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September 2010

Annual Report  
Asian Development Bank–  
Japan Scholarship Program 2009

**Asian Development Bank**

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADB–JSP	–	Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program
DMC	–	developing member country
NGO	–	nongovernment organization

## NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

In preparing any country program or strategy, in financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

## CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. 2009 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES	2
A. Scholarship Budget	2
B. Scholarships	2
C. New Developments	3
III. SUCCESSFUL STORIES OF ADB-JSP SCHOLARS & ALUMNI	5
IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	21
APPENDIXES	
1. Designated Institutions	23
2. Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program Coordinators at Designated Institutions	24
3. Scholarships Awarded and Completed, Top 15 Nationalities, 1988–2009	33
4. Profile of All Scholars and Graduates, 1988–2009	34
5. Scholarships Awarded and Completed by Designated Institution, 1988–2009	37
6. Independent Auditors’ Report and Financial Statements, for the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008	38
7. Profile of Scholars and Graduates for Academic Year 2009	50
8. Map of the 27 Designated Institutions	52



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Asian Development Bank-Japan Scholarship Program (ADB-JSP) began in 1988 to encourage and strengthen human resource development in less-developed countries. The main objective is to give qualified citizens of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) opportunities to pursue postgraduate studies in economics, business and management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at selected educational institutions in the Asia and Pacific region. After completing their studies, the scholars are expected to return to their home countries to apply and spread their new knowledge and skills to promote socioeconomic development.

2. The Government of Japan has generously provided full funding for the ADB-JSP, with increasing contributions totaling more than \$107 million over the last 21 years. The funding covers tuition, subsistence including housing allowance, book allowance, medical insurance, travel, and research subsidies. It also includes the costs of administering the ADB-JSP at the 20 designated institutions in 10 countries in the region. The designated institutions are listed in Appendix 1, and the ADB-JSP coordinators in Appendix 2.

3. In 1988–2009, the ADB-JSP awarded 2,551 scholarships to students from 35 ADB member countries. More than 90% of the scholars came from 15 DMCs where most of the poor populations of Asia live. Viet Nam, Nepal, Bangladesh, Philippines, People's Republic of China (PRC), and Indonesia in that order are the top six participating DMCs. Appendix 3 gives a breakdown of scholarships awarded and completed, with details on the countries with the highest number of recipients. Of the scholarships that have been awarded, 94% were for master's degrees, 5% for doctoral (PhD) degrees, and 1% for diploma and certificate courses. A total of 878 scholarships, or 34% of the total awards, were awarded to women. Female scholars have historically been outnumbered by male scholars, but efforts to promote the program among women have led to an increase in the proportion of female scholars, from 17% in 1988 to 39% in 2009. Appendix 4 gives a profile of all scholars and graduates to date.

4. During the last nine years of the program, there has been an average of 156 new scholarships a year. Of the 2,551 ADB-JSP recipients since 1988, 2,217 have completed their courses. The course levels and the number of ADB-JSP recipients who have graduated are as follows: (i) master's degree programs, 2,084; (ii) PhD programs, 112; and (iii) 1-year certificate or diploma courses, 21. Regarding the fields of study, 924 scholars concentrated on science and technology, 708 on economics, and 583 on business and management. Two recipients completed master's degrees in law at the East–West Center, in Hawai'i. Table 1 shows annual data on scholarships awarded and completed.

**Table 1: Scholarships Awarded and Completed, 1988–2009**

Status	1988–2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Awarded	1,151	171	142	144	157	146	178	144	178	140	2,551
Completed	872	121	153	158	142	131	164	144	172	160	2,217

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

5. The Asian Institute of Management, in the Philippines, matriculated the highest number of ADB-JSP recipients (410, or 16.1%), followed by the Asian Institute of Technology, in Thailand (285, or 11.2%), International University of Japan (279, or 10.9%), the University of Tokyo (255, or

10%), and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, in Japan (176, or 6.9%). Appendix 5 shows the scholarships awarded and completed at each designated institution from 1988 to 2009.

## II. 2009 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

### A. Scholarship Budget

6. In 2009, the Government of Japan contributed \$7.469 million to the ADB-JSP, a .03% decrease from its \$7.471 million contribution in 2008. A total of 285 scholarships were programmed, the same number in each of the last 5 years. Of the total, 52% were allotted to designated institutions in Japan, and 18% to designated institutions in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. The ADB-JSP audited financial statements as at 31 December 2009 are in Appendix 6.

### B. Scholarships

7. In 2009, 140 scholarships were awarded to recipients from 23 DMCs. The recipients were from Bangladesh (17), Nepal (16), Indonesia (15), Mongolia (10), Pakistan (10), Viet Nam (9), Philippines (8), Bhutan (8), Sri Lanka (7), India (5), Myanmar (5), Uzbekistan (5), Cambodia (4), Lao People's Democratic Republic (4), Thailand (4), Papua New Guinea (3), Afghanistan (2), People's Republic of China (2), Kyrgyz Republic (2), Kazakhstan (1), Solomon Islands (1), Timor-Leste (1) and Vanuatu (1). The ADB-JSP made every effort to support qualified individuals from all DMCs.

8. The designated institutions in Japan matriculated 74 of the new scholars (53%) in 2009; institutions in other developed countries (Australia; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Singapore; and the United States) matriculated 36 (26%); and institutions in DMCs, 30 (21%). The International University of Japan matriculated 21, University of Tokyo, 18; National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Japan), 17; Asian Institute of Management (Philippines), 13; East-West Center (United States), 9; Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering of Saitama University (Japan), 8; Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, 7; the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), University of Auckland, and University of Sydney each matriculated 6 new scholars; the University of Hong Kong and International Rice Research Institute (Philippines), 5 each; Crawford School of Economics, Australian National University and the University of Melbourne, 4 each; Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, 3; the National University of Singapore, Ritsumeikan University (Japan), and Thammasat University (Thailand), 2 each; and Keio University (Japan) and Lahore University of Management Sciences, 1 each.

9. The proportion of female ADB-JSP recipients among new scholars increased from 18% in 1988 to 39% in 2009, as ADB-JSP constantly gave priority to the recruitment of female candidates.

10. As the main thrust of the ADB-JSP is to support master's degree programs that can be completed within 1–2 years, 136 of the scholarships awarded in 2009 were for master's degrees and only four scholarships were for 2-year PhDs (in agriculture, engineering, and sociocultural environmental studies). In that year, 58 scholars (41%) focused on science and technology, 54 (39%) on economics, 27 (19%) on business and management, and a single scholar pursued the study of law.

11. Since the start of the ADB-JSP, science and technology have been the most popular fields of study, followed by business management and economics, though there has been a recent trend

towards economics. Most scholars pursue studies in development studies and management, business administration, the environment, economics, public policy, public health, or urban and regional planning. The scholarships awarded and completed in 2009—classified according to institution, gender, program, and field of study—are summarized in Appendix 7.

12. In 2009, 160 scholarships were completed, 159 for master's degrees and 1 for a PhD degree. The Asian Institute of Management and the University of Tokyo had 21 graduates each; National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, 19; The International University of Japan, 18; The Asian Institute of Technology, 9; Crawford School of Economics of Australian National University and East-West Center (University of Hawai'i at Manoa), 8 each; Graduate School of International Development of Nagoya University, National University of Singapore, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering of Saitama University, and the University of Sydney had 7 each; The University of Hong Kong had 6; The University of Auckland, 5; International Rice Research Institute and The University of Melbourne, 4 each; The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Keio University, Ritsumeikan University, and Thammasat University had 2 graduates each; and the Lahore University of Management Sciences had 1. Of the scholars who completed their degrees in 2009, 67 completed them in science and technology, 54 in economics, and 39 in business and management. Of these graduates, 67 (42%) were women.

### C. New Developments

13. **Evaluation of designated institutions and selection of new institutions.** At the request of Japan's Ministry of Finance, in September 2009 ADB finalized its performance reviews of the 20 designated institutions as well as evaluations of prospective institutions, ending a process that had begun in October 2008. The evaluations will provide increased opportunities to qualified candidates and prospective universities, as they will be the basis for the allocation of scholarships in 2010 and for the addition of new institutions to the ADB-JSP. The expansion of the ADB-JSP to include new institutions has raised Japan's profile in the Asia and Pacific region, and has provided students in the region with more opportunities to further their education.

14. ADB-JSP staff visited current and prospective institutions throughout the region during the first eight months of 2009. Headed by the scholarship coordinator, they met with program directors and university staff to discuss program status, new developments in the institutions, the ADB-JSP budget, and the ADB-JSP alumni association. The missions also met with ADB-JSP recipients, who were generally satisfied with their courses. There were also visits to prospective institutions to confirm their willingness to cooperate with the ADB-JSP, explain the program procedures, and negotiate the costs of scholarships.

15. In September 2009, after its assessments of current and prospective universities and institutions—and in close consultation with the ADB-JSP Executive Director for Japan; the Ministry of Finance; ADB's Japanese Representative Office (JRO); and Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology—ADB approved the addition of the following seven universities to the ADB-JSP, bringing the total number of participating institutions to 27:

- (i) Tokyo Institute of Technology: Graduate School of Science and Engineering and Department of International Development Engineering. Tokyo, Japan.

- (ii) Kyushu University: International Development Research Program, Department of International Legal Studies, Comparative Studies of Politics and Administration in Asia Program. Fukuoka, Japan.
- (iii) University of Tsukuba: Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Master's Program in Economic and Public Policy Management. Ibaraki, Japan.
- (iv) Kobe University: Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies. Kobe, Japan.
- (v) Hitotsubashi University: School of International and Public Policy. Tokyo, Japan.
- (vi) Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University: Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies. Beppu City, Japan.
- (vii) Nanyang Technological University: Nanyang Business School (Nanyang MBA and NTU-Waseda Double Masters). Singapore and Tokyo, Japan.

16. In addition, ADB-JSP will also add a new Australian institution, to be considered in 2010, and will expand the fields of study offered by two current Japanese designated institutions: the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo; the Graduate School of Economics and Graduate School of System Design and Management, Keio University.

17. The new designated institutions will provide a wider range of course offerings and will support the program's initiative of increasing the ratio of scholars studying in Japan. The proportion of scholars studying in Japan was increased from 148 (52%) of the total 285 scholarships to 168 (57%) of 297 new allocation. Scholars studying in foreign universities was decrease from 137 (48%) to 129 (43%). Although there was a slight decrease in the number of scholars studying in foreign universities, two new universities were approved in Singapore and Australia.

