



THE JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK
GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
20 Years of Investing in Human Capital

Annual Report 2007



WORLD BANK INSTITUTE
Promoting knowledge and learning for a better world



Mission Statement

The World Bank has long recognized that the development of human resources—and hence 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.

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Message from the President



In today's global economy, human capital is a key element in national development and economic growth. It is a driver of competitiveness and innovation and a critical component of an efficient and effective public sector. I am pleased to introduce this report which shows how the World Bank and one of its major contributors, Japan, are leading efforts to help in developing the capacity of low- and middle-income countries through a program of scholarships.

Over the past 20 years, almost 4,000 mid-career professionals from more than 100 countries have benefited from the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP). Through graduate studies at top universities all around the world, they have had access to the best available knowledge and improved their skills in critical areas such as public management and finance, infrastructure planning and management, urban and rural development, agriculture and water resources management, environment protection, and public health. They were also provided a unique opportunity to share their experiences with peers and to learn about solutions to development challenges that have been applied in other parts of the world.

The JJ/WBGSP Tracer Study 2007 shows that the program is cost-effective and generates a high return on investment. More than 85 percent of the scholars return to their home countries and engage in gainful employment that contributes to the development of their communities. Working in the public sector, nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, JJ/WBGSP alumni often play leadership roles in improving the lives of their people. More than one-fourth of them hold managerial and executive positions in their countries, and many have advanced to ministerial positions in countries such as Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Comoros, Mauritania, and Vietnam where they have designed and implemented sound policies aimed at enhancing economic growth, improving access to basic services, and promoting good governance.

The JJ/WBGSP also provided direct support to development-related academic programs in more than 15 universities around the world. In particular, the program contributed to enhancing the capacity of four African universities through the establishment of master's degree programs in economic policy management. Since their launch in 1998, these four programs have trained 1,100 mid-career public sector professionals from 32 African countries.

These achievements would not have been possible without the generous support of the government of Japan, which has provided full funding for this program with contributions totaling \$190 million over the past 20 years. On behalf of the World Bank Group, I would like to thank the government and people of Japan for their dedication to the future success of developing countries.

Robert B. Zoellick
President, The World Bank Group

Message from the Vice President, World Bank Institute



Building capacity is at the heart of development and development effectiveness. Through courses, seminars, knowledge networks, communities of practice, expert advice, and scholarships, the World Bank Institute (WBI) promotes the exchange of global and local knowledge. Its efforts reach policy makers, academics, and development practitioners all over the world.

Thanks to the generous contribution of Japan, promising mid-career professionals from developing countries are provided with opportunities to pursue graduate studies in fields that they can apply to their home countries. The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), which celebrates this year its 20th anniversary, has supported the training of 3,754 professionals from 143 countries since 1987. The overwhelming majority of the program's alumni, as shown in the Tracer Study conducted in 2007, in fact returned to their countries and engaged in gainful employment which contributes to the socioeconomic development of their countries.

The program also contributes to developing the capacity of four African universities in Uganda, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cameroon through the support provided to the Economic Policy Management program in cooperation with the African Capacity Building Foundation.

The network of scholars, alumni, and development practitioners established by the JJ/WBGSP Scaling-Up Program is contributing to knowledge sharing across developing countries.

On behalf of JJ/WBGSP alumni, current scholars, and the countries they represent, I thank the government of Japan for its sustained dedication to development and its continued generous support to the JJ/WBGSP.

Rakesh Nangia
Acting Vice President, World Bank Institute



Twenty Years of Investing in Human Capital

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Joint Japan/World Bank Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP). Two decades of experience have shown that the JJ/WBGSP is an invaluable resource for building skills and imparting competencies to development professionals—skills that are necessary in order for countries to prosper in the highly interconnected and competitive global economy. The record of scholars' promotions after they return to their countries shows that the program has reinforced their capacity to make well-informed decisions and carry out effective socioeconomic reforms. The program marked the anniversary with a special conference and publication of alumni profiles, to serve as both inspiration and evidence of the program's success.

In celebration of the 20th anniversary, in June 2007 the JJ/WBGSP held a conference that reaffirmed the importance of developing human capacity. The conference provided a valuable opportunity to testify to the impacts of Japan's investment in human capital in developing countries over the past 20 years. About 150 people attended the event at Keio University in Tokyo, including experts from academia, senior staff from the government of Japan and the World Bank, and current JJ/WBGSP scholars and alumni.



THE PROGRAM'S TIES TO JAPAN

The JJ/WBGSP began in 1987 as part of a special Japanese initiative to strengthen human resources in developing countries. The Policy and Human Resources Development Fund, set up by the government of Japan in partnership with the World Bank, was inspired by Japan's awareness of the importance of human resources to progress in development. That awareness derived from Japan's own meteoric rise in the 20th century, when it grew from being one of the Bank's largest borrowers to becoming one of its major lenders.

Over the years, Japan has expanded its commitment to the Fund. As part of that commitment, it has contributed about \$190 million to the JJ/WBGSP. These funds have covered tuition, subsistence and travel costs for scholars, and the costs of program management.

In addition to the support provided by the government of Japan, five Partnership Programs were launched in four Japanese universities 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 the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), specialize in tax policy and infrastructure management. These programs augment Japan's commitment to human resource development in the developing world and offer JJ/WBGSP scholars specialized studies not readily available elsewhere.

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS

Three-quarters of JJ/WBGSP alumni advance in their careers upon returning to their home countries. Some 55 percent move into senior and executive-level positions where they influence development policy making. The following list illustrates some of the high positions that alumni have held since their graduation from the program.

Armenia

Deputy Head, Macroeconomic Policy Department, Ministry of Finance and Economy

Bangladesh

Second Secretary, National Board of Revenue

Bhutan

Secretary to the King

Bolivia

Minister, Ministry of Finance

Bulgaria

Minister, Ministry of Finance
Member, Parliament

Burkina Faso

Minister for Energy, Mines, and Quarries
Minister of Trade, Industry, and Handicrafts

Burundi

Minister, Ministry of Development Planning

Comoros

Minister for Regional and Urban Planning, Habitat, and Energy

Croatia

Executive Director, Centre for Education, Counseling, and Research

China

Deputy Editor-in-Chief, President, Overseas Development, China Daily News

Czech Republic

Member, Board of Directors, Czech Central Bank

Ecuador

Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Georgia

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economy
Chairman, Georgian Tax Department
Vice Premier, Tbilisi Municipality

India

Secretary, Home and Political Departments, State Government of Assam

Kazakhstan

Deputy Minister of Environment

Kenya

Senior Economist, Ministry of Finance

Mauritania

Minister of Employment, Insertion, and Vocational Training

Mexico

Director, Economic Development, Ecatepec De Morelos state

Mongolia

Chairman, Budget Committee, Parliament
Commissioner, Communications Regulatory Commission

Mongolia

Director General, Post Department, Ministry of Road, Transport, and Tourism

Nepal

Program Director, National Planning Commission

Pakistan

General Manager, Civil Service Reforms Unit, Establishment Division

Peru

Chief Economist, Research Department, Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Funds

Seychelles

Director General, International Economic Affairs

Sri Lanka

Assistant Director, Department of National Planning

Suriname

Policy Adviser to the President

Tanzania

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Marketing
Senior Economist, Ministry of Planning, Economy, and Empowerment
Principal, Institute of Tax Administration

Uganda

Deputy Secretary General, East African Community

Vietnam

Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Director General, Banking and Financial Institutions Department, Ministry of Finance

Zambia

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Chief Economist, Zambia Competition Commission

The day was filled with testimonials from successful scholarship recipients. Alumni who have made significant achievements in their post-scholarship careers provided “living proof” of the program’s success (see page 5). Alumni who have become cabinet members, permanent secretaries, and influential policy makers testified to the program’s impact. Shigeki Kimura, then director of the Development Institutions Division in the International Bureau of Japan’s Ministry of Finance, pointed out that the presence of such alumni show that the JJ/WBGSP is achieving its objective of building a new generation of leaders in developing countries.

Three recent alumni who were recognized for their outstanding master’s degree papers presented their research findings at the conference (see page 7). Presentations and panel discussions by development experts and representatives from JJ/WBGSP partner universities covered the gamut from taxation policy to infrastructure management to the impact of education on economic development.

The conference also confirmed the value of creating a viable network in the program community, emphasizing the significant role of the World Bank Institute in facilitating the creation of the network and pushing forward the exchange of knowledge and experience. Institutional capacity development in Africa was another highlight. The program’s partnership universities in Africa proved the effectiveness of promoting indigenous capacity in Africa by demonstrating their achievements in reducing costs while maintaining the quality of education. The program’s role in preventing brain drain was substantiated. The program has helped strengthen the retention of capacity in country, as evidenced by the fact that 85 percent of alumni return to their home countries.

As part of the anniversary celebrations, the JJ/WBGSP produced a booklet titled “Twenty Years of Investing in Human Capital—Celebrating Our Alumni.” It contains profiles of 27 alumni who have attained influential positions in their home countries since completing their master’s degrees and profiles of six scholars whose papers received awards in fiscal year 2006. The booklets are available in English and in Japanese, and online at the JJ/WBGSP website.



