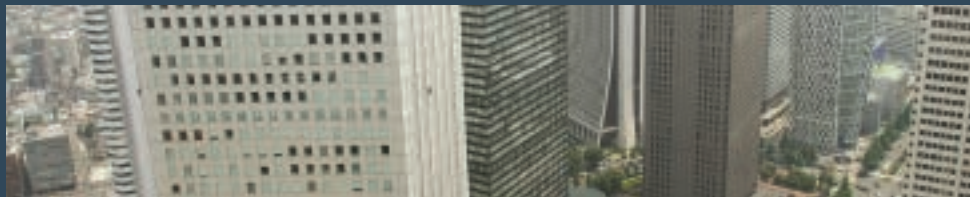




THE JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK
GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
Annual Report 2008





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Mission Statement

The World Bank Group 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 VICE PRESIDENT



Building capacity is at the heart of our mission to meet today's development challenges and to increase development effectiveness. It depends heavily on our ability to acquire and use knowledge. Today's leaders need to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to generate development at all levels. I am pleased to introduce this report, which shows how development partners can lead joint efforts to support low-and-middle-income countries in developing their human capital.

In 2008, the Joint Japan/ World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has strengthened existing partnerships and developed new collaborations with universities worldwide. The program signed 42 memoranda of understanding with leading host universities, highlighting a shared vision and common action among partners to increase program quality and relevance for our scholars.

The establishment of master's degree programs in economic policy management in universities in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Uganda exemplifies the JJ/WBGSP focus on capacity building in the African context, and I am delighted to see that the partnership agreements between the JJ/WBGSP and these four universities have been renewed in 2008. The planned expansion of the program to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, and Zambia is equally encouraging at a time when the continent has a critical need for economic policy analysts and managers.

I am particularly pleased to announce the establishment of the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS). JIPS is intended to support Indonesia's higher education institutions through the development of a highly skilled workforce. Through a Japanese grant of \$10 million, managed by the

World Bank Institute, scholars will be selected to pursue PhD studies at universities worldwide. On completing their degree, they are expected to return to Indonesia and support emerging centers of excellence by teaching, conducting research, and building academic collaborations.

Equally encouraging is the program's growing and vibrant network of scholars and alumni. This network plays a vital role in the development of a strong international community of JJ/WBGSP scholars. Diverse channels for knowledge sharing, such as regional conferences and seminars, facilitate the establishment of the network and, importantly, provide platforms for knowledge creation and sharing to promote professional excellence and innovation.

Finally, I am delighted to report on a 20 percent budget increase for 2009. This increase is a clear sign of recognition for the JJ/WBGSP's achievements. These achievements were made possible with the generous support of the government of Japan, which has provided full funding for this program, with increasing contributions totaling more than \$202 million over the 21 years of its existence.

On behalf of the World Bank Group, I wish to thank the government and people of Japan for their outstanding contribution toward building the knowledge and skills of future leaders and decision makers of the developing world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Sanjay Pradhan". The signature is stylized with a large, looping 'S' and a cursive 'Pradhan'.

Sanjay Pradhan
Vice President, The World Bank Institute

JAPAN'S INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL



Yokohama, Japan

Gorga Parlaungan, JJ/WBGSP Scholar, Indonesia

Japan's strong commitment to the development of human resources in developing countries is shaped by its post-World War II experiences. Its rapid social and economic progress after the war was grounded in rapid growth of a broad human resource base. Targeted capacity development initiatives across different sectors of society propelled Japan in a short period of time from a World Bank borrower to a major World Bank donor.

"We have been striving to build modern Japan as it is, by implementing appropriate economic policies," the Honorable Ryutaro Hashimoto, then minister of finance and later prime minister of Japan, explained at the World Bank–International Monetary Fund annual meeting in 1989. Between 1953 and 1966, Japan borrowed \$850 million from the World Bank. During that time, innovations such

as the high-speed train system and modern motorways became widely recognized showcases for Japan's economic development.

Today, Japan's development assistance agenda continues to be driven by a desire to support the poorest countries in their endeavors to enhance the expertise and skill levels of aspiring leaders to contribute to policy reform for economic growth and social development.

The collaboration of the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) with leading Japanese academic institutions reflects Japan's commitment to capacity development through targeted knowledge transfer in areas where Japan has a strong knowledge base. Since 1995, five Partnership Programs were launched in four

“I express my sincere gratitude to the government of Japan for sponsoring my studies. I come from a region where the need for development cannot be overemphasized. The contribution of Japan toward creating the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program has enabled many aspiring leaders in development to learn from this wonderful program how to address development challenges across the world.”

—Shishir Kanti Routh, Bangladesh

Harvard University, 2008



Ken Okaniwa, Minister for Economic Affairs and Development, Embassy of Japan in Indonesia

Ali Ahamat Brémé, JJ/WBGSP Scholar, Chad

Grace Alake, JJ/WBGSP Alumni and Representative of the Cameroonian Alumni Association, Cameroon

Japanese universities. The program at Yokohama National University draws on Japan’s special expertise in infrastructure development. At the University of Tsukuba, students can focus on policy management. Three other programs, at Keio University, Yokohama National University, and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, specialize in tax policy. Similarly, enhanced collaboration between universities and the World Bank Institute under the Regular Program have led in recent years to a sharp increase in scholars studying in Japan. In 2008, 21 awardees accepted their scholarships for study at Japanese universities compared with 7 awardees in 2007. Since the beginning of the JJ/WBGSP in 1987, Japanese universities have provided study opportunities for more than 400 scholars.

The country’s important financial and intellectual contributions to the program are being informed by a series of Tracer Studies, which have provided the government of Japan and the World Bank with regular feedback on program performance since 1994. The latest Tracer Study (2007), the seventh in the series, provides detailed data on program achievement in terms of completion, return to home country, employment, professional progression, and alumni perceptions of the program’s benefits. Over the years, these studies have effectively guided program implementation and scaling-up activities.

Program Highlights and Achievements

Since 1987, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has provided more than **4,000** scholarship opportunities worldwide to aspiring leaders from developing countries.

In 2008, the JJ/WBGSP awarded **272** new scholarships to candidates from **86** countries.



Prof. Daisuke Arie, Program in Public Policy and Taxation, Yokohama National University at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Indonesia, June 2008



Robert B. Zoellick, President of the World Bank Group with JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Harvard University, April 2008



JJ/WBGSP Scholar at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Indonesia, June 2008

REGULAR PROGRAM

In 2008, the JJ/WBGSP **strengthened its collaborations with 42 academic institutions worldwide** to continuously enhance program quality.

The share of **female awardees has risen** from 40 percent in 2005 **to over 42 percent** in 2008.

Since 2007, the program has seen a substantial increase in the number of **highly qualified applicants from the Middle East** (18 percentage points) and from **South Asia** (27 percentage points).

In line with program objectives to reach underserved candidates, the share of awardees whose parents have primary or no education lies at 30 percent in 2008, which constitutes an **increase of 8 percentage points** compared with 2007.

In 2008, increased collaboration between Japanese academic institutions and the JJ/WBGSP has led to a sharp increase of awardees studying in Japan. **Twenty-one awardees have chosen to study at Japanese universities** compared with seven in 2007.

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

In 2008, the **Partnership Programs with four African universities**—in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Uganda—were **renewed for three years**.

Since 1998, the JJ/WBGS has awarded **277 scholarships representing more than 34 African nations** for study in the African economic policy management programs.

New Partnership Programs, in collaboration with the African Capacity Building Foundation, are being implemented with universities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, and Zambia. Over an initial period of four years, **360 new scholars** will be given the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and skills by joining economic policy management programs.

The successful evaluation of the Partnership Program at the **University of Tsukuba** in 2008 highlights the program's strong ties with Japanese academic institutions.

The program review at **Harvard's Kennedy School of Government** has led to the renewal of the agreement for four additional years.

OBJECTIVES

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) was initiated 21 years ago as part of a special fund—the Policy and Human Resources Fund—set up by the government of Japan to support the development of human resources in less developed countries. Mid-career professionals in developing countries are exposed to the latest techniques and knowledge available through graduate studies at universities worldwide (map on pp. 6-7).

The studies provide scholars with a unique opportunity to develop their skills and knowledge and to gain new insights and perspectives, which enable them, on completion of their programs, to become active contributors to the sustainable, socioeconomic development of their home countries. In addition, the JJ/WBGSP, together with the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), supports the development of economic policy programs at the graduate level in Sub-Saharan Africa. These programs focus on increasing the capacity of the public sector for economic policy analysis and management. Since 1998, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 277 scholarships to mid-career professionals and policy makers from more than 34 African countries.

To leverage the knowledge and experience generated by its international scholars and alumni, the JJ/WBGSP actively supports the establishment of knowledge networks. It strongly encourages knowledge sharing through the creation of diverse communication platforms within and across regions. Regional conferences, seminars, and training courses and the program's Web site are considered key interactive tools in this regard.

In its 21 years of operation, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded more than 4,000 scholarships to students from more than 140 countries (table 1). Over the years, most scholars have come from humble backgrounds; about one-third have parents with no more than a primary school education and one-third of awardees have parents with no more than high school education. More men than women have been awarded scholarships, but the gap continues to narrow.

The JJ/WBGSP

To deliver its mission, the JJ/WBGSP uses two schemes: the Regular Program and the Partnership Programs.

Table 1. Awardees in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987–2008

	REGULAR PROGRAM	PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS														Grand Total
Year		Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-Infra	Keio	YNU-Tax	GRIPS	Abidjan-Cocody	Yaoundé II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Subtotal by year	
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	6	7	7	8	61	144
2007	116	11			10	13	5	5	5	7	7	5	7	6	81	197
2008	205	14					5	5	5	7	7	7	7	10	67	272
Subtotal by program	2 892	312	27	27	69	96	65	64	59	69	69	72	67	118	1 114	4 000

Note: CERDI = Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur le Développement International; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; YNU-Infra = Yokohama National University, Program in Infrastructure Management; YNU-Tax = Yokohama National University, Program in Public Policy and Taxation.

Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Host Universities



REGULAR PROGRAM HOST UNIVERSITIES

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Australian National University | 13 Saitama University | 25 Université de Genève |
| 2 Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM) | 14 Waseda University | 26 Asian Institute of Technology |
| 3 Université Laval | 15 Ritsumeikan University | 27 University of East Anglia |
| 4 Université du Québec à Montréal | 16 Kobe University | 28 University of Leeds |
| 5 Université de Montréal | 17 Hiroshima University | 29 University of Bradford |
| 6 Universidad de Chile | 18 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University | 30 University of Manchester |
| 7 Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile | 19 Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM) | 31 University of Liverpool |
| 8 Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza | 20 Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies | 32 University of Reading |
| 9 École Nationale du Génie Rural des Eaux et des Forêts (ENGREF) | 21 Institute of Social Studies (The Netherlands) | 33 University of London |
| 10 Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur le Développement Int'l. (CERDI) | 22 Int'l. Institute for Geo-Informational Science and Earth Observ. (ITC) | 34 University of Sussex |
| 11 Centre Int'l. d'Études Sup. en Sciences Agronomiques (Montpellier SupAgro) | 23 UNESCO-IHE, Institute of Water Education | 35 Harvard University |
| 12 International University of Japan | 24 École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne | 36 Brandeis University |

Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP)

ies (Year 2008)



PARTNERSHIP UNIVERSITIES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 37 Williams College | 1 Université de Yaoundé II |
| 38 Columbia University | 2 Université de Cocody |
| 39 Cornell University | 3 University of Ghana |
| 40 Johns Hopkins University | 4 University of Tsukuba |
| 41 University of Chicago | 5 Keio University |
| 42 Duke University | 6 National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) |
| | 7 Yokohama National University |
| | 8 Makerere University |
| | 9 Harvard University |
| | 10 Columbia University |

PROSPECTIVE PARTNERSHIP UNIVERSITIES

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| 1 Université de Kinshasa |
| 2 University Eduardo Mondlane |
| 3 University of Zambia |

THE REGULAR PROGRAM

Scholars in the Regular Program are mainly mid-career professionals from developing countries. They may pursue graduate studies in subjects related to economic and social development. The program currently works with a pool of host universities located in World Bank member countries (See map pp. 6-7). A memorandum of understanding is signed by the JJ/WBGSP and the host university to strengthen collaboration and advance program objectives and program quality through a shared vision and common action.

