



ADB



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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, 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.

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Introduction

20 JSP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The year 2008 marks the 20th anniversary of the Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program (ADB–JSP), an invaluable financial source among ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) and a resource for building skills necessary to prosper in a competitive global economy. The ADB–JSP celebrated its anniversary with a gathering of ADB–JSP recipients at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) headquarters and publication of new brochures.

2. Begun in 1988 as a Government of Japan initiative to strengthen human resources in less-developed countries, the ADB–JSP continues to provide qualified individuals in DMCs with opportunities for further studies at selected national and international academic institutions. These designated institutions, located in the Asia and Pacific region, are recognized for their programs in economics, business and management, science and technology, and other development-related fields. After completing their studies, recipients are expected to return to their home countries to apply their new knowledge and skills to spur socioeconomic development.

3. The Government of Japan has generously provided full funding for the ADB–JSP, with increasing contributions totaling more than \$100 million over the last two decades. The funding covers tuition, subsistence, housing and book allowances, medical insurance, travel, and research subsidies; and includes the costs of administering the ADB–JSP at 20 designated institutions in 10 countries. The 20 designated institutions are listed in Appendix 1, and the ADB–JSP coordinators Appendix 2. A map showing the location of the designated institutions is presented on the last page of the report.

4. From 1988 to 2008, the ADB–JSP awarded 2,411 scholarships to individuals from 35 ADB member countries. More than 90% of the recipients came from the 15 DMCs in which most of Asia's poor live. Viet Nam, Nepal, Philippines, Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, 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 DMCs with the highest number of ADB–JSP recipients. Of the scholarships awarded, 94% are for master's degrees, 5% for doctoral (PhD) degrees, and 1% for diploma or certificate programs. A total of 823 scholarships, or 34%, were awarded to women. Female recipients have historically been outnumbered by male recipients, but efforts to promote the ADB–JSP among women have increased the proportion of female recipients from 17% in 1988 to 40% in 2008. Appendix 4 gives a profile of all recipients and graduates to date.

5. Each year, there has been an average of about 158 new scholarships. Of the 2,411 ADB–JSP recipients since 1988, 2,057 have completed their courses. The course levels and the number of ADB–JSP recipients who graduated are as follows: (i) master's degree programs, 1,925; (ii) PhD programs, 111; and (iii) 1-year certificate or diploma courses, 21. In regard to fields of study, 857 concentrated on science and technology, 654 on economics, and 544 on business and management. Two recipients completed master's degrees in law at the East–West Center in Hawaii. Table 1 shows annual data on scholarships awarded and completed.

Table 1: Scholarships Awarded and Completed, 1988–2008

Status	1988–2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Awarded	1,151	171	142	144	157	146	178	144	178	2,411
Completed	872	121	153	158	142	131	164	144	172	2,057

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

6. The Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines matriculated the highest number of ADB–JSP recipients (397, or 16.5%), followed by the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand (279, or 11.6%), International University of Japan (258, or 10.7%), University of Tokyo (237, or 9.8%), and National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (159, or 6.6%). Appendix 5 shows the scholarships awarded and completed at each designated institution from 1988 to 2008.



2008 Program and Activities

20 JSP

II. 2008 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

A. Scholarship Budget

7. In 2008, the Government of Japan contributed \$7.471 million to the ADB–JSP, a 7% decrease from its \$8.065 million contribution in 2007. A total of 285 scholarships were programmed, the same number as in the last 4 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 2008 are in Appendix 6.

B. Scholarships

8. In 2008, 178 scholarships were awarded to recipients from 23 DMCs. The recipients were from Viet Nam (27), Nepal (20), Bangladesh (18), Philippines (17), Mongolia (13), Indonesia (12), Bhutan (12), Sri Lanka (11), People's Republic of China (8), Pakistan (7), India (6), Kyrgyz Republic (4), Tajikistan (4), Uzbekistan (4), Thailand (3), Cambodia (2), Fiji (2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2), Timor-Leste (2), Afghanistan (1), Maldives (1), Myanmar (1), and Papua New Guinea (1). The ADB–JSP made every effort to support qualified individuals from all DMCs.

9. The designated institutions in Japan matriculated 85 new scholars (47.8%) in 2008; institutions from developed countries (Australia; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Singapore; and the United States), 46 (25.8%); and institutions from DMCs, 47 (26.4%). The Asian Institute of Management (Philippines) and National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Japan) each matriculated 21 new scholars. The International University of Japan matriculated 20; University of Tokyo, 19; Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) and Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering of Saitama University (Japan), 14 each; Crawford School of Economics, Australian National University, 10; University of Sydney, 9; University of Hong Kong, 8; National University of Singapore, 7; Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, 6; University of Melbourne, 5; University of Auckland and Thammasat University (Thailand), 4 each; East–West Center (United States), International Rice Research Institute (Philippines), Lahore University of Management Sciences, and Ritsumeikan University (Japan), 3 each; and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Keio University (Japan), 2 each.

10. The proportion of female ADB–JSP recipients among new scholars increased from 18% in 1988 to 40% in 2008, as ADB–JSP has constantly given priority to female candidates. As the main thrust of the ADB–JSP is to support master's degree-level programs that can be completed within 1–2 years, 177 of the scholarships were awarded for master's degrees and only one scholarship for a 2-year PhD on sociocultural environmental studies. In 2008, 79 scholars (44%) were focused on science and technology, 63 (35%) on economics, and 36 (20%) on business and management. Since the start of the ADB–JSP, science and technology have been the most popular fields of study, followed by business management and economics. Most scholars pursue studies in economics, management, engineering, business administration, public policy, environment, urban and regional planning, or public health. The scholarships awarded and completed in 2008, classified according to institution, gender, program, and field of study—are summarized in Appendix 7.

11. In 2008, 172 scholarships were completed, 167 for master's degrees and 5 for PhDs. The International University of Japan had 22 graduates; University of Tokyo, 21; Asian Institute of Management, 20; and National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, 18. The Asian Institute of Technology and Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering of Saitama University had 15

graduates each. The University of Hong Kong had 9; National University of Singapore, 7; Crawford School of Economics of Australian National University, Graduate School of International Development of Nagoya University, and University of Sydney had 6 each. The University of Auckland had 5; East–West Center, Thammasat University, and University of Melbourne, 4 each; International Rice Research Institute and Lahore University of Management Sciences, 3 each; and Keio University and Ritsumeikan University, 2 each. Of those who completed their degrees, 80 completed them in science and technology, 61 in economics, and 31 in business and management. Of the graduates in 2008, 78 (45%) were women.

C. New Developments

12. **ADB’s Special Evaluation Study.** In connection with a special evaluation study on the ADB–JSP¹, the ADB–JSP implementing guidelines were revised.

13. Although the study rated the ADB–JSP as *successful*, recommendations were made to improve its implementation. Most of these recommendations are already being implemented, including:

- (i) delegating more autonomy to designated institutions that are relatively experienced in candidate selection to reduce the number of candidates on the their short lists from the current minimum of twice the number of slots to 1.5;
- (ii) raising the age limit for candidates in short programs (less than 2 years)—which are also appropriate for senior officials and managers—from 35 to 45 years;
- (iii) establishing annual or regular payment schedules from ADB to designated institutions to facilitate better financial management in those institutions;
- (iv) adding to the implementing guidelines a provision that will require ADB–JSP recipients to work for the government of their home countries or to work in a company based in their home countries for a specified duration; and
- (v) considering the timing and choice of advertisements for ADB–JSP applications in local newspapers and other modalities, taking into account the preparation period and the different application deadlines of the designated institutions.

14. The following recommendations will be referred to the Government of Japan for further discussion and approval:

- (i) extend the current 2-year limit of assistance to 3 years on a case-by-case basis only to those who are highly qualified and strongly recommended by designated institutions;
- (ii) upload the ADB–JSP implementing guidelines to the ADB–JSP website to allow ADB–JSP coordinators at designated institutions to access and refer to them easily, although the guidelines are procedures per agreement between ADB and the designated institutions; and
- (iii) encourage the ADB–JSP alumni association to strengthen its networking function by establishing alumni chapters in all DMCs, with websites linked but operated independently from the ADB–JSP website (due to limited budget, ADB–JSP will not be able to give priority to this recommendation).

¹ ADB 2007 Special Evaluation Study on the Japan Scholarship Program, Manila

15. **Evaluation of Designated Institutions and Selection of New Institutions.** The ADB–JSP, as requested by Japan’s Ministry of Finance, is reviewing the performance of the 20 designated institutions. It is unlikely that the ADB–JSP budget will increase, and designated institutions must be reselected in 2010. The review will form the basis for allocating scholarship slots for 2010 and for adding new institutions to the ADB–JSP. The new institutions, which will be located largely in Japan, are expected to provide more opportunities to qualified candidates and to raise Japan’s profile in the Asia and Pacific region. A final report will be submitted to the Ministry of Finance in August 2009.

16. From October to December 2008, ADB–JSP staff began visiting current and prospective institutions in the region. In evaluating these institutions, criteria such as courses and programs offered, faculty, administration, facilities, reputation, and cost of scholarships was used. In assessing prospective institutions, more weight will be given to courses and programs offered, while for current designated institutions, more weight will be given to courses and programs offered, administration, and reputation.

17. **Mission to Designated and Prospective Institutions.** ADB–JSP missions, headed by the scholarship coordinator, visited designated institutions to meet program directors and university staff to discuss program status, new developments in the institutions, ADB–JSP budget, and the alumni association. The missions also met with ADB–JSP recipients, who seemed generally satisfied with their courses. Missions were also conducted to two prospective institutions to confirm their willingness to cooperate with the ADB–JSP, explain the program and participation procedures, and negotiate costs of scholarships. In 2008, the following missions were fielded (Table 2):

Table 2: Visits to Designated or Prospective Institutions, 2008

Location	Date	Institutions
Japan	16 October 2008	International University of Japan
India	17 November 2008	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
Pakistan	18 November 2008	Lahore University of Management Sciences
Thailand	20 November 2008	Asian Institute of Technology
Thailand	21 November 2008	Thammasat University
Japan	18, 22, and 24 December 2008	University of Tokyo, Keio University, and prospective universities

Source: Asian Development Bank.

18. **Gathering of Scholars.** A gathering of scholars was held at ADB headquarters on 11 April 2008. Alumni from the Philippines and 60 guests—who are current scholars and top management, administrators, and faculty of two designated institutions, the Asian Institute of Management and the International Rice Research Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Baños—attended. The theme, Shaping Future Leaders of Asia, was emphasized in remarks given by three current scholars and two alumni. The executive director for Japan, Masaki Omura, noted that Japan has been assisting the development of human resources in Asia through the ADB–JSP based on the belief that education is the foundation of every nation. ADB President Haruhiko Kuroda also graced the occasion.

19. **Successful Stories of Alumni.** The special evaluation study noted that the ADB–JSP was successful in that 2,057 scholars (or 85%) of 2,411 obtained degrees. The attrition rate of only 4% was evaluated as acceptable, considering the notable adjustments that scholars undergo after leaving their home countries. Most alumni are now in their home countries and in

senior positions in both the public and private sectors, generating new knowledge for development purposes.