TOKYO CONFERENCE: AWARDED PAPERS



“Unemployment Compensation and the Risk of Unemployment. The Case of Argentina”
Ana Lucía Iturriza (Argentina),
Institute of Social Studies

This paper proposes an econometric model to estimate the impact that the programs of unemployment compensation in Argentina have on labor transitions of unemployed workers. It is examined whether these programs introduce disincentive effects that influence search efforts of the unemployed, affecting, in turn, their probability of abandoning unemployment. It was found that unemployment assistance (UA) appears as an efficient instrument that favors the reinsertion of the unemployed into employment and does not introduce disincentive effects. Also, the presence of strong demotivating effects associated with the use of the UA program casts doubts about the efficiency of the instrument as an engine for employment. Disincentive effects on job search efforts are additionally concerning because assistance benefits are granted on an unlimited basis.



“Corruption Diagnostics: Prescribing a Reform Agenda for Indonesia”
Carolina Pondang Austria
(Philippines) and Pratibha
Krishnamurthy, Harvard University

The higher the stakes and the tighter the constraints, the greater the need for a strategic and methodological approach. This paper presents a framework which can be used in analyzing and prescribing policy responses to corruption. The framework, called Corruption Diagnostics, aims to provide structure and methodology in diagnosing the causes of corruption. The paper analyzes corruption in Indonesia, for two reasons. First, the Indonesian government has recently launched a reform program supported by the World Bank aimed at fighting corruption. Second, corruption in Indonesia is perceived as severe and pervasive, and is thus a good case example for other developing countries struggling with corruption.



“Distributional Implications of Power Sector Reforms in the Philippines”
Wondielyn Q. Manalo-Macua
(Philippines), University of Tsukuba

This paper seeks to assess the distributional implications of the power sector reforms in the Philippines for residential consumers of electricity. It first estimates the demand for electricity, taking into consideration the difficulties that arise from the block pricing of electricity. The paper then simulates the impact of power reforms in terms of increasing the prices of electricity assuming a linear budget set and using the elasticities from the demand equation. This paper concludes that an increase in the price of electricity will result in higher welfare loss as income increases. However, the welfare loss of the poorest is highest among the lower-income groups.

Appreciation

The reason why I am writing you is to thank the World Bank for the great opportunity that was granted to me. I was very lucky to participate in the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program at the University of Tsukuba.

I believe that the program made me a better person. Living in Japan in a totally different culture from the one I know, together with the opportunity to meet new people from all over the world, has expanded my horizons and made me realize how connected we all are. I learned the value of hard work, persistence, and humbleness.

Now, back to my country. I hope I can apply the knowledge and experience that I learned in order to contribute to my community. Therefore, once again, thank you for everything and for giving me the opportunity in changing my life. I hope I can repay this unforgettable experience in the future.

—Marco Antonio Fernandes Quadros, Brazil
University of Tsukuba, 2005

Testimonials

Sadhna Shanker, India
Yokohama National University, 1998

For the last year, I have been working in the dispute resolution side of tax administration in India. As departmental representative, I represent the viewpoint of the Revenue on points of fact and law before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (a body constituted under the Ministry of Law). Within the ambit of tax administration, dispute resolution is an important area for overall efficiency and equity. A swift, fair, and judicious dispute resolution mechanism goes a long way in building taxpayer confidence and in the long run ensuring better compliance and revenue generation.

Edmée Christine Ralalaharisoa, Madagascar
CERDI, 2000

Je travaille au Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts de Madagascar en qualité de directeur. Ma mission consiste à développer le réflexe environnemental à tous les niveaux.

A Madagascar, le renforcement des capacités à tous les niveaux (national, régional et communal) est un des défis du Madagascar Action Plan. Pour moi personnellement, les différentes formations que j'ai eues et plus particulièrement celle que j'ai suivie en 2000–2001 dans la cadre du programme JJ/WBGSP ont changé complètement ma façon de concevoir les choses. Cela m'a permis non seulement d'acquérir des connaissances et des savoirs mais également de raffermir ma confiance en moi. Elle m'a permis d'avoir une promotion dans ma profession et d'améliorer mon savoir faire, de donner des apports et de contribuer pleinement au développement de mon pays.

The Program's Objectives and Impact

The JJ/WBGSP mandate is to provide exposure to the latest techniques and knowledge available through graduate studies, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries. The program targets mid-career professionals working in the public sector, where many countries have a serious need for better-trained policy makers and managers. Through their studies, scholars are expected not only to improve their skills and knowledge but also to gain new perspectives and insights, enabling them to become active contributors to sustainable socioeconomic reforms. All must commit to return to their home countries to work after completing their studies. This commitment ensures that developing countries benefit from scholars' newly acquired knowledge and skills. Networking with other program alumni offers a continuing conduit for new information and for innovation exchange and dissemination.

In its 20 years of operation, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 3,754 scholarships to students from 156 countries for study in some 260 universities in 32 World Bank member countries (table 1). Most scholars have been in their early thirties when they received the scholarship. More men than women have been awarded scholarships, but the gap is narrowing. Most scholars come from humble backgrounds; about two-thirds have parents who completed high school, and one-fourth have parents who completed only primary school.



Biannual tracer studies that track the program's alumni show the effects of the JJ/WBGSP over the course of the program. The latest study, published in 2007, found that 97 percent of scholars attained their degrees in the field for which the scholarship was awarded. About 80 percent now work in their home countries and 5 percent in other developing countries. More than half returned to work in the public sector and one-third returned to work at universities and in the private sector. Since acquiring their degrees, some 75 percent have moved into higher pay grades and more than 55 percent have been promoted. More than one-fourth are working

at managerial and executive levels; another one-fourth are working at the senior professional level.

The JJ/WBGSP is administered through a Steering Committee that oversees general program policy and awards the scholarships. The permanent Secretariat, maintained at the World Bank Institute, manages day-to-day operations.

Scholars apply to one of two scholarship schemes: the Regular Program and the Partnership Programs.

The Regular Program

This flexible program enables scholars from World Bank member countries to pursue graduate studies at universities in a World Bank country other than their own. For the 2007/8 academic year, applicants could choose from 54 universities in 20 countries. Scholars may study any socioeconomic development field at the master's

level. Most pursue studies in economics, public policy and administration, natural resources and environmental management, agriculture and rural development, urban and regional planning, public health, population, and education. In the past 20 years, 2,707 scholarships have been awarded through the Regular Program.

Applications are submitted directly to the Secretariat and subject to several levels of screening and independent external review. Final awards are made by the Steering Committee, which considers academic excellence, professional background, and relevance of the field of study—favoring those that are in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The committee also takes into account geographic distribution, gender balance, and socioeconomic background. It awards most of the scholarships to candidates from the poorest and neediest countries. In this highly competitive process, only 6 percent of applicants received a scholarship in 2007. Scholarships are offered for a maximum of two years.

**TABLE
1**

SCHOLARS IN REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987–2007

REGULAR PROGRAM		PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS														
Year		Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-Infra	Keio	YNU-Tax	GRIPS	Abidjan-Cocody	Yaoundé II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Subtotal by Year	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	7	14	77	351
2001	107	15	—	—	10	15	5	—	5	7	7	7	7	15	93	200
2002	117	14	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	7	7	7	7	9	65	182
2003	272	13	—	—	10	14	5	5	5	7	7	7	—	14	87	359
2004	303	13	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	15	70	373
2005	95	12	—	—	10	15	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	15	94	189
2006	83	12	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	7	7	8	7	8	63	146
2007	136	12	—	—	10	15	5	5	5	7	—	7	7	6	79	215
Subtotal by Program	2,707	299	27	27	69	98	60	59	54	62	56	68	60	108	1,047	3,754

The Partnership Programs

These programs enable scholars to pursue specialized graduate training in key areas of development at a select group of universities. The 11 current programs combine academic rigor with practical aspects of development policy making. They cover three specific themes: economics and public policy management, public finance and taxation policy, and infrastructure management.

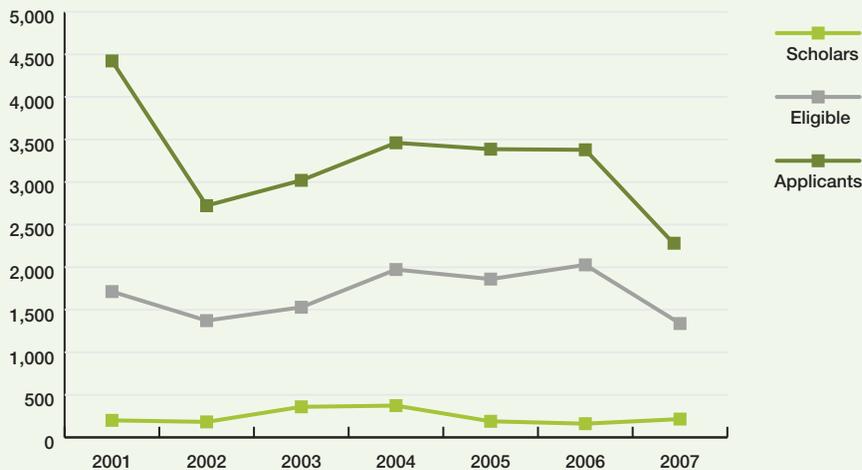
Current partner universities include four Japanese universities—Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Keio University, and GRIPS—as well as Harvard University and Columbia University in the United States, and four African universities: Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Cocody–Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, the University of Ghana, and the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon. The Economic Policy Management (EPM) Program, launched in 1998 in partnership with the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), aims to strengthen not only the capacity of the scholars but also the institutional capacity of the four African universities where the program is offered. Over the past two decades, 1,047 scholarships have been awarded for study at 12 partner universities in 8 countries.