18. **Meeting with scholars and coordinators of the designated institutions in Japan.** About 60 scholars and coordinators from seven ADB-JSP institutions in Japan met with the ADB Executive Director for Japan—and with officers from the Ministry of Finance, ADB, and the JRO—on 1 June 2009 to discuss ADB's operational thrust and the JSP's future direction. The meeting provided the opportunity for open discussions; direct feedback from scholars as well as from coordinators; and for familiarizing the scholars, some of them future leaders in their own countries, with ADB's activities and mission. Some comments from scholars and coordinators during the discussions were:

- (i) scholars and coordinators were thankful for the support and opportunity provided by the Government of Japan and ADB-JSP;
- (ii) the program should sponsor conferences and seminars where students could share their theses and other research work;
- (iii) ADB-JSP should extend training up to the PhD level for a maximum of 5 years for exceptional students, allocating at least 10% of the budget to this end;
- (iv) the program should arrange internships at ADB offices in Japan, or at government or private organization offices there;
- (v) ADB-JSP should provide a comprehensive medical insurance packages to scholars;
- (vi) ADB-JSP should organize an alumni association to encourage better networking among the scholars and universities; and



- (vii) ADB-JSP should help promote the participating academic programs at the designated institutions.

19. **ADB-JSP Scholars Research Forum.** The First ADB-JSP Scholars Research Forum was held on 18 September 2009 at ADBI Conference Room, Kasumigaseki Building, Tokyo, Japan. There were 50 participants, including officials from ADB, ADB-JRO, ADBI, and the Ministry of Finance, as well as professors and ADB-JSP scholars from the University of Tokyo; Saitama University; the International University of Japan; Keio University; National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Nagoya University; and Ritsumeikan University. Masakazu Sakaguchi, Executive Director for Japan, and Takashi Miyahara, Director of the Development Institution Division, International Bureau of the Japan Ministry of Finance, gave the welcome speeches.

20. Students presented a total of 19 papers at four sessions moderated by professors from Keio University, Nagoya University, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Ritsumeikan University, Saitama University, and the University of Tokyo. Bhattacharyay Biswanath, Lead Professional and Adviser to the Dean, commended the research carried out by the scholars. He also discussed the five priority research areas for ADB's Research and Development Technical Assistance initiatives: promoting inclusive growth, addressing climate change for sustainable development, facilitating knowledge through regional integration, addressing increasing commodity prices, and understanding demographic changes and their implications for urban development. The forum ended with a synopsis by Professors Koji Tsunokawa and Masahiko Kunishima, and with closing remarks by Kuniki Nakamori, ADB-JRO Resident Director-General, and by Werner E. Liepach, Principal Director and ADB-JSP Scholarship Administrator, Office of Cofinancing Operations.

21. The ADB-JSP scholar research forum was considered a big success. The scholars, who had conducted research relevant to their countries, had the opportunity to present their work to ADB and Japanese government officials, as well as to their own professors and colleagues. The forum also enhanced the relations among ADB, the Japanese universities, and the scholars. The ad hoc committee core members were: Michelle C. Buen-Tumilba, Master of Environmental Studies, University of Tokyo; Cokorda Bagus, Master of Engineering, University of Tokyo; and Masahiko Kunishima, professor and foreign student officer, University of Tokyo suggested that similar forums be conducted in the future, with the graduating students of 2011 as organizers.

### III. SUCCESSFUL STORIES OF ADB-JSP SCHOLARS & ALUMNI

22. ADB-JSP records show that the majority of alumni completed their degrees, returned to work in their own countries or in other developing countries, and acquired positions of responsibility in organizations promoting the socioeconomic development of DMCs. ADB-JSP can be considered successful to the extent that 2,217 (87%) of its 2,551 scholars obtained degrees, with an attrition rate of only 4%. The program gave these potential leaders a chance to obtain the education they needed to improve their lives and to contribute to the development of their countries. Indeed, most alumni now hold senior positions in the public and private sectors, where they are using their knowledge and skills for development purposes. The following are some ADB-JSP success stories compiled by the designated institutions:



23. *Rosie Oringo Avila, Philippines, Asian Institute of Management, Master of Business Administration, September 2007–December 2008*

24. "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven." (Ecclesiastes 3:1)

25. Yes, there is an appropriate time for all of life's experiences. Our hardships are not forever and, so it is with any situation we are in.

26. I was a "low-earning" government accountant in the Bicol Region for almost 7 years, helping my parents and siblings

with my monthly salary of 12,000 pesos. I applied for posts with higher pay, both in government and in the private sector, but it was difficult to find a better job. I thought I could no longer get out of a situation in which I was almost "burned out" from my job, but could not resign for practical reasons. Until one day, when I was finally convinced by a friend that an MBA in a good business school like the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) might boost my career. From the day I realized that I wanted an MBA from AIM so badly, but that I could not afford the expensive tuition fee and school expenses at AIM, I started to prepare for the exam and interview in order to get a scholarship. But things were not smooth sailing. I almost gave up my MBA dream in 2006, when my family lost our home in a typhoon that killed many people in our town.

27. I am originally from the Albay Province, in the Bicol Region, the second poorest of the 16 regions in the Philippines. My hometown is 500 kilometers south of Manila, around 10 hours of travel by bus. In November 2006, right after I decided to apply for the MBA program at AIM, a typhoon struck the Philippines, with most of the destruction in a town called Guinobatan, one of the municipalities of the third district of Albay, where I come from.

28. Hundreds of people died because of the flood, two barangays were almost wiped off the map, and hundreds of homes were destroyed because of the lava flow from Mayon Volcano. We had no electricity for more than a month, no Internet connection, no television, and no telephone. It was like going back to basics. Not spared from that destructive force of nature, my family lost our home and the 600 square meter lot where our house was built. It was a total wipeout, with nothing left. My family and all the others had to start from scratch. The whole village is now sand, rock, and pebbles, 5 feet below the road level. It will take years to dump soil there and make it a residential area again. But I think it will never be a safe place to live because the lava might flow in that direction when Mt. Mayon erupts again.

29. Despite that tragic event, God made it possible for me to pursue my dream MBA at AIM. I completed all the requirements on time, passed the exam and interview, and was awarded the ADB-JSP scholarship. There was only one slot for an MBA in 2007 and I got it. Miracles do happen. I know there were many MBA candidates with excellent credentials who were also in need of scholarship, but God gave it to me.

30. For 16 months, I studied so hard, gave my best in the exams, class discussions, term papers, thesis, internship, etc., and was seventh in my class. And I was sent to South Korea for the

MBA-Exchange Program, with a Korean government scholarship. Then I graduated in December 2008, when the world was experiencing the financial crisis. At that time, job interviews were scarce, and so were job offers. It took me 3 months of patience and hard work before I got a temporary job that financed my family's living expenses in Manila. After 3 more months, I was a candidate for the Assistant CFO post at Chemrez Technologies, a chemical manufacturer and exporter in Manila. After a series of interviews, I was finally chosen for the post.

31. I have now been with Chemrez Technologies for 9 months, and I am very happy. The pay is 10 times more than my pay in Albay. The work is very challenging, as I help the management arrive at certain decisions through financial analysis. I am using a lot of what I learned in my MBA program and in my training as an accountant.
32. Getting this dream job could not have been possible without ADB-JSP's generosity in sponsoring "financially incapacitated" students like me. I am truly grateful for the opportunity to further my studies at a good business school like AIM. Their MBA program is the right venue for preparing future leaders to assume bigger responsibilities, for the good of their companies or organizations, and for the good of their countries.
33. Thinking about my parents motivates me to endure my pains and difficulties. I am from a family of five siblings, and our parents are both government employees who have no businesses to augment the family income. We have had a "not so easy" life when growing up. All five of us studied in public schools from grade school to college, and we lived simply to make ends meet. I saw how my parents sacrificed just to enable all of us to finish college. Our needs were taken care of first, before theirs. My father gave up his vices (like smoking, drinking, and cockfighting) to raise our family. My mother does household chores even if she is tired from her work as an elementary school teacher. All these have given me reason to do my best at every opportunity. I know that this is one of the many ways to make my parents happy.



34. *Nessar Ahmad, Afghanistan, Asian Institute of Technology, Master of Business Administration, August 2007–May 2009*

35. After completing my bachelor's degree, I held various office positions with international NGOs and United Nations agencies. During my time at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, in 2007, I was encouraged to by the executive board of that office to further my education. Thus I sent an application to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), hoping enroll for the semester beginning in August 2007. After an extensive review of my application and transcript, AIT offered me a place. I then received a full ADB-JSP scholarship through AIT.
36. Thank you, ADB-JSP, for the financial support I received during the program. It is also time that I express my appreciation to ADB for providing peaceful and calm educational environments for Asian students. I am very happy to have had this educational opportunity, which gave me broad insights about the region and the world. During the program at AIT, I received training from world-renowned professors, as well as from fellow scholars, who broadened my knowledge and brightened my future. In addition, I made many friends from around the world at AIT, and I visited other Asian countries during the two vacations from the program.

Fortunately, I successfully completed the program in two years, with all its joys and challenges. Upon returning to Afghanistan, I rejoined the FAO, this time in a higher position at double the remuneration.

37. I am seeing the positive impact of the MBA program on my career and on my standard of living. I am currently an Operations and Maintenance Officer at the FAO, responsible for developing proposals for medium-sized and large irrigation schemes, doing economical analyses of the projects, liaising with communities and the government, and training operations and maintenance assistants for the regions of Afghanistan. My family, which endured my absence and the lack of my financial contributions during my studies at AIT, was satisfied after my graduation, now that my MBA has brought positive changes to all our lives. I am now enjoying the fruits of AIT's MBA program, along with my parents and the rest of my family.
38. One of ADB's main missions is to assist developing countries through the capacity building of their human resources. I am sure that ADB will achieve its mission through the scholarships it provides for scholars from these countries. I am a witness to the great success of ADB's mission. After my graduation from AIT, I found that many of my friends from Afghanistan and other Asian countries who also graduated from AIT were ready to be of service to their countries with their improved skills better performance and capacity.
39. I hope the ADB-JSP will provide similar opportunities for many more young professionals who are willing to enhance their education. Offering scholarships for students from impoverished countries has a benefit for both sides: achieving donors' targets for the countries and reducing the shortage of experts in poor countries in the region.