20. In celebration of the ADB–JSP’s 20th anniversary, alumni who have made outstanding career progress after completing their studies are outlined below. They are making significant contributions to the development of home countries, thanks to education made possible by the ADB–JSP.



21. *Dil Maya Rai, Bhutan, Asian Institute of Management, Master’s in Development Management, September 2007–July 2008*

As a child, for me, all educated people belonged to the elite classes, and it was only a dream that I would ever be one of them. Every time educated people visited my village, I would look at them filled with admiration, awe, and respect. Although I admired them so much, I never thought that I could ever become one of them.

I come from a small village, Sipsu, in Samtse District in Bhutan. Born to a financially challenged family, I have memories of my mother struggling to make ends meet. There were times I would try to ease her burden by working as a wage worker in the local weekend market restaurants. My wage was hardly Nu3 (\$1 = Nu49) for a hard day’s work of cleaning dishes. Yet the joy of being able to contribute something to my mother’s lean purse was immeasurable. I did this for many weekends in the late 1970s. There was no policy on child labor then. And even if there were, it would not be a boon but rather a curse to families like mine.

In early 1980, I was taken away by my sister for schooling in the eastern region of my country. Since she was a nurse, and because education was provided free by the Government, I was fortunate to avail of this facility under her guidance. Life became much better than what it was with my mother. This continued from elementary to high school, and I got to higher grades, financing my schooling became more and more difficult for my sister. When I was just 19, having completed only higher secondary school, I got married mainly because I needed a home of my own and someone to rely on financially.

As a young mother, I took to microbusiness, raising a jersey cow that would give me a few additional hundred ngultrums after selling milk. For 7 years, I toiled night and day trying to become richer only to realize that I always felt empty within. Luck favored me, as my husband got a comfortable job offer in an international nongovernment organization (NGO) as a national staff member in 2002. So I took the opportunity to take a break from my tiring job as a microbusinesswoman. I went on to do my undergraduate degree only in 2002, almost 10 years after last attending high school. It was not easy completing my undergraduate degree as it drained a lot of family funds. Although I landed a good job with SNV Bhutan right after graduating, I still wanted to go on to further studies. A master’s degree was on my mind, but it was never within my reach financially. And without a graduate degree, the 21st century world is not comfortable. There were lots of prayers and wishes for more than a year, and then the ADB–JSP came like a gift from a fairy godmother...

Studying at the Asian Institute of Management as an ADB–JSP scholar was one of the most prestigious opportunities that I have ever had in my academic life. Under this scholarship, I was

awarded graduate study for a master's in development management. When I received the scholarship papers, my happiness knew no bounds; I literally felt as though I was on top of the world!

Staying and studying at AIM for 11 months as an ADB–JSP scholar was one of the best experiences so far in my life. Classes facilitated by distinguished professors from diverse fields with immense experience in both practical and theoretical backgrounds were really beneficial and boosted my knowledge. Classmates from other regional countries shared their field experience in presentations and class discussions, which was like taking study tours to eight different countries for a year-long duration. The experience of cross-learning from other disciplines was the best part of being in the diverse class of development managers. The fact that it is based in Manila made it even more meaningful to me. With my classmates, I paid visits to the headquarters of ADB and had the opportunity to meet the director general and other distinguished ADB professionals and to listen to the wealth of their talks.

After completing my master's degree, I have been working as a full-time consultant in various developmental projects on the environment, natural resources management, and social research in my country, Bhutan. Had it not been for the ADB–JSP, I would not be as learned, educated, and confident as I am today. I could not have afforded an Asian Institute of Management degree if it was not for the ADB–JSP funds. And my distant childhood dream that education was only for the elites would have stayed as the status quo forever in my life.

But the ADB-JSP changed it all. Today I have not only a master's degree from a reputed institution like AIM but also a skilled career, which will see me through anything in times to come. It has helped me achieve my dreams of being able to mingle with the intellectuals of the world and to contribute to quality discussions of development in subjects ranging from environment to human resources management, policy development in critical areas, and ways to curb financial crises in the crumbling Wall Street scenario.

Now, I am not only a social development analyst but also a full-time manager/proprietor of an environmental and social consultancy firm based in Bhutan. Ever since I graduated from AIM in July 2008, I have been fully occupied managing internationally funded projects through my Government. At the moment, my firm is executing consultancy services for project evaluation (of socioeconomic development impacts) funded by a sustainable development agreement of the Government of Netherlands for rural electrification in Bhutan implemented by the Bhutan Power Corporation Limited.

The other work I have at hand is a World Bank-funded project for the review of environmental safeguards implemented by Bhutan's National Environment Commission. I also work as a part-time consultant with other firms in related fields, such as research on the buy-back policy of packaging materials for the Clean Bhutan Program Initiative, coordinated by the Royal Society for Protection of Nature in Bhutan.

As a chief councilor of university graduates of 2008, in October last year, I managed to raise funds of about \$2,100 from a cultural program and a jam session among the graduates during the 3-week orientation program. The funds were given to charities for poor patients and schoolchildren from the poorest families. The amount may be small, but I am constantly trying to give back to the needy of the society that I live in, as I am always grateful for the education that I received from ADB–JSP, which taught me the value of contributing to development of human resources.

Many, many thanks ADB–JSP; you have truly made my dream come true, and I am sure my fellow scholars share the same opinion. We will multiply your efforts and hope that some day, we will see Asia free of poverty in all respects.



22. *Suveccha Adhikari, Nepal, Asian Institute of Technology, Master of Science in Gender and Development Studies, January 2005–May 2006*

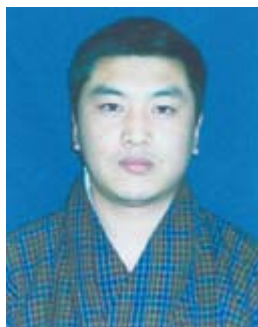
My formative years growing up in Nepal made me a witness to a violent civil war led by the Maoists. In 2002, while working as a research associate in villages of Nepal—when the Maoist conflict escalated, wrecking livelihoods—I saw first-hand how violence and anarchy rest on the foundation of subversion and injustice. The vulnerabilities and desperation of people—predominantly women

who were subjected to abuse for reasons linked specifically to them being women—motivated me to work toward safeguarding their rights, justice, reconciliation, and finding lasting solutions for preventing violence and conflict. This also cultivated my academic interest in gender, peace, and development.

In 2004, the ADB–JSP provided me with a wonderful opportunity for intellectual engagement, to pursue gender and development studies at the Asian Institute of Technology, which deepened my knowledge and conceptual understanding of women's central roles in peace building and development. The scholarship further laid the groundwork for my keen interest in advocacy and activism in peace building. If it were not for the scholarship, I would have never been able to complete my thesis in which I documented the lives and desperation of female family members of the enforced disappeared people of Nepal, which had a broader implication for women's rights and justice. This learning platform propelled me toward future collaboration and networking to sustain dialogue, enhance, and diversify the spectrum of cooperation to work on nonviolent action and peace building. As an ADB–JSP scholar, in 2006, I also had an opportunity to serve as a program intern in FORUM-Asia, a regional human rights organization based in Bangkok, which helped me develop an intellectual framework and broad understanding of contemporary social, political, and cultural issues particular to Southeast Asia and solidified my understanding of justice and human rights in Southeast Asia.

The ADB–JSP served as a springboard for my new—or perhaps I should say renewed—career direction in policy-level gender and peace-building issues to better understand trajectories for post-conflict peace building, women's participation, and sustainable development in war-torn societies. I am currently working as a researcher and political party peace unit coordinator in an Academy for Educational Development–United States Agency for International Development-supported peace support program in Nepal, a program designed in consultation with the Government, political parties, and Maoists to support their engagement in the peace process; to support inclusive, multistakeholder dialogues to address their mutually agreed concerns; to provide support and institutionalize government peace structures; and to secure the peace process. As a researcher, I plan, design, and implement research projects on peace building, conflict resolution, reconciliation, and gender that contribute to a work agenda and associated deliverables for the research division; identify capacity needs of stakeholders for the peace process, dialogue, and negotiation skills; and conduct political stakeholder analysis. I am also involved as a program development counselor in the Alliance for Peace, an NGO working with student and youth political leaders to generate greater and creative participation to stabilize

Nepal's nascent democracy, and to decrease the likelihood of the outbreak, reoccurrence, or continuation of violent conflict.



23. *Tandin Wangchuk, Bhutan, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University, Master's in International and Development Economics, January 2004–June 2006*

I was previously working as an assistant economist in the Bhutan Communications Authority, which is mandated to regulate the communications facilities and infrastructure in the country. I was involved in the costing and tariff regulations with the telecommunications operator.

Presently, I work for the Gross National Happiness Commission, previously known as the Planning Commission. Although the name has been changed, the functions of the organization remain the same. The Gross National Happiness Commission is mandated to frame the national 5-year plans, allocate resources, study the macroeconomic situation of the country, and above all, ensure that every program and project that the various government agencies carry out is in line with and contributes to the ultimate vision of gross national happiness. Its four pillars are preservation of culture, preservation of environment, good governance, and economic excellence.

I work for the Macroeconomic Policy Section under the Perspective Planning Division in my organization. My job includes carrying out macroeconomic projections for the nation using the macroeconometric model that has been developed with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and carrying out different macroeconomic analyses. For instance, in July 2008, I led a task force on studying the impact of rising global oil prices on the economy. I am also involved as a national economic policy task force member. Other jobs include survey on Rural Economic Advancement Program, which is a targeted poverty intervention project carried out by our organization.

I consider myself fortunate for being an alumnus of the ADB–JSP. I received the scholarship from 2004–2006 to pursue my post-graduate studies in international and development economics at Australian National University. The scholarship helped me in upgrading my knowledge and skills in economics and, more importantly, on the various economic issues and policies relevant for developing economies like ours. Today, with the knowledge I have acquired, I am proud to sometimes get involved in serious official discussions on different aspects of the national economy from which I not only learn more but also am able to contribute much more than I could in the past. Resources are scarce, and the development required is tremendous in countries like ours, so the importance of human capacity building cannot be undermined, and the effect of programs like ADB–JSP on developing economies cannot be understated.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish the ADB–JSP a happy anniversary in the commemoration of its 20th anniversary of contributing to human resources development in Asia and the Pacific. I would also like to submit to everyone involved in the ADB–JSP that your resources and efforts are felt positively and will never be forgotten in the region through individuals like myself and will continue to impact the lives of millions in the years to come.



24. *Rakib Hossain, Bangladesh, East–West Center, Master's in Urban and Regional Planning, August 2006–August 2008*

I had 4 years of professional experience, including 2.5 years in development project management in an NGO, and 1.5 years in teaching urban and rural planning in a university in Bangladesh. In addition, I have worked as research assistant and teaching assistant for almost a year at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. I have also done an internship at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and authored many research papers, presented in

dozens of international conferences, and headed one funded research.

I am currently a Lecturer at the Department of Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University.

The East–West Center opened my eyes and mind to the world. It was like a three-in-one experience that included the ADB–JSP family, the experiences at the East–West Center, and the University of Hawaii community. The 2 years in the ADB–JSP were one of the most rewarding times of my life, where I studied with friends from dozens of countries and lived with people from many more countries in the dormitories. Moreover, with complete support from the ADB–JSP, what could be better than that?

