

**FY2017\* ANNUAL REPORT  
JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

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\*FY 2017 covers between July 1,2016 and June 30, 2017

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**I. Overview: Japan's Investment in Human Capital in Partnership with the World Bank**

Japan's commitment to invest in human resources in developing countries is rooted in its own 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 practitioners and leaders and to contribute to policy reform for economic growth and social development.

Japan has partnered with the World Bank in support of this development objective over the years, including through two programs administered under the Japan-funded and World Bank-administered Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD): (a) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS) and (b) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP).



*JJ/WBGSP scholars graduate from GRIPS University, 2017. Photo courtesy of Koichi Omori*

Although they are distinct in country coverage, both programs share the broad objective of transferring skills and knowledge through graduate studies, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries. And in both programs, scholars from developing countries commit to return to their home countries to work after completion of their studies, which ensures that developing countries benefit from the scholars' newly acquired knowledge and skills. Program achievements in 2017 are highlighted in Box 1.

### **Box 1. Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program Highlights and Achievements, 2017**

#### **Implementation of enhanced communication strategy, leading to an increase in the number of qualified applicants, both women and men**

- There was an 18 percent increase in eligible applications from developing country nationals since 2016.
- The number of applications from Japan nationals rose almost two-fold from 2016.
- Of the 34 eligible applications from Japan, 65 percent are female, compared to only 47% in 2016.

#### **Process reforms and administrative improvements**

- The online application system was expanded to include the intake, review and selection of finalists for the Japan Nationals Program, leading to a three-fold increase in the number of applications from Japan compared to 2016.

#### **Outreach Activity improvements**

Newly created outreach products and tools included:

- The Program's first-time webinar that showcased the availability of the six English-delivered master degree partnership programs housed in Japanese universities. The number of "hits" to posted webinar were over 7 times greater than clips posted on the webpage hosted by the WB unit managing the Scholarship Program.
- Profiling 14 highly successful alumni, and formatting their stories for dissemination via websites and via social media, including Twitter, Facebook and Instagram
- "Study Abroad Flyers" for all 9 major countries hosting the preferred master degree programs eligible for JJWBGSP scholarship, formatted for website and social media to get the word out about the geographically wide range of master degree programs offered.
- Scholarship Program's website revamped, providing more easily accessible information about JJWBGSP, including first-ever videos of scholarship interviews. The number of "hits" to these posted videos were over 4 times greater than videos posted on the webpage hosted by the WB unit managing the Scholarship Program.

### ***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 grant of \$10 million through the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD) for scholarships specifically designated for Indonesian fellows. Through this grant, Japan has supported three cohorts from 2008 to 2010 (a total of 43 Indonesian scholars) in undertaking doctoral studies abroad. Each scholar is sponsored by one of the program's nine partner Centers of Excellence, which are located at Indonesian universities and higher education institutes. The Centers of Excellence are listed in box 2. 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 June 2017, all 43 JIPS scholars have graduated. This program finalized disbursing its funds and is no longer accepting new applicants

## **Box 2. Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program Centers of Excellence**

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Bandung Institute of Technology (biotechnology)  
Bogor Agricultural University (bioenergy)  
Bogor Agricultural University (bioindustry and business)  
Gadjah Mada University (good corporate governance)  
Indonesia University of Education (special needs education)  
Open University (distance learning)  
Parahyangan Catholic University (infrastructure and urban development)  
Parahyangan Catholic University (development of small and medium enterprises)  
University of Indonesia (reproductive health)

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### ***Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program***

JJ/WBGSP, which started in 1987, targets mid-career professionals working in development fields. The program provides financing for professionals to study abroad for up to 24 months. To date, there are over 6000 alumni from 153 countries. Approximately every three years, the World Bank administers a survey of alumni to track their professional achievements and development impact after they complete their JJ/WBGSP-funded studies.

The JJ/WBGSP awards scholarships through three subprograms: (a) the Preferred Program, (b) the Partnership Program, and (c) the Japanese Nationals Program. In 2017, the Partnership Program is the largest subprogram, with 48 percent of all scholarships awarded under the program. The Preferred Program is the second-largest subprogram, with 45 percent of the scholarships awarded since 1987. The Japanese Nationals Program is the smallest subprogram, awarding 15 scholarships per year and representing 7 percent of all scholarship awardees. Figure 1 and Table 1 provide more detailed time-series data.

Currently there are 227 preferred master's degree programs for which JJWNGSP scholarships are available. Typically, fewer than 150 scholarships are offered through this subprogram each year, so a preferred program is not guaranteed to educate one or more scholars each year. Annex table A.19 provides a complete list of the preferred programs.

There are 14 partnership master degree programs for which JJWBGSP scholarships are available. These programs are located in 13 universities, which 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 six 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, and the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Japanese nationals are permitted to get a scholarship for up to 2 years of financing a masters or PhD degree, and there is no restriction on their choice of university, as long as the graduate program focuses on a development topic.

## **Application and Selection Process**

### **a) Partnerships and Preferred Programs**

Applicants wishing to apply for scholarships through the Partner and Preferred Programs must meet the JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria:

- Be a national of a World Bank member country
- Not hold dual citizenship with a developed country
- Be in good health
- Hold a bachelor's (or equivalent) degree earned at least three years prior to the application deadline
- Have three years or more of recent development-related experience after earning a bachelor's (or equivalent) degree
- Be accepted unconditionally to enroll in the upcoming academic year for a master's degree in at least one of the JJ/WBGSP Preferred or Partner Programs
- Not be an executive director or alternate, a staff member under any type of appointment of the World Bank Group, or a close relative of the aforementioned by blood or adoption

Preferred Program applicants submit their applications to the university and to the scholarship program in parallel. For each partner program, the partner university first short-lists eligible candidates, who are then invited by the JJWBGSP Secretariat to apply for a scholarship.

In 2014, the program launched an online application system to manage the intake and review of applications for the Preferred Program, and then expanded the system in 2016 to include the Partnership Program.

The selection process is similar across both programs, with applications for scholarships processed through a multilevel screening process. First each application is screened to determine if it meets the eligibility criteria. Each eligible application is reviewed and scored by two independent expert reviewers, to identify those candidates who have the highest potential to influence development after completion of their graduate studies. In addition to the scoring, geographic and gender balances are considered, as well as applicants' socioeconomic background in identifying the finalists. The finalists from the Preferred Program are presented once per year to the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee (composed of members of the World Bank Board of Directors and World Bank management) for final review and selection of the recipients. The finalists from the Partner program are cleared by the Executive Director for Japan on a rolling basis throughout the year and reported to the full Steering Committee at the end of each Fiscal Year.

### **b) Japan Nationals Program**

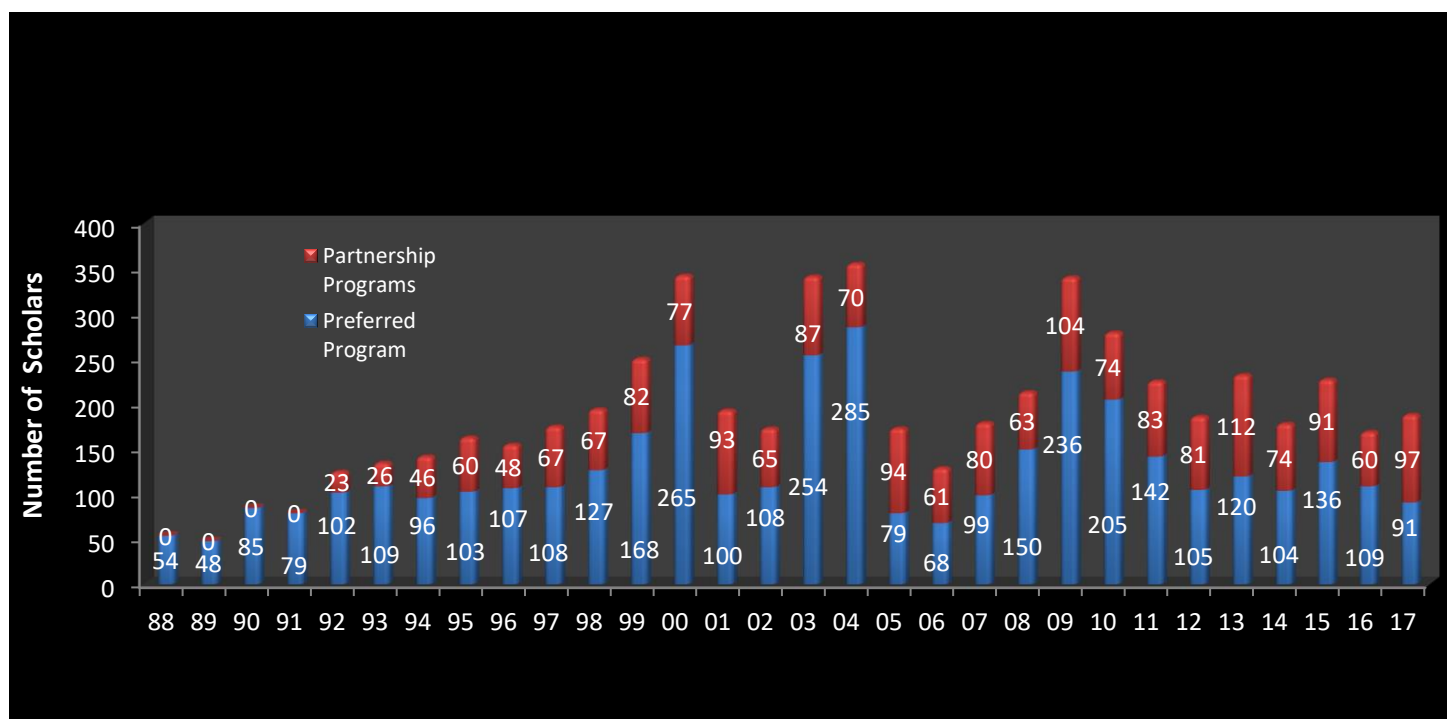
Japan Nationals must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Be a Japanese national
- Be in good health
- Hold a bachelor's (or equivalent) degree earned at least three years prior to the application deadline

