

ADB



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

September 2011

Asian Development Bank



JSP

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

*Annual Report 2010*

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Printed in the Philippines.

ISBN 978-92-9092-528-6  
Publication Stock No. RPS114136

Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Asian Development Bank.

Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program: Annual Report 2010.  
Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2012.

1. Japan Scholarship Program.      2. Asian Development Bank.      I. Asian Development Bank.

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 Printed on recycled paper.

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# Abbreviations

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ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADB-JSP	–	Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program
DMC	–	developing member country
JICA	–	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NGO	–	nongovernment organization

# I. Introduction

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

2. The Government of Japan has generously provided full funding for the ADB–JSP, with increasing contributions totaling more than \$116 million over the last 22 years. The funding covers tuition and fees, subsistence including housing allowance, book allowance, medical insurance, travel, and research subsidies. It also includes the costs of administering the ADB–JSP at the 27 designated institutions in 10 countries in the region. The designated institutions are listed in Appendix 1 and the ADB–JSP coordinators in Appendix 2.

3. In 1988–2010, the ADB–JSP awarded 2,695 scholarships to students from 35 ADB member countries. More than 90% of the scholars came from 15 DMCs where most of the poor populations of Asia live. Viet Nam, Nepal, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Indonesia, and the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in that order are the top six participating DMCs. Appendix 3 gives a breakdown of scholarships awarded and completed, with details on the countries with the highest number of recipients. Of the scholarships that have been awarded, 94% were for master’s degrees, 5% for doctoral (PhD) degrees, and 1% for diploma and certificate courses. A total of 925 scholarships, or 34% of the total, were awarded to women. Female scholars have historically been outnumbered by male scholars, but efforts to promote the program among women have led to an increase in the proportion of female scholars, from 17% in 1988 to 33% in 2010. Appendix 4 gives a profile of all scholars and graduates to date.

4. During the last 10 years of the program, there has been an average of 154 new scholarships a year. Of the 2,695 ADB–JSP recipients since 1988, 2,359 have completed their course work. The course levels and the number of ADB–JSP recipients who have graduated are as follows: (i) master’s degree programs, 2,224; (ii) PhD programs, 113; and (iii) 1-year certificate or diploma courses, 22. Regarding the fields of study, 991 scholars majored in science and technology, 760 in economics, and 605 in business and management. Three recipients completed master’s degrees in law at the East–West Center in Hawaii. The ADB–JSP will ensure an increasing number of fields of study such as economics, international public health, environment, agriculture, women’s studies, and others. Table 1 shows annual data on scholarships awarded and completed.

**Table 1 Scholarships Awarded and Completed, 1988–2010**

<b>Status</b>	<b>1988– 2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Total</b>
Awarded	1,151	171	142	144	157	146	178	144	178	140	144	2,695
Completed	872	121	153	158	142	131	164	144	172	160	142	2,359

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

5. The Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines had the highest number of ADB–JSP recipients (416 or 15.4%), followed by the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand (299 or 11.1%), the International University of Japan (279 or 11.0%), the University of Tokyo (278 or 10.3%), and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Japan (191 or 7.1%). Appendix 5 shows the scholarships awarded and completed at each designated institution from 1988 to 2010.

## II. 2010 Program and Activities

### A. Scholarship Budget

6. In 2010, the Government of Japan contributed \$8.563 million to the ADB–JSP, a 14.7% increase from its \$7.469 million contribution in 2009. A total of 312 scholarships were programmed, an increase of 27 slots against that in 2009. Of the total, 52% were allotted to designated institutions in Japan; 16% to designated institutions in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States; and 27% to designated institutions in the remaining six countries. The ADB–JSP audited financial statements as of 31 December 2010 are in Appendix 6.

### B. Scholarships

7. In 2010, 144 scholarships were awarded to recipients from 21 DMCs. The recipients were from Bangladesh (25), Viet Nam (17), Nepal (15), the Philippines (15), Pakistan (12), Indonesia (11), Mongolia (6), Bhutan (5), India (5), Myanmar (5), Sri Lanka (5), the People's Republic of China (5), Cambodia (4), Thailand (4), Afghanistan (3), Papua New Guinea (2), Fiji (1), the Kyrgyz Republic (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Turkmenistan (1), and Uzbekistan (1). The ADB–JSP made every effort to support qualified individuals from all DMCs.

8. The designated institutions in Japan matriculated 83 of the new scholars (58%) in 2010; institutions in other developed countries (Australia; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Singapore; and the United States) matriculated 36 (25%); and institutions in DMCs, 25 (17%). The International University of Japan and the University of Tokyo of Japan matriculated 21 each; the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Japan), 17; the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of Saitama University (Japan), 14; the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) 13; the Asian Institute of Management (Philippines), 12; the University of Sydney (Australia), 7; the University of Hong Kong and the Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, 6 each; the Crawford School of Economics at the Australian National University, the East–West Center (United States), and the University of Auckland each matriculated 4 new scholars; the National University of Singapore and Thammasat University (Thailand), 3 each; the International Rice Research Institute (Philippines), Keio University (Japan), the Lahore University of Management Sciences, Ritsumeikan University (Japan), and the University of Melbourne, 2 each; and the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, 1 new scholar.

9. The proportion of female ADB–JSP recipients among new scholars increased from 17% in 1988 to 33% in 2010 as ADB–JSP constantly gave priority to the recruitment of female candidates.



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10. Since the main thrust of the ADB–JSP is to support master’s degree programs that can be completed within 1–2 years, 139 of the scholarships awarded in 2010 were for master’s degrees and only five scholarships were for 2-year PhDs (three in engineering and one each in public health and economics). In that year, 69 scholars (48%) focused on science and technology, 49 (34%) on economics, 25 (17%) on business and management, and a single scholar pursued the study of law.

11. Since the start of the ADB–JSP, science and technology have been the most popular fields of study, followed by economics and business and management. Most scholars pursue studies in engineering (majors in environment, public health, and urban planning and design), international and development economics, public policy and international relations, business administration, and e-business management. A new double MBA program was introduced at Nanyang Technological University–Waseda. The scholarships awarded and completed in 2010—classified according to institution, gender, program, and field of study—are summarized in Appendix 7.

12. In 2010, 142 scholarships were completed, with 140 students earning master’s degrees, one earning a 2-year PhD degree, and one receiving a graduate diploma. The International University of Japan and the University of Tokyo had 19 graduates each; the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, 17; the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of Saitama University, 14; the Asian Institute of Technology, 13; the Asian Institute of Management, 12; the University of Sydney, 7; the University of Hong Kong and the Graduate School of International Development of Nagoya University, 6 each; the Crawford School of Economics of the Australian National University, the East–West Center, and the University of Auckland, 4 each; the National University of Singapore and the Thammasat University, 3 each; the International Rice Research Institute, the Keio University, the Lahore University of Management Sciences, the Ritsumeikan University, and the University of Melbourne, 2 each; and the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi had 1. Of the scholars who completed their degrees in 2010, 67 have degrees in science and technology, 52 in economics, 22 in business and management, and 1 in law. Of these graduates, 54 (38%) were women.

## C. New Developments

13. **Designation of New Institutions.** In 2010, memorandums of agreement were finalized between ADB and the new designated institutions:

- (i) Tokyo Institute of Technology: Graduate School of Science and Engineering and Department of International Development Engineering. Tokyo, Japan.
- (ii) Kyushu University: International Development Research Program, Department of International Legal Studies, Comparative Studies of Politics and Administration in Asia Program. Fukuoka, Japan.

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

An ADB mission visited these universities in March 2010 to assist the new ADB–JSP coordinators to start the program smoothly. The visits were part of the ADB–JSP scholarship administrator's efforts to establish and maintain a clear understanding of the objectives of the program and various administrative arrangements. The mission had fruitful discussions with university officers and administrators on the program's implementing guidelines and procedures.

14. **Missions to Selected Designated Institutions.** Regular consultations and meetings with scholars and faculty members are important in creating shared responsibility among the administrators and the scholarship recipients. In addition to the meetings with the newly designated institutions, ADB–JSP missions were fielded to four other universities during the year (Table 2).

**Table 2 Universities and Institutions Visited in 2010**

Designated Institutions	Location	Date
National University of Singapore	Singapore, Singapore	19 July 2010
Nanyang Technological University	Singapore, Singapore	19 July 2010
Keio University	Yokohama, Japan	1 November 2010
University of Sydney	North South Wales, Australia	15 December 2010

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

15. ADB–JSP representatives visited the National University of Singapore (NUS) to review ongoing programs and proposed enhancements in management and curriculum to maintain quality and impact. The Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of NUS, which the ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission engaged to conduct training programs in the country, expressed its intention to continue to participate in the Japan Fund for Public Policy program beyond 2010 as a knowledge partner. It also expressed its intention to collaborate with other Japanese institutions and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and to conduct training programs to promote Japanese visibility.

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16. A mission was fielded to the Nanyang Business School of the Nanyang Technological University (NTU-NBS) to find out whether it is properly implementing the scholarship program and to exchange information and views with administrators and faculty members on operating procedures, including selection criteria and expenditures. NTU-NBS desires that ADB-JSP expand scholarships to cover its regular MBA program and was informed that, as a requirement, it should support Japanese visibility. The school will consider collaborating with Japanese companies in Singapore and creating exchange programs to Japanese universities.

17. The Keio University requested that the Graduate School of Media and Governance, including the International Program for Environmental Innovators for the Design of Future Society (EI program), be considered under ADB-JSP. The EI program aims to study climate change mitigation and adaptation based on a multidisciplinary curriculum, including eco-business, environmental planning and policy, environmental design, and social entrepreneurship. The program supports the five core operational areas of Strategy 2020.

18. **ADB-JSP Scholars Research Forum.** The second ADB-JSP Scholars Research Forum was held on 9 April 2010 at the ADB Institute Conference Room, Kasumigaseki Building, Tokyo, Japan. The 52 participants were composed of ADB scholars; professors; staff members from the seven designated Japanese institutions (the University of Tokyo, Saitama University, International University of Japan, Keio University, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Nagoya University, and Ritsumeikan University); and officials from the Japan Ministry of Finance, ADB, ADB-Japan Representative Office, and ADB Institute.

The welcome remarks from Masakazu Sakaguchi, ADB executive director for Japan, noted that the continuation of the research forum was a result of the successful first activity and that he hopes for the establishment and strengthening of a network among ADB and its scholars for future collaboration. Takashi Miyahara, director of development of the Institution Division, International Bureau of the Japan Ministry of Finance, mentioned in his speech that Japan resolves to promote cooperation among its Asian neighbors, especially in the East Asian community, and aims to be a bridge nation in Asia. In relation to this, he counts on the scholars to be bridges between Japan and their home countries as well.

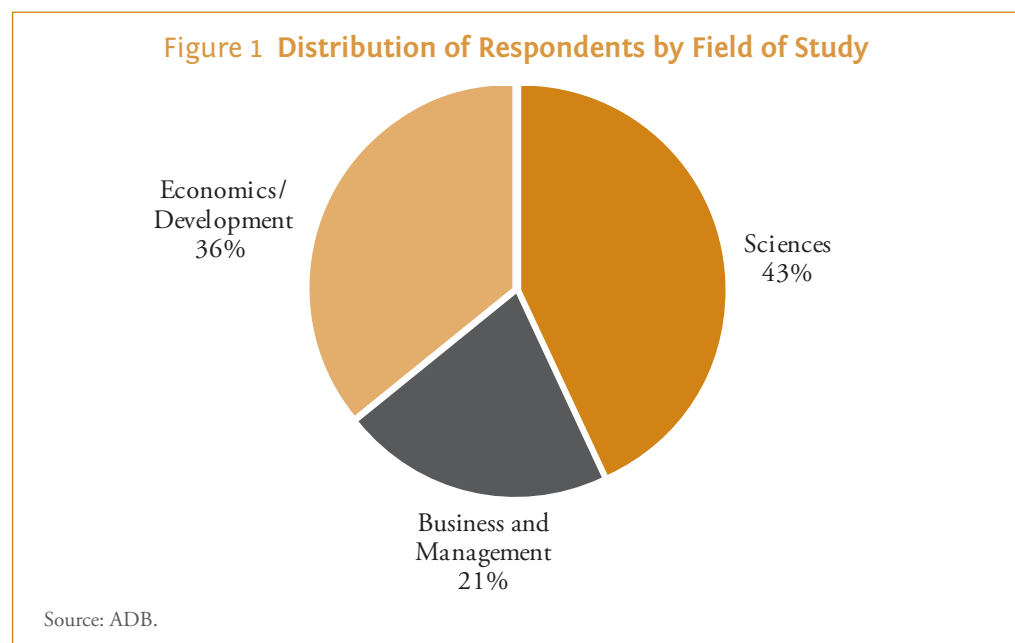
The scholars presented their research findings along with their experiences in Japan. The ADB Institute briefly summarized ADB's operational thrusts (referring mainly to Strategy 2020) and commented on the students' research. Both Executive Director Masakazu Sakaguchi and ADB-JSP Scholarship Administrator Tadashi Kondo reviewed and commented on the 13 presentations, which covered diverse topics including coastal ecosystems, climate change, information technology management, and foreign direct investments. The second research forum also provided a venue for the scholars and ADB officials to have a dialogue that was able to settle some outstanding issues on the program. ADB-JSP authorities ended by expressing their appreciation of the presentation and of the opportunity to hear the encouraging speeches of the scholars. Tadashi Kondo closed the

event with an adage to the scholars who are living in a foreign country: observe, find out why things are so, and be considerate of the decisions made.

#### 19. ADB–JSP Tracer Study

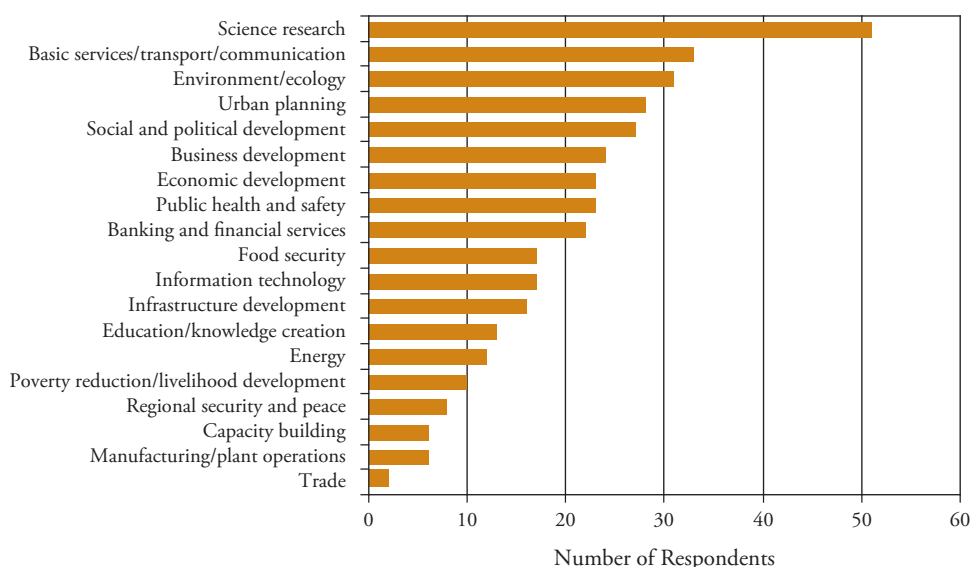
**Overview.** An alumni tracer study using surveys was conducted in September 2010 with 308 responses, comprising 14% of total alumni. About 62% were graduates of 2006–2010. Overall, the study showed that the ADB–JSP is successful in meeting its objective of developing human resources in less-developed ADB member countries. The ADB–JSP alumni generally graduate from their degree programs with one out of five earning academic honors and other awards as students. Most alumni do research that promotes an issue of development or generates new knowledge in their fields of study. They generally return to their home countries and work there for the 2-year period prescribed by the ADB–JSP. They are able to get better jobs that also provide better economic incentives, even if they are not always promoted to managerial positions immediately. They do work that allows them to contribute to some aspect of development, be of service to their countries, and/or share the knowledge that they gained. Finally, there is an overall sentiment of appreciation for the scholarship program and the way their participation has changed their lives. An executive summary is attached as Appendix 8.

**Fields of study.** Of the respondents, 43% took up degrees in science-related fields (agriculture, forestry, aquatic resources, engineering, technology, environmental studies, and public health); 36% took up degrees in economics or development-related fields; and 21% enrolled in business and management-related programs (Figure 1).



