



# **JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

## **2020 ANNUAL REPORT**

February 2021

# **FY2020 ANNUAL REPORT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

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## FY2020 ANNUAL REPORT JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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

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

Japan has partnered with the World Bank in support of this development objective over the years, including through two programs administered under the Japan-funded and World Bank-administered Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD): (i) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS), which closed in FY2017 and (ii) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), which remains active.



*JJ/WBGSP scholars with professors after receiving their diplomas from Yokohama National University, 2020*

#### **Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP)**

JJ/WBGSP, which started in 1987, targets mid-career professionals working in development fields. The program provides financing for professionals to study abroad for up to 24 months. To date, the program has awarded over 6500 scholarships across 160 countries. Approximately every three years, the World Bank administers a survey of alumni to track their professional achievements and development impact after they complete their JJ/WBGSP-funded studies. The JJ/WBGSP awards scholarships through three subprograms: (a) the Preferred Program, (b) the Partnership Program, and (c) the Japanese Nationals Program.

## This Annual Report updates activities under the JJ/WBGSP from January to December 2020

Preferred Program: Eligible developing country nationals who are admitted to one of these programs can apply for a JJ/WBGSP scholarships through an open call held once per year. The highest qualified scholarship applicants are selected, considering gender and geographic distribution of the scholars' home countries. With the number of eligible scholarship applicants being always significantly greater than the number of scholarship awards granted, a preferred master's degree program is not guaranteed to receive a JJ/WBGSP-awarded scholar.

As a result of the Request for Proposals (RfP) process that was launched in 2020, 30 Preferred Programs were selected. Out of these 30 preferred master programs, 29 agreed <sup>1</sup>to participate with the JJ/WBGSP (See Annex 2).

Partnership Program: Partner universities short-list JJ/WBGSP scholarship applicants from their pool of admitted students and send the shortlist to the Secretariat. The nominees are invited to apply for a JJWB scholarship and their applications are reviewed and scored by a pool of external assessors. In 2020, each Partner Program could receive up to five JJWB scholars.

In 2020, there were 10 partnership master's degree programs for which JJ/WBGSP scholarships were available for scholars starting their programs before July 2021. These programs are located in 10 universities, which include:

- five in Japan—the University of Tokyo-Graduate School of Public Policy, Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Saitama University, and the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies;
- three in the United States—UC-Berkeley, Brandeis University and Williams College<sup>2</sup>;
- one university in Africa - Université Félix Houphouët Boigny Abidjan-Cocody in Côte d'Ivoire.
- one university in Europe— University of Clermont Auvergne-FERDI in France

Japan Nationals Program: Per current JJ/WBG policies, up to 15 scholarships are set aside every year to finance a master or PhD degree for Japanese nationals for up to two years, and there is no restriction on their choice of university, as long as the graduate program focuses on a development topic and the host university is outside of Japan.

Annex 1 provides details on the application and selection process under these three subcomponents.

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<sup>1</sup> Yokohama National University – Taxation Program declined the Preferred Program status and requested to be removed from the list of 2020 Preferred Programs.

<sup>2</sup> With all the disruptions resulting from the Covid19 pandemic, Williams College decided not to enroll a 2020-21 class. Instead, they will offer to defer enrollment for all admitted students for the following session beginning in August 2021.

## II. Outreach and Selection of the 2020 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

### Overview

Due to the pandemic, as well as due to administrative changes in the process and timing of selecting universities, the selection cycle was delayed, contributing to a lower number of students being enrolled. These shortcomings are being address in preparation for subsequent selection cycles.

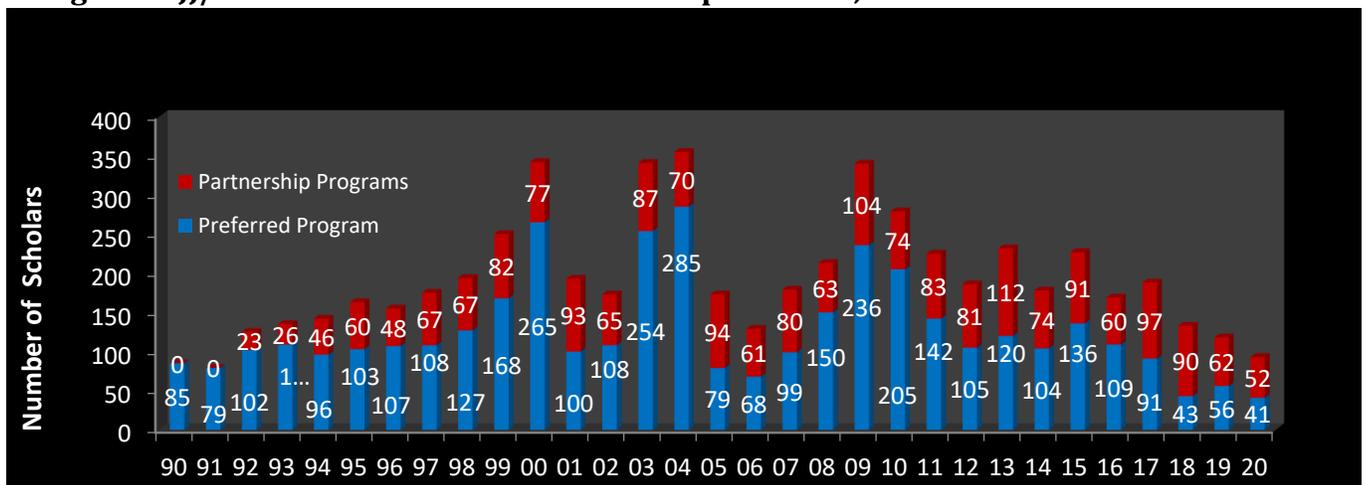
Partner universities: Out of the 85 nominees shortlisted by Partner Programs, only 64 applied, out of which 47 were eligible. As a result, most partner universities received fewer scholars than expected.

Preferred programs: Similarly, for preferred programs, the Secretariat received last year 3,235 applications, out of which 957 were eligible. This year, only 1,711 applications were submitted (almost half of last year), out of which 233 were eligible.