Truly, the ADB–JSP has helped me achieve more than what I expected. My expectation was to get a master's degree, meet people, and see American and Hawaiian culture. However, combining my experiences in Hawaii and New York (at a United Nations internship)—both made possible by the ADB–JSP—I have met the world and have become a global citizen. In addition to getting my master's degree and completing two graduate certificates, I am now better prepared to contribute toward humanity and development, both professionally and culturally.

I have studied urban, regional, and rural development for more than 6 years, and most of my research has been focused on human settlement and transport, governance, and spatial and economic implications of human migration in cities and rural areas. However, my master's thesis and subsequent research has been focused largely on social aspects of climate change, particularly on how the field of urban planning could help climate change adaptation in developing countries with special emphasis on Bangladesh.



25. *Tashi Wangmo, Bhutan, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Master in Development Studies Public Policy, October 2002–September 2003*

Bhutan held its first-ever elections for both the National Assembly and the National Council in the past year. It is a great honor for me to have been appointed by His Majesty the King as one of the five special members of the National Council, the Upper House of Bhutan. My major responsibilities are formulating policies and framing laws that best serve the interest of the people and the country as well as reviewing and commenting on the functions of

the Government to ensure that they are in line with the principles of the Constitution.

My 1-year study at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies under the ADB–JSP was most fulfilling in terms of a great learning experience. I was exposed to soft subjects like economics, which was totally different from my undergraduate courses. I also had the opportunity to mingle with colleagues from so many different countries. That enriching experience was very humbling and further broadened my understanding about other peoples' cultures, which played a vital role in my professional life in Bhutan.

My studies enabled me to understand what public policy is all about. In fact, it opened up a whole new world in my professional life, which basically made me hope to become a public policy analyst one day. Although I have a bachelor's degree in a technical field, I have ended up doing planning and policy formulation work for my profession. My first few years of experience in that area of work got me interested in pursuing advanced-level studies in public policy analysis. While I was scouting for a scholarship to do my master's degree, that's when the ADB–JSP arose, supporting the very area I wanted to pursue. Fortunately enough, I was granted the scholarship without any hassle at all!

Although Bhutan has made progress in terms of socioeconomic development, we still have a long way to go. Maximizing happiness of the people is our ultimate goal. The philosophy of Gross National Happiness was promulgated by our Fourth King, as He considered happiness more important than the materialistic wealth. In line with this, all our development policies and plans as formulated by the National Council and other governing bodies have been guided by this philosophy.

Being among the first members of Parliament under the democratically elected government, it is obvious that whatever we do now will set precedence for our successors. With that in mind, I have a big responsibility to shoulder. If I were to draw an analogy, I see parliamentary democracy as a precious bird and the National Council and National Assembly as its two wings. If this bird is to fly high and reach its destination safely, it ought to have two equally strong wings. Therefore, it is essential that the National Council be strengthened right at the onset. Because I am one of the members, I am quite hopeful that my efforts will not only contribute toward strengthening the functions of the council but also toward shaping the future parliamentary democracy for Bhutan.



26. *Tolkunbek Sagunbekovich Abdygulov, Kyrgyz Republic, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Master of Arts in Development Economics, April 2003–March 2005*

I graduated with honors from International University of the Kyrgyz Republic in 1997 and joined the Central Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic as an economist. My decision to work in the field of public management surprised my parents and friends. They tried to change my mind, saying that that was not the right place for someone who graduated with honors from one of the best

universities in our country and who received his diploma from the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. They tried to convince me to reverse my decision, reasoning that I would make a higher salary and have better career opportunities in the private sector. All of their attempts could not change my mind; I found that the profession makes my life important not only for me but also for my people. This profession enables me to make a difference and be part of something big and valuable. I wish to work in the field of public management for the rest of my life.

I spent 6 years at the Central Bank and have never regretted my decision. I have made my way from an economist to a chief economist. My everyday job responsibilities impact the development of private sector and the payment and banking system of the Kyrgyz Republic. However, as I rose up the ladder, it became obvious that I needed to have additional knowledge in the development field. In 2003, I was accepted to the Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University. I graduated in 2005 with a master of arts in development economics.

At the beginning, I was very skeptical about courses at the Graduate School of International Development, but then I started to learn a lot about development theory. Even though I have an economic background, everything was new and very interesting to me. I was introduced to the concept of globalization, the role of development economists, democracy values, public finance management, and importance of planning in economic development. This knowledge provided a theoretical basis for much of my practical experience, and taught me to look for ongoing issues from the standpoint of various theories.

The knowledge that I gained from the Graduate School of International Development facilitated my career and helped me become a better person. The knowledge gained in Japan has helped me, but most important was the experience I got during my studies.

The Graduate School of International Development is a unique place because its program balances theory and practice. Its academic atmosphere creates an open forum for sharing different development experiences from the hands of direct practitioners from different countries. Highly qualified professors, many of whom were trained in the United States and Europe, accompanied by high-quality equipment, facilitate the learning process. It was also a great chance to understand Japanese culture, traditions, customs, and development experience. Japan, with its rich development history, is the best place and example for the developing world of how a developing country's economy might converge with the economies of developed countries. This situation allowed me to obtain the best possible education in development field.

Cheers to the Graduate School of International Development's academic program design, which mixes people from developing world with those from Japan. There, I acquired persuasive techniques needed to influence people in making choices. The school taught me how to interact with an ethnically diverse population and different age groups and to defuse problematic situations using tact, thus creating long-term relationships. Yet I strongly believe that my main achievement during 2 years in the program were my many friends, with whom I still keep in touch.

Now I am an expert in the Financial Section of the Department of Economic and Social Policy, Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. I am dealing with a variety of management and research challenges by designing and implementing various policies in the economic sector.

Currently, I am working with other experts on the development of a long-term country development strategy for Kyrgyz Republic.

At the same time, I am a part-time faculty member at the Economic Department of the American University of Central Asia. I am teaching economic-related subjects and trying to replicate the Graduate School of International Development's way—teaching students not only about different theories but also how to apply them in their daily lives.



27. *Krishne Gowda, India, University of Hong Kong, Master of Science in Urban Planning, September 1994–October 1996*

As an ADB–JSP scholar at the Centre of Urban Planning and Environmental Management at the University of Hong Kong, I had the good fortune to be a student of urban planning from 1994 to 1996. The opportunities provided to the students were perhaps the best in Asia, and along with my classmates from other countries, I was introduced to the latest facilities and lectures from experienced professors. The academic benefit was immeasurable, and the efficiency and professionalism of the Centre of Urban Planning and Environmental Management staff are worthy of mention. The various activities in the library and the practical application of knowledge in seminars and other curricular programs are perhaps the most worthwhile academic experiences that the students had in their careers.

For the past 23 years, I have been teaching urban and regional planning. I am supervising PhD research work, Master of Technology in Urban and Regional Planning thesis and dissertation work at the Institute of Development Studies, Mysore. In addition, I have published 27 papers in national and international journals. I have participated in more than 40 conferences, seminars, and workshops and have presented papers at national and international levels. The program of teaching and research in which I have been engaged is of a multidisciplinary nature. As of now, five PhDs have been awarded, another has been submitted for a degree, and four more are working for PhDs under my guidance. Besides these teaching and research activities, I have participated in research projects undertaken by the Institute of Development Studies.

The ADB–JSP exposed me to the recent techniques and tools in urban planning. All the knowledge, experience, and contacts that I acquired in Hong Kong, China have strengthened my teaching with new methods, ideas, and insights. My students are benefiting from the materials and methods obtained through my academic contacts and experience.

All of the theses prepared under my guidance have had a deep socioeconomic dimension to them. Being trained in urban planning and development, my thinking has developed in the direction of making urban life better for more people, particularly the disadvantaged. The theses under my guidance have been in the areas of solid waste management, conservation of urban water bodies, urban greening, housing and slum upgradation, and moral value in urbanization.



28. *Lalith Pinto Jayawardena, Sri Lanka, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, PhD, Civil Engineering, August 1988 – November 2001*

I have 22 years of experience in managing water for various purposes, including water supply; sewage; irrigation; and the planning, design, and construction of major dams and structures for hydropower and drainage projects. For 6 years, I worked in a design office in various capacities, including team leader. My structural designs have focused on high-rise buildings, water-retaining structures, and dam and irrigation structures. I have also specialized in project management and contract administration.

More than 7 years of my experience have been in postdoctoral application of knowledge in water resources engineering, hydrology, and hydrogeology. My postdoctoral research work is mainly on modeling groundwater and surface water hydrology and using grey water for agricultural purposes in Sri Lanka and the Seychelles.

After completion of my PhD, I served with the National Water Supply & Drainage Board, the authority on water supply and drainage in Sri Lanka, for 5 years. I later joined the Public Utilities Corporation in the Seychelles and served until January 2008.

While working for my PhD at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, I realized that the difficulties faced by many developing countries in embarking on water supply, drainage, and other construction projects were mainly due to the large costs involved. While some costs incurred in certain areas, such as machinery and equipment, cannot be reduced drastically, I felt that adopting a process similar to back-office processing on project planning, design, and preparation of contract documents can be done to a competitive budget. Therefore, with my initiative, a consultancy company has recently been established with professionals from India, Seychelles, South Africa, and Sri Lanka (mainly accountants, architects, and engineers). We are based in Sri Lanka, making only necessary visits to project areas. Presently, I am engaged with our first overseas assignment in Seychelles as the resident engineer. Our scope of work includes the project's contract administration (main and nominated subcontractors) and design of all services (water supply, sewage treatment, and electrical and mechanical work).

At the moment, I am working with a major investor in the hotel and tourism industry in the Seychelles, promoting eco-friendly, sustainable development, and appropriate technology for the engineering services of new hotels and resorts. These designs have saved a significant amount on capital and operation and maintenance costs.

I believe that the training and guidance that I received at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi under the ADB-JSP has been instrumental in my success. I take this opportunity to thank my supervisor, Shashi Mathur, for his invaluable guidance, direction, and demonstration that academics are just as fun-loving as others. I also thank his wife and family for treating me as a family member. I also mention with gratitude K. P. Singh, who always made sure that the grants were made available on time and that there were no outstanding issues at any time. For the 3 years that I spent in India, I made many friends, saw incredible sights, and received cooperation from colleagues and strangers alike. I wish Indian Institute of Technology Delhi and ADB-JSP all the best in future endeavors.



29. *Swe Zin Myint Thein, Myanmar, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Master of Science in Plant Breeding, June 2005–June 2007*

I studied plant breeding, molecular biology, plant genetics, conservation, and management at the University of the Philippines Los Baños from June 2005 to October 2006. Then, I conducted research on introgression of salinity and submergence to a new genetic background of rice at the International Rice Research Institute. Thanks to my coursework at the University of the Philippines, I did not encounter any difficulties in conducting this research and had a solid background in the theories and concepts of plant breeding. Ever since I have returned to my country, I have continued to contribute my knowledge on advanced technologies to others involved in plant breeding.

Currently, I am working as project leader on rice breeding for salinity tolerance for coastal areas at the Plant Biotechnology Laboratory, Myanmar Agriculture Service. Simultaneously, I am training others in plant breeding. From time to time, I have been invited to plant biotechnology workshops to give lectures on molecular plant breeding. In addition, I visit rice research stations and fields to observe salinity problems to gather data for my work on salinity-tolerant rice.