**Research themes.** The most common choices for graduate research topics were in the fields of science and engineering. Other major themes related to the improvement of basic services in a city or country; efforts to protect and preserve the environment; business and economic development; financial services; and urban planning. The number of research projects done in relation to the different themes selected is presented in Figure 2. Scholars believe that their research relates to the priority areas of ADB, and that both sustainable economic growth and social development are clearly integrated into their programs of study. Additional research themes are social development, environment protection, good governance, private sector development, regional cooperation, and gender equality and development.

**Figure 2 Research Themes for Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations of Respondents**



Source: ADB.

**Post-studies employment.** The scholars reported equally strong desires for better career opportunities and economic benefits. Half of the scholars went to work in the education sector, where the sharing of new knowledge and skills gained is direct and immediate. Others returned to their posts in government or worked for development-oriented nongovernment organizations (NGOs) or transnational organizations.

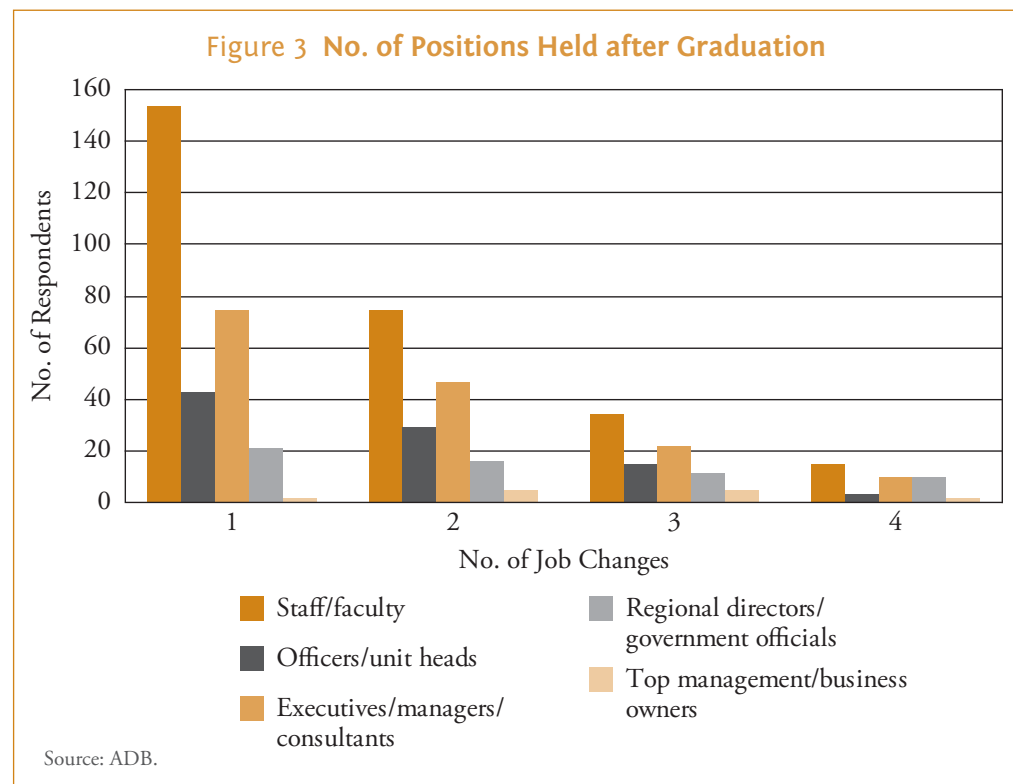
In terms of post-studies employment, 302 respondents reported being employed after finishing their degrees. Of this number, 154 alumni took nonmanagerial staff positions where they perform knowledge-based or technical work as engineers, economists, analysts, professors, lecturers, researchers, commercial assistants, or executive staff. Forty-three are employed in positions such as coordinators, officers, team leaders, or unit heads. Seventy-five perform general management functions or provide consultancy services. Twenty-

one occupy positions as high-level government officials, regional heads of multinational companies, or directors of large divisions of large corporations.

Of the respondents, 178 are in their second jobs or positions after finishing their degrees. Eighty-seven are in their third jobs and 40 are in their fourth. Of those who moved from their first to their second job, 29% were promoted to higher managerial positions. Likewise, 33% were promoted when they moved from their second to their third job, and 27% were promoted when they moved from their third to their fourth. Five respondents occupied top management positions as their second and third jobs.

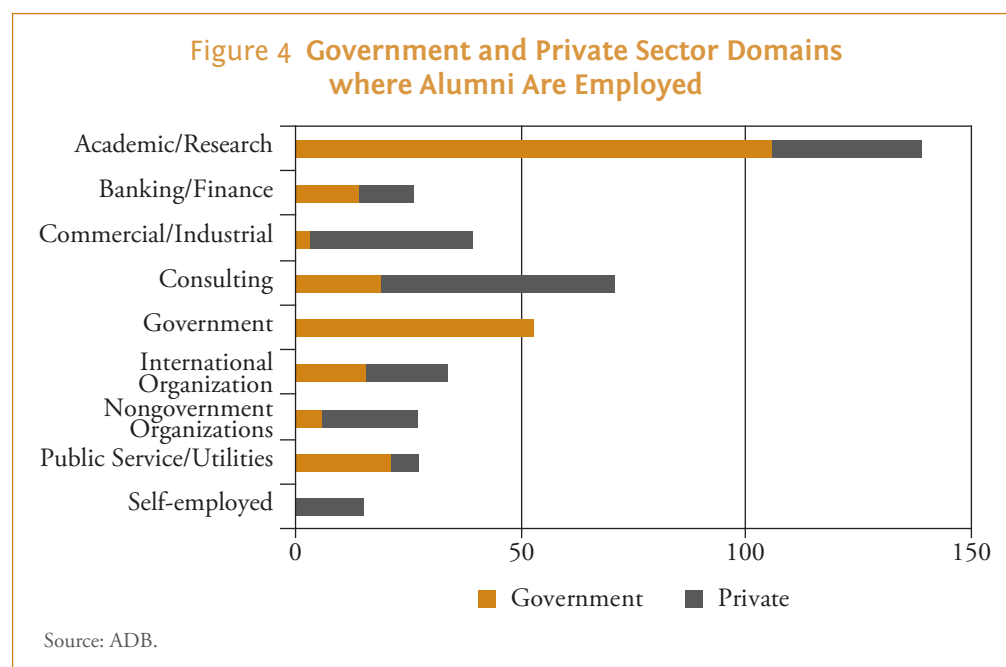
Over time, graduates do get promoted to managerial positions. The promotions referred to here are only those to higher management positions and do not count promotions to higher salary levels within the same position, as in the case of those promoted from associate professor to professor, economist to senior economist, engineer to senior engineer, and the like.

**Sector of employment.** Almost 45% of the respondents are currently in academe as teachers or researchers and three-quarters of this number serve in government or public universities. This is followed by those doing consultancy work in private firms. Figure 4 shows where the alumni are currently working and how many are in the public or private sector per industry. More graduates reported working for the government (238) than in



the private sector (192). The largest number of jobs held after graduation (139) are in the education sector, mostly positions as lecturers, professors, or researchers for government-run schools. While 71 respondents reported that they are engaged in consultancy, 19 of this number reported doing consultancy work for the government. Fifty-two reported working in government offices. The overlap in figures indicates that there are graduates who work in both sectors.

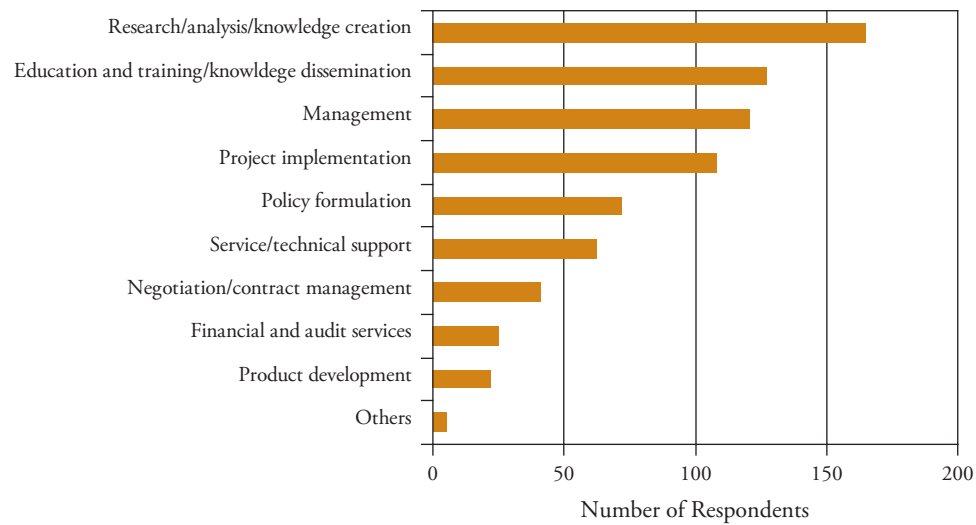
**Job description.** On the current responsibilities, more than half (165) of the 308 respondents consider research, analysis, and knowledge creation (usually associated with



the academe) as responsibilities of their present job. This is followed by education and training (127), management (121), project implementation (108), service and technical support, negotiation and contract management, financial and audit services, and product development. Other responsibilities are rural infrastructure planning, corporate social responsibility, consular services, talent management, grant management, and design.

A large number of alumni-respondents are still occupying nonmanagerial positions. These are primarily knowledge workers in the education sector (lecturers, instructors, professors, researchers, or scientists) and correspond to the number of scholars who enroll in science courses. Others apply their skills directly as engineers, economists, or analysts. This indicates that generally ADB-JSP alumni find jobs in fields that they prepared for. Even if they have not been promoted to managerial ranks, the alumni are still thankful for the scholarship and the benefits it brought them.

**Figure 5 Job Description of Scholars**



Source: ADB.



# III. ADB-JSP Helps Students and Alumni Achieve Career Aspirations

The training of thousands of mid-career professionals significantly enhanced capacity in the developing member countries in areas such as public finance and management, infrastructure planning and management, urban and rural development, agriculture and water resources management, environmental protection, and public health. ADB-JSP records show that the majority of the alumni completed their degrees and returned to their own countries. Some 87.5% (2,359) of its 2,695 scholars obtained degrees, with an attrition rate of only 3.97%. Graduates of the ADB-JSP occupy high positions in their countries, while others are deeply involved in policy-making processes. The following are some ADB-JSP success stories:

**Aleem Siddiqui Matabalao Guiapal (Philippines), Asian Institute of Management, Master of Development Management, September 2007–July 2008**

Has been recently appointed by His Excellency President Benigno Simeon Aquino III, President of the Republic of the Philippines, as acting director IV at the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos and will be in charge of the Bureau of Economic Affairs in the commission. His prior post was as chief executive officer and founder of the iInvestforum, a strategic avenue for social entrepreneurship engaging available business opportunities and development initiatives among corporate, government, and civic sectors. His prime beneficiary and clientele is the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. He held an investment forum with experts from Asia, Europe, and the United States highlighting a wide array of appreciation of fiduciary accountability and global public-private partnerships among government, nongovernment, and corporate key players in the Philippines.



His ADB-JSP scholarship allowed him to build and strengthen ties with the Asian Institute of Management (AIM), the Harvard Project for Asia and International Relations, AIM Kelab Malaysia, and the World Islamic Economic Forum. His socioeconomic strategy paper at the AIM presented at the Harvard Conference in 2009 led to various scholarships and funding opportunities for the Young Moro Professionals Network. He was cited as one of the 500 Most Influential Muslims of 2010 by the Royal Islamic Strategic Studies

Centre. While at AIM and under a ADB–JSP grant, he was also cited one of the Ten Outstanding Muslim Youth 2008 while serving on the Board of Directors of the AIM Student Association, president of batch 2008 in Masters in Development Management, and founding officer of the AIM-International Muslim Students Association.

**Sachdev Ramakrishna (India), Asian Institute of Management, Master of Business Management, September 1991–May 1993**

Sachdev Ramakrishna's rich and diverse professional experience across a spectrum of industry sectors spans 2 decades. Throughout his career, Sachdev has promoted a culture of marketing, focused on brand building.



Today, Sachdev serves as the marketing director and oversees both the strategic marketing and communications functions of Steria's India operations; he is a member of the group's MarComs committee. Steria is a European information technology (IT) services provider headquartered in Paris with a 2010 revenue of €1.7 billion.

In a short time, Sachdev has helped position Steria differently in the marketplace. Some of the achievements he is proud of are

- completing the Steria Xansa brand transition exercise in 90 days;
- establishing Steria's new profile with the Indian media—he has been focusing on gaining high-value mentions (e.g., the *New York Times*), and speaking slots for his CEO and senior management in media programs;
- championing Steria's global campaigns, such as The Power of Sharing. Sachdev has worked closely with Steria Group to embark on a brand awareness campaign to improve and increase its visibility in the global marketplace. As part of a global project, Digital One, he successfully ensured the creation of a completely new market-facing website to ensure that Steria globally enjoyed a consistent and cohesive look on the web across all 16 countries; and
- building centers of excellence across domains, intended to showcase Steria's best-in-class industry solutions in an experiential marketing format.

Awards won:

- Chief Marketing Officers (CMO) Council Asia award for the Best CMO in 2009 for the IT Outsourcing category 2010, Singapore

- Marketing Line Manager of the Year, 2010
- Brand Leader of the Year, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 2010

**Bandana Bhattarai Sharma (Nepal), East–West Center, Master of Urban and Regional Planning, August 2004–August 2006**

Bandana Sharma was awarded an ADB–JSP scholarship to pursue a master’s degree in urban and regional planning at the University of Hawaii in 2004. Currently, she is working for GIZ GmbH in Nepal. On behalf of GIZ’s Urban Development through the Local Efforts program, Bandana has been providing technical input to the Urban Division of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC)



on various issues related to urban planning and development. Along with DUDBC, she is building the capacities of municipalities in cultivating and nurturing the culture of planned development through a holistic planning approach. To overcome the negative externalities brought on by haphazard development, and to harness the potential of urban areas, she has been advocating for participatory, inclusive, and sustainable urban planning and development in Nepal.

Before receiving the ADB–JSP scholarship, she was practicing and teaching architecture in her home country in Nepal. As she wanted to pursue higher studies and widen her knowledge in the broader aspect of urban and regional planning, she applied to the East–West Center, the University of Hawaii, and the ADB–JSP scholarship. The ADB–JSP scholarship has been instrumental in broadening her knowledge from the limited field of architecture to the broad aspect of city planning, which not only incorporates spatial development but also social, economic, and environmental aspects.

She is very thankful to the ADB–JSP, the East–West Center, and the University of Hawaii, which helped her to take a big leap in her career. Today, she feels very satisfied because she has reached the desired platform to work and apply her skills and knowledge gained from Hawaii in more adaptive and flexible ways in her home country.

**Carlos Juan P. Lim Vega (Philippines), East–West Center, Master in Economics, August 2010–May 2012**

After finishing my bachelor’s degree in economics, I worked as an instructor and participated in research and extension projects at the University of the Philippines, which gave me the opportunity to interact with stakeholders in both the academic and business communities. My experience working with people of different backgrounds allowed me to

establish my professional network. This proved useful in creating avenues to work beyond the confines of the classroom.

In January 2010, I had the unique opportunity to be part of the establishment of EcoWorks International Incorporated, a nonprofit organization based in the Philippines that aims to alleviate poverty and promote ecologically sound livelihoods through education, conservation, and international collaboration.

After a year of studying economics at the University of Hawaii under the ADB–JSP scholarship, I am now vice president of EcoWorks International, and serve as one of its directors. The organization has expanded its operations through partnership with the Japan-based NGO, Save the Earth Inc., and is now implementing social development programs that support elementary and high school students through its various projects such as e-scholarship (386 students), lunch feeding (80 students), e-football tour (200 kids from orphanages and Department of Social Welfare and Development–assisted units), livelihood development in collaboration with local government units, and carbon sequestration projects, to name a few.



**Imon Chowdhoree (Bangladesh), East–West Center, Master of Urban and Regional Planning, August 2008–August 2010**

I am very grateful to the ADB–JSP for providing me the opportunity to achieve a master’s degree from the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the University of Hawaii at Manoa as an East–West fellow. The focus of my master’s study was disaster management.

In the summer of 2010, I had an opportunity to work as an intern in the New York office of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR); it helped me a lot to develop my skills and knowledge about disaster mitigation. When I returned home, I resumed my job as a faculty member in the Department of Architecture at BRAC University. In the last fall semester, under my supervision, the students of the fourth year completed a design project, titled “Adapting My House in My Own Way: Innovative Approaches of Low Income House Design to Adapt to Climate Change,” in collaboration with the University of Manchester, United Kingdom. The students worked in a riverside urban poor settlement and got the scope to nurture their social, economic, and technological context to find out the ways to adapt with the future scenario.



