

# FY13 ANNUAL REPORT

## JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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## **FY13 ANNUAL REPORT**

### **JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

#### **Japan's Investment in Human Capital**

Japan's commitment to the development of human resources in developing countries is rooted in its own development experiences after World War II. The country's startling postwar economic growth and its fundamental transformation from World Bank recipient to major World Bank donor were grounded in the rapid growth of its broad human resource base. This distinct development pathway has led Japan in its desire to support the poorest countries in their endeavors to enhance the expertise and skill levels of aspiring leaders so as to contribute to policy reform for economic growth and social development.

Japan made clear this support when, in 1989, it launched the Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD), a fund specifically designed to provide assistance for strengthening human resources and institutional capacity in developing countries. Since its inception in 1987 the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has been financed by the PHRD fund.

The broad objective of the JJ/WBGSP is to provide exposure to the latest techniques and knowledge through graduate studies, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries. The program targets midcareer professionals working in development-related fields. Through their studies, scholars are expected not only to improve their skills and knowledge but also to gain new perspectives and insights, enabling them to become active contributors to sustainable socioeconomic reforms. All must commit to return to their home countries to work after completing their studies. This commitment ensures that developing countries benefit from scholars' newly acquired knowledge and skills.

Biennial tracer studies track the outcomes of the JJ/WBGSP, and the results of Japan's important financial and intellectual contributions to the program. The third chapter of this report contains the results of the 2013 tracer study, which show that overall the program is meeting its stated objectives. This year's tracer study found that 98 percent of scholars obtained their JJ/WBGSP-funded degrees and 93 percent are now employed or self-employed. Almost 80 percent were working in their home countries; the vast majority of those working elsewhere indicated that they did in fact return and work in their home country first, for an average length of 10.5 years, before moving abroad. Many alumni—40 percent—return to work in the public sector while 14 percent work in academia and 13 percent work in international or regional organizations. An overwhelming majority of alumni are contributing to their country's development regardless of sector, with 89 percent of respondents reporting that at least half of their professional activities relate to development in their home countries. Since acquiring their degrees, they reported working in higher positions: nearly one-quarter work in leadership positions as policy makers or

senior executives; another third work as technical experts, bridging the full spectrum of development functions.

## Key Findings from the Tracer Study 2013

98 percent of scholars obtained their JJ/WBGSP-funded degrees

93 percent are currently employed or self-employed

78 percent currently work in their home countries

40 percent are working in the public sector

89 percent report that at least half of their professional activities relate to development in their home countries

24 percent are working in leadership positions

31 percent are working as technical experts

## Program Description

From its 1987 inception through its 2013 program, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 5,305 scholarships to scholars from 149 countries through three subprograms: *the Regular Program*, *the Partnership Program*, and *the Japanese Nationals Program*.

### *The Regular Program*

Scholars in the Regular Program are mainly midcareer professionals from developing countries. They pursue graduate studies in subjects related to economic and social development. The program currently works with a pool of host universities located in World Bank member countries.

**Selection process.** Applications for Regular Program scholarships are submitted to the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat and processed through a multilevel screening process involving independent external reviews. The final award is made by the Steering Committee, which considers geographic and gender balances as well as applicants' socioeconomic background.

Between 1987 and 2013, the committee has awarded 3,751 scholarships under the Regular Program (see table 1).

### *The Partnership Program*

Since 1992, the JJ/WBGSP has supported Partnerships Programs in cooperation with some of the world's leading universities in Africa and in Canada, France, Japan, and the United States. The tailor-made programs were designed to combine academic rigor with graduate training in identified practical aspects of development policy making in areas related to economics and public policy management, public finance and taxation policy, and infrastructure management.

Current partnership-participating universities include five in Japan, the University of Tokyo, Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Keio University, and the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; two in the United States, Harvard University and Columbia University; and seven in Africa, the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon, the University of Cocody-Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, the University of Ghana, Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Zambia, the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the University Eduardo Mondlane in Mozambique. Over the past 20 years, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 1,554 scholarships in the Partnership Programs (see table 1).

#### ***What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?***

The JJ/WBGSP opened up a world of possibilities for me. First, I met inspiring people who truly felt they could do a difference in the world with their work. Second, the program I studied, the MPA/ID at Harvard Kennedy School, was a rigorous but flexible program. Third, I did my internship in Indonesia, where I did research about the targeting of social programs. Nothing of those would have been possible without the generous support from the JJ/WBGSP. In summary, professionally, the support from the JJ/WBGSP has certainly enhanced my work. By increasing my professional and personal skills, I am now entitled to assume higher responsibilities and, thus, to use my work to effectively influence the public policies and contribute to the development of my home country.

**Maria de Los Angeles Cardenas Mendoza, Peru  
(Harvard University)**

***Selection process.*** Applications are submitted directly to the partner universities, which use their own admission criteria and the JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria to select a pool of candidates. Final awards are made by the Steering Committee, taking into account—as for the Regular Program—geographic distribution, gender balance, and candidates' socioeconomic background. Scholarships run for 12 to 24 months, depending on the program. Some programs include an internship component in partnership with the World Bank (Columbia University and the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International). The possibility of scaling up the internship component for the full cohort of scholars is under consideration.

### *The Japanese Nationals Program*

Each year since 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has selected a small number of Japanese nationals for scholarships in order to provide access to graduate studies in development-related subjects at institutions outside Japan. These degrees are expected to aid these Japanese scholars in obtaining employment with international organizations or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that focus on international development. Of the 15 scholarships awarded over the

past year, two thirds were provided to applicants planning to work in international organizations and one third to applicants already working in NGOs who plan to return to NGO work after completing scholarship-supported studies.

In 2013, the JJ/WBGSP also saw an increase in applications to the Japanese Nationals Program, which offers scholarships for master's or doctoral degrees in development-related fields at institutions of higher education outside Japan. Forty-four Japanese nationals applied for the 2013 selection cycle. Following the previous year's practice, the JJ/WBGSP enlisted the assistance of the Bank's Tokyo office as well as online professional networks to recruit applicants. With the increase in the number of applications overall came an improvement in the quality of applicants and an increase in their years of international experience.

***Selection process.*** Applications for Japanese nationals scholarships are submitted to the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat and processed through a multilevel screening process involving representatives from the government of Japan and experts within the World Bank. The final award is made by the Steering Committee. Between 1987 and 2013, the committee has awarded 290 scholarships under the Japanese Nationals Program.

#### ***The Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program***

As part of the international effort to support Indonesia's higher education system, in 2008 the government of Japan gave a one-time allocation of \$10 million through the PHRD fund for scholarships specifically for Indonesian fellows. Through this grant, Japan has supported three cohorts (2008–2010) of 43 Indonesian scholars in study towards a doctoral program abroad, under the sponsorship of one of the program's 10 partner universities in Indonesia. After graduating, scholars return to work for the Indonesian university partner that sponsored their study and help to forge a relationship between the Indonesian university and the foreign university. As of August 2013, the program has seen 13 scholars graduate and return to work at their supporting institution. This program is actively disbursing its funds and is no longer accepting new applicants.

Table 1. Awardees in Regular Program, including Japanese Nationals, and Partnership Programs 1987–2013

Scholars in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987-2013																				
Year	REGULAR PROGRAM	PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS																		Grand Total
	#	Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-Infra	Keio	YNU-Tax	GRIPS	Saitama	Abidjan-Cocody	Yaoundé II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Kinshasa	Zambia	Tokyo	Subtotal by Year	
1987	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	32
1988	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	58
1989	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	54
1990	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	90
1991	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	87
1992	106	23	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	129
1993	117	26	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	143
1994	102	24	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	148
1995	111	26	8	8	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	171
1996	116	25	-	8	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	164
1997	122	24	8	-	10	15	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	189
1998	146	23	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	5	6	7	6	5	-	-	-	-	67	213
1999	179	22	-	-	10	15	5	-	-	5	-	-	7	6	12	-	-	-	82	261
2000	274	15	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	-	7	7	7	7	14	-	-	-	77	351
2001	107	15	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	-	7	7	7	7	15	-	-	-	93	200
2002	117	14	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	-	7	7	7	7	9	-	-	-	65	182
2003	272	13	-	-	10	14	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	-	14	-	-	-	87	359
2004	303	13	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	70	373
2005	95	12	-	-	10	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	94	189
2006	83	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	6	7	7	8	-	-	-	61	144
2007	115	11	-	-	9	13	5	5	5	-	7	7	5	7	6	-	-	-	80	195
2008	165	10	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	7	4	7	7	-	7	-	63	228
2009	251	10	-	-	16	14	5	5	5	-	8	7	6	5	9	7	7	-	104	355
2010	218	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	-	7	8	6	6	7	74	292
2011	153	12	-	-	12	14	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	7	8		7	8	83	236
2012	121	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	80	201
2013	157	13	-	-	15	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	-	6	10	7	-	9	104	261
Subtotal by Program	3751	367	27	27	111	139	90	89	68	15	98	95	75	98	156	27	34	32	1554	5305

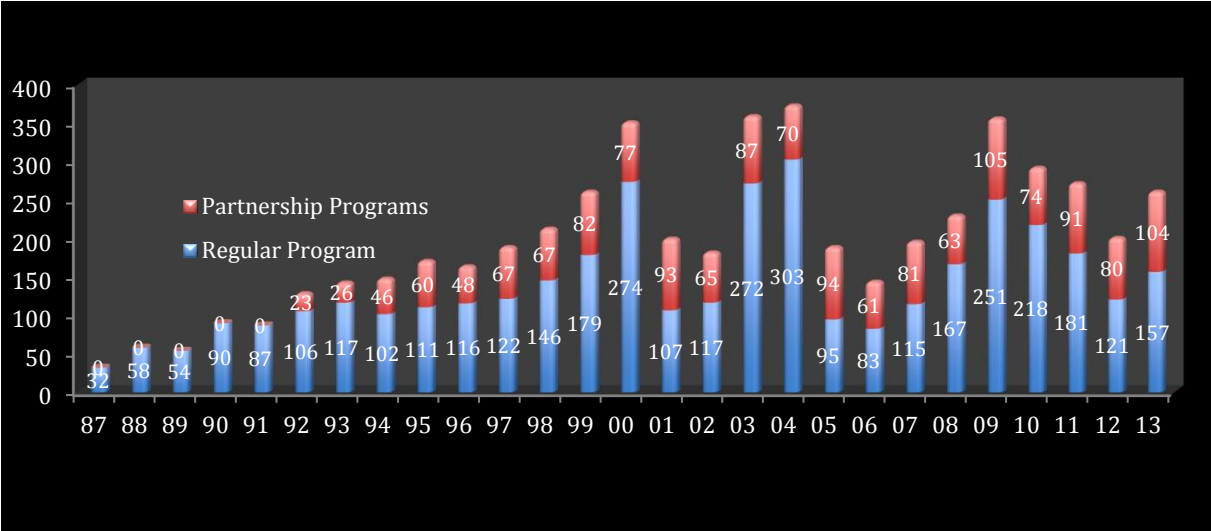
Note: Figures for 2013 reflect the number of scholarships awarded as of July 2013. Numbers may be revised to reflect acceptance.

**Building Capacity in African Universities.** As part of the Partnership Programs, in 1998 the Economic Policy Management Program was launched jointly with the African Capacity Building Foundation. Its objectives are twofold: (1) to strengthen the institutional and human capacity in African universities and (2) to train a critical mass of midlevel economic policy analysts and managers. These universities have formed a network, the Economic Policy Management African Network, which meets yearly to share knowledge and best practices, and to help the newer programs learn from the experiences of the more established ones. The JJ/WBGSP Secretariat participates in this annual meeting to stay abreast of the challenges and achievements experienced by the university programs. In 2013, scholarships were awarded to 27 scholars studying in the Africa Partnership Programs.

### Program Reach

In 2013, the JJ/WBGSP awarded 261 new scholarships: 142 for the Regular Program, 104 for the Partnership Programs, and 15 for the Japanese Nationals Program (figure 1). These numbers represent a small increase from the previous year in response to greater efficiency gains by the program, including a reduction in program administrative costs. A look at scholars’ backgrounds and profiles shows that they come predominantly from Africa (44 percent), and many are from member countries of the International Development Association. The gender balance is skewed slightly towards men at 54 percent and, in all, 27 percent of scholars come from families in which the father has only primary or no formal education. Forty-nine percent of scholars came from the public sector, working in either central or local governments. The following sections explore the full profile of this year’s cohort of scholars in more detail.

Figure 1. Regular and Partnership Programs Awardees by Year, 1987–2013



Note: Regular Program includes Japanese Nationals Program.