Applications for Regular Program scholarships are submitted to the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat and are processed through a multilevel screening process involving independent external reviews. The final award is made by the Steering Committee, which considers geographic and gender balances, as well as the socioeconomic background of applicants. Between 1987 and 2008, 2,892 scholarships were awarded under the Regular Program.

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

Since 1992, the JJ/WBGSP has established 13 Partnership Programs in cooperation with selected universities in Africa, Canada, France, Japan, and the United States. The tailor-made programs were designed to combine academic rigor with graduate training in preidentified, practical aspects of development policy making in areas related to economics and public policy management, public finance and taxation policy, and infrastructure management.

Current partner universities are as follows: in Japan, Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Keio University, and the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; in the United States, Harvard University and Columbia University; in Africa, the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon, the University of Cocody-Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, the University of Ghana, and Makerere University in Uganda. Over the past 16 years, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 1,114 scholarships through its Partnership Programs.

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



Participant at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Indonesia, June 2008



Knowledge and Networking Conference, Cameroon, May 2008

for 12 months to 2 years, depending on the program. Some programs include an internship.

Building Capacity in African Universities

As part of the Partnership Programs, the Economic Policy Management (EPM) Program was launched in 1998 jointly with the ACBF. Its objectives are twofold: (a) to strengthen the institutional and human capacity in African universities and (b) to train a critical mass of mid-level economic policy analysts and managers. In 2008, the program, together with the ACBF, approved a collaboration with three additional universities (the University of Zambia, the University Eduardo Mondlane in Mozambique, and the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo), which will increase the number of universities in Africa benefiting from the program to seven.

REACH AND IMPACT

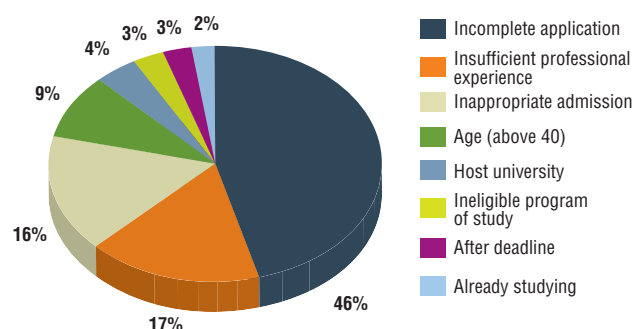
By June 2008, the Steering Committee of the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) had awarded 272 new scholarships for studies to start in the 2008/09 academic year.

In 2007/08, the JJ/WBGSP focused on developing existing and new ties with leading host universities across the world. This initiative was aimed at enhancing collaborations and at building new partnerships. Forty-two memoranda of understanding (MoUs) were signed between the World Bank Institute and universities with ties to the Regular Program, with the objective of enhancing program quality. Each MOU specifies a framework within which the signatory university agrees to host JJ/WBGSP scholars and to collaborate with the World Bank on implementing JJ/WBGSP activities (see map pp.6-7).

Ineligibility Criteria and Online Applications for 2008: Regular Program

Of the 2,287 candidates applying to the regular program, 1,183 met the eligibility criteria. Thus, ineligible applications totaled 1,104. As figure 1 indicates, most applications that did not meet the criteria for eligibility were incomplete (46 percent). A significant number of applications were also found ineligible because of insufficient professional experience (17 percent). For the first time, candidates had the opportunity to apply online. About half of all candidates (1,139) took advantage of this option.

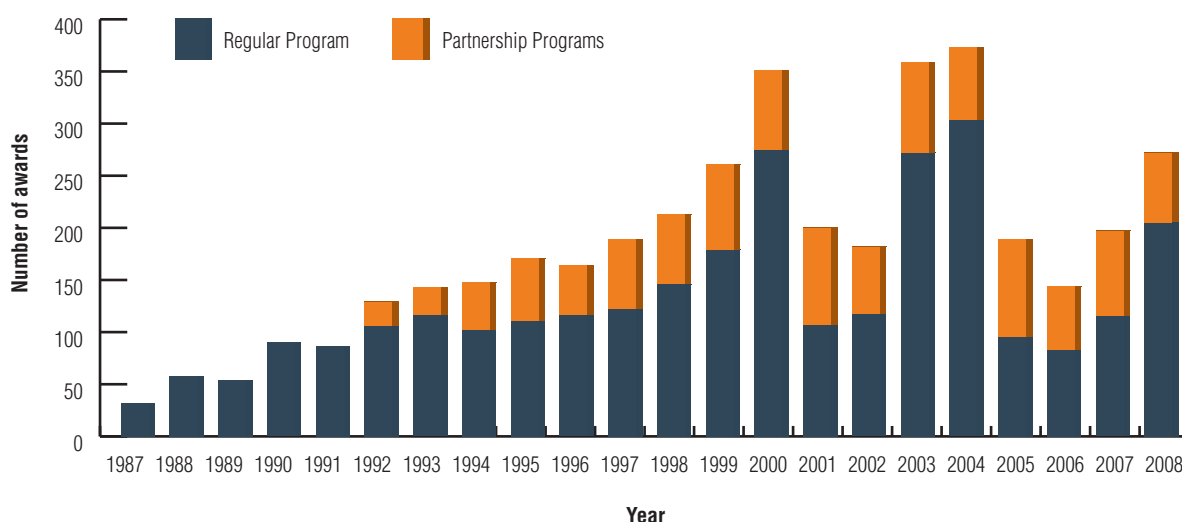
Figure 1. Reasons for Ineligibility: Regular Program Applicants, 2008



JJ/WBGSP Awards

In June 2008, the Steering Committee awarded 272 new scholarships: 205 for the Regular Program and 67 for the Partnership Programs. These awards brought the total number of JJ/WBGSP scholarships awarded since 1987 to 4,006, of which 2,892 were awarded under the Regular Program and 1,114 under the Partnership Programs (see table 1 and figure 2).

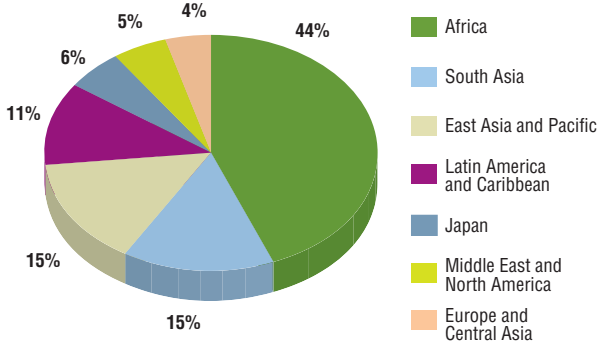
Figure 2. Regular and Partnership Program Awards, 1987–2008



Geographic Distribution

The regional distribution of awardees in 2008, in terms of their home countries, is as follows: Africa, 44 percent; East Asia and the Pacific, 15 percent; South Asia, 15 percent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 percent; Japan, 6 percent; Middle East and North Africa, 5 percent; and Europe and Central Asia, 4 percent. As shown in figure 3, most scholars come from Africa, followed by East Asia and South Asia. Both Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean have witnessed a slight increase in their shares. Compared with 2007, Africa has gained 4 percentage points and Latin America and the Caribbean has gained 3 percentage points.

Figure 3. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2008



Gender Distribution

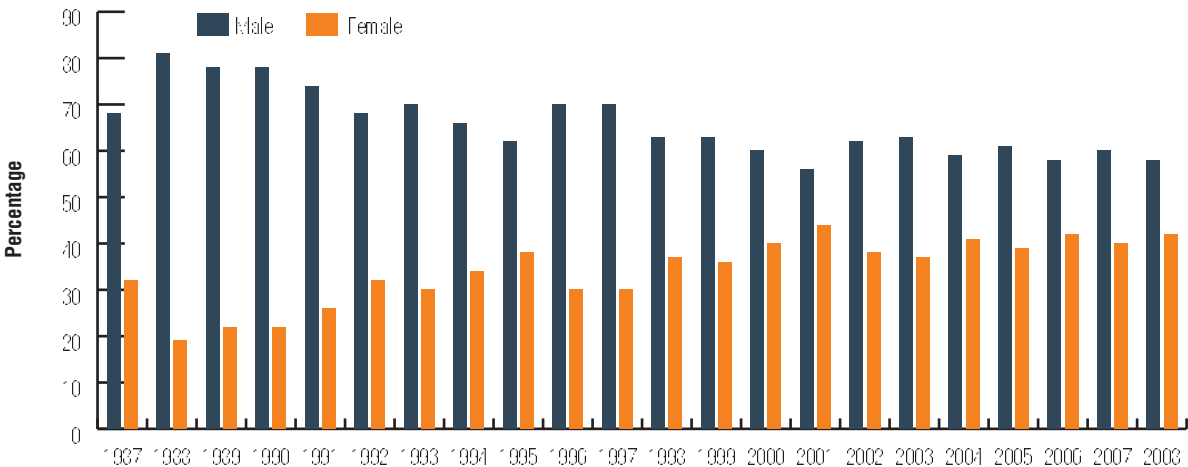
The JJ/WBGSP explicitly gives priority to female candidates. Although only 29 percent of the total number of eligible candidates in 2008 were women, their share among the new scholars exceeded 42 percent. The share of scholarships awarded to women over the past two decades has been steadily increasing overall, as shown in figure 4.

Host Institutions

As in previous years, about two-thirds of awardees were admitted to universities in Europe and North America.

Europe remains the first destination (48 percent), as it has since 1999 (figure 5). Percentages for Africa and Latin America have remained relatively unchanged, whereas an increasing number of scholars have been admitted to universities in Japan. In 2008, under the Regular Program, 21 awardees were selected for study at universities in Japan compared with 7 in 2007. In total, Japan welcomes 37 JJ/WBGSP awardees in 2008.

Figure 4. Regular and Partnership Programs: Distribution by Gender, 1987-2008





JJ/WBGSP Scholars attending Knowledge and Networking Conference, Cameroon, May 2008



Kamel Braham, Scholarships Administrator presenting JJ/WBGSP Scholar Md. Matiar Rahman with Award at the Ceremony for Best Paper, Indonesia, June 2008

Regular Program

The Regular Program received 2,287 applications from 119 countries for the 2008/09 academic year. This number represents a slight increase in applications compared with 2007/08, which saw 2,211 applications. Overall, this increase indicates a minor trend reversal from the previous year. Since 2007, the program had witnessed a decrease in applications, which can be attributed to the decision of the Steering Committee to restrict the number of host universities within the Regular Program (figure 6 and map pp. 6-7).