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Recently, I have been appointed as a faculty member of the postgraduate programs in disaster management along with my previous position. This program of BRAC University targets active professionals to allow them to contribute to the nationally significant practice-oriented field of disaster management.

**Phetmanyseng Xangsayasane (Lao People's Democratic Republic), International Rice Research Institute, Master of Science in Plant Breeding, October 2006–September 2008**

In November 2006, I was awarded a scholarship by ADB–JSP to pursue my master's degree in plant breeding at the University of the Philippines Los Baños and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). It took me 2 years and 3 months, from November 2006 to February 2009, to complete all necessary course and research subjects. The ADB–JSP scholarship was awarded for 2 years, and the remaining 3 months was awarded by the hybrid rice breeding program of IRRI.



Since completing my studies, I have continued to work at the Rice and Cash Crop Research Center, and since March 2009, as rice breeder. Within this program, I have been working on breeding for rice blast disease resistance, which is a pilot program in the Lao PDR, and on evaluation of submergence tolerant rice, which was imported from IRRI.

Under the breeding program for rice blast resistance, supported from 2008 to 2010 by the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, we have collected rice blast disease from infected plants throughout the country. From the study, we have isolated about 200 single spores and classified them into 92 pathotypes, based on the reaction pattern to 23 reactions to monogenic lines for targeting 23 resistance genes as the differential varieties. In addition, we have developed standard differential blast isolates (SDBIs) using 14 isolates as the first set in the Lao PDR. Furthermore, we have used the SDBIs to screen Lao rice, including traditional and improved high-yielding varieties. As a result of the study, we found several Lao traditional varieties resistant to SDBIs, while improved high-yielding varieties were susceptible to some isolates.

Under the program on evaluation of submergence tolerant rice varieties, supported by Nam Theun 2 Power Company from 2009 to 2011, we conducted the trial and demonstration of submergence tolerant rice varieties—including TDK1-Sub1, SumbaMasury-Sub1, IR64-Sub1, BR11-Sub1 and Swarna-Sub—in flood-prone areas of the Xebangfai flood plain in Khammuane and Savannakhet provinces during the wet season of 2009. Only TDK1-Sub1 was continued in the trial in 2010 because of the preference of Lao farmers. The results proved the tolerance of TDK1-Sub1 over



the modern and traditional rice varieties that are currently used by Lao farmers. Under submergence for 17 days, TDK1-Sub1 can survive from 60% to 80%, which is higher than the survival percentage of modern and traditional varieties of 130%–600%, and it gave grain yield under this condition from 1.5–4 t/h, higher than modern and traditional varieties by more than 100%. In the dry season of 2011, the total amount of seed produced was 42,317 kilograms, of which 40,597 kilograms, covering 96% of the total seed production, was disseminated to 1,791 households in 86 target villages in 5 districts. This seed will help farmers reduce production losses the wet season of 2011, and is expected to improve Lao farmers' livelihoods.

**Rudra Bahadur Shrestha (Nepal), International Rice Research Institute,  
Master of Science in Agricultural Economics, April 2007–April 2009**

I was working as an agricultural economist in the Department of Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives from 1999 to 2006 before going into my masteral studies. As an agricultural economist, I was assigned to formulate program activities and budgeting, research and extension, feasibility study, agribusiness promotion, and market development. I did my master's degree in agricultural economics at the University of the Philippines Los Baños and research work in IRRI (2007–2009).



I resumed my previous position with a promotion as a senior agricultural economist in May 2010, after returning from my masteral studies. As a senior agricultural economist in the Department of Agriculture, I was responsible for analyzing policies and programs, developing strategies, formulating projects, and undertaking economic analysis of projects in the agriculture sector. Based on my work performance and efficiency, the Government of Nepal appointed me as the executive director of the Kalimati Fruit and Vegetable Market Development Board ([www.kalimatimarket.com/index.php?page=con](http://www.kalimatimarket.com/index.php?page=con)) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in October 2010. This is a high-level, decision-making position—assigned to formulate policies and strategies for agricultural marketing, agricultural marketing research and development, market information system management, forward and backward linkage management, and supply chain management.

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**Minh Duc Vu (Viet Nam), International University of Japan (IUI), Master of Arts  
in International Development, September 2002–June 2004**

After my studies in the International University of Japan (IUI), I joined the Vietnam Education Foundation (VEF) ([www.vef.gov](http://www.vef.gov)), which provides scholarships to talented Vietnamese students to study for PhDs in science and technology at prestigious universities. VEF also provides support to distinguished American scientists and professors to come teach and conduct research at Vietnamese universities and research institutions.



As a program manager of the S&T Capacity Building Programme and Special Projects at VEF, my contributions included the initiation of the Millennium Science Initiative (MSI) Centers of Excellence in Viet Nam in close cooperation with Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) at Princeton University; helping establish a world-class university in Viet Nam, with funding from the World Bank; and piloting open courseware (OCW) in 15 universities in Viet Nam with Massachusetts Information Technology.

From 2006 to 2010, I worked for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, attaining the position as head of the business and governance program. Among my accomplishments are initiating and launching the Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBSCD), a business-led platform focused on ensuring the companies' contribution to sustainable development and climate change mitigation in Viet Nam; and piloting successfully the rights-based approach in environment management through training high-level and rising stars of the party and government officials with our partners.

Currently, I work as a development adviser at the Royal Norwegian Embassy focusing on climate change and environment issues, an important area that Viet Nam has been active in, and potentially can contribute to the global climate negotiation ([www.vietnam-redd.org](http://www.vietnam-redd.org)).

I work on additional projects, namely, geo-disasters mitigation, climate change scenarios development for Viet Nam, biosafety, and biosecurity management.

In short, the ADB scholarship and IUI education enables me to work effectively and innovatively in various areas, in which I can contribute significantly to sustainable development in Viet Nam. These include, but are not limited to, strengthening capacity in science and technology, environment management and biodiversity conservation, forest protection, and climate change mitigation.

**Robin Jong (Timor-Leste), International University of Japan, Master of Arts  
in International Development, September 2008–June 2010**

My name is Robin, I am a graduate of International Development program in 2010, thanks to ADB scholarship. I am now working as the country director of Peace Winds Japan in Timor-Leste. Peace Winds is one of the biggest Japanese NGOs working in the field of emergency relief and sustainable development projects in developing countries. Our project in Timor-Leste supports rural coffee farmers through the promotion of fair trade coffee to Japanese consumers.



Coffee is one of the main export commodities of Timor-Leste. Peace Winds' coffee project teaches farmers how to improve their coffee production and maintain high premium quality to target the niche coffee market in Japan. Peace Winds' activities include farmers' cooperative management, water and sanitation, building primary schools, and others.

With much excitement, we welcomed the visit of Norika Fujiwara, a famous Japanese beauty queen, to our project site. Norika-san enjoyed a cup of delicious Timorese coffee and experienced the coffee processing methods with our farmers.

**Rattapon Panjaruang (Thailand), International University of Japan,  
Master in E-Business Management, September 2007–August 2008**

With the generous support from ADB, I was able to attend IUJ's E-Business Management Program. The IUJ experience and its environment helped pave the way for my career growth in multinational corporations.

After my graduation in 2008, I returned to Thailand and was employed by the European Commission's Asia Invest Program as project manager of "Integrated Supply Chain Management of Exotic Fruits from the ASEAN Region." The project aims to promote the exotic fruits of farmers in the rural areas of Thailand to European markets.

The project helped train the target group of 500 farmers on quality improvement, logistic management, and exporting procedures.





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During the entire project, I facilitated the export of more than 800 tons of fruits to Europe, which generated more than B22 million in revenue for the farmers.

Since the project's end in December 2010, I have been employed by Mitsubishi Corporation, the largest Japanese general trading company, as a marketing executive based in Bangkok.

**Anna Yuliarti Khodijah (Indonesia), International University of Japan,  
Master in E-Business Management, September 2009–August 2010**

Since coming back from my studies, I have been working for the biggest IT company in Indonesia and also serve as a volunteer to promote project management knowledge through seminars and conferences, not just in the various cities in Indonesia, but also in Asia and the Pacific, i.e. Australia, Japan, Singapore, and Thailand.

I will be presenting my paper at the Project Management Institute (PMI) Japan Forum in Tokyo in July 2011, where I promote my country's potential in front of Japan's project manager society. This was my fifth seminar in Japan (Tokyo, twice; Osaka, once; Nagoya, once). The next presentations were in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and Manila, Philippines.



My career has been advancing quickly because I hold a master's degree from IUJ. It was well appreciated by my company and other organizations I belong to. In fact, even before my graduation day, I was already recruited by Metrodata, the biggest IT company in Indonesia, as project manager. Just 6 months after I joined, the board of directors of the company already promoted me two times!

I enjoy the benefits of my degree, thanks to IUJ and especially to ADB, which made these benefits possible.

**Dirga Kumar Lamichhane (Nepal), International University of Japan,  
Master of Arts in International Development, September 2007–June 2009**

After my studies at IUJ, one of the opportunities that was very important for me was participating in the first Asian Conference on Social Sciences (ACSS 2010, [www.acss.iafor.org](http://www.acss.iafor.org)), which was held at the Ramada Hotel, Osaka, Japan on 18–21 June. The conference was organized by the International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in conjunction with its

global partners and was a celebration of interdisciplinary study in the social sciences as an inaugural event. The competition for attending the conference was intense. The research paper entitled Water Accessibility and Child Health: Use of the Leave-Out Strategy of Instruments, which was authored by me and Prof. Eiji Mangyo of IUJ, was accepted for presentation and opened the door for me to attend this event. I presented the paper and a large number of academicians were interested in my presentation. Prof. Mangyo, had kindly provided me travel and accommodation support to attend this conference.



**Aziz Anvarovich Makhmudov (Uzbekistan), International University of Japan,  
Master of Arts in International Relations, September 2000–June 2002**

I was a staff member of the Uzbekistan Japan Center for Human Development, which is an intergovernmental project implemented by the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, Investment and Trade of Uzbekistan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). There are three main areas of activities: conduct of short-term business courses for the local entrepreneurs and those who plan to start their own business; Japanese language courses for the public; and cultural exchange events.



By the middle of the first period of operations in 2004, the Japanese side decided to expand activities and launch a subsidiary. I was actively involved in the process of visiting appropriate sites in the regions and in discussions with the regional authorities, including mayors, university presidents, and business circles. Upon visiting five regions and having discussions with JICA and the Embassy of Japan in Tashkent, the management of UJC decided to open the first subsidiary in the ancient city of Bukhara.

I then witnessed the most challenging part of my accomplishment. We needed to conduct more detailed discussions with the Bukhara regional authorities and management of Bukhara State University, the future subsidiary site. Additionally, we had to prepare all necessary documents to be submitted to the government in order to receive the resolution allowing free use of the space because of the nonprofit nature of UJC.

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During the process, I was able to apply those skills and knowledge acquired at IUJ, particularly the ability to negotiate with the local officials and explain the national peculiarities to the Japanese officials. As a result of the 8-month effort, we were able to receive the government resolution stating all necessary provisions for the subsidiary, to conclude an agreement with the university in Bukhara; to accomplish renovation works in four rooms including two classrooms, to set necessary equipment including live broadcasting of NHK, and to conduct the official opening ceremony on 28 March 2007, which was attended by the ambassador of Japan; the deputy minister for foreign economic relations, investment and trade; the deputy mayor of the Bukhara region; and the head of JICA.

**Lijuan Dai (People's Republic of China), Keio University, Master of Arts  
in International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology,  
April 2010–March 2012**

I am Lijuan Dai, a second year postgraduate student of Keio University in the area of economics. I consider myself fortunate to be able to study at one of the most notable universities in Japan. I would also like to convey my gratitude to the ADB for awarding me the scholarship.



Prior to my study in Japan, I worked for a corporation in Shanghai as an investment and credit risk controller. It required solid and deep interpretation of economics and finance, while my previous educational background (BA in Japanese) was a little bit irrelevant to the role. After this 3-year work experience, I observed that I needed more specialized competencies and expertise in economics. That is why I decided to go abroad for further education. I noted that the Keio University's master's program in economics has an extraordinary reputation in the industry and therefore I chose this course.

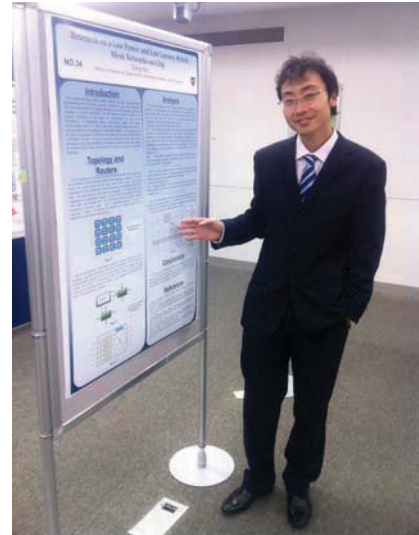
However, as a normal office worker, I felt the tuition and high living expense already became a burden for living. Though I had passed the entrance exam, I almost gave up my study at the beginning of this course. When I was notified that ADB would offer me a scholarship to sustain my study, I sincerely appreciated the opportunity to make my dream come true.

I came to Japan in April 2010 and commenced my 2-year masteral course in economics specializing in world economy and industrial economics. I will do my best to learn as much as I can. When I finish this course and return to my country, I will utilize what I learned and further bridge the bilateral business and trade between these two nations.

**Hao Zhang (People's Republic of China), Keio University, PhD in Computer Science, October 2010–September 2012**

I am currently a first-year PhD candidate in the Center for Computer Science at Keio University. I got a master's degree from a university in my home country, the People's Republic of China. After that, I joined a state-owned enterprise and have worked there for 3 years. I am grateful to the ADB–JSP for giving me this opportunity to attend Keio University. This scholarship was greatly beneficial to me. Having to work longer hours or taking on more jobs to pay for tuition definitely decreases valuable study time. The scholarship was very beneficial in helping produce higher-quality academic work.

I have been particularly interested in the field of network on chip since 2006. Then I was selected for the ADB scholarship to study for a doctoral degree in computer science in Japan. After enrollment, I continued my research in the field of network on chip. In the winter of 2010, I took part in the Global Center of Excellence program. This program aims at establishing a technological foundation through the global advanced international cooperation for developing young researchers and leaders. A platform is supplied for presenting researchers' work. I also attended ISAS, an international conference, to give a poster presentation. Finally, I want to thank ADB for giving me the financial support.



**Thanh Le (Viet Nam), Kyushu University, Master in International Economic and Business Law, October 2010–September 2011**

I am Le Thi Hoang Thanh. I am a researcher working at the Institute of Law Science of the Viet Nam Ministry of Justice. At work, I have always wanted to improve the legal system in my country. The best way to achieve my dream is to study abroad because I will get the opportunity to be exposed to international legal doctrines, modern education, and new knowledge. ADB helped me achieve my dream. Under the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, Kyushu University, I was awarded the ADB–JSP scholarship to study in Japan. With me, miracles do happen.



I had been studying at Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan for 10 months already in March 2011, when the horrible earthquake and tsunami happened in northeast Japan.

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This disaster has affected Japanese life. The economy of Japan and the world have been affected. In this context, family and friends were worried and advised me to consider leaving. I was really worried because I could not imagine what would happen. However, I have seen Japan's resilience after the disaster and the way the Japanese face difficult circumstances, so I decided to stay and continue my studies.

ADB has given me the opportunity to experience life and to gain valuable knowledge. I also learned to control my fears. With these lessons, I believe that many successes are waiting for me in the future.

**Nguyen Tuan Anh (Viet Nam), Kyushu University, Master of Plant Breeding,  
October 2010–October 2012**

My name is Nguyen Tuan Anh. I am from Viet Nam and I am in the first year of a master's course at the Laboratory of Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University.



Before getting an ADB–JSP scholarship for the master's course in 2010, I had worked as a junior lecturer in Hanoi University of Agriculture, Ha Noi, Viet Nam since 2007. Of my 3 years working at the university studying rice breeding, I was aware that I needed to improve both my knowledge and skills to move ahead in my career. I chose the Laboratory of Plant Breeding (Kyushu University) for a master's degree not only because of its prestigious history in rice breeding but also because of the close relationship between the laboratory and the Hanoi University of Agriculture. Fortunately, ADB–JSP gave me the opportunity to study here starting in October 2010.