Applications are submitted directly to the partner universities, which use their own admission criteria and the JJ/WBGSP eligibility conditions to select a pool of candidates. Final awards are made by the Steering Committee, taking into account—as for the Regular Program—geographic distribution, gender balance, and candidates' socioeconomic background. Scholarships run for 14 months to 2 years, depending on the program. Some of the programs entail an internship.

Program Performance in 2007

During the academic year 2006/7, the JJ/WBGSP supported 335 scholars, 178 through the Regular Program and 157 through the Partnership Programs. At the end of the academic year, 177 scholarship recipients completed their studies and graduated from their host universities. By June 2007, the Steering Committee had awarded 215 new scholarships for studies to start in the 2007/8 academic year, from a pool of 2,579 candidates from 119 countries.

Figure 1. Regular Program Applicants and Awards, 2001–07



Applications to the Regular Program

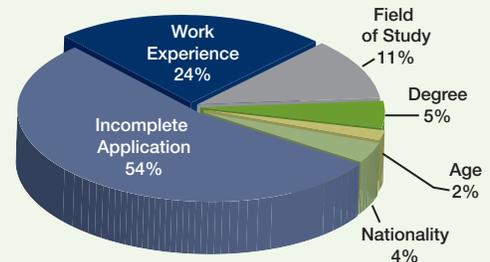
The number of applications received for the Regular Program for the 2007/8 academic year was just two-thirds the number received in the preceding two years, but the proportion of eligible applications improved from 60 to 68 percent. The decrease in applications was expected because of the new scheme for the Regular Program, which restricts the number of host universities. Figure 1 shows that the number of applications, after stabilizing for three years, is settling back to the point it reached in 2002. The decline in that year was also attributable to stricter eligibility criteria.

The largest numbers of applicants (68 percent) come from sub-Saharan Africa, as in previous years. The other notable fact is the decrease in applications coming from the Middle East and North Africa region. The shares of applicants coming from the other regions remained approximately the same, though the numbers of applications declined in each region. The number of female candidates was 582, representing 26 percent of the total number of applicants. This proportion is almost the same as in the previous year.

Of 2,211 applicants from 114 countries for the 2007/8 academic year, 1,338 met the eligibility criteria. Thus, ineligible applications totaled 873—mainly because the

applicants submitted an incomplete package (54 percent), did not meet the work experience requirement (24 percent), or proposed an inappropriate field of study (11 percent). (See figure 2.)

Figure 2. Ineligible Applicants by Ineligibility Criteria, 2007

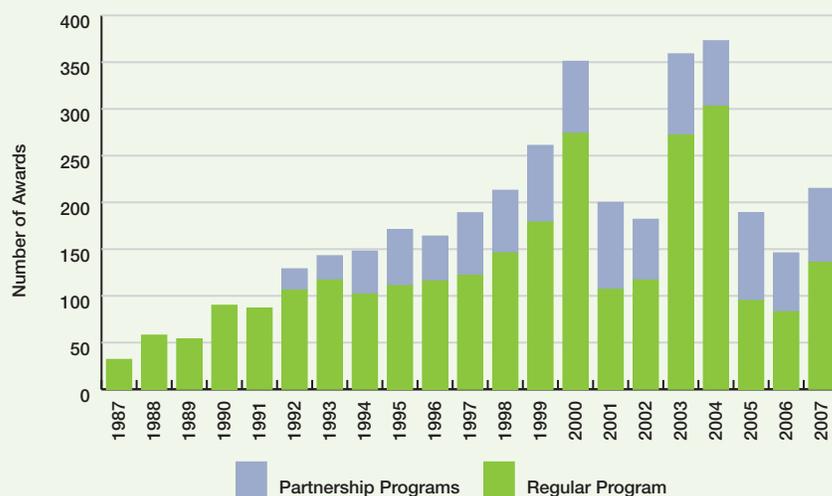


Profile of New Scholars

In June 2007, the Steering Committee awarded 215 new scholarships: 136 for the Regular Program and 79 for the Partnership Programs. This brought the total number of JJ/WBGSP scholarships awarded since 1987 to 3,754, of which 2,707 were awarded under the Regular Program and 1,047 under the Partnership Programs. (See table 1 and figure 3.)



Figure 3. Regular and Partnership Program Awardees, 1987–2007



Geographic Distribution

The regional distribution of the new scholars in 2007, in terms of their home countries, is as follows: Africa, 37 percent; East Asia and Pacific, 21 percent; South Asia, 14 percent; Japan, 8 percent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 percent; Middle East and North Africa, 7 percent; and Europe and Central Asia, 5 percent. As shown in figure 4, more scholars are still coming from Africa and East Asia—58 percent in 2007.

Gender Distribution

The JJ/WBGSP explicitly gives priority to female candidates. Although only 26 percent of eligible candidates to the Regular Program were women, their share among the new scholars in 2007 was 42 percent. The share of scholarships awarded to women over the past two decades has been steadily increasing overall, as shown in figure 5.

Figure 4. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2007

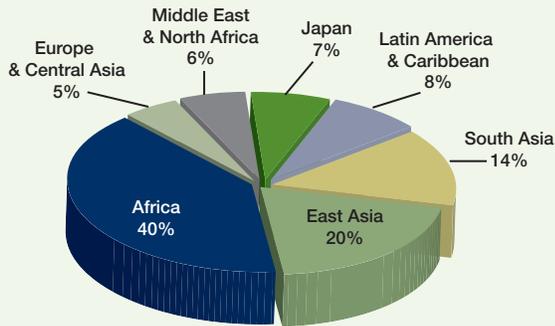
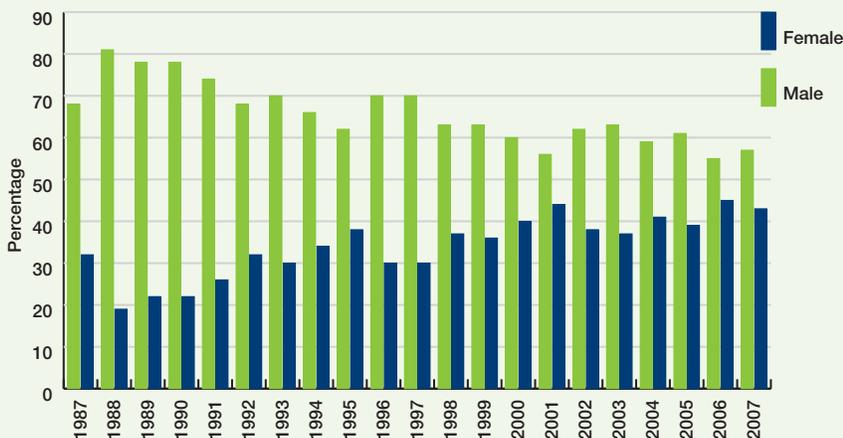


Figure 5. Scholars by Gender, 2007



Socioeconomic Background

The JJ/WBGSP draws candidates from humble backgrounds, to whom preference is given in the award of scholarships. Candidates' socioeconomic status is estimated through a proxy: the highest level of education obtained by scholars' parents. In 2007, the parents of about 61 percent of new scholars in the Regular Program had education at the high school level or lower (figure 6). A greater share than in 2006 (22 percent versus 12 percent) had completed only primary school.

Professional Background

Figure 7 shows that 71 percent of new scholars in 2007 serve in the public sector in their home countries, 13 percent work for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and another 7 percent work for regional or international organizations (R/IO). This emphasis shows how the JJ/WBGSP supports institutional capacity building by

cultivating human resources in the public sector and in other development-focused organizations.

Fields of Study

In 2006 the most popular field of study was economics (45 percent), followed at some distance by public policy and international development (20 percent). In 2007 interests have shifted: 33 percent of scholars studied public policy and international development, an increase of a third over the previous year. And 30 percent of scholars pursued studies in economics. Environment and natural resources also drew attention, with 11 percent of the scholars. Public health studies drew nearly the same portion of scholars (7 percent). Urban and regional development held steady (3 percent). The number of scholars who pursued studies in education (a little more than 1 percent) dropped by more than half, while the percentage who studied agriculture and rural development almost doubled (5 percent). (See table 2.)