Applicants and Awards (Regular Program)

The selection of scholars entails a process. In 2013, the JJ/WBGSP applications for the Regular screening found 567 applicants second screening, six external the remaining 1,541 applicants. candidates had obtained admission program in one of the preferred small share had obtained admission universities. All were graded from 1 academic excellence, professional relevance of study program. Of the candidates, 239 received a score of Reflecting increasingly higher quality applicant pools, the minimum score required for consideration as a finalist has been raised twice, from 6.5 to 7.0 in 2010 and to 7.8 in 2013. The third screening narrowed the selection down to 142 finalists from 71 countries who were recommended to the Steering Committee for selection, with the selection process giving priority to: (a) the highest ranked; (b) candidates with parents who did not attend university; (c) gender balance; and (d) geographic balance.

**What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?**

The master's program funded by the JJ/WBGSP gave me the opportunity to create an amazing network of development practitioners and professionals in other latitudes, either through my new friends, the IDS network, or the JJ/WBGSP network.

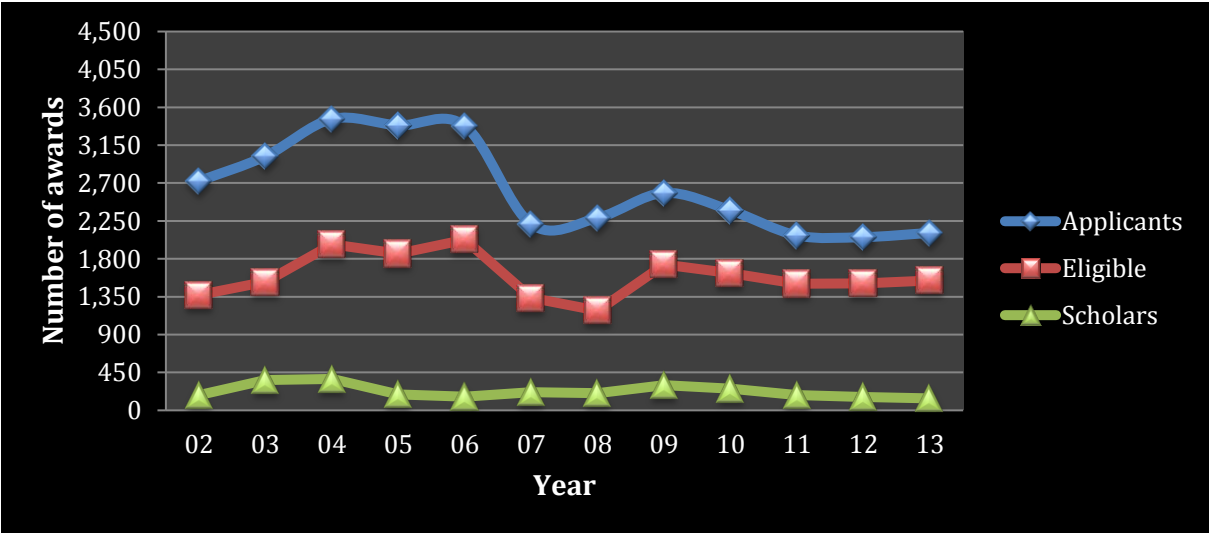
**Paola Angelica Palacios Brun, Mexico**  
**(University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies)**

I must say that I have benefited immensely from the master's program, and these initiatives have so far been successful as a result of the knowledge and skills acquired. Thanks to the JJ/WBGSP, I feel my career is on the right path and I'm able to impact my community in the way that I so much desired.

**Benjamin Ayensah, Ghana**  
**(London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)**

multistage screening received 2,108 Program. The initial ineligible. In the reviewers evaluated Most of the to a master's degree universities, <sup>1</sup> but a to other host to 9 based on experience, and 1,541 eligible 7.8 or above.

Figure 2. Regular Program Applicants and Scholarship Awards, 2002–13

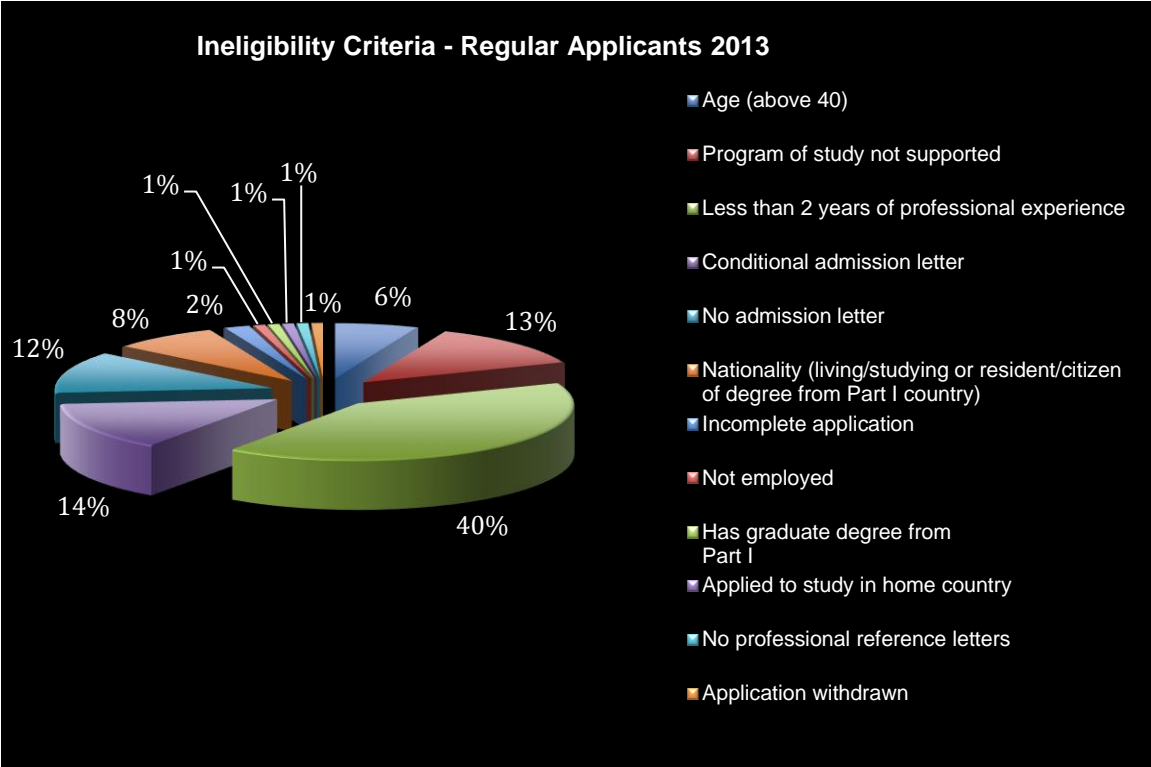


**Ineligibility Criteria and Online Applications for FY 2013 (Regular Program).** Of the 2,108 applications considered in the first screening, 567 applicants were deemed ineligible for lack of one or more criteria (figure 3). In keeping with its mandate to recognize experience in candidates (specifically, at least two years of professional experience), the selection committee found 40 percent of these applicants ineligible for this reason. Over the years, program administrators have been attempting to minimize the number of ineligible applications because they add a significant administrative burden. There has been a continuing improvement since 2011, as compared with previous years, when almost half of applicants were disqualified for incomplete applications, conditional admission letters, missed deadlines, or other missed criteria. Only 27 percent of applicants fell in

<sup>1</sup> Preferred universities are universities that do not have a full partnership agreement with the program, but which the program nevertheless encourages applicants to apply to through the program's "open call." These universities (listed on the JJ/WGSP website) historically derived from scholar demand, geographic balance, and universities' offers of reduced tuition fees. In FY 2014, the World Bank Institute will conduct a systematic review of these universities.

these categories in 2013. Some of the improvement may be attributed to better communication in the outreach materials, application form, and website; program administrators aim to further improve communication in the 2014 call for applications.

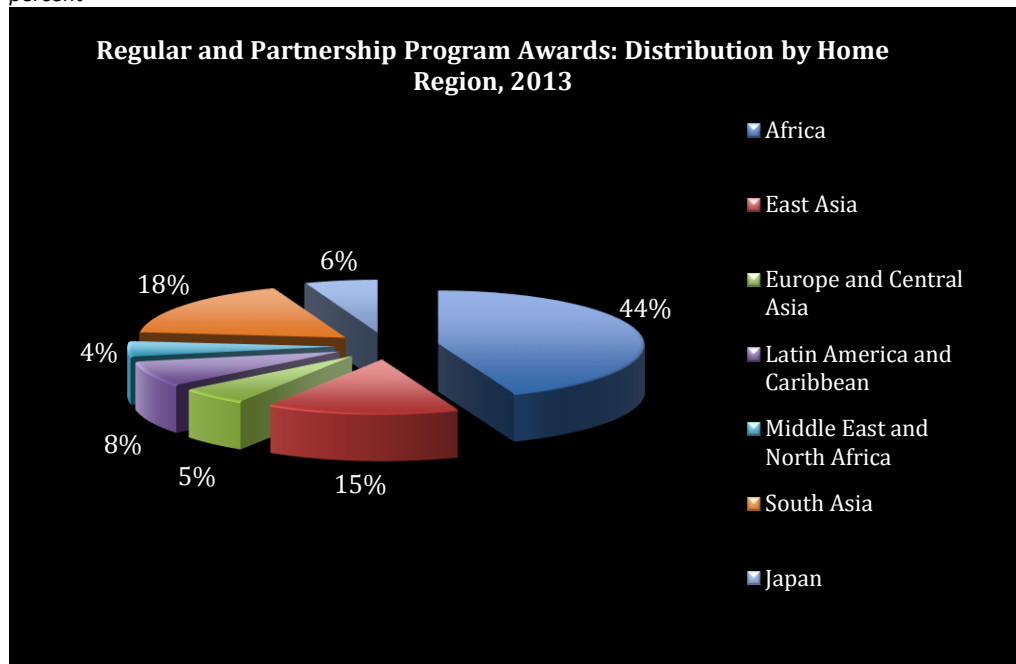
**Figure 3. Reasons for Ineligibility: Regular Program and Japanese Nationals Applicants, 2013**  
percent



**Geographic Distribution (Regular and Partnership Programs)**

The regional distribution of 2013 awardees in terms of home countries is as follows: Africa, 44 percent; East Asia, 15 percent; Europe and Central Asia, 5 percent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 percent; Middle East and North Africa, 4 percent; South Asia, 18 percent; and Japan, 6 percent (figure 4).

Figure 4. Regular Program and Partnership Program: Awards Distribution by Home Region, 2013  
percent



Note: Regular Program includes Japanese Nationals Program.

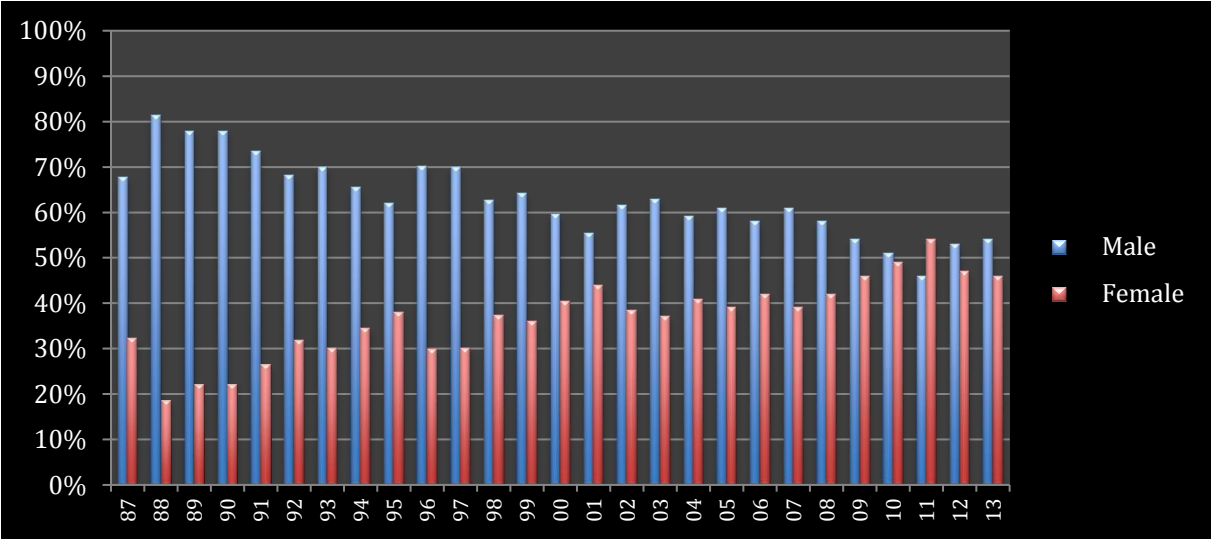
### Gender Distribution (Regular and Partnership Programs)

The JJ/WBGSP gives priority to female candidates, who historically have been greatly outnumbered by male candidates. Since 2009, the ratio of women to men has been steadily equalizing, ranging from 46 percent to 52 percent in the final selection. The 2013 awards went to 66 women (46 percent) and 76 men (54 percent), as illustrated in figure 5. Female candidates constituted 32 percent of the total eligible candidates who applied in 2013.