**Table 1: Status of Awardees**

Cohort	AWARDED SCHOLARS				STATUS					
	Partner Program	Japan Nationals	Preferred Program	Total	Active	Deferred	Declined	Withdrawn	Terminated	Retired
2017	102	15	91	208	0	7	17	5	5	174
2018	82	13	43	138	3	4	10	2	1	118
2019	62	8	56	126	57	1	12	4	1	51
2020	52	15	41	108	85 <sup>3</sup>	19	3	1		

**Figure 1. JJ/WBGSP Preferred and Partnerships Awards, 1988-2020**



<sup>3</sup> Out of the 85 active JJ/WBGSP scholars, 12 are currently studying online because of the Covid19 pandemic

## Japanese Nationals Program: Outreach and Selection

The new team of the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program Secretariat took the helm of the program in mid-March 2020, a couple of weeks before the selection process officially launched. Due to this, the Secretariat was unable to work extensively with the World Bank Tokyo Office and the DEC communications team to promote the program.

For the first year, internet search was not the main way through which finalists heard about the program. Five out of the fifteen finalists heard of the program through a previous call for applications and four heard from a current/past scholar. This suggests that a lot could be done to promote the program if the alumni network was strengthened. Finally, three finalists heard of the program through an internet search, and three others from the World Bank Tokyo Office.

Just like in 2019, this year 41 Japanese nationals applied to the program, of which 16 applicants were eligible. For the first time in three years, the Scholarship Program received more eligible applications from men than women. This year, only three of the sixteen eligible applicants are women. Eligible applicants this year also continued the trend of applicants' preferences to study in the US and the UK. Eligible applicants have only applied for a scholarship in universities in these two countries.

The 16 eligible applications were evaluated according to the Secretariat's standard procedure of two reviewers scoring each application on a scale of 1 to 10, considering three main factors and the degree of cohesion among them:

- (i) Quality of Academic Experience and Recommendations (20% weight)
- (ii) Quality of Professional Recommendations (20% weight)
- (iii) Quality of Professional Experience (20%)
- (iv) Commitment to International Development Career (40% weight)

## Partner Program: Outreach and Selection

### Outreach

With all the disruptions resulting from the COVID19 pandemic, the World Bank could not engage into any outreach efforts this year.

### Selection

In 2020, the World Bank signed agreements with nine partner universities for one year. Out of the nine Partner Programs, only eight<sup>4</sup> supplied enough eligible applications for the awarding of JJWBGSP scholarships for the 2020 cohort.

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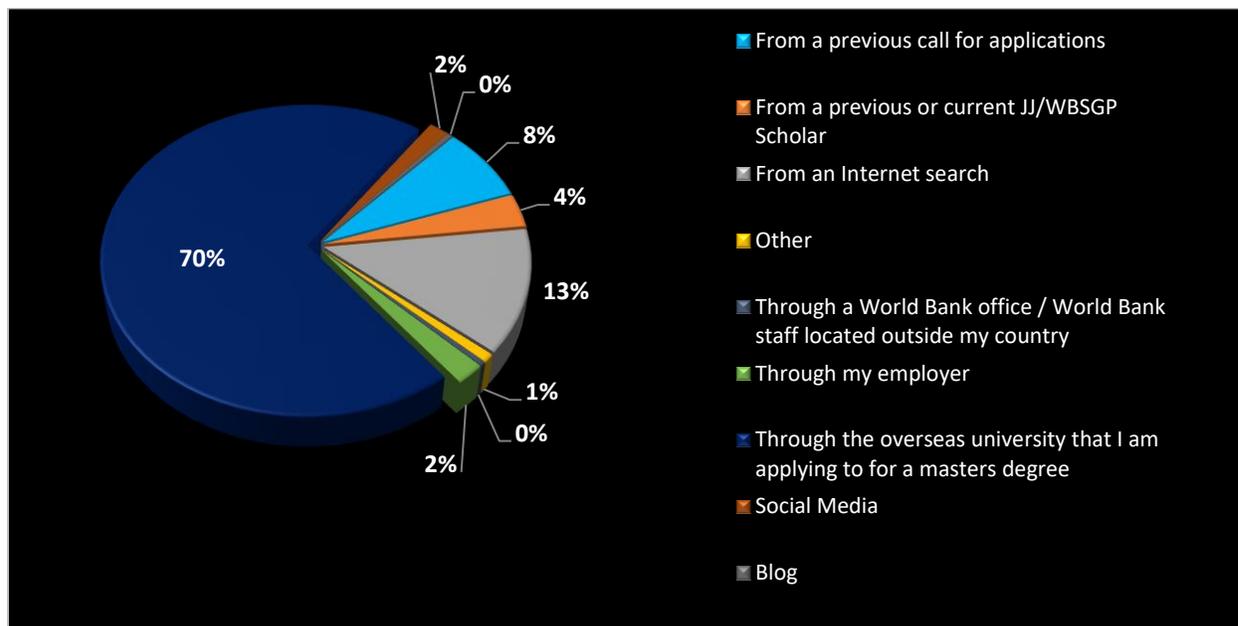
<sup>4</sup> The list of nominees received from University of Tokyo included seven persons, and only four of them were from eligible countries

## Preferred Program: Outreach and Selection

### Outreach

The 2020 call for applications for scholarships to preferred master's degree programs was posted on the JJ/WBGSP website. With the COVID19 pandemic, no other outreach efforts were conducted this year. Figure 2 provides the breakdown of how applicants to preferred master's degree programs in 2020 heard about the JJ/WB Scholarship Program.

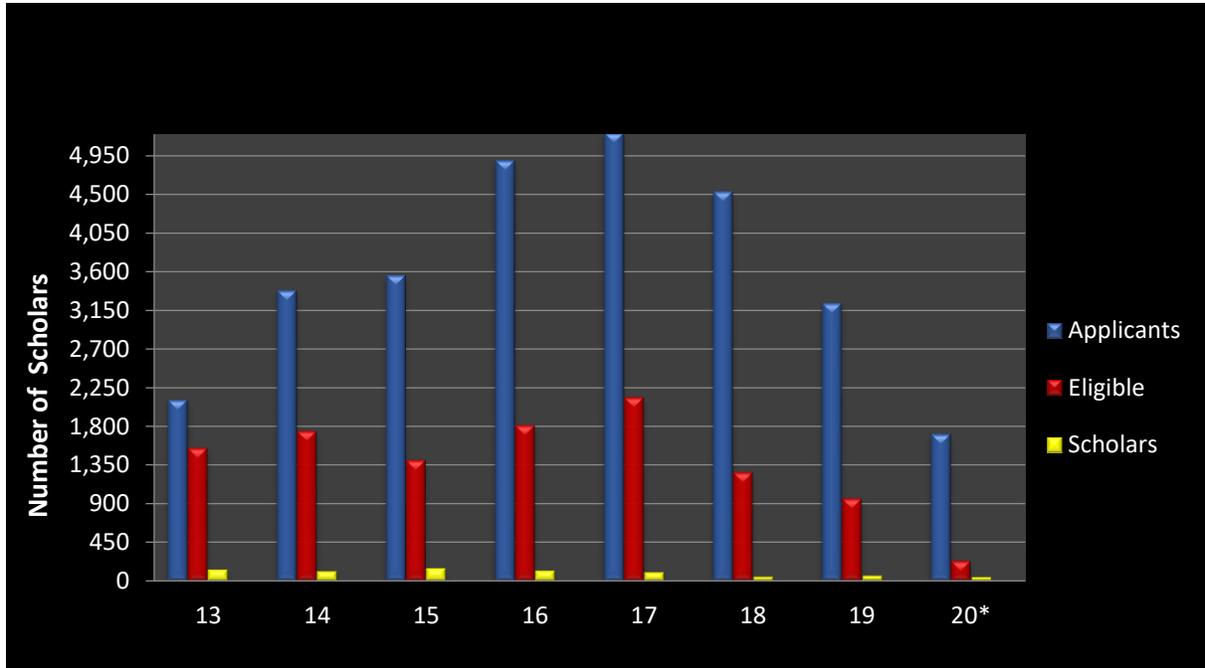
**Figure 2. How Developing Country Eligible Applicants to Preferred Programs Heard about the Scholarship Program, 2020 (percent)**



