

FY2014 ANNUAL REPORT

JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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JJ/WBGSP scholars graduate from GRIPS, October 2013.
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Japan's Investment in Human Capital

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

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

The broad objective of the JJ/WBGSP is to transfer skills and knowledge through graduate studies, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries. The program targets midcareer professionals working in development-related fields. Through their studies, scholars are expected not only to improve their skills and knowledge but also to gain new perspectives and insights, enabling them to become active contributors to sustainable socioeconomic reforms.



JJ/WBGSP scholar Linet Ojiambo from Kenya graduating from GRIPS, October 2013. Copyright © 2013 GRIPS All Rights Reserved.

2014 Program Highlights and Achievements

Better Targeting of...

- ❑ **The poorest** – 37% of scholars—an increase of 10 percentage points from 2013.
- ❑ **Government**—70% of scholars—an increase of 21 percentage points from 2013.
- ❑ **African scholars**—the program's first African knowledge-sharing forum held in Accra, Ghana.

Greater Reach...

- ❑ **A new online application system** and **improved outreach** led to a 60% increase in the number of applications received.

Greater Diversity of...

- ❑ **Reviewers**—the first reviewers based in developing countries—7 in all.

- **Programs**—245 preferred programs on offer to scholars. **Greater Efficiency through...**
- **Process reforms**—a significant gain in administrative efficiency for future selections and improved fiduciary oversight.

Program Description

From its 1987 inception through its 2014 program, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 5,486 scholarships to scholars from 149 countries through three subprograms: (1) the Regular Program, (2) the Partnership Program, and (3) the Japanese Nationals Program. These subprograms target similar groups of people but vary slightly in their eligibility criteria and selection processes.

Scholars in all three programs are midcareer professionals from Bank member countries, pursuing graduate studies in development-related university programs abroad. Scholarships are granted for 12 to 24 months; after completion of their studies, scholars from developing countries commit to return to their home countries to work. This commitment ensures that developing countries benefit from scholars' newly acquired knowledge and skills.

Applicants wishing to apply for scholarships through any of these programs must meet the JJ/WBGSP core eligibility criteria. These include being a national of a World Bank member country, holding a bachelor's degree earned at least three years previously, and having at least three years and no more than 20 years of full-time paid work experience acquired after the bachelor degree. Additionally, applicants must be unconditionally admitted into their proposed graduate study program, and cannot be staff or consultants of the World Bank Group, or relatives of the aforementioned.

The selection process for scholars also remains similar across programs, with applications processed through a multilevel screening process. Each application is reviewed by two independent, expert reviewers with the aim of identifying those candidates who have the highest potential to influence development after completion of their graduate studies. Geographic and gender balances are considered, as well as applicants' socioeconomic backgrounds. Once identified, the finalists are presented to the JJ/WBG Steering Committee (composed of members of the World Bank Board of Directors and World Bank management) for final review and selection of the recipients.



Seven 2014 scholars at a welcome reception at Yokohama University, with Professor Yamazaki, director of the Public Policy and Taxation program.

(1) The Regular Program

The Regular Program is the largest subprogram of the JJ/WBGSP. Sixty-five percent of all scholarships awarded under the program have been awarded under this subprogram (table 1). Scholars in the Regular Program are midcareer professionals from developing countries pursuing master's degrees in subjects related to economic and social development.

Eligibility Criteria. In addition to meeting the core JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria, candidates for the Regular Program must

- Be a national of a World Bank member country that is eligible to borrow
- Have at least three years of post-bachelor experience in development-related work
- Hold paid, full-time employment at the time of application
- Not be a national or dual citizen of a developed country
- Be unconditionally accepted at a preferred master's degree program related to economic or social development

Preferred University Programs. Over the years, the JJ/WBGSP has granted 'preferred status' to 245 master's degree programs. All scholars in the Regular Program study at one of 245 preferred master's degree programs. These programs do not have full partnership agreements with the JJ/WBGSP but have been historically included for reasons of scholar demand, geographic balance, and universities' offers of reduced tuition fees. For a complete list of preferred programs, see appendix table B2.9.

Until 2014 the Regular Program was open to applicants who had been accepted to any development-related master program worldwide, although over 90 percent of selected scholars were enrolled at one of the 245 preferred master's degree programs.

In 2014 the program was open only to those applicants accepted at a preferred program. This restriction made the program more efficient and ensured the quality of study for all scholars.

Selection process. Candidates to the Regular Program apply through an annual open call for applications. This year the program launched an online intake system, which allows submission of all elements of the application, automated screening for eligibility, and review by a group of external expert reviewers based around the world.



JJ/WBGSP 2013 scholar Saffaa Naffaa from Syria is ready for class at UNESCO-IHE.

(2) The Partnership Program

The Partnership Program is the second largest subprogram of the JJ/WBGSP. Twenty-nine percent of all JJ/WBGSP scholarships awarded since 1987 have been awarded under this subprogram (see table 1). Scholars in the Partnership Program are midcareer professionals from developing countries who are studying at a JJ/WBGSP partnership program.

Eligibility Criteria. Applicants are subject to the same eligibility criteria as for the Regular Program, with the exception that they must be unconditionally admitted and shortlisted by a partner university.

Partner University Programs. Since 1992, the JJ/WBGSP has supported partnership programs in cooperation with some of the world's leading universities in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Canada, France, Japan, and the United States. The tailor-made programs are designed to combine academic rigor

with graduate training in identified practical aspects of development policy making, in areas related to economics and public policy management, public finance and taxation policy, and infrastructure management.

Current participating universities include five in Japan—the University of Tokyo, Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Keio University, and the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; two in the United States—Harvard University and Columbia University; and six in Africa—the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon, the University of Cocody-Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, the University of Ghana, Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Zambia, and the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Selection process. Applications are submitted directly to the partner universities, which use their own admission criteria and the JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria to select a shortlist of candidates for the scholarship. Applications shortlisted by the universities are then reviewed by two JJ/WBGSP expert reviewers, and must be approved by the government of Japan co-chair of the Steering Committee. Partner program selections are made at different times of the year, depending on each partner's application cycle. The Steering Committee is informed of the selections at the annual meeting. The JJ/WBGSP is considering adopting the online intake system piloted in 2014 for the Regular Program for the submission of partnership applications.



JJ/WBGSP scholars in the MPA/ID partner program at Harvard University

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

Before my master's I was a simple agricultural technician in my country. Now my title is rural development engineer and I am head of a food security project in Ati, in the Batha region of Chad. The project builds capacity of farmers' organizations,

encourages the implementation of good practices, and supports local structures for information on food safety/early warning systems.

**Perpétue Yamma, Burkina Faso
(Montpellier SupAgro, Rural Development)**

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

Upon returning to Kenya, MPH certificate in hand, I resumed work with my previous employer (KEMRI/CDC) and was soon promoted from a research assistant to a research officer position, a position I currently hold. This was largely driven by the superior quality of education I received during the one year I spent in the United Kingdom, courtesy of the JJ/WBGSP.

Sylvia Omulo, Kenya (Harvard University, Public Health)

(3) The Japanese Nationals Program



Japanese National scholar Hanae Hayashi at Harvard, 2013

The Japanese Nationals Program is the smallest JJ/WBGSP subprogram. Six percent of all scholarship awardees since 1987 have been Japanese nationals.

Each year through this subprogram the JJ/WBGSP selects a small number of Japanese nationals for scholarships for graduate studies in development-related subjects at institutions outside Japan. These degrees are expected to aid these Japanese scholars in obtaining employment with international organizations or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that focus on international development.

Eligibility Criteria. In addition to meeting the core JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria, candidates for the Japanese Nationals Program must

- Be Japanese nationals

- By the application deadline, be either currently enrolled in, or accepted unconditionally at, a development-related graduate program located outside Japan
- Not be employed at the time of application by the government of Japan or its related agencies, including local governments and the central bank
- Not have received any previous scholarship funding from the government of Japan to help finance a graduate degree

Selection Process. Applications for these scholarships are submitted to the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat through an open call and a multilevel screening process involving representatives from the government of Japan and experts within the World Bank. The final awards are made by the Steering Committee at its annual meeting.

Table 1. Awardees in Regular Program, including Japanese Nationals, and Partnership Programs, 1987–2014

Year	Regular Program	Partnership Programs																		Grand Total
		Colu mbia	Mc Gill	CE RDI	Tsuk uba	YNU - Infra	Keio	YNU - Tax	GRI PS	Sait ama	Coc ody	Yaoundé II	Make rere	Ghana	Harvard	Kinsh asa	Za mbi a	Tokyo	Subt otal by Year	
1987	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
1988	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
1989	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
1990	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
1991	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
1992	106	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	129
1993	117	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	143
1994	102	24	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	148
1995	111	26	8	8	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	171
1996	116	25	0	8	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	164
1997	122	24	8	0	10	15	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	189
1998	146	23	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	5	6	7	6	5	0	0	0	0	67	213
1999	179	22	0	0	10	15	5	0	0	5	0	0	7	6	12	0	0	0	82	261
2000	274	15	0	0	0	0	5	10	5	0	7	7	7	7	14	0	0	0	77	351
2001	107	15	0	0	10	15	5	0	5	0	7	7	7	7	15	0	0	0	93	200
2002	117	14	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	0	7	7	7	7	9	0	0	0	65	182
2003	272	13	0	0	10	14	5	5	5	0	7	7	7	0	14	0	0	0	87	359
2004	303	13	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	7	7	6	7	15	0	0	0	70	373
2005	95	12	0	0	10	15	5	5	5	0	7	7	6	7	15	0	0	0	94	189
2006	83	12	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	0	7	6	7	7	8	0	0	0	61	144
2007	115	11	0	0	9	13	5	5	5	0	7	7	5	7	6	0	0	0	80	195
2008	165	10	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	0	7	7	4	7	7	0	7	0	63	228
2009	251	10	0	0	16	14	5	5	5	0	8	7	6	5	9	7	7	0	104	355
2010	218	12	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	7	6	0	7	8	6	6	7	74	292
2011	153	12	0	0	12	14	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	8		7	8	83	236
2012	121	12	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	80	201

2013	138	11	0	0	14	15	5	4	5	0	7	7	7	6	8	7	7	8	111	249
2014	139	11	0	0	0	0	5	6	5	0	7	0	0	7	5	0	0	8	54	193
Subtotal by Program	3,871	376	27	27	110	139	95	94	73	15	105	95	88	105	159	27	41	39	1,615	5,486

Note: Figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded as of September 2014, not the number accepted.

The Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program

As part of the international effort to support Indonesia's higher education system, in 2008 the government of Japan gave a one-time grant of \$10 million through the PHRD fund for scholarships specifically for Indonesian fellows. Through this grant, Japan has supported three cohorts (2008–2010) of 43 Indonesians in undertaking doctoral studies abroad. Each scholar is sponsored by one of the program's nine partner Centers of Excellence, which are located at Indonesian universities and higher education institutes, listed below. After graduating, scholars return to work for the Indonesian university partner that sponsored their study and help to forge a relationship between the Indonesian university and the foreign university. As of September 2014, the **JIPS graduate and winner of the L'Oréal-**



program has seen 22 scholars graduate and return to **UNESCO in scienceNational Fellowship for women Elvi Restiawaty at the** work at their supporting institutions. This program is **Bandung Institute of Technology in** actively disbursing its funds and is no longer accepting **Biotechnology.** new applicants.

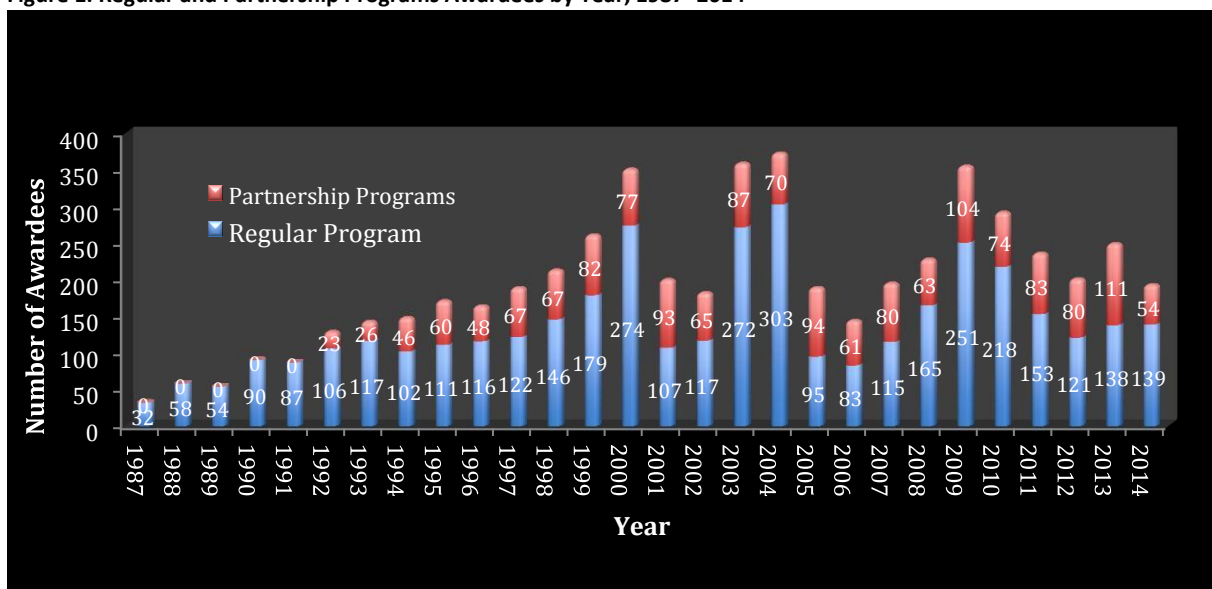
The Nine JIPS Centers of Excellence

Bandung Institute of Technology (Biotechnology)
Bogor Agricultural University (Bioenergy)
Bogor Agricultural University (Bioindustry and Business)
Gadjah Mada University (Good Corporate Governance)
Indonesia University of Education (Special Needs Education)
Open University (Distance Learning)
Parahyangan Catholic University (Infrastructure and Urban Development)
Parahyangan Catholic University (Development of Small and Medium Enterprises)
University of Indonesia (Reproductive Health)

Program Reach

In 2014, the JJ/WBGSP awarded 193 new scholarships: 139 for the Regular Program and the Japanese Nationals Program combined, and 54 for the Partnership Programs (figure 1). A look at scholars' backgrounds and profiles shows that they come predominantly from Africa (43 percent), and many are from member countries of the International Development Association. The gender balance is skewed slightly towards men at 59 percent and, in all, 37 percent of scholars come from families in which the father has only primary or no formal education. Seventy percent of scholars come from the public sector, working in either central or local governments. The following sections explore the profile of this year's cohort of scholars in more detail.

Figure 1. Regular and Partnership Programs Awardees by Year, 1987–2014



Note: Data for the Regular Program include data for the Japanese Nationals Program.

Applicants and Awards (Regular Program)

In 2014, the JJ/WBGSP received 3,383 applications for the Regular Program, submitted through the new online application system. The initial automated screening found 1,645 applicants ineligible. In the second screening, 15 external reviewers performed online evaluations of the remaining 1,738 applicants (see figure 2). Each application was graded independently by two reviewers and scored from 1 to 10 on the basis of academic excellence, professional experience, quality of professional recommendations, and commitment to the home country. The third screening narrowed the selection down to 124 finalists from 52 countries who were recommended to the Steering Committee for selection, giving priority to the highest ranked candidates with parents who did not attend university, gender balance, and geographic balance.

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

I graduated with merit with a thesis on “Developing dietary guidelines for child care settings in Bosnia and Herzegovina.” Upon graduation I became one of a few trained nutritionists in the country, and one with a clear vision of improving poor nutritional status of Bosnian children and adults.... I currently participate in nutrition policy making on both local and national levels as a member of expert teams.

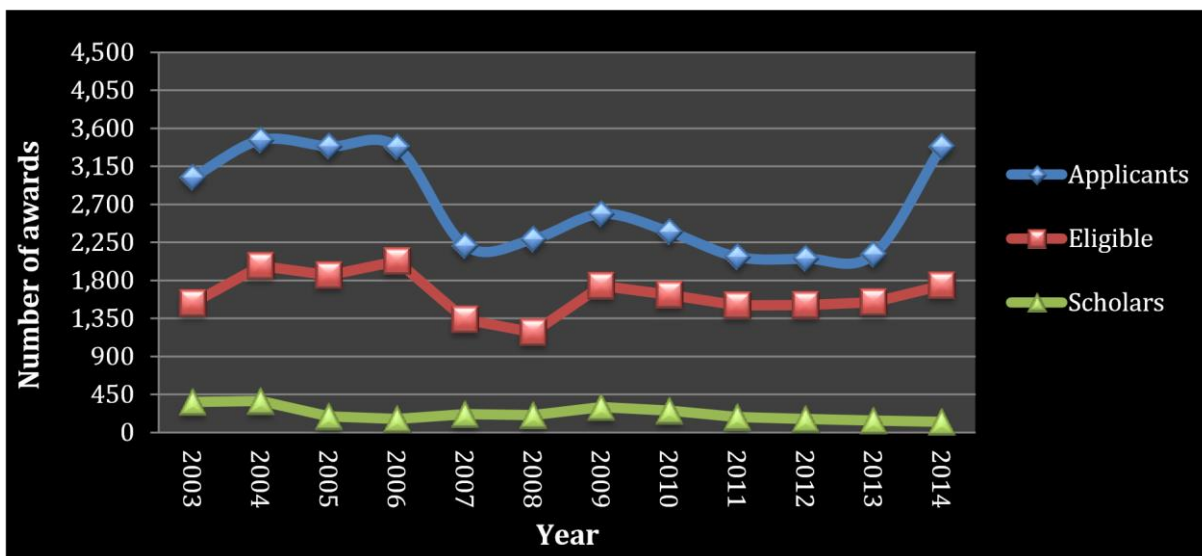
Selma Gicevic, Bosnia and Herzegovina
(University of Westminster, Public Health Nutrition)

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

All the reflections in Japan are still with me even after such a long period of time. Things we learned in a well-planned manner in the University and National Tax Agency and College have been always very useful for me, in my work here in the Inland Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance.