Although nearly all regions have witnessed an increase in the number of applications, the number of applicants from Latin America and the Caribbean has decreased by 6 percentage points, from 178 applications in 2007 to 168 in 2008. The most notable increase in the number of applications for 2008 can be observed in South Asia, which experienced an increase of 27 percentage points, from 240 applications in 2007 to 304 in 2008. The data for the Middle East, Africa and Europe and Central Asia show a slight increase in the number of applications compared with 2007. The total number of female candidates was 643, representing 28 percent of the total number of applicants, an increase of 2 percentage points compared with 2007.

Figure 5. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Host Region, 2008

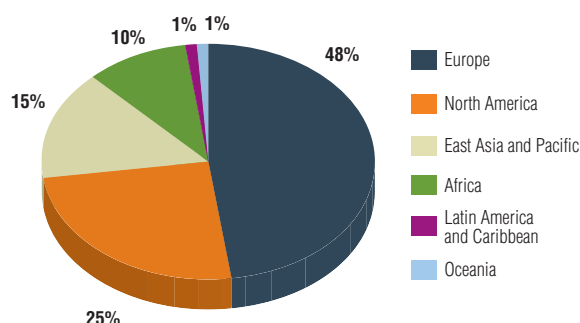
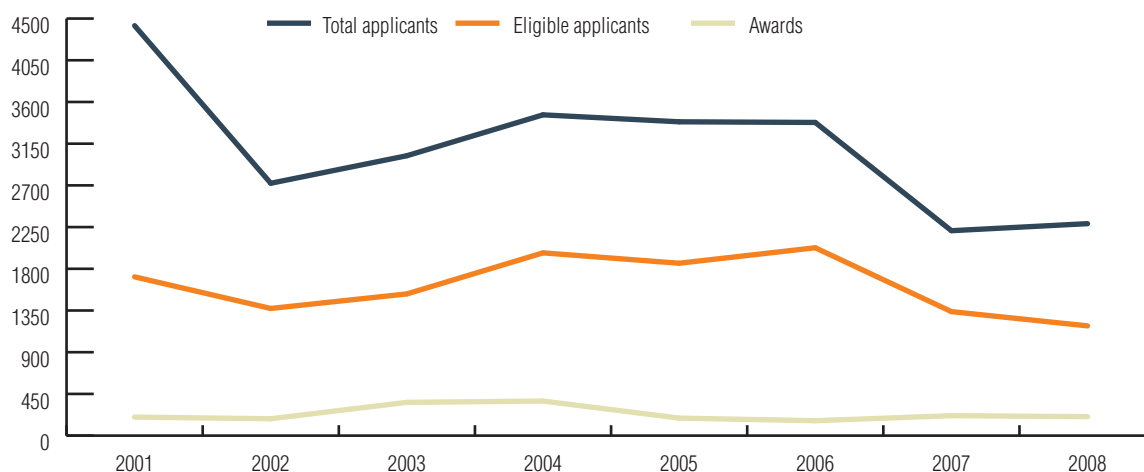


Figure 6. Regular Program Applicants and Awards, 2001–08



Testimonials

Chimi, Bhutan

Yokohama National University, Japan, 2003

At Yokohama University, I carried out research to demonstrate an alternate approach to applying soil bioengineering to stabilize roadside slopes and to demonstrate its applicability in day-to-day road maintenance in Bhutan. Although soil bioengineering has been introduced in Bhutan, it has not been used optimally. Therefore, the study focused on finding a soil bioengineering approach that would increase its successful use in rehabilitating roadside slopes as well as in aiding everyday upkeep. Field trips in and around Yokohama and Tokyo offered an opportunity to observe the success of the Miyawaki method of reforestation in stabilizing or rehabilitating failed slopes in Japan. When I returned to Bhutan with my findings, I maintained and observed a trial plot of land for a year to evaluate the applicability of the Miyawaki method of reforestation to Bhutan's roadsides. Results indicate that the method will be useful in stabilizing roadside slopes and should be made an integral part of routine thoroughfare maintenance. Having successfully completed my master's degree in March 2005, I am continuing my work in Bhutan's Department of Roads. Currently, I am an executive engineer in the Roads Division, under the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Thimphu.

Judes Bissakonou, Central African Republic Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International (CERDI), France, 2004

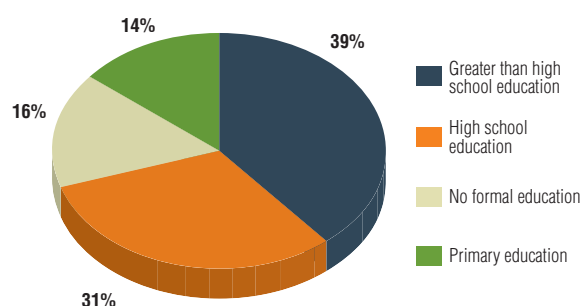
De retour au pays, je fus immédiatement affecté à la Cellule du Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté chargé d'élaborer le Document Stratégique de Réduction de la Pauvreté, en tant qu'Expert en Politiques Sectorielles. Ce fut l'occasion d'appliquer les connaissances acquises pendant ma formation.

On m'a ensuite confié à la fois les fonctions de Point Focal pour l'Organisation Mondiale des Douanes (OMD), Point Focal pour la Banque africaine de développement (BAD), Point Focal pour le Système des Nations Unies (SNU) en RCA, Membre du Pool des Experts nationaux et du SNU chargés d'élaborer la stratégie nationale en matière de Consolidation de la Paix, Rapporteur Général Adjoint du Comité Préparatoire chargé de l'organisation du Séminaire sur la Réforme du Secteur de la Sécurité (RSS), etc. J'ai obtenu en septembre 2008 un poste au bureau régional de la BAD à Yaoundé.

Socioeconomic Background

The JJ/WBGSP draws candidates from humble backgrounds—they are given preference in the award of scholarships. Candidates' socioeconomic status is estimated through a proxy: the highest level of education obtained by new scholars' parents. In 2008, the parents of about 61 percent of new scholars in the Regular Program had education at the high school level or lower (figure 7). Moreover, 30 percent of the 205 awardees had parents with education at the primary level or no formal education at all. This figure represents an increase of 8 percentage points compared with 2007.

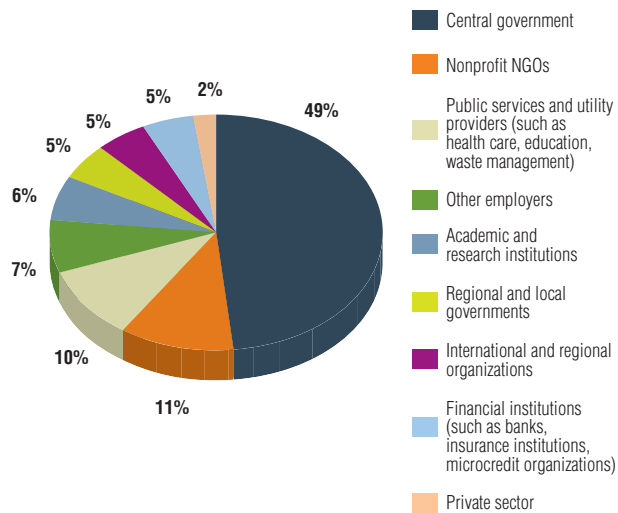
Figure 7. Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Parents' Education Level, 2008



Registration at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Cameroon, May 2008



**Figure 8. Regular Program Awards:
Distribution by Employment Category, 2008**



Professional Background

Figure 8 shows that more than half of the 2008 new scholars (54 percent) are employed at the central, state or provincial government level in their home countries. 10 percent of

scholars work with public services and utility providers, 11 percent work for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and another 5 percent work for international or regional organizations. Institutional capacity building by supporting human resource development of the public sector and of other development-focused organizations continues to be a priority for the JJ/WBGSP.

Fields of Study

In 2008, the most popular fields of study are economics (27 percent) and public policy and international development (43 percent). The high percentages for these two fields of study can be explained by the fact that they combine both, awardees from the Regular Program and the Partnership Programs. All awardees within the Partnership Programs study either economics and public policy management, or public finance and taxation policy, or infrastructure management whereas the fields of study of awardees within the Regular Program cover a broad range of subject matter. The most noticeable change from 2007 is the decrease in the number of awardees choosing environment and natural resources as their field of study. This field attracted 8 percent of 2008 awardees, a decrease of 3 percentage points. The number of awardees choosing public health studies and agriculture has remained stable (7 percent and 3 percent).

Table 2. Regular Program and Partnership Programs: Fields of Study, 2008

Fields of Study 2008	Number of Awardees	Percentage of Awardees
Economics	74 ^a	27
Environment/Natural Resources	22	8
Public Policy/International Development	118 ^b	43
Public Health	15	7
Urban/Regional Development	5	2
Education	4	1
Agriculture	8	3
Population	3	1
Rural Development	6	2
Other Fields	17	6
Total	272	100

a. Of this number, 11 are part of Partnership Programs

b. Of this number, 56 are part of Partnership Programs

Profile of Graduates, 2008

During fiscal year 2008 (July 2007 through June 2008), 155 scholars completed their studies and graduated. Figures 9 to 12 illustrate the characteristics of this cohort. Of the 155 graduates, 64 were female (figure 9). As figure 10 illustrates, the greatest number of graduates came from Africa (74), followed by East Asia and the Pacific (34), South Asia (16), and Latin America and the Caribbean (13). The largest number of graduates studied in Europe (64), followed by North America (47) and Africa (26) (figure 11). Figure 12 shows that graduates' main fields of study were public policy and international development (93), followed by public health (17), economics (15), and the environment and natural resources (13). The high number of graduates in the area of public policy and international development can be explained by the fact that the numbers combine the Regular Program scholars and Partnership Program scholars.



JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Cameroon, May 2008

Figure 9. Number of Graduates by Gender, 2008

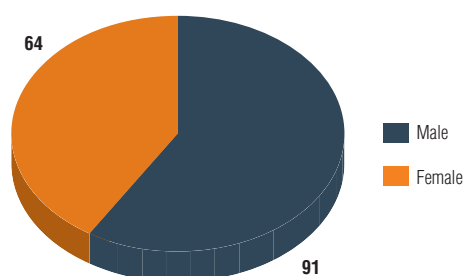
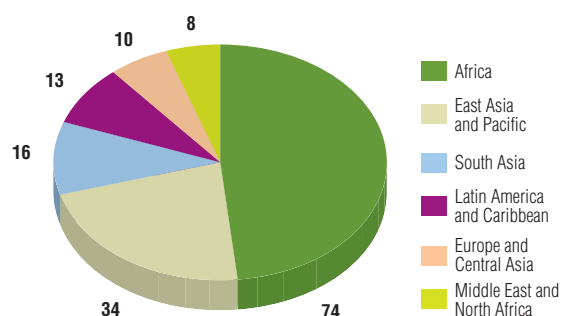


Figure 10. Number of Graduates by Home Region, 2008



Na Feng, China
Columbia University, 2007

I am extremely grateful to the government of Japan. I would like to thank the government for its generosity, far-sightedness, and contribution to development. Without Japan's support, my dreams would not have come true. I promise that I will continue my mission of devoting myself to my home country's economic and political reforms, to the friendship and brotherhood among people in different countries, and to the better future of Asia and the world.