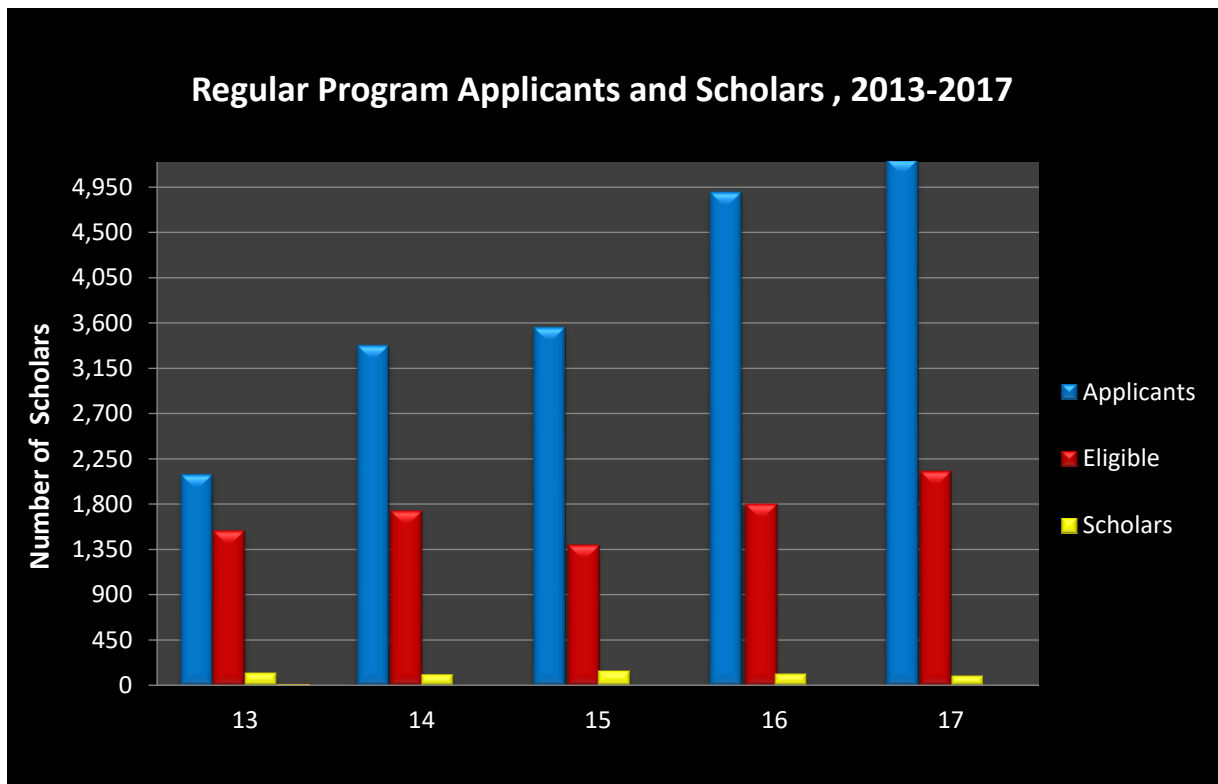
- Be a current graduate student or be accepted unconditionally to enroll in an upcoming academic year for a graduate degree in a development field  
Have at least 3 years of full-time paid development-related experience since earning a Bachelor's degree (or equivalent university degree) and within the past six years from the date of the Application Deadline
- Not employed by the Government of Japan or its related agencies, including local governments and the Central Bank at the time of application
- Not be an executive director or alternate, a staff member under any type of appointment of the World Bank Group, or a close relative of the aforementioned by blood or adoption,
- Have not received any scholarship funds from the Government of Japan to help finance a graduate degree

In 2017, an online application system was created and launched to manage the intake and review of applications for the Japan Nationals Program. The selection of finalists from Japan is conducted in two phases. First, two highly experienced reviewers assessed the applications for eligibility and merit. The program manager creates a list of finalists based on the reviewers' inputs. The program manager shares the list of all eligible applicants and the rationale for the selection with the adviser to the Executive Director for Japan before presenting the list of finalists to the Steering Committee for approval.

**Figure 1. JJWBGSP Preferred and Partnerships Awards, 1988-2017**



**Figure 2. Preferred Program Applicants and Scholars, 2008-2017**



**Table 1. Graduates (Alumni) in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987-2015**

Awardees in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987-2016																				
Year	Preferred Program and Japanese	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 / 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	110	26	8	8	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	170
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	177	22	-	-	10	15	5	-	-	5	-	-	7	6	12	-	-	-	82	259
2000	274	15	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	-	7	7	7	7	14	-	-	-	77	351
2001	108	15	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	-	7	7	7	7	15	-	-	-	93	201
2002	118	14	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	-	7	7	7	7	9	-	-	-	65	183
2003	271	13	-	-	10	14	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	-	14	-	-	-	87	358
2004	300	13	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	70	370
2005	94	12	-	-	10	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	94	188
2006	82	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	6	7	7	8	-	-	-	61	143
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	118	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	81	199
2013	134	11	-	-	14	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	6	8	7	7	8	112	246



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Year	Preferred Program and Japanese	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 / Year	
2014	119	10	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	5	5	7	5	6	74	193
2015*	148	12	-	-	13	-	5	5	5	-	6	7	7	6	6	7	6	6	91	239
Subtotal by Program	3985	387	27	27	123	139	100	99	78	15	111	109	103	109	165	41	52	43	1728	5713

\* Total # of scholars in year 2015 has changed from 229 to 239 because of the following reasons:

- More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 36
- Declined: 23
- Withdrawn: 1
- Terminated: 2

