



# Annual Report 2006



JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK  
GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP  
PROGRAM

A Capacity-Building Initiative  
for Developing Countries



WORLD BANK INSTITUTE  
Promoting knowledge and learning for a better world

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## MISSION STATEMENT



*The World Bank has long recognized that the development of human resources—and hence of institutions—is the most important factor in promoting sustainable economic development. The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program awards scholarships for graduate studies to well-qualified, mid-career professionals, who are then expected to apply and to disseminate their newly acquired knowledge and skills in promoting the socioeconomic development of their own and other developing countries.*

# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Over the past twenty years, the joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has played a critical role in capacity development by providing valuable learning opportunities to more than 3,500 students from the developing world.

Thanks to the JJ/WBGSP sponsorship, almost four hundred mid-career professionals and policy-makers from over 100 countries have graduated this year, from leading universities all around the globe. With the knowledge and skills they acquired through graduate studies in fields such as economics, public policy, environment, health, and education, as well as the networking and contacts they have developed while learning, it is our hope that they will contribute more effectively to development and progress in their own countries.

Recognizing that Africa faces many daunting challenges, the World Bank and the Government of Japan awarded more than 45% of the JJ/WBGSP scholarships to African candidates. The JJ/WBGSP is also contributing to institutional capacity building in Africa, through partnership with universities in Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana and Uganda. With a joint support from JJ/WBGSP and the African Capacity Building Foundation, these institutions are now hosting more than 120 scholars. The capacity of the universities as well as of the participants is hence jointly enhanced.

The World Bank is committed to support good governance with capacity development and the other resources needed to strengthen public and civil institutions. Developing tomorrow's leaders is a major contribution to the development of our client countries and a key element for success in the fights against poverty and corruption. I am pleased to report that, for the first time, more than 80% of the JJ/WBGSP scholarships were awarded to public servants and other professionals from the public sector.

These achievements were made possible with the generous support of the Government of Japan, which has provided full funding for this program with increasing contributions totaling more than \$160 million over the twenty years of the program's existence.

On behalf of the World Bank Group, I wish to thank the Government and people of Japan for their outstanding contribution in helping build knowledge and skills among future leaders and decision makers of the developing world. I also would like to wish great success to the awardees of this year's scholarships in their pursuit of learning so that they can help their countries achieve development results.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Wolfowitz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Paul Wolfowitz  
President, The World Bank



## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK INSTITUTE



The World Bank Institute (WBI) is one of the World Bank's main instruments for developing capacity through the exchange of knowledge and learning. In 2006, more than 90,000 participants took part in training and capacity development activities organized by WBI through its global, regional and country programs. The JJ/WBGSP complements WBI capacity development activities by providing opportunities for graduate studies to young and promising professionals from developing countries.

This year, JJ/WBGSP awarded 161 new scholarships through a highly competitive process to which more than 4,000 mid-career professionals applied from more than 130 countries. In line with WBI's capacity development efforts, the program offered fifty five percent of the awards to candidates coming from the poorest and neediest countries including WBI's focus countries.

The program also includes partnerships with universities in Africa, Japan and the US. The JJ/WBGSP helped, in collaboration with the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), to establish a Master's degree program in Economic Policy Management (EPM) delivered by four African universities. Since 1998, the EPM program trained more than 950 mid-career professionals coming from 32 African countries. This program aims to scale up and speed up capacity development beyond training of individuals by focusing on building up the in-country learning infrastructure.

On behalf of JJ/WBGSP alumni, scholars and the countries they represent, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Government of Japan for its continuous commitment to world development and for its generous and sustained support to the JJ/WBGSP. I would like to wish great success to the scholarship awardees and the partnership universities in their contribution to development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Leautier', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Frannie A. Leautier  
Vice President, World Bank Institute

# Thank You

*Japanese government had made positive contributions to Chinese economic development during the past 20 years through official development assistance. I regard this opportunity to study here in Japan as an expansion of friendly cooperative relationship between our two countries. I'll be back to work in Ministry of Commerce, China to contribute to the further integration of China into world economy and cooperation between China and other countries.*

***BIN Tang, China***

*I hope to make the most out of my acquired knowledge and experience when I return to my country Lebanon after the end of the program. I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Japan for having given me this opportunity, because it wouldn't have been possible for me to cover the expenses of the program on my own.*

***Leila Abou Nehme Sawaya, Lebanon***

*J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à travers vous toute ma gratitude à l'endroit du Gouvernement Japonais et de la Banque mondiale qui ont bien voulu mettre en place ce programme de bourses. Mon souhait personnel est que ce programme puisse perdurer afin d'aider davantage les pays en développement qui ne disposent pas de moyens financiers suffisants pour renforcer les compétences de leurs cadres.*

***Judes Bissakonou, République Centrafricaine***

*I would like to thank the Government of Japan and the World Bank to help me, by this scholarship to continue my study in Local Development in France. For me, this study builds my capacity and then I will be able to help my country which is very poor and among the poorest countries in Africa.*

***Romain Guéléo Ndouba, Chad***

# Thank You

*By providing me with financial support, the Government of Japan has made this year a wonderful time in my life, by making me realize my dream of studying for a master's degree out of my country. After completing the program, I will be going back to my country and resume my job in the Ministry of Finance of El Salvador. My goal will be to apply the new knowledge I have acquired to the analysis and formulation of appropriate policies oriented to poverty reduction and to spur economic growth.*

***Jerson Rogelio Posada M., El Salvador***

*As a citizen from a poor developing country, Vietnam, the opportunity for studying at the world-top university like Harvard University would only be a dream. The generosity of the Government of Japan has made this dream of mine come true. I would like once again to convey my deepest thanks to the Government of Japan for the opportunity it has granted me in pursuing the International Development program at the Kennedy School of Government.*

***Thang Khuong, Vietnam***

# Thank You

## THE PROGRAM'S TIES TO JAPAN



**T**he Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has its origins in Japan's meteoric economic growth, which resulted in its astonishing transformation from World Bank borrower to major World Bank donor in a short period of time.

When Japan joined the World Bank in 1952, the postwar nation was on the way to catching up with the developed countries. Between 1953 and 1966, Japan borrowed \$850 million from the World Bank to develop modern highways, the bullet train system, and other projects. At one point, Japan was the Bank's second largest borrower.

"We have been striving to build modern Japan as it is, by implementing appropriate economic policies," the Honorable Ryutaro Hashimoto, then Minister of Finance and later Prime Minister of Japan, explained at the World Bank-IMF annual meeting in 1989. During its development process, Japan, a nation without any natural resources, became "fully aware of the importance of human resources."

Mr. Hashimoto announced, "Japan's loans from the Bank will be fully repaid in July 1990." And he added, "Hoping that the developing countries will find something meaningful in this Japanese experience, I am pleased to announce that Japan is now prepared to contribute a total of about \$300 million to the Bank over a 3-year period."

This program, which started in 1987, was expanded substantially by the Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD), a Japanese initiative established following Mr. Hashimoto's announcement to provide special assistance that would strengthen human resources in developing countries.

Over the years, Japan has expanded its commitment to this endeavor. Meanwhile, it has contributed more than \$174 million to the program. Those funds have covered tuition, subsistence, insurance, and travel costs for scholars, as well as the costs of program administration. This generous program enabled scholars from all the recipient countries to study almost anywhere in the World Bank's member countries.

Five Partnership Programs were launched in four universities in Japan starting in 1995. One—at Yokohama National University—draws on Japan's special expertise in infrastructure development. Another—at the University of Tsukuba—focuses on policy management. Three others—at Keio University, Yokohama National University, and Saitama University/Graduate Institute of Policy Studies (GRIPS)—specialize in tax policy with practical training provided to the scholars by the National Tax College.

These initiatives augment Japan's firm commitment to human resources development in the developing world.



Graduation at Columbia University.

**TABLE  
1**

**JJ/WBGSP SCHOLARS IN REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987 - 2006**

REGULAR PROGRAM		PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS														
Years		Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-INFRA	Keio	YNU-TAX	GRIPS Abidjan-Cocody	Yaounde II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Subtotal by Year	Grand Total	
1987	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
1988	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	
1989	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	
1990	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
1991	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	14	77	351	
2001	107	15	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	7	7	7	15	93	200	
2002	117	14	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	7	7	7	9	65	182	
2003	272	13	-	-	10	14	5	5	5	7	7	-	14	87	359	
2004	303	13	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	15	373	
2005	95	12	-	-	10	15	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	15	189	
2006	98	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	63	161	
<b>Subtotal by Program</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>3,554</b>



## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The JJ/WBGSP was initiated 19 years ago by the government of Japan to encourage and strengthen human resources development in developing countries. The program mandate is to provide to midcareer professionals in developing countries an exposure to the latest techniques and knowledge available through graduate studies. Upon completion of their studies, the scholars are expected to return to their home countries so they can apply and disseminate their newly acquired knowledge and skills to enhance the socioeconomic development of their communities and countries. Since its inception in 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded a total of 3,554 scholarships for studying in 250 universities in 32 World Bank member countries.

The effect of the JJ/WBGSP is assessed through biannual tracer studies that are aimed at tracking the program's alumni. The latest study, undertaken in 2004, showed that 97 percent of the analyzed scholars attained their degrees and that 83 percent returned to their home or other developing countries. Moreover, the effect on the development environment, as measured by the type of employment institution, showed that more than half of the scholars returned to work in the public sector, while one-third of the scholars returned to work at universities and the private sector.

The JJ/WBGSP program is administered through a Steering Committee, which oversees the general policy of the program and awards the scholarships. The management of the program is carried out by the permanent Secretariat maintained at the World Bank Institute (WBI).

The JJ/WBGSP conducts its operations through two schemes: the *Regular Program* and the *Partnership Programs*.

### The Regular Program

This program is very flexible and allows the scholars from the World Bank's borrowing countries to study in host universities of World Bank member countries, except their home countries. Scholars may pursue a graduate study program in any socioeconomic development field at the

master's level. The study areas have mostly included economics, public policy and administration, natural resources and environmental management, agriculture and rural development, urban and regional planning, public health, population, and education. During 1987–2006, 2,586 scholarships have been awarded under the Regular Program.

Applications for the Regular Program scholarships are directly submitted to the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat and are processed through a multilevel screening process involving independent external reviews. The final award is made by the Steering Committee, which takes into account the geographical and gender balances, as well as the socioeconomic background of applicants. This process is highly competitive and has had a selection rate of less than 5 percent in 2006.

### The Partnership Programs

Since 1992, a number of Partnership Programs have been launched by the JJ/WBGSP in cooperation with selected universities. Those programs enable the scholars to receive specialized graduate training in specific themes related to economics and public policy management, public finance and taxation policy, and infrastructure management. In addition, the Economic Policy Management (EPM) Program, which was launched in 1998 jointly with the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), aims at strengthening the institutional and human capacity in four African universities. During 1992–2006, the partnership programs provided 968 scholarships for applicants to study in 12 institutions in Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Ghana, Japan, Uganda, and the United States.

Applications for the Partnership Programs scholarship are submitted to the partner universities, which process a preselection on the basis of both their own admission criteria and the JJ/WBGSP eligibility conditions. The final award is made by the Steering Committee, which takes into account the geographical and gender balances, as well as the socioeconomic background of applicants.



**Ms. Nasreen Nawaz, Pakistan**  
**Program in Public Policy and Taxation,**  
**Yokohama National University, 2004**

*To express one's emotions is difficult, but far more difficult is to leave unsaid the words really needed to be uttered. I still remember in my vivid memory the day I landed in Japan. Since that day I have been learning not just in the classrooms but everywhere—on the roads, railway stations, banks, hospitals, shopping malls, and so forth.*

*Each and every place in Japan was a learning place for me. The words such as kindness, courtesy, cleanliness, effectiveness, efficiency, hard work, and principles are no more just bookish terms. Sir Winston Churchill said, "We make a living by what we get; we make a life by what we give." No doubt, Japan has touched thousands of lives. I really feel myself lucky and proud to be one of those, and I am sure all my friends feel the same.*

*Our teachers at Yokohama National University not only gave us knowledge, but also gave us the real education and the ability to think, to understand, to analyze, and to apply. They gave us the strength, courage, confidence, and ability to do our best and prove ourselves. Their kind words didn't cost much, but always maximized our achievements, and let me assure you, they really accomplished their task. I can state clearly that being able to give to their students without the expectation of any return, any reward, or any notice has always been a special quality of all of my teachers.*

*I certainly appreciate the financial support provided by the JJ/WBGSP, which provided income to supplement our studies and had a positive effect on our lives. The great Gandhi said, "We must be the change; we wish to see in the world." I hope that we will be an active part of the change and will try our best to bring about the change that all of us wish to see in the world. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all my teachers at Yokohama National University and my worthy instructors from National Tax College and National Tax Agency of Japan for all their kind help and support. Thank you very much to all. Arigato gozaimashita!!*

## PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN 2006

During the academic year 2005/6, the program supported a total number of 331 scholars, of which 211 scholars benefited from the Regular Program and 120 were sponsored through the Partnership Programs. During the same year, 377 scholars completed their scholarships and were graduated from their host universities. By June 2006, the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee had awarded 161 new scholarships for studies to start in academic year 2006/7.

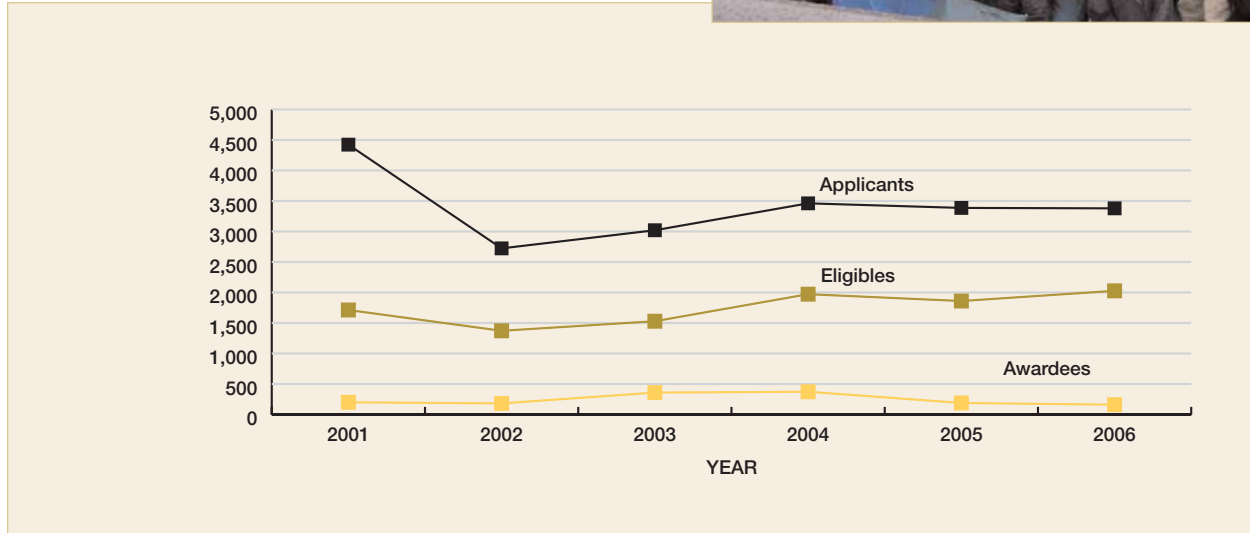
### Applications to the Regular Program

The total number of applications received for the JJ/WBGSP Regular Program for the academic year 2006/7 was almost the same as in the previous year. Figure 1 shows that the number of applications has stabilized over the past 3 years to around 3,400 applications per year. It should be noted that the decline observed in 2002 was a result of the requirement of unconditional admission to a master's degree program added to the eligibility criteria in that year. The larger part of applicants (66 percent) come from sub-Saharan African countries. The number of applicants from that region has been steadily increasing over the past 5 years, from 1,542 applicants in 2002 to 2,226 in 2006 (see table A1). The other notable fact is the decrease of applications coming from Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Middle East and North Africa (MNA) regions. The total number of female candidates was 912, representing 27 percent of the total number of applicants. This number has been increasing slightly since 2002 (761 applicants).

JJ/WBGSP scholars from  
Yokohama National University  
Infrastructure Management  
Program visit Kurobe Dam,  
November 2005.

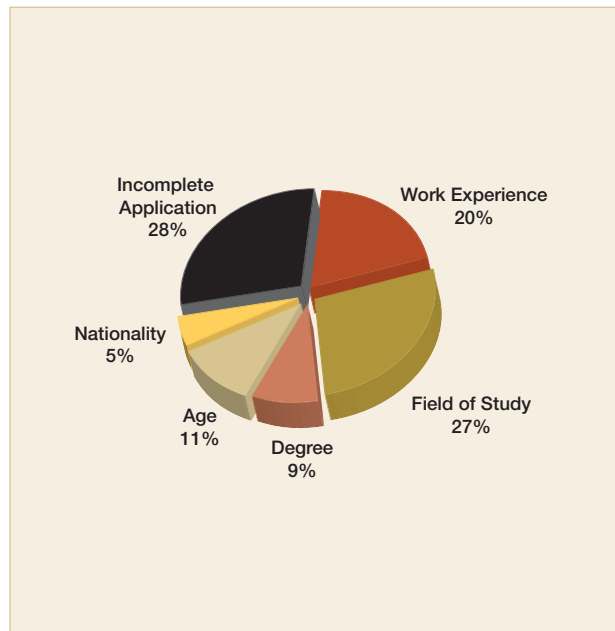


FIGURE 1. JJ/WBGSP Applicants and Awards, 2000–06



Of 3,379 applicants from 104 countries for the year 2006, 2,027 fully met the eligibility criteria. It is worth mentioning that despite the decrease in the ineligibility rate, the number of ineligible applications received by the program is still relatively high. In 2006, a total of 1,352 applicants (40 percent of all applicants) were ineligible—mainly because they proposed a noneligible program of study (36 percent of ineligible applicants), submitted an incomplete application package (28 percent) or did not fulfill the work experience requirement (20 percent). (See figure 2.)

FIGURE 2. Profile of Applicants by Ineligibility Criteria, 2006





**Ms. Linda Asamoah-Dabri Ghana**  
**Gender Studies, University of Leeds, 2004**

*I am the gender focal person for the Ghana Health Service (GHS), a government agency that is responsible for health service provision in Ghana. As a gender focal person, my job description includes providing policy direction for gender issues within the health sector. Currently, I am reviewing an existing policy on gender mainstreaming for the health sector, as well as developing policies to address the gender biases in the health care delivery system in Ghana. Before this position, I was the deputy gender focal person, and I have contributed to the development of policies such as the health sector gender policy, national HIV/AIDS policy, and reproductive health policy.*

*Working within a male-dominated organization where gender issues have little value, I used to face a lot of challenges in trying to push for the incorporation of gender issues into policies and programs of the GHS before the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) awarded me a scholarship to pursue the gender studies program at the University of Leeds. Being part of this all-important program has afforded me the needed exposure into new development and current debates on gender issues. It has also enhanced my advocacy and negotiating skills. The issue of gender and health is high on the government of Ghana's agenda for development because gender tends to influence people's access to health care, which can have a tremendous effect on development. I owe whatever I have achieved today to the JJ/WBGSP.*

## Profile of New Scholars

In June 2006, the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee awarded 161 new scholarships: 98 for the Regular Program and 63 for the Partnership Programs. The total number of scholarships awarded by the program since 1987 reached 3,554 scholarships, of which 2,586 scholarships were awarded under the Regular Program and 968 scholarships were provided through the Partnership Programs. (See figure 3.)

### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

The regional distribution of the new scholars in 2006 is Africa (46 percent), East Asia and Pacific (15 percent), Europe and Central Asia (7 percent), Latin America and Caribbean (11 percent), Middle East and North Africa (5 percent), South Asia (7 percent), and Japan (9 percent). As shown in figure 4, an increasing emphasis is put on Africa and East Asia from which originated 61 percent of the new scholars in 2006.

### GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

The program has constantly given priority to female candidates. Although only about 27 percent of the total eligible candidates to the Regular Program were females, their share among the new scholars in 2006 was almost 45 percent. This share has been increasing over the past 10 years, as shown in figure 5.

### SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND.

The program has increasingly drawn candidates from humble backgrounds. The socioeconomic status of scholars is assessed through a proxy: the highest education level obtained by scholars' parents. In 2006, more than 64 percent of the new scholars in the Regular Program came from humble and poor backgrounds, where the parents had education levels of high school or lower (figure 6).



FIGURE 3. JJ/WBGSP Regular and Partnership Program Awardees, 1987–2006

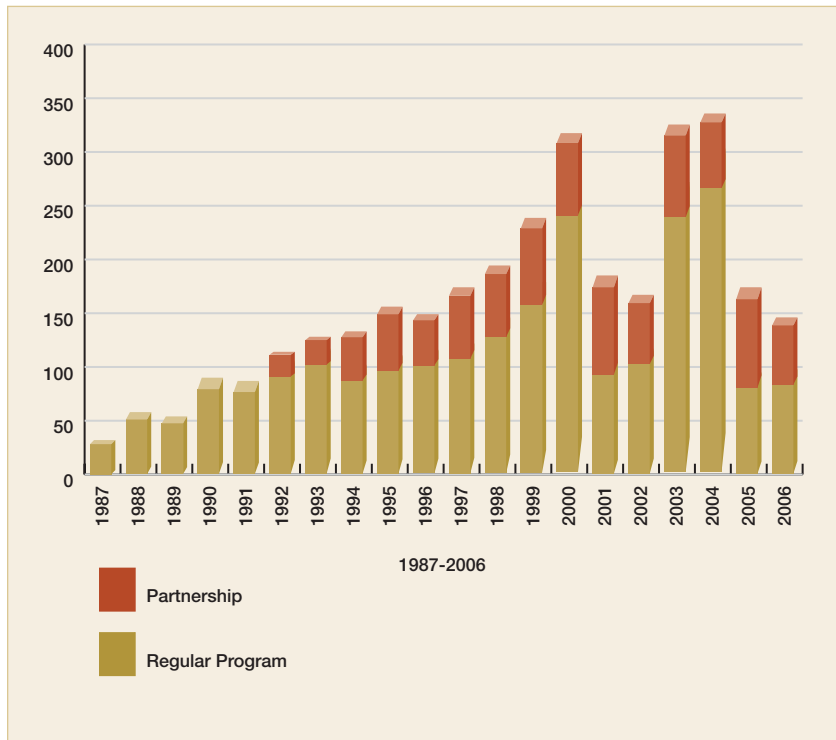


FIGURE 4. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2006

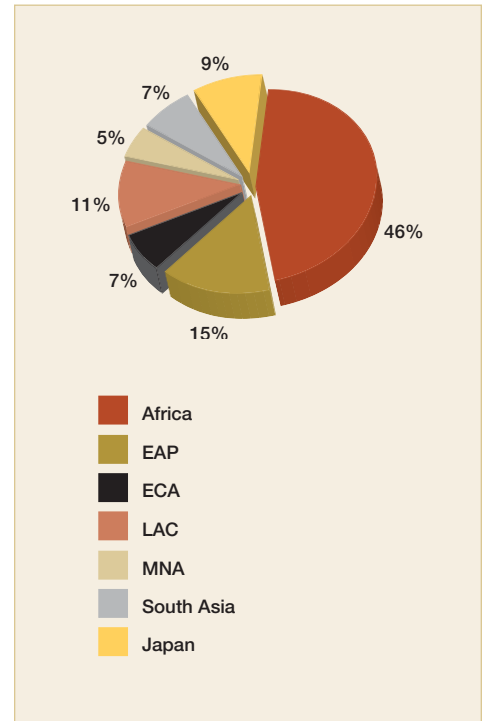


FIGURE 5. Profile of Scholars by Gender, 1987–2006

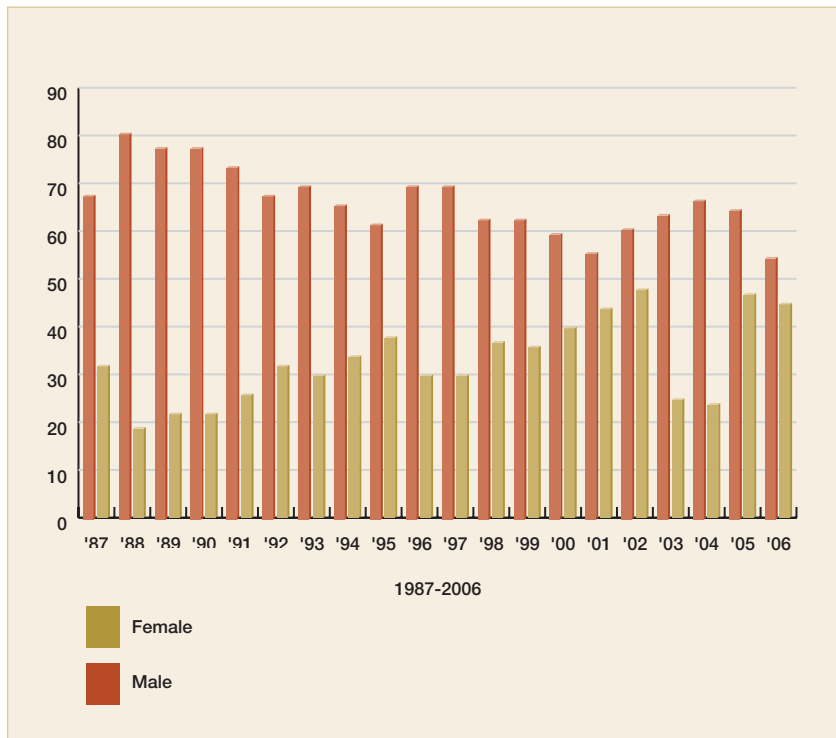
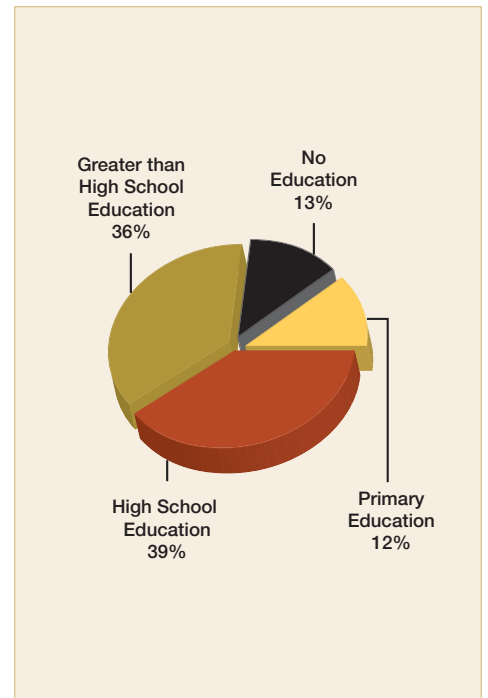


FIGURE 6. Profile of Scholars by Parents' Education Level, 2006





**Dr. Kyawt Sann-Lwin, Myanmar  
Public Administration—Mason Program,  
Harvard University, 2004**

*I graduated from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in June 2005. Before the study, I have been working at the Department of Health Planning in Myanmar for 13 years as a research officer and later as an assistant director. As my career advanced, I realized that I need wider perspectives and more skills in leadership, management, and quantitative analysis. Thus, I applied for the Master's of Public Administration course from the Kennedy School of Government and for a scholarship from JJ/WBGSP.*

*Now, one year after coming back from my study, I am still working at the same department and taking the same duties and responsibilities. But now I have quite different perspectives. I have a wider vision and can mobilize people and evaluate policy more effectively. I know how to make alliances with civil societies to mobilize resources for my country's health development, and because of my improved management skills, I can implement the assigned job more effectively.*

*As a developing country, Myanmar finds it very difficult to send someone to study abroad because of very limited resources. However, JJ/WBGSP has committed to supporting developing countries by selecting and supporting the students who have a potential to help the country realize its development goals. I am very grateful to JJ/WBGSP for supporting me as I studied in the MPA program, and I will try my best to develop my country by using the skills and experiences I got from my study.*

**PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND.**

Figure 7 shows that 82 percent of new scholars in 2006 serve in the public sector in their countries, 6 percent work for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and another 6 percent work for regional or international organizations (R/IO). The share of scholars coming from the public sector is significantly higher than the average of recent years. This emphasis shows how the program is supporting institutional capacity-building through human resources development in the public sector and through other development-focused organizations.

**FIELDS OF STUDY.**

The majority of scholars (65.8 percent) studied economics, international development, and public policy, followed by environment and natural resources (9.9 percent), public health (9.9 percent), and education (2.5 percent). Both shares of agriculture and rural development (2.4 percent), and urban/regional development (3.2 percent) have decreased compared with previous years (table 2). In many cases, scholars are pursuing degrees in fields directly related to poverty reduction.

**HOST INSTITUTIONS.**

Looking at where the scholars were applying (figure 8) shows that more than two-thirds of the new scholars were admitted to either European or North American universities. Europe remains the first destination (65 scholars, or 40 percent of total scholars), which it has been since 1999. The number of scholars in East Asia was relatively low because 2006 was not an intake year for some of the Partnership Programs in Japan. It is worth mentioning that the African partnership programs allowed the JJ/WBGSP to support 29 scholars (18 percent) to attend universities in Africa.



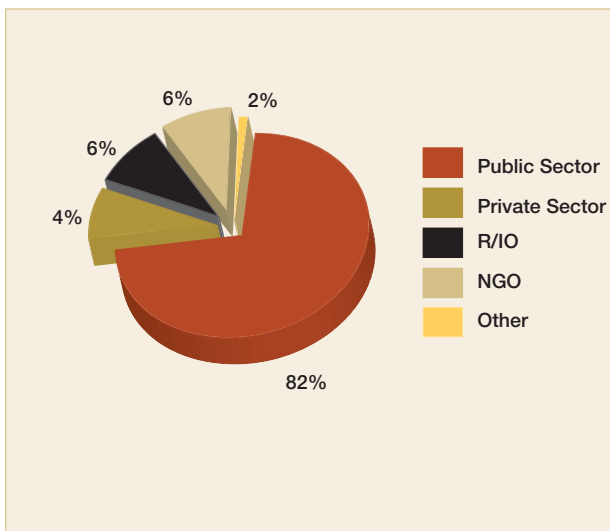
*JJ/WBGSP scholars from Yokohama National University Infrastructure Management Program.*

**TABLE 2**

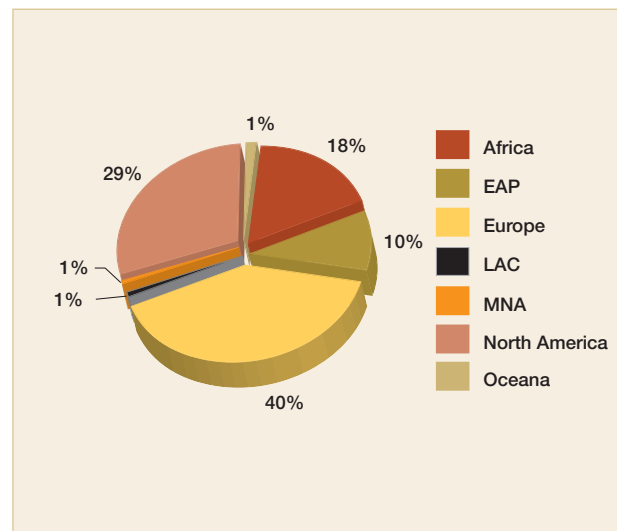
**DEVELOPMENT THEMES, 2006**

DEVELOPMENT THEMES	NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS, 2006	%
Economics	73	45.3
Environment/Natural Resources	16	9.9
Public Policy, International Development	33	20.5
Public Health	16	9.9
Urban/Regional Planning	3	1.9
Education	4	2.5
Agriculture	2	1.2
Rural Development	2	1.2
Other (Poverty Reduction, Media, IT, etc.)	12	7.5
Total	161	(100)

**FIGURE 7. Profile of Scholars by Employment Category, 2006**



**FIGURE 8. Profile of Scholars by Host Region, 2006**





**Mr. Mahendra Prasad Khanal, Nepal  
Agribusiness, University of Melbourne, 2001**

*After graduating from Tribhuvan University, Nepal, with a bachelor's degree in Agriculture (1993) and bachelor's degree in Business Administration (1988), I obtained a master's in Agribusiness from the University of Melbourne as a JJ/WBGSP scholar in 2002.*

*As a research student, I undertook a project titled "An Economic Analysis of Improvements to the Marketing Arrangements of High Value Crops in Nepal" in Melbourne.*

*I have been working for the government of Nepal as a permanent employee since December 1995. Agricultural program planning, program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation are the areas of my expertise. I was transferred to the ministry from the district within a month of resuming my former job and was assigned to work in the fertilizer sector, which is an important component of agribusiness. Also the current job of monitoring and evaluating priority and foreign aided projects is vital for the overall agricultural development of Nepal, where I am using my knowledge and the skills acquired from the study.*

*I am very much grateful to the JJ/WBGSP for providing me the opportunity to study in a world-renowned university and to undertake research in a fully equipped environment. The study helped me to broaden my understanding in the subject matter and to develop an ability to undertake additional research.*



A JJ/WBGSP Scholar at Williams College, Western Massachusetts, USA.

**Scholars Graduated in 2006**

During fiscal 2006 (July 2005–June 2006), 377 scholars completed their studies and were graduated from their respective universities. Figures 9 to 12 provide the characteristics of the 2005/6 graduates. The main highlights are these:

- Of the 377 graduates, 148 (39 percent) were female.
- Most graduates originated from sub-Saharan Africa (43 percent), followed by East Asia and Pacific (15 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean (14 percent).
- Of the 377 scholars, 205 (54 percent) graduated from European universities.
- The main fields of studies of graduates were economics (28 percent), public policy/international development (28 percent), and environment/natural resources (17 percent).

**FIGURE 9. Number of Graduates per Gender, 2006**

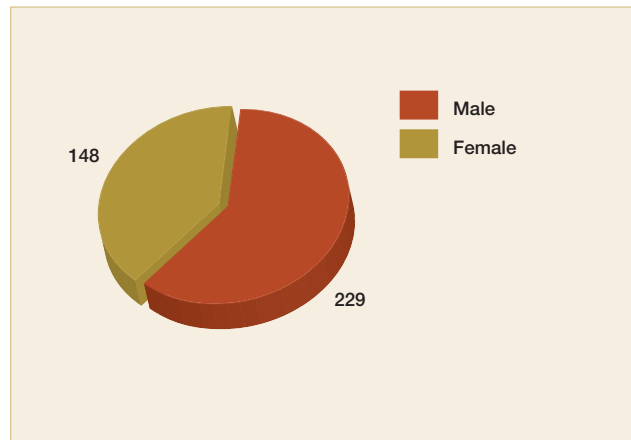




FIGURE 10. Number of Graduates per Home Region, 2006

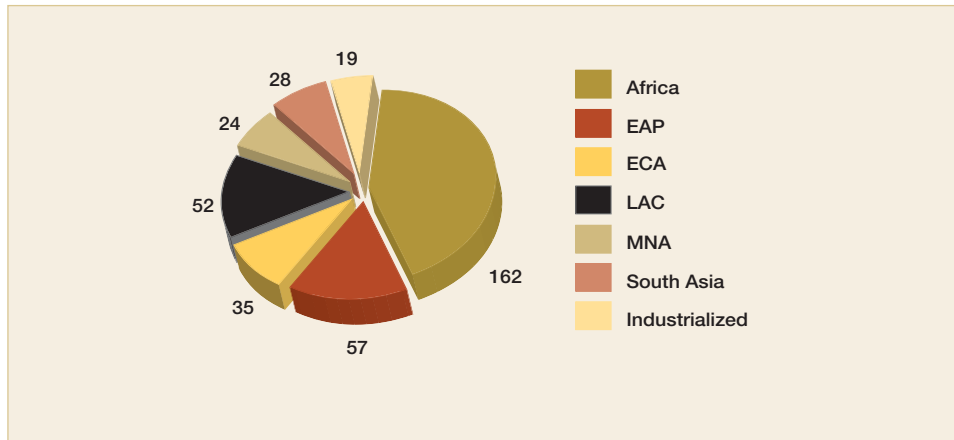


FIGURE 11. Number of Graduates per Host Region, 2006

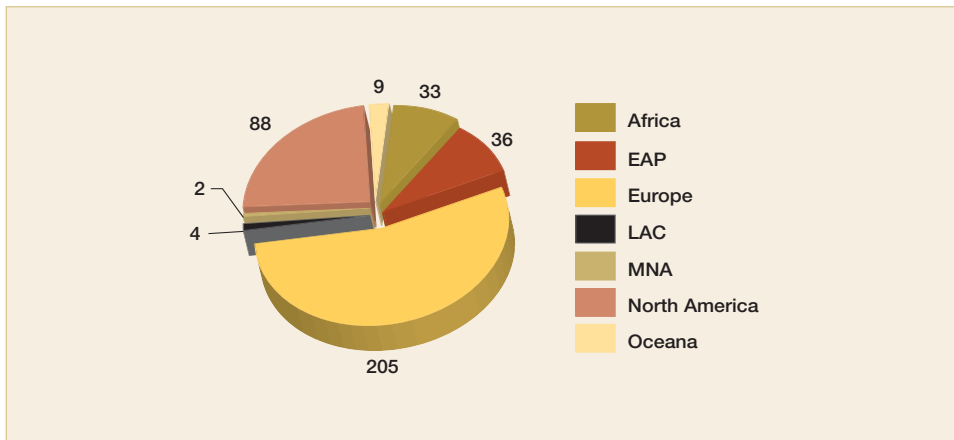
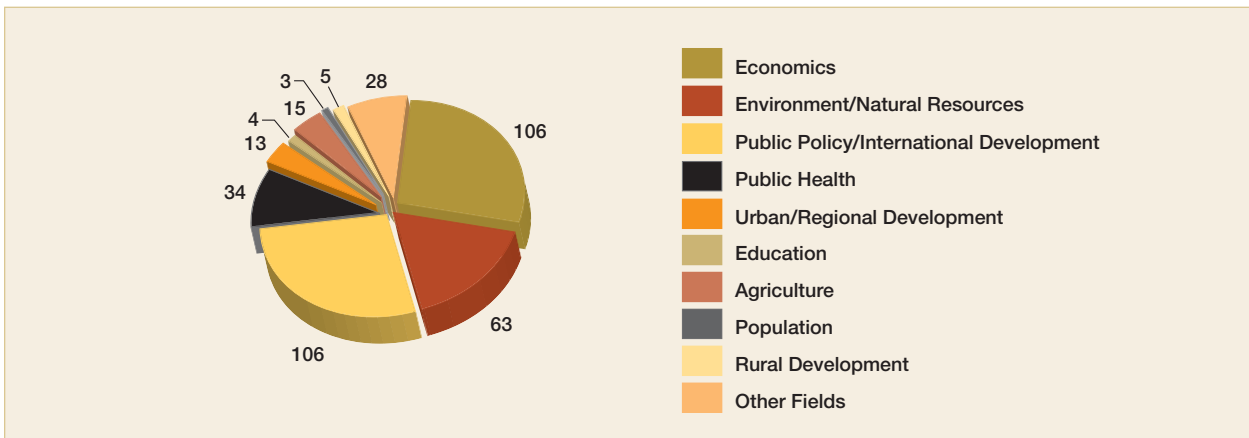


FIGURE 12. Number of Graduates per Field of Study, 2006





**Mr. Edgar D. Ruiz Silva, Mexico**  
**Information Systems Management,**  
**Carnegie Mellon University, 2004**

*First of all, I would like to thank the JJ/WBGSP, not only for giving me the opportunity to study in one of the best universities in the world but also for letting me share experience and knowledge with people from all over the world. It has been the most enriching experience in my life, and without JJ/WBGSP's invaluable support, I would not have achieved so much.*

*In December 2005, I graduated with the highest distinction from Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, receiving a master's degree in Information Systems Management. This interdisciplinary master's course of study joins computer science, management, and business to provide a broad view of information technologies. During my stay in CMU, I met brilliant people from different cultures and different backgrounds. I lived with them, studied with them, and, most important, learned from them. I took courses with excellent faculty members from whom I learned the hot topics in my area—topics I use each day in my current job. Definitely, JJ/WBGSP has helped me to grow up not only as a professional but also as a human being.*

*On January 2006, I returned to my previous work in Banco de México. Since then, I have been leading IT projects to automate the current processes done in our area, thus taking advantage of the high-end technologies available on the market. From my experience, I have realized that the master's degree for which I studied has helped me to improve drastically the management skills I was lacking, and it also reinforced my technical skills.*

## SCALING-UP TO STRENGTHEN KNOWLEDGE-SHARING AND TO NURTURE CAPACITY-BUILDING

In 2005, the JJ/WBGSP launched the Scaling-Up Program as a means to better leverage knowledge and to foster a network of development practitioners, including JJ/WBGSP scholars and alumni. The JJ/WBGSP has been providing opportunities for scholars to generate new knowledge for development. The World Bank recognizes that there is a great opportunity to tap into this knowledge, which would benefit not only the scholars but also the development community. During its first year of activity, the Scaling-Up Program held two regional conferences and started developing the community of scholars and alumni. The regional conferences, both held in May 2006, provided an opportunity for alumni to hear outstanding papers presented by the scholars, network, share knowledge, and discuss current development issues. The six selected papers will be published by WBI in 2007.

These regional conferences in Kenya and Vietnam launched the program's community network in those countries. All of the six presenters, in Nairobi and Hanoi, now occupy high positions in government organizations in their home countries and have committed themselves to keep the network alive. Participants affirmed that it was important to facilitate this dialogue among development practitioners and scholars in a sustainable manner and not just as a one-time incident at such events. Face-to-face interaction renewed commitments by each participant for further efforts to make this program's scaling-up activities more effective.

### Regional Conference in Nairobi

The first conference, which marked the new scaling-up initiative, was held in Nairobi, Kenya, with the active participation of the Bank's Country Director and the country team. The 40 participants ranged widely: JJ/WBGSP alumni, professors from the Partnership Programs and the local universities, government officials from Kenya and Japan, local media, and other development professionals, including the World Bank staff members. The three alumni who were recognized for the outstanding papers prepared for their master's degrees presented their findings and were awarded prizes. The subjects were "Determinants of Health Status in Kenya"; "The Long-Run Effects of Fiscal Deficit on Economic Growth in Ghana, 1970–2000"; and "Determinants of Trade Balance in Tanzania, 1970–2002."

Several presentations, addressing development in Africa in particular, were also made, including the following: "African Development and Japan's Partnership" by His Excellency Mr. Satoru Miyamura, Japanese Ambassador to Kenya; "Selected Issues in Growth and Poverty Reduction in Africa" by Mr. Colin Bruce; and "Lessons from Japanese Experience in Improving Competitiveness (Knowledge Economy)" by Mr. Tsutomu Shibata, Senior Adviser, WBI.

The Honorable Mwiria Kilemi, Assistant Minister for Higher and Technical Education in Kenya; Mr. Satoru Miyamura; and Mr. Toshio Oya, the Alternate Executive Director for Japan, acknowledged the contributions of this scholarship program. "I strongly hope that the joint scholarship program, by allowing its scholars to study in graduate programs at some of the most prestigious universities around the world, will continue to empower many African countries to work in partnership with the donors on a level playing field," said Mr. Miyamura.

### Regional Conference in Hanoi

Two weeks after the conference in Nairobi, the program held its Asian Regional Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam. Participants numbered 70, including 24 alumni from Vietnam. At the Asian Regional Conference, which was organized with the country office, the awards were granted for the following outstanding papers: "A Study of Roadside Slope Management in Bhutan"; "Adaptability of E-Government Policy in Mongolia: Comparative Study with Japan"; and "Responses to Poverty and Risks in Vietnam: How Effectively Can the Current Public Safety Net Target?"

Also, distinguished development professionals shared their views of development in Vietnam and in the rest of Asia: "Human Capacity and the Development of Vietnam Agriculture and Rural Sector" by His Excellency Mr. Cao Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; "The World Bank Strategy towards Vietnam" by Mr. Klaus Rohland, Country Director, World Bank Office, Hanoi; and "Japanese Official Development Assistance Strategy in Vietnam" by Mr. Daisuke Matsunaga, Minister, Embassy of Japan in Vietnam.

Commenting on this presentation, Mr. Yoshio Okubo, who was Executive Director representing Japan at the time, noted that the "Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program is one of the most important and flexible programs that are carried on in partnership between the World Bank and the government of Japan. The program gives these potential leaders a chance to obtain appropriate knowledge and skills that would help improve their own lives, as well as the development of their home countries."



Mr. Joseph Stiglitz talking with JJ/WBGSP scholar, Ms. Matondang Elsa Siburian at the ABCDE conference, Tokyo 2006.



JJ/WBGSP graduates receiving an award from Mr. Toshio Oya, Alternate Executive Director of Japan (right), at the African Regional Conference, Nairobi, Kenya, May 2006.



African Regional Conference, Nairobi, Kenya, May 2006



Asian Regional Conference, Hanoi, Vietnam, May 2006.



## WEB SITE AND ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS

To further enhance its outreach efforts, the JJ/WBGSP launched its Web site in 2001. In addition to providing information on the nature of the scholarships through Regular and Partnerships Programs, applications can be downloaded directly from the Web site.

To increase the audience and to provide information on JJ/WBGSP activities, the Secretariat now periodically issues newsletters. Participants can sign up for the newsletter online or can send an e-mail to the Secretariat.

The Web-based Discussion Forum was initiated as a platform to engage participants in discussions ranging from development issues to their personal experience with their programs of study. The Discussion Forum provides an interactive space for participants to initiate debate on current and emerging development issues, to explore opportunities, to share knowledge, and to volunteer to provide assistance to colleagues from other regions.

In recognition of the achievements of the JJ/WBGSP alumni and their contributions to the capacity-building of developing countries, the program publishes profiles of alumni on the Web site. The profiles are a means to promote the results of the program, to better inform members about each other, and to provide an opportunity for people interested in the program to learn directly from former scholars. Along the same lines, the JJ/WBGSP has begun to further support and promote its graduating scholars by posting the curriculum vitae and thesis abstract of each on the Web site.

The Online Alumni Information Form was created in 2006 to help scholars who had completed their awards so they could update their contact and employment information through the Scholarship Web site. It helps both scholars and the JJ/WBGS Program to interact on different program activities and to enhance relationships.

The Web site has been popular. According to the Web statistics reports of the WBI, there were 1,909,091 page requests from visitors to the scholarship Web site between July 2005 and June 2006 (477,237 more requests than in the previous year). During this period, the JJ/WBGSP Web site was consistently ranked among the top three or four most visited sites within the WBI.

[www.worldbank.org/wbi/scholarships/](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/scholarships/)

His Excellency Mr. Cao Duc Phat, who had completed a master's in Public Administration at Harvard University in 1993 under the JJ/WBGSP, also addressed the conference. "The world is changing very fast and becoming more and more dependent on each other," said Mr. Phat. "We need to exchange information and ideas and to learn from each other. This new initiative will be especially helpful for countries like Vietnam, whose economies are being integrated into the world economy."

### Development of the Community Network

During FY06, the program has undertaken to establish an alumni network in the home countries of the JJ/WBGSP alumni. To start with, the program has been working with the 18 countries that have more than 50 alumni each. An alumni representative has been selected for each of those countries, and, in collaboration with the program, lost contacts are being searched. The alumni network opens an opportunity to organize knowledge-sharing and networking events in those countries in partnership with other development stakeholders.

To foster active networking in our community, the program's Web site was strengthened substantially by e-publishing the abstracts of the master's theses written by the scholars and also by posting the curriculum vitae of each of our alumni. In addition, increased communication and interaction with the alumni allowed updating of our alumni information on the database.

Another face-to-face interaction took place during the summer of 2006 when the program organized a brown-bag lunch seminar, inviting twenty of the JJ/WBGSP scholars who were interning at various international organizations located in Washington. The occasion gave the scholars and the Secretariat an opportunity to meet and discuss the depth and breadth of their studies and their internships, as well as their future plans after completing their degrees under the JJ/WBGSP.



## NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN 2006

### Limitation of the Number of host Institutions for the Regular Program

The current eligibility criteria for the JJ/WBGSP Regular Program offer wide flexibility in the choice of field of study and host institution. In the past five years, scholars have studied at 250 institutions in more than 500 different academic programs. This range of study has resulted in great dispersion of scholars while increasing administrative cost, creating difficulty in assessing all programs and institutions, and causing difficulty in organizing common activities such as seminars.

As a result, the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee has decided to restrict the Regular Program to a limited number of institutions and programs starting with academic year 2007/8. The initial selection of around 50 institutions will include the 10 Partnership Universities, as well as institutions that have hosted at least five scholars over the past five years. The list will be updated annually and will be open to new institutions.

This new approach will allow better targeting of academic programs that are more relevant to the program's objectives. It will also facilitate the creation of a scholars' community, will help reduce administrative costs, and will improve the quality of services to the scholars.

### Tax Programs Partnerships Renewal

The grant agreements with three programs in Japan offering master's degrees in tax-related subjects are coming to an end. To comply with the World Bank's procurement policy and to allow newly interested universities to submit their proposals, a request for proposals was launched in March 2006 and short-listed universities were invited to bid for the three programs, which are currently held at Keio University, Yokohama National University, and GRIPS.

Universities were asked to present a proposal to develop and deliver a training program on taxation and policy management for policy makers and mid-career professionals from relevant departments, such as Ministry of Finance, Central Bank, and Internal Revenue and Tax Offices. The universities will have to cater to the socioeconomic settings of developing

countries. While they will be in charge of training within their facilities, they will also have to work closely with Japan's National Tax College, where practical training will also take place. Three universities will be competitively selected on the basis of their technical and financial proposals. The final selection should be completed in fall 2006.

### Visits to Partner Universities

Every year, the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat visits a number of partner universities to discuss issues related to the implementation of partnership programs and meet with scholars. In 2006, visits extended to partner universities in Japan, US and Cote d'Ivoire.

#### *Japan*

During spring 2006, a mission went to Japan to visit the five Partnership Programs at Yokohama National University, GRIPS, Keio University, and Tsukuba University, and members of the mission attended the graduation ceremonies of two cohorts of JJ/WBGSP scholars. The mission confirmed the program's contribution to capacity enhancement and human resources development. Many issues were discussed with the program directors to help them improve the quality of the education they deliver, and the status of the competitive bidding process for the next round of contract renewal was reviewed. Both graduates and scholars expressed their deep appreciation for the knowledge, training, and personalized care that they received during their studies, thanks to JJ/WBGSP sponsorship.

#### *Harvard University*

A mission visited the Kennedy School of Government (KSG) at Harvard University on May 12, 2006. The mission met with officials at the KSG to discuss issues related to the Master's of Public Administration in International Development (MPA/ID) Program and the Mason Fellows Program, and mission members also met with first- and second-year MPA/ID scholars. The scholars expressed a general satisfaction with the program, specifically, (1) the cross-cultural exchanges that occur among them, (2) the content of the courses, (3) the opportunities offered by the



**Ms. Maria Rica C. Bueno, Philippines**  
**Development Planning Program, Queensland**  
**University, 1998**

*I completed my master's in development planning from the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, in August 2000. Earning my post-graduate studies overseas was a dream come true, and it was made possible under the JJ/WBGSP, to which I am deeply grateful.*

*At the time of my scholarship, I was a senior tourism operations officer in the Office of Product Research and Development at the Philippines Department of Tourism (PDOT). Studying at the University of Queensland in Brisbane was a life-changing experience. Not only did it broaden my knowledge academically regarding various planning issues and strategies but also the lessons learned and experiences gathered outside of the four walls of the classroom through cultural exchanges with classmates from other countries and adaptation to Australia's culture made me more tolerant and confident in facing real life challenges.*

*Two months after my return to PDOT, I was promoted to chief tourism operations officer.*

*Another turning point in my career came in 2005 when I was chosen to head the Asia Pacific Marketing Team created by our Department Secretary. It is an honor for me to be reporting directly to the highest person in the department now, I have not worked this close to the Secretary during my entire PDOT career—until this time.*

*Life has been a challenging, yet fulfilling, journey. Doors of opportunities have been opened. Let me take this occasion to express my deepest gratitude to the government of Japan and to the World Bank for believing in my potentials and for awarding me the scholarship. My heartfelt thank you to JJ/WBGSP for helping me fulfill my dream of study abroad. May the program continues to tap and develop future movers of development. All the best!!!*

university and its network which have opened many doors for them, and (4) the responsiveness of the administration to their needs and requests. The scholars expressed interest in having a one-day seminar at the World Bank, being able to participate in various seminars and conferences organized by the World Bank, and having a forum on the Internet so that they can exchange views on similar topics with other scholars.

**Columbia University**

A delegation from WBI represented the JJ/WBGSP at the graduation ceremony of the class of 2006 of the Program in Economic Policy Management (PEPM). Professor Lisa Anderson, Dean of the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), chaired the ceremony, and Prince Karim Aga Khan was the keynote speaker. The delegation also held a separate meeting with Dean Anderson and discussed possible ways of improving and expanding the collaboration between SIPA and the JJ/WBGSP.

**University of Cocody (Abidjan)**

A delegation of the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat met in July 2006 with students of the 8th cohort, Gestion des Politiques Economiques (GPE)-Cocody, and got their feedback about the program. Students confirmed the relevance of the training provided by the program. They also stressed the need to reinforce the English language course. The mission was particularly impressed by the motivation of students and the high value they attached to the Economic Policy Management (EPM) Program.

**The EPM Phase III Planning Meeting**  
**(Abidjan, July 2006)**

The JJ/WBGSP Secretariat participated to the planning meeting for phase III of the EPM Program and the second meeting of the EPM network (EPMAN). There was a strong consensus during the meeting that the program did achieve its main objectives of building the capacity of partner institutions, on one hand, and training a critical mass of economic policy analysts, on the other. Academic staff members in partner institutions benefited from several training workshops and seminars in economic policy and management-related topics.

## THE ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: AN AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE



*Participants to the EPM Phase III planning meeting, Abidjan, July 2006.*

The JJ/WBGSP and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) have supported the training of more than 950 midcareer professionals, mostly from the public sector. Feedback from both scholars and employers indicates that the program's outcomes are highly appreciated. The EPM Program's graduates are very well trained and respond to a real need for economic policy analysts and advisers in African public administrations.

Participants also agreed that additional effort is needed to consolidate the capacity of participating universities, and that the existing EPM Programs are fulfilling only part of the need for policy analysts. The JJ/WBGSP Secretariat confirmed the continuation of WBI's support to the program and urged partner universities to address the issues discussed, particularly the ones related to the various programs' harmonization, the accreditation of francophone EPM degrees, and the search for additional funding sources. In parallel, the mission held a series of coordination meetings with ACBF officials.

In pursuit of their common objective to strengthen the public sector capacity in sub-Saharan Africa, the World Bank and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) launched in 1998 the Economic Policy Management program (EPM) in four African universities. The overall goal was to improve the efficiency of the public sector by enhancing the capacity for economic policy analysis and management. Two Master degrees, one "Anglophone" and one "Francophone", were established, in 1998, at Makerere University (Uganda) and the University of Ghana-Legon, for the "Anglophone" part, and to the University of Yaounde II and the University of Cocody-Abidjan for the "Francophone" one. The World Bank support, which amounted to \$4 million, was provided mainly through scholarships awarded by the JJ/WBGSP program to almost 25% of EPM students attending these universities.

Since its inception, the EPM program trained more than 950 mid-career professionals, supported by ACBF and the JJ/WBGSP, coming from 32 countries. About 47% of the beneficiaries came from the four hosting countries. Uganda has benefited the most from the program with a total of 153 scholars over the 1998-2006 period, followed by Ghana (121), Cameroon (90) and Cote d'Ivoire (85). Among the non-hosting countries, Kenya and Tanzania have the highest number of scholars with respectively 66 scholars and 40 scholars trained over the same period. EPM scholars mostly come from the public sector. The core program is based on advanced economics, public management and policy analysis courses. The programs also require the writing of policy research papers and a three-month internship. Feedback from both scholars and employers indicates that the program's graduates are highly appreciated not only for their analytical skills but also for their leadership qualities. A tracer study conducted by Makerere University over the six first cohorts of the program showed that more than 76% of EPM-Makerere alumni were able to improve their professional situation during the five years following their graduation by either being promoted by their previous employers or by moving from their previous jobs for better positions. While mainly working for central and local Governments and agencies (54%), Makerere EPM alumni are also present in the private sector (16%), academia (13%), NGOs (13%) and International Organizations (4%). Positions occupied by EPM alumni include Chief Economist at the Zambia Competition Commission, Senior economists at The Ministry of Finance of Kenya and Senior Economist at the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment of Tanzania.



**Mr. Hernán Briceño, Peru**  
**Economics, Pontificia Universidad**  
**Catolica de Chile, 2000**

*I studied for a master's degree in Economics, Public Policies, and Macroeconomics topics at the Catholic University of Chile between 2000 and 2002, which was after I finished my university studies in one of the National Universities from Lima.*

*Before my study supported by the JJ/WBGSP, I was a young professor in the National School of Merchandise Navy where I taught economics and international commerce courses. Now I am an economist adviser to the Ministry of Transportation and Communication in Lima, where my job is related to communication regulation and to the designing of communication policies. I also teach courses about theory and international economy in various universities—both private and national—such as San Ignacio of Loyola and Federico Villarreal University. I participate actively in the discussion of important topics by publishing articles in important newspapers and specialized magazines.*

*I am very grateful to JJ/WBGSP for its support and help.*

## PROGRAM FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The JJ/WBGSP is funded entirely by the government of Japan and administered by the World Bank Institute. Table 3 gives the allocations received by the program since its inception in 1987.

As listed in Table 3, the program received a total funding of US\$161.4 million over the period 1988–2006. The annual average increase over the whole period was 17.5 percent. The funding allocated to the program increased steadily until 2000. The variations observed during the past years are mainly due to the Japanese Yen exchange rate fluctuation.

Most of the funds received (89 percent) are used to provide support to scholars. The rest of the funds serve for funding Scaling-Up Program activities and to cover the management cost of the program (Figure 13).

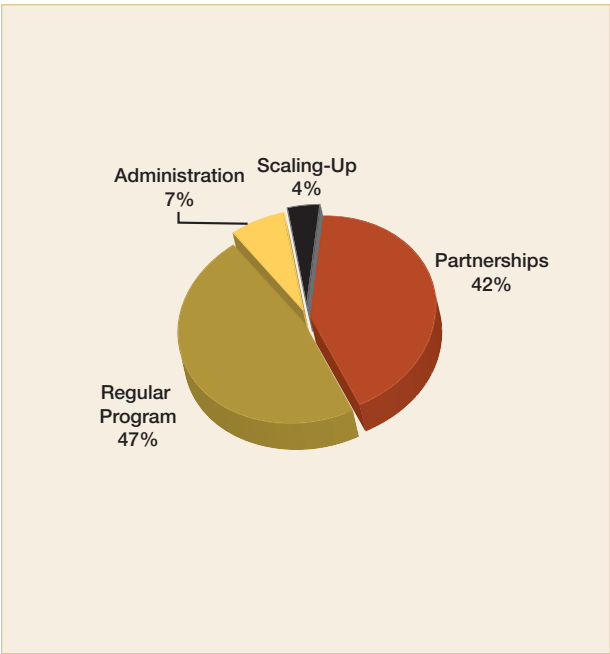
**TABLE 3**

**JAPAN'S ALLOCATION TO JJ/WBGSP, FY88-FY06 (IN US\$)**

FISCAL YEARS	AMOUNT IN US\$ (THOUSANDS)
1998-1992	12,232,000
1993-1997	39,222,200
1998-2002	58,195,552
2003	12,523,148
2004	13,978,917
2005	12,860,956
2006	12,436,400
2007	12,669,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,118,173</b>

Financial support provided to scholars covers tuition and related fees, living expenses, and travel costs. Despite the inflationary trends in higher education costs in major host countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, the program has been successful in limiting the increases in the annual average cost per scholar, mainly through reducing administrative costs and negotiating cost-sharing arrangements with host universities. The average annual cost per scholar fluctuated around US\$ 32,000 over the past 5 years. It should be noticed, however, that the actual cost in the various JJ/WBGSP programs varies widely, from a low of about \$15,000 to more than \$60,000 per scholar per year.

FIGURE 13. Main Components of JJ/WBGSP Budget for FY06



*I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Japan for providing me the financial support to pursue the Masters Program in Public Administration at the Kennedy School of Government.*

*Thank You*

*Prior to this, I worked with a private sector bank in India in the micro finance and development research group. I intend to return to India after my education here to engage in the task of making financial markets and institutions to poor households.*

*I once again thank you for making it possible for me to pursue this program.*

**Bindu Ananth, India**

*Thank You*

*It has been an excellent occasion to update my knowledge of economics theory and to acquire solid tools to improve my skills in applying the theory to economics problems. Additionally, the experience in this program has enriched culturally my life through sharing with people of 22 countries in the world.*

*Through your generosity, the Government of Japan, you have made my goal a reality and I now will graduate in the spring of 2006, and continue working at the Central Bank of Honduras and apply my newly obtained knowledge.*

**Erica Maria Narvaez, Honduras**

*Grâce à cette bourse j'ai étudié dans de très bonnes conditions, ce qui m'a permis d'obtenir avec succès le diplôme.*

*De retour au pays, j'adresse mes vifs et sincères remerciements au gouvernement et à tout le peuple japonais. En vous assurant de ne ménager aucun effort pour mettre les nouvelles connaissances au service du développement du Mali, mon pays et de toute l'Afrique.*

**Samba Soumare, Mali**

*Thank You*





**Mr. Salim Reza, Bangladesh**  
**Program in Public Policy and Taxation,**  
**Yokohama National University, 2003**

*I graduated from Yokohama National University (YNU) in March 2005 with a master's degree in economics in the field of Public Policy and Taxation under the JJ/WBGSP. The topic of my thesis was "The Impact of Public Spending, Investment, and Taxation on Economic Growth in Bangladesh—An Empirical Study." The study environment of Yokohama National University was very sound. Besides the academic program, we had three field trips related to Japanese culture and society and the Japanese economy.*

*My acquisition of academic knowledge and professional experiences in YNU has enhanced my analytical ability, my professional experiences, and my academic knowledge, as well as my self-confidence to feel at ease while working in policy analysis. The degree has also enhanced my problem-solving and decision-making skills, my planning strategies, and other skills to reach a desired goal.*

*After returning home, I have been posted in National Board of Revenue (NBR), which is the central tax administration in Bangladesh. Recently, I have been given a new assignment in addition to my previously mentioned assignments. I am working on automating the tax administration in Bangladesh by introducing a fully computerized system. The automation and modernization of the tax administration is extremely necessary to increase the tax to GDP ratio, which at only 9.5 percent is too low to achieve sustainable development.*

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

### Programs in Africa

The JJ/WBGSP and ACBF have jointly sponsored 30 scholars in each program since 1998 to study for their master's degree in Economic Policy Management (EPM). The core program is based on advanced economics, public management and policy analysis courses. The programs also require the writing of policy research papers and a three-month internship. The duration of the anglophone programs at Makerere University in Uganda and the University of Ghana at Legon in Ghana is 18 months, including a 3-month internship. The duration of the francophone programs at Cocody University in Côte d'Ivoire and Yaoundé II University in Cameroon is 15 months, including a 3-month internship.

*CONTACT.* For additional information,



#### **Makerere University in Uganda**

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Web site:  
<http://www.cm.refer.org/edu/ram3/univers/uy2/uy2.htm>

**Programs in Japan**



***University of Tsukuba  
Program in Policy Management***

*BACKGROUND.* This two-year master's degree program is designed to admit cohorts of 10 scholars in odd alternate years. The Graduate School of International Political Economy manages the program within the university, although scholars may study in many parts of the institution. The university nominates 20 applicants for each cohort, and JJ/WBGSP selects 10 nominees for sponsorship.



**Mr. Atef Sayed Ramadan Mohamed, Egypt**  
**Public Policy, GRIPS, 2003**

*I received the JJ/WBGSP scholarship for one year (September 2003–September 2004) in the Public Finance Course at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Tokyo, Japan. My thesis was “An Empirical Investigation of the Determinants of Taxation Level in Egypt 1981–2003.” The topic matches my career very much. I am a researcher in the General Directorate of Tax Treaties, Egyptian Tax Authority, Ministry of Finance.*

*My study through the JJ/WBGSP fits in with developing my career tasks, which are mainly working on tax treaties between Egypt and other countries, and investigating and solving the problems that arise between foreign taxpayers in Egypt and the Egyptian Tax Authority.*

*I am grateful to the JJ/WBGSP. Although I do the same job as I did before obtaining my master’s degree, the degree that I obtained has a great positive effect in developing and updating my knowledge, as well as improving my job abilities. Now I am one of the Egyptian delegates who deal with negotiating tax treaties between Egypt and other countries. The tax treaty course that is given in the National Tax College in Japan during the master’s course was the first step toward my learning the technical points in tax treaty matters.*

*CONTACT.* For additional information,  
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**Yokohama National University**  
**Program in Infrastructure Management**

*BACKGROUND.* At Yokohama National University (YNU), the program in infrastructure management aims to help midcareer professionals gain expertise in the economic and engineering aspects of managing all forms of infrastructure. Within the university, the School of International and Business Law administers the program, although scholars may study in many parts of the institution. The JJ/WBGSP scholars in this program gain valuable practical experience with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency. New cohorts in this two-year program start in April of odd alternate years. The number of scholars increased from 9 in the first cohort to 15 in the following cohorts.

*CONTACT.* For additional information,  
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**Yokohama National University**  
**Program in Public Policy and Taxation**

The Graduate School of Economics of YNU manages the program in Public Policy and Taxation, drawing on course work from many other parts of the institution. This program is entirely separate from the infrastructure management program also located on the YNU campus. However, some faculty members teach in both programs. Every April, a new cohort of five scholars will start their studies.

*CONTACT.* For additional information,  
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**Keio University**  
**Program in Tax Policy and Management**

*BACKGROUND.* Keio University is well known internationally as one of Japan's leading private universities. It holds the distinction of being the first Japanese university to admit foreign students, a tradition that began in the 19th century. Scholars have opportunities to study in many parts of the university under the overall management of the Graduate School of Business and Commerce. The first cohort began studies in April 1996. New cohorts of five scholars will begin their studies in April each year.

*CONTACT.* For additional information,  
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**National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)**  
**Master's Degree Program in Public Finance**

*BACKGROUND.* The major aim of the program, which started at Saitama University in 1997, is to train future fiscal leaders in taxation. Particular emphasis is placed on the education and training of government officials from developing countries worldwide who work in tax administration or equivalent departments. Administrative aspects of taxation are taught in the context of developing countries' economic and social development. An internship at the National Tax Administration contributes to students' experience of real problems faced during daily operation of tax administration. The one-year master's degree program in Public Finance is taught in English and admits new scholars every year.

*CONTACT.* For additional information,  
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Web site:  
<http://www.grips.ac.jp/index-e.html>



**Bernice Serwah Duodu**  
**Economic Policy Management,**  
**University of Ghana, 2005**

*I served as an Assistant Statistician at Ghana Statistical Service since 2000. Due to my interest in policy issues, I pursued a master's programme in Economic Policy Management at the University of Ghana, Legon and graduated in 2005. The JJ/WBGSP has really been of help in my career. It has clearly deepened my knowledge and understanding to developmental issues. More so, it has really helped me to apply the knowledge and skills acquired to the concepts, methodology and techniques of compiling Gross Domestic Product, Quarterly National Accounts and other economic indicators. And this has gone a long way to enhance my capability and productivity in my organization.*

*I am currently a Statistician at the National Accounts Section of Economic Statistics Division of Ghana Statistical Service. I compile, process, and analyze data on some sub – sectors of the economy and compute their Value Added as well as generates other macroeconomic indicators for policy analysis and national income statistics. My schedule also includes modeling and forecasting, macro economic analysis using available data based on the economy of Ghana, as well as updating of Ghana's Social Accounting Matrix table for the country.*

**Programs in the United States**



**Columbia University**  
**Program in Economic Policy Management**

**CONTENT.** Eleven courses, not previously offered, form the nucleus of the one-year academic segment of this program, followed by a three-month internship in a multilateral aid organization. The internship is a requirement for graduation. Upon successful completion of the program, scholars receive a master's degree in Public Administration from Columbia University.

The one-year academic program starts with a required introductory summer preparatory session that emphasizes language and mathematical skills, computing, accounting, and statistics.

**CONTACT.** For additional information,  
 Professor Arvid Lukauskas  
 Acting Director, Program in Economic Policy Management  
 1034 International Affairs Building  
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 Fax: (212) 854-5935  
 Web site: <http://www.columbia.edu/>



**Harvard University**  
**Program in Public Administration in International Development**

**CONTENT.** The Partnership Program with Harvard University started in fall 1999. The program of study leads to a master's degree of Public Administration in International Development (MPA/ID). The MPA/ID Program is a rigorous, economics-centered program designed to prepare development practitioners.

The duration of the program is 21 months, including a 3-month internship.

**CONTACT.** For additional information,  
 Ms. Carol Finney  
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**TABLE A1**

JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants:  
Distribution by Region and Gender 1987-2006

**TABLE A2**

JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants:  
Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

**TABLE A3**

JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards:  
Distribution by Region and Gender 1987-2006

**TABLE A4**

JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards:  
Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

**TABLE A1****JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender 1987-2006**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>E. Asia</b>	<b>ECA</b>	<b>LCR</b>	<b>MNA</b>	<b>S. Asia</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total 1987-2000</b>									
Total	18,881	2,871	1,055	2,797	1,279	3,945	18	625	<b>31,471</b>
# Male	15,781	1,818	617	1,841	1,015	3,319	17	366	24,774
# Female	3,100	1,053	438	956	264	626	1	259	6,697
<b>2001</b>									
Total	2,822	288	145	419	258	457	0	34	<b>4,423</b>
# Male	2,283	150	69	232	188	358	0	16	3,296
# Female	539	138	76	187	70	99	0	18	1,127
<b>2002</b>									
Total	1,542	260	105	313	88	365	0	50	<b>2,723</b>
# Male	1,252	129	52	165	66	278	0	20	1,962
# Female	290	131	53	148	22	87	0	30	761
<b>2003</b>									
Total	1,830	263	93	329	93	362	0	50	<b>3,020</b>
# Male	1,449	137	34	166	78	275	0	24	2,163
# Female	381	126	59	163	15	87	0	26	857
<b>2004</b>									
Total	2,178	234	100	407	149	331	0	62	<b>3,461</b>
# Male	1,793	128	52	205	126	250	0	24	2,578
# Female	385	106	48	202	23	81	0	38	883
<b>2005</b>									
Total	2,169	241	92	321	129	352	0	82	<b>3,386</b>
# Male	1,764	125	37	171	92	263	0	34	2,486
# Female	402	116	57	151	37	89	0	48	900
<b>2006</b>									
Total	2,226	209	71	332	115	358	0	68	<b>3,379</b>
# Male	1,779	92	31	170	81	287	0	27	2,467
# Female	447	117	40	162	34	71	0	41	912
<b>Grand Total</b>									
Total	31,648	4,366	1,661	4,918	2,111	6,170	18	971	<b>51,863</b>
# Male	26,101	2,579	892	2,950	1,646	5,030	17	511	39,726
# Female	5,544	1,787	771	1,969	465	1,140	1	460	12,137

TABLE A2

## JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

AFRICA	1987-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Totals
Angola	79	10	4	2	6	0	4	105
Benin	378	69	22	37	42	32	46	626
Botswana	59	7	3	9	9	6	5	98
Burkina Faso	329	45	38	41	44	42	43	582
Burundi	85	19	5	5	6	6	9	135
Cameroon	617	129	42	86	126	103	87	1,190
Cape Verde	20	3	1	3	1	1	3	32
Central African Republic	58	9	7	12	11	27	12	136
Chad	206	64	21	31	31	38	30	421
Comoros	17	4	1	3	4	7	10	46
Congo, Democratic Republic of	621	100	48	53	88	67	50	1,027
Congo, Republic of	252	61	21	18	35	30	19	436
Cote d'Ivoire	401	55	18	32	42	24	20	592
Djibouti	20	2	1	1	3	0	0	27
Equatorial Guinea	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	15
Eritrea	20	12	30	16	14	16	27	135
Ethiopia	1,009	180	143	213	205	268	276	2,294
Gabon	28	8	2	2	2	1	5	48
Gambia, The	126	12	14	21	21	23	21	238
Ghana	1,563	214	166	183	199	144	134	2,603
Guinea	212	67	23	31	30	31	38	432
Guinea Bissau	23	0	1	3	2	1	1	31
Kenya	1,649	231	113	111	95	108	104	2,411
Lesotho	73	12	8	10	12	6	16	137
Liberia	126	11	3	2	3	4	6	155
Madagascar	280	28	12	52	28	14	44	458
Malawi	354	66	40	29	35	35	46	605
Mali	214	21	7	10	20	17	19	308
Mauritania	67	8	6	9	15	11	11	127
Mauritius	17	1	6	3	2	0	0	29
Mozambique	51	17	4	3	2	5	5	87
Namibia	42	6	2	2	1	4	6	63
Niger	146	52	47	33	24	28	33	363
Nigeria	3,469	605	298	348	506	525	543	6,294
Rwanda	154	26	8	23	25	29	31	296
Sao Tome & Principe	8	2	2	0	1	4	2	19
Senegal	319	70	24	27	36	46	47	569
Seychelles	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	8
Sierra Leone	373	39	18	10	36	34	45	555
Somalia	108	0	0	1	1	0	0	110
South Africa	104	11	9	8	11	5	5	153
Sudan	566	35	19	16	19	21	22	698
Swaziland	65	3	4	4	6	7	3	92
Tanzania	1,785	177	102	101	127	145	138	2,575
Togo	188	42	32	33	41	34	23	393
Uganda	1,503	128	73	91	107	121	101	2,124
Zambia	622	110	69	87	91	81	106	1,166
Zimbabwe	464	49	19	15	11	18	28	604
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,881</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>31,648</b>

TABLE A2

## JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

<b>E. ASIA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	87	12	14	11	10	20	5	159
China	1,094	46	56	81	47	36	18	1,378
East Timor	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	7
Fiji	15	0	6	1	1	1	2	26
Indonesia	478	64	54	29	27	21	35	708
Kiribati	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Korea	78	7	0	0	0	0	0	85
Lao PDR	26	8	1	5	7	5	2	54
Malaysia	61	3	2	7	12	5	8	98
Mongolia	51	15	10	11	13	13	7	120
Myanmar	110	58	46	40	62	68	66	450
Papua New Guinea	14	1	3	10	6	10	6	50
Philippines	514	37	34	35	20	30	32	702
Solomon Islands	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Thailand	162	12	9	8	4	2	5	202
Tonga	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Vanuatu	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Vietnam	157	23	24	22	18	28	22	294
Western Samoa	10	0	0	1	1	1	0	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>4,366</b>

## JJ/WBGSP Europe and Central Asia Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

<b>ECA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	78	5	8	5	3	6	1	106
Armenia	22	5	3	2	4	6	6	48
Azerbaijan	19	2	2	2	4	5	2	36
Belarus	36	3	5	2	3	0	4	53
Bosnia	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	15
Bulgaria	94	10	12	6	4	9	3	138
Croatia	8	0	1	4	2	2	2	19
Czech Republic	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	19
Estonia	11	2	3	1	2	0	0	19
Georgia	31	17	12	8	9	4	8	89
Hungary	64	3	2	1	0	0	0	70
Kazakhstan	24	7	3	4	1	1	3	43
Kyrgyz Rep.	30	13	7	5	9	7	4	75
Latvia	9	1	0	4	1	0	0	15
Lithuania	10	6	3	2	1	1	0	23
Macedonia	5	2	0	2	0	1	1	11
Moldova	16	3	5	2	5	2	2	35
Poland	51	0	2	2	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	95	16	6	6	9	9	7	148
Russia Federation	90	13	6	8	3	3	3	126
Serbia and Montenegro	54	3	1	2	2	4	3	69
Slovak Republic	19	3	1	1	0	1	0	25
Slovenia	6	1	3	0	1	0	0	11
Tajikistan	5	2	2	4	8	5	2	28
Turkey	168	7	10	10	20	9	9	233
Turkmenistan	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	5
Ukraine	43	10	3	3	2	3	2	66
Uzbekistan	25	9	5	5	6	14	6	70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,661</b>

TABLE A2

## JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

LCR	1987-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Antigua	4	1	1	0	0	2	1	9
Argentina	218	22	30	27	26	15	15	353
Bahamas	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Barbados	26	2	0	1	2	1	1	33
Belize	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Bolivia	108	20	15	18	23	12	16	212
Brazil	181	31	17	20	21	24	27	321
Chile	145	14	19	12	21	23	25	259
Colombia	330	46	30	29	73	44	59	611
Costa Rica	54	8	7	2	5	10	7	93
Cuba	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	18		2	2	1	0	0	23
Dominican Republic	27	3	0	1	3	3	3	40
Ecuador	145	26	11	10	9	12	11	224
El Salvador	40	4	1	1	3	2	2	53
Grenada	11	0	0	1	1	2	1	16
Guatemala	31	2	4	1	0	2	5	45
Guyana	49	8	6	5	2	1	4	75
Haiti	91	52	25	25	21	20	17	251
Honduras	27	7	2	4	9	9	4	62
Jamaica	72	7	12	7	5	2	8	113
Mexico	511	48	45	55	73	61	53	846
Nicaragua	27	7	7	8	4	8	10	71
Panama	16	2	4	0	1	0	0	23
Paraguay	26	1	2	1	2	3	5	40
Peru	341	74	51	62	61	42	31	662
St. Kitts	3	0	1	1	3	1	0	9
St. Lucia	29	6	1	1	0	2	0	39
St. Vincent	12	0	0	1	0	1	2	16
Suriname	9	0	0	0	0	1	2	12
Trinidad & Tobago	46	7	1	2	0	1	0	57
Uruguay	99	14	13	22	19	6	9	182
Venezuela	79	6	4	9	19	11	14	142
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>4,918</b>



TABLE A2

## JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

<b>MNA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	13	2	0	1	5	10	14	45
Algeria	164	46	14	17	29	13	18	301
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt	483	68	17	34	25	22	18	667
Iran	74	16	3	3	21	19	10	146
Iraq	19	4	1	1	0	0	12	37
Jordan	118	14	16	3	11	12	7	181
Kuwait	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	27	1	0	1	0	4	0	33
Libya	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	147	48	10	10	5	10	6	236
Oman	6	1	5	1	2	11	5	31
Saudi Arabia	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Syria	26	9	1	1	1	3	2	43
Tunisia	78	26	6	2	2	3	6	123
West Bank and Gaza	31	10	10	11	27	10	7	106
Yemen Republic	64	12	5	5	21	12	10	129
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2,111</b>

## JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bangladesh	779	53	57	51	54	49	52	1,095
Bhutan	29	8	5	9	5	13	15	84
India	1,126	83	114	119	108	98	102	1,750
Maldives	40	3	3	0	0	0	0	46
Nepal	797	103	67	61	71	88	75	1,262
Pakistan	939	172	100	100	67	76	79	1,533
Sri Lanka	235	35	19	22	26	28	35	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>6,170</b>

TABLE A2

## JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

<b>PART I</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Cyprus	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Israel	18	0	0	1	0	1	0	20
Italy	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
Japan	208	31	50	45	56	80	65	535
Korea, Rep.	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	17	3	0	2	1	0	0	23
Spain	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
United States	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>971</b>

	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	30,828	4,389	2,673	2,970	3,399	3,304	3,311	50,874
Total of Industrialized Countries	625	34	50	50	62	82	68	971
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>31,471</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>51,863</b>

**TABLE A3****JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender 1987-2006**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>E. Asia</b>	<b>ECA</b>	<b>LCR</b>	<b>MNA</b>	<b>S. Asia</b>	<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1987-2000</b>								
Total	677	422	187	270	110	297	127	<b>2,090</b>
# of Men	479	239	104	163	81	227	94	1,387
# of Women	198	183	83	107	29	70	33	703
<b>2001</b>								
Total	75	39	20	26	8	24	8	<b>200</b>
# of Men	41	20	10	13	6	18	4	112
# of Women	34	19	10	13	2	6	4	88
<b>2002</b>								
Total	71	33	14	25	12	17	10	<b>182</b>
# of Men	42	19	9	17	9	11	5	112
# of Women	29	14	5	8	3	6	5	70
<b>2003</b>								
Total	141	59	40	41	13	48	17	<b>359</b>
# of Men	95	34	17	27	10	37	6	226
# of Women	46	25	23	14	3	11	11	133
<b>2004</b>								
Total	153	54	37	58	26	30	15	<b>373</b>
# of Men	101	24	19	30	21	20	6	221
# of Women	52	30	18	28	5	10	9	152
<b>2005</b>								
Total	70	30	16	32	9	17	15	<b>189</b>
# of Men	52	11	12	17	4	12	7	115
# of Women	18	19	4	15	5	5	8	74
<b>2006</b>								
Total	73	24	11	18	7	13	15	<b>161</b>
# of Men	45	7	5	10	6	10	5	88
# of Women	28	17	6	8	1	3	10	73
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Total	1,260	645	325	470	185	446	207	<b>3,554</b>
# of Men	855	340	176	277	137	335	127	2,261
# of Women	405	305	149	193	48	111	80	1,293

**TABLE A4**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006**

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Benin	22	0	1	4	4	2	1	34
Botswana	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Burkina Faso	26	2	2	7	8	2	2	49
Burundi	9	1	2	3	3	2	2	22
Cameroon	27	3	4	5	5	2	4	50
Cape Verde	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Central African Republic	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	18
Chad	12	1	3	2	4	2	2	26
Comoros	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	9
Congo, Democratic Republic of	7	2	3	2	3	1	1	19
Congo, Republic of	11	1	2	3	5	2	1	25
Côte d'Ivoire	17	3	2	3	3	3	3	34
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	3	1	0	2	3	0	1	10
Ethiopia	40	4	3	7	8	5	5	72
Gabon	4	1	0	1	1	1	1	9
Gambia	6	1	0	3	3	1	2	16
Ghana	58	4	6	5	8	3	3	87
Guinea	17	2	0	4	3	1	3	30
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kenya	47	6	5	12	7	6	3	86
Lesotho	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	9
Liberia	7	1	0	0	2	1	1	12
Madagascar	20	3	1	5	4	1	1	35
Malawi	16	1	1	1	3	2	2	26
Mali	9	0	1	3	4	2	2	21
Mauritania	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	15
Mauritius	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Mozambique	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Namibia	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Niger	9	2	1	4	3	2	1	22
Nigeria	63	5	3	7	8	2	3	91
Rwanda	12	1	1	6	4	3	3	30
Sao Tome & Principe	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senegal	16	3	2	5	6	1	2	35
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Sierra Leone	14	3	3	6	5	4	2	37
Somalia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
South Africa	6	2	0	3	0	1	1	13
Sudan	22	3	3	5	5	1	2	41
Swaziland	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	8
Tanzania	36	3	3	8	5	3	3	61
Togo	11	1	3	4	7	1	1	28
Uganda	46	5	4	7	4	3	3	72
Zambia	26	3	3	5	4	2	2	45
Zimbabwe	15	1	1	1	2	2	0	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,260</b>

**TABLE A4**  
JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

**EAST ASIA  
& PACIFIC**

	1987-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Cambodia	14	3	4	5	2	1	1	30
China	133	7	5	8	8	5	5	171
Fiji	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Indonesia	40	4	4	8	4	6	4	70
Kiribati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Korea	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	11	1	1	2	4	0	1	20
Malaysia	6	0	1	2	3	0	2	14
Mongolia	26	3	3	5	3	4	3	47
Myanmar	31	5	4	12	9	4	3	68
Papua New Guinea	4	0	1	1	3	1	1	11
Philippines	54	5	2	5	6	3	2	77
Thailand	24	5	1	2	1	0	1	34
Tonga	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Vietnam	57	6	6	8	9	5	1	92
Western Samoa	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>661</b>

JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006

**EUROPE &  
CENTRAL ASIA**

	1987-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Albania	10	0	2	1	3	1	0	17
Armenia	9	1	0	4	1	0	2	17
Azerbaijan	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	10
Belarus	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Bosnia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	20	4	1	3	1	0	0	29
Croatia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Czech Republic	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Estonia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Georgia	12	1	1	4	3	3	2	26
Hungary	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	6	2	1	2	2	0	0	13
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kyrgyz Republic	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	13
Latvia	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	7
Macedonia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	9
Poland	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Romania	17	1	1	5	3	1	1	29
Russia Federation	18	0	0	3	0	1	0	22
Serbia and Montenegro	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	8
Turkey	12	1	1	4	6	2	1	27
Turkmenistan	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Ukraine	9	2	0	0	0	1	1	13
Uzbekistan	11	1	1	4	4	2	2	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>325</b>



**TABLE A4****JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006**

<b>LCR</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Argentina	22	2	3	2	3	2	0	34
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	9	1	1	2	6	2	1	22
Brazil	19	2	3	2	8	3	1	38
Chile	18	2	0	4	5	4	1	34
Colombia	29	4	1	4	4	2	3	47
Costa Rica	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	9
Dominica	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Ecuador	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
El Salvador	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	8
Grenada	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Guatemala	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
Guyana	15	1	1	1	2	0	1	21
Haiti	15	0	3	2	1	0	0	21
Honduras	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	8
Jamaica	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	8
Mexico	33	4	1	5	7	3	1	54
Nicaragua	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	6
Panama	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru	40	3	2	6	6	5	4	66
St. Kitts	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	5
St. Lucia	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
St. Vincent	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
Uruguay	9	1	1	2	3	0	0	16
Venezuela	6	0	0	1	4	1	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>470</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2006**

<b>MNA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	14	1	2	1	3	1	1	23
Egypt	35	3	1	3	6	2	1	51
Iran	14	1	1	2	6	1	1	26
Iraq	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jordan	13	1	2	1	3	1	0	21
Lebanon	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Morocco	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	22
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tunisia	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	11
West Bank & Gaza	6	0	2	2	3	0	1	14
Yemen Republic	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>185</b>

**TABLE A4**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Bangladesh	38	3	2	9	4	2	2	60
Bhutan	9	3	3	5	3	3	3	29
India	116	8	4	11	7	3	2	151
Maldives	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nepal	48	3	3	5	5	3	2	69
Pakistan	60	5	3	11	4	4	1	88
Sri Lanka	20	2	2	6	6	1	2	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>446</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>PART I</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	112	8	10	17	15	15	15	192
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>207</b>

<b>TOTAL AWARDEES</b>	<b>1987-2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	1,963	192	172	342	358	174	146	3,347
Total of Industrialized Countries	127	8	10	17	15	15	15	207
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3,554</b>

# PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the JJ/WBGSP is undertaken through the Steering Committee and the Secretariat. The Steering Committee provides overall policy and direction for the program and annually selects candidates to receive scholarships. The Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day function of the JJ/WBGSP. The current members of those entities are listed below.

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