Figure 6. Scholars by Parents' Education Level, 2007

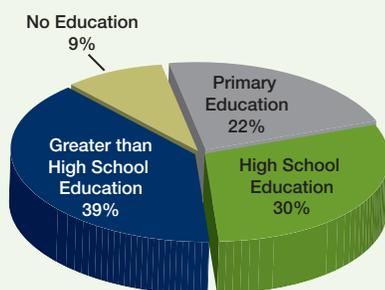


Figure 7. Scholars by Employment Category, 2007

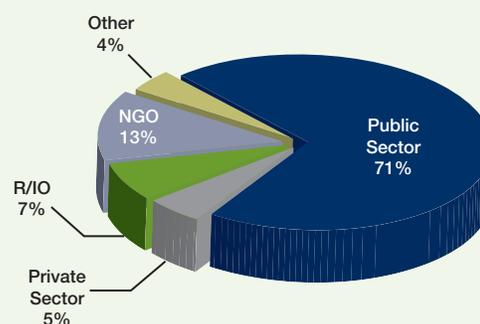


TABLE 2		2007 DEVELOPMENT THEMES	
	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Public Policy/International Development	70		33
Economics	64		30
Environment/Natural Resources	23		11
Other Fields	23		11
Public Health	16		7
Urban/Regional Planning	7		3
Agriculture	6		3
Rural Development	4		2
Education	2		1
	215		100

Host Institutions

Looking at where scholars applied to study (figure 8) shows that, as in previous years, more than two-thirds were admitted to universities in Europe and North America. Europe remains the first choice of destination (84 scholars, or 42 percent), as it has since 1999. The number of scholars headed for African universities was relatively low because 2007 was not an intake year for some of the Economic Policy Management programs in Africa. For a similar but opposite reason, the number of scholars headed for universities in East Asia is much higher because 2007 is an intake year for the partner universities in Japan and because under the Regular Program more scholars were selected to study in Japan.

Scholars Graduated in 2007

During fiscal year 2007 (July 2006–June 2007), 177 scholars completed their studies and graduated. Figures 9 to 12 illustrate the characteristics of this cohort. Of the 177 graduates 68 (38 percent) were female. More graduates come from Africa (41 percent) than East Asia and the Pacific (18 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (16 percent), and other regions. Graduates' main fields of study were economics (37 percent), public policy and international development (31 percent), and environment and natural resources (10 percent).

Figure 8. Scholars by Host Region, 2007

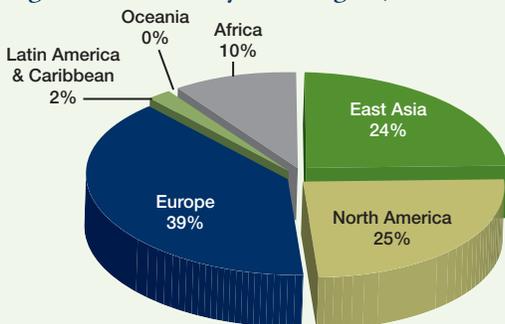
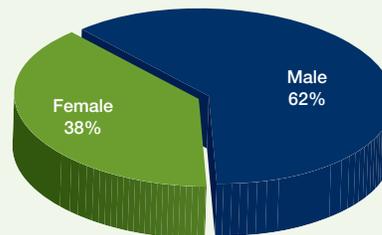


Figure 9. Graduates by Gender, 2007



Appreciation

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the World Bank and the government of Japan for granting me this invaluable scholarship to allow me to participate in this wonderful program. The program enhanced my understanding of economic theories and models, sharpened my analytical and problem-solving skills, and strengthened my international perspective, which I believe will greatly help me to make a difference in the drive of promoting economic and financial development in China.

—Ming Ai, China
Columbia, 2006



Testimonials

Figure 10. Graduates by Home Region, 2007

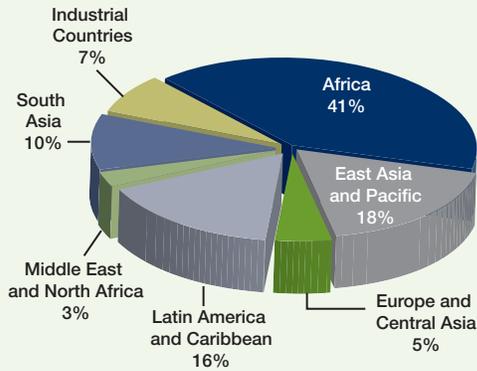


Figure 11. Graduates by Host Region, 2007

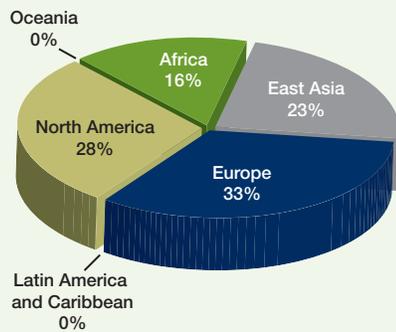
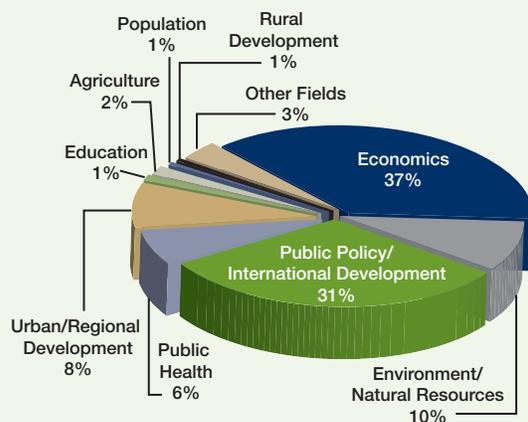


Figure 12. Graduates by Field of Study, 2007



Ghanasiri Weerakkody, Sri Lanka
 University of Reading, 2001
 Lecturer and Consultant for Farm Practice
 Program, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

With the newly acquired knowledge and training that I gained through the degree course, I was able to change the management techniques of the University Livestock Research & Training Farm (ULRTF) very effectively and efficiently during the first two years after my studies. This improved the production standards of the livestock units as well as the welfare of the farm staff. In addition, I was able to reform farm development programs, training courses, methods of trainings, research activities, extension programs, and teaching materials.

From these reforms, I was able to hand over newly acquired knowledge for the wide range of trainees visiting to the ULRTF. Furthermore, I promoted the involvement of many research groups to work closely with the ULRTF and get the best use of the farm resources. Now I work as the lecturer in dairy animal science and the consultant for farm practice and farm development program in the newly established Sabaragamuwa University.

Dingambaye Montoingar, Chad
 CIEDEL, 1998

Avant d'arriver au CIEDEL j'avais créé une association dénommée Association pour l'Encadrement et la Promotion de la Jeunesse Marginalisée (AEPJM) dont j'assure la présidence depuis 1995 jusqu'à nos jours. Avec les acquis de la formation au CIEDEL j'ai eu à jeter les bases de cette association à partir de 1997 avec le projet de Réinsertion socio-économique des Jeunes en situation difficile dans la ville de Sarh, chef-lieu de la Région du Moyen-Chari. Pour exécuter ce projet j'ai eu à créer des structures suivantes: un Centre d'Ecoute et d'Education au Développement; un foyer d'accueil et d'hébergement; action éducative en milieu ouvert pour un groupe de jeunes jugés dangereux et qui ne fréquentent ni le foyer, ni le Centre; réinsertion socio-économique et familiale; antennes de AEPJM de Doba (ville pétrolière du Tchad); et développement du partenariat et légitimation.

Scaling-Up Program: Strengthening Knowledge Sharing, Nurturing Capacity Building

The Scaling-Up Program aims to better leverage the knowledge gained through the JJ/WBGSP and to foster a network of development practitioners building on scholars and alumni. Its activities vary from organizing platforms for face-to-face interaction within and beyond the JJ/WBGSP community to promoting the knowledge gained through the program's website, newsletters, publications, and videos.

Since 2005, the Scaling-Up Program has conducted an annual competition among the master's theses written by the JJ/WBGSP scholars. In 2006, the program received more than 60 papers written by the graduating scholars. This year, unlike in the previous year, the competition was opened not only to the Partnership Programs but also to other hosting universities. Six papers were selected for awards at the regional conferences. They were published by the WBI, both in hard copy and on line.

Each year, the Scaling-Up Program organizes regional conferences to facilitate knowledge exchange, encourage dialogue between development practitioners and scholars, and foster alumni networks.

African Regional Conference

In March 2007 the program held its African regional conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The 50 participants included 18 of the 55 alumni from Tanzania. The one-day conference opened with remarks by Ms. Frannie A. Léautier, then vice president of the World Bank Institute, and His Excellency Mr. Makoto Ito, the Japanese ambassador to Tanzania.

Three JJ/WBGSP alumni from the Africa region received awards from Mr. Masanori Matsuo, adviser to the World Bank's executive director for Japan, for their work (see page 17). Active discussions on knowledge in development also took place, following the panelists' presentations.

Tokyo Conference

In June 2007 the program held its Asian regional conference in conjunction with the 20th anniversary celebration in Tokyo, at Keio University. Some 150 participants gathered to hear alumni, professors, and development experts assess the progress and experiences of the program. (See pages 4–7.)



TANZANIA CONFERENCE: AWARDED PAPERS



“Export Performance and Economic Growth in Ethiopia”
Kagnew Wolde (Ethiopia), Makerere University

This paper examines export performance and economic growth in Ethiopia using a multivariate time series approach within a production function framework. Given the significant role of the export sector to the economy, the paper employed a cointegration and vector error correction model. Consistent with expectation, export growth was found positively related with output growth heedless of the specification of the export variable. The paper suggests that Ethiopia should walk off a long way to bring about economic transformation, to increase production, and to diversify its exports on a rapid and sustainable basis.