Table 2. Regular Program and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Gender from Regions, 2013

Number	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Japan	Total
Women	46	26	8	8	7	16	8	119
Men	69	13	6	12	5	30	7	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>261</b>

Figure 5. Regular Program and Partnership Programs: Distribution of Scholars by Gender, 2013

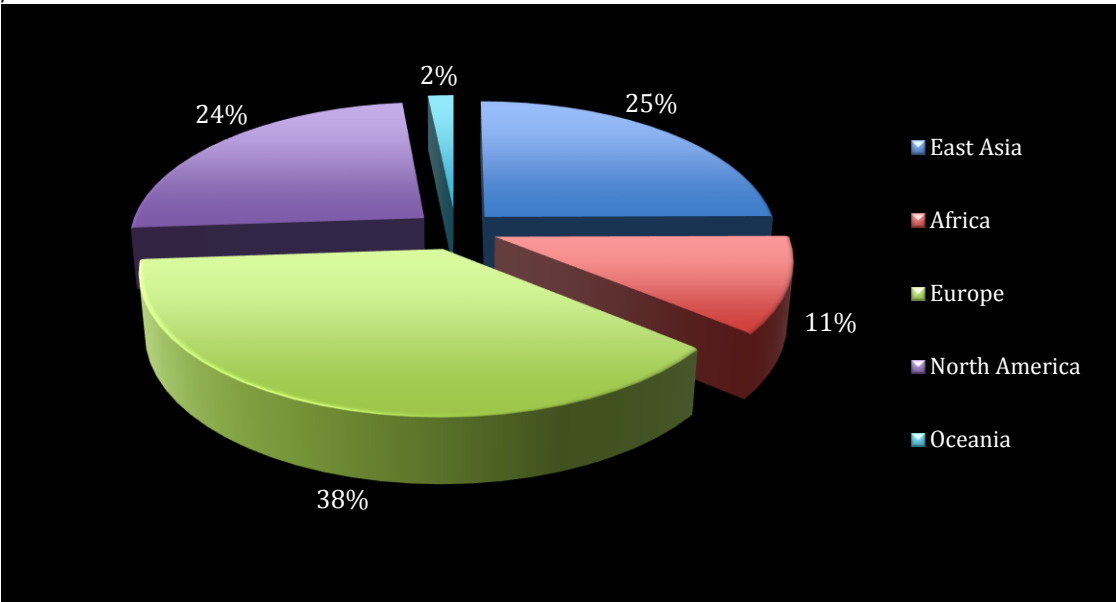


Note: Regular Program includes Japanese Nationals Program.

Host Institutions (Regular and Partnership Programs)

In 2013, universities in Europe, North America, and East Asia received the largest shares of scholarship recipients (38, 24, and 25 percent, respectively) in the Regular and Partnership Programs (figure 6), followed by universities in Africa (11 percent). Twenty-three percent of scholars chose to study in Japan. English is the most common primary language of instruction within programs, followed by French.

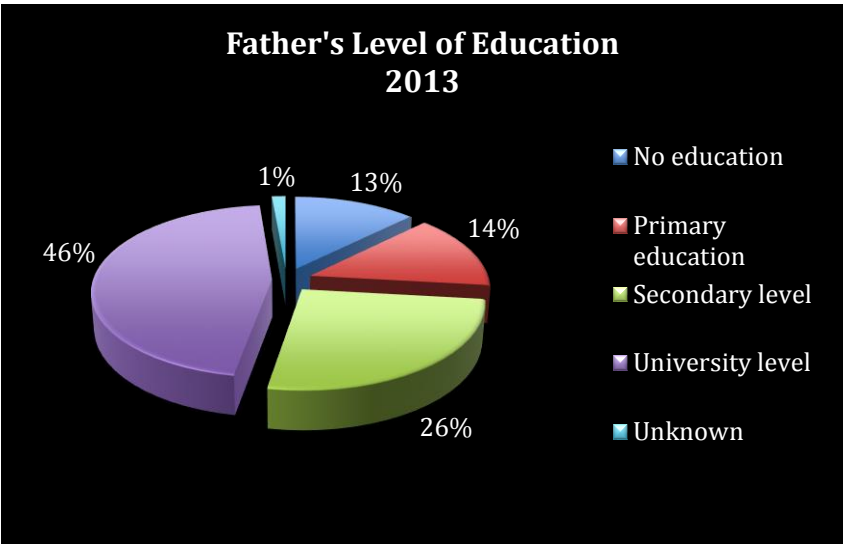
Figure 6. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Host Region, 2013



Socioeconomic Background (Regular Program)

In awarding scholarships, the candidates' socioeconomic preference going to scholars from backgrounds. To determine this uses the highest level of education candidates' fathers. In 2013, among 142 scholarship awardees in the percent had a university education attained a secondary education. percent had only a primary formal education at all (figure 7).

Figure 7. Regular Program Awards: Distribution 2013 percent



Professional Background (Regular Program)

Looking at the employment distribution of 2013 finalists, 49 percent work for the central, state, or provincial government in their home countries. Another 5 percent work in the public services and utility sectors. In addition, 15 percent work for nongovernmental organizations, and 10 percent work in academic or research institutions (figure 8). By supporting human resource development through its academic programs, the JJ/WBGSP continues to emphasize institutional capacity building of the public sector and of development-focused organizations.

Figure 8. Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Employment Category, 2013 percent

**What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?**  
Obtaining the JJ/WBGSP scholarship to study in one of the best rated college in USA has been my best learning experience so far. During the course I learned about tax administration policies and public welfare, which broadened my knowledge and skills. Though I have working experience of more than six years, the technical skills and knowledge I gained has been incomparable to any working experience.

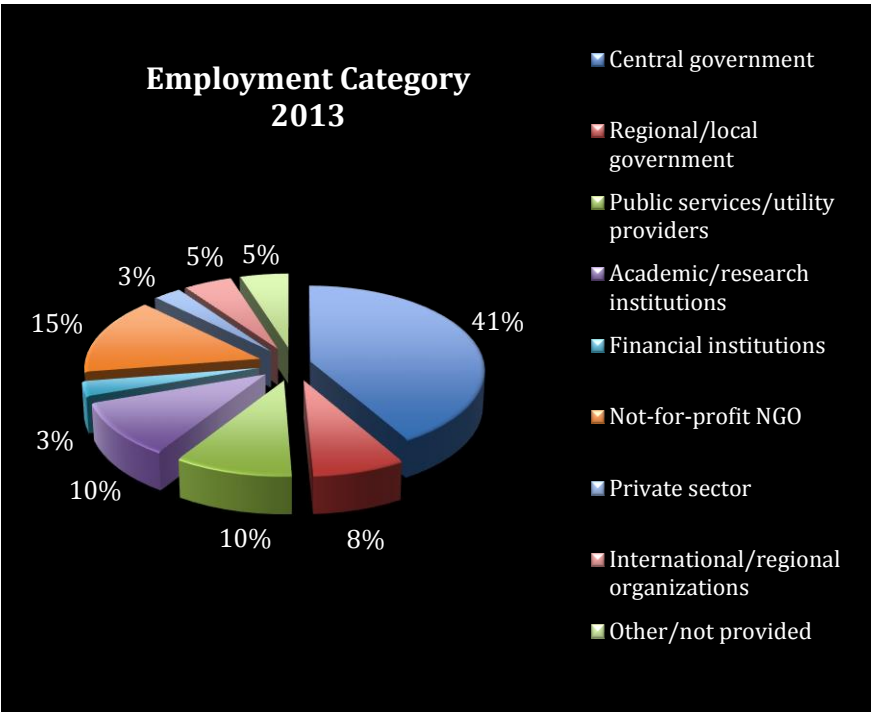
Kinley Wangmo, Bhutan  
(Williams College)

**What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?**  
The JJ/WBGSP enabled me to study at LSFTM from where I attained a postgraduate degree in Public Health. The knowledge gained and the experience of learning in a different culture has broadened my outlook to the daily challenges of patient care and the improvement of mental health services in Uganda.

Byamah Brian Mutamba, Uganda  
(London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

JJ/WBGSP considers backgrounds, with more disadvantaged status, the program obtained by the fathers of the Regular Program, 46 and 26 percent had Twenty-seven education or no

by Father's Education Level,



### Fields of Study (Regular and Partnership Programs)

In 2013, the majority of the scholars in Partnership Programs pursued studies in international development (55 percent), public health, (13 percent), natural resources (7 percent).

All awardees within the Partnership Programs study either economics and public policy finance and taxation policy, or management, whereas awardees Program study a broader range of

**What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?**

The future seems to be challenging considering the development stage of Nigeria, in which the country is still trying out different strategies and growth models in order to achieve desired results. Research and studies will therefore continue to form part of my daily work schedule. The knowledge, training, and exposure acquired from my studies under the JJ/WBGSP at the University of Reading have completely revolutionized my perspective and approach to research in development and have also tremendously impacted my work.

**Jonathan Yusuf, Nigeria (University of Reading)**

The JJ/WBGSP gave me the opportunity to study for a master's degree in international development at the University of Manchester, a program that blended theory and practice related to the management, planning, and policy-making aspects of the development process. My experience overseas gave me valuable skills and life lessons that have had a deep impact in my life, on both a personal and professional level.

**Edgardo Sara Muelle, Peru (University of Manchester)**

the Regular and Partnership Programs study either management, public infrastructure within the Regular subjects (table 3).

Table 3. Regular and Partnership Programs: Fields of

Field	Number of awardees	Share of awardees (%)
Economics	38	15
Environment/Natural Resources	17	7
Public Policy/International Development	135	55
Public Health	31	13
Urban/Regional Planning	5	2
Education	3	1
Agriculture	3	1
Population	0	0

Study, 2013

Rural Development	6	3
Other Fields	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>

## ASCEND Initiative

Recognizing an opportunity to both improve and enhance scholar and alumni development knowledge sharing, and capacity, the Alumni and Scholars Capacity Network for Development (ASCEND) launched in 2005. Today, the ASCEND important role as a **learning, networking**, while enabling the World Bank Institute to JJ/WBGSP's development impact, improve impact, and increase accountability to the showcasing results effectively.

To achieve its objectives, the ASCEND face-to-face and online activities targeting alumni (box 1). The initiative also engages the and the JJ/WBGSP's partnership universities appropriate, to bolster the development them.

In 2013, the ASCEND Initiative worked its relationships with partner and universities, World Bank programs and Office of the Executive Director of Japan and Tokyo Office. The goal was to add value at scholars' formal learning programs. that these efforts benefit all parties and are foundation for more robust knowledge sharing in the future.

The following section summarizes the that were delivered in FY 2013, under three networking, and outreach and dissemination more than two categories have been the main purpose.)

### Training

#### **Knowledge-Sharing Forums for Scholars**

Knowledge-sharing forums (KSFs) provide with opportunities to (1) acquire cutting-edge knowledge in development-related matters from practitioners, (2) acquire knowledge and skills needed to reintegrate into their home countries, and (3) build active networks within the JJ/WBGSP community and beyond. This past fiscal year, KSFs were delivered in Tokyo (July 2012);

#### Box 1. ASCEND for Alumni and Scholars

The ASCEND Initiative offers learning and networking opportunities to both alumni and scholars, with distinct objectives for each group.

Because the development impact of the JJ/WBGSP can only be measured years after scholars complete their degrees, it is extremely important for the program to maintain active relationships with alumni. The ASCEND Initiative for Alumni aims to strengthen relationships by offering opportunities for skills building in development implementation and for professional networking. The Ascend Initiative for Alumni has five objectives:

- Enable alumni to stay engaged and committed to the program.
- Create strong ties between JJ/WBGSP scholars, alumni, the government of Japan, and the World Bank Institute.
- Highlight and disseminate JJ/WBGSP achievements to increase accountability to the government of Japan.
- Enhance the engagement of the government of Japan in the program.
- Promote the visibility of the JJ/WBGSP inside and outside the World Bank.