Maurilio Braz Santana Jr., Brazil
Harvard University, 2008

I want to extend my sincere thanks to the government and people of Japan for offering me the amazing opportunity to study at Harvard. I am aware that the privilege of being a Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship recipient means responsibility, and I am sure that I will be worthy of the trust that was bestowed on me. The generosity of the people of Japan will certainly always be a motivation for my work and an example to follow.

Testimonials

Figure 11. Number of Graduates by Host Region, 2008

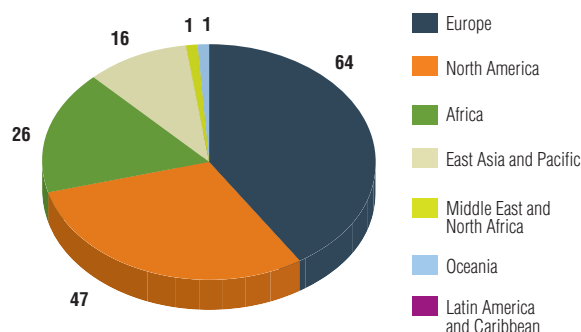
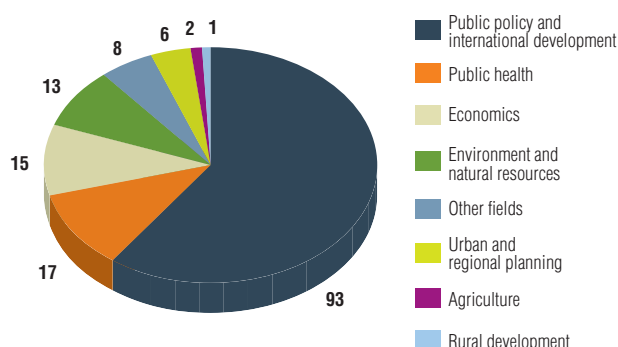


Figure 12. Number of Graduates by Field of Study, 2008



Yingpu Qu, China

Harvard University, United States, 2004

Armed with the skills and knowledge I learned at Harvard, I returned to the China Daily in Beijing to take charge of the business side of the only English-language news group in the country. Difficult but successful reforms and restructuring produced fruitful results, with the group's revenue hitting an historic high in 2006. In October 2006, I was appointed deputy editor-in-chief of the news group, responsible for editorial content. I also became president of the China Daily's overseas development and editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong edition. I led a major revamping of the flagship newspaper, expanding it from 16 to 24 pages; I also led the creation of an overall overseas development structure while drafting a three-year development plan to expand our overseas presence to include 18 offices. We are preparing to launch an American edition and a European edition. I also led a team to start two newsletters targeting political leaders and business executives, respectively. I was in charge of the news group's Summer Olympics project. We were authorized to publish two official newspapers for the 2008 Beijing Games—one in Chinese, English, and French for the general public, and the other directed toward athletes at the Olympic Village.

I must credit the JJ/WBGSP for my achievements. Without the necessary financial, administrative, and cross-cultural communication skills I acquired at Harvard, I would not have been able to lead the above-mentioned reforms and developments.

Zaza Broladze, Georgia

University of Illinois, United States, 2003

After graduation, I returned to Georgia and was appointed chairman of the Department of Statistics. This institution is the country's main producer of official statistics, and my responsibilities were immense. Pursuant to significant structural reforms in the department, I have, since February 2007, continued my career at the International Monetary Fund Office in Georgia. As the monetary economist, my responsibilities include monitoring the monetary sector, the balance of payments, the real sector, and the anti-money laundering and commercial banking operations. All my current and future achievements will be determined mainly by the educational background I gained from the JJ/WBGSP at the University of Illinois. The uniqueness of this program is that it offers many young men and women from all around the world the most valuable gift—a high-quality education. All beneficiaries of this wealth are from countries in transition or from developing countries whose governments and educational systems still can't provide a proper education.



JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Washington, D.C., November 2007

THE SCALING-UP PROGRAM

Knowledge and Networking for Development

The Scaling-Up Program was launched in 2005 to actively leverage the knowledge gained through the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) and to foster an international network of development practitioners by building on the program's diverse community of scholars and alumni.

The organization of international platforms for knowledge exchange and generation ensures that the JJ/WBGSP community gains timely access to cutting-edge knowledge, allowing for continuous upgrade of analytical and technical skills needed to devise innovative solutions for the myriad of development challenges.

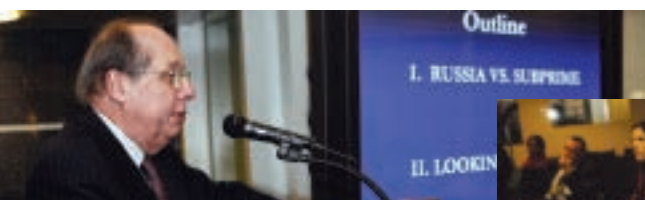
The program's Web site is a key tool in this process, supporting the growing network of alumni through the JJ/WBGSP Newsletter, and a discussion forum that provides an interactive space for debate on key issues of development. Additionally, the site serves as a point of entry to World Bank research while featuring the program's yearly publication on research by JJ/WBGSP scholars. These publications can be accessed at <http://go.worldbank.org/IG6X33Y0T0>.

Expanding the Community Network

This year, the program actively engaged with existing alumni representatives of its associations to locate program alumni and to reconnect them with the program. The program started posting alumni association information and contact information for representatives on its Web site to facilitate this process. It also supported the creation of three alumni associations in Cameroon, Chad and Indonesia.

Promoting Knowledge Sharing

Since 2005, the Scaling-Up Program has conducted annual competitions among master's theses written by JJ/WBGSP scholars. Objectives for this initiative are twofold: to capture new knowledge and to invite practitioners in the wider development community to enrich the research with their views and knowledge at key events. This year the program received nearly 50 papers written by JJ/WBGSP's graduating scholars. The competition was opened to both scholars in the Partnership Programs and scholars at selected universities within the Regular Program.



Professor Guillermo Calvo, Columbia University at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Washington D.C., November 2007



JJ/WBGSP Scholars from Harvard University at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Washington D.C., November 2007



Daniel Kaufman, Director, Global Programs, World Bank Institute at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Washington D.C., November 2007

2007/ 2008 Regional Knowledge and Networking Conferences



From right to left: Rakesh Nangia, Acting Vice President, World Bank Institute and Masato Kanda, Alternate Executive Director for Japan with JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Summer Lunch Seminar, World Bank, Washington D.C., August 2007

Box 1. Face-to-Face Interaction: Summer Lunch Seminar, United States, August 2007

The Summer Lunch Seminar provides a unique networking opportunity for those JJ/WBGSP scholars interning with international organizations located in the Washington D.C. area. In August 2007, scholars were joined at World Bank headquarters by members of the Steering Committee, and staff members of the JJ/WBGSP scholarship team to discuss their studies, their internships, and their future professional plans. The scholars took full advantage of this face-to-face meeting. They shared their thoughts with World Bank staff members—including Rakesh Nangia, acting Vice President of the World Bank Institute, and Masato Kanda, alternate World Bank Executive Director for Japan—on various topics related to the scholars' internship.



Participants at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Washington, D.C., November 2007

Box 2. Facilitating Opportunities for Professional Networking: First Conference for Scholars Studying in the US, November 2007

For the first time at World Bank headquarters in Washington DC, JJ/WBGSP scholars studying on the East Coast of the United States were invited to interact and learn from a broad range of development practitioners including World Bank experts and government officials from Japan. Scholars from the partnership universities Yaoundé II in Cameroon and Cocody in Côte d'Ivoire contributed through video conference. Debates and presentations focused primarily on the challenges related to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, good governance, the global financial crisis, the knowledge economy, and human capacity building in Japan's Official Development Assistance Policy.

Appreciations

Bocar Ahamadou, Mali
Centre International d'Etudes pour le
Développement Local (CIEDEL), 2003

*Les mots me manquent pour témoigner de l'utilité
d'un tel programme surtout pour les Africains.
Encore Grand merci.*

Sidi Fatouma Mahamane, Niger
Centre International d'Etudes pour le
Développement Local (CIEDEL), 1999

*Grâce aux études que j'ai faites à Lyon, France sur
financement du programme JJ/WBGSP, j'ai acquis
des connaissances et rencontré d'autres cultures. Cela
m'a ouvert de nouveaux horizons. Vive le jjwgsp et la
solidarité internationale au service du développement.*

2007/ 2008 Regional Knowledge and Networking Conferences *continued*



Participants at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Cameroon, May 2008

Box 3. Mobilizing a Francophone Scholars Network: African Regional Conference, Cameroon, May 2008

In May 2008, the program organized its first conference in francophone Africa, targeting the program's francophone community of scholars and alumni. The conference took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon, where the University of Yaoundé II, one of the country's leading academic institutions and an important partner of the program, is located. The event attracted 90 participants from the JJ/WBGSP community as well as a range of representatives from African universities, development agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the Ministry of Higher Education of Cameroon and the World Bank's country office. The event provided a platform for the creation of two francophone alumni associations, one for Cameroon and one for Chad. West Africa's alumni association, the region's longest-established association, presented its activities.

Participants drew upon existing experience and expertise to enrich discussions on capacity development in Africa and how to leverage the community's knowledge on today's development challenges. Three alumni were recognized for their outstanding master's degree papers and presented their findings.



Participants at Knowledge and Networking Conference, Indonesia, June 2008

Box 4. Knowledge Exchange on Capacity Building in Tax Policy: Asian Regional Conference, Indonesia, June 2008

In June 2008, Asia's regional conference took place in Indonesia's capital, Jakarta. Indonesia has a high number of JJ/WBGSP alumni with master's degrees in the field of tax policy. The conference therefore organized parts of its agenda around discussions on tax policies. A panel discussion with panelists representing the JJ/WBGSP's partner universities focused on capacity building in this area.

The 60 participants, including alumni, prospective scholars, representatives from universities, the Indonesian and Japanese governments, and the World Bank's country office had the opportunity to share latest research in areas of human capacity investment, Indonesia's education system and development strategies, and the knowledge economy. A representative from the Japanese Embassy in Indonesia presented Japan's Official Development Assistance Policy. Three alumni were recognized for their outstanding master's degree papers and presented their research. The event also served to establish an Indonesian alumni association.

Awarded Papers: Indonesia Conference



Current Problems and Challenges of “Taxation by Estimate” in Bhutan: A Need for Restructuring

Mr Gyeltshen, Deputy Commissioner, Tax Administration Division, Department of Revenue and Customs, Bhutan

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan

In Bhutan, the estimation method is predominantly applied to small and micro-sized self-employed businesses to collect the annual business income tax. The author explores the policy and administrative procedures involved in applying the estimation method to these businesses. The paper also attempts to study the impracticability of the criteria prescribed in the Income Tax Act, coupled with some inherent drawbacks in the estimated assessment method. Changes in the licensing policy of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the possible repercussions of such changes on business income tax from small and micro-size taxpayers are highlighted. Significant shortcomings are exposed to help propose alternative strategies for improving the system of estimated tax collection and taxpayer monitoring. Income estimation in Japan and tax treatment of Barangay Micro Business Enterprises in the Philippines are highlighted so that these successful policies can be emulated in Bhutan and the system of “taxation by estimate” can be restructured.