While an ADB–JSP scholar, I used research facilities; had medical, book, and tuition allowances; and was able to attend rice breeding, bioinformatics, and statistics training courses at the International Rice Research Institute.

Due to the ADB–JSP, I now can help those from rural areas—especially those living in Myanmar's coastal areas. These areas were devastated due to Cyclone Nargis at the onset of the monsoon season. Therefore, to boost rice production from these affected areas, tolerant and high-yielding rice varieties must be grown in the summer. I have requested that the International Network for Genetic Evaluation of Rice at the International Rice Research Institute to support my people. I am also generating promising rice varieties for such areas with hands-on molecular breeding. Poor farmers are living in stress-prone areas of the country, and they live on rice. The nature and objective of my work is to increase rice production in such areas. In that way, I am improving their living status and socioeconomic development.



30. *Gopi Pradhan, Afghanistan, International University of Japan, Master of Business Administration, September 2000–June 2002*

I come from the Kingdom of Bhutan, one of the least-developed countries, which is squeezed between India and the People's Republic of China. From this small land of less than 1 million people, I have had a long journey. I take this opportunity to thank ADB–JSP for their kind and selfless support and my professors at the International University of Japan for bearing with me.

I was born in the rural village of Chargharey in southern Bhutan. In the 1970s, all of the 300 or so houses in the village had land holdings. Paddy was and still is popularly grown by every villager, including my parents. A government-run primary school

provided basic education to village children. As education is free in Bhutan, the Government had a policy of sending students from one region to another to promote regional and cultural harmonization. I was one of those who left the village after my primary schooling in 1980. Within the next 10 years, I had completed my higher secondary and then undergraduate studies from the only college in the country. If one desired to work for the civil service, he or she was required to pass the Civil Service Officers' Selection Examination, a yearly selection process that was very competitive and is getting more competitive today. After passing the civil service examination, I worked for the Government for another 10 years. In 1999, I came across the ADB-JSP in the national newspaper and successfully availed of it to pursue my postgraduate studies at the International University of Japan.

Working as a civil servant exposes one to the nitty-gritty of public administration, a vital skill required to work with governments in area of governance and development. This experience was useful to me as I traveled and worked around the Asia-Pacific region. In Cook Islands, I helped the small island nation to develop their good governance strategy, while in Maldives, I developed a strategic plan for the country's e-government project. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia, I was involved in the development of the national information, communication, and technology policy through a rigorous national consultative process. Based in Malaysia for almost 2 years, I was part of a United Nations Development Programme team that prepared the regional report on the role of information, communication, and technology toward achieving Millennium Development Goals in the region. Subsequently based in Colombo, Sri Lanka, I participated in a similar regional report on corruption and the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in 2006. I consulted for the first regional conference on governance at the UN-APCICT in the Republic of Korea, which was a noteworthy experience.

I now work as a civil affairs officer with the United Nations' Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The department has 22 peacekeeping missions worldwide, with around 140,000 peacekeepers. A small number of civil affairs officers are imbedded within the peacekeeping operations to help post-conflict governments. I am currently based in Afghanistan. My job requires me to work closely and in support of the local provincial administrations of the Central Highlands to strengthen local governance and build government capacity. These will help proper development planning and implementation monitoring.

My experience with the ADB-JSP was relevant and productive. I won't even call it "experience" but a selfless gesture of the Government of Japan and ADB to help those, particularly from developing countries, who could have never made it so far. I am sure most recipients of the ADB-JSP scholarship will agree with me. It is difficult to sum up the amount of professional value that the ADB-JSP gave me. Having had the privilege of traveling and working in many countries, I can confidently say that the ADB-JSP directly contributes toward human development. The scholarship itself is very generous, relieving recipients of the burden of worrying about daily living during the study period. It is a sincere effort of sharing and supporting those who are economically incapable of doing so on their own.

I have always had an ambition to work for larger human development and progress, and without a postgraduate degree, my ambition was beyond reach. I could have never been able to self-finance my graduate studies—it simply was beyond mine or my parents' capability. I believe the ADB-JSP realizes how valuable the scholarship is to those from poorer communities. In addition, rigorous class work, presentations, and active participation in group discussions and debates prepared me very well for a competitive environment. The ADB-JSP promotes

personal development and group dynamics of every scholar. The regular reports that we had to submit kept us engaged and within the ADB–JSP family.

I help local provincial administrations in the Central Highlands of Afghanistan. My work involves advising and assisting the provincial governors and line departments in their day-to-day affairs in putting in place institutional setups. Coordination between central and provincial sectors is a big challenge in Afghanistan, and this situation is further compounded by the worsening security situation. As a result of three decades of war, continued harsh climate conditions, and inherent corruption in public institutions, many Afghans in remote areas suffer from extreme poverty and hunger. The lives of Afghan people will get worse if the right policy decisions and support to local administrations in their efforts to deliver basic services are not put in place. The experiences and qualifications that I gained in a multilateral environment helps me understand local problems and mobilize a multipronged approach to development at the regional level. Results of international intervention in the country are encouraging, and I am proud to be part of rebuilding Afghanistan. Hopefully, peace will come to Afghanistan and the region. I also make use of the vast network of friends that I established at the International University of Japan and through them, encourage others to come and help rebuild Afghanistan. There is no doubt that ADB–JSP has helped develop my skills, knowledge, and competencies to further human progress.

On the occasion of its anniversary, I am humbled and privileged to wish the ADB–JSP continued success in the years ahead, and I encourage availing of the benefits of this noble program. The ADB–JSP is fair, unbiased, and extremely relevant to one's career. I am a proud product of this scholarship, and I am sincerely thankful for its support.



31. *Pushkar Raj Rajkarnikar, Nepal, Keio University, Master's in Computer Science, September 2006–August 2008*

The experience of being an ADB–JSP scholar has been pretty special, and as a whole, very transformational. I was awarded this prestigious scholarship for pursuing graduate studies in computer science at Keio University. The whole ADB–JSP package is pretty convenient and supportive for students in that it provides all the necessary support and expenses from tuition fees and research allowances to an accommodation stipend. This lets the student freely pursue his or her goal of achieving a good education.

The opportunity to go to a good university with good infrastructure for learning and the chance to meet and network with numerous smart people in one's academic field of interest provides one with vision and direction and helps plan one's career. My field of interest is systems software. The ADB–JSP allowed me to dig deep into this interesting field of computer science and gain knowledge and insight into this interesting field of computing. The rigorous hours spent at the systems software laboratory at Keio University, and the countless hours of survey and discussions regarding minute aspects of this field, enabled me to be in a position from where I can explore things on my own and proceed even further.

I was working as a computer engineer at the Central Bank of Nepal before attending Keio University as ADB–JSP scholar. Currently, I have joined a software company that provides trading software for banks, and I am working on-site at one of the banks in Tokyo. The time that

I spent as an ADB–JSP scholar has certainly helped me with my career as it imparted sound academic knowledge in my field as well as immense confidence in me to face whatever new professional or academic venture in the future.

Soon, I would like to contribute to the cause of my country. I do have plans to fully utilize the knowledge that I have gained and the various skills that I have developed as an ADB–JSP scholar for the socioeconomic development of my country. Even before going to Keio University, I was one of the active members of the Association of Computer Engineers of Nepal, a nonprofit consortium of computer engineers coming together for creating awareness and imparting technical know-how to various sectors of society. I would like to continue my efforts in a similar manner when I finally go back to my country in a few years, after getting enough experience and exposure.

I sincerely thank ADB–JSP for this wonderful opportunity and wish it all the best for its 20th anniversary of contributing to human resources development in Asia and the Pacific region.



32. *Tauseef Hassan Farooqi, Pakistan, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Master's of Business Administration, August 1994–June 1996*

I am an Electrical Engineer from University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan, and completed an MBA from Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan.

The Commercial Director of Taweelah Asia Power Company also covers spearheading IT, Finance, Procurement & Inventory, and Insurance Functions in the Organization.

Coming from a modest background, it was simply not easy for my father, who himself was a professor and taught for over 44 years in various institutes in Pakistan, to afford my education in the top-notch but expensive Lahore School of Management Sciences. However, knowing the real value of quality education, my father (as well as I) was not prepared to compromise. The ADB–JSP thus arrived, providing me with the means, motivation, and courage to embark upon one of the most demanding programs in the world.

The Lahore University of Management Sciences provided me with the vision to understand and manage business successfully. These lessons, combined with my technical background, give me the strongest of foundations to build my future career and provide humanity with power and water. I feel indebted to the ADB–JSP for the timely help it provided me.

Please keep up the good work! And make parents and nations proud of their sons through timely help to deserving ones—those who have the talent but cannot show it to the world due to lack of opportunities.



33. *Mohammad Moniruzzaman, Bangladesh, Ritsumeikan University, Master's in Economics, September 2005–September 2007*

As a faculty member of the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre, which is in the forefront of capacity building for good governance and civil society, and with an outstanding record of training, research, and consultancy, I would like to introduce myself as a trainer with a strong academic temperament.

Ritsumeikan University offered me the best blend of knowledge, professional guidance, and overall development.

I received my first degree in public administration and always planned to pursue a master's degree in a different area. I chose the Graduate School of Economics at Ritsumeikan University because of its international reputation. There, my graduate studies have given me strong quantitative training through a broad array of courses that made me comfortable in macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics, international economics, environmental economics, development economics, and development policy while giving me a taste of how modern economics is taught worldwide. This exposure to econometric techniques and their applications to my area, economics of migration and remittances, made me realize the importance of quantitative and analytical rigor that goes into validating any economic idea.

The master's program at Ritsumeikan University offered precisely a mixture of intuitive economic concepts and rigorous formulation of the same to back them up. This is what led me chose this program despite an offer from the Netherlands Fellowship Programme to study development at the Institute of Social Studies. This choice expanded my intellectual horizons while deepening analytical expertise, general literacy, communication skills, as well as skills of abstraction, logical deduction, and critical thinking. Ritsumeikan University also provided me the opportunity for building up a solid ground in econometrics, and with empirical tools at hand, I tried to examine it in my masters' dissertation.

My life at Ritsumeikan University for the last few years has been a rewarding experience. I have gained a lot of theoretical as well as application-oriented knowledge. I equipped myself as best as I could with various tools used in economic analysis. I obtained rigorous training in quantitative analysis and research methodology. More importantly, it has served to focus my interests toward a research perspective. The highly diverse nature of assignments has helped me gain a broad exposure to multidisciplinary issues. It has been possible for me to study specific development-related issues in depth.

While managers and administrators in the public and nonprofit sectors require analytical and managerial expertise equal to their private sector counterparts, they must also possess a full understanding and ability to approach and identify microdevelopment issues emerging from the broader context of globalization, economic and political transformation, and sociocultural and political changes. I believe that the master's program at Ritsumeikan University prepared me for a challenging and rewarding career in the changing public and nonprofit arenas.