### Selection

In 2020, the Secretariat only received 1,711 applications for preferred programs (almost half of last year), out of which 233 were eligible. This lower number of applications was essentially due to the pandemic and not to a decline in demand for the JJ/WBGSP scholarships.

**Figure 3. Preferred Program Applicants and Awards, 2013-2020**



\* 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

For the academic year 2020-2021, the JJ/WBGSP processed a total of 1,711 applications.

A large fraction of all applications submitted – a total of 1,478 applications -- were determined to be ineligible. This fraction is slightly higher than previous years.

The reasons of ineligibility are specified in the table below, noting that each applicant can have multiple reasons for ineligibility.

**Table 2: Reasons why Applications Were Identified as Ineligible, 2020**

Reason for Ineligibility	# Applications	% of all ineligible applications
No Letter of Admission or Conditional Letter	905	61%
Does not fulfill employment requirements	301	20%
Lack of bachelor's degree before May 2017	512	35%
Application Incomplete	90	6%
Wrong type of Recommendation	41	3%
No Bachelor Degree	122	8%
Citizenship of a developed country	25	2%
Relatives of or WBG staff or ED member	34	2%
Receive Japanese funds for prior graduate degree	2	0%

Two qualified external assessors independently reviewed and scored the remaining 233 eligible applications on a scale 1 to 10, considering four main factors and the degree of cohesion among them:

- (i) Quality of Professional Experience (30% weight)
- (ii) Quality of Professional Recommendations (30% weight)
- (iii) Quality of commitment to your home country (30% weight)
- (iv) Quality of Education Background (10% weight)

The third screening narrowed the selection down to the 41 finalists who were recommended to the Steering Committee for a scholarship, based mainly on the average score of the two reviewers, while:

- ensuring no program received more than 3 scholars
- aiming for a 50/50 split across gender
- maintaining a reasonably wide geographical distribution of awards
- giving scholarships to those applicants who, other things equal, appear to have limited financial resources.

Salient features of this year's pool of finalists include:

- 61% of finalists' parents' highest education<sup>5</sup> is below the university level, including 17% of finalists whose parents have no education.
- This year while only about 30% of the total of eligible applicants were women; their share amongst the finalist is 37%.
- There is a good geographic spread across finalists, with 23 countries represented in the pool of 41 finalists.
- Keeping with the aim of maintaining a geographical distribution of all JJ/WBGSP awards that takes into account the distribution of the world's population, Table 3 shows that the origin of a large majority of eligible applicants (75%) is coming from Africa as well as the larger part of the finalists (56%), followed by South Asia (27%), East Asia and the Pacific (7%) Latin America and the Caribbean Region and the Middle East and North Africa regions (5% each).

**Table 3. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2020**

Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2020							
	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Total
Total	56%	7%	0%	5%	5%	27%	100%

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<sup>5</sup> Defined as the maximum of the mother and father

Figure 4. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Father's Education Level, 2020

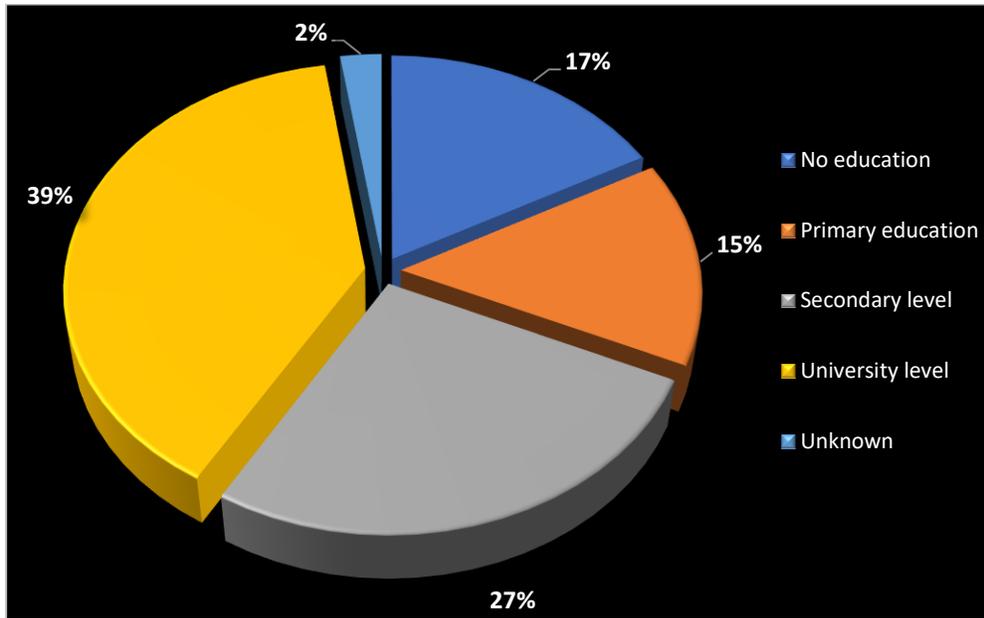
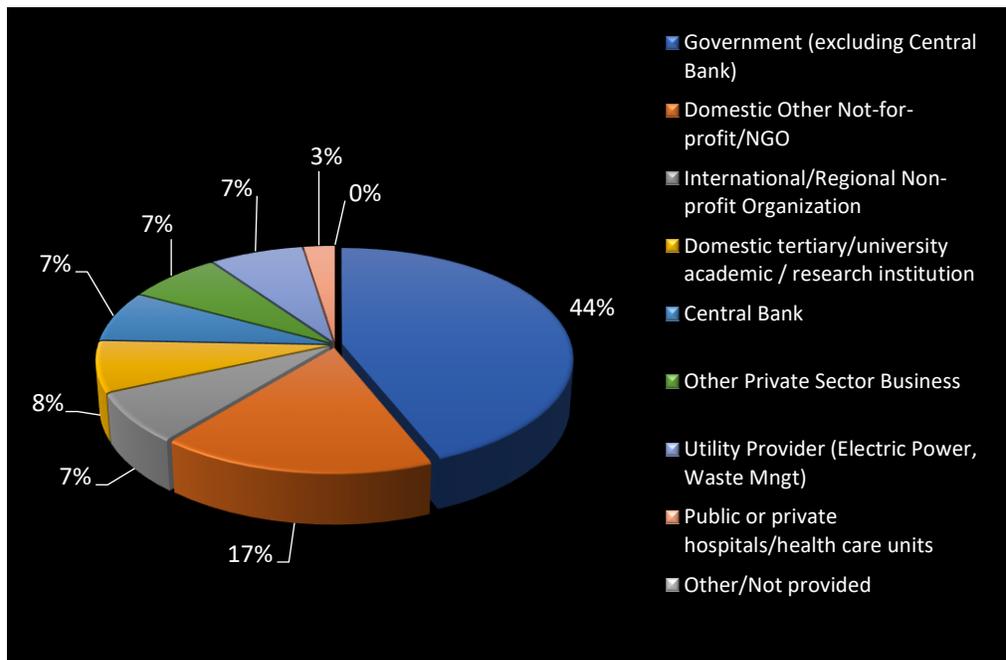