Industrial Clusters in the Palm Oil Industry in Indonesia

Gorga Parlaungan, Staff Member, Directorate of Potency, Compliance, and Revenue, Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia

Yokohama National University, Japan

In this thesis, the author examines the Indonesian palm oil industry, from its beginnings to its recent boom. The paper studies the industry’s structure, problems, socioeconomic contributions, and position in the world market. The author then examines the literature on clusters, including case studies and current trends. The palm oil industry has emerged as a large-scale subsector with few dominant business groups and has failed to proportionally promote the growth of small and medium-size industrial agents and palm oil derivative industries.

The Indonesian palm oil industry is highly competitive. However, the development of the industry has so far been oriented mainly toward agriculture. This study suggests that a cluster approach toward a palm oil derivative industry is necessary for the palm oil industry to contribute more effectively to the national economy and to strengthen the industrial structure by promoting the growth of small and medium-size enterprises.



Environmental Management Systems for Strategic Decision-Making Practice: A Case Study of Khulna City Corporation, Bangladesh

Md. Matiar Rahman, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Establishment, Bangladesh

Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Cities are the highest consumers of resources that directly or indirectly affect the environment. As a consequence, the environmental management system (EMS) has evolved as a voluntary management tool initiative for the overall benefit of the global environment. International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 specifications for EMS constitute the only internationally accepted voluntary management tool.

This study explores the theoretical basis of ISO 14001 specifications and the strategic decision-making process to develop an integrated environmental management system (IEMS) for improved environmental management in Khulna City Corporation (KCC). As a case study, it focuses on developing an IEMS for solid waste management of KCC, the third-largest metropolitan city in Bangladesh. It describes the present environmental management practices of KCC on the major environmental issues, attempts to identify potential constraints, and discusses the cost and benefits subject to implementation of the IEMS. The study also provides mechanisms for integrating EMSs into the decision making performed by KCC both in general and with respect to solid waste management considerations.

Awarded Papers: Cameroon Conference



Oil and Poverty Reduction in Cameroon

Ali Ahamat Brémé, Custom Inspector, Office of Custom, Ministry of Finance, Chad

University of Yaoundé II, Cameroon

Oil production is at the center of global strategic and geopolitical concerns. This paper studies the situation in Africa and, more precisely, in the Gulf of Guinea. Social inequalities in Africa are increasing despite its abundant natural resources. However, oil can lead to improved living standards. This paper analyzes its role in reducing poverty in Cameroon. Cameroonian oil production, which started in 1977, reached its peak in 1986, with an average of 175,000 barrels per day. Today Cameroon lags other Central African countries with an average production of 110,000 barrels per day.

The paper notes that after oil is marketed by the national oil company, the income is accounted for in the state budget. Hence, it is used for priority sectors according to government policy. The government worked out a national strategy to reduce poverty in 2003 in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals; however, its efforts require more funding. An effective contribution of the oil revenue to the reduction of poverty would help. The paper includes several policy recommendations.



The Investment Incentive System in Tunisia

Mahmoud Ghouil, Deputy Director in Charge of Investment Incentives, Ministry of Finance, Tunisia

Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International (CERDI), France

In the context of increasing openness of the Tunisian economy to international competition and progressive dismantling of tariffs, greater private investment seems to be the key precondition for accelerated growth and job creation. However, compared with the situation in other high-growth countries, growth in Tunisia has been driven more by public than by private investment.

One major reason for such limited responsiveness is the weakness of the current tax and financial incentive system. According to some studies, the multiplicity of exemption regimes and the complexity of procedures have not only reduced the effectiveness of the current system, but also generated management problems for the government and difficulties for investors. Given the increasing cost of tax and financial incentives, the question is whether their use is cost-efficient or whether it would be better to rationalize them while investing in other, more efficient instruments that would focus on improving the business climate. The author proposes a gradual process of reforms to adjust this complex, costly incentive system and to align it with national objectives and international country commitments. Assessment of policies related to tax regimes, administration, and investment incentive codes is proposed to shed light on the complexities and offer solutions.



Participation and Institutional Reform in the Water Sector in Zimbabwe: The Case of Smallholder Formal and Informal Irrigation in the Mzingwane Catchment, Zimbabwe

Oniward Svubure, Lecturer and Acting Chairman, Department of Irrigation and Water Engineering, Chinhoyi University of Technology

UNESCO - IHE, Institute of Water Education, The Netherlands

The influence of the changing international trend in managing community resources, provided the main impetus for reforms in the water sector of Zimbabwe. This study focuses on the participation of rural community members in smallholder formal and informal irrigation activities in their locale and their representation in the subcatchment and catchment levels, respectively. A framework of analysis, informed by the notions on participation, on institutional arrangements for collective natural resource management, and on representation, was constructed to help explain what shapes the participation of community members in smallholder formal and informal irrigation Water Users Associations (WUAs) in southwest Zimbabwe. The study found (a) that availability of family labor, age, wealth, gender, and farming experience were some of the human factors that contributed to the attainment of membership in the WUAs; (b) that the WUAs have elaborate decision-making structures and that decisions are made through a laborious consensus process in a general meeting of all members; (c) that the WUAs network with other institutional arrangements around them; and (d) that the new water councils are virtually unknown to water users on the ground.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Expansion of the African Economic Policy Management Program

The Economic Policy Management (EPM) partnership with the four African universities in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Uganda continues to contribute significantly to the development of human resource capacity in policy analysis, design, and management. The intensive 12-month program is highly valued by African scholars and has proven cost-effective since its inception in 1998. In 2008, all four EPM programs were extended for another four years. Since the programs began, more than 269 analysts and managers from more than 35 countries have graduated from the program.

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) agreed in 2006 to expand the EPM partnership to the Democratic Republic of Congo (University of Kinshasa), Mozambique (University Eduardo Mondlane), and Zambia (University of Zambia) to respond to the high demand for skilled policy analysts. These future programs will serve the southern and eastern parts of the continent and the Portuguese-speaking countries. Following the approval of all three proposals by the Steering Committee and the ACBF Board in May 2007, an evaluation mission by representatives from the World Bank Institute's JJ/WBGSP Secretariat, Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs, and the ACBF was organized in July 2008. Discussions with each university focused on progress of program implementation for the initial four-year phase with regard to program goals, program of studies, facilities, and pedagogical and marketing strategies. Over the course of four years, these new partnerships are expected to enable support for 21 new students per program.



JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Harvard University with Robert B. Zoellick, President of the World Bank Group, April 2008

Review of Harvard University's Public Administration in International Development Program

In accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement, panelists composed of outside experts, representatives of the World Bank, and Harvard University undertook an evaluation of the Kennedy School of Government's program for a master in public administration in international development. A comprehensive assessment of the program's recruitment, selection process, and curriculum was launched with interviews of current scholars and faculty members of the program. Panelists also assessed the program's goals of gender balance, geographic diversity, and post-scholarship employment. Recommendations for the program include maintaining a diversified stream from underrepresented regions and supporting the program's efforts to increase its effect on development impact through the return of scholars in position of policy leadership to their home countries. During a visit of the school in April 2008, World Bank President Robert Zoellick announced the renewal of the program for four years.

Review of the University of Tsukuba's Economic Policy Management Program, Japan

The JJ/WBGSP Secretariat coordinated the review of the two-year Program in Economic Policy Management at the University of Tsukuba, Japan. Since 1995, 69 scholars have graduated from the program. The positive evaluation outcome resulted in the renewal of the grant agreement. Program changes for 2008/09 include a restructuring of the EPM program into two courses, one on economic policy and one on global public policy. The resulting expansion of the program provides possibilities for increasing the intake of JJ/WBGSP scholars in the future.



JJ/WBGSP Scholars with Marie des Neiges and Tsutomu Shibata from the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat at the University of Tsukuba, Japan, April 2008

Strengthened Collaboration with Japanese Universities

In line with the Steering Committee decision, the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat furthered collaboration under the Regular Program with selected Japanese universities to pursue its objective of strengthening academic links between the program and Japan. This effort has led to an increased number of awardees studying in Japan in 2008.

Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program

As part of the international effort aiming to support Indonesia's higher education system, the government of Japan will provide \$10 million to fund scholarships for Indonesian fellows. The country's contribution, designated as the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarships Program (JIPS), will support PhD studies for 40 scholars (two cohorts of 20 scholars) outside of Indonesia. The oversight of the program will be ensured through a JIPS Steering Committee, while day-to-day operations will be managed by the World Bank Institute's Scholarship Secretariat.

Scholars will complete a PhD program. On accepting the offer, they will commit to returning to a prespecified center of excellence within selected higher education institutions in Indonesia to further the center's teaching and research mission.

United States: Adjustment of Subsistence Allowance Rate

In 2008, the JJ/WBGSP increased the level of subsistence allowance for scholars studying in the United States from \$1,320 to \$1,500 per month, following a review of the cost of living and housing.

United Kingdom: Meeting with Scholars at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London

Ruth Kagia, member of the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee, visited a group of scholars from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at the University of London. The meeting allowed for an active exchange among participants on the World Bank's role in international development and presented scholars with an opportunity to make comments and recommendations on the scholarship program. Specific suggestions included the improvement of channels of communication among both current scholars and alumni. A request to increase communication between scholars and the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat was also put forth.

VISITS TO PARTNER AND COOPERATING UNIVERSITIES

Every year the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat visits a number of partner universities to discuss implementation issues and to meet with scholars. In 2007/08, visits were made to 16 universities.

Canada

A mission visited several universities with the objective to further strengthen collaboration with institutions of higher learning in francophone Canada. At the Université Laval in Québec, the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat met with representatives from a range of university offices, including the School of Agriculture and Nutrition, the School of Social Service, and the School of Education. Discussions with the university's vice rectorate revealed the university's great enthusiasm and interest in renewing ties with the program and in exploring ways to facilitate collaboration. Currently enrolled scholars expressed their satisfaction with their respective programs. At the École Nationale d'Administration Publique, the mission discussed ways to increase the program's visibility among candidates of the program on public policy and globalization.

At the Université de Montréal, recent trends have revealed a decline in the number of JJ/WBGSP scholars graduating from the university. The mission's main focus was to meet with a broad range of school and program heads to explore ways to revitalize the collaboration and to examine possible diversification of academic offerings to French-speaking candidates.



Ruth Kagia, Member of the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee with Kamel Braham, Scholarships Administrator and JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Harvard University, November 2007.

Testimonials



JJ/WBGSP Graduation Ceremony at Yokohama National University, Japan, March 2008

Japan

During a visit to partner universities in Japan, the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat participated in the graduation ceremonies of the tax programs at Yokohama National University and Keio University. Five scholars from each institution received their master's degree in public policy and taxation. The ceremony was preceded by a short presentation by each student on his or her thesis. Following the thesis presentations, senior World Bank staff members gave comments and advice to the group. A key feature of the Public Policy and Taxation Degree Program at Yokohama National University is an internship at the National Tax Agency of Japan.