I worked in a development NGO and a specialized bank in public sector. After that, to broaden my perspective and to improve my career prospects, I joined the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre. There, my core responsibilities are to design and organize training courses, workshops, and seminars and to conduct research. The center also advises the Government on different problems and emerging policy issues. It is distinct among premier

policy research units as it helps improve public policy and government performance by disseminating research on different issues of development economics, public policy, and public decision-making processes and facilitating the application of such research to the issues and problems confronting decision makers. The center assists government entities in developing and implementing effective policies, programs, and services through training and basic and applied problem-solving research, the communication of research results to other researchers through scholarly publications, and the application of research results through public service and continuing education programs that help practitioners understand and address the issues they face.

My goal is to provide services to the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre so that it can effectively perform its role as a leading and efficient institution capable of properly planning, programming, organizing, and delivering training on different economic development issues to government officials. I want to utilize my knowledge to improve its capacity as the national civil service training institute to develop a mechanism that will ensure direct links between training needs identified by ministerial departments and the programming of targeted and high-quality training programs. I thank the ADB–JSP immensely for giving me this opportunity.



34. *Ha Minh, Viet Nam, Saitama University, Master of Engineering in Aerodynamic Stability, April 1999–March 2001*

I was awarded an ADB–JSP scholarship and enrolled in the special graduate program of the Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering at Saitama University in April 1999. There, I found a very favorable environment for doing research, including helpful professors, excellent research facilities, comfortable accommodations, and cooperation from both Japanese and international students. I also learned a lot from the Japanese teamwork system in which cooperation and understanding among team members are very important. I obtained my master's degree in March 2001. After my graduation, I returned to my home country and then came back to Japan to pursue a PhD. I received a PhD in structural engineering from Saitama University in September 2005 under the supervision of Hiroshi Mutsuyoshi. Since January 2006, I have been an assistant professor at the Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering at Saitama University.

I have benefited much from the international graduate program at Saitama University. The ADB–JSP scholarship is gratefully acknowledged. Now I am happy to work and contribute to the same program.

My greatest desire is that the ADB will continue and strengthen the support for our graduate program so that many foreign students will be able to come to Saitama University to study and contribute to the future development of their countries.



35. Tonni Agustiono Kurniawan, Indonesia, Thammasat University, Master of Science in Environmental Technology, June 2001–May 2003

Needless to say, I am so grateful both to the Government of Japan and to the ADB–JSP, which have enabled me to pursue an advanced degree in environmental technology under the supervision of Sandhya Babel. It has been my goal and aspiration to develop my research career at a global level through professional relationships with renowned scientists, and the ADB–

JSP has enabled my dream to come true. Completing my study at Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology under the ADB–JSP was the starting point for an academic career in the field of environmental research, including publication in peer-reviewed journals.

After striving for excellence day and night for 2 years, we were able to reap the benefits of our hard work. This can be seen by our first joint publication, "Low-Cost Adsorbents for Heavy Metals Uptake from Contaminated Water: A Review", published in the *Journal of Hazardous Materials*. Out of 7,413 articles, the article has topped the journal's list of highly cited articles since the journal's establishment in 1977. The Institute for Scientific Information has identified this paper as the most highly cited publication in the field of environmental engineering since December 2004. The Institute for Scientific Information selected this article as a "fast-breaking paper" because it represents recent scientific contributions that are just beginning to attract the attention of the scientific community.

In addition, my thesis, "A Research Study on Cr(VI) Removal from Electroplating Wastewater Using Chemically Modified Low-Cost Adsorbents and Activated Carbon", won the 2008 Best Thesis Competition across disciplines. The competition, organized by the BioBank Library (Poland), aims to promote the sharing of scientific reports worldwide for capacity building. My research, fully funded by the ADB–JSP, addressed strategies to remove heavy metals from the aquatic environment in Thailand using the adsorption process.

For public dissemination, the research findings have been published in various peer-reviewed journals that have high impact factors in the environment field such as *Chemosphere* (IF: 2.739), *Journal of Hazardous Materials* (IF: 2.337), *Chemical Engineering Journal* (IF: 1.707), and *Science Total Environment* (IF: 2.182). Their findings were also presented in several prestigious international conferences such as the Water Environment Federation's Conference on Industrial Waste in 2003 in San Antonio, 9th World Filtration Congress (2004) in New Orleans, the 5th International Summer Symposium in 2003 in Tokyo, and the 2003 Asian Waterqual in Bangkok, and attracted a wide range of scholarly interests from experts and engineers in the same field of study.

The ADB–JSP has completely facilitated my aspiration to be an outstanding researcher. Under Dr. Babel's meticulous guidance and skillful research leadership, I have published four peer-reviewed journal articles, eight conference proceedings, and two book chapters.

To enhance my research career in the field of environmental technology, I pursued my PhD at Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2004 under the university's postgraduate scholarship for PhD study. After its completion in 2008, I am now working as an experienced researcher in Finland. My current research, funded by the European Commission, concerns state-of-the-art nanotechnology applications for environmental remediation. Since its first introduction, nanotechnology has become one of the foremost areas in engineering. Cutting-edge research in

nanoscience and nanotechnology has been attracting wide interest from scientists worldwide for a variety of applications including environmental remediation. The advancement of nanotechnology not only stimulates the investigation of new trends in environmental research, but also leads to further improvement of existing conventional technologies in water pollution control. It is my desire that the output of my environmental research would enhance the well being of society and make the earth a better place for humans to live.

I am very proud to be an ADB–JSP alumna. It goes without saying that I owe both Government of Japan and ADB–JSP for whatever I have successfully attained to date. The scheme has always paved ways for outstanding talents in Asia's developing regions "to shoot for the moon; even if they miss it, they will land among the stars".

Growing up in a very small town in Indonesia has induced me to commit myself to achieve a bright future. I strongly believe that only knowledge that can change my life's destination and empower my future and that education is the best investment in one's life. My future has completely become bright due to the ADB–JSP. Asia has changed due to the unwavering commitment of the Government of Japan to empower young scientific talents in the region through graduate studies in selected institutions.

May the Lord Almighty abundantly bless the Government of Japan and ADB with prosperity.



36. *Do Thi Thanh Huyen, Viet Nam, University of Auckland, Master of Arts in Development Studies, February 2006–February 2008*

My 1-year master's research project contributed useful insights into why global incentives in water governance tend to fail in a local context like Viet Nam. An ADB–JSP scholar, I was also awarded the Asia:NZ Research Scholarship, which funded my field research in Viet Nam as well as a presentation at the International Conference on Asian Diaspora in Dunedin, New Zealand, in November 2007.

Although trained to be a translator and interpreter at the undergraduate level in Viet Nam, I have gradually emerged as a pro-poor development practitioner. I am currently working for the United Nations Development Programme in Viet Nam as a local policy support officer for the Governance Policy Advisors Unit. My continued passions are studying the juncture between well-defined governance and daily governance practices and seeking to narrow down the existing gap between development policy and practice in Viet Nam and beyond.

Grateful for the ADB–JSP, I very much appreciate the hands-on knowledge and skills acquired from the course of my study at the world-class academic and research environment of the University of Auckland. I also very much enjoy the ongoing friendship and support from those whom I met in New Zealand.



37. *Soe Htet, Myanmar, University of Melbourne, Master of Public Health, February 2007–December 2008*

As in other developing countries, Myanmar has been experiencing demographic, health, sociocultural, and economic transition. This transition has made me seek basic professional skills and pursue a modern approach to public health. I also wanted to expand my knowledge and skills that were necessary to solve public health issues in a resource-limited setting. Next, I started asking friends and browsing the internet to search for public health scholarships

and was introduced to the ADB–JSP.

During my time at the University of Melbourne, I acquired not only appreciation of other cultures and broadened professional and educational networks but also obtained new friends abroad. The academic know-how helped me seize opportunities to explore public health and program evaluation fields.

After completing my degree, I returned to my home country. I was promoted to assistant director in the Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health. I am responsible for providing comprehensive statistics on the outcome of public health activities. The compilation, processing, analysis, and publication of data reported from all hospitals and health personnel are important to get better-quality information. The health information is then used to support evidence-based decisions in policy design, planning, and management to improve overall health system performance.

With new and advanced perspectives, methods, and technologies, I am ready to solve the public health crisis in my country. My academic knowledge is applied and has enhanced human life and development for the benefit of people of my country as well as those around globe.

Finally, I deeply express my heartfelt thanks to the ADB–JSP and University of Melbourne, which supported me in meeting my educational goals and professional dreams.



38. *Angelito L. Umali, Philippines, Master of International Public Health, University of Sydney, March 2008–March 2009*

Having the capacity to choose something better over what circumstances have afforded us is a luxury that the majority of the world's population does not have. Such is the dilemma of a development worker, who having lived with communities burdened by the inadequacies of the public health care delivery system, is driven by his desire to look for avenues to combat the problems that he saw.

The University of Sydney's master of international public health program under the ADB–JSP has given me a remarkable opportunity to contribute to sustainable human development not just in my country but to the developing world. Leaving the confines and comforts of home, I embarked on this great journey for higher knowledge within an academic institution that not only maintains the highest of standards for experiential learning, but more importantly, an environment that thrives on the rich cultural diversity of its student body.

Looking back now and coming from a developing world perspective, it begs to challenge my earlier notion of going through the program looking for solutions to the problems I thought I knew. Never have I realized that we didn't even know half of what the real problem is, that the political and socioeconomic determinants that define each population are fundamentally interdependent, which require a deeper understanding from governments and the global health community alike.

Quite remarkably after being conferred a master's degree with merit, I was commissioned by senior academics from the University of Sydney to work within a group of public health professionals toward the second edition of an international public health book for the Asia-Pacific region. The research will lead us to examine the historical development of the double burden of communicable and noncommunicable diseases, redefining the framework to which this public health issue poses renewed challenges for local health systems to respond, and for governments otherwise burdened by today's highly volatile economy to develop strategic and integrative program approaches. Then, we will analyze the circumstances by which the double disease burden has affected the sociocultural dimensions that define the region, and offer helpful insights to the context of the problem to pave the way for more effective policies that could contribute to sustainable development and better health.



39. *Deepak K.C., Nepal, University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies, Master of Engineering in Sociocultural and Sociophysical Environmental Studies, October 2005–September 2007*

After completing my intermediate degrees in science, I carried out further studies in environmental sciences at the undergraduate level. The volunteering spirit sprang up when I was selected as a representative volunteer from my college to work in a Kathmandu-based environmental NGO. Working as a volunteer activist in such an environmental organization provided me with a

real-world scenario. It was a good platform for me to implement the theoretical aspects of courses into reality.

I commenced my professional career as a program officer at Clean Energy Nepal, an NGO working on energy and environment conservation issues. This experience provided me with a healthy platform to work in the fields of my interest, air pollution, energy, and solid waste management. Working as a program coordinator at Clean Energy Nepal was a great opportunity yet a challenge. I handled many projects such as those on solid waste management, school-based environmental awareness, and clean air campaigns. Besides the aforementioned projects, I ran weekly live radio programs on environmental issues; edited the weekly newsletter; and represented organizations in various national and international workshops, seminars, and conferences.

The interest of pursuing higher studies abroad in the environment grew when I worked more closely with inspiring people. Based on internet research, I was motivated to apply to the University of Tokyo under the ADB-JSP, and fortunately, I was selected. Studying at the one of

the best universities in the world and achieving an excellent academic record are indeed matters of pride. Along with the course and research work, I was actively involved with various projects of the laboratory. Weekly laboratory seminars, field observation, laboratory experiments using the latest technologies, and an interactive class environment added to my academic performance. Besides fulfilling my academic objectives, the nature of learning beyond books attracted me to various activities.