Figure 5. Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Employment Background, 2020



### **III. Administration of the Scholarship Program**

In FY20, the administration of the JJ/WBGSP has been affected by the COVID19 pandemic. All the resulting disruptions (flights suspended, borders closed, visas not delivered) have generated a significantly higher number of transactions to be processed by the Secretariat, including providing additional support to scholars who were stranded in their host country after they graduated from their respective programs.

As a result of the issues faced in 2020, the Secretariat has suggested some immediate ways to implement changes and these suggestions are currently being discussed with the Steering Committee.

Part of these suggestions pertain to the need to pursue administrative simplification of the Program and streamline transactions, while the other part aims at adapting the 2021 selection cycle to the constraints resulting from the Covid19 pandemic.

## Annex 1: JJWBGSP Application and Selection Processes

The Program's application and selection process varies slightly across the three subprograms. . In 2020, the introduction of a reduced list of eligible countries may have contributed to a significantly lower application rate as most countries in Latin America and Europe & Central Asia were no longer eligible.

### a) Partnerships and Preferred Programs

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

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

Preferred Program applicants submit their JJWBGSP scholarship application after being admitted unconditional to a preferred masters degree program. For each partner program, the partner university first short-lists eligible candidates, who are then invited by the JJWBGSP Secretariat to apply for a scholarship.

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

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

### b) Japan Nationals Program

Japan Nationals must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Be a Japanese national
- Be in good health

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

In 2017, an online application system was created and launched to manage the intake and review of applications for the Japan Nationals Program. The selection of finalists from Japan is conducted in two phases. First, two highly experienced reviewers assessed the applications for eligibility and merit. The program manager creates a list of finalists based on the reviewers' inputs, and presents the list of finalists to the Steering Committee for approval once per year.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A1 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2020**

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
<b>1987- 2016 Total</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>5,897</b>
# of Men	1,511	499	225	406	193	578	174	3,586
# of Women	805	497	201	311	100	228	169	2,311
<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>106</b>
# of Men	15	1	2	7	4	25	7	61
# of Women	6	6	4	7	1	13	8	45
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>
# of Men	3	3	2	3	2	8	3	24
# of Women	2	2	2	3	3	10	10	32
<b>2019 Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>
# of Men	6	2	3	1	2	18	4	36
# of Women	6	5	1	4	3	5	4	28
<b>2020 Total*</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>108</b>
# of Men	30	6	1	2	1	20	12	72
# of Women	18	6	0	2	2	5	3	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>6,231</b>
# of Men	1,565	511	233	419	202	649	200	3,779
# of Women	837	516	208	327	109	261	194	2,452

\* 2020 data reflects the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A2 - Scholarship Awards: AFR-Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987-2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	64	0	0	0	2	66
Botswana	27	0	0	0	1	28
Burkina Faso	78	0	0	0	1	79
Burundi	43	1	0	0	0	44
Cameroon	80	1	0	1	0	82
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	52	0	0	0	0	52
Chad	43	0	0	0	0	43
Comoros	26	0	0	0	1	27
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	43	0	1	0	0	44
Congo, Rep. of	36	0	0	0	0	36
Côte d'Ivoire *	63	0	0	0	1*	64
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	28	2	0	1	0	31
Ethiopia	129	2	0	0	2	133
Gabon	12	0	0	0	0	12
Gambia The	40	0	0	0	0	40
Ghana	132	1	0	0	3	136
Guinea	47	0	1	0	0	48
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	140	1	0	0	3	144
Lesotho	23	0	0	0	0	23
Liberia	41	0	0	0	3	44
Madagascar	60	0	0	0	0	60
Malawi	72	1	0	0	1	74
Mali	38	0	0	0	0	38
Mauritania	32	0	0	0	0	32
Mauritius	7	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	7	0	0	0	0	7
Namibia	14	0	0	0	0	14
Niger	38	0	0	1	0	39
Nigeria	162	8	1	3	5	179
Rwanda	68	0	0	0	1	69
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	5	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	55	0	0	0	0	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	72	0	0	3	3	78
Somalia	4	0	0	0	1	5
South Africa	16	0	0	1	0	17
South Sudan	3	0	0	0	1	4
Sudan	72	1	1	0	1	75
Swaziland	19	0	0	0	1	20
Tanzania	107	0	0	0	5	112
Togo	45	0	0	0	2	47
Uganda	116	2	0	1	4	123
Zambia	83	0	1	1	2	87
Zimbabwe	57	1	0	0	4	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,402</b>

\* The 2020 data does not include the five awardees for University of Cocody (Côte d'Ivoire) who will be starting their program in February 2021 because of a one-year lag in the cohort for this university that operates along a different academic calendar (cohort 2017 included in Annual Report 2018, cohort 2018 included in Annual Report 2019, ...). Usually, scholars for this university are selected after the SC meeting and the production of the Annual Report (AR), but this year, with the Covid-19 pandemic, the entire 2020 cohort was selected before the production of the AR. Because of the one-year lag and the production of the 2019 AR before the completion of the 2019 selection process, cohort 2019 scholars with Cocody University (who started their program in 2020) were not included in the 2019 AR. They are thus included in the 2020 AR, and cohort 2020 scholars, starting their program in February 2021 will be included in the next AR (2021 AR).