Although I have just experienced 10 months in Kyushu University, the knowledge and skills I have obtained from teachers, colleagues, and international friends go beyond my experience in Viet Nam. At present, I am studying on mapping the mutant genes that cause pollen sterility in rice, also to find out more clearly the mechanism of pollen sterility. In a short time, the systematic and closed course works, journal clubs, and training programs in the university gave me a broad range of updated, advanced knowledge and skills, which effectively helped me to comprehend and master the topics as fast as possible in my study work. In fact, I feel highly enthusiastic about the knowledge I got and I am ready to cope with the coming challenges.

The other important thing that Japanese colleagues taught me was team work. The responsibility of all members, the unification from the leader to other members in the working group, created an amazing power among Japanese people. Working with Japanese friends, and seeing the results we achieved, I really admire their spirit of team work. I hope I can transfer this spirit to my country to contribute better to Viet Nam's development.



Last but not least, I want to say that I like living in Fukuoka where there are kind and thoughtful people. I remember the early days when I had just arrived here. My professor, Japanese friends in my laboratory, and even a strange person carefully and zealously helped me to overcome initial difficulties in both living and studying. My gratitude goes to all of them.

I am grateful to ADB-JSP for giving me this opportunity to study in Japan, which was an eye-opener and a pathway to improving my career. After studying, I believe I will contribute more to my country's development.

**Sirintip Rattanapirom (Thailand), Kyushu University, Master of Plant Breeding and Genetics, October 2010–October 2012**

ADB-JSP gave me this unique chance to study abroad. I have never been to a foreign country before. My family is quite poor, so certainly I cannot study abroad on my own. This is then a good chance for me to study and to gain the experience and knowledge that will contribute to the development of my country.

I have now been in Kyushu University Japan for the past 8 months. My life in Japan is smooth. I could adjust myself easily because of the amenities that I receive from the ADB-JSP scholarship. The monthly allowance from ADB helps me in my study needs such as pay for books, research, and others. Each month I manage my money well so that it is enough for my needs. There is no need to do a part-time job, so I can study and relax as much as I want. The book and research allowances for each semester are very useful because I had to use many books and many things each semester, which are expensive.



**Waqas Ahmed (Pakistan), Lahore University of Management Sciences, Master in Business Administration, August 2009–June 2011**

I am happy to note that today, one of my dreams is fulfilled with the help of ADB-JSP and the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS). I belonged to a lower-middle class family and after graduating in mechanical engineering, I worked in a government organization. I always wanted to work for one of the Fortune 500 companies of the world. For this purpose I needed to pursue a Master in Business Administration degree



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from the best business school in the country. But that required a lot of money, and such an expensive education, neither I nor my family could afford. In 2009, I was admitted to Lahore University of Management Sciences, having been selected for the prestigious scholarship program of ADB–JSP. The scholarship grant enabled me to successfully complete my MBA degree. Indeed, my stay at LUMS has opened doors of wonderful opportunities for me. The mode of education was unique and I got a chance to learn from the world-class faculty.

I have had interview calls from three big companies among the Fortune 500. Employment will enable me to bring a positive change in the economic conditions of my family. My gratitude goes to LUMS, whose motto is that no student is denied admission on the basis of one's inability to pay the fee, and I am very proud of being ADB–JSP alumni, without which I would never have been able to fulfill my dream.

**Hasyirun Ni'am (Indonesia), Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Master of Arts in International Development, April 2008–March 2010**

After having graduated from a university, I joined a state-owned social security company named PT. Jamsostek as an account officer. After 2 years of work experience, I applied for the ADB–JSP scholarship and was lucky to be accepted into the program at Nagoya University. During my master's study, I was interested in innovation and knowledge spillovers and wrote a master's thesis, *The Effect of Urban Density on Innovations in Indonesia*, in hopes that my thesis can contribute to better innovation in Indonesia.



Upon my return to my home country, I resumed my position at PT. Jamsostek. About 11 months later, I was promoted to a new division in the Risk Management Bureau as operational risk analyst. In my new position, my responsibilities are establishing and reviewing policies for the company's operational activities. The knowledge and experience I acquired from my studies are very useful in formulating the company's operational frameworks and policies.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to ADB for the opportunity to study in a prestigious academic institution and for sufficiently providing financial support for my academic and living needs in Japan. I have the utmost respect for ADB and I hope it can extend the duration of the scholarship program up to the PhD level, for a maximum of 5 years, for the next ADB–JSP program.

**Suwandy Wong (Indonesia), National University of Singapore, Master of Business Administration, August 2010–December 2011**

Since I was small, I have always wanted to study overseas in order to broaden my horizons and deepen my business knowledge. Not having the privilege to be born in a royal family has taught me that to achieve goals in life for myself and for people around me, I have to fully stretch myself. Through hard work, I hope to be able to maximize my potential to attain full scholarship during my undergraduate study in the University of Pelita Harapan in Jakarta, Indonesia.



After graduating from the university with excellent grades and performances, I was hired as manager by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) under the bank's management trainee program in Jakarta. At that time, not only did I have to meet my own expense, but also needed to support my family, including coverage for my younger sister's university expense. Hence, it will be impossible to pursue MBA study overseas without a full scholarship.

A quote from Nelson Mandela said that "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." I did not give up in my journey to higher education and applied at the National University of Singapore (NUS) business school, which is known for its world-class MBA program. With my interest in the financial industry, I believe that the NUS location in Singapore, a strategic financial centre, will suit my needs.

My dream came true when ADB provided me the opportunity to continue my postgraduate study in NUS. As part of the current NUS MBA cohort, I enjoy not only the learning process of business knowledge in the class, but also the various activities and events conducted outside the class. With more than 30 nationalities from diverse industry backgrounds, the NUS MBA program is a melting pot of numerous cultures and professionals where we learn from one another's strengths and experiences.

One of the greatest experiences during my MBA study was representing NUS in the John Molson International MBA Business Case Competition in Montreal, Canada. It was held in January 2011, consisting of 36 teams from MBA business schools worldwide, with the majority from Canada, the US, and Europe. This served as a wonderful chance to sharpen business acumen and to interact with western MBA business schools. The activity itself involved not only competition, but also a few outdoor activities and several networking cocktail events in which to interact and network with other participants.

I also attained the privilege to do an internship in one of the international banks during my MBA study. Due to my passion for the banking industry, I was accepted as a summer



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intern at the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) Singapore in the Global Markets division. The internship enhanced my understanding on how Singapore functions as a financial hub for Asian markets, in particular, Southeast Asia. In addition, it assisted me to utilize better the finance knowledge that I learned in the MBA courses, and to improve my hands-on skills required as a financial professional.

My gratitude goes to ADB and NUS for giving me this great opportunity. My journey in NUS MBA Singapore has been an exceptional and a memorable learning experience.

**Neda Tanaga (Indonesia), National University of Singapore,  
Master of Business Administration, August 2009–December 2010**

It was only 2 weeks ago (6 July 2011) that I marched on my graduation day at the NUS MBA program. I acknowledge that without the generous assistance from the ADB–JSP, I would not be seated among the other graduates celebrating an important milestone in our lives, where we were to leave the casual and carefree ways of students and go back to the prim and solemn life of professionals. On that day, everyone seemed to be sporting a big smile, including myself.



For a while, I let myself drift to mid-2009, when I was awarded a full scholarship from ADB–JSP to attend the NUS MBA program—one of the best MBA programs in Asia and the world. I was ecstatic, for I know that without the scholarship there was a very slim chance that I could attend the program. One year later, the scholarship had also enabled me to finish my MBA program in “Big Apple” style as I managed to secure a seat for the coveted one-semester exchange program at the New York University Stern School of Business. It was a dream come true for a financier like me to study in New York City, the financial capital of the world.

How glad I am that I decided to apply and got awarded this scholarship. Indeed, there are several features of ADB–JSP that appeal to me and make it stand out vis-à-vis other scholarship programs. First, when other scholarships shy away from financing MBA programs, ADB–JSP is one of the few that does provide for this expensive program. Second, instead of asking the scholars to contribute to ADB itself, ADB actually shuns the scholars from working for ADB and its related institutions for a couple of years after the scholars’ graduation. This actually opens up opportunities for the scholars to grow and contribute to institutions of their own choice. Meanwhile, ADB–JSP continues to provide for those who are in need of financial assistance so that they can get good, quality education. I, for one, can bear witness to this since I applied for various scholarships in order to pursue an MBA degree. Yet, when other scholarship providers went back on their words, ADB–JSP was there to help me in achieving my goals.

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I realize that one of the measures to give back what I have abundantly received is to do what I do well. I am now working for a financial consulting firm in my home country, Indonesia. This is a road less traveled by, as I left the safety cocoon of the largest local investment bank I used to work for to join this start-up firm. My current company targets family business in Indonesia. When I work with them I feel a deep sense of satisfaction, for not only do I manage to apply what I have learned but I also help unleash the potential of these family-run companies. Hopefully, this less-traveled road will make all the difference.

**Syed Imtiaz Ahsan (Bangladesh), National University of Singapore,  
Master of Business Administration, August 2010–December 2011**

Having completed my bachelor's engineering degree in 2007, I worked in the telecommunication sector in Bangladesh. To expand my horizon, I decided to pursue an MBA in a leading global business school. The NUS was my university of choice for its excellent infrastructure and facilities, diverse student backgrounds, recognition as one of the leading educational institutes in the world, and for being located in Asia, the region of rapid economic growth. I was fortunate to be awarded the prestigious ADB–JSP, which has allowed me to focus on acquiring knowledge without having to be concerned about the financing.



My experience in the NUS Business School has been an intellectually stimulating one. At the same time, I have been on improving my business savvy through the various networking sessions, workshops, and other activities that are arranged by the school. Interacting with my peers from all parts of the world, both inside and outside of the classroom, has enriched my emotional quotient. I have been an active member of the Alumni Relations Team, organizing reunions for the class of 2007 and 2010. I have also been part of the case writing team for Cerebrations, the premier Asian business competition hosted by my school. It involved writing a business case based on a real-world challenge faced by a company, after a month of research and interviews with their representatives. During summer, I worked as an intern at Orica Mining Services, and learned a lot from being exposed to the complexities of a large, global supply chain. My work has provided them with a comprehensive routing guide covering all international freight routes they can utilize as part of their global trade network.

I am very grateful to ADB and the Government of Japan for providing me with the opportunity to go for higher studies, and hope they will carry on extending this support to talented students from the developing world.

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**Khine Thant (Myanmar), Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Business School, Double Master in Business Administration, August 2010–August 2011**

A 12-month experience in the Nanyang–Waseda Double MBA program was far beyond my expectations. I could say this is the most exciting moment of my life. The double MBA offered by two top business schools (Nanyang and Waseda) in Asia in a 1-year time frame, with specializations in different areas, is the very reason I got attracted to this program. For me, who has to get back to help manage the family business in Myanmar after the degree, this program fits my needs very well. It may seem like it is quite a challenge to go for two degrees in a year—I admit it is a real challenge, but it is worth taking.



In this double MBA degree program, I was provided with numerous opportunities to boost my career as well as my academic and social knowledge. Nanyang Business School is a truly international society, where over 30 nationalities from a variety of backgrounds and work experience can meet, share, and learn from each other's experience. Skin tone, age, and race are not an issue here. In the second half of this double-degree program, we had the most enjoyable time with our Japanese professors from Waseda University, who spent their valuable time for us to share their wonderful experiences and strong expertise in their respective fields and knowledge from their lifelong careers. I would say I made the right choice and it could be the same for those who are looking for a leadership career boost in either technology or other related fields.

**Adnan Anwar Malik (Pakistan), Saitama University, Master of Engineering in Geotechnical Engineering, April 2009–March 2011**

I am a B.Sc. Geological graduate from the University of Engineering and Technology in Lahore, Pakistan (January 2006). After completing undergraduate studies, I joined the DESCON Engineering as a quality assurance/quality control engineer, which is a leading contractor company in Pakistan. Then I joined the National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) as a geotechnical engineer until I was awarded a Master of Engineering scholarship (geotechnical engineering) in Saitama University, Japan, by ADB–JSP. During my study period of 2 years in Saitama University, I researched on the latest technology in deep foundations (i.e., steel screw piles). My master's series was “Performance of Model Screw and Straight Piles under Axial Load in Dry Toyoura Sand.”



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I was awarded as the “Best Presenter” in Geo-Kanto 2010 (JGS), which was held in Omiya Sonic City on 4–5 November 2010. The title of the research paper that I presented in the conference was “Effect of Container Boundary on Vertical Load of Model Piles in Dry Sand.”

I was also honored with the “Excellent Master Thesis and Presentation Award” by the Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, Saitama University, Japan for my research work.

Thus, I want to thank ADB–JSP and Saitama University for giving me this opportunity to enhance my knowledge and skills.

**Kamal Raj Shrestha (Nepal), Saitama University, Master of Engineering in Design and Planning, April 2010–March 2012**

Before enrolling in Saitama University, I was working in the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Road (DoLIDAR) under the Ministry of Local Development of the Government of Nepal. Our department is responsible for the construction and maintenance management of rural roads. Almost all rural roads are earthen and are not passable in all the seasons. I thought it would be better to study about low-cost pavement technology, which could address the economical and technical aspects of low-volume roads in developing countries. Fortunately, I got the opportunity to enroll in Saitama University under the ADB–JSP. The system of study here is research-oriented and different from my home country. Moreover, the professors in this university have in-depth and many international work experiences. Now I am studying about appropriate pavement technology for developing countries’ low-volume roads. For my research work, professional software applications like the Roads Economic Decision Model, HDM-4 are used, and these are the main tools for the development and management of road projects recognized by the World Bank.



Last but not least, I am grateful to ADB–JSP for providing me a golden opportunity to gain practical knowledge about pavement design and management that will be valuable for Nepal.



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**Randell O'neal Mendoza (Philippines), The University of Auckland, Master of Arts in Development Studies, February 2008–February 2010**

Mendoza graduated in September 2010 with the degree of MA with First Class Honours in Development Studies at The University of Auckland. ADB's financial support for his study enabled him to produce a well-regarded research study entitled "Regional Pooled Procurement of Essential Medicines in the Western Pacific Region: An Asset or a Liability?" His study was selected by the Department of Development Studies to be the first working paper published in its website. He is currently working on submitting his research to a top peer-reviewed journal. His research areas are public health, pharmaceutical governance, and health media.



Apart from building his research portfolio, Mendoza has been active in assisting the UN-HABITAT in fostering its relationships in the Pacific region. In November 2011, he will be coordinating a research symposium for the Association of Pacific Rim Universities on multi-hazards around the Pacific Rim.

**S. M. Shahed (Bangladesh), The University of Melbourne, Master of Business Administration, August 2009–May 2011**

The whole experience of being in an MBA program at one of the best business schools in the world is just overwhelming. It will be hard to explain how thrilling the 20-month journey has been. As an ADB–JSP scholar, I have always tried to deliver my best in all academic activities. Consequently, I secured top grades in numerous subjects of my MBA program. In some of the assessments, I scored the best in the class.



It was not just the academic achievements that enriched my experience. I was honored to be nominated for the Student Representative Council in the very first semester. I founded a brand new student club called MBS Music Club and served as the founding president for more than a year. I was honored to be selected by the school to go to the United States (US) on an international exchange program to represent the University of Melbourne at one of the top-ranking US business schools.

Having completed my MBA degree, I am now trying to develop my own business that will not only contribute to the continuing development of my country, but will also enhance my country's business relationship with other economies in the world, especially in Asia and the Pacific region.

**Rachelle Acda (Philippines), The University of Sydney, Master of International Business, January 2010–July 2011**

No other job can be as fulfilling as being a public servant. As a researcher at the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), I have gained knowledge and technical experience that enabled me to promote the socioeconomic well-being of Filipino rice farmers. This is my first job since I graduated from the University of the Philippines, and I am very grateful that I have made the right decision. In my experience working with farmers, colleagues, and experts in rice research, I have learned about the reality of the Philippine rice industry and have witnessed the well-being of farmers. Driven by my passion to improve the unfavorable situation in the rice economy, I have been inspired to do better in my work.



Completing a master's degree at the University of Sydney under the ADB–JSP has given me the opportunity to further enhance my capability and to move up in my professional ladder. Pursuing graduate studies in a state-of-the-art university had widened my perspective on global issues such as food security, international trade, and business management. I am now equipped with groundbreaking concepts and their practical applications that will improve the business environment in the Philippines and help promote the welfare of my countrymen. As I go back to my home country, I cannot wait to contribute more to society using the acquired knowledge and skills in my master's degree.

Finally, I am so privileged to be one of the recipients of the ADB–JSP scholarship. Without it, I would not be able to explore the wonderful city of Sydney, to meet new friends from different nations, to interact with other international scholars, and to be mentored by highly competent professors. I hope that ADB–JSP will continue to provide academic support to other aspiring scholars.