40. *Asheshwor Man Shrestha, Nepal, East-West Center, Master of Urban & Regional Planning, August 2008–August 2010*

41. I am currently a second-year master's student in the Department of Urban & Regional Planning at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. My undergraduate degree was in architecture, from a university in my home country, Nepal. Thanks to the ADB-JSP scholarship, I was able to join the master's program in Urban & Regional Planning in the fall of 2008. The focus of my master's studies is Environmental Planning, with a concentration in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Policies. In the Fall of 2009, I took part in an

urban design practicum project: *Sustainable Land Use and Environmental Design Study: State of Airai, Palau*. The team for the practicum consisted of nine students who explored land-use issues, including zoning, land economics, urban growth boundaries, waste management, energy sustainability, and urban design solutions, for the Kesebalau district of Airai. I was selected by the team to present the findings of the practicum to the Airai State Planning Commission (ASPC) and to the Palau Conservation Society. On March 9, I presented the findings to the ASPC Board at the Airai State Governor's office; and on March 10, I did the presentation for the Palau Conservation Society.



42. *Abdul Qadir Memon, Pakistan, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Master of Public Policy, October 2001–September 2002*

43. I joined the Government of Pakistan at the middle management level in 1993, after qualifying in the Civil Services Competitive Examination. Since then, I have worked on diverse assignments related to trade facilitation, investment promotion, policy initiatives, and economic and industrial development. As an employee of the Federal Government over the last fifteen years, I have closely observed and worked on issues that have a profound impact on the country's trade policies, industrial development, and revenue collection. I have

been particularly interested in the field of trade and sustainable development since 2001, when I was selected for the Asian Development Bank scholarship to study for a master's degree in public policy in Japan. I graduated from the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), in Tokyo, where I had extensively studied issues relating to globalization, international trade, political economy, barriers to trade, and industrial competitiveness.

44. In 2004, I proceeded to the University of Washington, in Seattle, on a Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship, and completed a Graduate Certificate in Global Trade, Transportation, and Logistics Studies (GTTL). It was due to my work in Japan on the ADB scholarship that I was selected for this prestigious program. While studying at the University of Washington, I also participated in the Global Social Entrepreneurship Competition (GSEC), and won second place.

45. My area of specialization is international trade law. At present I am working as a Deputy Secretary (Foreign Trade), at the Ministry of Commerce, in Islamabad. I am a member of the Pakistan team involved in negotiating free trade and preferential trade agreements with partner countries. I also work with our Permanent Mission at the WTO on nonagricultural market access and trade facilitation, providing input for trade policy reviews of other member states and for rules of origin. And I am often required to appear before the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements and the Committee on Trade and Development to defend our trade agreements notified to the WTO.

46. ADB provided me with the opportunity to live and study in Japan—a unique and memorable experience. I had always thought that Westernization and modernization were synonymous, but Japan was an eye-opener for me because the Japanese have modernized without being Westernized. In this way, they have been able to preserve their culture, language, and value system. Developing countries struggling to modernize have a lot to learn from the Japanese experience.

47. The other important lesson I learned was to value diversity. Studying at GRIPS was a multicultural experience. Before going to Japan, I had not had many opportunities to travel abroad and interact with people of other cultures. At GRIPS, there were students from more than 50 countries. The experience broadened my horizons and made me appreciate diversity and the uniqueness of other societies and cultures.



48. Trade and sustainable development are the issues that interest me tremendously. I am grateful to ADB for providing me with the opportunity to study at GRIPS, where I was exposed for the first time to the academic literature on these subjects. GRIPS also has a world-class faculty, which was instrumental in developing my interest in these fields. I believe that trade—not aid—is the most potent instrument for sustainable development, and can lift millions of people out of poverty. After my return from GRIPS, I explored job opportunities where I could not only apply my skills, but further refine them. Since then, in my work as a trade official, I have endeavored to make meaningful contributions in my area of expertise.



49. *Mukhammad Faisal Artjan, Indonesia, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Master of Arts in International Cooperation Studies, April 2006–March 2008*

50. I was working on the staff at the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT), Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia, when I was given an opportunity to pursue a master's degree by ADB-JSP at the Graduate School of International Development (GSID), at Nagoya University, in Japan. Studying at GSID gave me valuable insights on development concepts, and on Japan's developmental experiences in particular. My major was Governance and Law, and my supervisor was Professor Hirotsune Kimura, a real specialist on governance and South East Asian issues. I was also able to attend several classes in economic and social development.

51. After I returned to my home country, I was assigned to the Human Resource Division at DGT headquarters. My main responsibility involved capacity building: managing training programs for DGT staff, both domestic programs and short courses abroad. I had to cooperate with other international organizations and become a member of an internal selection team for master's degree scholarship programs run by international organizations such as the World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and IMF, among others. The knowledge and experience I got from GSID were very useful when it came to discussing various issues related to human resources development.

52. Around 8 months later, I was promoted to Head of the Tax Cooperation Section in the West Java II Tax Region. In this new position, I have had the responsibility of establishing and maintaining cooperation with 12 local governments (*kabupaten* and *kotamadya*) in West Java and with other parties regarding taxation, especially tax revenue allocation. Furthermore, I have started to set up a new program of cooperation with universities, such as the University of Indonesia, regarding tax education. Again, the knowledge I acquired from my studies helped me a lot in designing cooperation frameworks and policies.

53. Without a doubt, I am really grateful to ADB-JSP and GSID for giving me the opportunity to study in Japan, which has helped my career as a public official. Finally, I hope that ADB scholars can network and share the latest information with each other.



54. *Anak Agung Putu Susastriawan, Indonesia, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Master of Technology in Mechanical Engineering, July 2007–June 2009*

55. My name is Anak Agung Putu Susastriawan. I was born in a small village in Bali, Indonesia, 32 years ago. After earning my senior high school diploma from the Senior Public School in the district of Tabanan in May 1997, I pursued my undergraduate degree at the Gadjah Mada University, in Indonesia, in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. I graduated in May 2002 with grade point average of 3.03 on 4-point scale. I have worked for 1 year as a Production Supervisor at Tile Ceramic and

for 3 years as a welding technician before I was awarded a scholarship from the Asian Development Bank to pursue a Masters of Technology in Thermal Engineering at the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi), starting in July 2007. The scheme was for 2 years for completion of the degree.

56. I finished my Master of Technology degree in August 2009 with a cumulative grade point average of 7.468 on 10-point scale. As I am interested in renewable sources of energy, I did a research paper, "Development of Technologies for Complete Utilization of Waste of Oil Seed Collections," as a part of the requirement for the completion of the master's degree. The coursework I pursued at IIT Delhi has equipped me with good quantitative and analytical skills in thermal engineering. Just after returning to Indonesia, I got a new job as an assistant lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering of a private institution, the Institute of Science and Technology.

57. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Asian Development Bank for awarding me the scholarship, and to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi for giving me the opportunity to pursue my master's in Technology in Thermal Engineering. Last but not least, I would like to thank to K.P Singh (PGS&R Registrar) for helping me during my studies, and my supervisors, Professors J.P. Subrahmanyam and P.M.V. Subbarao, for giving me the opportunity to do project work under their supervision.



58. *Syed M.A. Jabbar, Bangladesh, International Rice Research Institute, Master of Science in Soil Fertility Management, September 2004–August 2006*

59. Since high school, I have nurtured the dream of being able to contribute to the development of Bangladeshi agriculture. It is estimated that around 82% of the total population of the country resides in the rural areas, their living standards substantially dependent on agriculture. To achieve this goal, I

obtained a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the Bangladesh Agricultural University and in 2001 joined the Bangladesh Research Institute (BARI) as a researcher.

60. In 2004, I was awarded an ADB-JSP scholarship to pursue a master's degree in soil science at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB), and I did my thesis at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). This gave me the opportunity to work with world-renowned scientists at IRRI. At the Institute, I also broadened my professional and educational networks, achieved the necessary skills to assume a leadership role in the development of agriculture in my country, gained an appreciation of other cultures, and acquired a valuable network of friends from different countries around the world.
61. I completed my master's degree in 2006, with "outstanding performance." During my studies, I had published two scientific papers in international journals. After graduation, I was offered a scholarship by IRRI to pursue a PhD in soil science at UPLB. As part of my PhD studies, I had a one-semester stint at the University of Bonn, Germany (supported by a Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst fellowship). In 2009, I finished my doctorate in soil science and became a life member of the Gamma Sigma Delta Honor Society, UPLB Chapter. During my doctoral studies, I presented many scientific papers/posters at international scientific conferences and workshops in different countries.
62. After finishing my PhD, I went back to BARI, my home institute, and continued to do research in Bangladesh. In 2009, I applied for the position of postdoctoral fellow under the Visiting Research Fellow Program at the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS). After JIRCAS's evaluation of my scholastic records, I was awarded a 1-year fellowship. As part of this postdoctoral fellowship, I am currently conducting research on my project, "Effects of Long-term Continuous Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) Irrigation Management on Soil Environment," at IRRI.
63. The ADB-JSP scholarship provided me with the impetus to continue to strive in order to pursue my dream. Were it not for this scholarship, the doors would not have been opening for me as they have been. I am very grateful to ADB-JSP for giving me the opportunity to develop myself academically in the service of my country. I hope that ADB-JSP will continue to support more scientists from developing countries such as Bangladesh.



64. *Catherine Frances J. Corpuz, Philippines, International University of Japan, Master of Arts in International Relations, September 1991– June 1993*

65. We live in interesting times. And what could be more interesting than living and working in a region that is in a constant state of flux? My career as an applied economist and development worker has evolved in line with changes in Asia. I continued my teaching and research work at the School of Economics, University of the Philippines, after I obtained my degree from the International University of Japan (IUJ). Regular interaction with students and fellow researchers satisfied my

need to constantly learn and further my education, but I knew that I would have to leave the confines of academe and join the "real world" if I were to broaden my horizons and spread my wings.