**Table A3 - Scholarship Awards: EAP-Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	41	1	0	0	0	42
China	201	0	1	0	0	202
Fiji	12	0	0	0	1	13
Indonesia	139	0	1	2	0	142
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	23	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	26	0	0	0	1	27
Mongolia	80	2	2	1	0	85
Myanmar	119	1	0	1	3	124
Papua New Guinea	19	0	0	0	0	19
Philippines	137	1	1	2	5	146
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	51	1	0	0	0	52
Tonga	4	0	0	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	123	1	0	1	2	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,027</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A4 - Scholarship Awards: ECA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	20	1	0	0	0	21
Armenia	26	0	0	0	0	26
Azerbaijan	13	0	0	0	0	13
Belarus	10	0	0	0	0	10
Bosnia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	42	1	1	1	0	45
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	20	1	0	0	0	21
Kyrgyz Republic	28	2	1	1	1	33
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	14	0	0	0	0	14
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	24	0	0	0	0	24
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	14	0	1	0	0	15
Turkey	40	1	0	1	0	42
Turkmenistan	7	0	0	0	0	7
Ukraine	14	0	1	0	0	15
Uzbekistan	34	0	0	1	0	35
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>441</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A5 - Scholarship Awards: LAC - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>1987-2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Argentina	44	1	1	0	0	46
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	30	1	0	0	0	31
Brazil	59	3	0	0	0	62
Chile	43	0	0	0	0	43
Colombia	87	3	0	1	0	91
Costa Rica	17	0	0	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	5	0	0	0	0	5
Ecuador	28	0	0	0	0	28
El Salvador	11	0	0	0	0	11
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	10	0	0	0	0	10
Guyana	22	0	0	1	0	23
Haiti	57	1	3	0	1	62
Honduras	11	0	1	0	0	12
Jamaica	12	0	0	1	0	13
Mexico	78	1	0	0	0	79
Nicaragua	14	0	0	0	0	14
Panama	2	0	0	0	0	2
Paraguay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	114	3	1	2	2	122
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	7	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	19	0	0	0	0	19
Venezuela R. B. de	15	1	0	0	1	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>746</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A6 - Scholarship Awards: MENA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	47	3	2	2	1	55
Egypt Arab Rep. of	73	0	1	0	1	75
Iran Islamic Rep. of	35	0	0	3	1	39
Iraq	5	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	31	0	0	0	0	31
Lebanon	9	0	0	0	0	9
Morocco	29	0	0	0	0	29
Syrian Arab Rep.	8	0	0	0	0	8
Tunisia	19	1	1	0	0	21
West Bank & Gaza	16	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen Republic of	21	1	1	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>311</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A7 - Scholarship Awards: SAR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	29	1	0	0	1	31
Bangladesh	131	5	0	2	3	141
Bhutan	81	16	3	7	3	110
India	204	6	10	5	6	231
Maldives	7	0	0	0	0	7
Nepal	123	3	3	2	1	132
Pakistan	159	4	1	7	9	180
Sri Lanka	72	3	1	0	2	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>910</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A8 - Scholarship Awards: Part 1 - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Part 1 Countries</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	4
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	330	15	13	8	15	381
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>394</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A9 - Total Awardees Regular and Partnership, 1987-2020**

<b>Total Awardees</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries*	5,554	188	133	118	93	<b>6,086</b>
Total of Part 1 Countries	343	15	13	8	15	<b>394</b>
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6,480</b>

\* Figures in 2020 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

\*Total of Developing Countries has changed in 2017 from 91 to 188 and in 2018 from 43 to 133 because of addition of partnership awardees

**Table B1 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2020**

Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
<b>1987-2016</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,143</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>79,549</b>
# Men	39,737	3,409	1,222	4,178	2,372	7,496	17	683	59,114
# Women	9,406	2,888	1,148	3,217	850	2,234	1	691	20,435
<b>2017</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,320</b>
# Men	2,271	151	81	159	143	902	3	64	3,774
# Women	713	211	85	158	73	266	1	39	1,546
<b>2018</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4,571</b>
# Men	2,131	122	32	86	103	883	7	17	3,381
# Women	571	156	40	99	69	231	3	21	1,190
<b>2019</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3,276</b>
# Men	1,546	95	33	97	111	435	3	24	2,344
# Women	459	113	22	98	59	164	0	17	932
<b>2020</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,752</b>
# Men	831	35	11	2	143	298	7	21	1,348
# Women	219	29	5	8	48	71	4	20	404
<b>Grand Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,884</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>8,102</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>12,980</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>94,468</b>
# Men	46,516	3,812	1,379	4,522	2,872	10,014	37	809	69,961
# Women	11,368	3,397	1,300	3,580	1,099	2,966	9	788	24,507

**Table B2 - Regular Program Applicants: AFR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	118	7	1	1	0	127
Benin	874	9	20	9	8	920
Botswana	223	21	19	16	0	279
Burkina Faso	938	12	24	13	4	991
Burundi	289	29	36	20	4	378
Cameroon	1,728	53	80	60	27	1,948
Cape Verde	39	2	2	0	0	43
Central African Republic	400	15	29	4	1	449
Chad	588	25	28	12	5	658
Comoros	90	5	7	1	1	104
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,289	32	36	18	16	1,391
Congo, Rep. of	503	3	8	5	2	521
Côte d'Ivoire	876	35	35	21	2	969
Djibouti	36	0	0	0	0	36
Equatorial - Guinea	16	0	3	0	0	19
Eritrea	427	20	28	9	3	487
Eswatini*	163	8	9	9	2	191
Ethiopia	4,461	247	237	186	64	5,195
Gabon	78	3	3	2	0	86
Gambia, The	414	50	23	30	11	528
Ghana	3,793	273	235	219	109	4,629
Guinea	728	18	31	12	5	794
Guinea - Bissau	44	1	2	1	0	48
Kenya	3,307	200	184	161	71	3,923
Lesotho	228	9	4	7	1	249
Liberia	377	48	53	49	37	564
Madagascar	633	12	11	4	1	661
Malawi	1,182	96	84	77	22	1,461
Mali	481	19	13	11	1	525
Mauritania	217	7	9	7	0	240
Mauritius	34	0	1	1	0	36
Mozambique	129	26	6	5	1	167
Namibia	155	14	8	4	1	182
Niger	521	16	22	12	7	578
Nigeria	9,345	795	740	449	338	11,667
Rwanda	934	79	70	39	45	1,167
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	26	0	0	0	0	26
Senegal	880	11	24	5	2	922
Seychelles	12	1	0	1	0	14
Sierra Leone	803	44	31	49	20	947
Somalia	170	32	38	22	15	277
South Africa	233	15	18	12	0	278
South Sudan	71	32	27	27	13	170
Sudan	988	30	44	36	30	1,128
Tanzania	3,754	290	115	92	48	4,299
Togo	651	15	20	9	3	698
Uganda	3,194	167	151	138	67	3,717
Zambia	1,688	76	62	75	33	1,934
Zimbabwe	1,015	82	71	65	30	1,263
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,143</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>57,884</b>