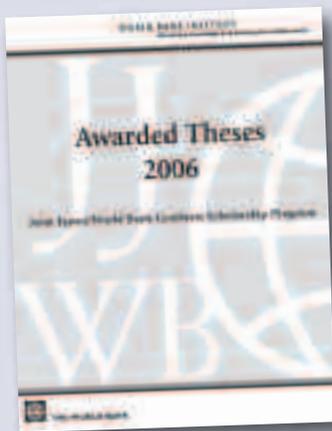
“How to Improve Export Competitiveness in Mauritius?”
Marilyn Whan-Kan (CERDI), Mauritius

Mauritius is losing its [export] competitiveness both over time and relative to its main competitors. The most effective way to improve export competitiveness in Mauritius is to raise labour productivity, which acts directly on production costs. The paper makes four suggestions to increase Mauritius' competitiveness: (1) Maintain macroeconomic stability; (2) Boost the productivity of the workforce by training in new skills related to some technical fields, technological change, and increased capital intensity; (3) Reduce transaction costs by reducing bureaucratic impediments; (4) Consider diversification and product differentiation, quality improvement, and technological upgrading. Government needs to provide financial and technical support to enterprises to enable them to retool and modernize their operations.



“Causes of Default in Government: Micro-Credit Programs. A Case Study of Uasin Gishu District Trade Development Joint Loan Board Scheme”
Rose Ajiambo Bwonya-Wakuloba (Kenya), Makerere University

The problem identified was that government micro-credit programs perform poorly due to slow repayment and high default rates. Hence, it was important to establish if these limitations prevailed in the Uasin Gishu District Loan Board scheme, by determining average repayment delay, default rates, and causes of the observed trends. The results reveal that the Board has an average repayment delay of 31 percent. The main cause of default was found to be poor business performance. Loan diversion to unprofitable uses, domestic problems, many dependants, and tenancy problems were other factors that caused default. The recommendations are largely geared toward improving the capacity of the Board to manage the loan scheme. The Board should computerize its MIS and build staff capacity in computer applications. Modalities should be worked out to identify borrower capacity and any obligations that can interfere with repayment. Furthermore, the Board should intensify recovery of outstanding balances from defaulters through increased loanee follow-up.



Development of the Community Network

During 2007, the Scaling-Up Program continued to work on establishing and developing alumni networks. The program has been working with the 18 countries that have more than 50 alumni each. An alumni focal person has been selected for each of those countries and contact established with alumni. The alumni network presents an opportunity to organize knowledge-sharing and networking events in alumni's countries in partnership with other development stakeholders.

To foster active networking and knowledge sharing, the JJ/WBGSP website was further strengthened by uploading all the proceedings of the regional conferences.

All the presentation materials, speeches, agenda, and supporting documents are available for downloading. The Scaling-Up Program issues online "Development Updates," which highlight current issues in the international development community. Perhaps most engaging are the discussion forums hosted on the JJ/WBGSP website, in which alumni, practitioners, and stakeholders can exchange ideas on issues currently important to them (see page 19).

In addition to the discussion forums, face-to-face interaction takes place every summer when the program organizes a brown-bag lunch seminar for the JJ/WBGSP scholars interning at international organizations located in Washington. The occasion gives the scholars an opportunity to meet and discuss with the Secretariat the depth and breadth of their studies and their internships, as well as their plans after completing their degrees.



WEBSITE AND ONLINE APPLICATIONS

Visits to the JJ/WBGSP website (www.worldbank.org/wbi/scholarships) are still growing. One of the draws: the web-based Discussion Forum, established by the program as a way to engage scholars, alumni, and development practitioners in exchanges about development issues and experiences with programs of study. The Discussion Forum offers participants an interactive space in which to debate approaches, explore opportunities, and assist colleagues around the world. Participants post messages under one of three categories: Community Building, Capacity Building, and Program Outreach. Hot topics and especially pertinent comments are highlighted in the JJ/WBGSP newsletter, also available on the website.

A sample from 2007:

- Engaging local communities in the decision-making process
- Supporting liberalization of the private sector in the national economy
- Introducing biosecurity measures of the viral disease of poultry
- Using and managing rainwater to benefit communities
- Resettling refugees
- Educating communities to prevent HIV/AIDS infection and drug abuse
- Building partnerships for small businesses
- Combating corruption
- Implementing education reform support programs.



To recognize the achievements of alumni and their contributions to building capacity in developing profiles, the JJ/WBGSP posts profiles of alumni and alumni projects on the site. The profiles tell stories that illustrate the effects of the program on the ground. They also provide insight into experiences with specific programs of study at host universities. To further promote graduating scholars, the JJ/WBGSP posts curriculum vitae and thesis abstracts on the site.

The JJ/WBGSP website provides information on the types of scholarships available through the Regular and Partnership Programs, lets applicants sign up for scholarship updates, specifies eligibility criteria, and allows applications to be filled out online or downloaded directly. It also provides a way for alumni to update their contact and employment information in the JJ/WBGSP database, which aids staff in carrying out the biannual tracer studies and gives colleagues insight into alumni's backgrounds.

New Developments

Expansion of the African EPM Programs

The EPM partnership with the four African universities in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Uganda is highly cost-effective and very highly valued by African scholars. More than 950 analysts and managers in more than 32 countries have graduated since 1998, contributing significantly to the development of human resource capacity in policy analysis, design, and management. However, the demand is far greater than can be fulfilled by the 120 students who graduate every 14 months. In addition, more than half the scholars have come from West Africa alone and nine African countries have yet to send scholars to the program.

The JJ/WBGSP is therefore working to ensure better coverage of the African continent by partnering with universities in three new countries—Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Mozambique—to serve the south and east subregions and the Portuguese-speaking countries. The new programs will be established for an initial four-year phase, starting in 2008. The partnership with the ACBF will be extended to the new universities, enabling support for at least 30 students per program.

Expansion of the Japanese Universities Program

Fewer than 10 percent of all scholars study in Japan, despite the development of programs taught in English. To improve the geographical balance among host countries and regions, the Steering Committee decided to reserve a number of Regular Program scholarships for studies in Japan. Potential new host institutions were also identified during a visit to Japan; a greater number of Japanese host universities is expected to result in more scholars studying in that country.

Review of Yokohama National University Infrastructure Management Program

In accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement, an external panel reviewed the effectiveness of the master's degree in infrastructure management at Yokohama National University. The panel assessed all aspects of the program including the recruitment and selection process, the curriculum, and administrative arrangements. Panelists reviewed documentation provided by program management, held discussions with faculty members, and interviewed current scholars.

Testimonials

Shashi Bhattarai, Nepal
Asian Institute of Technology, 1995

Currently I am working as team leader for conducting long-term sustainability monitoring for water supply and sanitation projects in Nepal for Water Aid Nepal. From this assignment I am trying to develop a new, cost-effective, and efficient framework utilizing my specialized skill of multicriteria analysis. I hope the outcome of this work will not only contribute to Nepal but to the water supply and sanitation sector in the developing world as well. In 2007 I have also presented a paper on governance of small towns water supply projects in Nepal in an international symposium focused to an audience from Southeast Asian countries.

Abdou Salam Thiam, Senegal
University of Cocody, Abidjan, 2000

Ma formation m'a permis d'occuper des postes de responsabilité dans l'administration économique du Sénégal depuis 2000. En septembre 2006, j'ai été recruté par l'Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie du Sénégal et mis à la disposition du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances en qualité de conseiller du directeur de la prévision et des études économiques.

J'interviens principalement dans l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et l'évaluation de programmes/projets de développement. Par exemple, j'ai participé à l'élaboration de la Stratégie Nationale pour le Développement de la Statistique au Sénégal.

Pour le cas particulier du Sénégal, ma formation me permet, comme tous les autres diplômés sénégalais du GPE/Abidjan, de participer à accroître l'efficacité des politiques et programmes de développement pour la réalisation d'une croissance économique durable, la réduction de la pauvreté et l'atteinte des OMD et la bonne gouvernance.



Meeting with Indonesian Alumni

During a mission to Indonesia, JJ/WBGSP held a reception to honor Indonesian alumni. A dozen alumni now work for the Ministry of Finance, most of them trained through the Tax Policy and Administration partnership programs at Keio University, GRIPS, and Yokohama National University. Mr. Tetsuaki Yoneyama, first secretary of the Embassy of Japan in Jakarta, attended the reception as a representative of the Ministry of Finance. He expressed his satisfaction with the impact of the program in Indonesia.

Visits to Partner and Cooperating Universities

Every year, the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat visits a number of partner universities to discuss implementation issues and meet with scholars. In November 2006, visits were made to 13 partner universities in Belgium, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. A visit was also made to the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand. The Secretariat met with the program directors and university staff to discuss program status, present new developments, explore cost-sharing options, and introduce the Scaling-Up Program.

France

At CERDI, Université d'Auvergne, the president and the administrator of the GPE (Gestion de la Politique Economique) program briefed the mission about future plans, including greater geographical diversification, the creation of a new module on public finance, and the development of alumni networks with the support of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through tracer studies and regional seminars. CERDI officials offered their continuing assistance with the existing and new programs in France and in Africa.



Japan

At the University of Tsukuba, the mission met with the university officials and the director of the Program in Public Policy Management (PPM). The university is restructuring the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, where the PPM is hosted, with two new programs, in economics and in global public policy. An external review, similar to those done at Yokohama and Columbia universities, was recommended.

At Yokohama National University, the mission met with university officials and had discussions with scholars in both the public policy and taxation program and the infrastructure management program. The university is working to attract more international students. Scholars who had just started two months earlier expressed general satisfaction with the infrastructure management program. The majority of the scholars in the public policy and taxation found the length of the program, two years, to be ideal.