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**Sokkheang Lim (Cambodia), Department of Civil Engineering,  
The University of Tokyo, Master of Engineering in Concrete Engineering,  
October 2006–September 2008**

I got an ADB–JSP scholarship from 2006 to 2008. On returning to my country, I worked from 2008 to 2010 as a project manager in a township development construction project that was worth about \$2 million. My salary is four times higher than it was before pursuing the master's degree in the University of Tokyo with the support of the ADB–JSP scholarship. From 2010 until present, I work as an assistant project manager in a Special Economic Zone project under the overseas development assistance (ODA) loan. It is a \$40 million project. My salary is still the same, but it will be increased much more in the near future since I will be promoted as a project coordinator. So many private companies contacted me to work for them and offered me a much higher salary after finishing this project. My deep gratitude goes to ADB–JSP for helping me achieve what I am today.



**Munaz Ahmed Noor (Bangladesh), Department of Civil Engineering, The University  
of Tokyo, PhD in Concrete Engineering, October 1997–September 2000**


Munaz Ahmed Noor is a leading educator in Bangladesh. Currently, he is working as a professor in the Civil Engineering Department at Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

His outstanding academic career started with a Presidential Gold Medal awarded for standing first in the combined merit list in higher secondary school. Afterward, he was awarded with the University Gold Medal for best academic performance in both B.Sc. in 1995 and in M.Sc. in 1997.



He was then awarded a scholarship by the ADB–JSP and received his PhD degree in Concrete Science and Technology from the University of Tokyo, Japan in 2000.

Currently, he holds the position of vice chair of the civil engineering division of Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution. Before this, he was the chair of the cement and bonding



material committee of the same department. He was also elected as the vice-chair of the Civil Engineering Division, Institute of Engineers, Bangladesh (IEB). He is active in many social and professional organizations. He was also elected as a general secretary of the Bangladesh Earthquake Society.

He is also a board member of The Asia Pacific Association for Public Safety Science and Technology.

Professor Noor's ideas are the foundation for courses on concrete technology in Bangladesh. His work is taught at virtually every engineering education institution in Bangladesh. At BUET, Professor Noor's course, Concrete Technology, is a graduate course open to students from across the university.

From 2000 until the present, he has participated in numerous earthquake and concrete material-related private and public projects. He visited Bangalore, India, in 2004 for further training on earthquake engineering. He has contributed to and conducted many seminars and short courses on earthquake engineering and concrete technology in Bangladesh. Moreover, he has organized, participated in, and chaired several workshops. He served as international technical member and gave keynote speeches in many international conferences. Professor Noor speaks widely on social issues such as disaster management, climate change, the environment, and responsibility of engineers in Bangladesh.

As a social responsibility, he gives classes to educate children in schools and colleges about natural disasters.

His main research interests are in concrete technology, green concrete and sustainable construction, urban safety, climate change, earthquake engineering, and disaster risk management. In May 2005, he visited Delft, Netherlands, and participated in a short course on private–public partnership (PPP). In July 2007, he visited Japan to participate in a short course on seismology and disaster risk management.

Professor Noor contributed a chapter in the book titled *Climate Change and Growth in Asia* from Edward Elgar Publishing. He edited the *Earthquake Resistant Design Manual* on behalf of the Bangladesh Earthquake Society. His popular book, *Designing with Grade 500 Steel*, was published from The University Press Limited. He is also the author of many national and international journal and conference papers.

He has appeared in a number of newspaper articles published in daily and weekly newspapers.

From the end of 2008 until the beginning of 2010, he completed eight short courses on disaster risk management framework and climate change offered by the World Bank Institute with the Earthquake and Megacities Initiative (EMI).



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Bayarlkhamb Byambaa (Mongolia), Graduate School of Frontier Science,  
The University of Tokyo, Master of Engineering in Sustainability Science,  
October 2009–September 2011

After obtaining a college degree in economics, I was working as an administrative assistant at the Two-Step-Loan Project, a developmental loan from the Japanese government to Mongolia, when I received an opportunity to pursue a master's degree by ADB–JSP at the Graduate Program in Sustainability Science (GPSS), Institute of Environmental Studies at the Graduate School of Frontier Science of the University of Tokyo, Japan.



Studying at the GPSS has given me valuable insights on sustainability science concepts and on transdisciplinary approaches to solving environmental challenges and problems in particular. I have conducted my research in the environmental economics field, specifically focusing on the impact assessment of industrial (gold mine) technology on water quality and the empirical analysis of the determinants of cleaner technology adoption in Mongolian placer gold mine industry. Under the excellent guidance of Professor Yasuyuki Todo, I was able to publish the study results in an internationally peer-reviewed journal and present it at international academic conferences several times.

During my studies, I also had an opportunity to conduct an internship at the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) in Tokyo, joining the team of the Climate Change and Green Asia Flagship Project in the Capacity Building Department, where I completed a country report on climate change mitigation in Mongolia under the supervision of Anbumozhi Venkatachalam. The knowledge and experiences I acquired through the internship at ADBI helped me a lot in planning my future career.

I am wholeheartedly grateful to ADB–JSP for providing me with the opportunity to obtain a Master of Science degree at a world-renowned university, which has certainly helped me to get a job offer at the promoted position of an environmental specialist from the institution I used to work for. As a proud ADB–JSP scholar who studied at the GPSS, I hope that I will be able to contribute to solving national and regional environmental problems.

**Purnika Damindi Ranasinghe (Sri Lanka), Graduate School of Frontier Sciences,  
The University of Tokyo, Master of Environmental Engineering, October 2009–  
September 2011**

In 2006, I graduated from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, in plant biotechnology and worked as a plant tissue culture technologist for 3 years. The biggest hurdle for me in my goal to pursue further studies in the fields I was interested in was the financial difficulty of studying in a foreign university. My interest led me to consider the graduate school of frontier science in the University of Tokyo and to apply for an ADB scholarship to pursue my studies in environmental engineering.



Japan's diverse and friendly culture and environment enhanced my zeal for studies. I always wanted to work with new technologies and applications but I never thought I would be blessed to get in touch with the world's best technology vendors. Thus, my academic life became more enjoyable. The knowledge I gathered through my field of study will help me when I go back to my country. I hope to help my country through the use of advanced biotechnological methods. During the 2 years of my stay, I was lucky to travel and enjoy the beauty of many parts of Japan. I met many beautiful people, gathered lots of memories, and I believe I will fulfill my professional dreams, thanks to the University of Tokyo and the ADB-JSP.

**Md. Abdul Latif (Bangladesh), Graduate School of Frontier Sciences,  
The University of Tokyo, Master of Engineering in Sustainability Science,  
October 2008–September 2010**

I belong to a Bangladesh Civil Service Economic Affairs cadre who work with the development portfolio of Bangladesh and are posted in the Planning Commission, the planning wing of all ministries; the economic relations and finance divisions of the Ministry of Finance; the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division; and at the Bangladesh mission abroad as economic counselors. Since graduating with a degree in Sustainability Science (MPSS) from Tokyo University, funded by ADB-JSP, I have been posted in the Engineering & Electronics Wing, Industry and Energy Division of the Bangladesh Planning Commission, the highest policy and plan making body in the country. My job responsibilities include



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formulation of policies and strategies; selection, preparation, and appraisal of proposals of development plans, programs, and projects; monitoring their implementation status; and evaluation of the programs related to the engineering and electronics subsector. I am also directed to provide opinions on negotiations with donor agencies for project financing and/or aid for this subsector. I visited Nepal as a representative of the Planning Commission with a high-level delegation formed by senior government officials from the Ministry of Commerce, the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission, the Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry (nongovernment) and the Center for Policy Dialogue (a leading think tank) from 29 June to 5 July 2011, to oversee the progress of Nepal on trade and development through mobilization of Aid for Trade, particularly under the Enhanced Integrated Framework of the World Trade Organization. The delegation met with the secretary of industry, commerce, and supplies; the secretary of infrastructure development; a member of the Nepal Planning Commission; and the Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and discussed trade-related development issues.

I strongly believe that the successful completion of my MPSS enhanced my capability in the professional arena and assisted me to get nominated as a member of a high-level delegation of the country. From my experience in MPSS, sustainability science taught us how to solve a problem with a holistic approach by a deliberate, conscious effort with the use of limited resources, which created a new horizon for me. MPSS has changed my thinking and added a new dimension to my vision. I feel honored to be an ADB-JSP scholar as well as grateful to the Government of Japan for providing the opportunity to know the language and culture of Japan. To study in Japan, I built friendships with many Japanese people and will try to maintain that throughout my lifetime.

**Shuvra Kanti Dey (Bangladesh), School of International Health, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Master in Public Health, April 2005–March 2007**

My name is Dr. Shuvra Kanti Dey. I am from Bangladesh and graduated from the University of Dhaka. My major was microbiology. The ADB-JSP has opened up a new window for both my career and social life. I am very lucky to get this scholarship to develop my career and to understand different cultures and customs. I finished my doctoral course from the University of Tokyo (Institute of International Health) in 2010. I have also been selected for a Japan Society for Promotion of Science postdoctoral fellowship in Japan. During my doctoral course, I had around 25 scientific papers published in different international journals.



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I got first place in the Research Award for Foreign Students at the University of Tokyo, 2009. The title of my paper was “G2 strain of rotavirus among infants and children in Bangladesh.” This competition was held in 19 January 2009, at the University of Tokyo. It was a very competitive one. This paper had already been published in *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA.

Finally, I am really grateful to ADB–JSP for its kind support during my study period in Japan.

**Mahesti Okitasari (Indonesia), Department of Urban Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Master of Engineering in Urban/Environmental Engineering, October 2008–September 2010**

My interest in urban–rural planning started way back when I was still an undergraduate in Surabaya, Indonesia. Soon after I finished my degree in architecture, I joined the Laboratory for Housing and Human Settlements as a researcher. During that time, I got more acquainted with urban-related issues including planning, land management, and housing through several projects undertaken by the laboratory. Working on projects and dealing with various problems in the field made me feel my lack of knowledge and expertise. Thus, being selected as an ADB scholar in 2008 to pursue studies in urban engineering at the University of Tokyo was a wonderful opportunity for me. Under the excellent guidance of my supervisor, Associate Professor Tetsuo Kidokoro, I focused my research on land use change and peri-urban growth in the Indonesian decentralized planning system. Working on this particular research has given me a chance to deepen my understanding of Indonesian urban issues, both from the academic and technical expertise points of view.



After graduating and upon my return to Indonesia, I resumed my work as a researcher. I have been working on a project of urban–rural settlement planning. The course work and research I have done during my master’s degree studies has equipped me with good qualitative and analytical skills and proven to be helpful in managing the new project that I assist. I believe that with this improved skill, I continue to have better performance and capacity to do more research about urban and rural planning in my country. I am really grateful to ADB–JSP and the University of Tokyo for giving me the opportunity to study in Japan, which has enhanced my competence as a researcher.

## IV. Theses and Research Papers Completed in 2010

The theses and research papers submitted during the year generally promote an issue of development or generate new knowledge in their fields. The designated institutions make sure that the research works of the scholars are useful and related to the sustainable economic growth and social development of the scholars' home countries. The following theses and research papers were completed in 2010:

Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Gloria Corazon Andrada	AIM	Philippines	MM Management	Jun09–Apr10	Customer Service Strategy for the Social Security System
Rosmanita Marince Evelin Sibarani	AIM	Indonesia	MM Management	Jun09–Apr10	Strategy for Bank Negara Indonesia to Maintain Its Dual Function in Two Step Loan Credit Facilities from Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Veasna Mao	AIM	Cambodia	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	A Policy Study on Rice Production and Exportation in Cambodia
Uzair Kamal	AIM	Pakistan	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Strategy for Drinking Water Quality Improvement in the District of Mardan in NWFP of Pakistan
Afonso Aleixo	AIM	Timor-Leste	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	A Strategy For Judicial System Monitoring Program/JSMMP in Timor-Leste
Radha Paudel	AIM	Nepal	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Improving Women's Land Rights: A Strategy For Community Self Reliance Center (CSRC) Nepal

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Riduan Hadjimuddin	AIM	Philippines	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Integrated Development Strategy for Filipino Deportees/Repatriates in Zamboanga City
Shree Subedi	AIM	Bhutan	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Strategic Human Resource Management: A Way Forward for Bhutan National Bank
Syed Muhammad Zahid Chistie	AIM	India	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Making Panchayat Raj an Effective Vehicle for Rural Empowerment and Development in Assam, India
Min Zaw	AIM	Myanmar	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management in Bulacan Province
Cleo Dongga-as	AIM	Philippines	MDM Development Management	Sep09–Jul10	Integrated Area/Community Public Safety Strategy for Rodriguez, Rizal
Nga Tuyet Nguyen	AIM	Viet Nam	MBA Business Administration	Sep09–Dec10	The Strategy for Sugarcane Production Management of the Bourbon Sugar Company of Tay Ninh, Viet Nam
Raj Kumar Lakhe	AIT	Nepal	ME Construction, Engineering, and Infrastructure Management	Aug08–May10	Asset Management in Public and Public–Private Partnership (PPP) Hydropower Stations in Nepal
Sodgerel Volodya	AIT	Mongolia	MSc Agricultural Systems and Engineering	Aug08–May10	Analysis of Irrigated Farming System Prospected for Tuv and Selenge Provinces in Mongolia
Thanh Huu Le	AIT	Viet Nam	ME Structural Engineering	Aug08–May10	Development of a General Purpose Software Package for Offshore Platform Structural Analysis
Dissanayake Mudiyansele Jayasena	AIT	Sri Lanka	MBA Business Administration	Aug08–May10	The Determinants of Net Interest Margin (NIM) in the Sri Lankan Banking System

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Rajkumar Sarma	AIT	India	MBA Business Administration	Aug08–May10	Feasibility Study of Adoption of Network Expansion Strategies by Mobile Service Providers in North East India: A Case Study of Aircel Limited
Lai Thi Hai Linh	AIT	Viet Nam	MBA Business Administration	Aug08–May10	The Practices of Composition and Compensation of Board of Director: Evidence from a Research Study in Viet Nam
Eijaz Ahmed Khan	AIT	Bangladesh	MBA Business Administration	Aug08–May10	Core Competencies of Micro Businesses as Sources of Competitive Advantage: An Exploratory Study of Street Food Vending
Moh Moh Khaing	AIT	Myanmar	ME Water Engineering and Management	Aug08–Dec10	Simulation of Cyclone-Induced Flooding in Myanmar
Bikesh Shrestha	AIT	Nepal	ME Water Engineering and Management	Aug08–May10	Impact of Biofuel Production on Hydrology: A Case Study of Khlong Phlo Watershed in Thailand
Jannet Bencure	AIT	Philippines	ME Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems	Aug08–May10	Integration of SAR, Optical Remote Sensing Data and GIS for Change Detection and Restoration of Nipa Palm Plantation in Pak Phanang, Thailand
Jing Chen	AIT	People's Republic of China	ME Environmental Engineering and Management	Aug08–May10	Analysis and Quantification of Air Quality and Climate Co-Benefits for Coal-Fired Power Plants in [the People's Republic of] China
Keerthi Sri Senarathna Atapathu	AIT	Sri Lanka	MSc Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management	Aug08–May10	Evaluation of Adopted Best Management Practices in Shrimp Farming in Sri Lanka Using Life-Cycle Assessment

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Suresh Raj Bhattacharai	AIT	Nepal	MSc Informational Management	Aug08–May10	Impact of Biofuel Production on Hydrology: A Case Study of Khlong Phlo Watershed in Thailand
Van Thi Khanh Dang	EWC	Viet Nam	MPA Public Administration	Aug08–May10	Practicum Internship at Viet Nam News Agency (VNA): “Accessing and Covering News in English and a Public Administration Graduate Student Perspective of the Administrative and Management System of VNA”
Asheshwor Man Shrestha	EWC	Nepal	MURP Urban and Regional Planning	Aug08–Aug10	Sustainable Land Use and Environmental Design Study for the State of Airai, Palau
Imon Chowdhoree	EWC	Bangladesh	MURP Urban and Regional Planning	Aug08–Aug10	Is Dhaka Prepared for an Earthquake?
Aijamal Adieva	EWC	Kyrgyz Republic	LLM Law	Aug09–May10	International Human Rights Protection
Namsrai Shinechimeg	GRIPS	Mongolia	MPA Public Administration	Oct08–Jan10	Credit Crunch and a Leap Off the Cliff
Rajesh Babu Ghimire	GRIPS	Nepal	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Assessment on the Performance of Health Policy in Nepal
Mohammad Sabir	GRIPS	Afghanistan	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan
Mustaneer Haider Mughal	GRIPS	Pakistan	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Impact of Microfinance on Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan
Muhammad Abu Kawsar	GRIPS	Bangladesh	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	The Urbanization and Spatial Development Policies:—A Comparative Study between Bangladesh and Japan
Muhammad Khurram Rashid	GRIPS	Pakistan	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Democracy in Pakistan