\*Previously called Swaziland

**Table B3 - Regular Program Applicants: EAP - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	236	18	6	10	3	273
China	1,512	5	8	3	0	1,528
Fiji	49	12	3	1	1	66
Indonesia	1,127	77	74	54	15	1,347
Kiribati	7	1	1	0	0	9
Korea	91	0	0	0	0	91
Lao PDR	86	3	5	3	3	100
Malaysia	182	12	9	8	0	211
Mongolia	249	43	21	12	4	329
Myanmar	824	78	57	37	16	1,012
Papua New Guinea	103	6	9	12	3	133
Philippines	1,024	74	47	52	17	1,214
Samoa	17	0	1	1	0	19
Singapore	1	0	0	0	0	1
Solomon Islands	3	1	4	0	0	8
Thailand	265	7	9	5	0	286
Timor - Leste	11	7	1	2	0	21
Tonga	13	0	0	2	0	15
Tuvalu	2	0	0	0	0	2
Vanuatu	9	0	0	0	0	9
Vietnam	486	18	23	6	2	535
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7,209</b>

**Table B4 - Regular Program Applicants: ECA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	133	6	3	2	0	144
Armenia	103	6	3	2	2	116
Azerbaijan	76	16	6	3	1	102
Belarus	63	1	0	1	0	65
Bosnia	28	1	0	0	0	29
Bulgaria	145	0	0	0	0	145
Croatia	29	1	0	0	0	30
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	155	16	2	6	2	181
Hungary	71	0	0	0	0	71
Kazakhstan	104	23	6	5	0	138
Kosovo	19	8	2	0	1	30
Kyrgyz Rep.	140	20	14	10	3	187
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	22	3	1	0	0	26
Moldova	52	4	2	1	0	59
Montenegro	2	1	1	0	0	4
Poland	55	0	1	0	0	56
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	156	0	0	1	0	157
Russian Federation	147	3	0	0	0	150
Serbia	89	1	0	0	0	90
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	79	12	7	4	2	104
Turkey	309	20	9	8	0	346
Turkmenistan	16	2	3	0	0	21
Ukraine	102	4	6	3	1	116
Uzbekistan	152	18	6	9	4	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,679</b>

**Table B5 - Regular Program Applicants: LAC - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>1987 - 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antigua	14	0	0	0	0	14
Argentina	445	14	8	10	0	477
Bahamas, The	15	0	0	0	0	15
Barbados	35	0	0	0	0	35
Belize	19	1	0	0	1	21
Bolivia	327	9	5	1	1	343
Brazil	508	27	20	23	0	578
Chile	344	14	12	11	0	381
Colombia	1,000	60	32	36	0	1,128
Costa Rica	143	5	4	6	0	158
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	25	1	1	0	0	27
Dominican Republic	53	1	0	2	0	56
Ecuador	294	18	2	2	0	316
El Salvador	80	0	1	3	0	84
Grenada	27	1	0	0	0	28
Guatemala	90	2	0	3	0	95
Guyana	112	5	8	11	1	137
Haiti	567	40	22	25	3	657
Honduras	107	3	4	2	0	116
Jamaica	186	12	7	5	2	212
Mexico	1,251	31	16	15	0	1,313
Nicaragua	149	4	1	2	0	156
Panama	30	0	2	0	0	32
Paraguay	65	1	1	2	0	69
Peru	910	33	26	30	0	999
St. Kitts & Nevis	11	1	1	0	0	13
St. Lucia	51	3	1	0	0	55
St. Vincent & Grenadines	35	3	3	1	1	43
Suriname	18	0	0	0	0	18
Trinidad & Tobago	85	2	5	2	0	94
Uruguay	212	3	1	0	0	216
Venezuela R. B. de	181	23	2	3	1	210
West Indies	4	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8,102</b>

**Table B6 - Regular Program Applicants: MENA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	<b>1987 - 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	477	10	16	20	28	551
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	4
Djibouti	0	2	8	2	2	14
Egypt Arab Rep. of	947	92	53	47	41	1,180
Iran Islamic Rep. of	295	31	16	27	19	388
Iraq	92	7	9	18	10	136
Israel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	269	14	12	6	6	307
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	55	3	5	4	3	70
Libya	14	5	7	2	3	31
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	270	6	3	4	9	292
Oman	32	0	0	0	0	32
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	117	9	14	16	19	175
Tunisia	192	7	9	3	11	222
West Bank and Gaza	173	0	0	0	0	173
Yemen Republic of	262	30	20	21	40	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,971</b>

**Table B7 - Regular Program Applicants: SAR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987 - 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	243	497	248	109	57	1,154
Bangladesh	1,773	118	106	62	48	2,107
Bhutan	375	114	130	54	5	678
India	2,449	129	143	130	46	2,897
Maldives	50	4	3	0	0	57
Nepal	1,698	88	71	40	27	1,924
Pakistan	2,557	186	394	194	175	3,506
Sri Lanka	585	32	19	10	11	657
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>12,980</b>

**Table B8 - Regular Program Applicants: Part 1 - Distribution by Country, 1987-2020**

<b>Part I Countries</b>	<b>1987 - 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	38	0	0	0	0	38
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	23	0	0	0	0	23
Japan	923	103	38	41	41	1,146
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.of	4	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	2	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	23	0	0	0	0	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	45	0	0	0	0	45
United States	100	0	0	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,597</b>

**Table B9 - Total Regular Applicants, 1987-2020**

	<b>1987 - 2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	78,157	5,213	4,523	3,232	1,700	<b>92,825</b>
Total of Industrial Countries	1,374	103	38	41	41	<b>1,597</b>
Unknown	18	4	10	3	11	<b>46</b>
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>79,549</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>94,468</b>

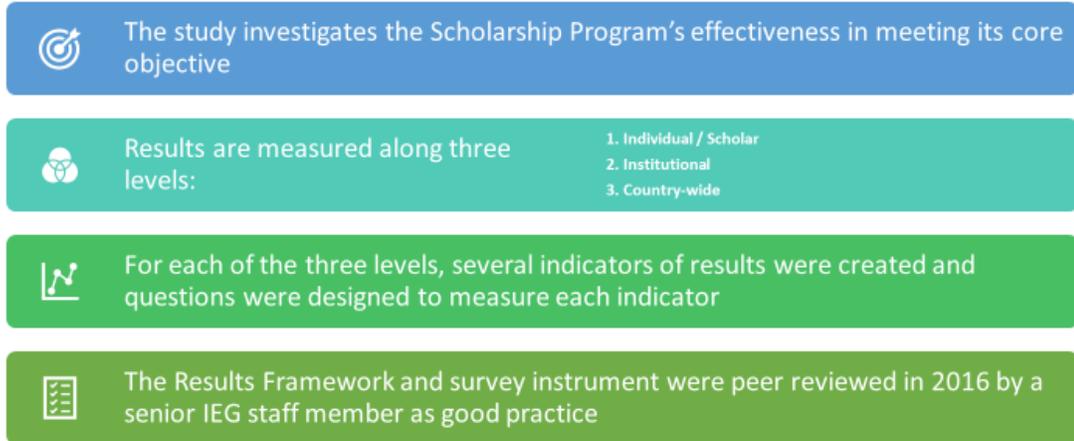
## Annex 2: JJ/WBGSP Preferred Programs, 2020

University	Program	Country
Asian Institute of Technology	Master's in Sustainable Energy Transition	Thailand
	Master's in Water Engineering and Management (WEM)	
Brandeis University	Ms in Conflict Resolution and Coexistence	USA
	Ms in Global Health Policy and Management	
Carinthia University	Master in Management of Conservation Areas	Austria
Cornell University	Master of Professional Studies in Global Development	USA
Erasmus University	Master in Urban Management and Development	Netherlands
IHE Delft Institute	Master in Environmental Science and Technology	Netherlands
	Master in Sanitation	
	Master in Water Management and Governance	
International Christian University	Master in Public Economics	Japan
Johns Hopkins University	Master of Public Health - International Health and Epidemiology	USA
Keio University	Master in Business and Commerce & Taxation Policy and Management	Japan
Kobe Institute of Computing	Master in Information Systems	Japan
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	Master in Data, Economics and Development Policy	USA
Meiji University	Master in Public Policy	Japan
Pennsylvania State University	Master in Architectural Engineering	USA
SOAS University of London	Master in International Finance and Development	UK
University of Birmingham	Master in Conflict, State Building and Development	UK
University of British Columbia	Master in International Forestry	Canada
University of Hong Kong	Master in Urban Design (MUD)	China

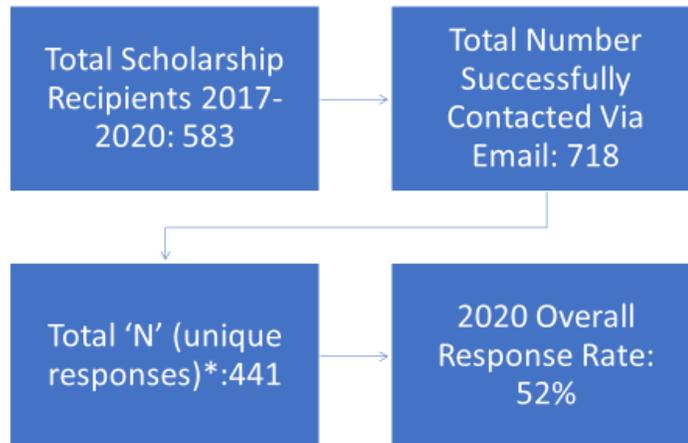
University for Peace	Master in Peace Education	Costa Rica
University of Reading	Master in Agriculture and Development	UK
	Master in Climate Change and Development	
	Master in Development Finance	
University of Tokyo	Master in Agricultural Development Studies (Global Agricultural Sciences)	Japan
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Master in Educational Policy Studies	USA
University of Wollongong	Master in Education (TESOL)	Australia
Vrije Universiteit	Master in Health Systems Policy and Management	Netherlands

## Annex 3: Main findings from the JJ/WBGSP 2020 Tracer Study

### Tracer Study 2020: Results Framework



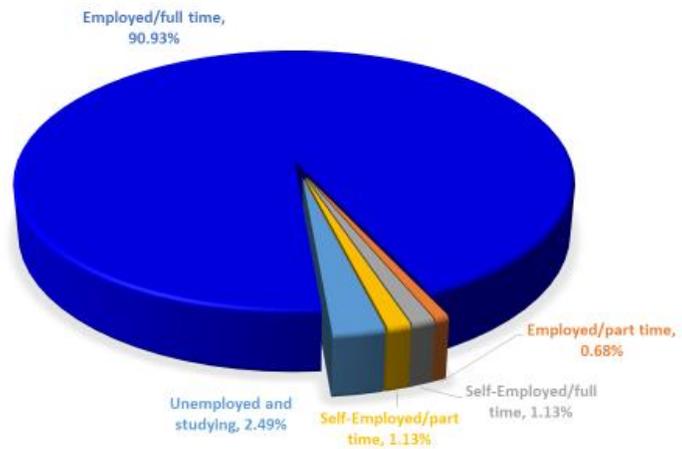
### Outreach and Response Rate



3

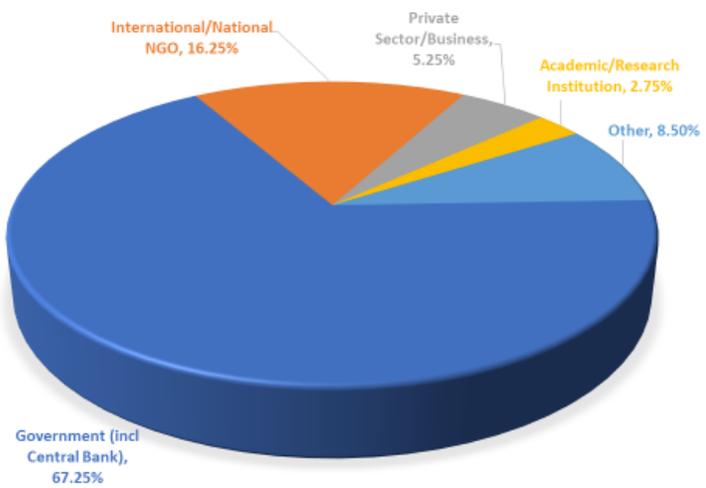
## Individual Level- Current Employment Status

What is your current employment status?