United States

In May 2008, representatives from the World Bank Institute's JJ/WBGSP Secretariat traveled to New York City to attend the graduation ceremony of students in the Economic Policy and Management Program at the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University. Twelve JJ/WBGSP scholars received their diplomas. Since the program's establishment in 1992, 298 scholars have graduated from the program. It is aimed at equipping professionals and policy makers of demonstrated achievement and superior promise with the skills required for effective design and implementation of economic policy in market economies.



Graduation Ceremony for JJ/WBGSP Scholars at Keio University, Japan, March 2008

Helen Mambo Nkangoh Somanji, Cameroon Columbia University, United States, 2005

Upon my return home from Columbia University, I decided to emulate the example of the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program in my own small way. I sponsored 15 children in my community at the primary school level as I believe that this effort will go a long way to enhance the socioeconomic development of our society. In this way, I am not the only one who benefited from the scholarship. I am also a coordinator in my small Christian community, where I encourage members to care for each other. My success at this level shows that this kind of effort can go a long way to play a part in the socioeconomic development of our society. In this community, we also invest in the skills of our community members to preserve our environment. With my background in economics, I also run a successful small business, showing that my management skills are well applied. Last but not least, I am a member of Aglow International, a non-profit-making organization with its headquarters in the United States. At present, I am the group treasurer in Cameroon.

Odgerel Ulziikhutag, Mongolia Yokohama National University, Japan, 2003

During my master's degree studies in Japan, I participated in a Japan International Cooperation Agency internship and executive training course on telecommunications policy and regulation in Tokyo and Okayama prefectures, and I attended several International Telecommunications Union-Waseda conferences and workshops on e-government at Waseda University, Tokyo. From these various activities, I learned about Japan's experiences in policy making for and regulation of information and communications technology (ICT) and e-government initiatives and formulated my vision of how to successfully introduce these practices to my country. I was a working group member of the e-Mongolia Program in 2005, and I now actively participate in drafting policy documents on e-government and e-post projects. In the meantime, I am pursuing my doctoral studies on e-government and ICT policy at the Mongolian University of Science and Technology. I serve as director general of the Post Department in the Ministry of Road, Transport, and Tourism, and as commissioner of the Communications Regulatory Commission, Mongolia (2006 to present).

Web Site Developments

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) Web site actively supports the growing community of potential applicants, scholars, and program alumni around the world. The site undergoes regular updates to enhance its value as an effective and interactive platform for the community to network and communicate about the program.

Information on Web site usage shows an increase in visitors to the site. From July 2007 to June 2008, the World Bank Scholarship site's pages were viewed 2,192,966 times, and 1,206,744 visits were directed toward the JJ/WBGSP Web site.

Facilitating Access

Since 2008, JJ/WBGSP candidates can create their own accounts and apply to the program through the JJ/WBGSP Web site. The online option provides candidates with the possibility of applying from any location in the world. For the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat, the feature has reduced time spent on handling each application received, which, in turn, has reduced the overall costs of program administration. Additionally, the new system has contributed to improving data quality.

Building Community and Fostering Professional Development

Through its Web site, the program actively promotes community building. Users can subscribe to the JJ/WBGSP Newsletter and participate in the program's discussion forum. The forum provides participants with an interactive space for debate on current and emerging development issues in the areas of community and capacity building and program outreach. Participants also use it to share knowledge and to network with colleagues from other developing countries. The latest issues discussed range from sustainable forest management, to resettling of refugees, to HIV/AIDS prevention, to empowerment of local communities, to education as a key element to economic success.

Providing alumni with the opportunity to update their profiles online strengthens links in the community. The profiles also allow alumni to share their varied professional interests, promote their accomplishments, and describe their contributions to the development of their home countries. This feature also supplies the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat with up-to-date alumni data for its biannually performed assessments of the program (Tracer Studies).

The program actively encourages graduating scholars and alumni to post their curricula vitae and thesis abstracts on the site, to share their research with the wider development community, and to foster professional and social networking. In the same spirit, alumni of the program can use a newly developed search option that allows them to look for colleagues and friends, thus facilitating the development of networks.

The JJ/WBGSP WEB SITE

The JJ/WBGSP Web site is the gateway to detailed information on scholarships, including the application process. The program's current host universities are listed, and applicants can sign up for JJ/WBGSP updates. The site also provides access to online applications. The program invites scholars and alumni to actively use the site as a knowledge-sharing and networking tool to discuss topics in development; share research findings and personal experiences; and post profiles and curricula vitae for access by other scholars, alumni, and members of the wider international development community.



www.worldbank.org/scholarships

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) is funded entirely by the government of Japan, as part of its Policy and Human Resources Development Program, and is administered by the World Bank Institute.

The program has received total funding of about \$203 million since its inception in 1987 (see table 3). The government of Japan has increased substantially the amount allocated to the program for fiscal year 2009. The increase of 35 percent in U.S. dollars resulted from the combination of a budget increase of 20 percent in Japanese yen and an exchange rate favorable to the Japanese yen.

Most of the funds received by the program in 2008 (85.4 percent) went to providing support for scholars, with a slightly higher amount allocated to the Regular Program (49.3 percent) than to the Partnership Programs (36.1 percent). As figure 13 indicates, the remainder of the funds supported Scaling-Up Program activities (5.6 percent) and JJ/WBGSP administration (9.0 percent).

The financial support of scholars covers tuition and related fees, living expenses, and travel costs. The average annual cost per scholar in the academic year 2007/08 was around \$38,000—significantly higher than the cost in 2006/07. This increase is mainly due to fluctuation of the U.S. dollar exchange rate against the euro and British pound sterling. The actual cost varies widely with the program, from a low of \$15,000 to more than \$60,000.

Figure 13. Main Components of Program Budget for FY 2008

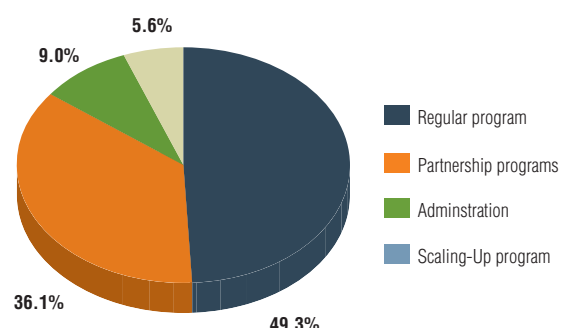


Table 3. Program Allocations from Japan

Fiscal Year	Amount (US\$ million)
1988–92	12.23
1993–97	39.22
1998–2002	58.20
2003	12.52
2004	13.98
2005	12.86
2006	12.44
2007	12.67
2008	12.18
2009	16.47
Total	202.77



PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

AFRICA



University of Makerere, Kampala, Uganda

Graduate Program in Economic Policy Management

Established in 1922 as a technical school, Makerere University is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in Africa. Today, Makerere University has 22 faculties, institutes, and schools offering study programs to a student body of about 30,000 undergraduates and 3,000 postgraduates. Placed within the Department of Economic Policy and Planning at the University's Faculty of Economics and Management, the Graduate Program in Economic Policy Management emphasizes policy application through a specific focus on applied research projects. The program's courses include fundamentals of microeconomics and macroeconomics, management, and policy analysis. The academic year of this 12-month program starts in September and is divided into three sessions. Admission to the program is based on academic performance and professional experience, and preference is given to candidates in the early stages of their career with a minimum of three years of experience in a policy-relevant position in a government, parastatal, or nongovernmental organization. Recent changes to the program include the abolition of the internship component, which has reduced course duration from 18 to 12 months.

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University of Cocody, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Graduate Program in Economic Policy Management (Gestion de la Politique Economique)

The 12-month Graduate Program in Economic Policy Management (Gestion de la Politique Economique) leads to the Diplôme des Hautes Etudes en Gestion de la Politique Economique. The program attracts candidates from West Africa. It was designed in 1997 to provide mid-career professionals with an applied and tailor-made curriculum to enhance their technical and analytical skills so that they can become leaders for development in their home countries. The program was designed with the support from the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International in France. Since 2007, the program does not include an internship component.

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AFRICA



University of Yaoundé II, Yaoundé, Cameroon **Program in Economic Policy Management** **(Gestion de la Politique Économique)**

The Program in Economic Policy Management attracts mid-career professionals from Central Africa, the Great Lakes Region, and the Indian Ocean who have expressed a strong commitment to public policy. The 12-month program strives to tailor its curriculum to the needs of its scholars, with the objective of developing analytical skills needed for the effective design and implementation of economic policies in diverse contexts. On completion of the program, scholars are awarded the Diplôme des Hautes Etudes en Gestion de la Politique Economique. Besides demonstrating a proven academic and professional track record, scholars admitted to the program must pass a written exam, which tests the candidate's knowledge of economics. Since 2007, the program does not include an internship component.

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University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana **Program in Economic Policy Management**

The Department of Economics at the University of Ghana collaborates with the university's Business School in delivering the 12-month custom-tailored master's degree in economic policy management. The program is targeted toward mid-level career professionals, who are mostly from anglophone Africa and emerging-market economies. Its objective is to provide advanced training, focusing on both the theoretical and the practical aspects of economic policy management, and to educate policy advisers on macroeconomic management issues for developing countries. Since 2007, the program does not include an internship component.

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Keio University, Tokyo, Japan Program in Tax Policy and Management

The Graduate School of Business and Commerce at Keio University trains tax personnel in the field of tax policy and administration. The two-year program is conducted entirely in English and focuses on taxation, management, and related fields. It is designed to meet the demand for qualified specialists in the area of tax policy and administration in developing countries. Each class has a practical and applied orientation and relies heavily on Japanese examples and case studies. The curriculum for the Master's Degree Program in Taxation Policy and Management draws from the fields of economics of development, international economics, public finance, taxation theory, management, international tax law, business economics, and accounting. Scholars intern at the National Tax Agency, an external organ of Japan's Ministry of Finance that aims to give students the opportunity to attend lectures given by officials who are directly in charge of tax administration, to discuss issues with them, and to visit places where tax administration is actually carried out. Admission requirements include a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in commerce, economics, law, or a similar discipline, with the evidence of a distinguished academic record. The candidate also needs to have at least four years of recent full-time professional experience in the field of tax policy and administration in his or her home country or in another developing country.

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National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan Public Finance Program

The major objective of the Public Finance Program is to provide students with the conceptual understanding and technical competence to become leaders in taxation and customs. The 13-month program is designed for government officials from developing countries worldwide who are currently working in tax or customs administration or in equivalent departments. In accordance with their background, students in this program specialize in either tax or customs policy and administration. The program is taught in English and provides rigorous academic training aimed at developing an understanding of the theoretical, empirical, and institutional aspects of tax and customs administration. Administrative aspects and reforms in the field of taxation and customs are studied and linked to developing countries' economic and social development. An internship at the National Tax Administration (NTA) or the Customs Training Institute (CTI) provides students with an opportunity to enhance their learning with hands-on experience in a tax- or customs-related work environment and to integrate this experience with their formal education. The program targets government officials in developing countries with at least three years' work experience in tax policy and administration.

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University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan

Program in Economic and Public Policy Management

The Master's Program in Economic and Public Policy Management (PEPPM), the successor to the Master's Program in Policy Management (1995–2008), is a transdisciplinary program, taught in English, at the University of Tsukuba. PEPPM is aimed at young professionals in developing and transition economies. A two-year program, PEPPM admits new participants every other year. Since April 1995, seven cohorts composed of 10 to 14 participants from more than 30 countries have been admitted to the program. The eighth cohort will initiate its activities from April 2009. The program does not include an internship component.