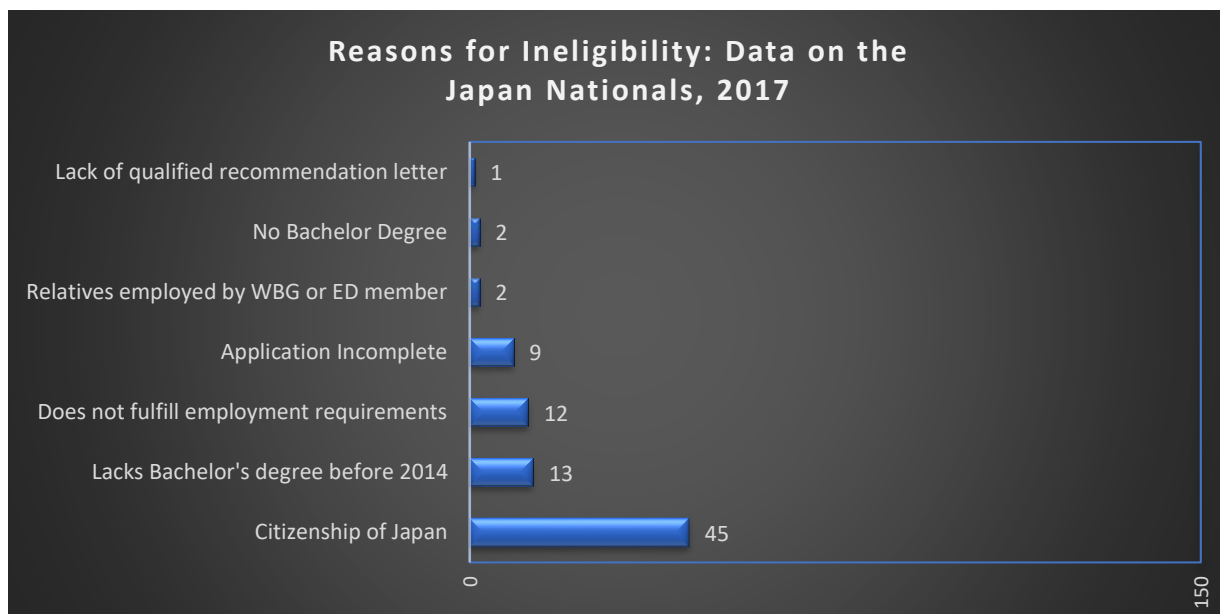
## II. Selection of the 2017 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

### *Japanese Nationals Program*

The Scholarship Program enlisted the assistance of the World Bank's Tokyo office, as well as online professional networks, to recruit qualified applicants. The website of the World Bank's Tokyo office hosted a web page for the JJ/WBGSP's Japanese Nationals Program. And information on applications for the 2017 cycle was also advertised through media channels including the Tokyo office's Facebook page and Twitter.

The program received 103 applications for the Japan Nationals Program in 2017. However, after screening out applications that were not submitted by Japan nationals, 58 applications from Japan nationals were submitted, almost twice the number compared to 2016. As illustrated in Figure 3a, the most common reason for ineligible Japan nationals applications was receiving a Bachelor degree within the past three years followed by lacking of three years of development-related work experience and by submitting an incomplete application.

**Figure 3a. Reasons for Ineligibility: Data on the Japan Nationals Program**



2017 marked improvement in attracting qualified female applications from Japan. Of the 34 eligible applications in 2017, 65 percent are female, compared to only 47 percent in 2016. Among the 15 selected, eight are female. The preferred fields of study chosen by the selected candidates were wide ranging, including, economics, governance, water management, anthropology, gender/conflict, health, public policy, social innovation, and urban planning. The host countries where the candidates wished to study were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and the United States. This distribution reflects the first choice of the host

university provided by the candidates. However, many candidates applied to multiple universities, and the final distribution of the scholars in host countries could vary slightly.

### *Partnership Program*

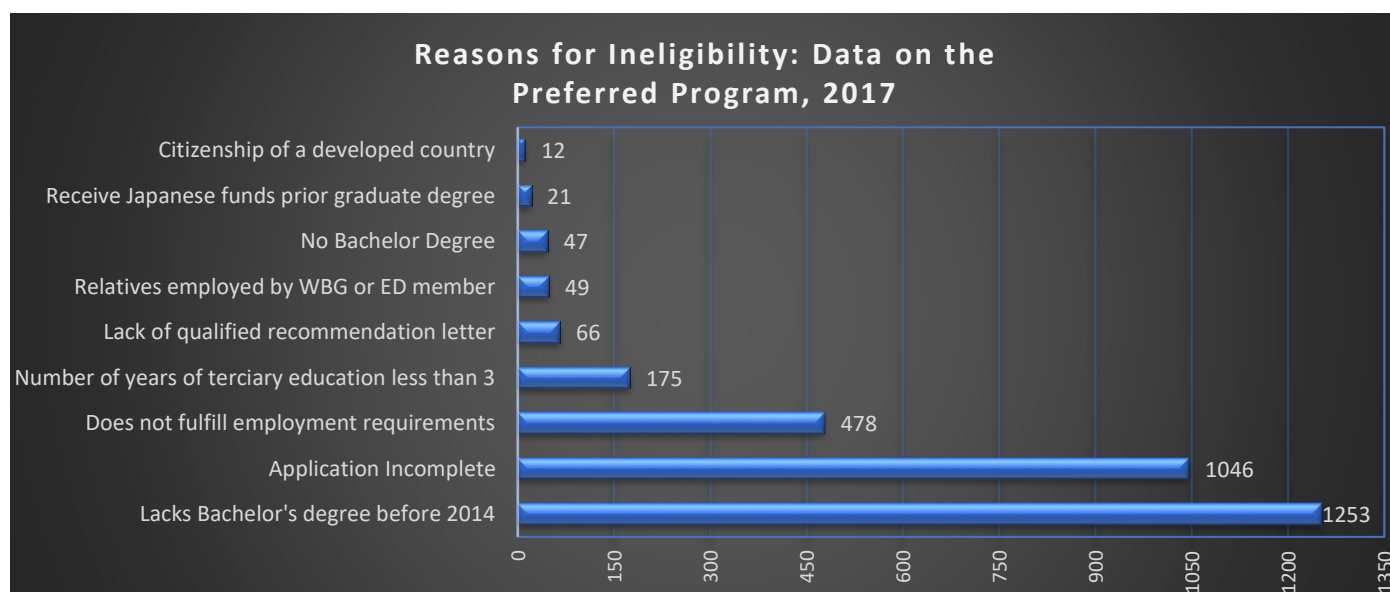
Through university partnership arrangements, the JJWBGSP Secretariat received close to 200 short-listed applications, of which 97 applicants were awarded scholarships to attend Partner University Master Programs.

### *Preferred Program*

In 2017, the JJ/WBGSP received 5,217 applications for the Preferred Program for the academic year 2017-2018, submitted through the online application system. These applications came from 126 countries. The initial screening found that 2,530 applicants were ineligible. In the second screening, 15 external reviewers performed online evaluations of 2,687 applicants, identifying an additional 559 ineligible applications, which left 2,128 eligible applications to be scored.

The reasons applicants were found ineligible are outlined in figure 3b. Applicants can be ineligible for more than one reason. Receiving a Bachelors degree within the past three years was the most common reason for ineligibility, followed by submitting an incomplete application, and not having the required three years of development-related experience.

**Figure 3b. Reasons for Ineligibility: Data on the Preferred Program,**

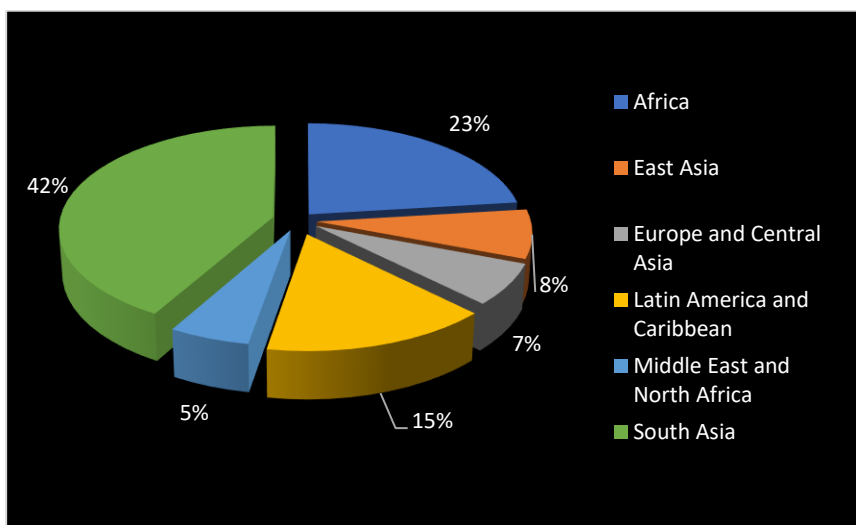


### ***Geographic Distribution (Preferred Program)***

In keeping with the aim of maintaining a geographical distribution of awards that takes into account the distribution of the world's population and the distribution of eligible applications, the result shows that the origin of a large majority of eligible applicants (54%) is coming from Africa, while the larger part of the finalists is coming from South Asia (42%), followed by Africa region (23%), Latin America and the Caribbean Region (15%), East Asia and Pacific (8%), East and Central Asia (7%) and the Middle East and North Africa (5%) showed in Figure 4.

Region-specific data that the program acquired on how applicants heard about the scholarship will be helpful in further refining the outreach strategy for next year.