The ASCEND Initiative for Scholars brings together JJ/WBGSP scholars who are spread across different universities around the world and provides rare learning and networking opportunities. The Ascend Initiative for Scholars have four objectives:

- Maximize benefits that scholars receive from the JJ/WBGSP by facilitating access to global knowledge and professional networking.
- Better prepare JJ/WBGSP scholars to return home and integrate their newly acquired knowledge and skills into their home countries.
- Create strong ties between JJ/WBGSP scholars, the government of Japan, and the World Bank Institute.
- Promote the visibility of the JJ/WBGSP inside and outside the World Bank.

alumni participation communication, networking Enhancement Initiative was Initiative plays an and **outreach** arm, enhance the measurement of that donor by

Initiative organizes active scholars and government of Japan in its activities when partnerships with

harder to strengthen cooperating events, and the the World Bank minimal cost to the Experience suggests helping lay a exchange and

ASCEND activities categories: training, (activities that fall in categorized under

current scholars

Bradford, United Kingdom (November 2012); and Washington, DC (February 2013), for a total of 167 scholars. Topics included sustainable development (Tokyo), and leadership and creating public value (Bradford and Washington). At each of these events, representatives from the government of Japan gave opening remarks and interacted with scholars. A number of alumni shared their experiences, particularly focusing on the challenges they faced upon returning home.

### ***Alumni Study Tour in Japan: “Highlights of the Japanese Development Experiences”***

A one-week study tour in Japan was designed exclusively for alumni who had completed their masters’ degrees outside Japan during 2010 and 2011 and had returned to their home countries. The course offered an opportunity for 15 alumni to learn development lessons from Japan’s experience—its postwar reconstruction and rapid economic growth, its socioeconomic policy, its business practices, and its culture. In 2012, the course also focused largely on disaster risk management, with a visit to the Tohoku region, where the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred on March 11, 2011. The program consisted of classroom lectures and meetings with the Japanese Ministry of Finance and Japan International Cooperation Agency, as well as visits to companies. Participating alumni not only learned lessons from the Japan development experience but also built a strong network among themselves through extensive knowledge exchange and experience sharing. Alumni are expected to share their experiences in Japan with their colleagues and to promote the JJ/WBGSP alumni network in their countries.

### ***Scholars Participating in the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics***

Following successful collaboration over the past two years in Paris and Washington, DC, the Bank’s Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC), the organizer of the 2013 ABCDE Conference, invited JJ/WBGSP’s U.S.-based scholars to attend the 2013 ABCDE in DC. DEC covered all the travel and accommodation costs for 32 scholars to attend the two-day conference. This year’s theme was “Risk and Vulnerability,” and scholars appreciated the opportunity to learn from some of world’s most prominent development economists and to extend their own professional networks.

## **Networking**

### ***In-Country Alumni Receptions***

Three alumni networking events were organized—in Myanmar, Vietnam, and Kenya—each attracting about 20 alumni who mingled with each other as well as representatives from the government of Japan and the World Bank. These receptions provide an excellent opportunity for the government of Japan to see the development impact, by hearing about alumni’s post-scholarship career achievements face to face and in their own words. The ASCEND Initiative plans to organize more of these receptions in the coming year.

### ***Summer Lunch Seminar***

Every summer, a number of JJ/WBGSP scholars participate in internships in the Washington, DC area. In 2013, the ASCEND Initiative organized a lunch seminar for these scholars, asking them to share their internship and scholarship experiences as well as their plans after completing their degrees. Nine scholars interning at the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank attended the seminar and met with their fellow scholars, the Executive Director for Japan, and World Bank Institute staff.

### ***LinkedIn Community***

All JJ/WBGSP alumni and scholars are encouraged to join the “JJ/WBGSP Alumni and Scholars Network—OFFICIAL” group on LinkedIn, where they network among themselves as well as receive information and announcements from the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat, including announcements for the World Bank Institute’s eLearning courses. In FY 2013, the membership of this group exceeded 1,600.



## **Outreach and Dissemination**

This past year, the ASCEND Initiative worked intensively with the Bank's Tokyo office to promote the JJ/WBGSP in Japan. Activities included a public informational seminar at the Bank's Tokyo office on the JJ/WBGSP's Japanese Nationals Program, and the launch of a website for the Japanese Nationals Program, in Japanese, on the Tokyo Office's main website. Updates on major JJ/WBGSP events, such as the launch of the application cycle and graduation ceremonies at the JJ/WBGSP's partnership universities in Japan, were disseminated through the Tokyo Office's Facebook page and Twitter account, raising JJ/WBGSP's visibility in the country.

Also, the ASCEND Initiative collaborates with the Bank's Paris Office, which manages the *Share University Paper (SUP) Program*, an online publication of research papers. The ASCEND Initiative encourages JJ/WBGSP scholars to submit their masters' theses for publication and reviews the papers before they are published on the World Bank's website through the SUP Program.

## Program Results – Measuring Capacity Enhancement in Scholars, Tracer Study 2013

In 2013, the JJ/WBGSP launched a tracer study, the ninth such study since the inception of the program. The study investigated the scholarship's effectiveness in its core mission: to assist midlevel professionals from developing countries in attaining an advanced degree in a development- or policy-related field, boosting human capacity in developing countries as a direct means of boosting a country's development capacity. The results of this study are detailed here.

### *Methodology and Data*

Tracer Study IX focuses on scholars from the program years 1987 through 2010 who were awarded scholarships through either the Regular Program (3,013 scholars) or the Partnership Programs (1,284 scholars). Japanese National scholars and Japan Indonesia Presidential scholars were not included as their program objectives are different and, for Japanese nationals, are measured independently. To investigate the population group, the study used a variety of qualitative and quantitative techniques to guide research questions. An online survey of all scholarship recipients for whom accurate contact information was available was the primary means of gathering data relating to the key research questions. In addition, follow-up interviews were conducted with selected survey respondents, to gain insight into scholars' postgraduate career experience.

### *Response Rate*

Of the 4,297 alumni considered for the study, the program had accurate contact information for only 2,484. Of these alumni, 1,132 responded, a rate of 46 percent for those successfully contacted and of 26 percent for the study overall. The response rate was lower among earlier cohorts, largely owing to a lack of current contact information for those alumni, who tend to update their contact information less frequently as years pass. Increased efforts to boost alumni retention and participation, including efforts to track down missing alumni this year, resulted in an improved response rate for Tracer Study IX (26 percent, as noted) over Tracer Study VIII (19 percent).

### *Summary of Findings*

This ninth tracer study of the JJ/WGSP demonstrated a strong positive track record for the scholarship and for the alumni cohorts from 1987 to 2010. Over that time the scholarship has facilitated advanced training in development and policy-related fields for over 4,000 promising midcareer professionals from the developing world. Nearly all who are awarded a scholarship complete their degrees, and 93 percent of alumni report being employed. The vast majority of alumni go on to do work that advances the mission of the JJ/WBGSP; nearly all work in development-related fields, and nearly 80 percent do so in their country of origin. Alumni hold senior-level positions at institutions central to the socioeconomic development of their home country, their region, and the world.

### *Degree Attainment and Employment*

Degree attainment is one of the indicators used to measure capacity enhancement in scholars. Of the 1,132 survey respondents, 98 percent had completed their JJ/WBGSP-funded studies and attained their degree. Ninety-three percent reported being employed, with 81 percent reporting full-time employment (figures 9 and 10). Those who did not report full-time employment reported continuing their studies at the doctoral level, being a partner in a firm, or being self-employed; several hold appointed positions. Respondents have a high degree of

professional responsibility in their current careers, with 31 percent working as technical experts, and 24 percent working in leadership positions as policy makers and senior executives (figure 11).