At GRIPS the mission met with university officials, who discussed the process of selecting the 12th cohort of the Tax Policy and Administration program from the approximately 100 applications received. At Keio University the mission met with faculty officials to discuss general issues related to the implementation of the partnership with WBI and the renewal of the contract with Keio.

The Netherlands and Belgium

The mission visited three host institutions in the Netherlands. At the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), the team met with nine scholars. The mission met at UNESCO-IHE with all 36 scholars studying in the Netherlands. The mission was also briefed by the head of Project Services on the interest of the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation in organizing joint funding for future scholars. The mission also visited with the director and staff of the Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium and with JJ/WBGSP scholars there from Africa.

Switzerland

At the École Polytechnique de Lausanne (EPFL), the mission met with a team from the College of Management of Technology, who introduced the EPFL's new executive program for a master's degree in e-governance. At the Institut Universitaire d'Études du Développement (IUED) in Geneva, the mission discussed the various programs offered. The IUED is to merge with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, part of the Université de Genève, which is also hosting JJ/WBGSP scholars and offers a decentralized executive master program in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Thailand

At the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) the mission met with the vice president for academic affairs and a team of university professors representing the School of Engineering and Technology and the School of Environment, Resources and Development. The AIT has just started an Africa initiative and hopes to attract more African students.

United Kingdom

The mission visited several universities in the United Kingdom. At the University of Manchester, discussions with a team from the School of Social Sciences raised great enthusiasm and interest in collaborating further with the JJ/WBGSP to develop new schemes and activities. At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the mission discussed the possibility of cost sharing through the UK Commonwealth Scholarship Commission scheme. At the London School of Economics (LSE), the mission learned about the new MPA in International Development that the school will introduce in 2008. LSE staff recommended contacts in the school's partnership office who have experience setting up programs in China and Africa. At the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the mission was briefed on studies that are very relevant for JJ/WBGSP scholars, especially for their attachments in Africa or Asia and their discipline- and language-based teaching. At the University of Reading, the mission briefed staff on new developments and discussed additional funding options, including through the Department of International and Rural Development.

Program Financial Performance

The JJ/WBGSP is funded entirely by the government of Japan, as part of its Policy and Human Resources Development program, and administered by the World Bank Institute. Table 3 lists the allocations the government of Japan has made to the program since its inception 20 years ago.

The program has received total funding of \$185,985,200 between 1987 and 2007. The amount allocated each year increased steadily until 2000, since which time it has fluctuated primarily in response to the Japanese yen exchange rate.

Most of the funds received by the program (89 percent) go to providing support for scholars, with slightly more allocated to the Regular Program (47 percent) than to the Partnership Programs (42 percent). The remainder of the funds support Scaling-Up Program activities and JJ/WBGSP administration. (See figure 13.)

The financial support of scholars covers tuition and related fees, living expenses, and travel costs. The average annual cost per scholar fluctuates around \$32,000, but the actual cost varies widely with the program, from a low of \$15,000 to more than \$60,000. Despite the inflationary trends in higher education costs in major host countries (such as the United States and the United Kingdom), the JJ/WBGSP has successfully limited annual average increases in costs per scholar. This has been managed primarily through reductions in administrative costs and negotiations of cost-sharing agreements with host universities.

Figure 13. Main Components of Program Budget for FY 2007

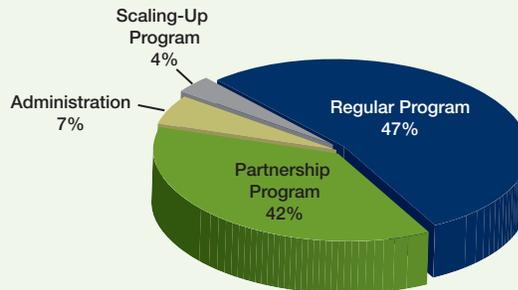


TABLE
3

PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FROM JAPAN

FISCAL YEARS	AMOUNT IN US\$
1988–92	12,232,000
1993–97	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
2008	11,867,027
Total	185,985,200

Appreciation

On behalf of my family, I would like to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the JJ/WBGSP for affording me the opportunity to pursue my Master of Arts degree in development economics.

My studies have not only enhanced my capacity to become a professional economist but they have also afforded me the opportunities to interact with some notable economists and think tanks from around the world. These experiences have had far-reaching positive impacts on my professional career. As I return home after my graduation, I feel more confident to take up new challenges and responsibilities at the Central Bank of Liberia.

—Mussab A. Kamara, Liberia
Williams, 2006

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the government of Japan and the World Bank for having granted me the JJ/WBGSP scholarship and thus giving me the opportunity to attend the Program for Economic Policy Management (PEPM) toward a Master's in Public Administration at Columbia University.

The PEPM program, which was both intensive and comprehensive, has benefited me immensely in terms of understanding global economic issues. I am confident that after having acquired the necessary skills and knowledge through this program, I will be in a position to effectively design and implement economic policies.

—Karma Tsering, Bhutan
Columbia, 2006

Testimonials

Atchara Phuprasert, Thailand
Institute for Housing and Urban Development
Studies, 2002

After receiving a master of science degree in urban environmental management in 2002, I have been working for the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. In 2005–07, I have led the “Clean Technology Program in Schools” project, by which a clean technology program was introduced to more than 172 schools to raise awareness in youths as well as to create better environments in schools. Other important activities under my supervision include the “Solid Waste Management Program on Libong Island, Trang Province” project, a cooperation of DEQP and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), aiming to raise awareness of waste management among youths and people in communities, as well as to conduct capacity-building programs for community leaders, youths, and volunteers.

Arnel Paciano Casanova, Philippines
Harvard University, 2006

I owe an immeasurable gratitude to the JJ/WBGSP for granting me the privilege as one of your scholars in Harvard University’s J.F. Kennedy School of Government. By granting me the scholarship, you helped me realize a dream without sacrificing my integrity as a public servant. As General Counsel of one of the biggest government corporations involved in privatization in the Philippines, I negotiate and review contracts amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Because of this, the JJWBGSP scholarship matters more than a scholarship to me.

It is a priceless jewel that comes with the preservation of my dignity. An affirmation of my belief that one who toils in dignity and truth shall merit the rewards he deserves. Now, I have returned to the Philippines and have assumed my former position. Still, I continue to face the challenges of governance in my field where standing up for integrity and transparency seem to have become a great risk in itself. But I have a renewed hope and strength realizing that the World Bank as an institution stands up beside me.

Descriptions of the Partnership Programs

Programs in Africa

Since 1998, the JJ/WBGSP and ACBF together have sponsored 30 scholars in each partnership program, to study for their master’s degrees in economic policy management (EPM). The core courses cover advanced economics, public management, and policy analysis. Scholars must also write policy research papers and undertake an internship. The anglophone programs at Makerere University in Uganda and the University of Ghana at Legon last 18 months. The francophone programs at Cocody University in Côte d’Ivoire and Yaoundé II University in Cameroon last 15 months.



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Programs in Africa *continued*



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Programs in Japan



Keio University
Program in Tax Policy and Management
This two-year program for a master's degree in business and commerce, taught in English, includes weekly seminars and a continuing practicum at Japan's National Tax Agency staff training institute. The university nominates 10 applicants, from whom the JJ/WBGSP accepts five to sponsor as scholars.

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Contact, Program in Taxation Policy and Management
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Website: <http://www.ic.keio.ac.jp/en/study/jjwbgsp>



National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)
Program in Public Finance
This one-year program, taught in English, focuses on tax policy and administration. One of the most international programs in Japan, the GRIPS curriculum provides real-world experience through an internship at the National Tax Administration.

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E-mail: admissions@grips.ac.jp
Website: <http://www.grips.ac.jp/degree/publicfinance>



University of Tsukuba
Program in Policy Management

This two-year program for a master's degree in international political economy, taught in English, includes professional trips to international development organizations and seminars by outside speakers. The Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences manages the program within the university, although scholars may study in many parts of the institution. The university nominates 20 applicants, from whom the JJ/WBGSP selects 10 to sponsor as scholars.

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Yokohama National University
Program in Infrastructure Management

This two-year interdisciplinary program, taught in English, focuses on the economic and engineering aspects of managing all forms of infrastructure. Jointly organized by the graduate schools of law, economics, business administration, engineering and environment, the program offers practical experience through an internship undertaken with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Every other year, the university nominates 30 applicants, from whom the JJ/WBGSP selects 15 to sponsor as scholars.

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Programs in Japan *continued*



Yokohama National University

Program in Public Policy and Taxation

This two-year interdisciplinary program, taught in English, focuses on aspects of public policy and taxation most relevant to students' home countries. The Graduate School of Economics manages the program, which includes hands-on experience through a practicum at Japan's National Tax Agency staff training institute. The university nominates applicants, from whom the JJ/WBGSP selects five to sponsor as scholars.

Professor Daisuke Arie

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Programs in the United States



Columbia University

Program in Economic Policy Management

This one-year program for a master's degree in public administration starts with an intensive summer session that emphasizes essential skills. Managed through the School for International and Public Affairs, the program includes a three-month internship at a multilateral aid organization.