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Prakash Paudel	GRIPS	Nepal	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	A Brief Comparison on Income Tax: Nepal and Japan
Mohammad Ziaur Rahman	GRIPS	Bangladesh	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Conflict Resolution in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh: Role of Government
Namaraj Ghimire	GRIPS	Nepal	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Advantages and Issues of Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Md. Saifur Rahman	GRIPS	Bangladesh	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Climate Change Challenges in Bangladesh—Overview of Related Policies and Programs for Adaptation Measures
Md. Siddiqur Rahman	GRIPS	Bangladesh	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	The Role of Foreign Aid in Alleviating Poverty in Bangladesh: The Problem of Good Governance
Mohammad Zia	GRIPS	Afghanistan	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan
Tshewang Dorji	GRIPS	Bhutan	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Recommendation for Culture and Development (In Pursuance of Gross National Happiness)
Muhammad Ramdhan	GRIPS	Indonesia	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Bargaining at the Turning Points: Phased Process Analysis and Game Theoretic Approach to Multilateral Environmental Negotiations
Ayesha Saleem	GRIPS	Pakistan	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	ICT Innovation: Absorption Capacity in a Developing Country
Daniel Agustino	GRIPS	Indonesia	MPP Public Policy	Oct09–Sep10	Incomplete Information, Firms Learning, and Market Performance
Yaya Wu	HKU	People's Republic of China	MSc Urban Planning	Sep08–Aug10	The Role of the Government in Urban Planning under a Transitional Economy: A Case Study of Overseas [People's Republic of] China Town East in Shenzhen

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Samar Hasnain Miyan	HKU	Pakistan	MSc Urban Planning	Sep08–Aug10	An Evaluation of the Gwadar Port Development Project in Pakistan
Manish Raj Joshi	HKU	Nepal	MSc Urban Planning	Sep08–Aug10	Conservation of Neighborhoods in Historic Core Areas: A Study of the City of Patan, Nepal
Jing-shu Chen	HKU	People's Republic of China	M Urban Design	Sep09–Sep10	Printscape
Nira Gandwinatan	HKU	Indonesia	M Urban Design	Sep09–Sep10	Factory-Scraper City
Nusrat Wahid	HKU	Bangladesh	M Urban Design	Sep09–Sep10	Fungi Culture City: An Adaptive Reuse of Bagaling Old Industries
Shuhrat Vohidov	IITD	Tajikistan	MSc Chemical Engineering	Jul08–Jul10	Enhancing the Absorption of Carbon Dioxide in Foam Bed Reactor
Nguyen Cao Quan Binh	IRRI	Viet Nam	MSc Molecular Biology and Biotechnology	Oct08–Oct10	Molecular and Biochemical Characterization of Germin-Like Protein in Rice
Tran Anh Nguyet	IRRI	Viet Nam	MSc Molecular Biology and Biotechnology	Oct08–Oct10	Association of SNPs on Waxy Gene with Gel Consistency and the Proportion of Soluble and Insoluble Amylose Chains in Rice Grain
Nurzat Kanatbekovich Kojobaev	IUJ	Kyrgyz Republic	MBA Business Administration	Sep08–Jun 10	Valuation in Emerging Markets: Viet Nam Case Study
Sarinya Sidrattakul	IUJ	Thailand	MBA Business Administration	Sep08–Jun 10	AEON's Expansion into Asia: A Transnational Perspective
Santosh Poudel	IUJ	Nepal	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	The Impact of Climate Change on Crop Yield and its Variability in Nepal: Does It Vary Across Seasons and Altitudes?
Robin Jong	IUJ	Timor-Leste	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	Analysis of International Trade of Timor-Leste: A Gravity Model Approach

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Virak Keo	IUJ	Cambodia	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	Acreage Response of Rice, Maize and Cassava in Cambodia (2000 to 2008)
Darrel Napasindayao Flores	IUJ	Philippines	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	Spatial Patterns of Expenditure Inequity and Poverty in the Philippines, 2000 and 2006
Orgilbold Tumurbaatar	IUJ	Mongolia	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	Determinants and Patterns of Mongolia's International Trade: The Impact of Its Geographic Location
Shamima Akhter	IUJ	Bangladesh	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	Urban Education Inequality in Bangladesh and Its Effect on Household Expenditure: An Analysis Based on 2005 Survey Data
Namgay Dorji	IUJ	Bhutan	MA International Development	Sep08–Jun 10	Likelihood of Adopting Fish Farming by Bhutanese Farmers: An Ex Ante Probit Analysis
Huong Thu Nguyen	IUJ	Viet Nam	MA International Relations	Sep08–Jun 10	The Relations between Viet Nam and Two Big Powers: [The People's Republic of] China and the United States
Duurenjargal Chimeddorj	IUJ	Mongolia	MA International Relations	Sep08–Jun 10	Impact of Recent Mining Investment Agreement on the Mongolian Economy
Annisa Almaqhviria	IUJ	Indonesia	MA International Relations	Sep08–Jun 10	The Archipelagic Principle and Indonesia's Maritime Interest
Nazira Bolotovna Mambetova Yusupova	IUJ	Kyrgyz Republic	MA International Relations	Sep08–Jun 10	Political Economy of Transboundary Water Resource Management: A Case Study of Central Asia
Tuan Khanh Nguyen	IUJ	Viet Nam	MA International Relations	Sep08–Jun 10	Feasibility of East Asian Regionalism
Delgermurun Purev	IUJ	Mongolia	M E-Business Management	Sep09–Aug10	Mobile User Interface Agents, Best Practices and Future Trends <sup>a</sup>
Anna Yuliarti Khodijah	IUJ	Indonesia	M E-Business Management	Sep09–Aug10	IT Portfolio Management Framework: Anti-Money Laundering System in Indonesian Bank

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Gankhuyag Mambarenchin	IUJ	Mongolia	M E-Business Management	Sep09–Aug10	Database and Data Mining Web Application for Accounting and Finance Field
Hunyada Wonganchaleesin	IUJ	Thailand	M E-Business Management	Sep09–Aug10	Prediction of Stock Prices with a Neural Network Approach
Tirawat Patitanawan	IUJ	Thailand	M E-Business Management	Sep09–Aug10	Mobile User Interface Agents, Best Practices and Future Trends <sup>a</sup>
Erwin Hamdani Harahap	KEIO	Indonesia	ME Computer Science and Communication Technology	Ocr08–Sep10	A Study on Network Management System with Fault Prediction Function by Using Bayesian Network to Reduce Administration Cost
Abelyn Methanie Reyes Laurito	KEIO	Philippines	ME Computer Science and Communication Technology	Ocr08–Sep10	Composing Non-Functional Concerns with Use Cases for Trade-Off Analysis
Md. Atiqur Rahman	LUMS	Bangladesh	MBA Business Administration	Aug08–Jun10	Mobilink VAS Segmentation Analysis
Musfiqur Rasheed	LUMS	Bangladesh	MBA Business Administration	Aug08–Jun10	Brand Image Study
Waqas Ahmed	LUMS	Pakistan	MBA Business Administration	Aug09–Jun11	Study of Consumer Behavior and Real Estate Development in Lahore for McDonald's Pakistan
Md. Rafiul Islam	NU-GSID	Bangladesh	MA International Cooperation Studies	Apr08–Mar10	A Study on Changing Patterns of Economic Life of Selected Ethnic Communities in the Barind Region of Bangladesh
Hasyirun Ni'am	NU-GSID	Indonesia	MA International Development	Apr08–Mar10	The Effect of Urban Density on Innovations in Indonesia

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Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Dwi Joko Budiharto	NU-GSID	Indonesia	MA International Cooperation Studies	Apr08–Mar10	Associational Approach in Community Development Projects for Promoting NGO-Government Synergy: Case Study of Community Recovery Programme (CRP) in Indonesia
Sopheara Ek	NU-GSID	Cambodia	MA International Development	Apr08–Mar10	Dollarization and Its Impact on Macroeconomic Performance: The Case of Cambodia
Enkhbaatar Baatar	NU-GSID	Mongolia	MA International Cooperation Studies	Apr08–Mar10	Reform of Judicial System of Mongolia: Formation of Court Administration, Trends and Goals
Thanyaporn Rithiwathanapong	NU-GSID	Thailand	MA International Cooperation Studies	Apr08–Mar10	Relation Between Women's Multiple Roles and Career Advancement: A Study of Thai Working Women in Junior Management Level in Bangkok
Kim Nguyen Ngoc Pham	RU	Viet Nam	M Economics	Sep 08–Sep10	Impact of Firm Size and Ownership on Industrial TFP—Firm Level Data from the Two Biggest Cities of Viet Nam
Purevdorj Khalzan	RU	Mongolia	M Economics	Sep 08–Sep10	Banking Sector Development and Economic Growth in Mongolia
Mohammad Mahadi Hasan	SU	Bangladesh	ME Environmental and Hydraulic Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Comparative Study on Permeable and Impermeable Groynes in Compound Channel
Tshering Chhoden	SU	Bhutan	ME Soil Mechanics	Apr08–Mar10	Combined Effects of Moisture, Organic Carbon Content and Pre-Heating on Water Repellency and Soil Water Characteristic Curve for Volcanic Ash Soil
Wenjun Ke	SU	People's Republic of China	ME Environmental Science and Human Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	A Study on Place Identification in Urban Street Network between Day and Night Time

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Table continued

Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Sagar Prasad Mulmi	SU	Nepal	ME Foundations and Earthquake Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Microtremor Measurement for Rockfall Hazard Assessment
Jawad Hussain Gull	SU	Pakistan	ME Structural Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Interpretation of Large Field-Observed Vibrations in Transmission Line Systems Based on Numerical and Measured Data Analyses
Thilini Nuwanradha Illankoon Mudiyansele	SU	Sri Lanka	ME Rock Mechanics	Apr08–Mar10	Deformation Behaviour and Change in Elastic Moduli of Tuff during Desaturation
Abu Taher Md. Zillur Rabbi	SU	Bangladesh	ME Geosphere Research	Apr08–Mar10	Effect of Curing Stress and Period on the Mechanical Properties of Cement-Mixed Sand
Muhhamad Kashif Razzaq	SU	Pakistan	ME Structural Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Seismic Response of Base-Isolated Multi-Span Highway Bridge with Different Modeling Techniques for Lead Rubber Bearings
Kumari Inoka Damayanthi Kahawaththa Gamage	SU	Sri Lanka	ME Geosphere Research	Apr08–Mar10	Geochemical Forms and Mobility of Heavy Metals including Arsenic in Alluvial Sediments of the Arakawa Lowlands, Saitama Prefecture, Japan
Tung Hoang Nguyen	SU	Viet Nam	ME Design and Planning	Apr08–Mar10	Simultaneous Optimization of Pavement Maintenance and Traffic Flow of a Highway Network
Gunaratne Gayan Lakendra Delkandura Arachchige	SU	Sri Lanka	ME Environmental and Hydraulic Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Restoration of Koggala Lagoon, Sri Lanka: An Investigation of Physical Processes and Morphometric Parameters Using Field Data and Numerical Models and Proposing Management Alternatives

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Table continued

Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Amila Prasanna Dissanayake	SU	Sri Lanka	ME Structural Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Effects of Structural Changes on Higher Order Natural Frequencies Identified from Field Records in Diagonal Members of Steel Truss Bridges
Rahmita Sari Rafdinal	SU	Indonesia	ME Foundations and Earthquake Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Optimizing Multimode Load Pattern with Pushover Analysis for Symmetric Multistory Three-Dimension Steel Building Frames
Kh. Adeel Tariq	SU	Pakistan	ME Structural Material Engineering	Apr08–Mar10	Mechanical Behavior of Cement-Treated Sand and Its Application to Improve the Behavior of Structure under Cyclic Loading
Jasenthur Liyana Nimali De Silva	UOM	Sri Lanka	M Commerce (Finance)	Feb09–Jun10	Seasonality in the Colombo Stock Exchange—Empirical Evidence on Market and Industry Effects
Shijir Ochirbat	UOS	Mongolia	M International Business	Jun09–Dec10	Addressing Web Quality Obstacles from Cross-Cultural Perspectives in Successfully Conducting Customer Relations Management in Exporting of Small and Medium B2B e-Businesses of [the People's Republic of] China
Thanh Thuy Mai	UOT-Civ Eng	Viet Nam	ME Transportation Engineering and Planning	Oct08–Sep10	Motivations and Roles of “Traveling” in Young Generation: A Comparison of Japan, [the Republic of] Korea and Viet Nam
Sathiya Velayudham Indira	UOT-Civ Eng	India	ME Construction Management	Oct08–Sep10	Delays in Land Acquisition Process for Highway Projects in India
Huu Ha Giang Pham	UOT-Civ Eng	Viet Nam	ME Geotechnical Engineering	Oct08–Sep10	Changes of Unsaturated Soil Properties with Time after Seismic Loading and During Rainwater Infiltration
Tran Huu Nghi	UOT-Civ Eng	Viet Nam	ME Coastal Engineering	Oct08–Sep10	Experimental Study on Beach Nourishment Using Coarse Sand

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Table continued

Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Vu Tuan Phan Tran	UOT-Civ Eng	Viet Nam	ME Transportation Engineering and Planning	Oct08–Sep10	A Study on the Change of Group Behavior in Mixed Traffic Flow
Hieu Phuong Nguyen	UOT-Civ Eng	Viet Nam	ME Regional Planning and Surveying	Oct08–Sep10	A Study on the Construction of Circular and Rectangular Cartograms
Laxmi Prasad Suwal	UOT-Civ Eng	Nepal	ME Geotechnical Engineering	Oct08–Sep10	Development of Transducers for Compression and Shear Wave Measurements in Laboratory Soil Specimens
Mahestri Okitasari	UOT-Urban	Indonesia	ME Urban/Environmental Engineering	Oct08–Sep10	A Study of Land Use Change and Peri-Urban Growth in Indonesian Decentralized Planning System: Case of Surabaya, Indonesia
Kunzang Choden	UOT-Env	Bhutan	ME Natural Environmental Studies	Apr08–Mar10	Forest Structural Change and Human Utilization of Natural Resources along the Altitudinal Gradient of Woochu Watershed Area, Paro, Bhutan
Mohammad Mezbah Uddin	UOT-Env	Bangladesh	ME Human and Engineered Environment	Oct08–Sep10	Dynamic Processes and Boiling Phenomena During Droplet and Hot Surface Interaction
Bayunto Samba	UOT-Env	Indonesia	ME Environment Studies (International Studies)	Oct08–Sep10	Japan's CDM Policy towards Indonesia
Md. Abdul Latif	UOT-Env	Bangladesh	ME Sustainability Science	Oct08–Sep10	A Study on Effectiveness of Field Water Tube as a Practical Indicator to Irrigate SRI Rice Field in Alternate Wetting and Drying Irrigation Management Practice

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Table continued

Name	Designated Institution	Nationality	Field of Study	Period Covered	Title of Thesis and/or Research
Syed Mohammad Shamsul Huda	UOT-Env	Bangladesh	ME Socio-Cultural Environment Studies	Oct08–Sep10	Anaerobic Digestion of Excess Sludge Accumulating Polyhydroxyalkanoate Generated from Energy-Saving Activated Sludge Process
Egodaha Gedara Wasana Somathilaka Gunawardana	UOT-Env	Sri Lanka	PhD Socio-Cultural Environmental Studies	Oct08–Sep10	Dynamics of Bacterial Population in Sludge and in Treated Water from Activated Sludge Processes
Panome Sayamoungkhoun	UOT-Int'l Health	Lao PDR	MPH Public Health (International Health)	Apr08–Mar10	Trends and Determinants of DPT3 Immunization Coverage among Children Aged 12 to 23 Months in Lao PDR: An Analysis of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2000 and 2006
Son Thai Dinh	UOT-Int'l Health	Viet Nam	MPH Public Health (International Health)	Apr08–Mar10	Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games: Association between Addiction, Self-Control and Mental Disorders Among Young People in Viet Nam
Bishwa Raj Sapkota	UOT-Int'l Health	Nepal	MPH Public Health (International Health)	Apr08–Mar10	Significance of Polymorphisms within the SLC11A1 (NRAMP1) Gene That is Associated with Mycobacterium Avium Complex Infection
Bayaraa Baljin	UOT-Int'l Health	Mongolia	MPH Public Health (International Health)	Apr08–Mar10	Prevalence and Risk Factors of HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections among Young Rural People in Mongolia
Ganchimeg Togoobaatar	UOT-Int'l Health	Mongolia	MPH Public Health (International Health)	Apr08–Mar10	The Prevalence and Determinants of Self-Medication with Antibiotics for Children under Five Years of Age in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

\* Group thesis.  
Source: ADB.