Receiving the Excellence Award on ECO ASIA Foreign Students' Essay Contest 2006 organized by Japan's Ministry of Environment, and my active involvement in Kashiwa International Students' Society are a few examples of my extracurricular engagements. Moreover, I initiated the University of Tokyo Nepalese Forum and was chosen as a founder president of the forum. I feel immensely proud to have brought Nepalese scholars and faculty together, helping each other, organizing dialogues on national interests, and building a strong relationship between Nepal and Japan.

Besides my engagement with various organizations, I was always looking for a place where I could contribute more and for a better cause. The restoration of peace and conscious effort of Nepalese people toward establishing a harmonized society was quite instrumental to this end. As a result, Nepal drew attention of the international community, and she is all set to draft a new constitution today. In this backdrop, the United Nations Development Programme, along with the various donor and United Nations agencies, decided to establish a resource center to assist the Constituent Assembly of Nepal. My conviction led me to join this project and to contribute toward this historic cause. Today, I am working as a resource center consultant in the Centre for Constitutional Dialogue. The center encourages people from various backgrounds to come together to exchange ideas, perspectives, and opinions on the constitution-drafting process and to gain more information about the process. Trainings and workshops as well as professional advisory, research, and analysis services constitute one pillar of the services provided at the center. I am fully dedicated to environmental issues and facilitating the workshops on various aspects such as environment, health, education, development, and social justice that, I think, will greatly help draft the Constitution when taken into account. Apart from this, I have been closely working with various constitution-drafting committees and helping create a sound environment for them to get essential resources. The foundation for my performance and competence is undoubtedly based on the exposure and knowledge that the ADB-JSP provided me.



40. *Krishna Chandra Poudel, Nepal, University of Tokyo, School of International Health, Master of Public Health and PhD, April 2001–March 2006*

As an assistant professor at the Department of International Community Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, my teaching focuses on HIV/AIDS prevention, health and disease prevention, human sexual behavior, human security, and health and human rights. My current research includes sexual behavior, HIV disclosure, and antiretroviral therapy adherence among people living with HIV/AIDS in Nepal and Cambodia; assessment of care and support programs for people living with HIV/AIDS in Nepal; and correlates of HIV transmission risk behaviors and HIV testing behaviors among injecting drug users in Nepal.

As an ADB–JSP scholar, I conducted several studies on HIV/AIDS and other public health issues during my studies. As a result, I published nine papers in international peer-reviewed journals as a first author and nine other papers as a co-author. For the first time, I revealed the link between migration and HIV transmission in western Nepal. My research results on HIV/AIDS were well recognized and used to develop a part of the Nepal's national HIV/AIDS strategy.

I aim to play an important role in controlling global health problems, so I joined the Department of International Community Health as a faculty member soon after completing my studies. Since then, I have been teaching students (including ADB–JSP scholars) who are interested in the field of global health. Moreover, I have been continuing my own studies and publishing the results in international peer-reviewed journals. I am very grateful to the ADB–JSP as it helped me achieve my academic goals.



41. Soheli Md. Anwar Pasha, Bangladesh, University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering, Master's in Urban and Environmental Engineering, October 2004–September 2006

Before becoming an ADB–JSP scholar, I was working at the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology as a lecturer and researcher. After receiving my master's degree, I became an environmental consultant in the Global Environment Department of Pacific Consultants Co. Ltd. I have been involved in climate change issues since 2004.


In my current job, I am involved in consulting for global warming countermeasures and conducting technical investigations related to climate change. I am responsible for issues related to the Clean Development Mechanism, a Kyoto Protocol mechanism to mitigate global warming. I consult with both the public and private regarding Clean Development Mechanism methodology submission and approval process, project management, and capacity building in Southeast Asia. My other consultancy projects involve promotion of energy efficiency in developing countries, particularly in industrial sectors, as well as technology transfer utilizing advanced Japanese energy efficiency measures. I am also in charge of adaptation works and analysis of climate policy trends. My professional goal is to carry on Clean Development Mechanism project consultancy, focusing on energy-efficiency measures and also fostering the field of climate change in Japan and in the world by providing innovative ideas and solutions. For my master's degree, I conducted a feasibility study on implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism to mitigate global warming in Dhaka public transport.

Going abroad to get a master's degree was a great experience for me. Actually, it was an opportunity to be exposed to state-of-art facilities for research and be in touch with world-class mentors and fellow students from different nations. The most important thing was the interactions and networks, i.e., academic, personal, and professional contacts, that I built during my 2-year program. To be a part of ADB–JSP alumni is also honorable. To sum up, I have been able to improve my skills and knowledge and to gain new perspectives and insights needed to build a future career path. At the beginning of the program, it was my desire to dedicate my service to the greater benefit of humankind. After attaining my degree, I shared my knowledge,

experience, and research expertise with the Global Environment Department of Pacific Consultants Co. Ltd and started to contribute to the fight against global warming. The ADB–JSP has provided me with the force to succeed and reach my goal.

Bangladesh is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change, and this is a tragedy for its 150 million people, most of whom are destitute. Knowing this, I decided to focus on global warming, and I firmly believe that the example should begin at home. I lead a low-carbon lifestyle by cutting down “carbon calories”, made up by everyday activities. My dream is to realize a low-carbon society and to save the planet.

42. **ADB-JSP Visibility.** For promotion of the ADB–JSP, the internet plays an important role in communication among applicants, designated institutions, and ADB. Almost all candidates use personal computers to check and confirm the application procedures and to initiate communication with designated institutions and ADB. The ADB–JSP website continues to be one of the most popular within the ADB website, where it has consistently ranked among the top 20 in terms of average number of hits generated per quarter. Promotional materials published through local newspapers and brochures distributed at ADB headquarters, resident missions, and designated institutions are also important sources, reaching as many potential candidates as possible.



Summary and Conclusions

20
JSP

III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

43. The ADB–JSP believes that human resources training for the developing world is a major contribution to DMCs' sustainable economic development and a key element in the fight against poverty. The ADB–JSP has been successful for the past 20 years, supporting the training of more than 2,400 mid-career professionals from 35 DMCs. Through graduate studies at 20 well-known universities in the Asia and Pacific region, ADB–JSP recipients have access to the best knowledge available and have improved necessary skills to design and implement sound policies aimed at enhancing economic growth, improving access to basic services, and promoting good governance.

44. During the academic year 2008, the ADB–JSP supported 319 scholars (178 new scholars and 141 continuing scholars). At the end of the academic year, 172 recipients completed their studies and graduated from their host universities. The ADB–JSP will continue to focus on socioeconomic development fields at a master's degree level, with a few PhD scholarships for exceptional candidates. Courses will also be geared toward degrees supported by the long-term strategic framework 2008–2020 (Strategy 2020)² 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 ADB–JSP will ensure that only highly qualified candidates are awarded scholarships.

45. The ADB–JSP will continue to investigate current designated institutions and to contact prospective institutions, considering the plan to expand the representation of Japanese universities and to reselect universities in 2010. The plan is expected to raise Japan's profile in the region and increase opportunities for candidates from DMCs. The ADB–JSP will ensure a transparent evaluation by laying out a clear selection criteria. The evaluation will also be a basis for allocating scholarship slots for the next 3 years, from 2010 to 2012.

² ADB 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*, Manila.

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
University of Sydney	Australia	June 1988
East-West Center, University of Hawaii	Hawaii, United States	August 1988
Lahore University of Management Sciences	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
University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering	Japan	March 1989
University of Tokyo, School of International Health	Japan	April 1997
University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies	Japan	February 2001
University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering	Japan	February 2002
University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong, China	June 1989
Crawford School of Economics and Government (formerly National Centre for Development Studies), The Australian National University	Australia	April 1990
Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering	Japan	December 1995
University of Auckland	New Zealand	July 1996
Thammasat University	Thailand	February 1997
University of Melbourne	Australia	March 1997
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	Japan	August 2000
Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University	Japan	August 2000
International Graduate Program on Advanced Science and Technology, Keio University	Japan	December 2004
Graduate School of Economics, Ritsumeikan University	Japan	January 2005

Source: Asian Development Bank.

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**SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND COMPLETED,
TOP 15 NATIONALITIES, 1988–2008**

Nationality	1988–2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Total			
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	%	C	%
Viet Nam	82	60	24	10	24	18	27	25	20	24	17	22	22	21	17	15	27	25	260	10.78	220	10.70
Nepal	108	86	13	7	14	11	14	15	16	13	24	16	18	19	17	22	20	16	244	10.12	205	9.97
Philippines	107	96	16	2	12	13	9	13	9	7	7	11	17	9	16	12	17	16	210	8.71	179	8.70
Bangladesh	85	58	21	12	12	18	9	14	15	11	15	9	20	17	14	17	18	16	209	8.67	172	8.36
China, People's Republic of	147	117	9	13	0	9	5	11	6	3	3	4	2	8	4	2	8	3	189	7.84	170	8.26
Indonesia	95	67	13	16	4	12	10	9	11	12	9	5	8	9	11	11	12	9	173	7.18	150	7.29
Pakistan	87	70	6	4	7	5	7	7	11	7	4	6	15	12	5	8	7	10	149	6.18	129	6.27
Sri Lanka	75	56	2	4	7	8	9	4	10	7	12	10	14	11	8	11	11	14	148	6.14	125	6.08
India	98	89	4	5	8	5	4	5	8	6	4	4	7	9	2	2	6	8	141	5.85	133	6.47
Myanmar	40	28	4	6	6	5	6	6	9	6	13	7	13	10	8	11	1	14	100	4.15	93	4.52
Mongolia	29	16	13	6	10	14	6	7	3	9	7	1	7	4	8	7	13	9	96	3.98	73	3.55
Cambodia	23	13	11	6	8	6	10	10	7	10	3	7	8	5	1	5	2	5	73	3.03	67	3.26
Bhutan	15	10	7	2	7	5	5	8	6	3	5	6	8	4	6	8	12	7	71	2.94	53	2.58
Thailand	34	26	7	5	2	4	3	4	6	2	0	3	2	6	4	1	3	2	61	2.53	53	2.58
Kyrgyz Republic	13	2	5	9	3	4	5	5	4	3	8	5	4	4	1	4	4	6	47	1.95	42	2.04
Other Nationalities	113	78	16	14	13	16	15	15	16	19	15	15	13	16	22	8	17	12	240	9.95	193	9.38
Total	1,151	872	171	121	142	153	144	158	157	142	146	131	178	164	144	144	178	172	2,411	100	2,057	100

A = awarded, C = completed.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

PROFILE OF ALL SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES, 1988–2008

Table A4.1: Number of Scholars

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study				Total
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Mgmt	Economics	Law	Science and Technology	
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	36	63	0	79	178
Total	1,588	823	2,411	22	2,272	117	2,411	626	764	2	1,019	2,411

Mgmt = Management.