66. The opportunity came when I became a part of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA). While environmental problems occurred in developed economies as industrialization took place, and were subsequently dealt with in stages, East Asia does not have that luxury. The fast-paced development here has meant that many of the steps are taking place at the same time. As a regional initiative, PEMSEA has focused on implementing sustainable development objectives by building intergovernmental, interagency, and inter-sectoral collaborations to strengthen environmental management capabilities at various levels, and on developing the collective capacity to implement appropriate strategies and environmental programs. I became part of a team that identified environmental investment and financing opportunities and promoted mechanisms such as public-private partnerships. I also provided support for the project implementation of integrated coastal management-related initiatives at our project site, in Xiamen, in the People's Republic of China. Incidentally, I took my first formal environmental economics courses at IUJ under the tutelage of Dr. Hiroshi Yamauchi, a visiting professor from the University of Hawai'i who even graciously acted as my shadow thesis supervisor.
67. After my stint with PEMSEA, I worked for several foreign-funded projects intended to support capacity and productivity of local governments in the Philippines. During these initiatives, I have had the privilege of partnering with the private sector and civil society groups as well.
68. In my current capacity as a member of the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II team, I once more serve the region, this time through an initiative that focuses on supporting ASEAN's efforts to implement its economic integration policies and priorities, in line with the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint, and through institutional development activities within the ASEAN Secretariat.
69. My exposure to people of different nationalities and cultures while at IUJ has helped me adapt to the various nuances and peculiarities of working in a multicultural setting and, I would like to believe, has made me a better service provider.
70. As Asian nations are faced with new strategic challenges, I try to brace myself for the next onslaught.



71. *Astrid Frances Marie Sison, Philippines, Keio University, International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology, Master of Engineering in Computer Science and Communication Technology, October 2007–September 2009*

72. A few years ago, I was back in my home country, the beautiful Philippines, dreaming of a way to enrich my mind and explore new possibilities. Since graduating from college, I have always thought about pursuing higher education. And I had only one place in mind, Japan, which had always intrigued me with its unique culture, delicious food, and of course the high technology. I believed that, in that kind of environment, I would be able to play with my senses, tickle my mind, and grow in

several aspects. Many would shy away from this kind of dream, because it involves going off to a land away from one's friends and family, where one can't speak a word of the local language. I never felt that fear because I believed that it was going to be an adventure rather than a test.

73. And now I feel very much fulfilled after having lived my adventure, and I owe it all to the ADB scholarship that was awarded to me. I feel so lucky to have been given this rare opportunity to study software engineering at Keio University. In the graduate program, I got to face several academic challenges. I also had the chance to contribute to progress in my field of research through my thesis, under the guidance of my professor. Aside from schoolwork, I participated in several student organizations that promote communication, music, and sports, ensuring a balance in my lifestyle. Through all this, I learned a lot of things: I became more fluent in Japanese; got used to riding in trains; figured out how to wear a kimono; and made new friends, friends who are valuable and reliable. I was able to overcome adversity when it came because of the support from my friends and family. And for that I am very thankful, too.
74. I feel utterly blessed for having been given this opportunity. I can only wish that more people like me could be given the same chance. I am not the same as I was a few years ago, before I went to Japan, because I have grown so much. For this, I want to give something back. And I believe that the best way to do it is to make use of my higher education professionally. I must put to use what I learned there; I want to share what I've learned with my country. Because I was given a chance to study at a prestigious university, I must do my very best to excel in my career. I believe that the experience I have gained as a scholar will continue to guide me and lead me to success.



75. *Mirza Sadeed Hassan Barlas, Pakistan, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Master of Business Administration, September 1991– July 1993.*

76. My personal experience at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) was great. I believe that LUMS is not only a great place to study, but also that it is on par with the world's best business schools.

77. I enjoyed my experience studying there. The lecturers were knowledgeable, with extensive academic backgrounds. And it has become an even greater place to study since then due to the numerous changes, including a new academic structure and curriculum. I was one of few students to enter LUMS with a prestigious Asian Development Bank scholarship. My MBA from LUMS has been one of the key factors of success in my diversified career.

78. This scholarship was greatly beneficial to me. Having to work longer hours or more jobs to pay for tuition definitely takes away from valuable study time. When students can't bear the financial burden of tuition, they often decide to take a semester off in order to save funds and get back on their feet. With this scholarship, though, I didn't even consider such measures. I was able to continue on my educational journey. Receiving of this sort of assistance, I was also granted the luxury of more time to focus on my studies, since I did not have to waste time

worrying about my finances. This was very beneficial in helping produce higher quality academic work.

79. After doing my MBA, I opted for career in financial sector. I am currently working with United Bank Limited as an Executive Vice President in the department of Risk and Credit Policy, a position I have held since 2003. The enhanced vision that I gained through my study at LUMS completely changed my way of approaching business deals and of finding optimum solutions.
80. Having worked for more than 17 years in the Pakistani banking industry in a senior position in the risk management area, I take comfort when I look at the valuable contributions I can make—not only to the bank where I work, but to the banking industry overall—through my participation in four committees of the Pakistan Banks Association.



81. *Ishwari Prasad Poudel, Nepal, National University of Singapore, Master of Science in Environmental Management, August 2008–July 2009.*

82. I joined to the Department of Forests (Government of Nepal) after the completion of my dissertation. The Department of Forests (DOF) stationed me in the Terai, a lowland district of Nepal where there is a large forested area that has to be managed. I was involved there in sustainable forest management and environmental management activities. After I graduated from the National University of Singapore (NUS) in the field of environmental management, the DOF also gave me climate change-related responsibilities.

Fortunately, the Livelihoods and Forestry Programme—with the financial and technical support of the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom—is working here on sustainable forest management and the effects of climate change. The DOF has given me the additional task of conducting environmental awareness training for mid-level forest managers (District Forest Officers), project level officers, and forest user groups. Now my area of responsibility has extended up to the regional level, encompassing 15 districts of the Western Region of Nepal. These days, I am busy designing the course on climate change to teach in the training programs.

83. I hope I will be promoted to the post of Undersecretary this year. I have had greater opportunities and more responsibilities in the climate change field, I think, because of my studies at NUS, which would not have been possible without the financial support of ADB-JSP. Thanks a lot to both institutions. I hope NUS and ADB-JSP will remember me for further opportunities that will help me get ahead in the field of climate change and environment management.



84. *Purevdorj Khalzan, Mongolia, Ritsumeikan University, Master of Economics, September 2008– September 2010*

85. Before being awarded an ADB-JSP scholarship at Ritsumeikan University, I had been working at the Savings Bank of Mongolia as a senior accountant since graduating with honors from a university in Mongolia. At the time of my undergraduate studies, I was strongly interested in joining the financial sector, in particular the banking sector. So, as soon as I completed my bachelor's degree, I joined the banking sector as an operator accountant, to acquire some experience there. While working at a bank, I realized that I needed to improve my knowledge, to deepen my understanding of the financial and banking sectors and of the challenges posed by economic growth, and to be able to analyze the relationship between economic growth and Mongolia's financial sector. After all, it will be impossible for Mongolia to keep up with the global economy without being able to offer more updated international financial services. So I felt that we had to analyze all the issues from a theoretical and methodological point of view, based on the experience and achievements of the developed countries, in order to find ways to resolve our problems in a more scientific way. That's why I was motivated to apply to Ritsumeikan University under the ADB-JSP and, fortunately, I was chosen.
86. I was very excited to receive this scholarship because I knew that it is so difficult to find financial support to help with the cost of a college education, even abroad. I had dreamed that, some day, I could study and upgrade my knowledge, drawing from the achievements of a developed country. And now my dream has come true due to the ADB-JSP.
87. I was awarded an ADB-JSP scholarship and enrolled at the Graduate School of Economics at Ritsumeikan University in September 2008. Since then, I have been doing research with help of my professors; the kind and supportive staff; and the cooperative students, who have come here from different countries for the favorable learning environment and accessible faculty.
88. I am now studying the nexus between the financial sector and economic growth in each region of Mongolia, and I have been trying to acquire as much knowledge as possible from each course and from the research facilities of Ritsumeikan University.
89. I strongly believe that the training and knowledge I have been getting at Ritsumeikan University under the ADB-JSP will be instrumental in my future career, and that my two years in Japan will be the most unforgettable time of my life. Of course, after completing my master's degree, I will return to my home country to work in the financial sector. I will try to share my knowledge with others who are working in the financial sector of Mongolia, and in this way make my contribution to the economic development of the country.
90. Finally, I would like to express my sincerely gratitude to the ADB-JSP and to Ritsumeikan University for providing me with this remarkable opportunity to pursue a higher education abroad and thus expand my knowledge.



91. *Muhammad Kashif Razzaq, Pakistan, Saitama University, Master of Engineering in Structural Engineering, April 2008–March 2010*

92. I, Muhammad Kashif Razzaq, am a highly motivated and qualified civil engineer from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The combination of skill, compassion, and commitment to my profession has brought me numerous honors and accolades.

93. I have more than 8 years of work experience in the designing, construction, and management of projects as a civil engineer, with national contractors, consultant organizations, and government departments. During this period, the opportunity

to work with illustrious construction consultants and professionals steered me towards a better understanding of how to maintain quality standards in civil engineering projects. Although my education and work experience had equipped me with all the right tools and frame of mind, I still felt that my knowledge was limited. It was still not advanced enough to be of much use and, more importantly, to satisfy my own curiosity. In order to be able to contribute positively to the world and to my nation particularly, I decided to overcome my academic limitations by further strengthening my educational foundation through a pursuit of higher studies. I received the prestigious Asian Development Bank scholarship in 2008 to pursue my master's studies in the field of civil engineering at Saitama University, in Japan. My research thesis, "Seismic Response of Base Isolated Multi-Span Highway Bridge with Different Modeling Techniques for Lead Rubber Bearings," has enabled me to understand the idea behind the base isolation system with laminated rubber bearings for providing mitigation for seismic damage to structures and equipment.

94. I was awarded a Certificate of Excellence by the Japan Society of Civil Engineers in recognition of my distinguished presentation and research during the 11<sup>th</sup> International Summer Symposium, in Tokyo, in 2009. The title of the research paper that I presented there was, "Development of Rheology Model for RBs and LRBs and Its Implementation in Seismic Analysis."

95. In addition to that, I won the Young Researcher Best Presentation Award at the 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Urban Earthquake Engineering, as well as an award at the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Earthquake Engineering in recognition of the outstanding quality of research demonstrated in Tokyo, in 2010. Here the topic of my research paper was "The Effect of a Rubber Bearing's Modeling on Seismic Response of Base Isolated Highway Bridge."