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Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan

Program in Infrastructure Management

This interdisciplinary program, taught in English, focuses on the economic and engineering aspects of managing all forms of infrastructure. It is a two-year program, admitting every two years highly motivated mid-career professionals. Jointly organized by the graduate schools of law, economics, business administration, engineering, and environment, the program offers practical experience through an internship undertaken during the second year with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency to provide students with an opportunity to study and closely observe infrastructure management by government and other organizations in Japan.

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Testimonials

Issa Sorgho, Burkina Faso

Centre International d'Etudes pour le Développement Local (CIEDEL), France, 1999

A l'issue de ma formation j'ai occupé le poste de Directeur de la Coopération Décentralisée au sein du Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation de mon pays. Cette fonction m'a permis de contribuer à la réorganisation de la coopération décentralisée entre les villes du Burkina et les villes étrangères. En 2004, avec l'appui du Ministère français des Affaires étrangères j'ai mis en place et dirigé une maison de la coopération décentralisée chargée d'accompagner les collectivités françaises et burkinabé dans leurs actions de coopération et de développement. J'accompagne en ce moment la mise en place d'une agence de développement local dans le cadre de la coopération entre une région du Burkina et une région de France.

Au total, le programme de bourses de la banque m'a permis de développer des compétences fortement sollicitées et qui me permettent de répondre avec satisfaction aux besoins des acteurs du développement.

Pagomdzanga Abdoulaye Nitiema, Burkina Faso

Université Laval, Québec, Canada, 1999

Sorti de l'Université de Ouagadougou en 1993 comme médecin, j'ai travaillé six années dans ce domaine jusqu'à devenir médecin chef de maternité d'un hôpital régional.

Ayant en 1999 obtenu la bourse conjointe Japon/ Banque Mondiale pour un Master en santé communautaire à l'Université Laval au Canada, je suis retourné fin 2001 au Burkina Faso comme Conseiller technique d'un projet en maternité à moindre risque, financé par l'Ambassade des Pays –Bas.

J'ai suite à cela rejoint en 2002 la Direction des études et de la planification du ministère de la santé où j'ai dirigé le service planification de 2003 jusqu'en 2005. A partir de mi-2005 j'ai été nommé Secrétaire Technique du Plan National de Développement Sanitaire couvrant la période 2001-2010, poste que j'occupe jusqu'à ce jour.

Avec le recul, je réalise à quel point la formation suivie au Canada m'a permis de contribuer à une meilleure planification de programmes et projets et d'améliorer ainsi l'accès aux soins dans mon pays.

JAPAN



Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan

Program in Public Policy and Taxation

The primary motivation for the establishment of the Program in Public Policy and Taxation (PPT) stems from the belief that the absence of well-structured tax laws and functioning taxation systems is one of the major factors hindering economic development in developing countries. Prompted by this conviction, the Graduate School of Economics, in collaboration with Japan's National Tax Agency and the World Bank, has developed a special two-year graduate program tailored to the needs of students from developing countries who are currently working in the field of tax administration and related areas. The objectives of the PPT program are, first, to develop a basic understanding of public policy and taxation; second, to teach the concepts and methods of an entire taxation process through an internship program provided by Japan's National Tax Agency; and last, to offer specialized courses of study on the aspects of public policy and taxation that are most relevant to the students' home countries. The purpose of the internship is to provide students with the opportunity to attend lectures given by tax officials who are currently in charge of tax administration and to visit places where tax administration is actually carried out.

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UNITED STATES



Columbia University, New York, United States Program in Economic Policy Management

The collaboration in 1992 between Columbia University and the World Bank Institute, resulted in the formulation and implementation of the Program in Economic Policy Management (PEPM) at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. Since then, the program has served as a model for other JJ/WBGSP partnership programs, notably for the program at the University of Tsukuba, Japan, and the economic policy programs in Africa.

The objective of the 14-month PEPM is to provide professionals and policy makers with the skills required for effective design and implementation of economic policy in market economies, with a strong emphasis on the economic problems of developing and transition economies. The program is relatively brief and highly focused to accommodate the demands of mid-career professionals and policy makers. The course of study is designed to convey the practical lessons of economics and management science through the intensive study of actual economic policy successes and failures. The coursework is reinforced with an internship that is an integral part of the program.

The PEPM curriculum aims to build students' technical competence in the tools of economic management and policy making, to train students in the application of these skills, and to educate students about current thinking on the world economic environment as well as its history and institutions.

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Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States Program in Public Administration in International Development

The two-year, full-time Master in Public Administration in International Development (MPA/ID) Program is an economics-centered, multidisciplinary program that combines training in analytical and quantitative methods with an emphasis on policy and practice. The program is geared to the future practitioner in the field of international development rather than to the future academic. Classes are taught by the case method, the more traditional lecture format, or a mixture of both. The MPA/ID Program is built on three pillars: (a) PhD-level training in economics and quantitative methods; (b) a multidisciplinary approach through coursework on governance, politics and law, and management; and (c) a professional orientation through case workshops, a summer internship, and other integrative work.

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PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION



The administration of the JJ/WBGSP is carried out by the Steering Committee and the JJ/WBGSP 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 operations of the program.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A1

Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2008

Table A2

Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987–2008

Table B1

Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987–2008

Table B2

Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987–2008

TABLE A1
Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2008

Region	Africa	East Asia & Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
1987-2002									
Total	23,245	3,419	1,305	3,529	1,610	4,782	18	709	38,617
# Male	19,316	2,097	738	2,238	1,261	3,963	17	402	30,032
# Female	3,929	1,322	567	1,291	349	819	1	307	8,585
2003									
Total	1,830	263	93	329	92	363	0	50	3,020
# Male	1,449	137	34	166	77	276	0	24	2,163
# Female	381	126	59	163	15	87	0	26	857
2004									
Total	2,178	234	100	407	144	336	0	62	3,461
# Male	1,793	128	52	205	122	254	0	24	2,578
# Female	385	106	48	202	22	82	0	38	883
2005									
Total	2,169	241	92	321	119	362	0	82	3,386
# Male	1,764	125	37	171	82	273	0	34	2,486
# Female	402	116	57	151	37	89	0	48	900
2006									
Total	2,226	209	71	332	101	372	0	68	3,379
# Male	1,779	92	31	170	70	298	0	27	2,467
# Female	447	117	40	162	31	74	0	41	912
2007									
Total	1,505	135	44	178	55	240	0	54	2,211
# Male	1,219	60	22	96	36	172	0	24	1,629
# Female	286	75	22	82	19	68	0	30	582
2008									
Total	1,517	135	58	168	65	304	0	40	2,287
# Male	1,200	58	29	77	45	224	0	11	1,644
# Female	317	77	29	91	20	80	0	29	643
Grand Total									
Total	34,670	4,636	1,763	5,264	2,186	6,759	18	1,065	56,361
# Male	28,520	2,697	943	3,123	1,693	5,460	17	546	42,999
# Female	6,147	1,939	822	2,142	493	1,299	1	519	13,362

TABLE A2

Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

AFRICA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Angola	93	2	6	0	4	3	2	110
Benin	469	37	42	32	46	22	23	671
Botswana	69	9	9	6	5	3	6	107
Burkina Faso	412	41	44	42	43	41	28	651
Burundi	109	5	6	6	9	11	8	154
Cameroon	788	86	126	103	87	40	60	1,290
Cape Verde	24	3	1	1	3	0	0	32
Central African Republic	74	12	11	27	12	17	14	167
Chad	291	31	31	38	30	21	17	459
Comoros	22	3	4	7	10	4	1	51
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	769	53	88	67	50	31	30	1,088
Congo, Rep. of	334	18	35	30	19	5	9	450
Côte d'Ivoire	474	32	42	24	20	12	8	612
Djibouti	23	1	3	0	0	0	1	28
Equatorial - Guinea	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Eritrea	62	16	14	16	27	26	41	202
Ethiopia	1,332	213	205	268	276	201	181	2,676
Gabon	38	2	2	1	5	1	7	56
Gambia, The	152	21	21	23	21	10	13	261
Ghana	1,943	183	199	144	134	97	92	2,792
Guinea	302	31	30	31	38	20	29	481
Guinea - Bissau	24	3	2	1	1	2	1	34
Kenya	1,993	111	95	108	104	64	64	2,539
Lesotho	93	10	12	6	16	7	4	148
Liberia	140	2	3	4	6	6	7	168
Madagascar	320	52	28	14	44	29	22	509
Malawi	460	29	35	35	46	43	53	701
Mali	242	10	20	17	19	12	15	335
Mauritania	81	9	15	11	11	13	9	149
Mauritius	24	3	2	0	0	1	2	32
Mozambique	72	3	2	5	5	1	2	90
Namibia	50	2	1	4	6	6	6	75
Niger	245	33	24	28	33	30	21	414
Nigeria	4,372	348	506	525	543	281	280	6,855
Rwanda	188	23	25	29	31	34	73	403
São Tomé & Príncipe	12	0	1	4	2	0	1	20
Senegal	413	27	36	46	47	36	30	635
Seychelles	4	0	2	0	2	1	1	10
Sierra Leone	430	10	36	34	45	23	25	603
Somalia	108	1	1	0	0	0	1	111
South Africa	124	8	11	5	5	3	5	161
Sudan	620	16	19	21	22	27	21	746
Swaziland	72	4	6	7	3	1	3	96
Tanzania	2,064	101	127	145	138	99	107	2,781
Togo	262	33	41	34	23	14	14	421
Uganda	1,704	91	107	121	101	101	95	2,320
Zambia	801	87	91	81	106	82	59	1,307
Zimbabwe	532	15	11	18	28	24	26	654
Total	23,245	1,830	2,178	2,169	2,226	1,505	1,517	34,670

TABLE A2
Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Cambodia	113	11	10	20	5	3	6	168
China	1,196	81	47	36	18	13	7	1,398
Fiji	21	1	1	1	2	2	4	32
Indonesia	596	29	27	21	35	26	27	761
Kiribati	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Lao PDR	35	5	7	5	2	5	2	61
Malaysia	66	7	12	5	8	9	4	111
Mongolia	76	11	13	13	7	6	10	136
Myanmar	214	40	62	68	66	31	32	513
Papua New Guinea	18	10	6	10	6	3	7	60
Philippines	585	35	20	30	32	22	23	747
Samoa	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	13
Solomon Islands	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Thailand	183	8	4	2	5	7	1	210
Timor - Leste	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	7
Tonga	9	1	0	0	0	0	2	12
Vanuatu	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
Vietnam	204	22	18	28	22	6	10	310
Total	3,419	263	234	241	209	135	135	4,636