## VII. Summary and Conclusions

21. Since 1988, the ADB–JSP has been an invaluable resource for building skills and imparting competencies, a way to help improve the human resources in the developing member countries (DMCs), and a key element in ADB’s fight against poverty. The ADB–JSP has provided training to 2,695 mid-career professionals from 35 DMCs. Through graduate studies at 27 well-known universities in Asia and the Pacific, ADB–JSP recipients acquired the necessary skills for the implementation of sound policies aimed at enhancing economic growth, improving access to basic services, and promoting good governance.

22. During the academic year 2010, the ADB–JSP supported 286 scholars (144 new scholars and 142 continuing scholars). At the end of the academic year, 142 recipients completed their studies and graduated from their host universities. The ADB–JSP will continue to focus on socioeconomic development fields at the master’s degree level, with a few PhD scholarships for exceptional candidates. Courses will also be geared toward degrees in areas relevant to the Long-Term Strategic Framework 2008–2020 (Strategy 2020)<sup>1</sup>—such as infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, and finance sector development—and will support Japan’s New Growth Strategy. Expanded efforts will be made to promote the ADB–JSP among individuals with limited finances, female candidates, and in DMCs that are underrepresented. The final awards will consider geographic and gender balances as well as the socioeconomic backgrounds of applicants.

23. The ADB–JSP will continue to monitor the current performance of its scholars and alumni as well as developments concerning the participating educational institutions. The program will enhance its promotional activities to raise Japan’s profile in the region, supporting intensified Japanese visibility, and increasing opportunities for candidates from DMCs by increasing the number of fields of study. The ADB–JSP will strengthen collaboration with its designated institutions, particularly the new partners, to advance program objectives and program quality through a shared vision and common action. The program will strengthen the network among ADB scholars, alumni, institutions, and ADB to support future collaboration.

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



## Appendix 1

# Designated Institutions

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

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Table *continued*

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>
Kobe University, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies	Japan	May 2010
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies.	Japan	May 2010
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan	May 2010
Hitotsubashi University, School of International and Public Policy	Japan	June 2010
Keio University, Graduate School of Economics	Japan	June 2010
Keio University, Graduate School of System Design and Management	Japan	June 2010
Kyushu University, Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences and Graduate School of Law	Japan	June 2010
Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Business School	Singapore	June 2010
The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Public Policy	Japan	June 2010
University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences	Japan	February 2011

Source: ADB.

## Appendix 2

# Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program Coordinators at Designated Institutions

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### **Asian Institute of Management**

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## Appendix 3

# Scholarships Awarded and Completed, Top 15 Nationalities, 1988–2010

Nationality	1988–2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			Total		
	A	C	%	A	C	%	A	C	%	A	C	%	A	C	%	A	C	%	A	C	%
Viet Nam	194	159	22	21	17	15	27	25	9	16	17	21	286	10.61	257	10.89					
Nepal	189	148	18	19	17	22	20	16	16	20	15	15	275	10.20	240	10.17					
Bangladesh	157	122	20	17	14	17	18	16	17	13	25	18	251	9.31	203	8.61					
Philippines	160	142	17	9	16	12	17	16	8	21	15	8	233	8.65	208	8.82					
Indonesia	142	121	8	9	11	11	12	9	15	10	11	14	199	7.38	174	7.38					
People's Republic of China	175	157	2	8	4	2	8	3	2	5	5	4	196	7.27	179	7.59					
Pakistan	122	99	15	12	5	8	7	10	10	6	12	9	171	6.35	144	6.10					
Sri Lanka	115	89	14	11	8	11	11	14	7	10	5	8	160	5.94	143	6.06					
India	126	114	7	9	2	2	6	8	5	4	5	3	151	5.60	140	5.93					
Mongolia	68	53	7	4	8	7	13	9	10	8	6	11	112	4.16	92	3.90					
Myanmar	78	58	13	10	8	11	1	14	5	3	5	3	110	4.08	99	4.20					
Bhutan	45	34	8	4	6	8	12	7	8	12	5	7	84	3.12	72	3.05					
Cambodia	62	52	8	5	1	5	2	5	4	1	4	3	81	3.01	71	3.01					
Thailand	52	44	2	6	4	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	69	2.56	61	2.59					
Kyrgyz Republic	38	28	4	4	1	4	4	6	2	2	1	3	50	1.86	47	1.99					
Other nationalities	188	157	13	16	22	8	17	12	18	25	9	11	267	9.91	229	9.71					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>100.00</b>					

A = awarded, C = completed.

Source Asian Development Bank estimates.

# Appendix 4 Profile of All Scholars and Graduates, 1988–2010

Table A4.1 Number of Scholars

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Management	Economics	Law	Science and Technology
1988–2000	823	328	1,151	20	1,037	94	1,151	382	318	0	451
2001	117	54	171	0	166	5	171	36	64	0	71
2002	97	45	142	0	139	3	142	24	47	0	71
2003	85	59	144	0	138	6	144	27	52	0	65
2004	96	61	157	2	155	0	157	32	52	0	73
2005	84	62	146	0	144	2	146	26	52	1	67
2006	102	76	178	0	173	5	178	37	61	1	79
2007	78	66	144	0	143	1	144	26	55	0	63
2008	106	72	178	0	177	1	178	39	60	0	79
2009	85	55	140	2	134	4	140	27	58	1	54
2010	97	47	144	0	139	5	144	25	49	1	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,142</b>
							<b>2,695</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,142</b>
							<b>2,695</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,695</b>

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

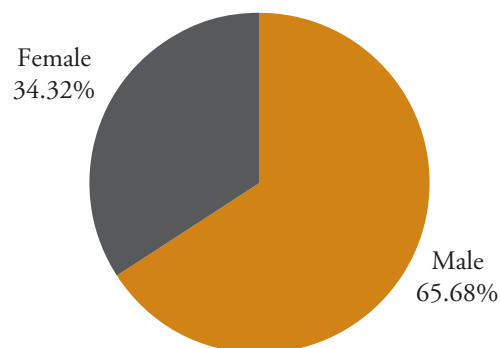


Table A4.2 Number of Graduates

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study					
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Management	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
2009	93	67	160	0	159	1	160	39	54	0	67	160
2010	88	54	142	1	140	1	142	22	52	1	67	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>2,359</b>

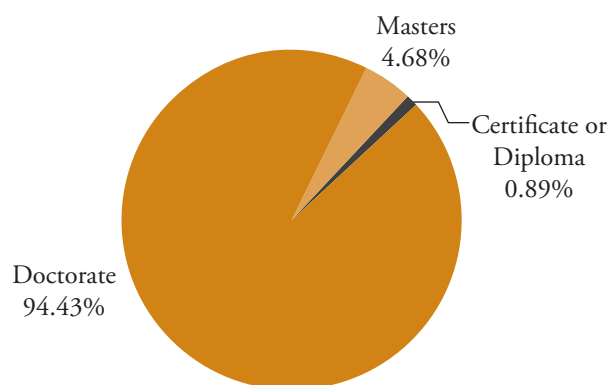
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.1 Scholars by Gender



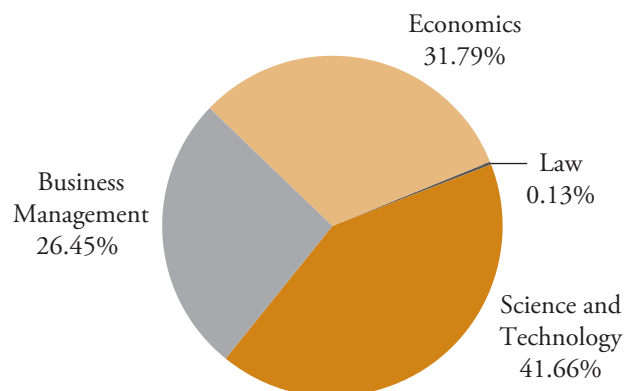
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.2 Scholars by Degree Program



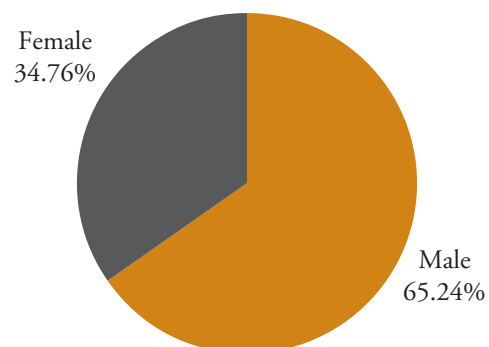
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.3 Scholars by Field of Study



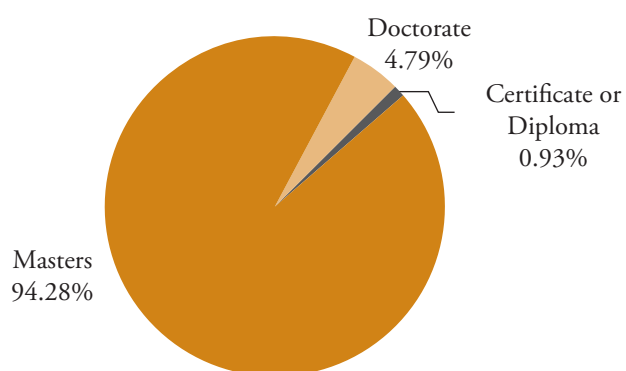
Total percentage of scholars by field of study may not total 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.4 Graduates by Gender



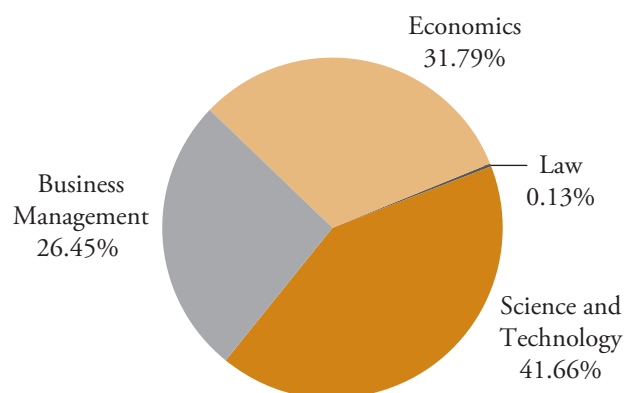
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.5 Graduates by Degree Program



Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Figure A4.6 Graduates by Field of Study



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

# Scholarships Awarded and Completed by Designated Institution, 1988–2010

## Appendix 5

Institutions	1988–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	%	%
AIM	341	306	20	19	15	16	21	20	13	21	6	12	416	15.44
AIT	242	215	15	14	8	7	14	15	6	9	14	13	299	11.09
ANU-CSEG	90	81	8	2	4	7	10	6	4	8	7	4	123	4.56
APU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.07
EW/C	108	95	4	5	8	6	3	4	9	8	3	4	135	5.01
GRIPS	98	77	22	20	18	21	21	18	17	19	15	17	191	7.09
HIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.04
HKU	99	82	8	7	5	4	8	9	5	6	7	6	132	4.90
IITD	34	24	1	1	3	2	2	0	3	2	2	1	45	1.67
IRRI	50	41	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	0	2	64	2.37
IUJ	196	152	24	24	18	17	20	22	21	18	18	19	297	11.02
KEIO	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	12	0.45
KYUSHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.11
LUMS	69	55	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	80	2.97
NTU-NBS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.04
NU-GSID	26	14	6	5	7	6	6	6	7	7	5	6	57	2.12
NUS	75	63	7	8	4	3	7	7	2	7	8	3	103	3.82
RU	3	0	2	0	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	15	0.56
SU-Civ Eng	81	58	15	15	7	7	14	15	8	7	10	14	135	5.01
SU-GSPS	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.52
													13	0.55

continued on next page

Table continued

Institutions	1988-2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	%	%
TU	23	13	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	1	3	1.34	1.10
UOA	46	39	2	3	5	2	4	5	6	5	4	4	2.49	2.46
UOM	43	37	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	2.34	2.37
UOS	95	81	7	6	6	10	9	6	6	7	3	7	4.68	4.96
UOT-Civ Eng	107	88	12	12	7	6	7	12	7	7	9	7	5.53	5.60
UOT-Env	23	12	4	5	6	6	6	4	5	6	2	6	1.71	1.65
UOT-GraSPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.11	0.00
UOT-Int'l Health	43	30	4	5	7	8	5	4	6	7	6	5	2.63	2.50
UOT-Urban	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	0.33	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

A = awarded; C = completed; AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; ANU-CSEG = The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics and Government; APU = Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University; EW/C = East-West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; HIT = Hitotsubashi University; HKU = The University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology Delhi; IIRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; KEIO = Keio University; KYUSHU = Kyushu University; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; NTU-NBS = Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Business School; NU-GSID = Nagoya University, Graduate School of International Development; NUS = National University of Singapore; RU = Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics; SU-Civ Eng = Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering; SU-GSPS = Saitama University, Graduate School of Policy Science; TU = Thammasat University; UOA = The University of Auckland; UOM = The University of Melbourne; UOS = The University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering; UOT-Env = The University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies; UOT-GraSPP = University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Public Policy; UOT-Int'l Health = The University of Tokyo, School of International Health; UOT-Urban = The University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering.

Source Asian Development Bank estimates.

Appendix 6

# Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements



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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER  
2010 AND 2009**



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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010 AND 2009**

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Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets	3
Statement of Cash Flows	4
Statement of Scholarship Distributions	5
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Japan Scholarship Program administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (the Administrator) as of 31 December 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, and cash flows, for each of the years in the two-year period ended 31 December 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of ADB's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Japan Scholarship Program as of 31 December 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended 31 December 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic 2010 financial statements taken as a whole. The statement of scholarship distributions for the year ended 31 December 2010 and cumulative to 31 December 2010 is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. This schedule is the responsibility of the Administrator's management. Such 2010 schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion is fairly stated in all material respects when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Public Accountants and  
Certified Public Accountants

Singapore  
15 April 2011

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**31 December 2010 and 2009**  
Expressed in United States Dollars

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
DUE FROM BANKS		\$3,166,963	\$6,850,762
INVESTMENTS			
Time deposits	C and G	4,019,250	-
ADVANCES TO DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS		1,929,566	1,535,050
ACCRUED REVENUE		<u>226</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$9,116,005</u>	<u>\$8,385,812</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES</b>			
INTERFUND PAYABLE	D	\$ 26,347	\$ 3,192
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES		8,073	29,204
UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS	E	<u>2,492,623</u>	<u>1,745,925</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,527,043	1,778,321
UNCOMMITTED BALANCES			
Unrestricted net assets	F	<u>6,588,962</u>	<u>6,607,491</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES		<u>\$9,116,005</u>	<u>\$8,385,812</u>

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

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

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
For the Years Ended 31 December 2010 and 2009  
Expressed in United States Dollars

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>CHANGES IN NET ASSETS</b>			
CONTRIBUTIONS	F	\$8,562,912	\$7,468,898
REVENUE			
From investments			
Interest income		19,476	18,037
From other sources			
Interest income		799	591
Miscellaneous income		346	652
		<u>20,621</u>	<u>19,280</u>
Total		<u>8,583,533</u>	<u>7,488,178</u>
EXPENSES			
Scholarship distributions		9,085,317	\$9,157,701
Administrative expenses		52,445	46,244
Consultants' services		16,025	-
Advertisement cost		5,353	1,846
Audit fee		12,526	12,195
Other		<u>23,313</u>	<u>21,586</u>
Total		<u>9,194,979</u>	<u>9,239,572</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE LESS THAN EXPENSES		(611,446)	(1,751,394)
EXCHANGE GAIN, NET		<u>592,917</u>	<u>182,610</u>
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS		(18,529)	(1,568,784)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>6,607,491</u>	<u>8,176,275</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR		<u>\$6,588,962</u>	<u>\$6,607,491</u>

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

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the Years Ended 31 December 2010 and 2009**  
Expressed in United States Dollars