**Figure 4. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2017 (percent)**



### ***Gender Distribution (Preferred Program)***

As female applicants have historically been greatly outnumbered by male applicants (at a ratio of 1:2), the JJ/WBGSP targeted outreach through gender networks for this year's call. For example, the promotional flyers about the program mentioned women specifically in the text and used images of women as part of the design, with the goal of having women look at these pieces and imagine that the scholars represented could be them. Although there was a significant increase in the volume of application submitted by women, the share of eligible applications from women decreased two percentage point from 2016, at 30 percent. The program intends to continue to strengthen its outreach to women for the next call for applications, using data on the regional breakout of eligible and ineligible women applicants in 2017 and the ways they heard about the scholarship.

With women underrepresented in the pool of eligible applications, the JJ/WBGSP has given—and continues to give—priority to women in the selection of awardees. The share of women among award recipients has grown rapidly since the program's inception, from a low of 19 percent in 1988 to a high of 54 percent in 2011. Since that year there has been a gradual

decline in female awardees, falling to 41 percent in 2017, but still higher than the 30% share of eligible applicants (see Table 2).

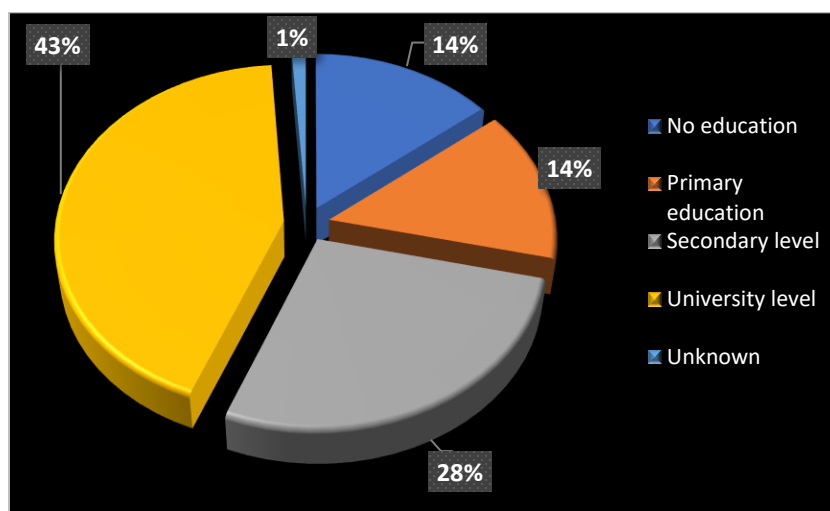
**Table 2. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Gender and Home Region, 2017**

Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Gender and Home Region, 2017							
	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Total
# Women	6	6	4	7	1	13	37
# Men	15	1	2	7	4	25	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>91</b>

### ***Socioeconomic Background (Preferred Program)***

In awarding scholarships, the JJ/WBGSP considers candidates' socioeconomic status, giving preference to scholars from more disadvantaged backgrounds. To determine this status, the program uses the highest level of education obtained by candidates' parents, which in most cases pertains to the father. In 2017, over half of the scholars came from disadvantaged backgrounds, including 28 percent had fathers who had a secondary school education and 14 percent had fathers who had only a primary school education, and 14 percent whose father has no education, (figure 6).

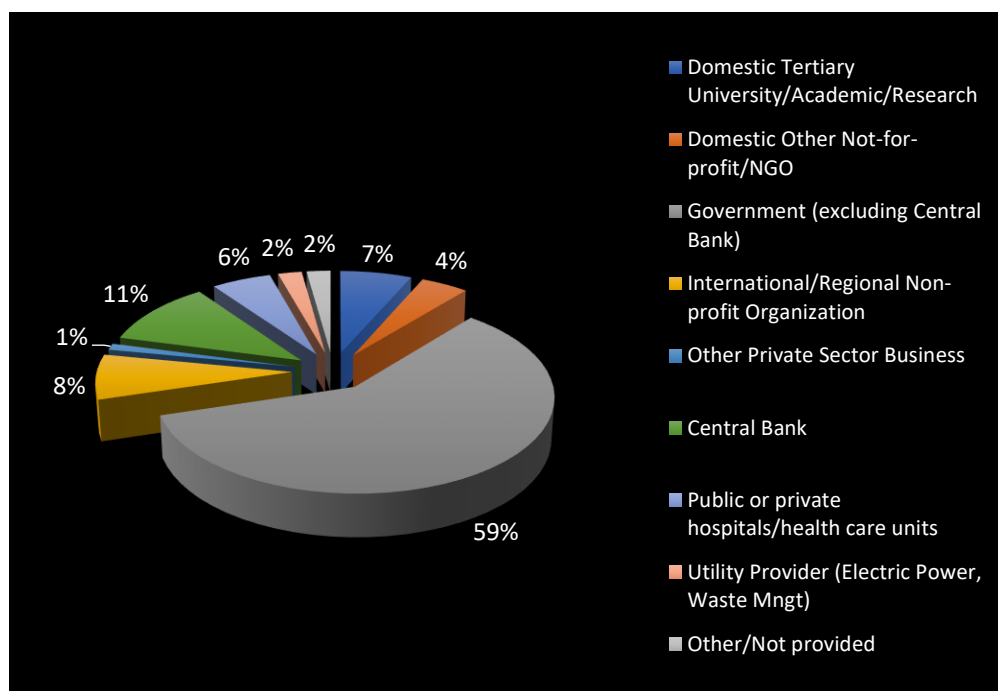
**Figure 5. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Father's Education Level, 2017**



### ***Professional Background (Preferred Program)***

By supporting human resource development through its academic programs, the JJ/WBGSP continues to support institutional capacity building in organizations focused on development. This is illustrated by the employment distribution of the 2017 finalists: 59 percent come from central, state, or provincial governments (excluding central banks) in their home countries, and 12 percent work for domestic or international nongovernmental organizations. In addition, 11 percent work in central banks, 6 percent in public or private hospitals or health care units, 7 percent in universities or research institutions, and 1 percent in the private sector (figure 7).

**Figure 6. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Work Sector, 2017**



### **III. Administration of the Scholarship Program: Improved Operational Efficiency and Quality Enhancements**

The JJ/WBGSP is funded entirely by the government of Japan, as part of its PHRD program, and effective July 1 2016, is administered by the Development Economics and Chief Economist Vice Presidency of the World Bank. Quality enhancement and efficiency gains continued in 2017, directed mainly at improving communication products and outreach efforts, but included as well work to strengthen partnerships and improve administration processes and products.

## *Communications and Outreach*

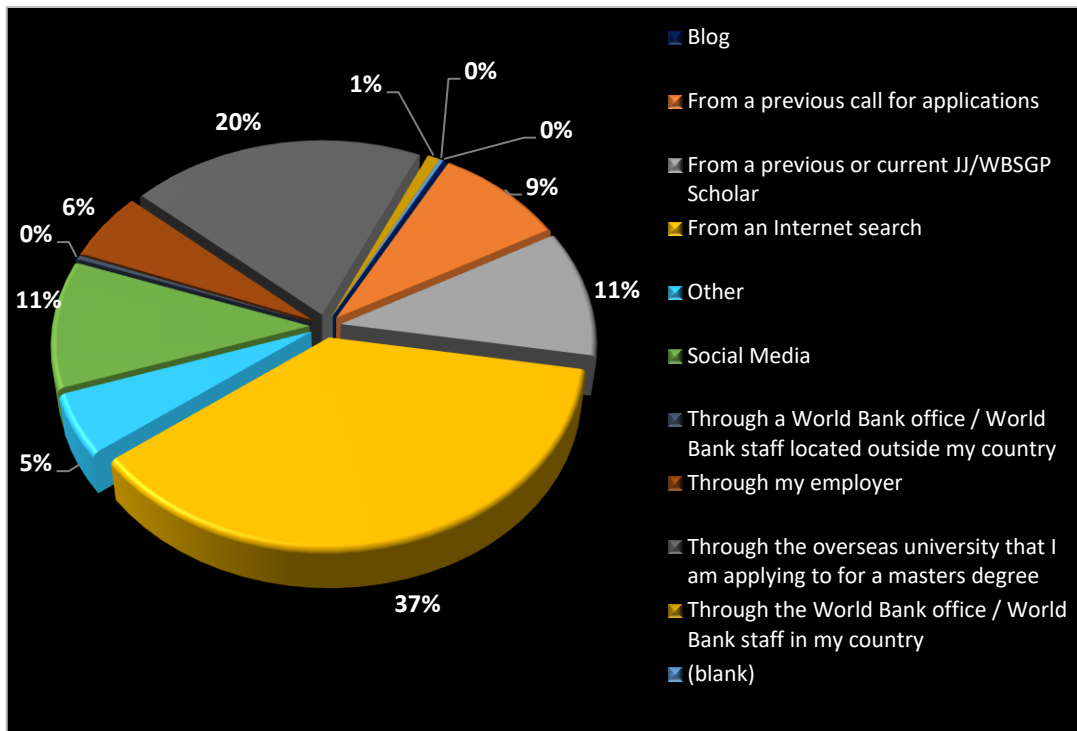
In 2017, the program accelerated its effort to implement its communications strategy. Examples include creating:

- The Program's first-time webinar showcased the availability of the six English-delivered master degree partnership programs housed in Japanese universities. Taking lessons from the webinar initiated and delivered by our partnership program at Harvard, this webinar gave potential applicants insights and information from JJWBGSP scholars currently studying in Japan, as well as from professors and administrators of our partnership programs in Japan. The number of "hits" to posted webinar were over 7 times greater than clips posted on the webpage hosted by the World Bank unit managing the Scholarship Program.
- Communications products targeting developing world populations for which the Scholarship Program has a track record of receiving a disproportionately lower number of quality applications. These efforts included interviewing and creating profiles of 14 highly successful alumni, and formatting their stories and salient quotes for dissemination via websites and via social media, including Twitter, Facebook and Instagram
- "Study Abroad Flyers" for all 9 major countries hosting the preferred master degree programs eligible for JJWBGSP scholarship, formatted for website and social media, to get the word out about the geographically wide range of master degree programs offered.

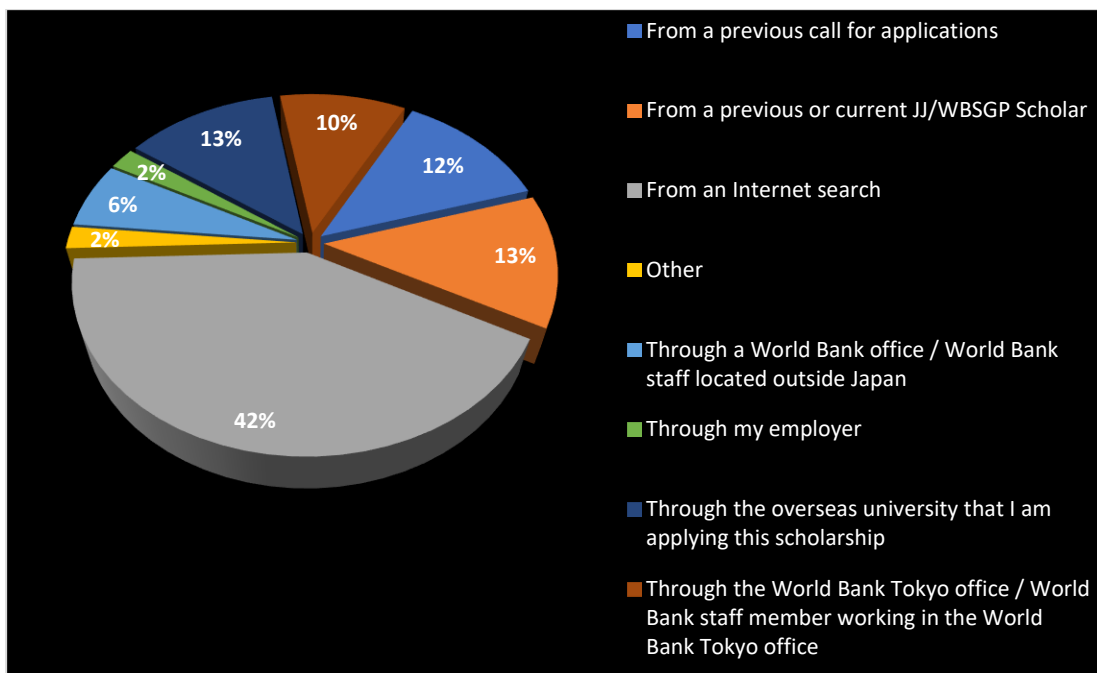
In addition, the Scholarship Program's website revamped, providing more easily accessible information about JJWBGSP, including first-ever videos of scholarship interviews. The number of "hits" to these posted videos were over 4 times greater than videos posted on the webpage hosted by the WB unit managing the Scholarship Program.

With the help of these products and tools, the 2017 call for applications was disseminated widely through the Bank's internal and external channels. Figures 9 and 10 provides breakdowns of how applicants heard about the scholarship in 2017. For both Japan nationals and developing country nationals, the internet search remains an important tool (37 percent) for reaching applicants, and attention was given to enhancing its content and updating it to make it more user friendly. For reasons of transparency, the program also published on the website the selection process and the criteria used to assess applications.

**Figure 9. How Developing Country Applicants to Preferred Programs Heard about the Scholarship Program, 2017 (percent)**



**Figure 10: How Japanese Nationals Applicants Heard about the Scholarship Program, 2017 (percent)**





## Strategic Partnerships

The legal framework for the program was strengthened by updating the scholar award letter template. Relations with preferred universities continued, updating the list of master's degree programs associated with the JJ/WBGSP, and maintaining two-way links with the program's website.

## Administrative Procedures

Highlights of improved administrative procedures include:

- Continuing to enhance the quality of review of applications by (a) recruiting reviewers globally (14 of the 16 reviewers were from developing countries across regions), (b) updating the application form and guidelines to improve the relevance and quality of information provided in the application, and (c) enhancing the reviewer guidelines and scoring mechanisms to ensure high quality and uniformity in the assessment of applications
- Switching to an online system for intake and review of applications from Japan nationals.

To conclude, scholars often conclude their studies with an expression of thanks to the funder and the JJWBGSP Secretariat. In the words of few scholars:

When you get the opportunity to study abroad, you will experience the new style of education... Moreover, you will experience incredible food, customs and social atmosphere...

Actually, studying abroad is an amazing experience unlike any other.

---

IQBAL HAMAD, JORDAN

MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN URBAN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT,  
INSTITUTE FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
THE NETHERLANDS

I think it would have been more difficult to assume the responsibilities I was able to before finishing the program at Columbia University. Maybe my superiors would not have offered me those responsibilities, nor would I have been able to completely embrace them. Being able to attend and finishing the Program, was indispensable in increasing my possibilities of taking charge of those responsibilities. I owe it to the scholarship for making it possible.

---

CYBELE DIAZ-WIONCZEK, MEXICO

EXECUTIVE MASTERS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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It was all JJWBGSP support which helped me to study in one of the renowned institute and in my desired area of study. Without JJWBGSP support, I do not think it would have happened.

---

SHAMSHAD ALI KHAN, PAKISTAN

MASTERS IN TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT,  
ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, THAILAND

## **STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Table A1 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2017**

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
<b>1987- 2013 Total</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>5,281</b>
# of Men	1336	466	212	372	175	491	157	3209
# of Women	717	460	187	281	89	194	144	2072
<b>2014 Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>193</b>
# of Men	63	9	2	7	3	24	3	111
# of Women	33	10	5	10	3	9	12	82
<b>2015 Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>239</b>
# of Men	87	11	2	15	7	27	6	155
# of Women	32	13	5	11	5	12	6	84
<b>2016 Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>184</b>
# of Men	25	13	9	12	8	36	8	111
# of Women	23	14	4	9	3	13	7	73
<b>2017 Total *</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>106</b>
# of Men	15	1	2	7	4	25	7	61
# of Women	6	6	4	7	1	13	8	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>6,003</b>
# of Men	1,526	500	227	413	197	603	181	3,647
# of Women	811	503	205	318	101	241	177	2356

\* 2017 data reflects the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A2 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987-2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	56	5	1	2	0	64
Botswana	21	2	3	1	0	27
Burkina Faso	73	2	3	0	0	78
Burundi	42	0	1	0	1	44
Cameroon	73	4	2	1	1	81
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	41	4	6	1	0	52
Chad	39	3	1	0	0	43
Comoros	21	2	3	0	0	26
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	41	0	1	1	0	43
Congo, Rep. of	32	2	2	0	0	36
Côte d'Ivoire	58	1	4	0	0	63
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	20	3	4	1	2	30
Ethiopia	115	7	3	4	2	131
Gabon	12	0	0	0	0	12
Gambia The	34	2	3	1	0	40
Ghana	121	2	5	4	1	133
Guinea	45	1	1	0	0	47
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	129	5	5	1	1	141
Lesotho	20	2	1	0	0	23
Liberia	32	5	2	2	0	41
Madagascar	53	3	2	2	0	60
Malawi	59	2	8	3	1	73
Mali	34	2	2	0	0	38
Mauritania	30	2	0	0	0	32
Mauritius	7	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	6	1	0	0	0	7
Namibia	11	1	1	1	0	14
Niger	36	0	2	0	0	38
Nigeria	132	6	15	9	8	170
Rwanda	60	2	4	2	0	68
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	5	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	54	1	0	0	0	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	65	2	3	2	0	72
Somalia	4	0	0	0	0	4
South Africa	15	0	0	1	0	16
South Sudan	1	1	1	0	0	3
Sudan	62	3	6	1	1	73
Swaziland	13	4	1	1	0	19
Tanzania	96	3	7	1	0	107
Togo	42	1	2	0	0	45
Uganda	110	4	2	0	2	118
Zambia	78	2	1	2	0	83
Zimbabwe	38	4	11	4	1	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2337</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A3 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	36	2	2	1	1	42
China	195	1	2	3	0	201
Fiji	9	1	1	1	0	12
Indonesia	128	2	5	4	0	139
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	23	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	25	1	0	0	0	26
Mongolia	73	1	2	4	2	82
Myanmar	116	1	0	2	1	120
Papua New Guinea	17	1	0	1	0	19
Philippines	114	6	9	8	1	138
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	48	0	2	1	1	52
Tonga	4	0	0	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	117	3	1	2	1	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1003</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A4 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	20	0	0	0	1	21
Armenia	24	0	1	1	0	26
Azerbaijan	12	0	0	1	0	13
Belarus	10	0	0	0	0	10
Bosnia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	39	3	0	0	1	43
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	18	0	1	1	1	21
Kyrgyz Republic	25	1	2	0	2	30
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	12	1	1	0	0	14
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	23	0	0	1	0	24
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	13	0	0	1	0	14
Turkey	33	0	2	5	1	41
Turkmenistan	6	0	0	1	0	7
Ukraine	14	0	0	0	0	14
Uzbekistan	30	2	0	2	0	34
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>432</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A5 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>1987 - 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Argentina	42	0	2	0	1	45
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	30	0	0	0	1	31
Brazil	53	0	4	2	3	62
Chile	42	0	0	1	0	43
Colombia	68	7	4	8	3	90
Costa Rica	17	0	0	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	3	1	1	0	0	5
Ecuador	27	0	0	1	0	28
El Salvador	10	0	1	0	0	11
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	9	0	1	0	0	10
Guyana	22	0	0	0	0	22
Haiti	50	0	4	3	1	58
Honduras	11	0	0	0	0	11
Jamaica	11	0	1	0	0	12
Mexico	73	2	1	2	1	79
Nicaragua	13	0	1	0	0	14
Panama	1	0	1	0	0	2
Paraguay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	100	6	4	4	3	117
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	7	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	19	0	0	0	0	19
Venezuela R. B. de	13	1	1	0	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>731</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A6 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	38	3	3	3	3	50
Egypt Arab Rep. of	68	1	3	1	0	73
Iran Islamic Rep. of	32	0	1	2	0	35
Iraq	5	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	27	0	2	2	0	31
Lebanon	8	0	1	0	0	9
Morocco	28	0	0	1	0	29
Syrian Arab Rep.	7	0	1	0	0	8
Tunisia	18	0	1	0	1	20
West Bank & Gaza	16	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen Republic of	17	2	0	2	1	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>298</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A7 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	23	0	5	1	1	30
Bangladesh	108	7	6	10	5	136
Bhutan	59	7	7	8	16	97
India	183	4	8	9	6	210
Maldives	6	1	0	0	0	7
Nepal	110	4	4	5	3	126
Pakistan	129	8	8	14	4	163
Sri Lanka	67	2	1	2	3	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>844</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A8 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	4
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	288	15	12	15	15	345
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>358</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A9 - Total Awardees Regular and Partnership, 1987-2017**

<b>Total Awardees</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	4,980	178	227	169	91	<b>5,645</b>
Total of Industrial Countries	301	15	12	15	15	<b>358</b>
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>6,003</b>

\* Figures in 2017 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table B1 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2017**

Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
<b>1987-2013</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,699</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>67,611</b>
# Male	33,935	3,026	1,055	3,752	1,910	6,274	17	643	50,612
# Female	7,764	2,396	997	2,853	635	1,727	1	626	16,999
<b>2014</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,416</b>
# Male	1,724	115	51	100	146	344	0	7	2,487
# Female	434	136	52	110	53	118	0	26	929
<b>2015</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,595</b>
# Male	1,640	121	48	161	137	376	0	15	2,498
# Female	503	191	46	115	69	148	0	25	1,097
<b>2016</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4,927</b>
# Male	2,438	147	68	165	179	502	0	18	3,517
# Female	705	165	53	139	93	241	0	14	1,410
<b>2017</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,320</b>
# Male	2,271	151	81	159	143	902	3	64	3,774
# Female	713	211	85	158	73	266	1	39	1,546
<b>Grand Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,127</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>10,898</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>84,869</b>
# Male	42,008	3,560	1,303	4,337	2,515	8,398	20	747	62,888
# Female	10,119	3,099	1,233	3,375	923	2,500	2	730	21,981



**Table B2 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	114	0	2	2	7	125
Benin	772	39	36	27	9	883
Botswana	134	26	23	40	21	244
Burkina Faso	819	57	30	32	12	950
Burundi	216	24	21	28	29	318
Cameroon	1,500	75	53	100	53	1,781
Cape Verde	32	1	6	0	2	41
Central African Republic	316	49	25	10	15	415
Chad	510	16	17	45	25	613
Comoros	67	12	6	5	5	95
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,176	41	18	54	32	1,321
Congo, Rep. of	480	10	3	10	3	506
Côte d'Ivoire	741	50	36	49	35	911
Djibouti	30	3	0	3	0	36
Equatorial - Guinea	16	0	0	0	0	16
Eritrea	359	22	24	22	20	447
Ethiopia	3,607	319	201	334	247	4,708
Gabon	68	3	5	2	3	81
Gambia, The	314	23	29	48	50	464
Ghana	3,262	122	160	249	273	4,066
Guinea	601	58	29	40	18	746
Guinea - Bissau	38	2	1	3	1	45
Kenya	2,849	115	163	180	200	3,507
Lesotho	195	15	8	10	9	237
Liberia	219	38	31	89	48	425
Madagascar	580	19	16	18	12	645
Malawi	907	68	94	113	96	1,278
Mali	400	34	19	28	19	500
Mauritania	188	9	8	12	7	224
Mauritius	34	0	0	0	0	34
Mozambique	108	7	2	12	26	155
Namibia	119	6	9	21	14	169
Niger	474	15	12	20	16	537
Nigeria	8,046	305	330	664	795	10,140
Rwanda	653	102	56	123	79	1,013
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	24	1	0	1	0	26
Senegal	774	42	36	28	11	891
Seychelles	10	2	0	0	1	13
Sierra Leone	699	17	36	51	44	847
Somalia	116	9	19	26	32	202
South Africa	190	11	14	18	15	248
South Sudan	7	17	12	35	32	103
Sudan	849	41	47	51	30	1,018
Swaziland	122	10	9	22	8	171
Tanzania	3,305	95	180	174	290	4,044
Togo	541	43	24	43	15	666
Uganda	2,785	110	159	140	167	3,361
Zambia	1,522	28	62	76	76	1,764
Zimbabwe	811	47	72	85	82	1,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,699</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>52,127</b>

**Table B3 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>East Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	190	13	16	17	18	254
China	1457	19	28	8	5	1,517
Fiji	36	4	4	5	12	61
Indonesia	947	48	61	71	77	1,204
Kiribati	6	1	0	0	1	8
Korea	86	0	3	2	0	91
Lao PDR	67	7	6	6	3	89
Malaysia	152	10	11	9	12	194
Mongolia	187	11	23	28	43	292
Myanmar	679	50	57	38	78	902
Papua New Guinea	74	12	7	10	6	109
Philippines	866	40	46	72	74	1,098
Samoa	13	1	1	2	0	17
Singapore	1	0	0	0	0	1
Solomon Islands	3	0	0	0	1	4
Thailand	234	10	10	11	7	272
Timor - Leste	10	0	0	1	7	18
Tonga	13	0	0	0	0	13
Tuvalu	0	0	0	2	0	2
Vanuatu	5	1	0	3	0	9
Vietnam	396	24	39	27	18	504
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>6,659</b>

**Table B4 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	118	2	8	5	6	139
Armenia	89	3	6	5	6	109
Azerbaijan	52	7	5	12	16	92
Belarus	61	1	0	1	1	64
Bosnia	26	1	0	1	1	29
Bulgaria	141	2	1	1	0	145
Croatia	26	0	1	2	1	30
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	136	10	6	3	16	171
Hungary	71	0	0	0	0	71
Kazakhstan	76	9	7	12	23	127
Kosovo	4	2	3	10	8	27
Kyrgyz Rep.	112	8	11	9	20	160
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	19	1	0	2	3	25
Moldova	49	1	1	1	4	56
Montenegro	1	1	0	0	1	3
Poland	55	0	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	153	3	0	0	0	156
Russian Federation	130	6	5	6	3	150
Serbia	85	1	3	0	1	90
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	54	9	4	12	12	91
Turkey	262	14	14	19	20	329
Turkmenistan	11	1	0	4	2	18
Ukraine	88	3	7	4	4	106
Uzbekistan	110	18	12	12	18	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,536</b>

**Table B5 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>1987 - 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antigua	13	0	0	1	0	14
Argentina	421	5	12	7	14	459
Bahamas The	15	0	0	0	0	15
Barbados	35	0	0	0	0	35
Belize	12	1	3	3	1	20
Bolivia	306	9	11	1	9	336
Brazil	438	10	29	31	27	535
Chile	320	6	5	13	14	358
Colombia	856	35	42	67	60	1060
Costa Rica	135	4	0	4	5	148
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	24	0	1	0	1	26
Dominican Republic	51	0	0	2	1	54
Ecuador	270	4	7	13	18	312
El Salvador	72	1	3	4	0	80
Grenada	26	1	0	0	1	28
Guatemala	77	3	7	3	2	92
Guyana	93	3	5	11	5	117
Haiti	419	46	48	54	40	607
Honduras	95	6	3	3	3	110
Jamaica	146	17	14	9	12	198
Mexico	1179	14	32	26	31	1282
Nicaragua	133	3	6	7	4	153
Panama	28	0	2	0	0	30
Paraguay	54	5	5	1	1	66
Peru	831	24	25	30	33	943
St. Kitts	10	0	1	0	1	12
St. Lucia and Nevis	46	2	1	2	3	54
St. Vincent	24	6	2	3	3	38
Suriname	16	0	1	1	0	18
Trinidad & Tobago	79	2	2	2	2	87
Uruguay	209	0	2	1	3	215
Venezuela R. B. de	168	1	7	5	23	204
West Indies	2	2	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>7,712</b>

**Table B6 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	<b>1987 - 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	405	28	21	23	10	487
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	4
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	2	2
Egypt Arab Rep. of	768	45	49	85	92	1,039
Iran Islamic Rep. of	220	15	27	33	31	326
Iraq	53	3	24	12	7	99
Israel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	212	15	16	26	14	283
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	42	5	6	2	3	58
Libya	10	1	2	1	5	19
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	256	5	3	6	6	276
Oman	32	0	0	0	0	32
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	65	18	19	15	9	126
Tunisia	155	17	7	13	7	199
West Bank and Gaza	134	30	9	0	0	173
Yemen Republic of	166	17	23	56	30	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3,438</b>

**Table B7 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987 - 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	115	33	33	62	497	740
Bangladesh	1411	98	136	128	118	1,891
Bhutan	199	39	44	93	114	489
India	2165	68	87	129	129	2,578
Maldives	47	2	1	0	4	54
Nepal	1536	48	37	77	88	1,786
Pakistan	2030	156	157	214	186	2,743
Sri Lanka	498	18	29	40	32	617
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>10,898</b>

**Table B8 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2017**

<b>Part I</b>	<b>1987 - 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	36	0	2	0	0	38
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	22	0	0	1	0	23
Japan	825	33	34	31	103	1026
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.of	4	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	23	0	0	0	0	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	2	0	0	2
United Kingdom	45	0	0	0	0	45
United States	99	0	1	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1477</b>

**Table B9 - Total Regular Applicants, 1987-2017**

	<b>1987 - 2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	66,324	3,383	3,555	4,895	5,213	83,370
Total of Industrial Countries	1,269	33	40	32	103	1,477
Unknown	18	0	0	0	4	22
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>67,611</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>84,869</b>

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
AgroParisTech-ENGREF	Mastère Spécialisé, Action publique pour le développement durable des territoires et de l'agriculture	France	Europe
	Mastère Spécialisé, Forêt, nature et société		
	Mastère Spécialisé, Gestion de l'eau		
	Mastère Spécialisé, Politiques publiques et stratégies pour l'environnement		
	Mastère Spécialisé, Systèmes d'informations localisées pour l'aménagement des territoires		
	Mastère Spécialisé, Management des risques sanitaires alimentaires et environnementaux		
	Mastère Spécialisé, Ingénierie de Produits à l'interface Cuisine-Industrie		
	Mastère Spécialisé, Management de l'innovation dans les agro-activités et les bio-industries		
Asian Institute of Technology	Master's in Agricultural Systems and Engineering	Thailand	East Asia
	Master's in Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management		
	Master's in Environmental Engineering and Management		
	Master's in Food Engineering and Bioprocess Technology		
	Master's in Gender and Development Studies		
	Master's in Natural Resources Management		
	Master's in Regional and Rural Development Planning		
	Master's in Urban Environmental Management		
	Master's in Water Engineering and Management		
Australian National University	Master of Economics	Australia	Oceania
	Master of Environmental Management and Development		
	Master of International and Development Economics		
	Master of Environmental and Resource Economics		
Brandeis University	MS in International Health Policy and Management	United States	North America
	MA in Sustainable International Development		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
CATIE, Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza	Maestría Académica Internacional en Agroforestería y Agricultura Sostenible	Costa Rica	Latin America and Caribbean
	Maestría Académica Internacional en Manejo y Conservación de Bosques Tropicales y Biodiversidad		
	Maestría Académica Internacional en Economía, Desarrollo y Cambio Climático		
	Maestría Profesional en Práctica del Desarrollo		
CERDI, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le développement International	Programme de formation en Gestion de la politique economique	France	Europe
Columbia University	Master of Arts Program in Economics	United States	North America
	Master of Arts in Economics and Education		
	Master of Arts in Higher and Post-secondary Education		
	The Preservice Program in Elementary Inclusive Education		
	Master of Public Administration		
	Master of Science in Social Work		
Cornell University	Master of Professional Studies in Agriculture and Life Sciences	United States	North America
	Master of Professional Studies in International Development		
	Master of Public Administration		
	Master of City and Regional Planning		
Duke University	Master of Environmental Management - Residential	United States	North America
	Master of International Development Policy (one year degree)		
	Master of International Development Policy two year degree)		
	Master of Public Policy		
Harvard University	Master in Public Administration	United States	North America
	Master in Public Policy		
	Master in Urban Planning		



**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	Master of Public Health Program		
	Master of International Education Policy		
Hiroshima University, Graduate School of International Development and Cooperation	Master's Program of the Division of Development Science	Japan	East Asia
	Master's Program of the Division of Educational Development and Cultural and Regional Studies		
IHS-Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies	MSc in Urban Management & Development	Netherlands	Europe
Institute of Social Studies	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Agrarian, Food, and Environmental Studies	Netherlands	Europe
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Economics of Development		
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Governance, Policy, and Political Economy		
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Human		
	Rights, Gender, and Conflict Studies: Social Justice Perspectives		
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Social Policy for Development		
ITC-University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation	MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Earth Resources Exploration	Netherlands	Europe
	MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Engineering Geology		
	MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Management		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Geoinformatics		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Natural Resources Management		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Urban Planning and Management		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Water Resources and Environmental Management		
International University of Japan	MA in International Development	Japan	East Asia
	MA in Economics		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	MA in Public Management and Policy Analysis		
	MA in International Relations		
	MA in International Peace Studies		
Johns Hopkins University	SAIS Master of Arts	United States	North America
	Master of Science (ScM) in Epidemiology		
	Master of Public Health in Epidemiology		
	Master of Science in Public Health in Health Policy		
	Master of Health Science		
	Master of International Public Policy		
Keio University	Certificate of "Environmental Innovators Course" under "Media and Governance Master's Program"	Japan	East Asia
Kobe University	Master of International Cooperation Studies	Japan	East Asia
Meiji University	Public Policy Program (MA)	Japan	East Asia
	International Development Policy Program (MA)		
	Community Planning and Management Program (MA)		
Montpellier SupAgro, Centre international d'études supérieures en sciences agronomiques	Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire (1 yr)	France	Europe
	Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire (2yr)		
	Ingénieur Systèmes Agricoles et Agroalimentaires Durables au Sud		
	Master Spécialisé Innovations et Politiques pour une Alimentation Durable		
Nagasaki University	Master of Tropical Medicine Course	Japan	East Asia
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Magister en Economia	Chile	Latin America and Caribbean
Institute of Tropical Medicine	Master (MSc) in Public Health - International Health	Belgium	Europe
	Master (MSc) en Santé Publique - Politiques et Management des Systèmes de Santé		
	Master (MSc) en Santé Publique - Contrôle des Maladies		
Ritsumeikan University	Master's Program in International Relations	Japan	East Asia
	Master's Program on Regional Policy and Planning		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	International Program for Science and Engineering		
	International Program for Information Science and Engineering		
	International Program for Life Sciences		
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Master of Science in Asia Pacific Studies - International Relations	Japan	East Asia
	Master of Science in Asia Pacific Studies - Society and Culture		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy - Development Economics		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy - International Public Administration		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy - Public Health Management		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy - Sustainability Sciences		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy - Tourism and Hospitality		
Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Civil and Environmental Engineering	Japan	East Asia
Sciences Po	Master in Development Practice	France	Europe
	Master in Environmental Policy		
	Master in Human Rights and Humanitarian Action		
	Master in International Development		
	Master in International Economic Policy		
	Master in International Energy		
	International Public Management		
	Joint Master in Journalism and International Affairs		
Tohoku University	Global Program in Economics and Management	Japan	East Asia
UNESCO-IHE	MSc in Environmental Planning and Management	Netherlands	Europe
	MSc in Environmental Science and Technology		
	MSc in Hydraulic Engineering and River Basin Development		
	MSc in Hydraulic Engineering - Land and Water Development		
	MSc in Coastal Engineering and Port Development		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	MSc in Hydroinformatics, Modelling, and Information Systems for Water Management		
	MSc in Hydrology and Water Resources		
	MSc in Limnology and Wetland Ecosystems (joint program with Egerton University, Kenya and BOKU, Austria)		
	MSc in Sanitary Engineering		
	MSc in Urban Water Engineering and Management (joint program with AIT Thailand)		
	MSc in Water Quality Management		
	MSc in Water Resources Management		
	MSc in Water Services Management		
	MSc in Water Supply Engineering		
	MSc in Water Conflict Management		
	MSc in Water Management		
	MSc in Environmental Technology for Sustainable Development (joint program with AIT Thailand)		
	MSc in Agricultural Water Management for Enhanced Land and Water Productivity (joint program with AIT Thailand)		
Universidad de Chile	Magister en Economía	Chile	Latin America and Caribbean
	Magister en Políticas Públicas		
Universidad Torcuato di Tella	Maestría en Administración de la Educación	Argentina	Latin America and Caribbean
	Maestría en Economía		
	Maestría en Economía Urbana		
	Maestría en Políticas Educativas		
	Maestría en Políticas Públicas		
Université de Montreal	Maîtrise en Santé communautaire	Canada	North America
	Maîtrise en Sciences économiques		
Université Laval	Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional	Canada	North America
	Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional - avec mémoire		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	Maîtrise en Agroéconomie		
	Maîtrise en Economique		
	Maîtrise en Economique - avec mémoire		
	Maîtrise en Administration et évaluation en éducation		
	Maîtrise en Administration et évaluation en éducation - avec mémoire		
	Maîtrise en Epidémiologie - avec mémoire (MSc)		
	Maîtrise en Sociologie		
	Maîtrise en Sociologie - avec mémoire		
University of Bradford	MSc in Development and Project Planning	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc in Economics and Finance for Development		
	MA in International Development Management		
	MSc in Project Planning and Management		
	Masters in Public Administration		
University of Chicago	Master of Public Policy	United States	North America
University of East Anglia	MSc, Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Economics		
	MSc, Environment and International Development		
	MA, Gender Analysis and International Development		
	MA, International Social Development		
	MA, Agriculture and Rural Development		
University of Leeds	MSc, Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Economics and Finance		
	MSc (Eng), Environmental Engineering and Project Management		
	MSc, Food Science		
	MA, Gender Studies		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	MSc, Geographical Information Systems		
	MA, Health Management, Planning and Policy		
	MA, Hospital Management		
	MSc (Eng), International Construction Management and Engineering		
	Master of Public Health (International)		
University of London, IOE, Institute of Education	Economics of Education, MA	United Kingdom	Europe
	Education and International Development, MA		
	Educational Planning, Economics, and International Development, MA		
	Education, Gender, and International Development, MA		
	Education, Health Promotion, and International Development		
University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science	MSc, Management of Information Systems and Digital Innovation	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Development Management		
	MSc, Development Studies		
	MPA, Public Administration		
	MSc, Economic History		
	MSc, Economics		
	MSc, Economics (two-year program)		
	MSc, Finance		
	MSc, Finance and Economics		
	MSc, Gender, Policy, and Inequalities		
	MSc, Gender, Development, and Globalisation		
	MSc, Human Resource Management		
	MSc, Local Economic Development		
	MSc, Management, Organization, and Governance		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	MPA, Public Policy and Administration		
	MSc, Social Policy and Development		
	MSc, Social Policy and Planning		
University of London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Master's, Medical Entomology for Disease Control (formerly Biology and Control of Disease Vectors), MSc	United Kingdom	Europe
	Master's, Epidemiology, MSc		
	Master's, Health Policy, Planning, and Finance, MSc		
	Master's, Public Health (Health Promotion Stream)		
	Master's, Immunology of Infectious Diseases, MSc		
	Master's, Medical Microbiology, MSc		
	Master's, Medical Statistics, MSc		
	Master's, Public Health, MSc		
	Master's, Public Health in Developing Countries, MSc		
	Master's, Reproductive and Sexual Health Research, MSc		
University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies	MSc, Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Finance and Development		
	MSc, Globalization and Development		
	MA in Human Rights Law		
	MSc, Political Economy of Development		
University of London, University College London	Environment and Sustainable Development, MSc	United Kingdom	Europe
	Environmental Systems Engineering, MSc		
	MA in Gender Society and Representation		
	MSc in Pediatrics and Child Health: Global Child Health		
	MSc in International Public Policy		
	Urban Development Planning, MSc		

**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
University of Manchester	Development Finance, MSc	United Kingdom	Europe
	Econometrics, MSc		
	Economics, MSc		
	MA, TESOL (Educational Technology)		
	Globalization and Development, MSc		
	Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations, MSc		
	International Development, Development Management, MA		
	Management and Implementation of Development Projects, MSc		
	Management and Information Systems, Change, and Development, MSc		
University of Reading	MSc, Agricultural Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Agricultural Economics		
	MSc, Agriculture and Development		
	MSc, Applied International Development		
	MSc, Climate Change and Development		
	MSc, Communication for Innovation and Development		
	MSc, Development Finance		
	MSc, Food Security and Development		
	MSc, Environment and Development		
	MSc, Food Economics and Marketing		
	MSc, Research Agricultural and Food Economics		
University of Sussex	MSc, in Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MA in Development Studies		
	MSc in Economics		
	MA in Environment, Development, and Policy		



**Table C: Preferred Programs**

University	Program	Country	Region
	MA in Gender and Development		
	MSc in International Economics		
	MA in International Education and Development		
	MSc in Science and Technology Policy Studies		
	MA in Anthropology of Development and Social Transformation		
Waseda University	MA Program in International Relations, Area Studies	Japan	East Asia
	MA Program in International Relations, International Relations		
	MA Program in International Relations, International Development and Policy Studies		
	MA Program in International Relations, Regional Integration in Asia-Pacific		
Williams College, Center for Development Economics	MA in Policy Economics	United States	North America