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Albania	91	5	3	6	1	3	3	112
Armenia	30	2	4	6	6	4	4	56
Azerbaijan	23	2	4	5	2	1	3	40
Belarus	44	2	3	0	4	1	1	55
Bosnia	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	15
Bulgaria	116	6	4	9	3	1	0	139
Croatia	9	4	2	2	2	0	0	19
Czech Republic	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	60	8	9	4	8	7	6	102
Hungary	69	1	0	0	0	0	0	70
Kazakhstan	34	4	1	1	3	0	5	48
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kyrgyz Rep.	50	5	9	7	4	3	5	83
Latvia	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	19	2	1	1	0	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	7	2	0	1	1	0	4	15
Moldova	24	2	5	2	2	2	4	41
Poland	53	2	0	0	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	117	6	9	9	7	2	0	150
Russian Federation	109	8	3	3	3	2	0	128
Serbia and Montenegro	58	2	2	4	3	2	1	72
Slovak Republic	23	1	0	1	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	9	4	8	5	2	3	6	37
Turkey	185	10	20	9	9	3	5	241
Turkmenistan	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	7
Ukraine	56	3	2	3	2	2	2	70
Uzbekistan	39	5	6	14	6	7	7	84
Total	1,305	93	100	92	71	44	58	1,763

TABLE A2
Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Antigua	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
Argentina	270	27	26	15	15	6	4	363
Bahamas, The	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Barbados	28	1	2	1	1	0	0	33
Belize	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bolivia	143	18	23	12	16	14	14	240
Brazil	229	20	21	24	27	14	14	349
Chile	178	12	21	23	25	18	5	282
Colombia	406	29	73	44	59	21	18	650
Costa Rica	69	2	5	10	7	3	3	99
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	20	2	1	0	0	0	1	24
Dominican Republic	30	1	3	3	3	0	0	40
Ecuador	182	10	9	12	11	6	5	235
El Salvador	45	1	3	2	2	2	1	56
Grenada	11	1	1	2	1	0	0	16
Guatemala	37	1	0	2	5	7	2	54
Guyana	63	5	2	1	4	2	5	82
Haiti	168	25	21	20	17	9	16	276
Honduras	36	4	9	9	4	2	1	65
Jamaica	91	7	5	2	8	3	2	118
Mexico	604	55	73	61	53	25	25	896
Nicaragua	41	8	4	8	10	9	9	89
Panama	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Paraguay	29	1	2	3	5	1	1	42
Peru	466	62	61	42	31	28	23	713
St. Kitts	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	10
St. Lucia and Nevis	36	1	0	2	0	2	3	44
St. Vincent	12	1	0	1	2	1	1	18
Suriname	9	0	0	1	2	0	2	14
Trinidad & Tobago	54	2	0	1	0	0	1	58
Uruguay	126	22	19	6	9	2	6	190
Venezuela, R. B. de	89	9	19	11	14	3	4	149
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	3,529	329	407	321	332	178	168	5,264

TABLE A2
Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Algeria	224	17	29	13	18	11	14	326
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	568	34	25	22	18	17	14	698
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	93	3	21	19	10	3	11	160
Iraq	24	1	0	0	12	1	7	45
Jordan	148	3	11	12	7	3	3	187
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	28	1	0	4	0	1	0	34
Libya	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	9
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	205	10	5	10	6	7	4	247
Oman	12	1	2	11	5	0	0	31
Saudi Arabia	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	36	1	1	3	2	0	2	45
Tunisia	110	2	2	3	6	3	3	129
West Bank and Gaza	51	11	27	10	7	5	1	112
Yemen, Republic of	81	5	21	12	10	4	5	138
Total	1,610	92	144	119	101	55	65	2,186

SOUTH ASIA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Afghanistan	15	1	5	10	14	5	16	66
Bangladesh	889	51	54	49	52	30	50	1,175
Bhutan	42	9	5	13	15	7	16	107
India	1,323	119	108	98	102	72	54	1,876
Maldives	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Nepal	967	61	71	88	75	55	43	1,360
Pakistan	1,211	100	67	76	79	59	102	1,694
Sri Lanka	289	22	26	28	35	12	23	435
Total	4,782	363	336	362	372	240	304	6,759

TABLE A2
Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

PART I	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	36
Cyprus	21	0	1	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	20
Italy	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
Japan	289	45	56	80	65	52	39	626
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.of	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
Kuwait	0	0	1	0	2	0	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	2	1	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	20	1	0	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	1	98
Total	709	50	62	82	68	54	40	1,065

TOTAL APPLICANTS	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	37,935	2,970	3,399	3,304	3,311	2,158	2,247	55,324
Total of Industrial Countries	709	50	62	82	68	53	40	1,064
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total Member Countries	38,662	3,020	3,461	3,386	3,379	2,211	2,287	56,406

TABLE B1
Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2008

Region	Africa	East Asia & Pacific	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
1987- 2002								
Total	823	494	221	321	130	338	145	2,472
# of Men	562	278	123	193	96	256	103	1,611
# of Women	261	216	98	128	34	82	42	861
2003								
Total	141	59	40	41	13	48	17	359
# of Men	95	34	17	27	10	37	11	231
# of Women	46	25	23	14	3	11	6	128
2004								
Total	153	54	37	58	26	30	15	373
# of Men	101	24	19	30	21	20	6	221
# of Women	52	30	18	28	5	10	9	152
2005								
Total	70	30	16	32	9	17	15	189
# of Men	52	11	12	17	4	12	7	115
# of Women	18	19	4	15	5	5	8	74
2006								
Total	66	20	9	17	5	13	14	144
# of Men	40	7	4	9	5	10	9	84
# of Women	26	13	5	8	0	3	5	60
2007								
Total	88	38	8	14	9	24	16	197
# of Men	57	17	5	8	8	19	5	119
# of Women	31	21	3	6	1	5	11	78
2008								
Total	120	40	12	31	14	40	15	272
# of Men	79	13	7	18	6	30	6	159
# of Women	41	27	5	13	8	10	9	113
Total	1,461	735	343	514	206	510	237	4,006
# of Men	986	384	187	302	150	384	147	2,540
# of Women	475	351	156	212	56	126	90	1,466

TABLE B2
Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

AFRICA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Angola	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	23	4	4	2	1	3	5	42
Botswana	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	7
Burkina Faso	30	7	8	2	2	3	3	55
Burundi	12	3	3	2	2	3	3	28
Cameroon	34	5	5	2	2	5	5	58
Cape Verde	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	8	3	3	2	2	3	4	25
Chad	16	2	4	2	2	2	3	31
Comoros	4	0	2	1	2	1	0	10
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	12	2	3	1	0	1	3	22
Congo, Rep. of	14	3	5	2	1	0	0	25
Côte d'Ivoire	22	3	3	3	3	4	3	41
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	4	2	3	0	0	3	3	15
Ethiopia	47	7	8	5	5	4	5	81
Gabon	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	10
Gambia, The	7	3	3	1	2	2	2	20
Ghana	68	5	8	3	3	3	6	96
Guinea	19	4	3	1	2	3	3	35
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kenya	58	12	7	6	1	6	7	97
Lesotho	4	1	3	0	1	1	2	12
Liberia	8	0	2	1	1	2	2	16
Madagascar	24	5	4	1	1	2	3	40
Malawi	18	1	3	2	2	2	4	32
Mali	10	3	4	2	2	2	3	26
Mauritania	6	2	3	2	2	3	2	20
Mauritius	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	7
Mozambique	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Namibia	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	7
Niger	12	4	3	2	1	1	3	26
Nigeria	71	7	8	2	3	5	7	103
Rwanda	14	6	4	3	3	2	6	38
São Tomé & Príncipe	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Senegal	21	5	6	1	2	2	4	41
Seychelles	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	20	6	5	4	2	5	4	46
Somalia	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
South Africa	8	3	0	1	1	0	1	14
Sudan	28	5	5	1	2	2	1	44
Swaziland	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
Tanzania	42	8	5	3	3	4	6	71
Togo	15	4	7	1	1	2	2	32
Uganda	55	7	4	3	4	2	5	80
Zambia	32	5	4	2	2	1	3	49
Zimbabwe	17	1	2	2	0	0	1	23
Total	823	141	153	70	66	88	120	1,461

TABLE B2
Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

**EAST ASIA
& PACIFIC**

	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Cambodia	21	5	2	1	0	1	1	31
China	145	8	8	5	4	5	3	178
Fiji	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	7
Indonesia	48	8	4	6	3	8	10	87
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	13	2	4	0	0	2	0	21
Malaysia	7	2	3	0	2	0	2	16
Mongolia	32	5	3	4	3	4	4	55
Myanmar	40	12	9	4	3	7	6	81
Papua New Guinea	5	1	3	1	1	1	2	14
Philippines	61	5	6	3	2	1	7	85
Thailand	30	2	1	0	1	1	0	35
Tonga	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vietnam	69	8	9	5	1	5	4	101
Samoa	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	494	59	54	30	20	38	40	735

**EUROPE &
CENTRAL ASIA**

	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Albania	12	1	3	1	0	0	1	18
Armenia	10	4	1	0	2	0	1	18
Azerbaijan	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	11
Belarus	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Bosnia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Bulgaria	25	3	1	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Czech Republic	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	14	4	3	3	2	2	2	30
Hungary	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	13
Kosovo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyz Republic	7	2	2	1	1	2	1	16
Latvia	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Poland	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	19	5	3	1	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	18	3	0	1	0	0	0	22
Serbia and Montenegro	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	9
Turkey	14	4	6	2	1	1	3	31
Turkmenistan	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Ukraine	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
Uzbekistan	13	4	4	2	1	1	1	26
Total	221	40	37	16	9	8	12	343

TABLE B2
Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	27	2	3	2	0	0	2	36
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	11	2	6	2	1	1	1	24
Brazil	24	2	8	3	2	1	5	45
Chile	20	4	5	4	2	2	1	38
Colombia	34	4	4	2	2	1	4	51
Costa Rica	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	11
Dominica	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Ecuador	17	1	1	1	1	1	3	25
El Salvador	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
Grenada	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Guyana	17	1	2	0	0	0	0	20
Haiti	18	2	1	0	1	1	3	26
Honduras	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	9
Jamaica	6	0	1	0	1	1	1	10
Mexico	38	5	7	3	1	0	3	57
Nicaragua	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	8
Panama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Peru	45	6	6	5	3	3	4	72
St. Kitts and Nevis	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
St. Vincent	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	9
Uruguay	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	16
Venezuela, R. B. de	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	12
Total	321	41	58	32	17	14	31	514

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Algeria	17	1	3	1	1	1	3	27
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	39	3	6	2	1	2	2	55
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	16	2	6	1	0	0	1	26
Iraq	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Jordan	16	1	3	1	0	1	2	24
Lebanon	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Morocco	18	1	1	1	0	2	1	24
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Tunisia	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	15
West Bank & Gaza	8	2	3	0	1	1	1	16
Yemen, Republic of	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	10
Total	130	13	26	9	5	9	14	206

TABLE B2
Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2008

SOUTH ASIA	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9
Bangladesh	43	9	4	2	2	4	10	74
Bhutan	15	5	3	3	3	3	4	36
India	128	11	7	3	2	4	4	159
Maldives	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Nepal	54	5	5	3	2	4	4	77
Pakistan	68	11	4	4	1	3	10	101
Sri Lanka	24	6	6	1	2	4	5	48
Total	338	48	30	17	13	24	40	510

PART I	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	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	130	17	15	15	14	16	15	222
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	145	17	15	15	14	16	15	237

TOTAL AWARDEES	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	2,327	342	358	174	130	181	257	3,512
Total of Industrial Countries	145	17	15	15	14	16	15	222
Total Member Countries	2,472	359	373	189	144	197	272	4,006

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