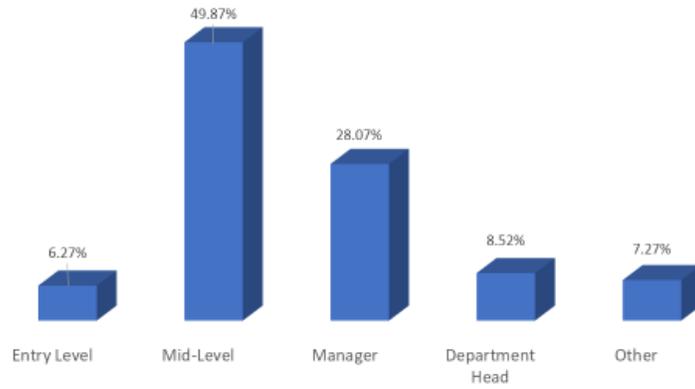
## Individual Level-Type of Organization

Type of organization you work for?



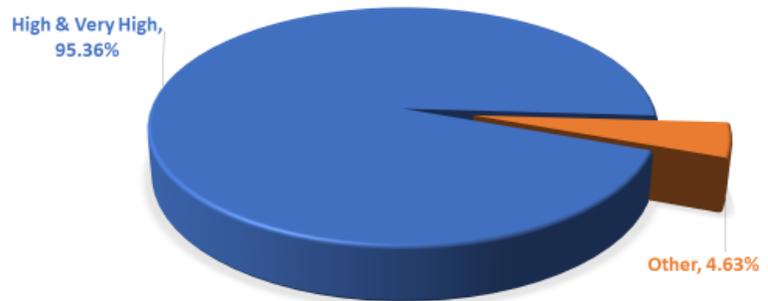
## Individual Level- Level of position

Current level of position.



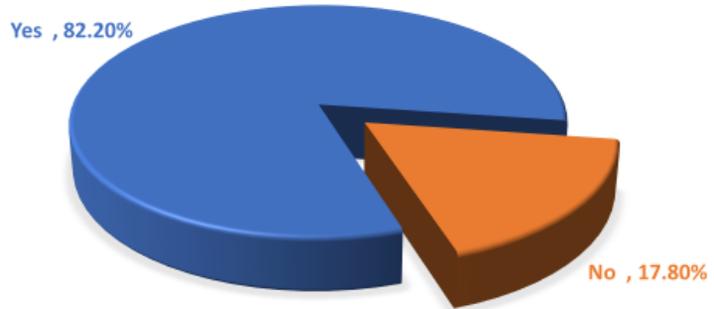
## Individual Level: New Skills Acquired

How would you grade the professional skills you gained through JJWBGSP-funded studies?



### Individual Level: Expanded Role & Responsibilities

Over the course of your career since completion of JJ/WBGSP, has your role/responsibilities expanded?



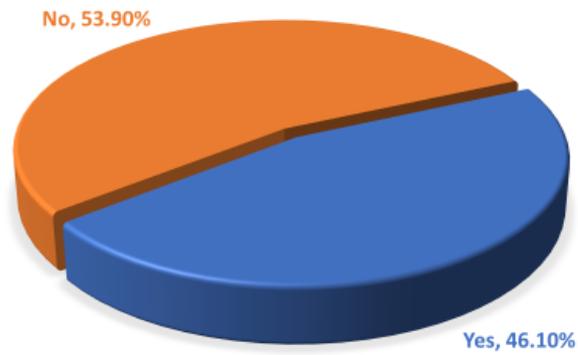
### Expansion of your role/ responsibilities

To what extent do you attribute the expansion to JJWBGSP?



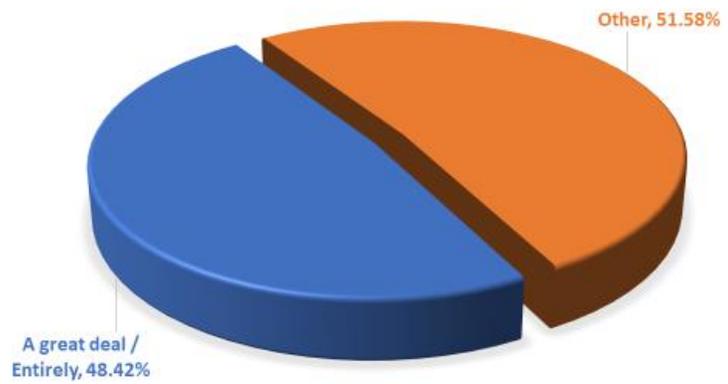
## Individual Level: Career Advancement

At any time since the completion of JJWBGSP, have you been promoted?



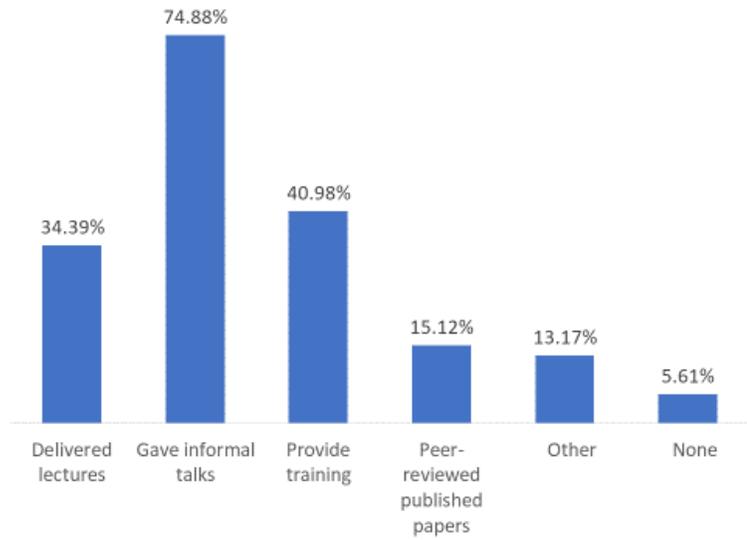
## Individual Level: Career Advancement

To what extent do you attribute the promotion increase to JJWBGSP?



Country level: sharing the skills and knowledge acquired

In what ways have you shared the experiences and knowledge you gained through your JJ/WBGSP studies with others in your home country/region?



Country level: JJ/WBGSP Alumni contributing to the development of their home country

Where survey respondents are currently living