96. Despite the many honors I have earned, I strongly believe that hard work is its own best reward.





97. *Jigme Tashi Tsering, Bhutan, The University of Melbourne, Master of Engineering in Environmental Engineering, July 2008–December 2009*

98. I come from the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, a small landlocked country sandwiched between China to the north and India to the south. Bhutan, with its small population of about 600,000 people, has only opened up to the outside world in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The kingdom, under the farsighted and dynamic leadership of His Majesty the King, has made remarkable strides in terms of socioeconomic development, while at the same time preserving Bhutan's rich culture, environment, and national heritage.

99. With so much development taking place in Bhutan, there is an immense need for highly trained manpower. With a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, I served in the following capacities in the Royal Government of Bhutan: engineer with the Education Ministry; head of the Technical Section, Royal Audit Authority; and Senior Environmental Officer, National Environment Commission. I am currently the District Environmental Officer of Paro District, in western Bhutan. It was only during my work at the grassroots level that I realized that dealing with development required enhanced expertise in preserving the environment.

100. As my professional interest was in protecting the environment, I started to search for scholarships at renowned universities around the world. It was then that I found out about the ADB scholarships for people from regional member countries at selected prestigious universities around the world. Having fulfilled all the eligibility criteria, I am happy to say that, in May 2008, I was awarded a full scholarship from the ADB to study for a master's degree in Environmental Engineering at the University of Melbourne. This was a dream come true.

101. My course at the University of Melbourne as an ADB-JSP Scholar was from July, 2008 to December 2009. My experience at the university was far better than I had anticipated. I can without doubt say that the "hands-on" approach at the university has made our training much more practical and relevant for us in the field. Having had a few years' work experience prior to going to the university, I had a better understanding of field conditions, and so was able to target work issues, thus deriving added knowledge that I will be able to use in my work. The easy access to teachers always ensured that I could always ask questions without hesitation, and this made the experience much more meaningful.

102. The best part about the university in terms of personal experience was the multicultural environment. The University of Melbourne has students from around the globe, so in class we learned about experiences in different countries that could never be learned from books. During the holidays, I took the opportunity with other classmates to travel around Australia and see that wonderful country. The interaction with classmates during classes and our travels around Australia in groups helped me to build a vast network of colleagues and friends.

103. Having enhanced my educational background and my knowledge of methods and advanced technologies, I am very confident that my skills will be put to good use toward the

protection of Bhutan's rich environment during this period of economic growth. The knowledge that I have gained will benefit me immensely, but it will also benefit my country because the environment that I will help to protect is the very environment that we Bhutanese revere.

104. In conclusion, I would like to thank the ADB-JSP and the University of Melbourne for giving me this opportunity to enhance my knowledge and to fulfill my professional dream.



105. *Dilip Thapa, Bhutan, The University of Sydney. Master of Engineering Studies, June 2008–July 2009*

106. I consider myself fortunate to have studied in one of the premier universities of Australia. And today, I am proud to call myself an alumnus of the University of Sydney. Above all, this would not have been possible without the prestigious ADB-JSP scholarship granted to me to undertake the master's degree in geotechnical engineering.

107. I am from Bhutan, a country located on the southern slopes of the eastern Himalayas. It is a landlocked country between the two giant countries of Asia—China in north and India in south—with steep and high mountains crisscrossed by network of swift rivers.

108. I currently work for the Department of Roads, in the Geotechnical Unit, which deals with a wide range of geotechnical activities like soil investigations; slope stabilization works; and studies regarding surface-groundwater conditions, landslides, and bridge foundations. With the skills and knowledge I acquired from my studies, I make every effort to contribute to my country's socioeconomic development. I am now involved in studying critical sites in and around the country for landslide mitigation projects.

109. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my professors, ADB-JSP officials, and friends at the University of Sydney for their continued support on and off campus. And, in particular, I want to thank the ADB-JSP for this prestigious scholarship conferred on me.



110. *Ahsan Sattar, Pakistan, The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering, Master of Engineering in Earthquake Engineering, October 2007–September 2009; PhD in Earthquake Engineering, October 2009–September 2011*

111. The 2005 Kashmir earthquake brought widespread destruction and long-lasting problems to the people of Kashmir. The situation was demanding for everyone, especially for the engineers who had to come up with ingenious solutions for the problems of those already immensely affected by the

misery. Being an engineer, I certainly felt a sense of responsibility when people were suffering and seemed to be helpless. I was working as a design engineer in the National Engineering Service of Pakistan, which is in charge of the country's major engineering projects. Since Pakistan was hit by such a huge disaster, the worst in almost a century, I have felt that there exists a lack of knowledge and expertise, especially regarding post-earthquake issues.

112. In 2007, the ADB-JSP provided me with a wonderful opportunity for intellectual engagement: to pursue earthquake engineering studies at the University of Tokyo. Given that the institution is one of the best in earthquake engineering studies, I was able to deepen my knowledge and technical expertise in dealing with post-earthquake issues. I want to give special thanks to both to the Government of Japan and to the ADB-JSP, which have enabled me to pursue a master's degree. This was only possible under the supervision of Professor Kazuo Konagai, who was already involved in the rehabilitation projects in Pakistan.
113. One of the major post-earthquake problems was the flood hazard posed by a landslide dam caused by the earthquake. Therefore, my thesis topic was, "Landform Changes and Potential Flood Hazards of the Hattian Bala Landslide Dam Formed by the 2005 Kashmir Earthquake." My thesis won the 2009 Furuichi Prize, which is regarded as the highest academic award for a master's student in the civil engineering department of Tokyo University.
114. Our research team made a number of visits to Pakistan, and we were able to communicate the outcomes of our research to the local authorities. On the morning of February 9, the landslide dam gave way and flooded the downstream section of the river. Thanks to the preparedness of the authorities, no major loss of life occurred. I deeply regret the death of one child, but thanks to accurate forecasts and good communication with the people, the lives of thousands were saved.
115. I want to say thanks to the ADB-JSP for extending my scholarship for two more years so I may pursue my PhD studies in the field of earthquake engineering.



116. *Rika Yuliwulandari, Indonesia, The University of Tokyo, School of International Health, Master of Public Health (International Health), April 2006–March 2008*

117. My name is Rika Yuliwulandari, I am from Indonesia, and I am in the last year of my PhD course at the University of Tokyo. I was awarded an ADB scholarship for 2006–2008 to pursue a master's degree at the Department of Human Genetics, School of International Health, at the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo. Before getting the scholarship, I was working in a position carrying responsibility for administration, budgeting, and human development, in addition to my job as a junior lecturer at the Department of Pharmacology, YARSI University, in Jakarta, Indonesia. But I realized that, as a lecturer, I needed to improve my academic knowledge and experience, especially when it came to developing and conducting research. As a medical doctor who has worked for a hospital and university for about 6 years, being selected as one of the ADB scholars really opened my mind, and offered me opportunities in a new field that went beyond my daily work experience in Indonesia:



human genetic research. It also gave me more exposure in the international academic community, which is really useful for my personal development.

118. During my studies, I have been working on the search for susceptibility genes to tuberculosis and on genetic variation among populations, in addition to a study of drug response gene polymorphisms, especially the N-Acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) gene. The study results have been published in several peer-reviewed international academic journals. Under the excellent guidance of my supervisor, Professor Katsushi Tokunaga, I was selected in 2008 as a representative of the Graduate School of Medicine at the graduation ceremony, to receive the diploma from the president of the University of Tokyo. I also won third place in the academic oral competition for foreign students at the Graduate School of Medicine. I have had more opportunities to present my research results at various international academic conferences, and I won a fellowship to attend the advanced genomic course in 2009 at the Wellcome Trust Foundation, in London. After finishing my course, I hope I will be able to develop genetic research in Indonesia, promote international collaboration to advance research coverage, and encourage more Indonesian students to study abroad, in line with ADB's policy of promoting growth and reducing poverty in developing countries.

#### IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

119. Since 1988, the ADB-JSP has been a valuable source of educational opportunities for students from DMCs, as a way to help improve the human resources of the developing world, a key element in ADB's fight against poverty. The ADB-JSP has provided training to 2,551 mid-career professionals from 35 DMCs. Through graduate studies at 20 well-known universities in the Asia and Pacific region, ADB-JSP recipients acquired the necessary skills for the implementation of sound policies aimed at enhancing economic growth, improving access to basic services, and promoting good governance.

120. During the academic year 2009, the ADB-JSP supported 255 scholars (140 new scholars and 115 continuing scholars). At the end of the academic year, 160 recipients completed their studies and graduated from their host universities. The ADB-JSP will continue to focus on socioeconomic development fields at the master's degree level, with a few PhD scholarships for exceptional candidates. Courses will also be geared toward degrees in areas relevant to the Long-Term Strategic Framework 2008–2020 (Strategy 2020),<sup>1</sup> such as infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, and finance sector development. Expanded efforts will be made to promote the ADB-JSP among individuals with limited finances, female candidates, and in DMCs that are underrepresented. The final awards will consider geographic and gender balances, as well as the socioeconomic backgrounds of applicants.

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<sup>1</sup> Asian Development Bank. 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*, Manila.

121. The ADB-JSP will continue to monitor the current performance of its scholars, as well as developments concerning the participating educational institutions. The expanded representation of Japanese universities is expected to raise Japan's profile in the region and increase opportunities for candidates from DMCs. The ADB-JSP will strengthen collaboration with its designated institutions, particularly the new partners, to advance program objectives and program quality through a shared vision and common action.

## DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Location	Date Designated
Asian Institute of Management	Philippines	May 1988
Asian Institute of Technology	Thailand	May 1988
International Rice Research Institute /University of the Philippines, Los Baños	Philippines	May 1988
The University of Sydney	Australia	June 1988
East–West Center/University of Hawai’i at Manoa	Hawaii, United States	August 1988
Lahore University of Management Sciences, Suleman Dawood School of Business	Pakistan	August 1988
International University of Japan	Japan	September 1988
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	India	December 1988
National University of Singapore	Singapore	March 1989
The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering	Japan	March 1989
The University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong, China	June 1989
The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics & Government	Australia	April 1990
Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering	Japan	December 1995
The University of Auckland	New Zealand	July 1996
Thammasat University	Thailand	February 1997
The University of Melbourne	Australia	March 1997
The University of Tokyo, School of International Health	Japan	April 1997
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	Japan	August 2000
Nagoya University, Graduate School of International Development	Japan	August 2000
The University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies	Japan	Feb 2001
The University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering	Japan	Feb 2002
Keio University, International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology	Japan	December 2004
Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics	Japan	January 2005
Kobe University, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies	Japan	May 2010
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies.	Japan	May 2010
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan	May 2010
Keio University, Graduate School of Economics	Japan	June 2010
Keio University, Graduate School of System Design and Management	Japan	June 2010
Kyushu University, Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences Graduate School of Law	Japan	June 2010
Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Business School	Singapore	June 2010
The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Public Policy	Japan	June 2010
University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences	Japan	June 2010

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK–JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM COORDINATORS AT DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS**

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**SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND DEGREES COMPLETED**  
**TOP 15 NATIONALITIES, 1988–2009**

Nationality	1988-2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	%
Viet Nam	82	60	24	10	24	18	27	25	20	24	17	22	22	21	17	15	27	25	9	16	269	10.54
Nepal	108	86	13	7	14	11	14	15	16	13	24	16	18	19	17	22	20	16	16	20	260	10.19
Bangladesh	85	58	21	12	12	18	9	14	15	11	15	9	20	17	14	17	18	16	17	13	226	8.86
Philippines	107	96	16	2	12	13	9	13	9	7	7	11	17	9	16	12	17	16	8	21	218	8.55
China, People's Republic of	147	117	9	13	5	9	5	11	6	3	3	4	2	8	4	2	8	3	2	5	191	7.49
Indonesia	95	67	13	16	4	12	10	9	11	12	9	5	8	9	11	11	12	9	15	10	188	7.37
Pakistan	87	70	6	4	7	5	7	7	11	7	4	6	15	12	5	8	7	10	10	6	159	6.23
Sri Lanka	75	56	2	4	7	8	9	4	10	7	12	10	14	11	8	11	11	14	7	10	155	6.08
India	98	89	4	5	8	5	4	5	8	6	4	4	7	9	2	2	6	8	5	4	146	5.72
Mongolia	29	16	13	6	10	14	6	7	3	9	7	1	7	4	8	7	13	9	10	8	106	4.16
Myanmar	40	28	4	6	6	5	6	6	9	6	13	7	13	10	8	11	1	14	5	3	105	4.12
Bhutan	15	10	7	2	7	5	5	8	6	3	5	6	8	4	6	8	12	7	8	12	79	3.10
Cambodia	23	13	11	6	8	6	10	10	7	10	3	7	8	5	1	5	2	5	4	1	77	3.02
Thailand	34	26	7	5	2	4	3	4	6	2	0	3	2	6	4	1	3	2	4	4	65	2.55
Kyrgyz Republic	13	2	5	9	3	4	5	5	4	3	8	5	4	4	1	4	4	6	2	2	49	1.92
Other Nationalities	113	78	16	14	13	16	15	15	16	19	15	15	13	16	22	8	17	12	18	25	258	10.11
Total	1,151	872	171	121	142	153	144	158	157	142	146	131	178	164	144	144	178	172	140	160	2,551	100
																						2,217

A = awarded, C = completed.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates

## PROFILE OF ALL SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES, 1988–2009

Table A4.1: Number of Scholars

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Economics	Law	Science & Technology	Total
1988-2000	823	328	1,151	20	1,037	94	1,151	382	318	0	451	1,151
2001	117	54	171	0	166	5	171	36	64	0	71	171
2002	97	45	142	0	139	3	142	24	47	0	71	142
2003	85	59	144	0	138	6	144	27	52	0	65	144
2004	96	61	157	2	155	0	157	32	52	0	73	157
2005	84	62	146	0	144	2	146	26	52	1	67	146
2006	102	76	178	0	173	5	178	37	61	1	79	178
2007	78	66	144	0	143	1	144	26	55	0	63	144
2008	106	72	178	0	177	1	178	39	60	0	79	178
2009	85	55	140	0	136	4	140	27	58	1	54	140
Total	1,673	878	2,551	22	2,408	121	2,551	656	819	3	1,073	2,551

Mgmt = Management.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

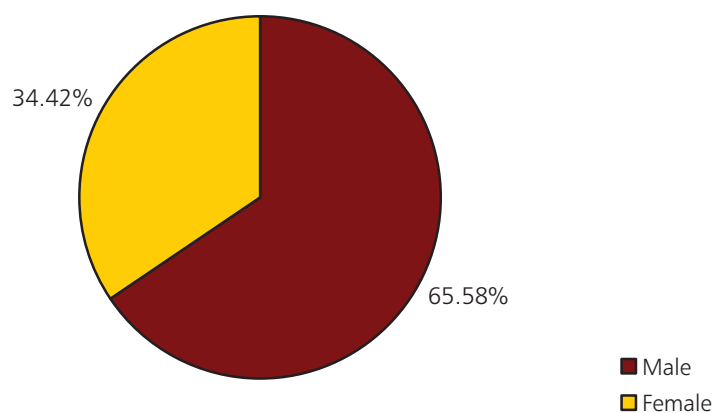
Table A4.2: Number of Graduates

Academic Year	By Gender		By Degree Program				By Field of Study					
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Economics	Law	Science & Technology	Total
1989-2000	631	241	872	19	789	64	872	304	236	0	332	872
2001	82	39	121	0	111	10	121	36	44	0	41	121
2002	99	54	153	0	142	11	153	27	58	0	68	153
2003	104	54	158	0	155	3	158	36	54	0	68	158
2004	97	45	142	1	134	7	142	23	46	0	73	142
2005	77	54	131	1	127	3	131	23	48	0	60	131
2006	100	64	164	0	158	6	164	36	54	1	73	164
2007	74	70	144	0	142	2	144	28	53	1	62	144
2008	94	78	172	0	167	5	172	31	61	0	80	172
2009	93	67	160	0	159	1	160	39	54	0	67	160
Total	1 451	766	2 217	21	2 084	112	2 217	583	708	2	924	2 217

Mgmt = Management.

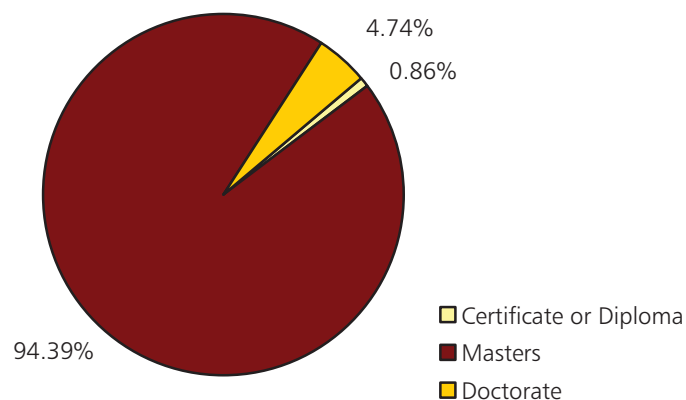
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.1: Scholars by Gender



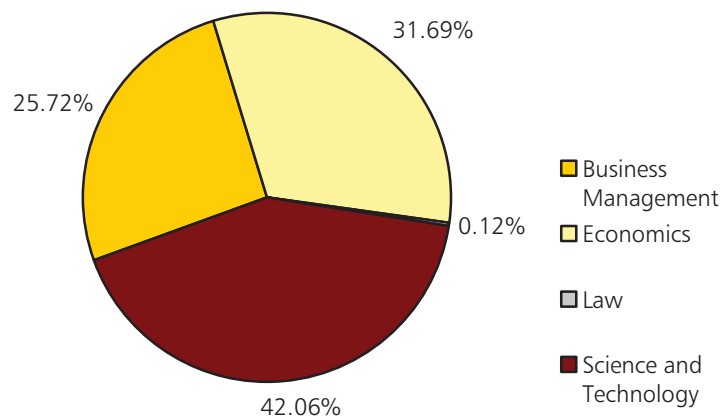
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.2: Scholars by Degree Program



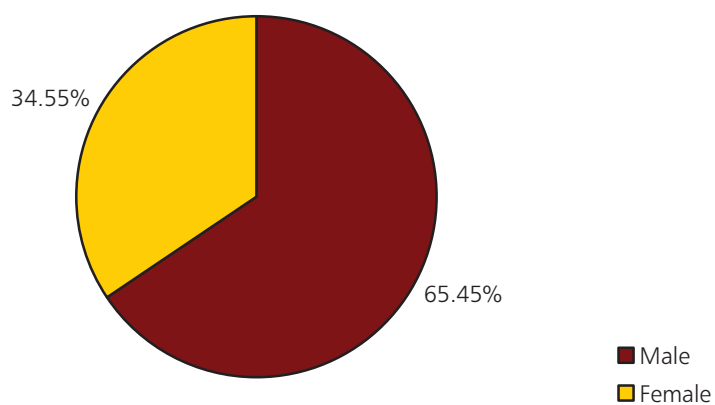
Total percentage of scholars by degree program may not total 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.3 Scholars by Field of Study



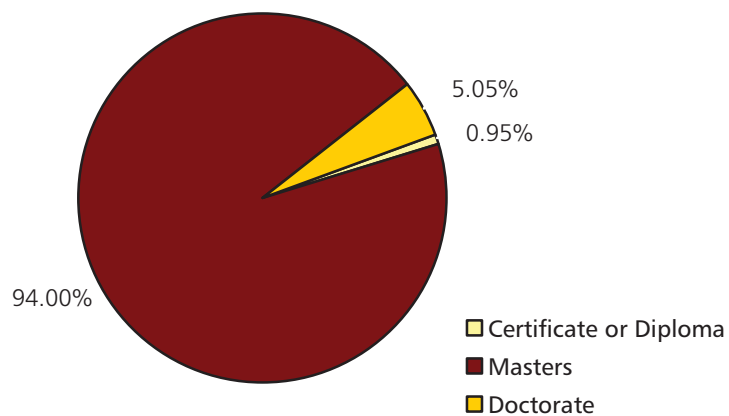
Total percentage of scholars by field of study may not total 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.4: Graduates by Gender



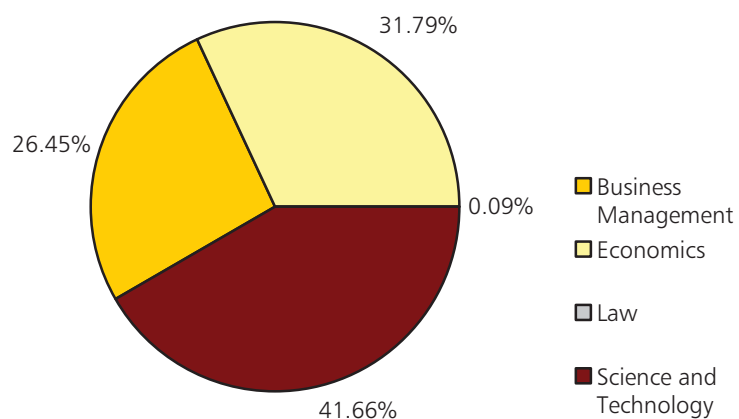
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.5: Graduates by Degree Program



Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.6: Graduates by Field of Study



Total percentage of graduates by field of study may not total 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.



## SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND COMPLETED BY DESIGNATED INSTITUTION, 1988–2009

Designated Institutions	1988-2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Total			
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	%	C	%	
AIM	246	212	21	20	21	21	19	20	18	18	16	15	20	19	15	16	21	20	13	21	410	16.07	382	17.23
AIT	174	150	15	14	16	16	14	15	14	11	9	9	15	14	8	7	14	15	6	9	285	11.17	260	11.73
ANU-CSEG	63	47	6	3	4	9	6	6	7	6	4	10	8	2	4	7	10	6	4	8	116	4.55	104	4.69
EWC	75	59	11	8	4	6	6	10	4	6	8	6	4	5	8	6	3	4	9	8	132	5.17	118	5.32
GRIPS	10	0	17	10	19	17	19	19	14	17	19	14	22	20	18	21	21	18	17	19	176	6.90	155	6.99
HKU	70	48	5	3	9	10	3	9	8	6	4	6	8	7	5	4	8	9	5	6	125	4.90	108	4.87
IITD	27	19	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	3	2	43	1.69	29	1.31
IRRI	38	29	4	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	64	2.51	53	2.39
IUJ	101	65	22	17	15	16	19	18	22	18	17	18	24	24	18	17	20	22	21	18	279	10.94	233	10.51
KEIO-ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	9	0.35	6	0.27
LUMS	59	44	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	78	3.06	63	2.84
NU-GSID	0	0	6	0	2	0	7	5	5	2	6	7	6	5	7	6	6	6	7	7	52	2.04	38	1.71
NUS	51	44	4	4	4	4	4	5	8	3	4	3	7	8	4	3	7	7	2	7	95	3.72	88	3.97
RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	3	2	2	2	12	0.47	7	0.32
SU-Civ Eng	32	15	8	5	12	11	7	8	15	12	7	7	15	15	7	7	14	15	8	7	125	4.90	102	4.60
SU-GSPS	14	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.55	13	0.59
TU	9	3	3	0	4	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	35	1.37	23	1.04
UOA	21	12	7	4	2	7	6	4	6	4	4	8	2	3	5	2	4	5	6	5	63	2.47	54	2.44
UOM	19	13	6	5	4	5	5	2	4	7	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	60	2.35	54	2.44
UOS	63	51	10	6	4	7	6	7	3	7	9	3	7	6	6	10	9	6	6	7	123	4.82	110	4.96
UOT-Civ Eng	66	47	7	7	12	10	5	7	11	11	6	6	12	12	7	6	7	12	7	7	140	5.49	125	5.64
UOT-Env	0	0	8	0	3	0	2	8	4	3	6	1	4	5	6	6	6	4	5	6	44	1.72	33	1.49
UOT-Int'l Health	13	6	7	2	3	5	9	7	3	3	8	7	4	5	7	8	5	4	6	7	65	2.55	54	2.44
UOT-Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	0.24	5	0.23
Total	1,151	872	171	121	142	153	144	158	157	142	146	131	178	164	144	144	178	172	140	160	2,551	100	2,217	100 <sup>a</sup>

A = awarded; C = completed; AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; ANU-CSEG = The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics and Government; EWC = East-West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; HKU = The University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology Delhi; IRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; KEIO-ST = Keio University, International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; NU-GSID = Nagoya University, Graduate School of International Development; NUS = National University of Singapore; RU = Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics; SU-Civ Eng = Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering; SU-GSPS = Saitama University, Graduate School of Policy Science; TU = Thammasat University; UOA = The University of Auckland; UOM = The University of Melbourne; UOS = The University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering; UOT-Env = The University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies; UOT-Intl Health = The University of Tokyo, School of International Health; UOT-Urban = The University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering.

<sup>a</sup> Total percentage of scholarships awarded and completed may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**Deloitte.**

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ADMINISTERED BY ASIAN  
DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER  
2009 AND 2008**

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ADMINISTERED BY ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 AND 2008**

**C O N T E N T S**

	<u>PAGE</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	40
Statement of Financial Position	41
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets	42
Statement of Cash Flows	43
Statement of Scholarship Distributions	44
Notes to Financial Statements	45-49



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### To the Asian Development Bank – Administrator for Japan Scholarship Program

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Japan Scholarship Program ("JSP") administered by the Asian Development Bank ("ADB") ("the Administrator") as of 31 December 2009, and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Administrator's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of JSP for the year ended 31 December 2008 were audited by other auditors whose report dated 20 July 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of JSP's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Administrator's management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of JSP as of 31 December 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic 2009 financial statements taken as a whole. The statement of scholarship distributions for the year ended 31 December 2009 and cumulative to 31 December 2009 is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. This schedule is the responsibility of the Administrator's management. Such 2009 schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion is fairly stated in all material respects when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The 2008 schedule was subjected to auditing procedures by other auditors whose report, dated 20 July 2009, referred to above, stated that such information is fairly stated in all material respects when considered in relation to the basic 2008 financial statements taken as a whole.

Public Accountants and  
 Certified Public Accountants

Singapore  
 12 August 2010

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**  
**(Administered by Asian Development Bank)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**31 December 2009 and 2008**  
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
DUE FROM BANKS	B	\$6,850,762	\$3,093,909
INVESTMENTS:			
Time deposits	B, C and G	-	4,803,062
ADVANCES TO DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS	B	1,535,050	1,976,411
ACCRUED REVENUE		-	867
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$8,385,812</u>	<u>\$9,874,249</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES</b>			
INTERFUND PAYABLE	D	\$ 3,192	\$ 2,720
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES		29,204	20,171
UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS	B, E and G	<u>1,745,925</u>	<u>1,675,083</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,778,321	1,697,974
UNCOMMITTED BALANCES			
Unrestricted net assets	F	<u>6,607,491</u>	<u>8,176,275</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES		<u>\$8,385,182</u>	<u>\$9,874,249</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**  
**(Administered by Asian Development Bank)**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**For the Years Ended 31 December 2009 and 2008**  
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<b>CHANGES IN NET ASSETS</b>			
CONTRIBUTIONS	B and F	\$7,468,898	\$7,471,398
REVENUE			
From investments	B		
Interest income		18,037	272,176
From other sources			
Interest income		591	47,366
Miscellaneous income		652	1,146
		<u>19,280</u>	<u>320,688</u>
Total		<u>7,488,178</u>	<u>7,792,086</u>
EXPENSES			
Scholarship distributions	B	9,157,701	\$10,399,930
Administrative expenses		46,244	30,000
Advertisement cost		1,846	22,888
Audit fee		12,195	20,000
Other		<u>21,586</u>	<u>9,598</u>
Total		<u>9,239,572</u>	<u>10,482,416</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE LESS THAN EXPENSE		(1,751,394)	(2,690,330)
EXCHANGE GAIN, NET	B	<u>182,610</u>	<u>324,620</u>
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS		(1,568,784)	(2,365,710)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>8,176,275</u>	<u>10,541,985</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR		<u>\$6,607,491</u>	<u>\$ 8,176,275</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**  
**(Administered by Asian Development Bank)**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the Years Ended 31 December 2009 and 2008**  
**Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)**

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Contributions received	\$7,468,898	\$7,471,398
Interest on investments received	18,904	280,700
Interest earned on bank account	591	47,366
Miscellaneous income	652	1,146
Scholarship distributions	(8,462,888)	(8,979,211)
Expenses paid	<u>(72,366)</u>	<u>(85,848)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,046,209)</u>	<u>(1,264,449)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Placement of time deposits	(163,225,748)	(136,225,110)
Maturities of time deposits	<u>168,028,810</u>	<u>137,544,410</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>4,803,062</u>	<u>1,319,300</u>
Net increase in due from banks	3,756,853	54,851
Due from banks at beginning of the year	<u>3,093,909</u>	<u>3,039,058</u>
Due from banks at end of the year	<u><u>\$6,850,762</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,093,909</u></u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF DECREASE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Decrease in net assets	\$(1,568,784)	\$(2,365,710)
Adjustments to reconcile increase (decrease) in net assets to net cash used in operating activities:		
Change in advances to designated institutions	441,361	(132,279)
Change in accrued revenue	867	8,524
Change in interfund payable	472	(1,170)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities	9,033	(2,192)
Change in undisbursed commitments	<u>70,842</u>	<u>1,228,378</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u><u>\$(1,046,209)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(1,264,449)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**  
**(Administered by Asian Development Bank)**

**STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2009 and Cumulative as of 31 December 2009**  
**Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)**

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	<u>Distributions during 2009</u>	<u>Cumulative distribution to 31 December 2009</u>
International University of Japan	\$1,417,800	\$16,401,565
University of Tokyo	1,020,780	13,788,844
Asian Institute of Management	513,472	10,321,456
Saitama University	840,671	8,535,504
National Center for Dev't Studies	663,603	7,061,326
Asian Institute of Technology	361,027	6,633,102
East-West Center	500,561	6,353,558
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	685,219	5,689,461
University of Sydney	419,181	4,920,348
University of Hong Kong	265,804	4,896,932
University of Melbourne	496,713	3,003,791
University of Auckland	263,382	2,859,909
Graduate School of International Development	427,612	2,849,550
Institute of Environmental Studies (UOT)	432,070	2,438,291
National University of Singapore	221,255	2,422,491
International Rice Research Institute	187,631	2,149,946
Lahore University of Management	72,113	2,134,508
Ritsumeikan University	145,148	663,102
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	11,491	606,024
Thammasat University	81,366	622,928
Keio University	<u>130,802</u>	<u>494,738</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$9,157,701</u></b>	<b><u>\$104,847,374</u></b>



**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**  
**(Administered by Asian Development Bank)**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 December 2009 and 2008**

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**NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

The Japan Scholarship Program ("JSP") was established in April 1988 by agreement between the Government of Japan and the Asian Development Bank ("ADB"), whereby the Government of Japan agreed to make contributions and ADB agreed to act as administrator. The cumulative contributions made since inception up to 31 December 2009 were \$107,556,840.