Ranjith Hapuarachchi, Sri Lanka (Keio University, Taxation Policy and Management)

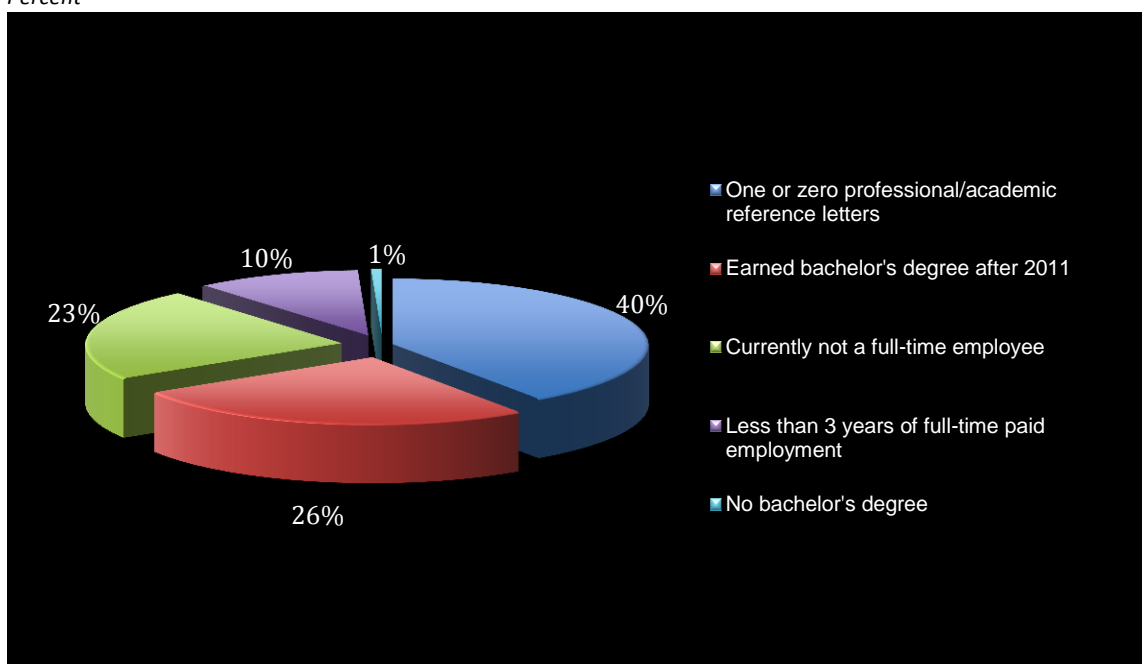
Figure 2. Regular Program Applicants and Scholarship Awards, 2002–14



Ineligibility Criteria and Online Applications for FY2014 (Regular Program). Of the applicants considered in the first screening, 1,645 were deemed ineligible for not meeting one or more criteria (figure 3). The large increase in the number of ineligible applications this year was due in part to the ease of submitting applications through the online system, making speculative and incomplete applications more likely. Indeed, 40 percent of ineligible applicants submitted incomplete applications: they did not provide the required professional reference letters. Another 10 percent of applicants did not meet the required number of years of work experience. Twenty-six percent of applicants were found to be ineligible because they earned bachelors' degrees after 2011.

Figure 3. Reasons for Ineligibility: Data on Regular Program, 2014

Percent



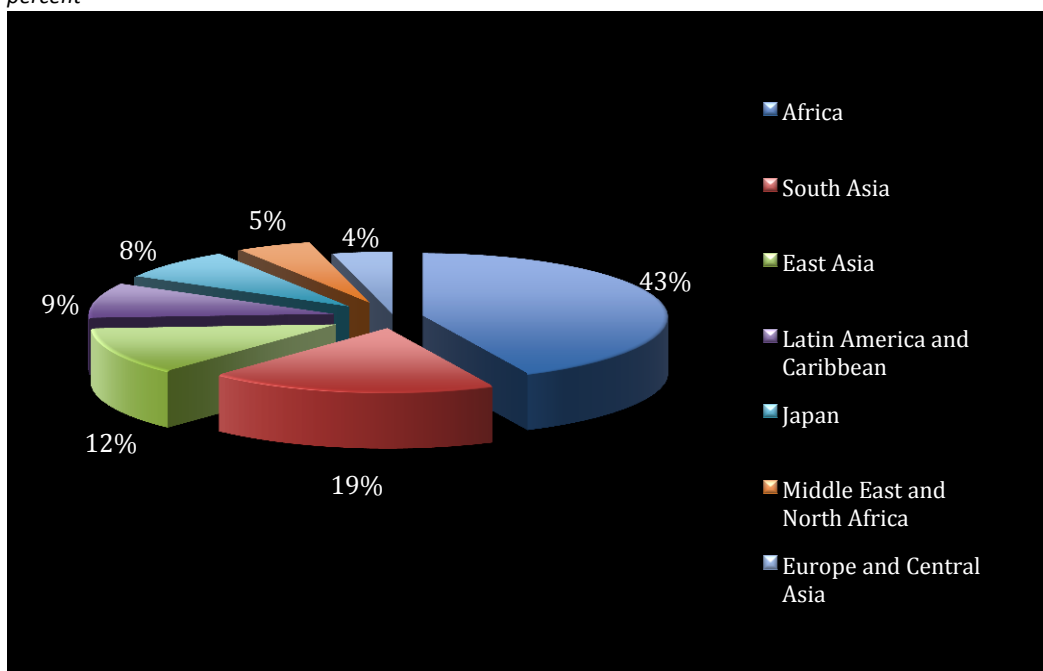
Note: Data for Regular Program include data for Japanese Nationals Program.

Geographic Distribution (Regular and Partnership Programs)

Historically the JJ/WBGSP has had difficulty reaching applicants from Europe and Central Asia and from the Middle East and North Africa, so in 2014 significant effort was put into targeted outreach to these regions. Unfortunately, these efforts did not increase the number of eligible applications from these regions, with 63 percent of applicants from Africa, 15 percent from South Asia, 8 percent from East Asia and the Pacific, 7 percent from Latin America and the Caribbean, 4 percent from the Middle East and North Africa, and 3 percent from Europe and Central Asia. Additional efforts will be required to improve uptake from these regions next year. In this regard, region-specific data that the program acquired on how applicants heard about the scholarship will be helpful in further refining the outreach strategy.

Because of the skewed regional distribution of eligible applications, regional spread became an important criterion in the selection of applicants this year, to maintain a good distribution of awards by region (figure 4). Africa continues to produce the largest number of scholars, with 43 percent of awardees in 2014, compared with 44 percent in 2013. The two Asian regions—East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia—have the second and third highest shares of awards, at 12 percent and 19 percent, respectively. As is typical for the program, the least represented regions remain Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and Europe and Central Asia, with 9 percent, 5 percent, and 4 percent of awardees respectively. These figures are comparable to the 2013 figures of 8 percent, 4 percent, and 5 percent.

Figure 4. Regular Program and Partnership Programs: Awards Distribution by Home Region, 2014
percent



Note: Data for Regular Program include data for Japanese Nationals Program.

Gender Distribution (Regular and Partnership Programs)

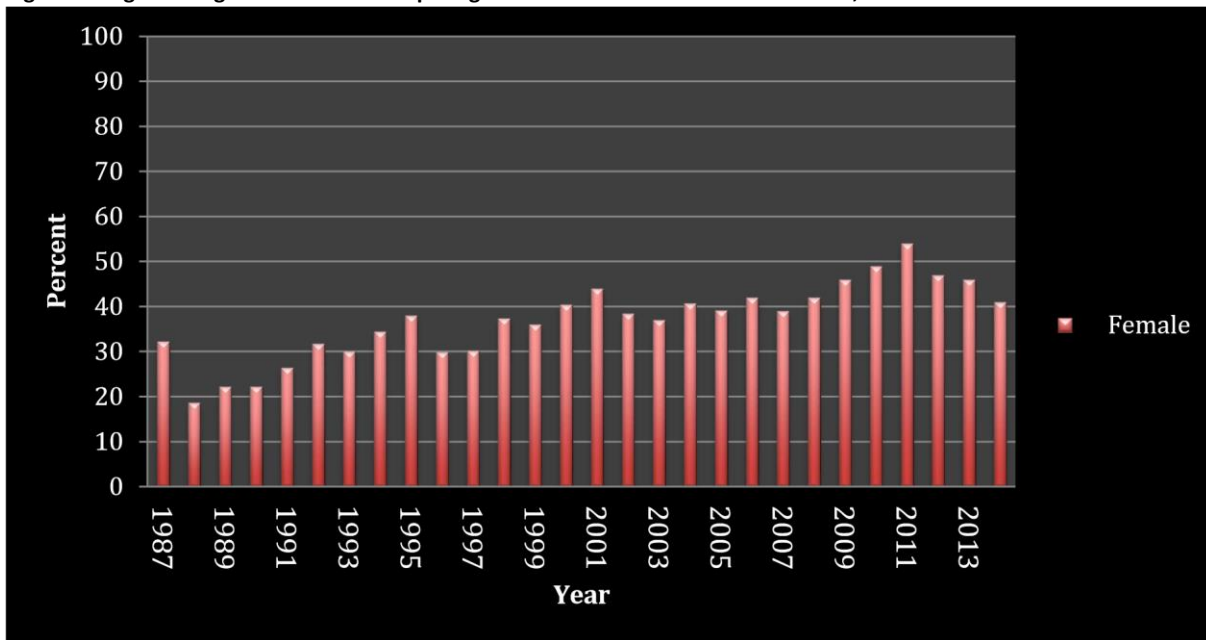
As female applicants have historically been greatly outnumbered by male applicants, at around 30 percent of eligible applicants, the JJ/WBGSP targeted outreach through gender networks for this year's call. However, the percentage of eligible applications from women did not increase, and in fact dropped 5 percentage points from 2013, at 27 percent. The program intends to further strengthen its outreach to women for the next call for applications, using data on the regional breakout of women applicants in 2014 and how they heard about the scholarship (see table 2 and 3).

With women underrepresented in the pool of eligible applications, the JJ/WBGSP has given, and continues to give, priority to women in the selection. The share of women among award recipients has grown rapidly since the program's inception, from a low of 19 percent in 1987 to a high of 54 percent in 2011. Since that year, there has been a slight decline of female awardees, falling back to 41 percent in 2014, as illustrated in figure 5.

