Indonesian JSP Alumni.** A gathering for the Indonesian graduates of the JSP, organized by OCO, was held on 30 August 2004 at the ADB Indonesia Resident Mission (IRM) in Jakarta. This is the first such gathering in an ADB DMC with no JSP-designated institution. Shinji Taniguchi, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta (representing the Government of Japan), ADB IRM Country Director, and IRM staff attended the reception. Since ADB-JSP was launched in 1988, more than 100 Indonesians have completed their studies and almost all of them have gone back to Indonesia. More than 30 scholars with their guests attended. The gathering became a venue for interaction and networking for the alumni of various designated institutions who are now leaders in government, education, or private sectors, and in nongovernment organizations.



16. Three of the Indonesian alumni shared their experiences during the occasion.
17. Dwidjono Hadi Darwanto, an alumnus from the International Rice Research Institute, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, expressed his grateful appreciation to ADB–JSP for the national and international progress of his career. After receiving his doctorate degree in agricultural economics, he shared his knowledge by teaching at the Gadjah Mada University, where he was associate professor and deputy director for educational affairs in the master’s program in agribusiness management, and in Janabadra University where he was dean of the department of agriculture.
18. *“Going abroad to get my master’s degree itself was a great experience for me. ... I had an opportunity to meet wonderful people from different nations, and the great professors of AIM. There are still so many valuable experiences... I would like to again extend my great thanks to ADB–Japan Scholarship Program and ADB Indonesia Resident Mission for the invaluable opportunity.”* –Ms. Meike Kencanawulan Martawidjaja (AIM, Master of Development Management).
19. *“The most important thing was, I made friends.”* Other than making friends, Ms. Syanifah Hanum Perangin-Angin, graduate of a master’s degree in public health from the UOT School of International Health, found that her 2 years’ stay in Japan had contributed a lot to her way of seeing things and solving problems. Certainly, ADB–JSP changes its scholars’ lives immensely.



20. The Indonesian JSP alumni welcomed the event and promised their active participation in networking. Because of the success of the reunion, it was decided that more gatherings would be held in ADB's DMCs to promote collaboration among the alumni, and as part of tracer studies for the JSP administrators.



21. **Mission to Designated Institutions.** ADB–JSP continued close interaction with the designated institutions to improve understanding of the objectives of the ADB–JSP. In 2004, ADB staff visited three Australian-designated institutions: (i) NCDS on 1 November, (ii) UOM on 2 November, (iii) and UOS on 3 November. Selection criteria, distribution of scholarships by nationality, scholarship coverage, 2004 budget, cost-sharing issues, and alumni association were discussed with the respective administrative staff and professors. ADB-JSP also exchanged views with the scholars, who expressed gratitude and promised to contribute to their home countries' development.

22. The programs at the three Australian institutions (NCDS, UOM, and UOS) are generally functioning smoothly but in response to several cases of extension of scholarship grants, these institutions were reminded to advise scholars to complete their programs within the 2-year mandatory requirement of the Government of Japan. Since the scholars are expected to return to their home countries to apply and disseminate their knowledge and skills for their countries' development, the school administrators were requested to closely monitor the scholars' return to their home countries and follow their career paths after graduation. The administrators were informed that the JSP's impact will be assessed based on the scholars' activities after they graduate.

23. The ADB-JSP stipend is adequate to cover the basic living expenses of single scholars, but married scholars requested additional support. The scholars were reminded that the JSP does not provide family support. Stipends are comparable with the Australian government scholarships. Tuition waivers were not possible because of government regulations. University officials instead try to ensure that scholars finish their program within the required period by allowing scholars who excel in their studies to finish their programs in 1.5 years to save costs. The officials noted an increase in the number of applications being processed for ADB-JSP, and are considering charging an amount for each application. Such additional costs should be absorbed within the approved administrative costs.

24. **Other Developments.** The ADB-JSP website was among the top 10 most visited sites in ADB in 2004. It is regularly updated to incorporate (i) contact information, including a complete list of ADB-JSP alumni; (ii) links to the 20 designated institutions for easy access for potential candidates, and (iii) new scholars. An average of about 30 e-mail inquiries a week were received in 2004. Information on the visits to the designated institutions and gathering of scholars and alumni are posted on the JSP bulletin board.

25. The designated institutions advertise the ADB-JSP as part of their overall scholarship programs. The program is featured in the universities' websites. To attract candidates, ADB regularly publicizes the ADB-JSP in selected newspapers. A new ADB-JSP brochure was designed to incorporate the two new designated institutions and was distributed throughout the ADB's regional and resident missions. The ADB-JSP brochure and website have been effective in attracting potential candidates and broadening the geographic distribution of scholars.

26. ADB continued to receive many visitors involved with or interested in the ADB-JSP. The designated institutions requested an increase in the number of scholarships and fields of study, while officers from other institutions and universities have signified their interest in participating in the ADB-JSP.