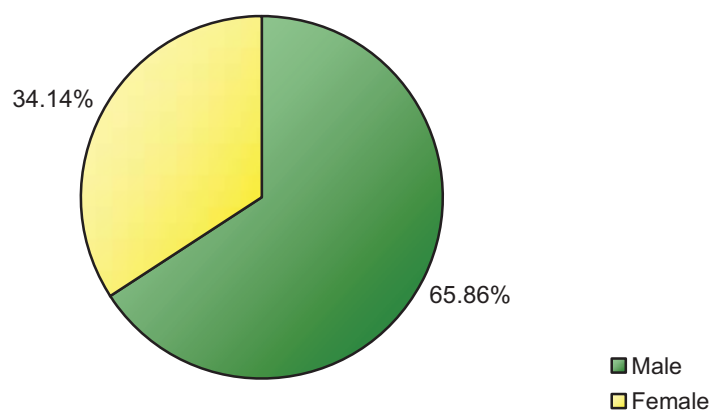
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A4.2: Number of Graduates

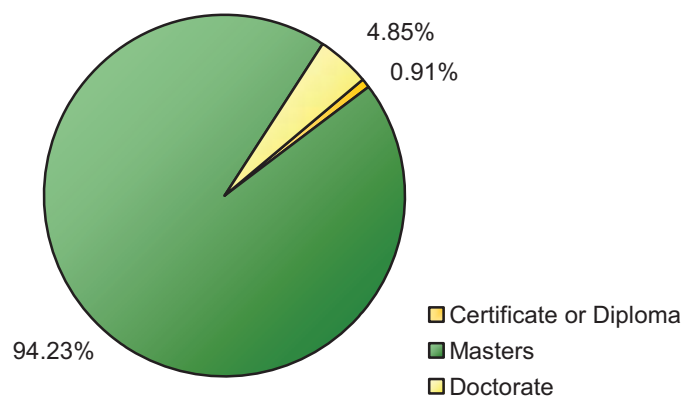
Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study					
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Mgmt	Economics	Law	Science and Technology	Total
1989—2000	631	241	872	19	789	64	872	304	236	0	332	872
2001	82	39	121	0	111	10	121	36	44	0	41	121
2002	99	54	153	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
Total	1,358	699	2,057	21	1,925	111	2,057	544	654	2	857	2,057

Mgmt = Management.

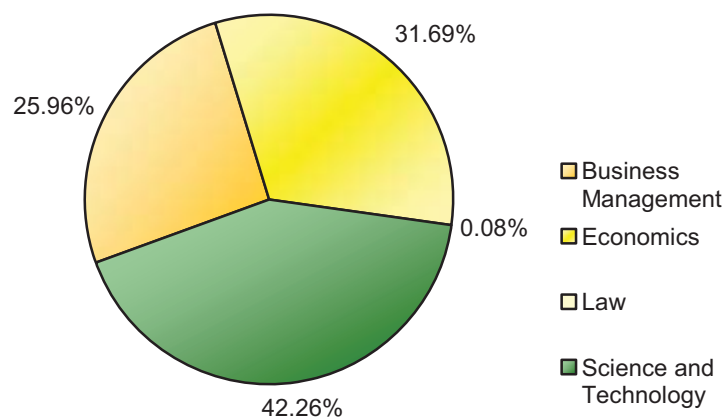
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.1: Scholars by Gender

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

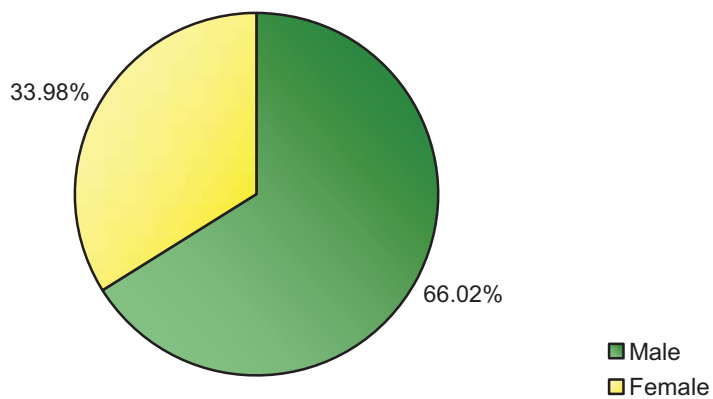
Figure A4.2: Scholars by Degree Program

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.3 Scholars by Field of Study

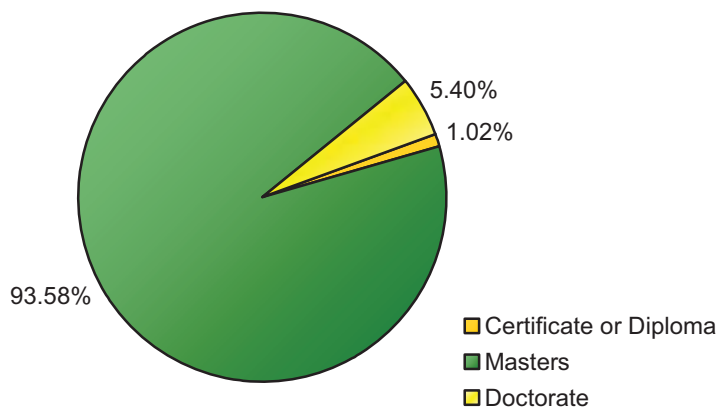
Total percentage of scholars by degree program may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.4 Graduates by Gender



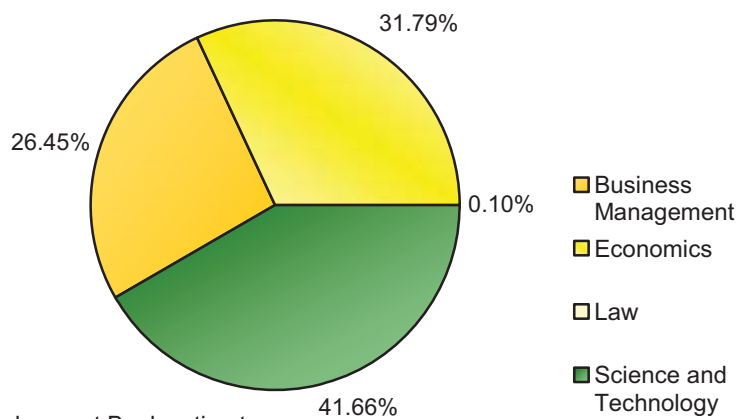
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.5: Graduates by Degree Program



Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.6: Graduates by Field of Study



Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND COMPLETED BY DESIGNATED INSTITUTION, 1988–2008

Institutions	1988 — 2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Total	
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	%	%
AIM	246	212	21	20	21	21	19	20	18	18	16	15	20	19	15	16	21	20	397	16.49
AIT	174	150	15	14	16	16	14	15	14	11	9	9	15	14	8	7	14	15	279	11.59
CSEG, ANU	63	47	6	3	4	9	6	6	7	6	4	10	8	2	4	7	10	6	112	4.65
EWC	75	59	11	8	4	6	6	10	4	6	8	6	4	5	8	6	3	4	123	5.11
GRIPS	10	0	17	10	19	17	19	19	14	17	19	14	22	20	18	21	21	18	159	6.59
GSID, NU	0	0	6	0	2	0	7	5	5	2	6	7	6	5	7	6	6	6	45	1.87
HKU	70	48	5	3	9	10	3	9	8	6	4	6	8	7	5	4	8	9	120	4.98
IITD	27	19	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	40	1.66
IRRI	38	29	4	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	59	2.45
IUJ	101	65	22	17	15	16	19	18	22	18	17	18	24	24	18	17	20	22	258	10.71
KEIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	8	0.33
LUMS	59	44	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	77	3.20
NUS	51	44	4	4	4	4	4	5	8	3	4	3	7	8	4	3	7	7	93	3.86
RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	3	2	10	0.42
SU-Civ Eng	32	15	8	5	12	11	7	8	15	12	7	7	15	15	7	7	14	15	117	4.86
SU-GSPS	14	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.58
TU	9	3	3	0	4	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	4	4	33	1.37
UOA	21	12	7	4	2	7	6	4	6	4	4	8	2	3	5	2	4	5	57	2.37
UOM	19	13	6	5	4	5	5	2	4	7	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	56	2.33
UOS	63	51	10	6	4	7	6	7	3	7	9	3	7	6	6	10	9	6	117	4.86
UOT-Civ Eng	66	47	7	7	12	10	5	7	11	11	6	6	12	12	7	6	7	12	133	5.52
UOT-Env	0	0	8	0	3	0	2	8	4	3	6	1	4	5	6	6	6	4	39	1.62
UOT-Int'l Health	13	6	7	2	3	5	9	7	3	3	8	7	4	5	7	8	5	4	59	2.45
UOT-Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.25
Total	1,151	872	171	121	142	153	144	158	157	142	146	131	178	164	144	144	178	172	2,411	100 ^a
																			2,057	100 ^a

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

^a Total percentage of scholarships awarded and completed may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK -
ADMINISTRATOR)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2008 AND 2007**

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Asian Development Bank -
Administrator of Japan Scholarship Program**

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of financial position and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Japan Scholarship Program (Asian Development Bank - Administrator) as at 31 December 2008 and 2007, and the results of its activities and changes in net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 audits. We conducted our audits of these statements 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 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 management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying statement of scholarship distributions for the year ended 31 December 2008 and cumulative to 31 December 2008 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Certified Public Accountants

Singapore
20 July 2009

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK- ADMINISTRATOR)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2008 AND 2007**

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JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(Asian Development Bank - Administrator)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2008 and 2007

Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	Note	2008	2007
ASSETS			
DUE FROM BANKS	B	\$ 3,093,909	\$ 3,039,058
INVESTMENTS	B, C and F		
Time deposits		4,803,062	6,122,362
ADVANCES TO DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS	B	1,976,411	1,844,132
ACCRUED INVESTMENT INCOME		867	9,391
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 9,874,249	\$ 11,014,943
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
INTERFUND PAYABLE	D	\$ 2,720	\$ 3,890
ACCRUED EXPENSES		20,171	22,363
UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS	B, E and F	1,675,083	446,705
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,697,974	472,958
NET ASSETS - UNRESTRICTED, represented by Uncommitted balances	B	8,176,275	10,541,985
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		\$ 9,874,249	\$ 11,014,943

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

JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(Asian Development Bank - Administrator)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the Years Ended 31 December 2008 and 2007
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	Note	2008	2007
CONTRIBUTIONS	A and B	\$ 7,471,398	\$ 8,065,486
REVENUE			
From investments	B and C		
Interest income		272,176	512,034
From other sources			
Interest income from bank accounts		47,366	90,930
Other income		1,146	1,147
		<u>320,688</u>	<u>604,111</u>
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE		<u>7,792,086</u>	<u>8,669,597</u>
EXPENSES	B		
Scholarship distributions		10,399,930	6,971,157
Administrative expenses		30,000	31,397
Advertisement cost		22,888	16,887
Audit fee		20,000	20,000
Consultant's services		-	15,367
Other		9,598	12,724
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>10,482,416</u>	<u>7,067,532</u>
EXCHANGE GAIN, NET	B	<u>324,620</u>	<u>382,474</u>
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS		(2,365,710)	1,984,539
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>10,541,985</u>	<u>8,557,446</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR		<u>\$ 8,176,275</u>	<u>\$ 10,541,985</u>

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

JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(Asian Development Bank - Administrator)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended 31 December 2008 and 2007
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions received	\$ 7,471,398	\$ 8,065,486
Interest income received from investments	280,700	512,113
Interest earned from bank accounts	47,366	90,930
Miscellaneous income	1,146	1,147
Scholarship distributions	(8,979,211)	(6,886,764)
Expenses paid	(85,848)	(109,540)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(1,264,449)</u>	<u>1,673,372</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of investment securities	(136,225,110)	(128,173,248)
Maturities of investment securities	137,544,410	128,495,648
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>1,319,300</u>	<u>322,400</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH	54,851	1,995,772
DUE FROM BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>3,039,058</u>	<u>1,043,286</u>
DUE FROM BANKS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 3,093,909</u>	<u>\$ 3,039,058</u>
RECONCILIATION OF (DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) increase in net assets	\$ (2,365,710)	\$ 1,984,539
Adjustments to reconcile (decrease) increase in net assets to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Increase in advances to designated institutions	(132,279)	(458,305)
Decrease in accrued investment income	8,524	79
Decrease in interfund payable	(1,170)	(10,395)
Decrease in accrued expenses	(2,192)	(2,770)
Increase in undisbursed commitments	1,228,378	160,224
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (1,264,449)</u>	<u>\$ 1,673,372</u>

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

JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(Asian Development Bank - Administrator)

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2008 and 2007

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 the administrator. The cumulative contributions made since inception up to 31 December 2008 were US\$100,087,942.