Table 2. Regular Program and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Gender from Regions, 2014

	Region							Total
	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Japan	
Number								
Women	25	11	5	11	6	9	12	79
Men	57	12	3	7	4	28	3	114
Total	82	23	8	18	10	37	15	193

Figure 5. Regular Program and Partnership Programs: Distribution of Female Scholars, 2014 Percent



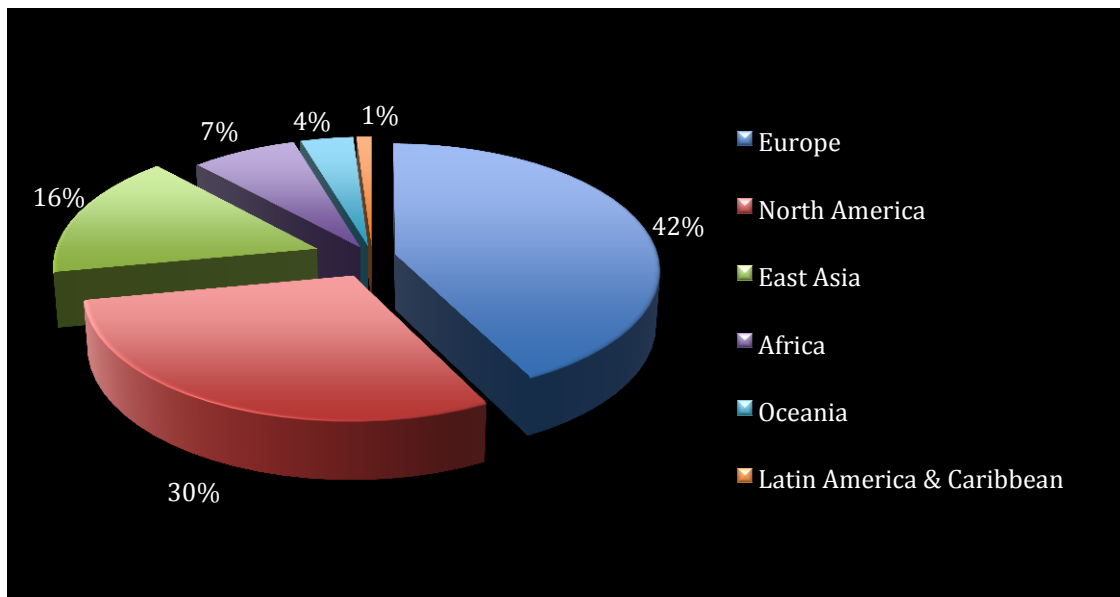
Note: Data for the Regular Program includes data for the Japanese Nationals Program.

Host Institutions (Regular and Partnership Programs)

In 2014, universities in Europe, North America, and East Asia received the largest shares of scholarship recipients (42, 30, and 16 percent, respectively) in the Regular and

Partnership Programs, followed by universities in Africa (7 percent) (figure 6). The share of scholars studying in North America, East Asia, and Africa is bolstered by the partnership programs in these three regions, which accounted for 27% of scholarships. The high share of scholars choosing to study in Europe may also be explained by the number of European preferred programs on offer: 60 percent of all programs on the preferred list are located in Europe. See appendix table B2.8 for a complete list of preferred programs.

Figure 6. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Host Region, 2014 percent



Note: Data for Regular Program include data for Japanese Nationals Program.

Socioeconomic Background (Regular Program)

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

I come from a humble family and am the first person in my extended family to have acquired an education abroad. I am a civil servant from India and am returning to the government of India after completing my master's in public policy.

Aarti Saxena, India
(Harvard University, Public Policy)

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

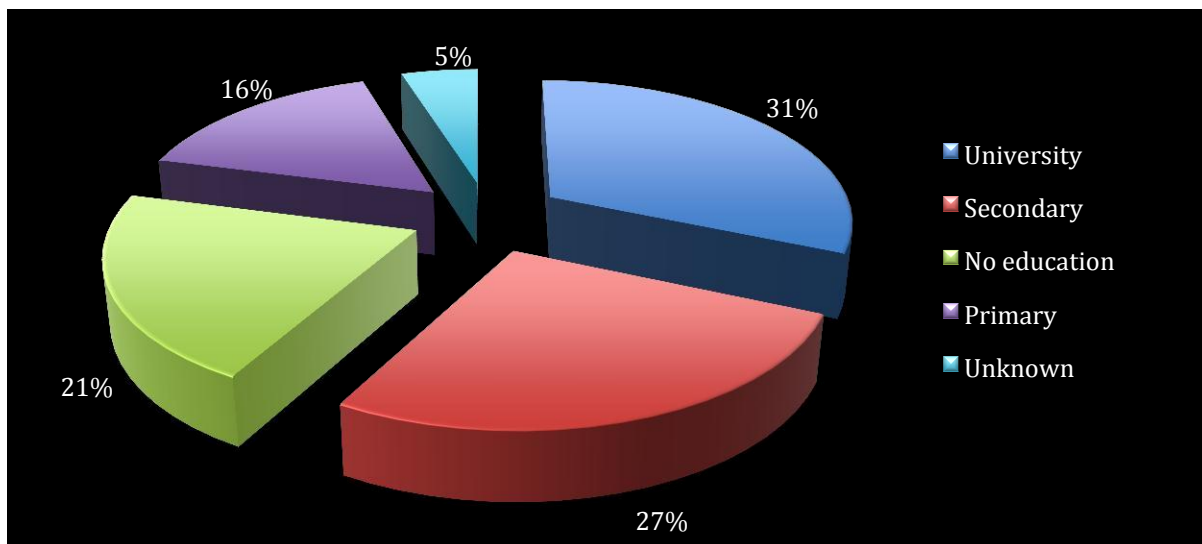
I was sponsored to study Development Finance at the University of Reading. Upon returning back to work in my country, I was promoted to a higher grade and in the appraisal exercise at my workplace last year, I was nominated to be among the top five percentile. I attribute this to the knowledge, exposure, and experience gained during my study at the University of Reading.

Jonathan Yusuf, Nigeria (University of Reading, Development Finance)

In awarding scholarships, the JJ/WBGSP considers candidates' socioeconomic status, giving preference to scholars from more disadvantaged backgrounds.

To determine this status, the program uses the highest level of education obtained by candidates' parents, which in most cases pertains to the father. In 2014, among the 124 scholarship awardees in the Regular Program, 31 percent had fathers with a university education and 27 percent had fathers who had attained a secondary education. Thirtyseven percent had fathers who had only a primary education or no formal education at all (figure 7). This last share encompasses those scholars coming from the most disadvantaged backgrounds. This share increased by 10 percentage points from the share in 2013.

Figure 7. Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Father's Education Level, 2014 percent



Professional Background (Regular Program)

What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

Today I submitted my last Tax Policy paper, titled “Challenges and policy suggestions to fight tax evasion and corruption in Lebanon.” Nine months ago, this paper would have been impossible to write. I didn’t even have the self-confidence to dare and propose such policy solutions. Today, this paper stands as an example of the positive changes that I will be able to make thanks to the support of this scholarship.

Sarah Bou Atmeh, Lebanon
(Williams College, Development Economics)

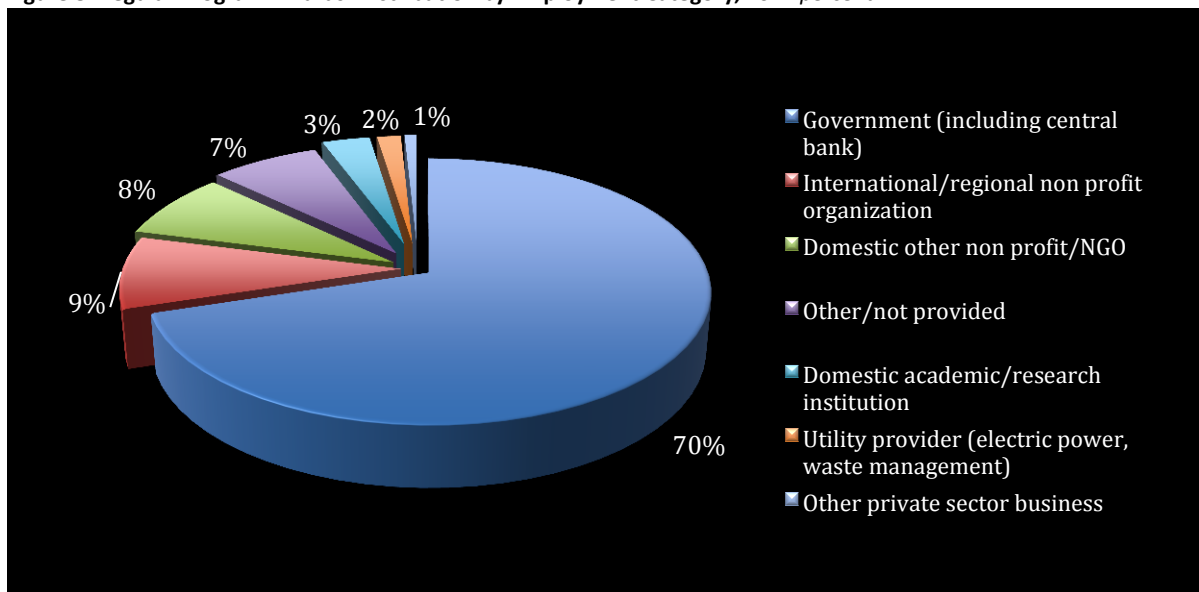
What has the JJ/WBGSP experience meant to you?

The exposure of a graduate degree in public policy and taxation from Japan helped me to further my career as an executive officer in the government of Sri Lanka.

Sedillage Iyesha Asanthi, Sri Lanka
(Yokohama National University, Program in Public Policy and Taxation)

By supporting human resource development through its academic programs, the JJ/WBGSP continues to support institutional capacity building of the public sector and of development-focused organizations. This is illustrated by the employment distribution of the 2014 finalists: 70 percent come from central, state, or provincial governments or central banks of their home countries, and 17 percent work for domestic or international nongovernmental organizations. In addition, 3 percent work in academic or research institutions and another 2 percent work for utility providers (figure 8).

Figure 8. Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Employment Category, 2014 percent



Fields of Study (Regular and Partnership Programs)

In 2014, reflecting the types of preferred and partner graduate programs offered, the majority of the scholars in the Regular and Partnership Programs pursued studies in public policy and international development (42 percent), economics (25 percent), public health, (8 percent), and environment and natural resources (7 percent). For a complete breakout of the 2014 fields of study, see table 4.

Table 3. Regular and Partnership Programs: Fields of Study, 2014

Field	Number of awardees	Share of awardees (%)
Economics	48	25
Environment/natural resources	14	7
Public policy/international development	82	42
Public health	16	8
Urban/regional planning	8	4
Education	1	1
Agriculture	2	1
Population	3	2
Rural development	2	1
Other fields	17	9
Total	193	100

ASCEND Initiative: Relationship Building among Donors, Scholars, and Alumni

Recognizing an opportunity to both improve alumni participation and enhance scholar and alumni development knowledge sharing and networking, the JJ/WBGSP launched the Alumni and Scholars Capacity Enhancement Network for Development (ASCEND) Initiative in 2005. Today, the ASCEND Initiative acts as a learning, networking, and outreach arm of the program, enhancing the JJ/WBGSP's development impact, documenting the program's progress and achievements, and strengthening ties to Japan and the World Bank Group.

To achieve its objectives, the ASCEND Initiative organizes face-to-face and online activities that target scholars and alumni (box 1). The initiative also engages the government of Japan and the partnership universities in its activities when appropriate, bolstering these development partnerships.

In 2014, the ASCEND Initiative worked to strengthen its relationships with partner and preferred universities, World Bank programs and events, the Office of the Executive Director of

Japan, and the World Bank Tokyo Office. The goal was to add value at minimal cost to the scholars' formal learning programs. Experience suggests that these efforts benefit all parties and help lay a foundation for more robust knowledge exchange in the future.

The following section summarizes the ASCEND activities that were delivered in FY2014, under three categories: training, networking, and outreach and dissemination (activities that fall in more than two categories have been categorized under their main purpose).

Box 1. ASCEND for Alumni and Scholars

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

ASCEND for Alumni:

- Maintain active relationships with alumni to help measure the development impact of the program.
- Offer opportunities for building skills in development implementation and for professional networking, creating strong ties between alumni, scholars, the government of Japan and the World Bank.

ASCEND for Scholars:

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



JJ/WBGSP scholars and alumni at the 2013 Knowledge Sharing Forum at the University of Ghana

Training

Knowledge-Sharing Forums for Scholars.



JJ/WBGSP scholars at the 2014 knowledge-sharing forum in Washington, DC

KSFs provide current scholars with opportunities to (1) acquire cutting-edge knowledge in development-related subjects from practitioners, (2) acquire the knowledge and skills needed to reintegrate into their home countries, and (3) build active networks within the JJ/WBGSP community and beyond. This past fiscal year, KSFs were delivered at the University of Ghana, in Accra (November 2013), the first ever held in Africa; and at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington, DC (June 2014), for a total of 97 scholars and alumni.

Holding a KSF in Ghana also allowed alumni from Ghana to benefit from this learning and networking opportunity; 11 Ghanaian alumni attended. Topics at both KSFs included leadership for development, open contracting, open governance, and strategic stakeholder engagement. KSFs were designed by LLI experts and delivered each time by LLI local partners. Representatives from the government of Japan—the Japanese ambassador in Ghana—and the alternative executive director to the World Bank in Washington gave opening and closing remarks and interacted with scholars and alumni. A number of alumni shared their experiences with scholars, particularly focusing on the challenges they faced upon returning home. The KSFs this year continued, as in the past, to be rated very highly by participants, with over 80% responding that the KSFs were very useful and significantly helped improve their understanding of leadership in development.



JJ/WBGSP Filipino alumni with Minister Setsuo Ohmori and Mr. Tomonori Sato from the Embassy of Japan in the Philippines and Motoo Konishi, World Bank Country Director, September 2013

Scholars Participating in the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics

Following successful collaboration over the past three years in Paris and Washington DC, the Bank's Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC), invited the JJ/WBGSP's U.S.-based scholars to attend its 2014 Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE) in Washington DC, which dovetailed with the ASCEND KSF. DEC covered all the travel and accommodation costs for 47 scholars to attend the two-day conference in June. The cost of the ASCEND KSF that followed this conference was therefore much reduced, as scholars' travel was already covered. The theme of the ABCDE this year was "The Role of Theory in Development Economics," giving scholars the opportunity to learn from some of world's most prominent development economists and to extend their own professional networks.



JJ/WBGSP Moroccan alumni with Hideaki Suzuki, former executive director for Japan to the World Bank, October 2013

Networking

In-Country Alumni Receptions

Five alumni networking events were organized—in Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Morocco, and twice in the Philippines—each attracting about 20 alumni who mingled with each other as well as with representatives from the government of Japan and the World Bank. These receptions offered alumni the opportunity to strengthen their in-country network and to share their post-scholarship achievements with the government of Japan and the World Bank, increasing visibility and support for the program at the country level.



JJ/WBGSP 2014 summer lunch seminar with Mr. Masahiri Kan, executive director for Japan to the World Bank

Summer Lunch Seminar

Every summer, a number of JJ/WBGSP scholars participate in internships in the Washington, DC area. In 2014, the ASCEND Initiative organized a lunch seminar for these scholars, asking them to share their internship and scholarship experiences as well as their plans after completing their degrees. Eight scholars interning at the World Bank Group attended the seminar and met with their fellow scholars, the executive director for Japan, and Scholarship Program staff.

LinkedIn Community

All JJ/WBGSP alumni and scholars are encouraged to join the “JJ/WBGSP Alumni and Scholars Network—OFFICIAL” group on LinkedIn, where they can network among themselves as well as receive information and announcements from the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat, including announcements for World Bank eLearning courses. In FY2014, the membership of this group exceeded 1,700, an increase of over 100 new members from the preceding year.

Outreach and Dissemination in Japan

This past year, the ASCEND Initiative has continued to work with the Bank’s Tokyo office to promote the JJ/WBGSP in Japan. A webpage for the Japanese Nationals Program is hosted on the World Bank Tokyo Office’s website, and information on the applications for the 2014 cycle was posted and advertised through the Tokyo Office’s Facebook page and Twitter. An interview was conducted with a Japanese JJ/WBGSP alumnus now working at the World Bank to illustrate the benefits and uniqueness of the JJ/WBGSP, as well as to provide advice for Japanese nationals who opt to study abroad and who have an interest in working for an international organization such as the World Bank. This interview page was one of the most frequently visited pages in the Tokyo Office’s website.

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

Evaluation of Past KSFs

In addition to these training, networking, and outreach activities, in FY2014 the ASCEND Initiative also conducted a survey to assess the quality of the results of past KSFs, and to help refine the design of future KSFs. The survey results showed that a majority of the KSF participants improved their capacity at work based on their learning at the KSF – 75% of the respondents had done something new or different owing to what they had learned. They also expressed an increased sense of belonging to the JJ/WBG scholars and alumni community, as well as to the Bank and to Japan, and had made contacts which they maintained as of the survey date. On the basis of these findings, the report concluded that KSFs bring lasting results in imparting skills and knowledge useful to future leaders in the development arena, while also bringing them closer to each other through networking.

Improved Operational Efficiency and Quality Enhancements

Extensive strategic work was undertaken in FY2014 to improve operational efficiency and enhance the program's quality through

- (i) Strengthening strategic partnerships and communications with universities: 25% of applicants learned about the scholarship through these universities in 2014
- (ii) Greater and higher-quality interface between the donor and scholars and alumni, with a record number of five alumni receptions organized this year by ASCEND
- (iii) Improved communications to attract applicants, resulting in a 56% increase in the number of applications as compared with last year
- (iv) Process reforms that result in significant gains in administrative efficiency and improved fiduciary oversight

Strategic Partnerships and Communications

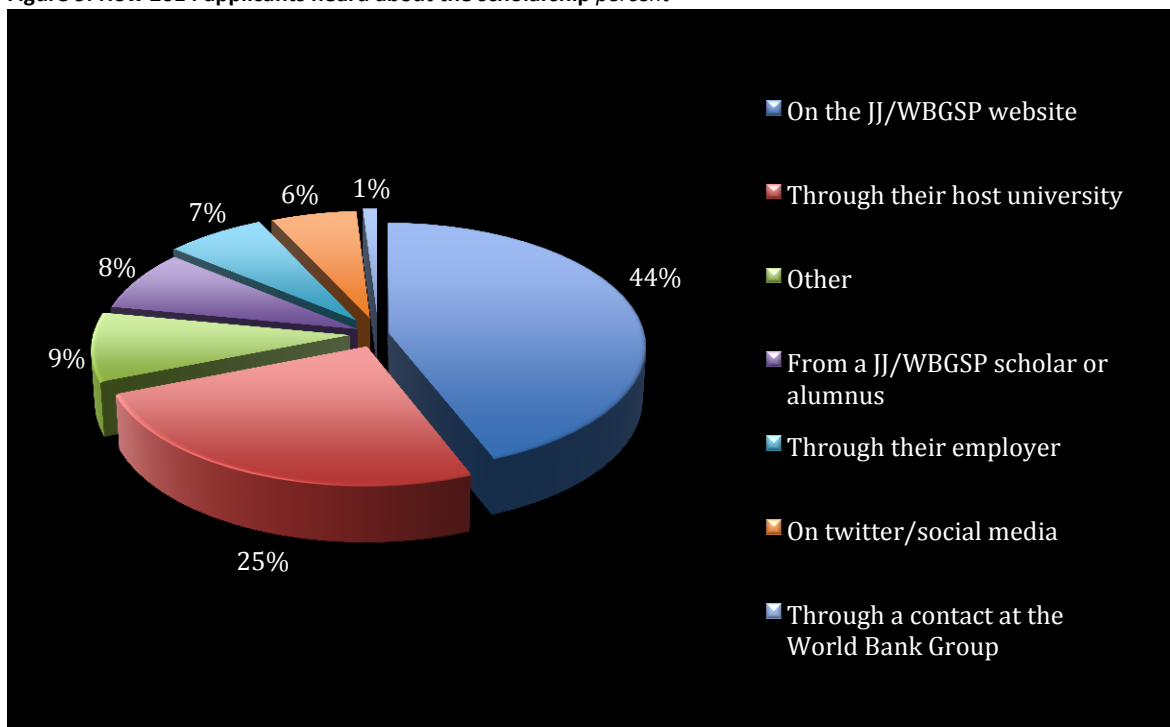
Donor relations were enhanced through quick and accurate responses to inquiries and timely delivery of products. The legal framework for the program was strengthened by updating the scholar award letter template. Relations with preferred universities were also improved by updating the list of university master programs associated with our Scholarship Program, connecting with the program directors of these master programs to re-establish ties, and improving outreach to potential applicants through two-way links with our website.