Figure 9. Alumni Employment Status, Tracer Study 2013  
percent

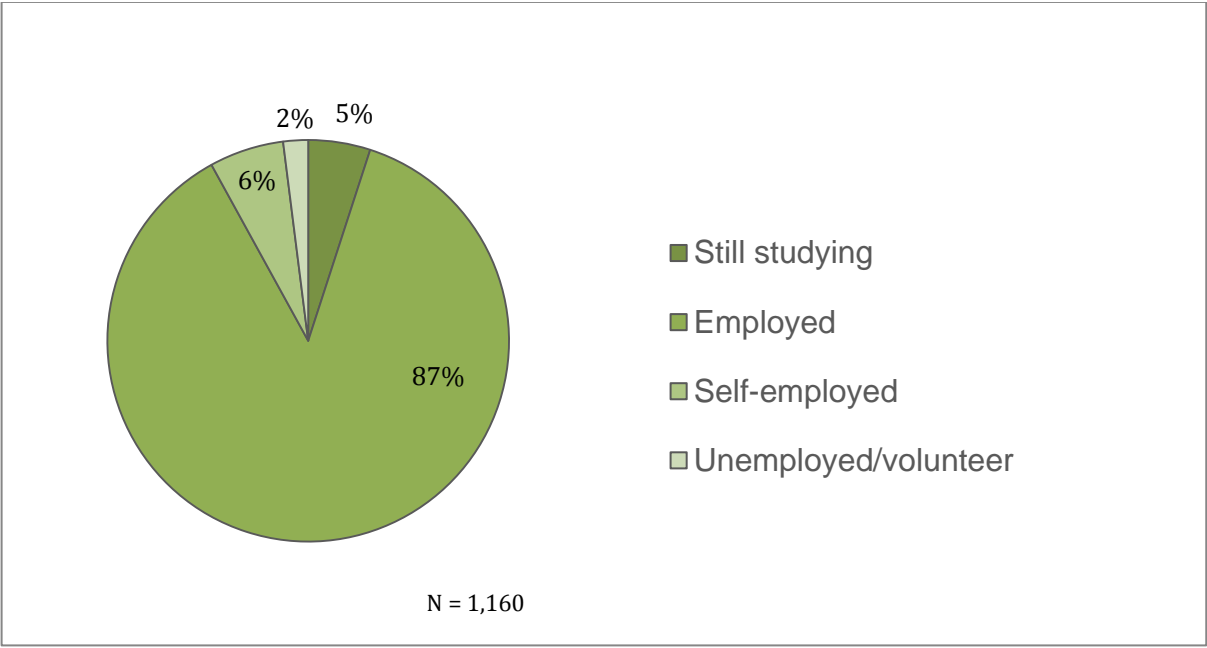


Figure 10. Alumni Employment Status, Tracer Study 2013  
percent

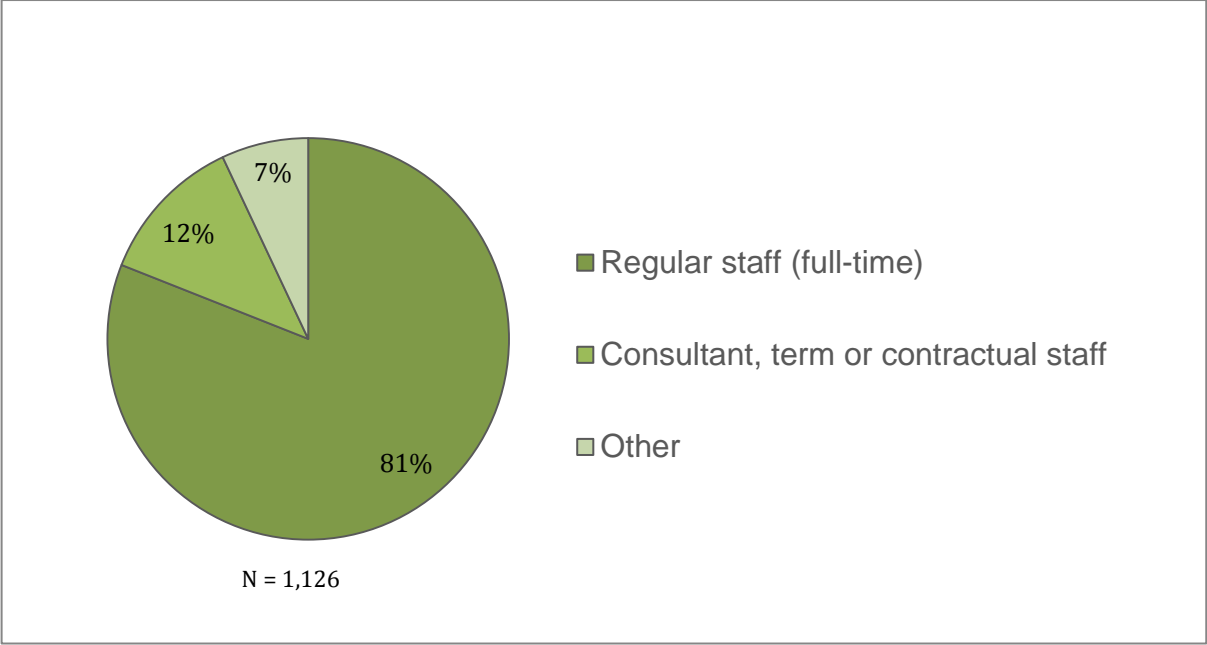
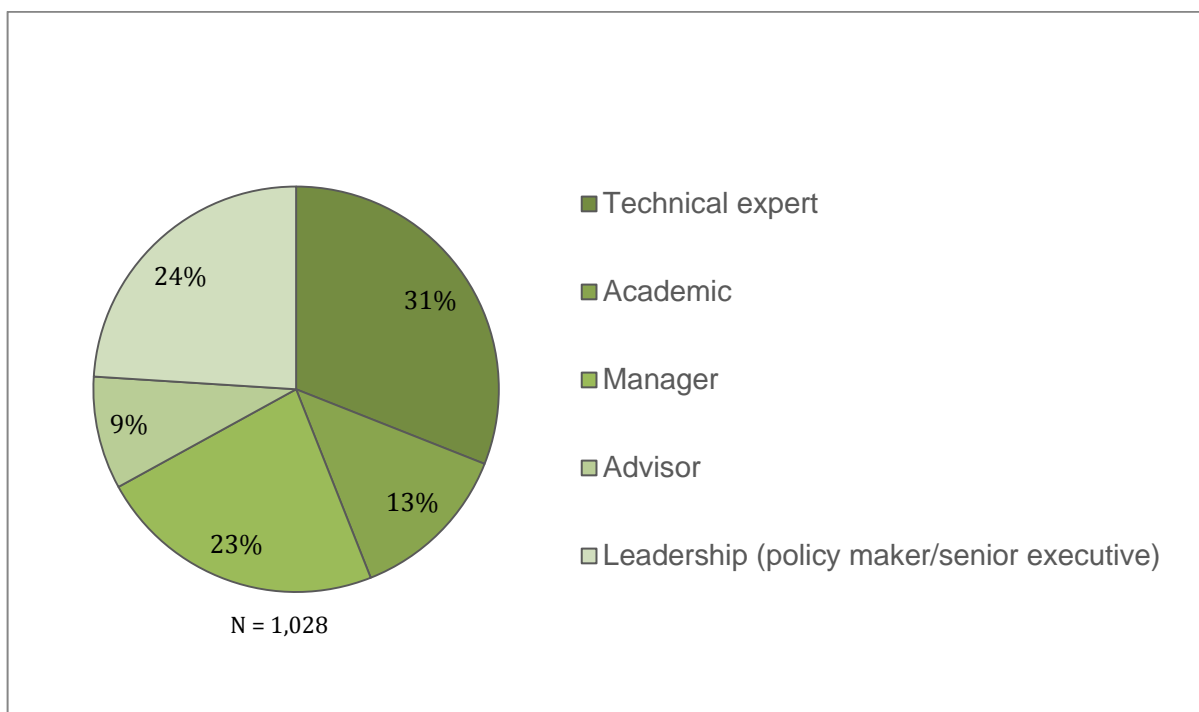


Figure 11. Alumni Position Type, Tracer Study 2013  
percent

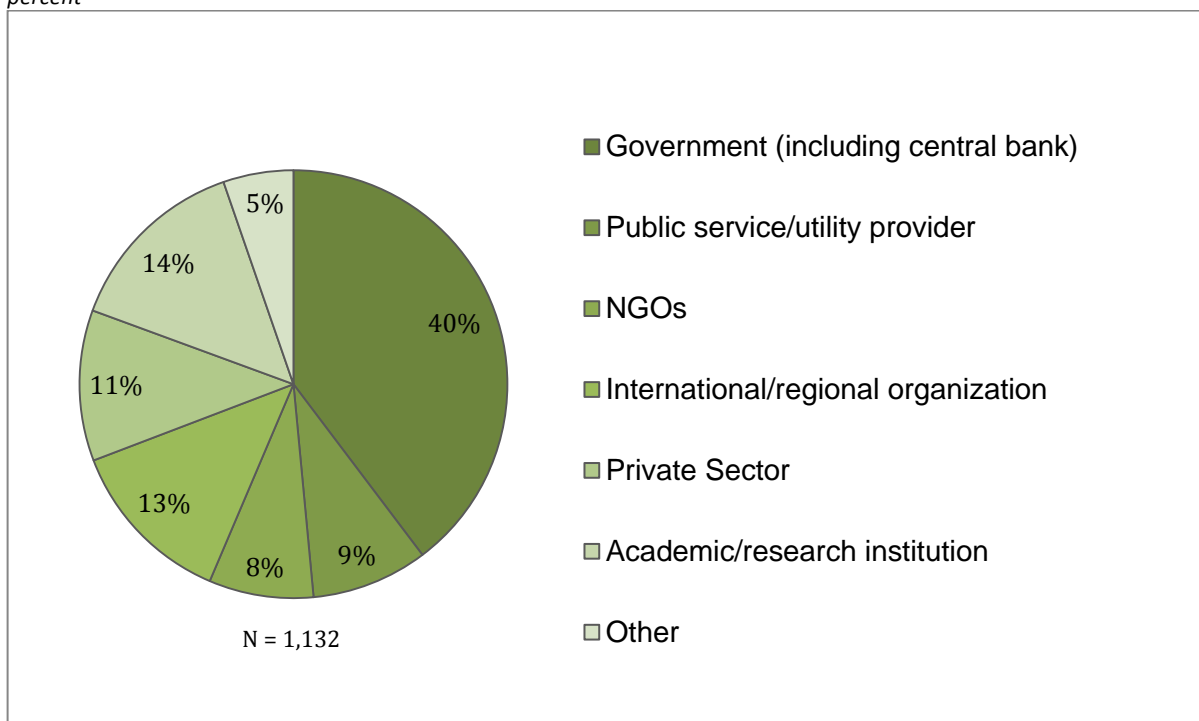


### Employment Sector and Development-Related Work

Forty percent of respondents are employed in their home country's governments (figure 12). Few alumni pursue work in the private sector. Of those who do, several indicated in open-ended responses that their organizations liaise with the public sector. Several noted that their private sector work is integrally related to socioeconomic development objectives in their home (or another developing) country.

**Figure 12. Alumni Organization Type, Tracer Study 2013**

percent



Nearly 80 percent of respondents indicated that they live in their home country (figure 13). The study asked respondents who do not live in their home country to indicate their reasons for doing so (figure 14). Nearly a third of these alumni responded that they are pursuing further studies abroad. The vast majority of these respondents are pursuing doctoral degrees. Over one-quarter (26 percent) indicated that they work for an international organization abroad, while 12 percent indicated that they live and work in another developing country.

Figure 13. Alumni Country of Employment, Tracer Study 2013

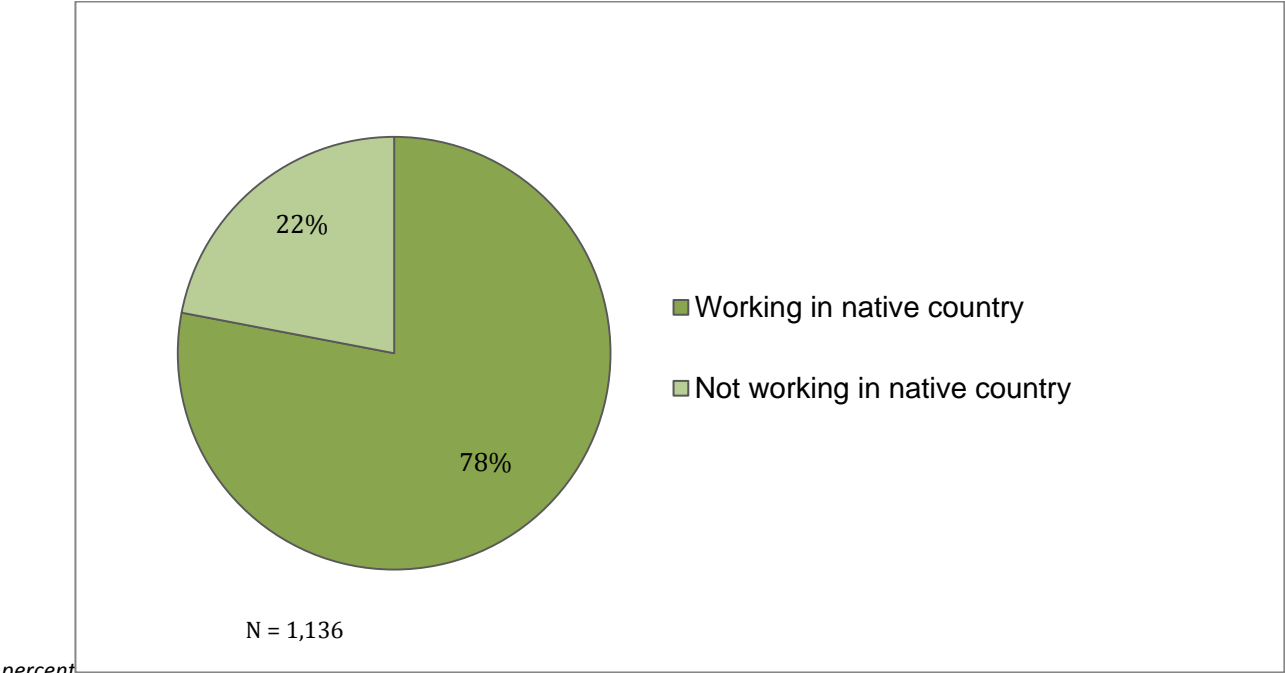
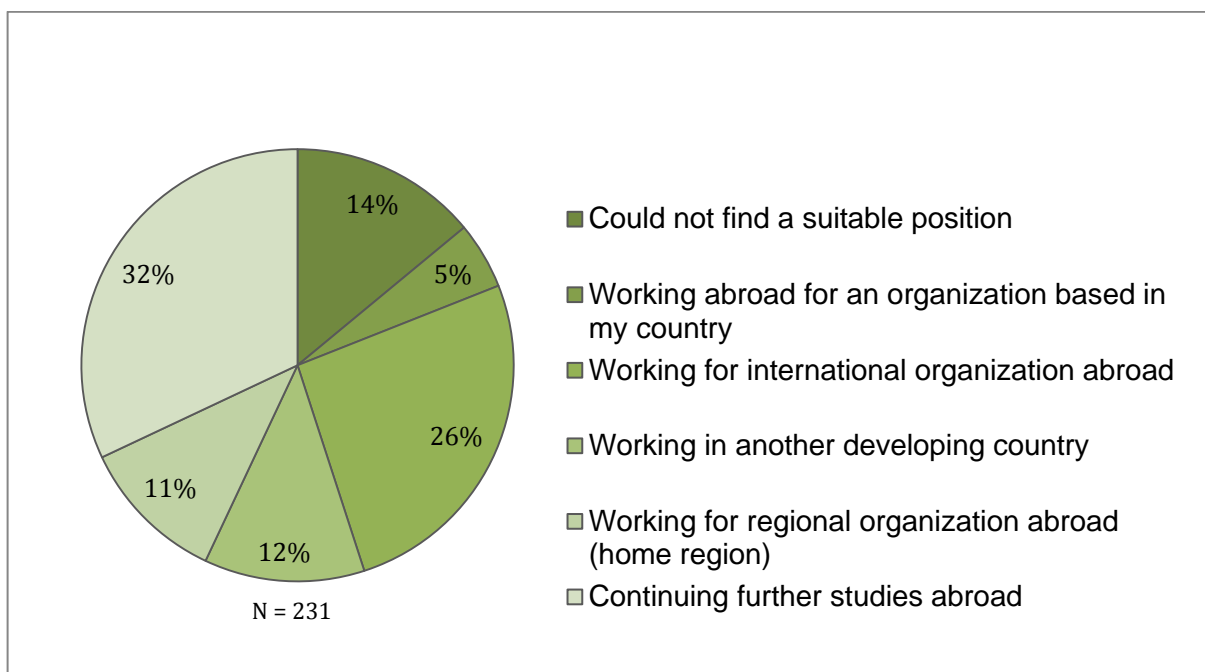


Figure 14. Alumni Reasons for Living Abroad, Tracer Study 2013

Reason for move:



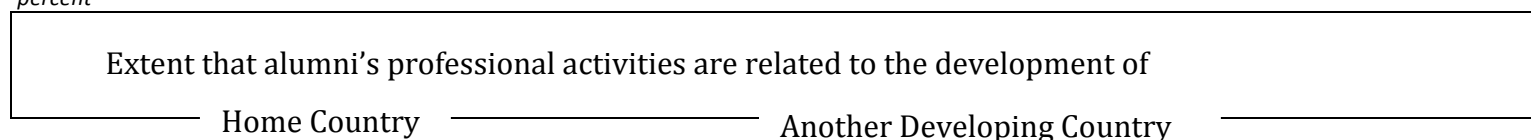
### Alumni Reasons for Not Working in Home Country

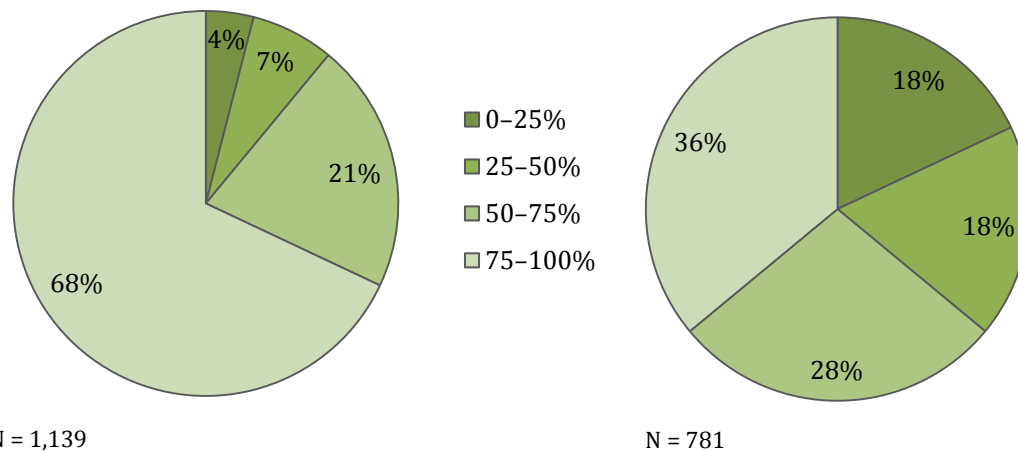
Of those respondents who do not live in their home country, some indicated that they are abroad temporarily to receive job-sponsored training, serving as an appointed representative abroad on behalf of their government, or that accompanying a spouse abroad for similar reasons. Also, the vast majority indicated that they worked in their home country for a period before moving abroad. The average (mean) length of time reported in-country after completing their JJ/WBGSP-funded studies is 10.5 years. Responses ranged from zero (meaning they did not return home at all) to 18 years. Of those who reported that they did not return home at all, several seem to have answered erroneously, perhaps owing to a language barrier. Of the remainder, several found employment with international development organizations (such as the International Finance Corporation or the African Development Bank) immediately out of school. These respondents indicated doing substantial development-related work dealing with both their home country and other developing countries.

### Development-Related Work

Overwhelmingly, JJ/WBGSP alumni reported that their current careers involve substantial work pertaining to socioeconomic development. Sixty-eight percent of respondents indicated that between 75 and 100 percent of their work relates to the development of their home country, while 36 percent indicated that amount of their work relates to the development of other developing countries (figure 15).

Figure 15. Alumni's Development Activity Focus, Tracer Study 2013  
percent





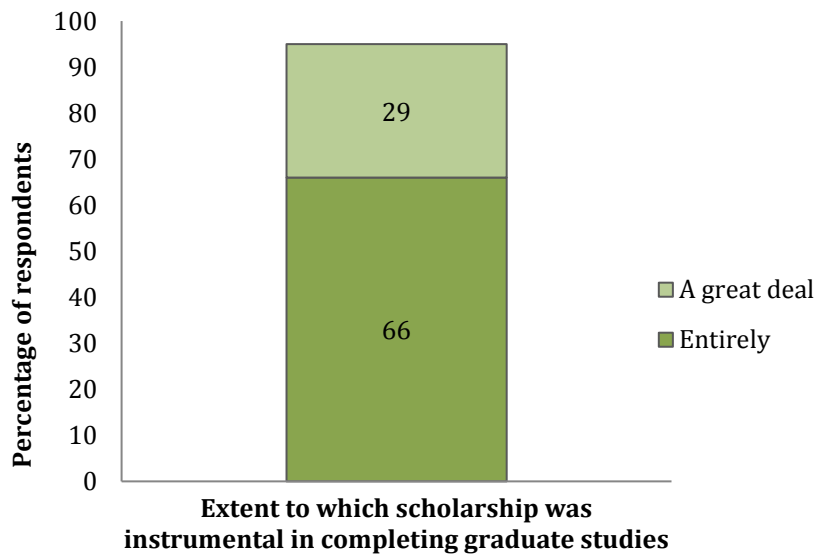
### Workplace Leadership and Responsibility

Nearly 70 percent (68 percent) of respondents hold management responsibilities. As management responsibilities are correlated with experience, it is likely that the number is higher for the study population than for the subset of the population who responded to the survey. As the program’s efforts to retain alumni progress, this indicator is likely to trend upward in coming report years.

### Alumni Views of the JJ/WBGSP: Individual Impacts

Nearly all respondents indicated that receiving the JJ/WBGSP award greatly affected their ability to complete their graduate studies and their ability to attend graduate school outside their home country. Over 60 percent of respondents attribute their success in these categories entirely to the JJ/WBGSP (figure 16). Most respondents also reported that the award greatly affected their networking abilities, career placement, and advancement opportunities (figure 17). And nearly all respondents indicated that the scholarship greatly affected their professional skills development (figure 18). Nearly all indicated that they regard the JJ/WBGSP very highly and would, and do, recommend the program to others (figure 19).

**Figure 16. Alumni Views of the JJ/WBGSP: Individual Impact on Degree Attainment, Tracer Study 2013**  
percent



**Figure 17. Alumni Views of the JJ/WBGSP: Individual Impact on Professional Advancement, Tracer Study 2013**  
percent

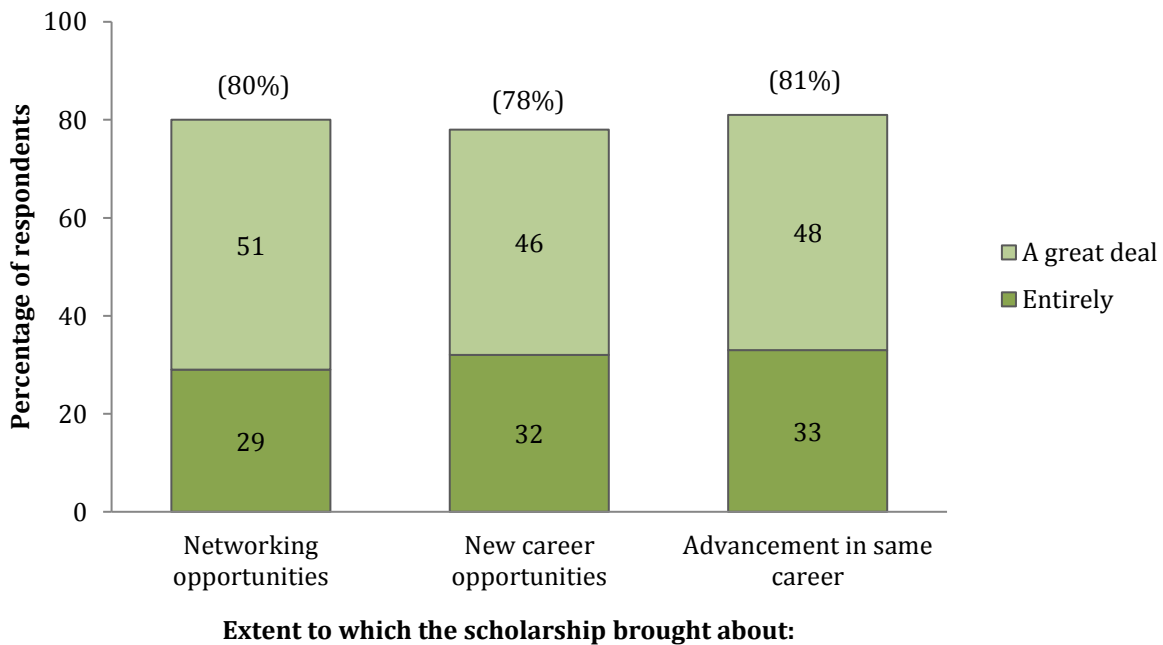




Figure 18. Alumni Views of the JJ/WBGSP: Individual Impact on Professional Skills Development, Tracer Study 2013

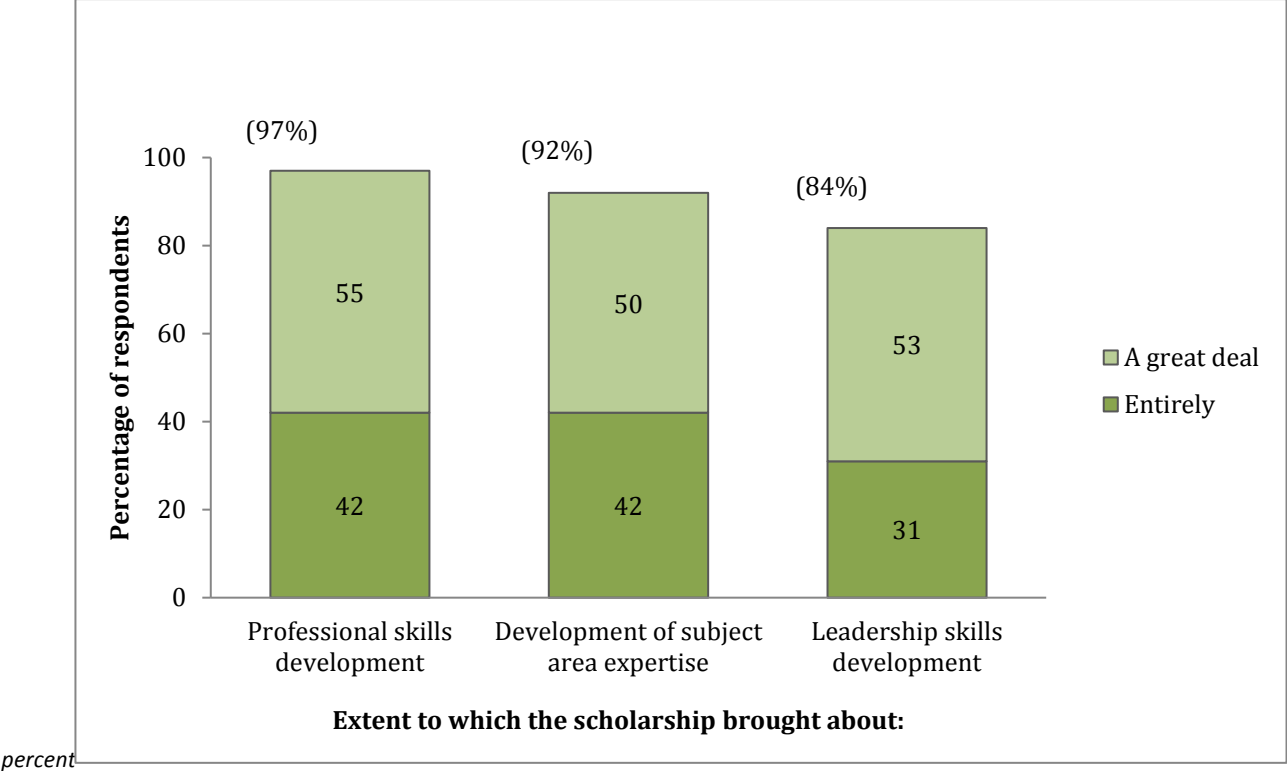
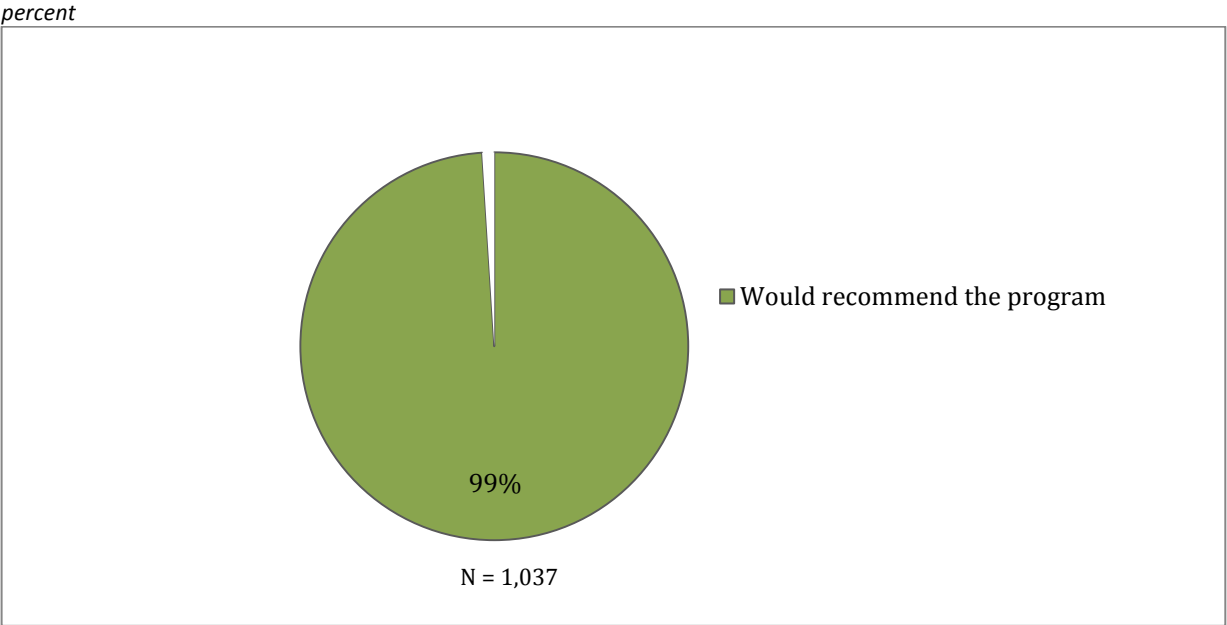


Figure 19. Alumni Views of the JJ/WBGSP: Recommending the Program, Tracer Study 2013



**Continued Benefits over Time**

Nearly all respondents report continued contact with colleagues or faculty they met during their JJ/WBGSP-funded studies. Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) indicated that they have regular or occasional contact (figure 20). In addition, alumni reported sharing their newly gained skills and knowledge with their coworkers in their present work, implying a positive spill-over effect of the JJ/WBGSP (figure 21).

Figure 20. Alumni Contact with Peers and Faculty, Tracer Study 2013  
percent

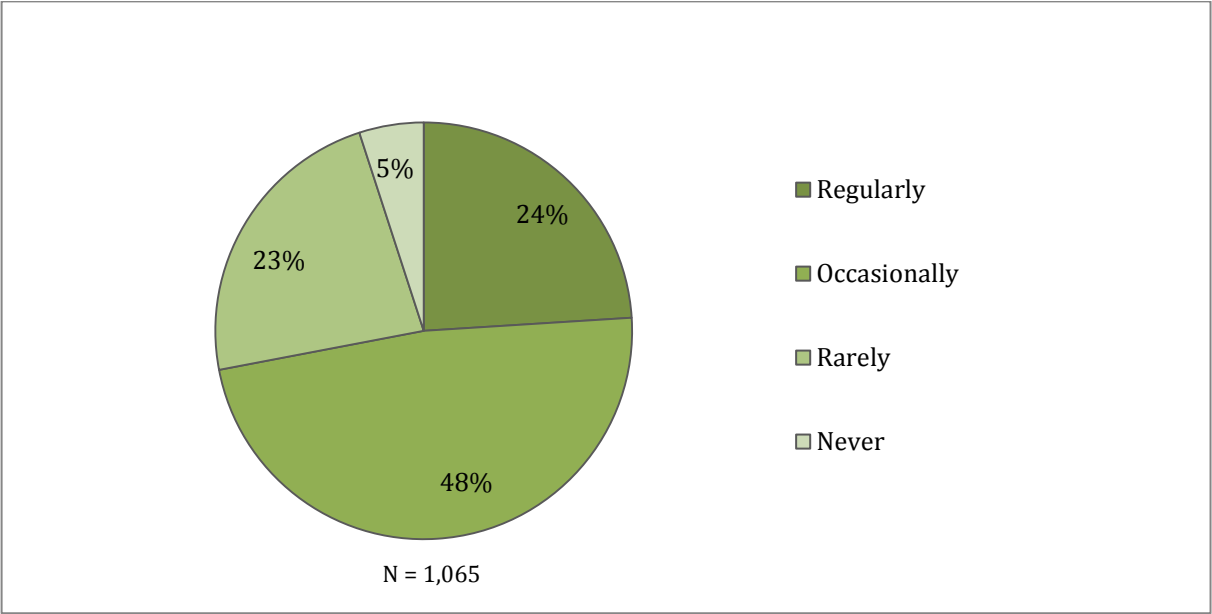
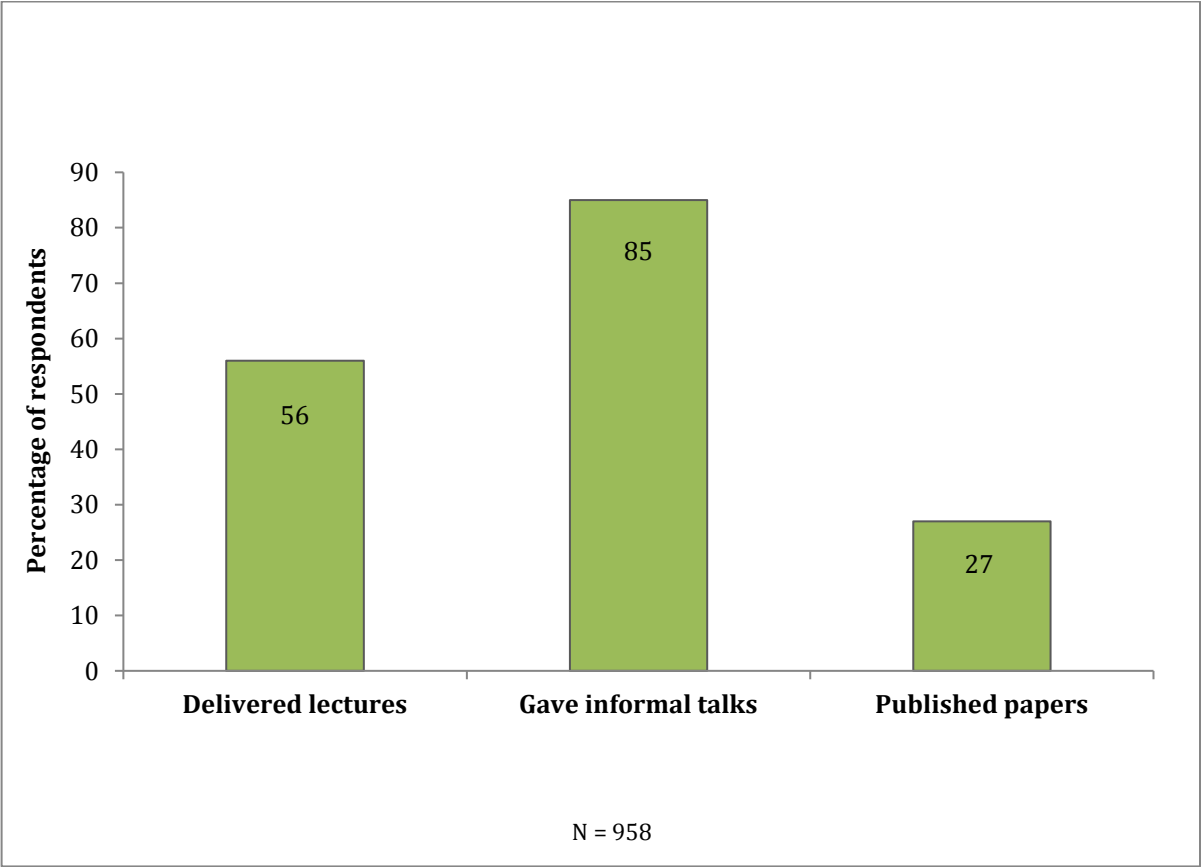


Figure 20. Alumni Approaches to Sharing JJ/WBGSP Experience and Knowledge  
percent



## New Developments

This year has seen an effort to strengthen the program's partnerships with partner and preferred universities. Valuable inputs to this process have included a visit by the Executive Director for Japan to the University of Ghana; program meetings with preferred universities in the United States; and program meetings with partners in the U.S. and Japan. An upcoming knowledge sharing forum in Africa will provide further inputs.

With the aim to augment the development impact, the program has also been working to strengthen its ties with the government of Japan, its sole donor, and with the World Bank, mainly through improved communications and participation in ASCEND events. Representatives from the Government of Japan have attended a number of in-country alumni receptions and knowledge sharing forums, meeting with both current scholars and alumni groups, and learning more about alumni contributions to the social and economic development of their countries. The program has enhanced its working relationship with other parts of the World Bank, both through these alumni receptions co-hosted by Country Offices and by drawing on leadership and governance expertise within the World Bank Institute to deliver cutting-edge training to current scholars. The program is also building on an already successful collaboration with the Bank's Tokyo office in promoting the Japanese Nationals Program in Japan.

## Forward-Looking Agenda

### *Strategic Communications*

The program is improving its communications with key stakeholder groups. For example, the ASCEND Initiative is exploring cost effective means of enhancing the engagement among scholars, alumni, the Bank and Japan, including its LinkedIn group and the in-country alumni receptions. Next year, we expect to launch an updated website to enhance the effectiveness of our communications with our various audiences. To ensure the broadest outreach, subsequent calls and guidelines for applicants will be conveyed in Arabic, Russian, French, Portuguese, Spanish and English.

### *Developing a Community of Practice*

The program is looking to participate in a vibrant community of practice among administrators of scholarship programs. Through this engagement the program aims to share and learn of other good practices in a number of strategic and administrative areas, including how to measure the public benefits accrued from scholarship programs.

### *Improving the JJ/WBGSP Framework for Results*

Along these lines, the program will conduct a diagnostic review of the results framework instrument in 2014. The aim is to refocus the tracer study instrument to better measure the public good of the program, looking at points of impact—policy changes, institutional restructures, innovations, leadership, partnerships, collaborations and change making—rather than focusing on alumni's career arcs as the defining narrative.

### *Efficiency Gains*

Moving forward, the program is piloting new measures to improve efficiency. Given that almost all selected scholars attend either a partner or preferred university, there will no longer be an option of awarding a scholarship to a university outside the set of partner or preferred universities. This change is expected to increase the quality of the pool of applicants and reduce the administrative burden of selecting the finalists. Other efficiency gains include implementing a new scholarship payments system, and launching an online intake system for applications.

## Statistical Appendices

Table A1. Regular Program including Japanese Nationals Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2013

Region 1987–2006	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,645</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>51,863</b>
Men	26,101	2,579	892	2,950	1,612	5,064	17	511	39,726
Women	5,544	1,787	771	1,969	454	1,151	1	460	12,137
<b>2007</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,211</b>
Men	1,219	60	22	96	36	172	0	24	1,629
Women	286	75	22	82	19	68	0	30	582
<b>2008</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,287</b>
Men	1,200	58	29	77	45	224	0	11	1,644
Women	317	77	29	91	20	80	0	29	643
<b>2009</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,583</b>
Men	1,278	74	26	149	50	161	0	17	1,755
Women	379	89	42	167	36	95	0	20	828
<b>2010</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,375</b>
Men	1,173	61	24	120	41	206	0	35	1,660
Women	338	91	28	139	25	78	0	16	715
<b>2011</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2,078</b>
Men	1,006	53	17	127	32	126	0	13	1,374
Women	304	79	38	155	28	80	0	20	704
<b>2012</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,058</b>
Men	1,002	72	17	134	45	143	0	16	1,429
Women	281	83	23	125	30	68	0	19	629
<b>2013</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,152</b>
Men	956	69	28	99	49	178	0	16	1,395
Women	315	115	40	125	23	107	0	32	757
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,699</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>67,607</b>
Men	33,935	3,026	1,055	3,752	1,910	6,274	17	643	50,612
Women	7,764	2,396	993	2,853	635	1,727	1	626	16,995

**Table A2.1 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Africa Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	105	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	114
Benin	626	22	23	20	14	20	32	15	772
Botswana	98	3	6	7	3	3	8	6	134
Burkina Faso	582	41	28	45	22	41	39	21	819
Burundi	135	11	8	12	9	10	17	14	216
Cameroon	1,190	40	60	49	40	41	32	48	1,500
Cape Verde	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Central African Republic	136	17	14	32	16	30	45	26	316
Chad	421	21	17	15	5	15	7	9	510
Comoros	46	4	1	3	2	3	4	4	67
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,024	31	30	20	14	17	26	14	1,176
Congo, Rep.	435	5	9	11	2	11	3	4	480
Côte d'Ivoire	592	12	8	27	29	26	30	17	741
Djibouti	27	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	30
Equatorial Guinea	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Eritrea	135	26	41	33	53	30	28	13	359
Ethiopia	2,294	201	181	230	259	154	141	147	3,607
Gabon	48	1	7	3	2	3	2	2	68
Gambia, The	238	10	13	10	8	7	14	14	314
Ghana	2,603	97	92	108	98	96	86	82	3,262
Guinea	432	20	29	23	22	22	28	25	601
Guinea-Bissau	31	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	38
Kenya	2,411	64	64	70	89	47	47	57	2,849
Lesotho	137	7	4	15	3	10	10	9	195
Liberia	157	6	7	10	5	7	7	20	219
Madagascar	458	29	22	20	15	19	7	10	580
Malawi	605	43	53	42	47	36	37	44	907
Mali	308	12	15	15	6	14	16	14	400
Mauritania	127	13	9	10	7	10	6	6	188
Mauritius	29	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	34
Mozambique	87	1	2	3	4	3	2	6	108
Namibia	63	6	6	15	9	6	7	7	119
Niger	363	30	21	17	8	15	15	5	474
Nigeria	6,294	281	280	287	247	226	202	229	8,046
Rwanda	295	34	73	64	59	51	36	41	653
São Tomé and Príncipe	19	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	24
Senegal	569	36	30	33	25	31	27	23	774
Seychelles	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sierra Leone	555	23	25	25	12	22	22	15	699
Somalia	110	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	116

South Africa	153	3	5	2	8	1	12	6	190
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Sudan	698	27	21	26	16	20	19	22	849
Swaziland	92	1	3	9	6	6	4	1	122
Tanzania	2,575	99	107	121	136	89	92	86	3,305
Togo	393	14	14	24	11	20	36	29	541
Uganda	2,124	101	95	106	95	77	83	104	2,785
Zambia	1,166	82	59	55	56	43	26	35	1,522
Zimbabwe	604	24	26	36	40	27	27	27	811
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,645</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>41,699</b>

**Table A2.2 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by East Asia and Pacific Region, 1987–2013**

<b>East Asia</b>	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	159	3	6	8	2	5	4	3	190
China	1,378	13	7	12	7	9	16	15	1,457
Fiji	26	2	4	0	1	0	1	2	36
Indonesia	708	26	27	36	40	27	39	44	947
Kiribati	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Korea	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	86
Lao PDR	54	5	2	2	2	1	0	1	67
Malaysia	98	9	4	9	6	5	6	15	152
Mongolia	120	6	10	10	15	9	7	10	187
Myanmar	450	31	32	38	23	38	39	28	679
Papua New Guinea	50	3	7	5	2	2	2	3	74
Philippines	702	22	23	19	34	15	21	30	866
Samoa	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Solomon Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	202	7	1	4	6	3	8	3	234
Timor-Leste	7	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	10
Tonga	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	13
Vanuatu	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Vietnam	294	6	10	18	14	16	11	27	396
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>5,422</b>



**Table A2.3 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Europe and Central Asia Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	106	3	3	2	1	2	0	1	118
Armenia	48	4	4	10	4	9	3	7	89
Azerbaijan	36	1	3	5	1	2	2	2	52
Belarus	53	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	61
Bosnia	15	0	0		2	0	2	3	22
Bulgaria	138	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	141
Croatia	19	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	26
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	89	7	6	8	6	8	6	6	136
Hungary	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	71
Kazakhstan	45	0	5	7	4	5	4	6	76
Kosovo	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Kyrgyz Republic	75	3	5	6	5	6	7	5	112
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia, FYR	11	0	4	0	2	0	0	2	19
Moldova	35	2	4	2	2	1	0	3	49
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poland	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	148	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	153
Russian Federation	126	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	130
Serbia	69	2	1	5	0	4	2	2	85
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	28	3	6	4	2	3	2	6	54
Turkey	233	3	5	6	4	5	3	3	262
Turkmenistan	5	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	11
Ukraine	66	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	88
Uzbekistan	70	7	7	5	10	3	1	7	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,048</b>

**Table A2.4 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Latin America and Caribbean Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antigua	9	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	13
Argentina	353	6	4	15	15	13	10	5	421
Bahamas, The	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	15
Barbados	33	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	35
Belize	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	12
Bolivia	212	14	14	10	18	9	18	11	306
Brazil	321	14	14	21	17	20	16	15	438
Chile	259	18	5	12	6	12	1	7	320
Colombia	611	21	18	40	50	37	42	37	856
Costa Rica	93	3	3	9	8	9	5	5	135
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Dominican Republic	40	0	0	3	0	3	2	3	51
Ecuador	224	6	5	11	11	9	3	1	270
El Salvador	53	2	1	5	1	4	2	4	72
Grenada	16	0	0	4	1	4	1	0	26
Guatemala	45	7	2	4	4	1	9	5	77
Guyana	75	2	5	1	2	1	1	6	93
Haiti	251	9	16	29	22	26	35	31	419
Honduras	62	2	1	7	8	6	6	3	95
Jamaica	113	3	2	7	2	7	5	7	146
Mexico	846	25	25	72	52	65	51	43	1,179
Nicaragua	71	9	9	13	3	10	12	6	133
Panama	23	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	28
Paraguay	40	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	54
Peru	662	28	23	29	20	26	21	22	831
St. Kitts	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
St. Lucia and Nevis	39	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	46
St. Vincent	16	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	24
Suriname	12	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	16
Trinidad and Tobago	57	0	1	8	2	6	4	1	79
Uruguay	183	2	6	5	5	4	3	1	209
Venezuela, RB	142	3	4	4	5	3	5	2	168
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>6,605</b>

**Table A2.5 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Middle East and North Africa Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	301	11	14	20	10	17	19	13	405
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	667	17	14	12	21	12	8	17	768
Iran, Islamic Rep.	146	3	11	17	11	6	12	14	220
Iraq	37	1	7	1	3	0	2	2	53
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jordan	181	3	3	7	3	4	4	7	212
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	33	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	42
Libya	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	236	7	4	2	2	2	1	2	256
Oman	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	32
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Republic	43	0	2	6	2	4	2	6	65
Tunisia	123	3	3	8	1	8	6	3	155
West Bank and Gaza	106	5	1	5	7	4	6	0	134
Yemen, Rep.	129	4	5	7	5	2	10	4	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,545</b>

**Table A2.6 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by South Asia Region, 1987–2013**

<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	45	5	16	12	7	7	5	18	115
Bangladesh	1,095	30	50	43	46	39	55	53	1,411
Bhutan	84	7	16	16	21	13	18	24	175
India	1,750	72	54	62	59	53	45	70	2,095
Maldives	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46
Nepal	1,262	55	43	35	37	30	32	42	1,494
Pakistan	1,533	59	102	74	98	53	49	62	1,968
Sri Lanka	400	12	23	14	16	11	7	15	483
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>8,001</b>

**Table A2.7 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Part 1 Countries, 1987–2013**

<b>Part I</b>	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Japan	535	52	39	37	50	33	35	44	825
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
United States	97	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,269</b>

**Table A2.8 Total Regular and Japanese Nationals Program Applicants, 1987–2013**

	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total from Developing Member Countries	50,874	2,157	2,247	2,546	2,324	2,045	2,023	2,108	64,216
Total from Industrial Countries	971	54	40	37	51	33	35	48	1,221
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,863</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>67,607</b>

Table B1. Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2013

	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3,537</b>
Men	850	354	175	276	136	335	136	2,262
Women	403	303	148	193	47	111	70	1,275
<b>2007</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>195</b>
Men	57	16	5	8	7	19	5	117
Women	31	21	3	6	1	5	11	78
<b>2008</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>228</b>
Men	70	13	4	13	3	23	6	132
Women	38	22	3	12	5	7	9	96
<b>2009</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>355</b>
Men	93	17	7	26	9	33	5	190
Women	70	27	9	18	8	23	10	165
<b>2010</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>292</b>
Men	75	19	6	18	10	17	5	150
Women	51	29	9	18	9	18	8	142
<b>2011</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>236</b>
Men	59	24	5	10	3	26	2	129
Women	38	23	6	12	10	9	9	107
<b>2012<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>94</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>201</b>
Men	56	15	6	9	4	12	4	106
Women	38	17	3	14	4	10	9	95
<b>2013<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>115</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>261</b>
Men	69	13	6	12	5	30	7	142
Women	46	26	8	8	7	16	8	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>5,305</b>
Men	1,329	471	214	372	177	495	170	3,228
Women	715	468	189	281	91	199	134	2,077

a. Figures in 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

b. Total number of scholars in 2012 decreased from 216 to 201 for the following reasons: 8 declined, 5 withdrew, and 2 deferred.

Table B1. Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2013

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	34	3	5	4	4	2	0	4	56
Botswana	6	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	19
Burkina Faso	49	3	3	6	2	3	3	5	74
Burundi	22	3	2	5	3	2	3	2	42
Cameroon	48	5	1	6	5	2	2	3	72
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	18	3	4	3	3	1	3	6	41
Chad	26	2	3	2	2	2	0	3	40
Comoros	9	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	21
Congo, Dem. Rep.	18	1	3	5	4	1	4	2	38
Congo, Rep.	25	0	0	2	3	1	3	1	35
Côte d'Ivoire	34	4	3	5	5	3	2	3	59
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	9	3	2	1	2	3	0	1	21
Ethiopia	72	4	3	10	6	6	7	7	115
Gabon	9	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	12
Gambia, The	16	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	34
Ghana	87	3	5	8	6	6	3	3	121
Guinea	29	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	45
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	84	6	6	12	5	7	6	3	129
Lesotho	9	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	21
Liberia	12	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	31
Madagascar	35	2	3	2	3	2	1	5	53
Malawi	26	2	4	7	4	7	2	5	57
Mali	21	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	34
Mauritania	15	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	30
Mauritius	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Namibia	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10
Niger	22	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	36
Nigeria	91	5	6	8	4	4	5	9	132
Rwanda	30	2	5	6	5	1	4	6	59
São Tomé and Príncipe	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
Senegal	35	2	4	4	3	1	2	3	54
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	37	5	3	6	6	4	2	2	65
Somalia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
South Africa	13	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	15
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sudan	41	2	1	6	5	2	3	3	63
Swaziland	8	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	12
Tanzania	61	4	6	8	5	5	3	2	94
Togo	28	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	41
Uganda	73	2	3	8	5	4	4	9	108
Zambia	45	1	7	8	5	5	5	1	77
Zimbabwe	22	0	2	3	4	0	2	5	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2,044</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.



**Table B2.2 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by East Asia and Pacific Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Part I</b>	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Japan	535	52	39	37	50	33	35	44	825
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan, China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
United States	97	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,269</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

**Table B2.3 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Europe and Central Asia Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	17	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	20
Armenia	17	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	25
Azerbaijan	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	13
Belarus	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Bosnia	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	26	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	40
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	13	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	18
Kosovo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyz Republic	13	2	0	2	3	1	1	3	25
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia, FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	12
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	8	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	13
Turkey	27	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	33
Turkmenistan	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Ukraine	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
Uzbekistan	24	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>403</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

**Table B2.4 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Latin America and Caribbean Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	34	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	42
Bahamas, The	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	22	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	30
Brazil	39	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	53
Chile	35	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	42
Colombia	46	1	4	7	4	1	2	3	68
Costa Rica	10	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ecuador	21	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	27
El Salvador	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Guyana	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
Haiti	22	1	2	3	6	5	4	7	50
Honduras	8	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	11
Jamaica	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
Mexico	54	0	3	5	2	4	4	1	73
Nicaragua	6	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	13
Panama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paraguay	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	5
Peru	65	3	2	9	4	8	4	5	100
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	16	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	19
Venezuela, RB	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>653</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

**Table B2.5 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Middle East and North Africa Region, 1987–2013**

<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>1987– 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	23	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	40
Egypt, Arab Rep.	51	2	2	4	4	1	0	6	70
Iran, Islamic Rep.	25	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	32
Iraq	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Jordan	21	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	27
Lebanon	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	8
Morocco	21	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	28
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tunisia	11	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	18
West Bank and Gaza	14	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	16
Yemen, Rep.	9	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>268</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

**Table B2.6 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by South Asia Region, 1987–2013**

<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	5	1	3	6	2	2	2	3	24
Bangladesh	60	4	8	9	6	9	2	11	109
Bhutan	29	3	3	10	6	3	3	4	61
India	151	4	1	9	5	6	3	8	187
Maldives	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nepal	69	4	4	9	8	5	5	6	110
Pakistan	88	3	8	6	4	6	4	11	130
Sri Lanka	39	4	3	7	4	4	3	3	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>694</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

Table B2.7 Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Part 1 Countries, 1987–2013

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>1987- 2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	191	16	15	15	13	11	14	15	290
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>305</b>

Figures for 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.

**Table B2.8 Total Awardees: Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987–2013**

<b>Total Awardees</b>	<b>1987–2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
Total from Developing Member Countries	<b>3,331</b>	179	213	340	279	225	188	246	<b>5,001</b>
Total from Industrial Countries	<b>206</b>	16	15	15	13	11	13	15	<b>304</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>5,305</b>

*Note:* Figures for Regular Program include figures for Japanese Nationals Program.

Figures in 2013 reflect number of scholarships awarded. Numbers may be revised in future years to reflect actual scholarship acceptance.