JSP is intended to offer an opportunity to selected individuals from developing member countries with a public or private sector background to undertake further studies at national or international institutions renowned for their programs in management, technology or any development-related field.

**NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*Presentation of Financial Statements*

The financial statements of JSP are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and presented on the basis of those for not-for-profit organizations.

JSP reports donor's contribution of cash as unrestricted asset as it is made available to JSP without conditions other than for the purpose of pursuing the objective of JSP.

*Functional and Reporting Currency*

The United States dollar is the functional and reporting currency, representing the currency of the primary economic operating environment of JSP.

*Translation of Currencies*

JSP adopted the use of daily exchange rates for accounting and financial reporting purposes. This allows transactions denominated in non-US dollar to be translated to the reporting currency using exchange rates applicable at the time of transactions. Contributions included in the financial statements during the year are recognized at applicable exchange rates as of the respective dates of commitment. At the end of each accounting month, translations of assets, liabilities, and uncommitted balances which are denominated in non-US dollar are translated using the applicable rates of exchange at the end of the reporting period. These translation adjustments are accounted for as exchange gains or losses and are credited or charged to operations.

*Investments*

All investment securities held by JSP are reported at estimated fair value, which represents their fair market value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in revenue.

Time deposits are reported at cost which is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Interest income on investment securities and time deposits are recognized as realized and reported net of amortization of premiums and discounts.

*Contributions*

Contributions by the Government of Japan are included in the financial statements from the date indicated by Japan that funds are expected to be made available. Such contributions and the net assets of JSP are restricted for the payment of scholarships and direct and identifiable expenses incurred by ADB in the administration of JSP.

*Scholarship Distributions and Undisbursed Commitments*

Scholarship distributions relating to the current academic year are recognized in the financial statements of JSP at the commencement date of the approved scholarship. Upon completion of the scholarship, any undisbursed amount is recorded as a reduction in scholarship distributions for the year and the corresponding undisbursed commitments is eliminated accordingly.

The extension of the scholarship for the second or third year of the program is conditional on the scholar maintaining a satisfactory level of performance as determined by the concerned institution. Such commitments are not reflected in the financial statements. The contingent liability for the scholars enrolled as of 31 December 2009 based on current costs is \$6,629,109 (\$6,045,860 – 2008).

Advances to designated institutions are based on the estimated expenses to be incurred by each scholar for the upcoming academic year. These advances are subject to liquidation at the end of the said academic year. Upon liquidation, an adjustment is made to properly reflect the actual scholarship grant and the balance of advances, if any.

*Accounting Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires ADB's Management to make reasonable estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and uncommitted balances as at the end of the year and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

### *Accounting and Reporting Developments*

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 165, “*Subsequent Events*” (codified ASC 855). This standard establishes principles and requirements for evaluating and reporting subsequent events. In particular, it sets forth; the period after the balance sheet date during which management shall evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements; the circumstances under which an entity shall recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and the disclosures related to events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date. Note H provides the required disclosures in compliance with this standard.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168, “*The FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162*” (codified ASC 105). Effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after 15 September 2009, FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ (ASC) becomes the source of authoritative U.S. accounting and reporting standards for nongovernmental entities, in addition to guidance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). ASC supersedes all existing, non-SEC accounting and reporting standards for nongovernmental entities. Concurrently, all other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in ASC will become non-authoritative.

### *Statement of Cash Flows*

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, JSP considers that its cash and cash equivalents are limited to “DUE FROM BANKS”.

### **NOTE C - INVESTMENTS**

The main investment management objective is to maintain security and liquidity. Subject to these parameters, ADB seeks the highest possible return on its investments. Investments are governed by the Investment Authority approved by ADB’s Board of Directors in 1999, and reviewed in 2006. The review endorsed a portfolio strategy that is largely consistent with the 1999 approach.

All investments comprised holdings in time deposits denominated in United States dollar as of 31 December 2008. All such investments are due within one year.

The annualized rate of return on average investment balance held during the year, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each month was 0.27% (2.91% - 2008).



**NOTE D – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related party transactions pertain to administrative expenses and operational expenses advanced by ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources ("OCR").

The interfund balances to OCR as at 31 December 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
OCR	<u>\$(3,192)</u>	<u>\$(2,720)</u>

The interfund payable as at 31 December 2009 was subsequently settled on 27 January 2010 while balance as at 31 December 2008 was subsequently settled on 23 January 2009.

ADB did not change a service fee in the administration, management, supervision and operation of JSP.

**NOTE E – SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS**

As of 31 December 2009, the total number of annual scholarships awarded for academic years 1988-1989 through 2009-2010 was two thousand five hundred fifty one (2,551). As of 31 December 2008, the total number of annual scholarships awarded was two thousand four hundred eleven (2,411). The selected scholars are enrolled in designated national or international institutions located in those member countries of ADB with which ADB has an agreement. Undisbursed commitments for scholarships under JSP as of 31 December 2009 totaled \$1,745,925 (\$1,675,083 - 2008).

**NOTE F – CONTRIBUTIONS AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES**

The Government of Japan committed contributions to JSP amounts to \$7,468,898 and \$7,471,398 in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Uncommitted balances comprise amounts which have not been committed by JSP as of 31 December 2009 and 2008.

**NOTE G – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability at measurement date (exit price) in an orderly transaction among willing participants with an assumption that the transaction takes place in the entity's principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The most advantageous market is the market where the sale of the asset or transfer of liability would maximize the amount received for the asset or minimize the amount paid to transfer the liability. The fair value measurement is not adjusted for transaction cost.

ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), next priority to observable market inputs or market corroborated data (Level 2), and the lowest priority to observable inputs without market corroborated data (Level 3). ASC 820 requires the fair value measurement to maximize the use of market observable inputs.

The fair value of the following financial assets of JSP as of 31 December 2008 were reported based on the following:

		Fair Value Measurements		
		Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Market Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<u>31 December 2008</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>			
Investments	<u>\$4,803,062</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$4,803,062</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See Notes C and E for discussions relating to investments and undisbursed commitments. In all other cases, the carrying amounts of the JSP's assets, liabilities and uncommitted balances are considered to approximate fair values for all significant financial instruments.

#### NOTE H – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

ADB has evaluated subsequent events after 31 December 2009 through 12 August 2010, the date these Financial Statements are available for issuance. As a result of this evaluation, there are no subsequent events, as defined, that require recognition or disclosure in the JSP's Financial Statements as of 31 December 2009.

## PROFILE OF SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2009

Table A7.1: Scholars

Designated Institution	By Gender		By Degree Program				By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Science & Technology	Economics	Law	Total
AIM	9	4	13	13	0	13	3	0	10	0	13
AIT	3	3	6	6	0	6	3	3	0	0	6
ANU-CSEG	1	3	4	4	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
EWC	6	3	9	9	0	9	5	2	1	1	9
GRIPS	16	1	17	17	0	17	0	0	17	0	17
HKU	1	4	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5
IITD	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
IRRI	4	1	5	4	1	5	0	5	0	0	5
IUJ	10	11	21	21	0	21	9	0	12	0	21
KEIO-ST	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
LUMS	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
NU-GSID	5	2	7	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7
NUS	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
RU	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
SU	6	2	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8
TU	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
UOA	5	1	6	6	0	6	0	2	4	0	6
UOM	2	2	4	4	0	4	3	1	0	0	4
UOS	0	6	6	6	0	6	2	4	0	0	6
UOT-Civ Eng	6	1	7	6	1	7	0	7	0	0	7
UOT-Env	3	2	5	3	2	5	0	4	1	0	5
UOT-Int'l Health	2	4	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
Total	85	55	140	136	4	140	27	54	58	1	140

AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; ANU-CSEG = The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics and Government; EWC = East-West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; HKU = The University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology Delhi; IRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; KEIO-ST = Keio University, International Graduate Program on Advanced Science and Technology; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; Mgmt = Management; NU-GSID = Nagoya University, Graduate School of International Development; NUS = National University of Singapore; RU = Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics; SU = Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering; TU = Thammasat University; UOA = The University of Auckland; UOM = The University of Melbourne; UOS = The University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering; UOT-Env = The University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies; UOT-Int'l Health = The University of Tokyo, School of International Health.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A7.2: Graduates

Designated Institution	By Gender		By Degree Program			By Field of Study					
	Male	Female	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Science & Technology	Economics	Law	Total
AIM	14	7	21	21	0	21	11	0	10	0	21
AIT	5	4	9	9	0	9	3	6	0	0	9
ANU-CSEG	1	7	8	8	0	8	0	3	5	0	8
EWC	6	2	8	8	0	8	4	4	0	0	8
GRIPS	14	5	19	19	0	19	2	0	17	0	19
HKU	4	2	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
IITD	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
IRRI	3	1	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4
IUJ	6	12	18	18	0	18	9	0	9	0	18
KEIO-ST	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
LUMS	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
NU-GSID	6	1	7	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7
NUS	2	5	7	7	0	7	4	3	0	0	7
RU	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
SU	5	2	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7
TU	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
UOA	3	2	5	5	0	5	0	2	3	0	5
UOM	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	2	0	0	4
UOS	3	4	7	7	0	7	3	4	0	0	7
UOT-Civ Eng	6	1	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7
UOT-Env	3	3	6	5	1	6	0	5	1	0	6
UOT-Int'l Health	3	4	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7
UOT-Urban	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	93	67	160	159	1	160	39	67	54	0	160

AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; ANU-CSEG = The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics and Government; EWC = East-West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; HKU = The University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology Delhi; IRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; KEIO-ST = Keio University, International Graduate Program on Advanced Science and Technology; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; Mgmt = Management; NU-GSID = Nagoya University, Graduate School of International Development; NUS = National University of Singapore; RU = Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics; SU = Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering; TU = Thammasat University; UOA = The University of Auckland; UOM = The University of Melbourne; UOS = The University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering; UOT-Env = The University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies; UOT-Int'l Health = The University of Tokyo, School of International Health; UOT-Urban = The University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