Communications and Outreach

The 2014 call for applications was disseminated widely through the Bank's internal and external channels. See figure 9 for a breakdown of how applicants heard about the scholarship in 2014. The external website remains an important tool for reaching applicants, and during the year particular attention was given to enhancing its content. For reasons of transparency the program also published on the website the selection process and the criteria used to assess applications. For the first time, program outreach efforts to attract quality applicants also included

- Creating flyers, tweets, and website-friendly text in the six World Bank languages
- Tapping into the following outlets: (a) the ED offices as a conduit to recruit the most qualified public servants from developing countries; (b) networks for gender (women) and regions (in the Middle East and North Africa, and in Europe and Central Asia) that have historically been under-represented in terms of the diversity of applications; and (c) social media experts and social media outlets
- Clarifying the eligibility criteria and selection criteria used to select scholars in text on the website and other outreach material

Figure 9. How 2014 applicants heard about the scholarship percent



Administrative Efficiencies and Quality Enhancements

Achievements in 2014 that helped lead to significant gains in efficiency and to significant enhancements of quality included the following:

- Improving trust fund structures and operationalizing the FileMaker database, which made it easy to track scholars and financial commitments and expenditures by cohort
- Switching from a paper-based to an online application system, which enhanced the quality of application processing by eliminating clerical errors and improved

program efficiency by eliminating the need to hire and supervise temporary data entry staff to process applications

- Enhancing quality of reviewing applications by (a) recruiting reviewers globally rather than only through DC-based hires; (b) revamping the application form and guidelines to improve the relevance and quality of information provided in the application; and (c) revamping the reviewer guidelines and scoring mechanisms to ensure high quality and uniformity in scoring of applications
- Reducing by half the number of transactions required to disburse stipend benefits to scholars

Statistical Appendices

Table A1. Regular Program Including Japanese Nationals Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2014

Europe and	Region or Group											
	Latin North	Middle South	Year by Gender	and Unknown	America Africa	Asia Part 1	East and Asia Total	Totals and Caribbean	East Africa	Central Asia		
1987–2007												
Total	33,150	4,501		1,707		5,097		2,121	6,455	18	1,025	54,074
Men	27,320	2,639		914		3,046		1,648	5,236	17	535	41,355
Women	5,830	1,862		793		2,051		473	1,219	1	490	12,719
2008												
Total	1,517	135		58		168		65	304	0	40	2,287
Men	1,200	58		29		77		45	224	0	11	1,644
Women	317	77		29		91		20	80	0	29	643
2009												
Total	1,657	163		72		316		86	256	0	37	2,587
Men	1,278	74		26		149		50	161	0	17	1,755
Women	379	89		46		167		36	95	0	20	832
2010												
Total	1,511	152		52		259		66	284	0	51	2,375
Men	1,173	61		24		120		41	206	0	35	1,660
Women	338	91		28		139		25	78	0	16	715
2011												
Total	1,310	132		55		282		60	206	0	33	2,078
Men	1,006	53		17		127		32	126	0	13	1,374
Women	304	79		38		155		28	80	0	20	704
2012												
Total	1,283	155		40		259		75	211	0	35	2,058
Men	1,002	72		17		134		45	143	0	16	1,429
Women	281	83		23		125		30	68	0	19	629

2013	0								
Total	1,271	184	68	224	72	285	0	48	2,152
Men	956	69	28	99	49	178	0	16	1,395
Women	315	115	40	125	23	107	0	32	757
2014	0								
Total	2,158	251	103	210	199	462	0	33	3,416
Men	1,724	115	51	100	146	344	0	7	2,487
Women	434	136	52	110	53	118	0	26	929
Grand Total									
Total	43,857	5,673	2,151	6,815	2,744	8,463	18	1,302	71,027
Men	35,659	3,141	1,106	3,852	2,056	6,618	17	650	53,099
Women	8,198	2,532	1,045	2,963	688	1,845	1	652	17,928

Note: Part 1 is a World Bank Group term for World Bank member donor countries.

Table A2.1. Regular Program Applicants: Distribution, Africa Region, 1987–2014

	Year								Total	Country
	1987–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
					1	0	0	0		Angola
Benin	108 648	2 23	2 20	1 14	20	32	15	39	114 811	
Botswana	101	6	7	3	3	8	6	26	160	
Burkina Faso	623	28	45	22	41	39	21	57	876	
Burundi	146	8	12	9	10	17	14	24	240	
Cameroon	1,230	60	49	40	41	32	48	75	1,575	
Cape Verde	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	
Central African Republic	153	14	32	16	30	45	26	49	365	
Chad	442	17	15	5	15	7	9	16	526	
Comoros	50	1	3	2	3	4	4	12	79	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,055	30	20	14	17	26	14	41	1,217	
Congo, Rep.	440	9	11	2	11	3	4	10	490	
Côte d'Ivoire	604	8	27	29	26	30	17	50	791	
Djibouti	27	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	33	
Equatorial Guinea	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	

Eritrea	161	41	33	53	30	28	13	22	381
Ethiopia	2,495	181	230	259	154	141	147	319	3,926
Gabon	49	7	3	2	3	2	2	3	71
Gambia, The	248	13	10	8	7	14	14	23	337
Ghana	2,700	92	108	98	96	86	82	122	3,384
Guinea	452	29	23	22	22	28	25	58	659
Guinea-Bissau	33	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	40
Kenya	2,475	64	70	89	47	47	57	115	2,964
Lesotho	144	4	15	3	10	10	9	15	210
Liberia	163	7	10	5	7	7	20	38	257
Madagascar	487	22	20	15	19	7	10	19	599
Malawi	648	53	42	47	36	37	44	68	975
Mali	320	15	15	6	14	16	14	34	434
Mauritania	140	9	10	7	10	6	6	9	197
Mauritius	30	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	34
Mozambique	88	2	3	4	3	2	6	7	115
Namibia	69	6	15	9	6	7	7	6	125
Niger	393	21	17	8	15	15	5	15	489
Nigeria	6,575	280	287	247	226	202	229	305	8,351
Rwanda	329	73	64	59	51	36	41	102	755
São Tomé and Príncipe	19	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	25
Senegal	605	30	33	25	31	27	23	42	816
Seychelles	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
Sierra Leone	578	25	25	12	22	22	15	17	716
Somalia	110	1	2	1	0	0	2	9	125
South Africa	156	5	2	8	1	12	6	11	201
South Sudan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	17	24
Sudan	725	21	26	16	20	19	22	41	890
Swaziland	93	3	9	6	6	4	1	10	132
Tanzania	2,674	107	121	136	89	92	86	95	3,400
Togo	407	14	24	11	20	36	29	43	584
Uganda	2,225	95	106	95	77	83	104	110	2,895
Zambia	1,248	59	55	56	43	26	35	28	1,550

Zimbabwe	628	26	36	40	27	27	27	47	858
Total	33,150	1,517	1,657	1,511	1,310	1,283	1,271	2,158	43,857

Table A2.2. Scholarship Applicants: Distribution, East Asia and Pacific Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Cambodia	162	6	8	2	5	4	3	13	203
China	1,391	7	12	7	9	16	15	19	1,476
Fiji	28	4	0	1	0	1	2	4	40
Indonesia	734	27	36	40	27	39	44	48	995
Kiribati	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	7
Korea, Rep.	85	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	86
Lao PDR	59	2	2	2	1	0	1	7	74
Malaysia	107	4	9	6	5	6	15	10	162
Mongolia	126	10	10	15	9	7	10	11	198
Myanmar	481	32	38	23	38	39	28	50	729
Papua New Guinea	53	7	5	2	2	2	3	12	86
Philippines	724	23	19	34	15	21	30	40	906
Samoa	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Solomon Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	209	1	4	6	3	8	3	10	244
Timor-Leste	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10
Tonga	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
Vanuatu	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Vietnam	300	10	18	14	16	11	27	24	420
Total	<u>4,501</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>5,673</u>

Table A2.3. Regular Program Applicants: Distribution, Europe and Central Asia Region, 1987–2014

	Year								Total
	1987- 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Country									
Albania	109	3	2	1	2	0	1	2	120
Armenia	52	4	10	4	9	3	7	3	92
Azerbaijan	37	3	5	1	2	2	2	7	59
Belarus	54	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	62
Bosnia	15	0	4	2	0	2	3	1	27
Bulgaria	139	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	143
Croatia	19	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	26
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	96	6	8	6	8	6	6	10	146
Hungary	70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	71
Kazakhstan	45	5	7	4	5	4	6	9	85
Kosovo	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6
Kyrgyz Republic	78	5	6	5	6	7	5	8	120
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia, FYR	11	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	20
Moldova	37	4	2	2	1	0	3	1	50
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Poland	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	150	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	156
Russian Federation	128	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	136
Serbia	71	1	5	0	4	2	2	1	86
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	31	6	4	2	3	2	6	9	63
Turkey	236	5	6	4	5	3	3	14	276
Turkmenistan	5	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	12
Ukraine	68	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	91
Uzbekistan	77	7	5	10	3	1	7	18	128
Total	<u>1,707</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>2,155</u>