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Harvard University

Program in Public Administration in International Development

This two-year program has a rigorous focus on economics, combining training in analytical and quantitative methods with an emphasis on policy and practice. The multidisciplinary program includes professional experience through a summer internship in a developing country.

Ms. Carol Finney

Director, MPA/ID Program

International Development Programs

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Program Administration

The administration of the JJ/WBGSP is carried out by 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 functioning of the program.

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Statistical Appendix

TABLE A1

Regular Program Applicants:
Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2007

TABLE A2

Regular Program Applicants:
Distribution by Region and Country, 1987–2007

TABLE B1

Scholarship Awards:
Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2007

TABLE B2

Scholarship Awards:
Distribution by Region and Country, 1987–2007

TABLE A1

Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2007

Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North America	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
1987–2001									
Total	21,703	3,159	1,200	3,261	1,537	4,402	18	659	35,939
# Male	18,064	1,968	686	2,073	1,203	3,677	17	382	28,070
# Female	3,639	1191	514	1188	334	725	1	277	7,869
2002									
Total	1,542	260	105	313	88	365	0	50	2,723
# Male	1,252	129	52	165	66	278	0	20	1,962
# Female	290	131	53	148	22	87	0	30	761
2003									
Total	1,830	263	93	329	93	362	0	50	3,020
# Male	1,449	137	34	166	78	275	0	24	2,163
# Female	381	126	59	163	15	87	0	26	857
2004									
Total	2,178	234	100	407	149	331	0	62	3,461
# Male	1,793	128	52	205	126	250	0	24	2,578
# Female	385	106	48	202	23	81	0	38	883
2005									
Total	2,169	241	92	321	129	352	0	82	3,386
# Male	1,764	125	37	171	92	263	0	34	2,486
# Female	402	116	57	151	37	89	0	48	900
2006									
Total	2,226	209	71	332	115	358	0	68	3,379
# Male	1,779	92	31	170	81	287	0	27	2,467
# Female	447	117	40	162	34	71	0	41	912
2007									
Total	1,505	136	44	178	60	235	0	53	2,211
# Male	1,219	61	22	96	40	168	0	23	1,629
# Female	286	75	22	82	20	67	0	30	582
Grand Total									
Total	33,153	4,502	1,705	5,141	2,171	6,405	18	1,024	54,119
# Male	27,320	2,640	914	3,046	1,686	5,198	17	534	41,355
# Female	5,830	1,862	793	2,096	485	1,207	1	490	12,764

TABLE A2

Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987–2007

AFRICA	1987–2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Angola	89	4	2	6	0	4	3	108
Benin	447	22	37	42	32	46	22	648
Botswana	66	3	9	9	6	5	3	101
Burkina Faso	374	38	41	44	42	43	41	623
Burundi	104	5	5	6	6	9	11	146
Cameroon	746	42	86	126	103	87	40	1,230
Cape Verde	23	1	3	1	1	3	0	32
Central African Republic	67	7	12	11	27	12	17	153
Chad	270	21	31	31	38	30	21	442
Comoros	21	1	3	4	7	10	4	50
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	721	48	53	88	67	50	31	1,058
Congo, Rep. of	313	21	18	35	30	19	5	441
Côte d'Ivoire	456	18	32	42	24	20	12	604
Djibouti	22	1	1	3	0	0	0	27
Equatorial Guinea	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	15
Eritrea	32	30	16	14	16	27	26	161
Ethiopia	1,189	143	213	205	268	276	201	2,495
Gabon	36	2	2	2	1	5	1	49
Gambia, The	138	14	21	21	23	21	10	248
Ghana	1,777	166	183	199	144	134	97	2,700
Guinea	279	23	31	30	31	38	20	452
Guinea-Bissau	23	1	3	2	1	1	2	33
Kenya	1,880	113	111	95	108	104	64	2,475
Lesotho	85	8	10	12	6	16	7	144
Liberia	137	3	2	3	4	6	6	161
Madagascar	308	12	52	28	14	44	29	487
Malawi	420	40	29	35	35	46	43	648
Mali	235	7	10	20	17	19	12	320
Mauritania	75	6	9	15	11	11	13	140
Mauritius	18	6	3	2	0	0	1	30
Mozambique	68	4	3	2	5	5	1	88
Namibia	48	2	2	1	4	6	6	69
Niger	198	47	33	24	28	33	30	393
Nigeria	4,074	298	348	506	525	543	281	6,575
Rwanda	180	8	23	25	29	31	34	330
São Tomé & Príncipe	10	2	0	1	4	2	0	19
Senegal	389	24	27	36	46	47	36	605
Seychelles	4	0	0	2	0	2	1	9
Sierra Leone	412	18	10	36	34	45	23	578
Somalia	108	0	1	1	0	0	0	110
South Africa	115	9	8	11	5	5	3	156
Sudan	601	19	16	19	21	22	27	725
Swaziland	68	4	4	6	7	3	1	93
Tanzania	1,962	102	101	127	145	138	99	2,674
Togo	230	32	33	41	34	23	14	407
Uganda	1,631	73	91	107	121	101	101	2,225
Zambia	732	69	87	91	81	106	82	1,248
Zimbabwe	513	19	15	11	18	28	24	628
Total	21,703	1,542	1,830	2,178	2,169	2,226	1,505	33,153

TABLE A2, *Continued*

EAST ASIA	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Cambodia	99	14	11	10	20	5	3	162
China	1,140	56	81	47	36	18	13	1,391
Fiji	15	6	1	1	1	2	2	28
Indonesia	542	54	29	27	21	35	26	734
Kiribati	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	85	0	0	0	0	0	1	86
Lao PDR	34	1	5	7	5	2	5	59
Malaysia	64	2	7	12	5	8	9	107
Mongolia	66	10	11	13	13	7	6	126
Myanmar	168	46	40	62	68	66	31	481
Papua New Guinea	15	3	10	6	10	6	3	53
Philippines	551	34	35	20	30	32	22	724
Samoa	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	13
Solomon Islands	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Thailand	174	9	8	4	2	5	7	209
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
Tonga	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Vanuatu	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
Vietnam	180	24	22	18	28	22	6	300
Total	3,159	260	263	234	241	209	136	4,502

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Albania	83	8	5	3	6	1	3	109
Armenia	27	3	2	4	6	6	4	52
Azerbaijan	21	2	2	4	5	2	1	37
Belarus	39	5	2	3	0	4	1	54
Bosnia	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	15
Bulgaria	104	12	6	4	9	3	1	139
Croatia	8	1	4	2	2	2	0	19
Czech Republic	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	13	3	1	2	0	0	0	19
Georgia	48	12	8	9	4	8	7	96
Hungary	67	2	1	0	0	0	0	70
Kazakhstan	31	3	4	1	1	3	0	43
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kyrgyz Republic	43	7	5	9	7	4	3	78
Latvia	10	0	4	1	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	16	3	2	1	1	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	7	0	2	0	1	1	0	11
Moldova	19	5	2	5	2	2	2	37
Poland	51	2	2	0	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	111	6	6	9	9	7	2	150
Russian Federation	103	6	8	3	3	3	2	128
Serbia and Montenegro	57	1	2	2	4	3	2	71
Slovak Republic	22	1	1	0	1	0	0	25
Slovenia	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	7	2	4	8	5	2	3	31
Turkey	175	10	10	20	9	9	3	236
Turkmenistan	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
Ukraine	53	3	3	2	3	2	2	68
Uzbekistan	34	5	5	6	14	6	7	77
Total	1,200	105	93	100	92	71	44	1,705

TABLE A2, *Continued*

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Antigua	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	9
Argentina	240	30	27	26	15	15	6	359
Bahamas, The	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Barbados	28	0	1	2	1	1	0	33
Belize	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Bolivia	128	15	18	23	12	16	14	226
Brazil	212	17	20	21	24	27	14	335
Chile	159	19	12	21	23	25	18	277
Colombia	376	30	29	73	44	59	21	632
Costa Rica	62	7	2	5	10	7	3	96
Cuba	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	18	2	2	1	0	0	0	23
Dominican Republic	30	0	1	3	3	3	0	40
Ecuador	171	11	10	9	12	11	6	230
El Salvador	44	1	1	3	2	2	2	55
Grenada	11	0	1	1	2	1	0	16
Guatemala	33	4	1	0	2	5	7	52
Guyana	57	6	5	2	1	4	2	77
Haiti	143	25	25	21	20	17	9	260
Honduras	34	2	4	9	9	4	2	64
Jamaica	79	12	7	5	2	8	3	116
Mexico	559	45	55	73	61	53	25	871
Nicaragua	34	7	8	4	8	10	9	80
Panama	18	4	0	1	0	0	0	23
Paraguay	27	2	1	2	3	5	1	41
Peru	415	51	62	61	42	31	28	690
St. Kitts	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	9
St. Lucia and Nevis	35	1	1	0	2	0	2	41
St. Vincent	12	0	1	0	1	2	1	17
Suriname	9	0	0	0	1	2	0	12
Trinidad and Tobago	53	1	2	0	1	0	0	57
Uruguay	113	13	22	19	6	9	2	184
Venezuela, R. B. de	85	4	9	19	11	14	3	145
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	3,216	313	329	407	321	332	178	5,096