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Contributions received	\$ 8,562,912	\$ 7,468,898
Interest on investments received	19,250	18,904
Interest earned on bank account	799	591
Miscellaneous income	346	652
Scholarship distributions	(8,140,219)	(8,462,888)
Expenses paid	<u>(107,638)</u>	<u>(72,366)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>335,450</u>	<u>(1,046,209)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Placement of time deposits	(216,216,241)	(163,225,748)
Maturities of time deposits	<u>212,196,992</u>	<u>168,028,810</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(4,019,249)</u>	<u>4,803,062</u>
Net increase (decrease) in due from banks	(3,683,799)	3,756,853
Due from banks at beginning of the year	<u>6,850,762</u>	<u>3,093,909</u>
Due from banks at end of the year	<u>\$ 3,166,963</u>	<u>\$ 6,850,762</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF DECREASE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Decrease in net assets	\$ (18,528)	\$ (1,568,784)
Adjustments to reconcile decrease in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Change in advances to designated institutions	(394,517)	441,361
Change in accrued revenue	(227)	867
Change in interfund payable	23,155	472
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities	(21,131)	9,033
Change in undisbursed commitments	<u>746,698</u>	<u>70,842</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 335,450</u>	<u>\$ (1,046,209)</u>

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

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

**STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2010 and Cumulative as of 31 December 2010**  
Expressed in United States Dollars

	Distributions during 2010	Cumulative distribution to 31 December 2010
International University of Japan	\$1,546,888	\$ 17,948,453
University of Tokyo	1,375,710	15,164,554
Asian Institute of Management	166,124	10,487,580
Saitama University	664,722	9,200,226
National Center for Dev't Studies	704,657	7,765,983
Asian Institute of Technology	404,108	7,037,210
East-West Center	267,093	6,620,651
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	661,516	6,350,977
University of Sydney	563,094	5,483,442
University of Hong Kong	273,456	5,170,388
University of Melbourne	411,480	3,415,271
Graduate School of International Development	433,068	3,282,618
University of Auckland	200,486	3,060,395
Institute of Environmental Studies (UOT)	382,424	2,820,715
National University of Singapore	176,170	2,598,661
International Rice Research Institute	147,294	2,297,240
Lahore University of Management	62,428	2,196,936
Ritsumeikan University	269,296	932,398
Thammasat University	61,025	683,953
Keio University	137,988	632,726
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	8,208	614,232
Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo	69,897	69,897
Kyushu University	59,493	59,493
Hitotsubashi University	22,720	22,720
Nanyang Technological University	15,972	15,972
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,085,317</b>	<b>\$113,932,691</b>



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

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
31 December 2010 and 2009

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**NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

The Japan Scholarship Program (JSP) was established in April 1988 by agreement between the Government of Japan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), whereby the Government of Japan agreed to make contributions and ADB agreed to act as administrator. The cumulative contributions made since inception up to 31 December 2010 were \$116,119,752.

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

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

*Presentation of Financial Statements*

The financial statements of JSP are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and presented on the basis of 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 objective of JSP.

*Functional and Reporting Currency*

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

*Translation of Currencies*

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

#### *Investments*

All investment securities held by JSP are reported at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in revenue from investments.

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

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

#### *Contributions*

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

#### *Scholarship Distributions and Undisbursed Commitments*

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

The extension of the scholarship for the second or third year of the program is conditional on the scholar maintaining a satisfactory level of performance as determined by the concerned institution. Such commitments are not reflected in the financial statements. The contingent liability for the scholars enrolled as of 31 December 2010 based on current costs is \$7,429,327 (\$6,629,109 – 2009).

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

#### *Accounting Estimates*

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

#### *Accounting and Reporting Developments*

In December 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16, “*Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) – Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*.” This update addresses the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about transfers of financial assets including; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor’s continuing involvement in transferred assets. This update is applicable at the start of an entity’s first fiscal year beginning after 15 November 2009, or 1 January 2010 for entities reporting earnings on a calendar-year basis. This has no impact on the financial statements for the current year.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, “*Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) – Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*.” ASU 2010-06 amends ASC 820 to add new disclosure requirements for transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 measurements and separate disclosures about gross purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. It also clarifies existing fair value disclosure requirements about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. ASU 2010-06 is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after 31 December 2009 except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of gross purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, which will be effective for fiscal years beginning after 15 December 2010 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The application of updates for levels 1 and 2 did not have a material impact on JSP’s 31 December 2010 financial statements.

#### *Statement of Cash Flows*

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

#### **NOTE C - INVESTMENTS**

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

Investments comprised holdings in time deposits denominated in United States dollar as of 31 December 2010. All such investments are due within one year.

The annualized rate of return on average investment balance held during the year, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each month was 0.29% (0.27% - 2009).

#### **NOTE D – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

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

The interfund balances to OCR as at 31 December 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Interfund Payable		
OCR	<u>\$(26,347)</u>	<u>\$(3,192)</u>

The interfund payable as at 31 December 2010 was subsequently settled on 26 January 2011 while the balance as at 31 December 2009 was subsequently settled on 27 January 2010.

#### **NOTE E – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

The accounts payable and other liabilities represent accrual for audit fees and contractual staff services.

#### **NOTE F – SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS**

As of 31 December 2010, the total number of annual scholarships awarded for academic years 1988-1989 through 2010-2011 was two thousand six hundred ninety six (2,696). As of 31 December 2009, the total number of annual scholarships awarded was two thousand five hundred fifty one (2,551). 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 of 31 December 2010 totaled \$2,492,623 (\$1,745,925 - 2009).

#### **NOTE G – CONTRIBUTIONS AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES**

The Government of Japan committed contributions to JSP amounts to \$8,562,912 and \$7,468,898 in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Uncommitted balances comprise amounts which have not been committed by JSP as of 31 December 2010 and 2009.

#### **NOTE H – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

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

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

The fair value of the following financial assets of JSP as of 31 December 2010 were reported based on the following:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	31 December 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Market Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Assets</b>				
Investments				
Time deposits	<u>\$4,019,250</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$4,019,250</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

#### NOTE I – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

ADB has evaluated subsequent events after 31 December 2010 through 15 April 2011, the date these financial statements are available for issuance. As a result of this evaluation, there are no subsequent events, as defined, that require recognition or disclosure in the JSP's Financial Statements as of 31 December 2010.

# Profile of Scholars and Graduates for Academic Year 2010

## Appendix 7

Table A7.1 Scholars

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Management	Economics	Law	Science and Technology	Total
AIM	3	3	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
AIT	9	5	14	14	0	14	1	0	0	13	14
ANU-CSEG	4	3	7	7	0	7	0	4	0	3	7
APU	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
EW/C	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	1	3
GRIPS	13	2	15	15	0	15	0	15	0	0	15
HIT	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
HKU	4	3	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	7
IITD	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
IUJ	10	8	18	18	0	18	6	12	0	0	18
KEIO	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	3
KYUSHU	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	3
LUMS	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
NTU-NBS	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
NU-GSID	4	1	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5
NUS	4	4	8	8	0	8	6	1	0	1	8
RU	2	1	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
SU-Civ Eng	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	10
TU	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1

continued on next page



Table A7.1 *continued*

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study			
	Male	Female	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Management	Economics	Law	Science and Technology
UOA	1	3	4	4	0	4	1	0	0	3
UOM	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
UOS	2	1	4	3	0	3	1	0	0	2
UOT-Civ Eng	9	0	9	7	2	9	0	0	0	9
UOT-Env	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
UOT-GraSPP	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
UOT-Int'l Health	3	3	6	5	1	6	0	0	0	6
UOT-Urban	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Total</b>										<b>144</b>

AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; ANU-CSEG = The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics and Government; APU = Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University; EWC = East-West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; HIT = Hitotsubashi University; HKU = The University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology Delhi; IUJ = International University of Japan; KEIO = Keio University; KYUSHU = Kyushu University; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; Mgmt = Management; NTU-NBS = Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Business School; NU-GSID = Nagoya University, Graduate School of International Development; NUS = National University of Singapore; RU = Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics; SU = Saitama University, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering; TU = Thammasat University; UOA = The University of Auckland; UOM = The University of Melbourne; UOS = The University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = The University of Tokyo, Department of Civil Engineering; UOT-Env = The University of Tokyo, Institute of Environmental Studies; UOT-GraSPP = University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Public Policy; UOT-Int'l Health = The University of Tokyo, School of International Health; UOT-Urban = The University of Tokyo, Department of Urban Engineering.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A7.2 Graduates

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study				
	Male	Female	Total	Diploma/ Certificate	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business Management	Economics	Law	Science and Technology	Total
AIM	8	4	12	0	12	0	12	3	9	0	0	12
AIT	8	5	13	0	13	0	13	4	0	0	9	13
ANU-CSEG	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	1	4
FWC	3	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	4
GRIPS	15	2	17	0	17	0	17	1	16	0	0	17
HKU	2	4	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	6
IITD	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
IRRI	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
IUJ	10	9	19	0	19	0	19	7	12	0	0	19
KEIO	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
LUMS	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
NU-GSID	4	2	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
NUS	1	2	3	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	3
RU	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
SU-Civ Eng	9	5	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	14
TU	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	3
UOA	3	1	4	1	3	0	4	0	3	0	1	4
UOM	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
UOS	2	5	7	0	7	0	7	1	0	0	6	7
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

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

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

## Appendix 8

# ADB–Japan Scholarship Program Tracer Study September 2010

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### Executive Summary

The Asian Development Bank–Japan Scholarship Program (ADB–JSP) is a program established in 1988 and funded by the Japanese government. It is administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with the overall objective of strengthening human resources in less-developed countries of Asia and the Pacific. Upon completion of their degrees, scholars are expected to return to their home countries and apply their newly acquired knowledge and skills toward promoting social and economic development. Prior to this study, evaluations of the program were made in 1994, 1997, and 2007, where recommendations were made and subsequently adopted toward furtherance of the program's objectives.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the scholars in terms of completion of the degrees, scholastic performance within the degree program, relevance of the theses and dissertations, return to the scholars' home countries, employment, professional progression, and perceptions regarding the contribution of the program to the overall development of the developing member countries. This was done by sending survey questionnaires to alumni. At the end of the survey period, ADB received responses from 14% of the ADB–JSP alumni.

Those with degrees related to science, technology, economics, and development have risen, while those taking business and management programs have decreased. This is consistent with the data gathered on research written and on jobs and positions held by the alumni after graduation. The largest number of research topics for theses and dissertations relate to development needs of the scholars' home countries in the areas of basic services, environment, urban planning, public health, and food security. This is followed by research related to the creation of new scientific knowledge. Those who have done the latter are also connected with educational institutes as professors, lecturers, instructors, and researchers. They include all scholars who took up doctoral studies.

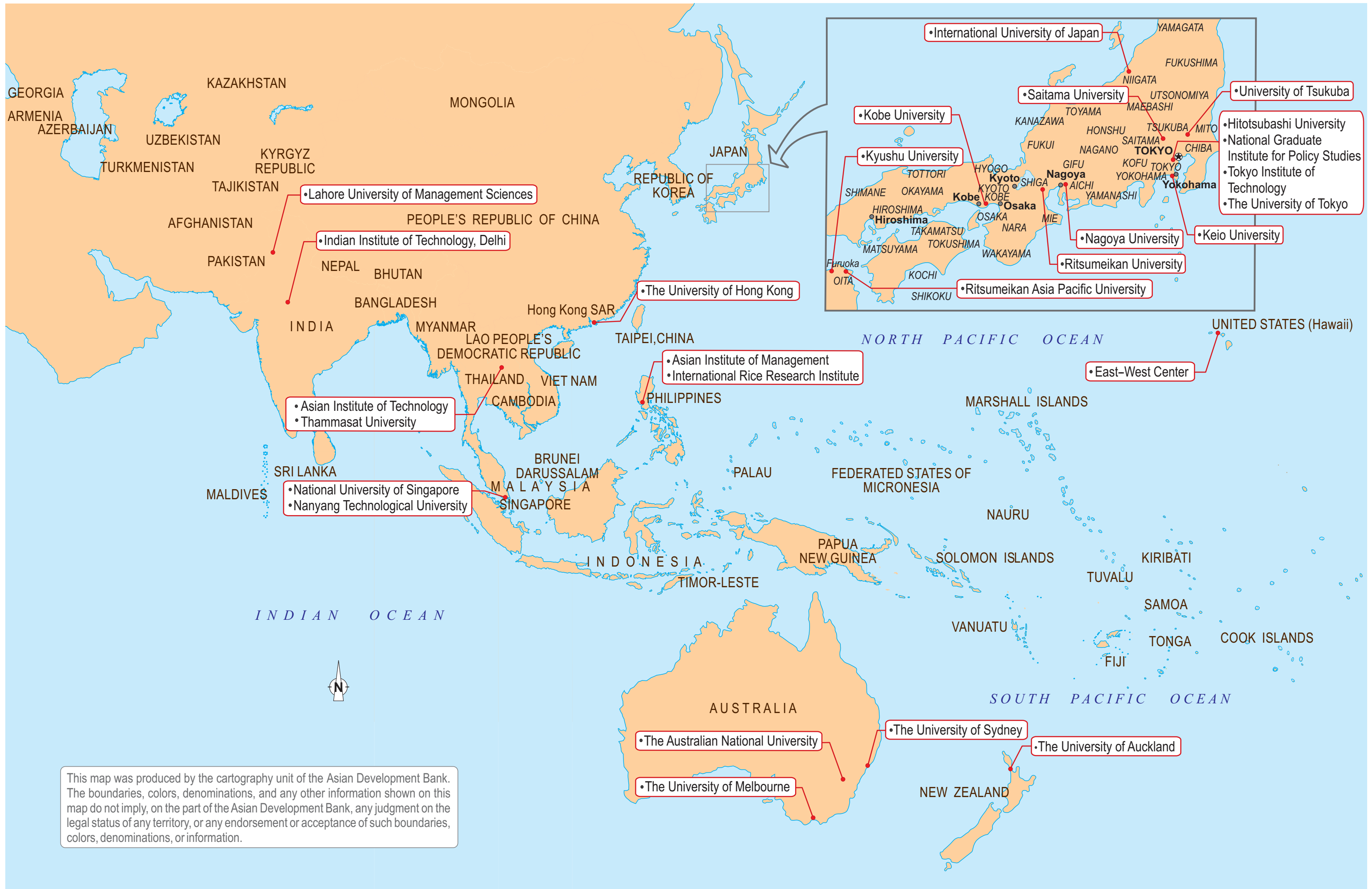
Scholars generally return to their home countries for work after graduation. In the case of those in academe, they usually return to the universities they came from. In terms of promotion to managerial positions after completing their JSP-funded degrees, around half of the respondents reported that they were given managerial positions after graduation. The other half also generally reported being promoted to higher salary levels, but not necessarily to managerial positions because they were doing knowledge work as teachers, researchers, economists, or field engineers. The other reason for the seemingly slow



promotion to managerial positions of the graduates is the observation that most of the respondents in teaching and research are connected to government educational institutes.

The majority of the respondents gave favorable comments about how their JSP-funded degrees have positively affected their careers, especially for those in the academe where master's and doctorate degrees are requirements for promotion. In addition, graduates also cited the ability to understand complex subject matter, improved communication and problem-solving skills, and cultural sensitivity as some of the benefits that accrued to them personally and professionally. The majority also cited salary increases connected with higher job grades, promotions, and higher responsibilities after they graduated.

Respondents gave generally positive comments about the designated institutes' selection process, admissions procedures, curriculum, travel, and general assistance. The more contentious issues related to the scholarship program were noted in the areas of the 2-year work experience requirement and the condition that scholars return to their home countries for at least 2 years. Overall, the ADB-JSP is successful in meeting its objective of developing human resources in less-developed ADB member countries. These scholars generally graduate within the time covered by the scholarship, do research beneficial to knowledge creation or a country's development, return to their home countries, and enjoy higher salary levels or promotion to managerial positions. The study also provides recommendations for the improvement of the program's implementation.





## About the Japan Scholarship Program


The Japan Scholarship Program (JSP) was established in 1988 to provide well-qualified citizens of developing member countries an opportunity to undertake postgraduate studies in economics, management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at 27 educational institutions in 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific. Between 1988 and 2010, Japan contributed more than \$116 million to the JSP. A total of 2,695 scholarships have been awarded to recipients from 35 member countries, 925 of whom are women. Of the total, 2,359 scholars have already completed their courses. An average of 154 scholarships are being awarded each year.

## About the Asian Development Bank

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to two-thirds of the world's poor: 1.8 billion people who live on less than \$2 a day, with 903 million struggling on less than \$1.25 a day. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

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6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City  
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines  
[www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)  
ISBN 978-92-9092-528-6  
Publication Stock No. RPS114136

 Printed on recycled paper



Printed in the Philippines