Table A2.4. Regular Program Applicants: Distribution, Latin America and Caribbean Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Antigua	9	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	13
Argentina	359	4	15	15	13	10	5	5	426
Bahamas, The	12	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	15
Barbados	33	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	35
Belize	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	13
Bolivia	226	14	10	18	9	18	11	9	315
Brazil	335	14	21	17	20	16	15	10	448
Chile	277	5	12	6	12	1	7	6	326
Colombia	632	18	40	50	37	42	37	35	891
Costa Rica	96	3	9	8	9	5	5	4	139
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Dominican Republic	40	0	3	0	3	2	3	0	51
Ecuador	230	5	11	11	9	3	1	4	274
El Salvador	55	1	5	1	4	2	4	1	73
Grenada	16	0	4	1	4	1	0	1	27
Guatemala	52	2	4	4	1	9	5	3	80
Guyana	77	5	1	2	1	1	6	3	96
Haiti	260	16	29	22	26	35	31	46	465
Honduras	64	1	7	8	6	6	3	6	101
Jamaica	116	2	7	2	7	5	7	17	163
Mexico	871	25	72	52	65	51	43	14	1193
Nicaragua	80	9	13	3	10	12	6	3	136
Panama	23	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	28
Paraguay	41	1	1	5	1	2	3	5	59
Peru	690	23	29	20	26	21	22	24	855
St. Kitts	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
St. Lucia and Nevis	41	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	48
St. Vincent	17	1	1	0	1	1	3	6	30
Suriname	12	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	16
Trinidad and Tobago	57	1	8	2	6	4	1	2	81
Uruguay	185	6	5	5	4	3	1	0	209
Venezuela, RB	145	4	4	5	3	5	2	1	169
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Total	5,097	168	316	259	282	259	224	210	6,815

Table A2.5. Regular Program Applicants: Distribution, Middle East and North Africa Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Algeria	312	14	20	10	17	19	13	28	433
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	684	14	12	21	12	8	17	45	813
Iran, Islamic Rep.	149	11	17	11	6	12	14	15	235
Iraq	38	7	1	3	0	2	2	3	56
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jordan	184	3	7	3	4	4	7	15	227
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	34	0	1	1	1	3	2	5	47
Libya	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	243	4	2	2	2	1	2	5	261
Oman	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	43	2	6	2	4	2	6	18	83
Tunisia	126	3	8	1	8	6	3	17	172
West Bank and Gaza	111	1	5	7	4	6	0	30	164
Yemen, Rep.	133	5	7	5	2	10	4	17	183
Total	2,121	65	86	66	60	75	72	199	2,744

Table A2.6 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution, South Asia Region, 1987–2014

Year	
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Country	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Afghanistan	50	16	12	7	7	5	18	33	148
Bangladesh	1,125	50	43	46	39	55	53	98	1,509
Bhutan	91	16	16	21	13	18	24	39	175
India	1,822	54	62	59	53	45	70	68	2,095
Maldives	46	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	46
Nepal	1,317	43	35	37	30	32	42	48	1,494
Pakistan	1,592	102	74	98	53	49	62	156	1,968
Sri Lanka	412	23	14	16	11	7	15	18	483
Total	6,455	304	256	284	206	211	285	462	8,463

Table A2.7 Regular Program Applicants: Distribution, Part 1 Countries, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Japan	587	39	37	50	33	35	44	33	825
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	21	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45
United States	97	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	99
Total	1025	40	37	51	33	35	48	33	1,302

Table A2.8. Total Regular and Japanese Nationals Program Applicants, Distribution by Country Group, 1987–2014

Country Group	Year								Total
	1987–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Developing member countries	53,031	2,247	2,550	2,324	2,045	2,023	2,108	3,383	64,220
Developed member countries	1,025	40	37	51	33	35	44	33	1,265
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total member countries	54,074	2,287	2,587	2,375	2,078	2,058	2,152	3,416	71,027

Table B1. Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2014

	Region or Group								South Part
	Latin Year and Gender	Middle East Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	America and Caribbean	and North Africa	Asia	1	
1987–2007 Total	1,341	694	331	483	191	470	222	3,732	
Men	907	370	180	284	143	354	141	2,379	
Women	434	324	151	199	48	116	81	1,353	
2008 Total	108	35	7	25	8	30	15	228	
Men	70	13	4	13	3	23	6	132	
Women	38	22	3	12	5	7	9	96	
2009 Total	163	44	16	44	17	56	15	355	
Men	93	17	7	26	9	33	5	190	
Women	70	27	9	18	8	23	10	165	
2010 Total	126	48	15	36	19	35	13	292	
Men	75	19	6	18	10	17	5	150	
Women	51	29	9	18	9	18	8	142	
2011 Total	97	47	11	22	13	35	11	236	
Men	59	24	5	10	3	26	2	129	
Women	38	23	6	12	10	9	9	107	
2012 Total	94	32	9	23	8	22	13	201	
Men	56	15	6	9	4	12	4	106	
Women	38	17	3	14	4	10	9	95	
2013 Total^a	124	30	13	20	9	39	14	249	
Men	77	10	6	12	4	27	5	141	
Women	47	20	7	8	5	12	9	108	
2014 Total^b	82	23	8	18	10	37	15	193	
Men	57	12	3	7	4	28	3	114	
Women	25	11	5	11	6	9	12	79	
Total	2,135	953	410	671	275	724	318	5,486	
Men	1,394	480	217	379	180	520	171	3,341	
Women	741	473	193	292	95	204	147	2,145	

a. The total number of scholars in 2013 has changed from 261 to 249 for the following reasons:

Additional partnership scholars selected: 15

Awards declined: 24 Applications

withdrawn: 3

b. The figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.1. Scholarship Awards: Distribution, Africa Region, 1987–2014

	Year								Total
	1987–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Country	7								
Angola		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	37	5	4	4	2	0	4	5	61
Botswana	7	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	23
Burkina Faso	52	3	6	2	3	3	4	2	75
Burundi	25	2	5	3	2	3	2	0	42
Cameroon	53	1	6	5	2	2	4	2	75
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	21	4	3	3	1	3	6	1	42
Chad	28	3	2	2	2	0	2	2	41
Comoros	10	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	21
Congo, Dem. Rep.	19	3	5	4	1	4	2	0	38
Congo, Rep.	25	0	2	3	1	3	1	1	36
Côte d'Ivoire	38	3	5	5	3	2	3	1	60
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	12	2	1	2	3	0	1	4	25
Ethiopia	76	3	10	6	6	7	7	9	124
Gabon	9	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	12
Gambia, The	18	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	36
Ghana	90	5	8	6	6	3	3	4	125
Guinea	32	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	46
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	90	6	12	5	7	6	4	1	131
Lesotho	10	2	3	2	1	2	0	1	21
Liberia	14	2	4	2	2	4	4	7	39
Madagascar	37	3	2	3	2	1	5	1	54
Malawi	28	4	7	4	7	2	7	2	61
Mali	23	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	36
Mauritania	18	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	32
Mauritius	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	7
Namibia	6	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12
Niger	23	3	4	1	1	2	2	0	36
Nigeria	96	6	8	4	4	5	9	6	138

Rwanda	32	5	6	5	1	4	7	1	61
São Tomé & Príncipe	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	37	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	42	3	6	6	4	2	2	2	67
Somalia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
South Africa	13	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	15
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Sudan	43	1	6	5	2	3	2	3	65
Swaziland	8	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	15
Tanzania	65	6	8	5	5	3	3	1	96
Togo	30	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	43
Uganda	75	3	8	5	4	4	10	4	113
Zambia	46	7	8	5	5	5	2	0	78
Zimbabwe	22	2	3	4	0	2	5	5	43
Total	1341	108	163	126	97	94	124	82	2135

Note: The figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.2. Scholarship Awards: Distribution, East Asia and Pacific Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Cambodia	30	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	40
China	175	1	5	7	3	2	2	1	196
Fiji	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	10
Indonesia	77	10	8	14	9	6	4	2	130
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	21	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	14	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	26
Mongolia	50	4	7	4	5	3	1	1	75
Myanmar	75	6	9	6	8	11	2	3	120
Papua New Guinea	12	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	19
Philippines	78	7	6	4	6	3	10	6	120
Thailand	35	0	2	3	5	1	2	0	48
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	97	3	4	3	5	1	4	4	121
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	694	35	44	48	47	32	30	23	953

Note: The figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.3. Scholarship Awards: Distribution, Europe and Central Asia Region, 1987–2014

	Year									Country
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	
Albania	17	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	20	
Armenia	17	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	24	
Azerbaijan	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	13	
Belarus	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	
Bosnia	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	
Croatia	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Georgia	28	1	3	2	2	1	3	3	43	
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Kazakhstan	13	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	18	
Kosovo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Kyrgyz Republic	15	0	2	3	1	1	3	2	27	
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Macedonia, FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Moldova	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	13	
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Russian Federation	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Tajikistan	8	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	13	
Turkey	28	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	33	
Turkmenistan	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	
Ukraine	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	15	
Uzbekistan	25	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	33	
Total	331	7	16	15	11	9	13	8	410	

Note: The figures for 2014 reflect number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.4. Scholarship Awards: Distribution, Latin America and Caribbean Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Argentina	34	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	42
Bahamas, The	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	23	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	30
Brazil	40	4	4	3	1	1	0	1	54
Chile	37	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	42
Colombia	47	4	7	4	1	2	3	7	75
Costa Rica	11	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	17

Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Ecuador	22	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	27
El Salvador	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Guyana	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
Haiti	23	2	3	6	5	4	7	0	50
Honduras	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
Jamaica	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Mexico	54	3	5	2	4	4	1	2	75
Nicaragua	7	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	13
Panama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paraguay	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	68	2	9	4	8	4	5	6	106
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	16	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	19
Venezuela, RB	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14
Total	483	25	44	36	22	23	20	18	671

Note: The figures for 2013 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.5. Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Middle East and North Africa Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Algeria		3	3	3	2	2	3	42	24
Egypt, Arab Rep.	53	2	4	4	1	0	4	4	72
Iran, Islamic Rep.	25	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	32
Iraq	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
Jordan	22	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	27
Lebanon	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	8
Morocco	23	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	28
Syrian Arab Rep.	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Tunisia	12	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	18
West Bank and Gaza	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen, Rep.	10	0	1	4	1	1	0	2	19
Total	191	8	17	19	13	8	9	10	275

Note: The figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.6. Scholarship Awards: Distribution, South Asia Region, 1987–2014

Country	Year								Total
	1987–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Afghanistan	6	3	6	2	2	2	2	0	23
Bangladesh	64	8	9	6	9	2	10	8	116
Bhutan	32	3	10	6	3	3	3	7	67
India	155	1	9	5	6	3	5	4	188

Maldives	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Nepal	73	4	9	8	5	5	6	5	115
Pakistan	91	8	6	4	6	4	10	8	137
Sri Lanka	43	3	7	4	4	3	3	4	71
Total	470	30	56	35	35	22	39	37	724

Note: The figures for 2013 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.7. Scholarship Awards: Distribution, Part 1 Countries, 1987–2014

	Year								Total
	1987– 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Part 1									
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	207	15	15	13	11	13	14	15	303
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	222	15	15	13	11	13	14	15	318

Note: The figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.8. Total Awardees: Regular and Partnership Programs, by Country Group, 1987–2014

	Year								Total
	1987–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total	3,510	213	340	279	225	188	235	178	5,168
Awardees									
Developing member countries									
Total of countries	222	15	15	13	11	13	14	15	318
developed member countries									
Total from countries	3,732	228	355	292	236	201	249	193	5,486

Note: The figures for the Regular Program include the figures for Japanese Nationals Program. The figures for 2014 reflect the number of scholarships awarded, not the number accepted.

Table B2.9. Preferred Programs, 2014

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

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

Master in Public Policy
 Master in Urban Planning
 Master of Public Health Program
 Master of International Education Policy

Hiroshima University, Graduate School of
 International Development and Cooperation

Master's Program of the Division of Development Science

Japan

East Asia

Master's Program of the Division of Educational
 Development and Cultural and Regional Studies

IHS-Institute for Housing and Urban
 Development Studies

MSc in Urban Management & Development

Netherlands

Europe

Institute of Social Studies

Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Agrarian,
 Food, and Environmental Studies
 Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Economics
 of Development
 Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in
 Governance, Policy, and Political Economy
 Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Human
 Rights, Gender, and Conflict Studies: Social Justice
 Perspectives
 Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Social
 Policy for Development

Netherlands

Europe

ITC-University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-
 Information Science and Earth Observation

MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for
 Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Earth
 Resources Exploration
 MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for
 Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Engineering
 Geology

Netherlands

Europe

MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Management
MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Geoinformatics
MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Natural Resources Management
MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Urban Planning and Management

MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Water Resources and Environmental Management

International University of Japan	MA in International Development	Japan	East Asia
	MA in Economics		
	MA in Public Management and Policy Analysis		
	MA in International Relations		
	MA in International Peace Studies		
Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies	Master of Arts	United States	North America
Johns Hopkins University	Master of Science in Epidemiology		
	Master of Public Health in Epidemiology		
	Master of Science in Public Health in Health Policy		
	Master of Health Science		
	Master of International Public Policy		
Keio University	International Program for Environmental Innovators	Japan	East Asia
Kobe University	Master of International Cooperation Studies	Japan	East Asia
Meiji University	Public Policy Program (MA)	Japan	East Asia

International Development Policy Program (MA)

Community Planning and Management Program (MA)

Montpellier SupAgro, Centre international d'études superieures en sciences agronomiques	Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire	France	Europe
	Ingénieur Systèmes Agricoles et Agroalimentaires Durables au Sud Mastère Spécialisé Innovations et Politiques pour une Alimentation Durable		
Nagasaki University	Master of Tropical Medicine Course	Japan	East Asia
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Magister en Economia	Chile	Latin America and Caribbean
Institute of Tropical Medicine	Master (MSc) in Public Health - International Health	Belgium	Europe
	Master (MSc) en Santé Publique - Politiques et Management des Systèmes de Santé Master (MSc) en Santé Publique - Contrôle des Maladies		
Ritsumeikan University	Master's Program in Economic Development Master's Program in International Relations Master's Program on Regional Policy and Planning International Program for Science and Engineering International Program for Information Science and Engineering International Program for Life Sciences	Japan	East Asia

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

MSc in Hydraulic Engineering and River Basin Development

MSc in Hydraulic Engineering - Land and Water
Development

MSc in Coastal Engineering and Port Development

MSc in Hydroinformatics, Modelling, and Information
Systems for Water Management

MSc in Hydrology and Water Resources

MSc in Limnology and Wetland Ecosystems (joint program
with Egerton University, Kenya and BOKU, Austria)

MSc in Sanitary Engineering

MSc in Urban Water Engineering and Management (joint
program with AIT Thailand)

MSc in Water Quality Management

MSc in Water Resources Management

MSc in Water Services Management

MSc in Water Supply Engineering

MSc in Water Conflict Management

MSc in Water Management

MSc in Environmental Technology for Sustainable
Development (joint program with AIT Thailand)

MSc in Agricultural Water Management for Enhanced

Land and Water Productivity (joint program with AIT
Thailand)

Universidad de Chile

Magister en Economía

Chile

Latin America and Caribbean

Magister en Políticas Públicas

Universidad Torcuato di Tella

Maestría en Administración de la Educación

Maestría en Economía

Maestría en Economía Urbana

Argentina

Latin America and Caribbean

Maestría en Políticas Educativas
Maestría en Políticas Públicas

Université de Montreal	Maîtrise en Santé communautaire Maîtrise en Sciences économiques	Canada	North America
Université Laval	Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional - avec mémoire Maîtrise en Agroéconomie Maîtrise en Economique Maîtrise en Economique - avec mémoire Maîtrise en Administration et évaluation en éducation Maîtrise en Administration et évaluation en éducation - avec mémoire Maîtrise en Epidémiologie - avec mémoire (MSc) Maîtrise en Sociologie Maîtrise en Sociologie - avec mémoire	Canada	North America
University of Bradford	MSc in Development and Project Planning MSc in Economics and Finance for Development MA in International Development Management MSc in Project Planning and Management Masters in Public Administration	United Kingdom	Europe
University of Chicago	Master of Public Policy	United States	North America
University of East Anglia	MSc, Development Economics MSc, Economics MSc, Environment and International Development MA, Gender Analysis and International Development MA, International Social Development	United Kingdom	Europe

MA, Agriculture and Rural Development

University of Leeds	MSc, Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Economics and Finance		
	MSc (Eng), Environmental Engineering and Project Management		
	MSc, Food Science		
	MA, Gender Studies		
	MSc, Geographical Information Systems		
	MA, Health Management, Planning and Policy		
	MA, Hospital Management		
	MSc (Eng), International Construction Management and Engineering		
	Master of Public Health (International)		
University of London, IOE, Institute of Education	Economics of Education, MA	United Kingdom	Europe
	Education and International Development, MA		
	Educational Planning, Economics, and International Development, MA		
	Education, Gender, and International Development, MA		
	Education, Health Promotion, and International Development		
University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science	MSc, Management of Information Systems and Digital Innovation	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Development Management		
	MSc, Development Studies		
	MSc, Economic History		
	MSc, Economics		
	MSc, Economics (two-year program)		
	MSc, Finance		
	MSc, Finance and Economics		

MSc, Gender, Policy, and Inequalities
MSc, Gender, Development, and Globalisation
MSc, Human Resource Management
MSc, Local Economic Development
MSc, Management, Organization, and Governance
MPA, Public Policy and Administration
MPA, Public Administration
MSc, Social Policy and Development
MSc, Social Policy and Planning

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

MSc in International Public Policy
Urban Development Planning, MSc

University of Manchester

Development Finance, MSc
Econometrics, MSc
Economics, MSc
MA, TESOL (Educational Technology)
Globalization and Development, MSc
Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations,
MSc
International Development, Development Management,
MA
Management and Implementation of Development Projects,
MSc
Management and Information Systems, Change, and
Development, MSc

United Kingdom Europe

University of Reading

MSc, Agricultural Development Economics
MSc, Agricultural Economics
MSc, Agriculture and Development
MSc, Applied Development Studies
MSc, Climate Change and Development
MSc, Communication for Innovation and Development
MSc, Development Finance
MSc, Food Security and Development
MSc, Environment and Development
MSc, Food Economics and Marketing
MSc, Research Agricultural and Food Economics
MSc, Social Development and Sustainable Livelihoods

United Kingdom Europe

University of Sussex

MSc, in Development Economics
MA in Development Studies

United Kingdom Europe

MSc in Economics
 MA in Environment, Development, and Policy
 MA in Gender and Development
 MSc in International Economics
 MA in International Education and Development
 MSc in Science and Technology Policy Studies
 MA in Anthropology of Development and Social
 Transformation

Waseda University

MA Program in International Relations, Area Studies
 MA Program in International Relations, International
 Relations
 MA Program in International Relations, International
 Development and Policy Studies

Japan

East Asia

Williams College, Center for Development
 Economics

MA in Policy Economics

United States

North America