TABLE A2, *Continued*

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	1987–2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Algeria	210	14	17	29	13	18	11	312
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	551	17	34	25	22	18	17	684
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	90	3	3	21	19	10	3	149
Iraq	23	1	1	0	0	12	1	38
Jordan	132	16	3	11	12	7	3	184
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	28	0	1	0	4	0	1	34
Libya	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	195	10	10	5	10	6	7	243
Oman	7	5	1	2	11	5	0	31
Saudi Arabia	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	35	1	1	1	3	2	0	43
Tunisia	104	6	2	2	3	6	3	126
West Bank and Gaza	41	10	11	27	10	7	5	111
Yemen, Republic of	76	5	5	21	12	10	4	133
Total	1,522	88	92	144	119	101	55	2,121

SOUTH ASIA	1987–2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Afghanistan	15	0	1	5	10	14	5	50
Bangladesh	832	57	51	54	49	52	30	1,125
Bhutan	37	5	9	5	13	15	7	91
India	1,209	114	119	108	98	102	72	1,822
Maldives	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	46
Nepal	900	67	61	71	88	75	55	1,317
Pakistan	1,111	100	100	67	76	79	59	1,592
Sri Lanka	270	19	22	26	28	35	12	412
Total	4,417	365	363	336	362	372	240	6,455

TABLE A2, *Continued*

PART I	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	36
Cyprus	21	0	0	1	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	18	0	1	0	1	0	0	20
Italy	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Japan	239	50	45	56	80	65	52	587
Korea, Rep. of	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
Kuwait	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	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	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	23
Spain	20	0	1	0	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
Total	659	50	50	62	82	68	54	1,025

TOTAL APPLICANTS	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Total from Developing Member Countries	35,262	2,673	2,970	3,399	3,304	3,311	2,158	53,077
Total from Industrial Countries	659	50	50	62	82	68	53	1,024
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total from Member Countries	35,939	2,723	3,020	3,461	3,386	3,379	2,211	54,119

TABLE B1

Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2007

Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North America	South Asia	Part 1	Total
1987–2001								
Total	752	461	207	296	118	321	135	2,290
# Men	520	259	114	176	87	245	98	1,499
# Women	232	202	93	120	31	76	37	791
2002								
Total	71	33	14	25	12	17	10	182
# Men	42	19	9	17	9	11	5	112
# Women	29	14	5	8	3	6	5	70
2003								
Total	141	59	40	41	13	48	17	359
# Men	95	34	17	27	10	37	11	231
# Women	46	25	23	14	3	11	6	128
2004								
Total	153	54	37	58	26	30	15	373
# Men	101	24	19	30	21	20	6	221
# Women	52	30	18	28	5	10	9	152
2005								
Total	70	30	16	32	9	17	15	189
# Men	52	11	12	17	4	12	7	115
# Women	18	19	4	15	5	5	8	74
2006								
Total	68	20	9	17	5	13	14	146
# Men	41	7	4	9	5	10	9	85
# Women	27	13	5	8	0	3	5	61
2007								
Total	88	42	10	17	12	30	16	215
# Men	55	19	6	8	9	22	5	124
# Women	33	23	4	9	3	8	11	91
TOTAL								
	1,343	699	333	486	195	476	222	3,754
# Men	906	373	181	284	145	357	141	2,387
# Women	437	326	152	202	50	119	81	1,367

TABLE B2

Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987–2007

AFRICA	1987–2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Angola	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Benin	22	1	4	4	2	1	3	37
Botswana	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	7
Burkina Faso	28	2	7	8	2	2	2	51
Burundi	10	2	3	3	2	2	2	24
Cameroon	30	4	5	5	2	3	2	51
Cape Verde	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	6	2	3	3	2	2	1	19
Chad	13	3	2	4	2	2	1	27
Comoros	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	10
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	9	3	2	3	1	0	2	20
Congo, Rep. of	12	2	3	5	2	1	0	25
Côte d'Ivoire	20	2	3	3	3	3	4	38
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	4	0	2	3	0	0	3	12
Ethiopia	44	3	7	8	5	5	4	76
Gabon	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	9
Gambia, The	7	0	3	3	1	2	2	18
Ghana	62	6	5	8	3	3	3	90
Guinea	19	0	4	3	1	2	3	32
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kenya	53	5	12	7	6	2	7	92
Lesotho	3	1	1	3	0	1	1	10
Liberia	8	0	0	2	1	1	2	14
Madagascar	23	1	5	4	1	1	2	37
Malawi	17	1	1	3	2	2	2	28
Mali	9	1	3	4	2	2	3	24
Mauritania	5	1	2	3	2	2	3	18
Mauritius	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	5
Mozambique	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Namibia	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Niger	11	1	4	3	2	1	1	23
Nigeria	68	3	7	8	2	3	5	96
Rwanda	13	1	6	4	3	3	2	32
São Tomé & Príncipe	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senegal	19	2	5	6	1	2	2	37
Seychelles	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Sierra Leone	17	3	6	5	4	2	5	42
Somalia	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
South Africa	8	0	3	0	1	1	0	13
Sudan	25	3	5	5	1	2	2	43
Swaziland	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	8
Tanzania	39	3	8	5	3	3	5	66
Togo	12	3	4	7	1	1	2	30
Uganda	51	4	7	4	3	4	4	77
Zambia	29	3	5	4	2	2	1	46
Zimbabwe	16	1	1	2	2	0	1	23
Total	752	71	141	153	70	68	88	1,343

TABLE B2, *Continued***EAST ASIA
& PACIFIC**

	1987–2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Cambodia	17	4	5	2	1	0	3	32
China	140	5	8	8	5	4	5	175
Fiji	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	6
Indonesia	44	4	8	4	6	3	8	77
Kiribati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	12	1	2	4	0	0	2	21
Malaysia	6	1	2	3	0	2	0	14
Mongolia	29	3	5	3	4	3	5	52
Myanmar	36	4	12	9	4	3	8	76
Papua New Guinea	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	12
Philippines	59	2	5	6	3	2	1	78
Thailand	29	1	2	1	0	1	1	35
Tonga	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vietnam	63	6	8	9	5	1	5	97
Samoa	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total	461	33	59	54	30	20	42	699

**EUROPE &
CENTRAL ASIA**

	1987–2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Albania	10	2	1	3	1	0	0	17
Armenia	10	0	4	1	0	2	1	18
Azerbaijan	6	0	1	2	1	0	2	12
Belarus	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Bosnia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Bulgaria	24	1	3	1	0	0	0	29
Croatia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Czech Republic	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Georgia	13	1	4	3	3	2	2	28
Hungary	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	8	1	2	2	0	0	0	13
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kyrgyz Republic	6	1	2	2	1	1	2	15
Latvia	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	9
Poland	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	18	1	5	3	1	0	0	28
Russian Federation	18	0	3	0	1	0	0	22
Serbia and Montenegro	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	8
Turkey	13	1	4	6	2	1	1	28
Turkmenistan	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Ukraine	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	13
Uzbekistan	12	1	4	4	2	1	1	25
Total	207	14	40	37	16	9	10	333

TABLE B2, *Continued*

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	24	3	2	3	2	0	0	34
Bahamas, The	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	10	1	2	6	2	1	1	23
Brazil	21	3	2	8	3	2	2	41
Chile	20	0	4	5	4	2	2	37
Colombia	33	1	4	4	2	2	2	48
Costa Rica	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	11
Dominica	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Ecuador	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
El Salvador	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	8
Grenada	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Guatemala	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Guyana	16	1	1	2	0	0	0	20
Haiti	15	3	2	1	0	1	1	23
Honduras	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	9
Jamaica	5	1	0	1	0	1	1	9
Mexico	37	1	5	7	3	1	1	55
Nicaragua	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	7
Panama	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru	43	2	6	6	5	3	3	68
St. Kitts and Nevis	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	5
St. Lucia	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
St. Vincent	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	8
Uruguay	10	1	2	3	0	0	0	16
Venezuela, R. B. de	6	0	1	4	1	0	0	12
Total	296	25	41	58	32	17	17	486

MIDDLE EAST &
NORTH AFRICA

	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Algeria	15	2	1	3	1	1	1	24
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	38	1	3	6	2	1	3	54
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	15	1	2	6	1	0	0	25
Iraq	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jordan	14	2	1	3	1	0	1	22
Lebanon	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Morocco	17	1	1	1	1	0	3	24
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Tunisia	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
West Bank and Gaza	6	2	2	3	0	1	2	16
Yemen, Republic of	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	10
Total	118	12	13	26	9	5	12	195

TABLE B2, *Continued*

SOUTH ASIA	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Afghanistan	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	7
Bangladesh	41	2	9	4	2	2	4	64
Bhutan	12	3	5	3	3	3	4	33
India	124	4	11	7	3	2	4	155
Maldives	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Nepal	51	3	5	5	3	2	5	74
Pakistan	65	3	11	4	4	1	6	94
Sri Lanka	22	2	6	6	1	2	4	43
Total	321	17	48	30	17	13	30	476

PART I	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
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	120	10	17	15	15	14	16	207
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
Total	135	10	17	15	15	14	16	222

TOTAL AWARDEES	1987-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Total from Developing Member Countries	2,155	172	342	358	174	132	199	3,532
Total from Industrial Countries	135	10	17	15	15	14	16	222
Total from Member Countries	2,290	182	359	373	189	146	215	3,754





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