The Program 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.

The Government of Japan committed contributions to JSP amounting to \$7,471,398 and \$8,065,486 in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of JSP are presented on the basis of those for not-for-profit organizations.

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

Accounting for scholarship distributions is recognized in the financial statements using the commitment method. Under the commitment method of accounting, the full educational costs of approved scholars for the entire academic year are recorded. The financial statements show the net assets available for future commitments, subject to a contingent liability as noted below (see Scholarship Distributions).

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

ADB adopts the use of daily exchange rates for accounting and financial reporting purposes. This allows transactions denominated in currencies other than United States 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, translation of assets, liabilities, and uncommitted balances which are denominated in non-United States dollar are adjusted using the applicable rates of exchange at the end of the reporting period. These translation adjustments are accounted for as exchange gain or loss and are credited or charged to operations. Translation differences between the date a scholarship distribution is recorded and the timing of disbursement are also accounted for as exchange gain or loss.

Investments

Time deposits are reported at cost which is a reasonable estimate of fair value. Interest income is recognized in the account when earned.

Advances to Designated Institutions

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.

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 amounts are recorded as a reduction in scholarship distributions and undisbursed commitments.

The extension of the scholarship for the second or third year of JSP 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 of the scholars enrolled as at 31 December 2008 based on current costs is US\$6,045,860 (US\$4,789,110 - 2007).

Expenses

Expenses are expensed when incurred.

Accounting Estimates

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

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 JSP's investments. Investments are governed by the Investment Authority approved by the 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 at 31 December 2008 and 2007. All such investments are due within one year.

The annualized rate of return on the average investments held under JSP during the year, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each month was 2.91% (5.23% - 2007).

NOTE D - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions consisted of administrative expenses advanced by ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR).

The interfund payable as at 31 December 2008 was subsequently settled on 23 January 2009, while balance as at 31 December 2007 was subsequently settled on 30 January 2008.

NOTE E - SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2008, the total number of annual scholarships awarded for academic years 1988-1989 through 2008-2009 was two thousand four hundred eleven (2,411). As at 31 December 2007, the total number of annual scholarships awarded was two thousand two hundred thirty three (2,233). 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 the Program as at 31 December 2008 totaled US\$1,675,083 (US\$446,705 - 2007).

NOTE F - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FAS 157 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.

FAS 157 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 unobservable inputs without market corroborated data (Level 3). FAS 157 requires the fair value measurement to maximize the use of market observable inputs.

The following guidelines are applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments:

Investments

Level 2 category includes investments which are fair valued with significant other market observable inputs.

The fair values of the investments of JSP as at 31 December 2008 are categorized as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments	US\$ 4,803,062	-	US\$ 4,803,062	-

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.

JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(Asian Development Bank - Administrator)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Statement of Scholarship Distributions
For the Year Ended 31 December 2008
and Cumulative to 31 December 2008
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

<u>DESIGNATED INSTITUTION</u>	<u>Distributions During 2008</u>	<u>Cumulative Distributions to 31 December 2008</u>
University of Tokyo	\$ 1,579,807	\$ 12,768,064
International University of Japan	1,444,884	14,983,765
Saitama University	1,171,329	7,694,833
University of Sydney	758,614	4,501,167
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	687,546	5,004,242
National Center for Dev't. Studies	673,384	6,397,723
Institute of Environmental Studies	564,573	2,006,221
Asian Institute of Technology	530,395	6,272,075
East-West Center	504,178	5,852,997
Graduate School of International Development	496,861	2,421,938
University of Auckland	419,505	2,596,527
Asian Institute of Management	372,178	9,807,984
University of Hongkong	267,365	4,631,128
University of Melbourne	251,947	2,507,078
National University of Singapore	166,754	2,201,236
Keio University	149,864	363,936
Ritsumeikan University	147,386	517,954
Thammasat University	78,008	541,562
International Rice Research Institute	77,383	1,962,315
Lahore University of Management Sciences	45,510	2,062,395
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	12,459	594,533
TOTAL	\$ 10,399,930	\$ 95,689,673

PROFILE OF SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2008

Table A7.1: Scholars

Designated Institution	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Mgmt	Economics	Law	Science and Technology	Total
AIM	14	7	21	0	21	0	21	11	10	0	0	21
AIT	8	6	14	0	14	0	14	4	0	0	10	14
CSEG, ANU	2	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	6	0	4	10
EWC	2	1	3	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	3
GRIPS	14	7	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	0	21
GSID, NU	4	2	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
HKU	6	2	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	8
ITD	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
IRRI	2	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
IUJ	10	10	20	0	20	0	20	8	12	0	0	20
KEIO	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
LUMS	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
NUS	2	5	7	0	7	0	7	4	0	0	3	7
RU	2	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
SU	9	5	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	14
TU	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	3	4
UOA	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4
UOM	3	2	5	0	5	0	5	2	0	0	3	5
UOS	5	4	9	0	9	0	9	3	0	0	6	9
UOT-Civ Eng	4	3	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	7
UOT-Env	4	2	6	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	6	6
UOT-Int'l Health	3	2	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
UOT-Urban	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total	106	72	178	0	177	1	178	36	63	0	79	178

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

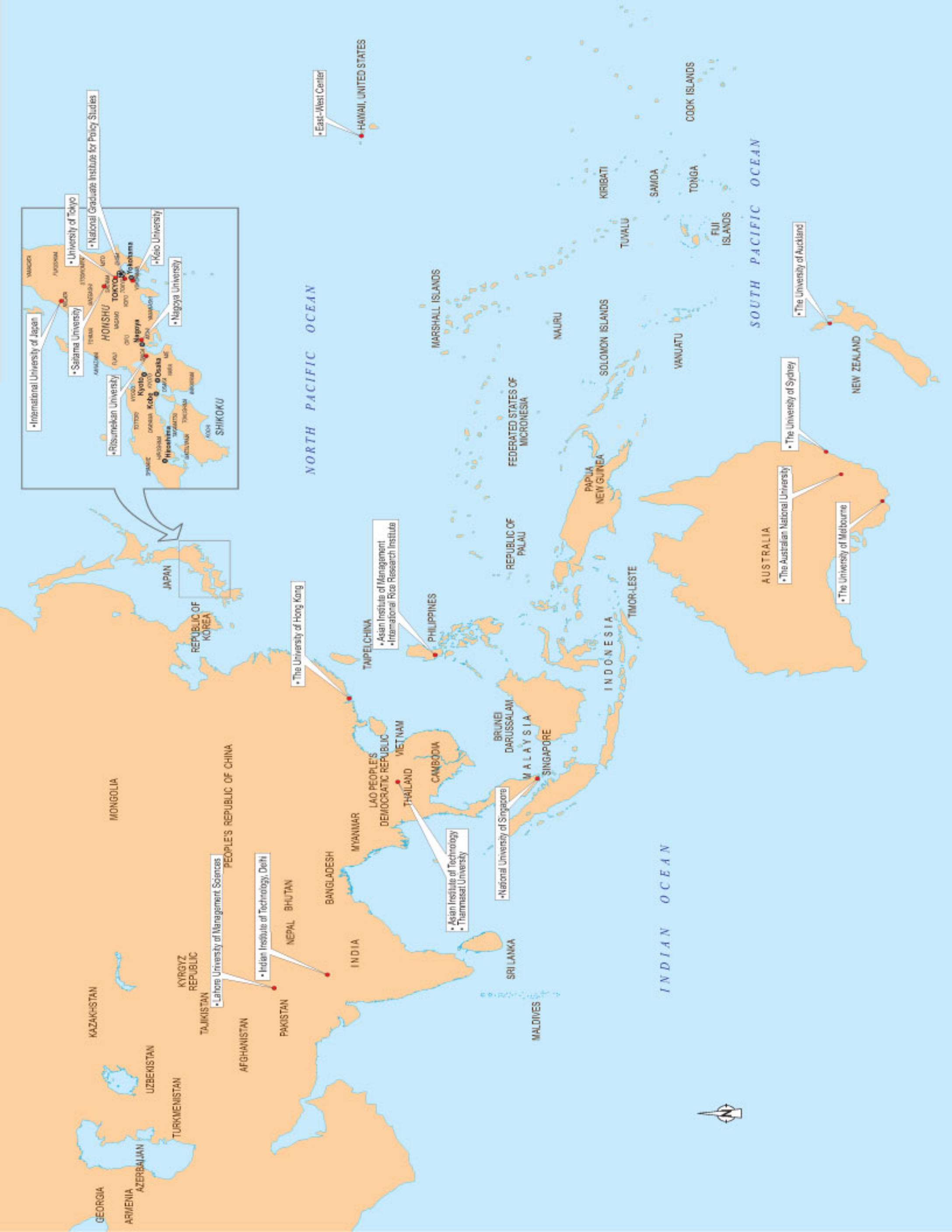
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A7.2: Graduates

Designated Institution	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Mgmt	Economics	Law	Science and Technology	Total
AIM	9	11	20	0	20	0	20	10	10	0	0	20
AIT	11	4	15	0	15	0	15	4	0	0	11	15
CSEG, ANU	4	2	6	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	2	6
EWC	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	3	4
GRIPS	5	13	18	0	17	1	18	0	18	0	0	18
GSID, NU	4	2	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
HKU	5	4	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	9
IRRI	2	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
IUJ	10	12	22	0	22	0	22	9	13	0	0	22
KEIO	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
LUMS	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
NUS	3	4	7	0	7	0	7	3	3	0	1	7
RU	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
SU	10	5	15	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	15
TU	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	2	4
UOA	1	4	5	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	2	5
UOM	3	1	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
UOS	4	2	6	0	6	0	6	1	0	0	5	6
UOT-Civ Eng	10	2	12	0	10	2	12	0	0	0	12	12
UOT-Env	3	1	4	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	4
UOT-Int'l Health	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
UOT-Urban	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total	94	78	172	0	167	5	172	31	61	0	80	172

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

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.



NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN