

FY2016 Annual Report

Japan/World Bank Graduate
Scholarship Program

Table of Contents

Overview: Japan's Investment in Human Capital in Partnership with the World Bank	4
<i>Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program</i>	6
<i>Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program</i>	6
Selection of the 2016 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars	12
<i>Japanese Nationals Program</i>	12
<i>Partnership Program</i>	12
<i>Preferred Program</i>	12
<i>Geographic Distribution (Preferred Program)</i>	13
<i>Gender Distribution (Preferred and Partnership Programs)</i>	14
<i>Host Institutions (Preferred Programs)</i>	14
<i>Socioeconomic Background (Preferred Program)</i>	15
<i>Professional Background (Preferred Program)</i>	15
<i>Fields of Study (Preferred and Partnership Programs)</i>	16
Administration of the Scholarship Program: Improved Operational Efficiency and Quality	
Enhancements	16
<i>Communications and Outreach</i>	17
<i>Strategic Partnerships</i>	17
<i>Administrative Procedures</i>	17
Statistical Tables	19

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.



JJ/WBGSP scholars graduate from Yokohama University, 2016. Photo courtesy of Koichi Omori.

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): (a) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS) and (b) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP).

Although they are distinct in country coverage, both programs share the broad objective of transferring skills and knowledge through graduate studies, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries. And in both programs, scholars from developing countries commit to return to their home countries to work after completion of their studies, which ensures that developing countries benefit from the scholars' newly acquired knowledge and skills. Program achievements in 2016 are highlighted in box 1.

BOX 1. JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 2016

Implementation of enhanced communication strategy, leading to an increase in the number of qualified applicants, both women and men

- There was a 29 percent increase in eligible applications since 2015.

Revamped results framework

- The new framework includes indicators of the public benefits from the scholarships provided and improved indicators of the benefits to the individual scholar. The framework was peer reviewed by a staff member of the World Bank's Evaluation Department (IEG), and considered good practice.

Stronger Partnerships

- Partnership agreements between the World Bank and the eight partner master programs in the U.S. and Japan signed.

Greater Connection to Alumni

- 100 new alumni members joined our alumni LinkedIn group, which now has 1,756 members.

Process reforms and administrative improvements

- Switching to an online system for intake and review of applications for the partner university programs.
- Improving the use of the FileMaker database, which makes it easier for the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat to track both scholars and financial commitments and expenditures by cohort.

Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program

As part of the international effort to support Indonesia's higher education system, in 2008 the government of Japan gave a one-time grant of \$10 million through the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD) for scholarships specifically designated for Indonesian fellows. Through this grant, Japan has supported three cohorts from 2008 to 10 (a total of 43 Indonesian scholars) in undertaking doctoral studies abroad. Each scholar is sponsored by one of the program's nine partner Centers of Excellence, which are located at Indonesian universities and higher education institutes. The Centers of Excellence are listed in box 2. After graduating, scholars return to work for the Indonesian university partner that sponsored their study and help to forge a relationship between the Indonesian university and the foreign university. As of June 2016, JIPS has seen 42 scholars graduate, leaving 1 active scholar in the program. This program has been actively disbursing its funds and is no longer accepting new applicants.

Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program

JJ/WBGSP, which started in 1987, targets mid-career professionals working in development fields. The program provides financing for professionals to study abroad for 12–24 months. To date, there are almost 5900 alumni from 153 countries. Many join the JJ/WBGSP Alumni and Scholars Network on LinkedIn, *Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Program (JJ/WBGSP) Scholars*, where they can network with each other. In fiscal 2016, the membership of this group rose to 1,756 an increase of more than 50 new members over the preceding year. Approximately every

BOX 2. JAPAN INDONESIA PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

Bandung Institute of Technology (biotechnology)
Bogor Agricultural University (bioenergy)
Bogor Agricultural University (bioindustry and business)
Gadjah Mada University (good corporate governance)
Indonesia University of Education (special needs education)
Open University (distance learning)
Parahyangan Catholic University (infrastructure and urban development)
Parahyangan Catholic University (development of small and medium enterprises)
University of Indonesia (reproductive health)

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 tracer study has been conducted in 2016, and the results will be shared in separate detailed report by the end of calendar year 2016.

The JJ/WBGSP awards scholarships through three subprograms: (a) the Preferred Program, (b) the Partnership Program, and (c) the Japanese Nationals Program. In 2016, the Preferred Program is the largest subprogram, with 60 percent of all scholarships awarded under the program. The Partnership Program is the second-largest subprogram, with 32 percent of the scholarships awarded since 1987. The Japanese Nationals Program is the smallest subprogram, awarding about 15 scholarships per year and representing 8 percent of all scholarship awardees. Figure 1 and Table 1 provide more detailed time-series data.

Currently there are 231 preferred master’s degree programs for which JJWNGSP scholarships are available. Typically, fewer than 150 scholarships are offered through this subprogram each year, so a preferred program is not guaranteed to educate one or more scholars each year. Annex table A.19 provides a complete list of the preferred programs.

There are 14 partnership master degree programs for which JJWBGSP scholarships are available. These programs are located in 13 universities, which include five in Japan—the University of Tokyo, Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Keio University, and the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; two in the United States—Harvard University and Columbia University; and six in Africa—the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon, the University of Cocody–Abidjan in Côte d’Ivoire, the University of Ghana, Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Zambia, and the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

FIGURE 1. JJWBGSP PREFERRED AND PARTNERSHIPS AWARDS, 1987–2016

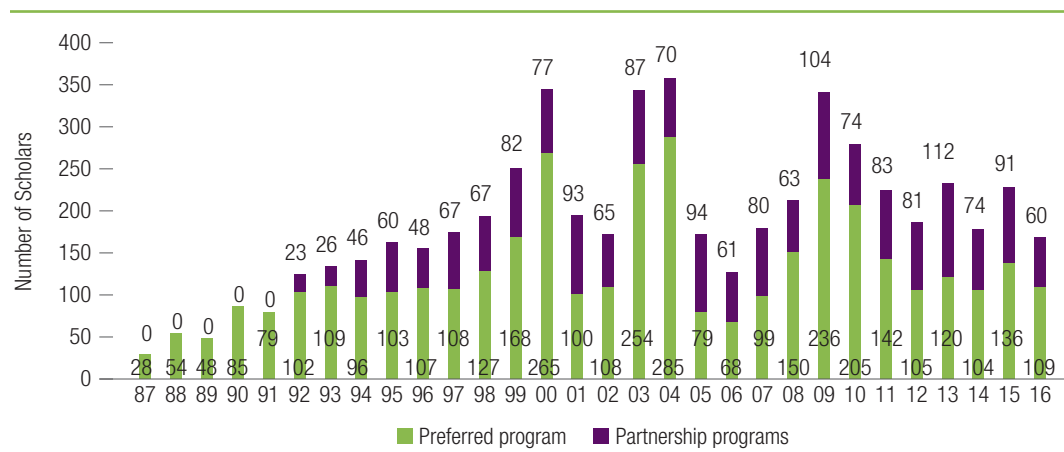
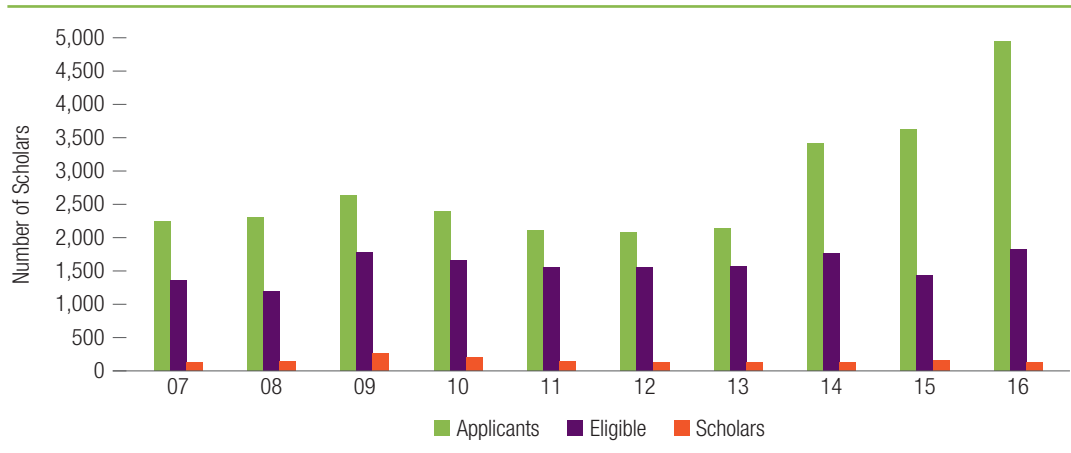


FIGURE 2. PREFERRED PROGRAM APPLICANTS AND SCHOLARS, 2007–2016



Japanese nationals are permitted to get a scholarship for up to 2 years of financing a masters or PhD degree, and there is no restriction on their choice of university, as long as the graduate program focuses on a development topic.

Application and Selection Process

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

- Be a national of a World Bank member country
- Not hold dual citizenship with a developed country
- Be under the age of 45 on the application deadline
- 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

TABLE 1. AWARDEES IN REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987–2016

Year	PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS																Grand Total			
	Preferred Program and Japanese	Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-Infra	Keio	YNU-Tax	GRIPS	Saitama	Abidjan-Cocody	Yaoundé II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Kinshasa		Zambia	Tokyo	Subtotal by Year
1987	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	32
1988	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	58
1989	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	54
1990	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	90
1991	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	87
1992	106	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	129
1993	117	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	143
1994	102	24	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	148
1995	110	26	8	8	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	170
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	177	22	-	-	10	15	5	-	-	5	-	-	7	6	12	-	-	-	82	259
2000	274	15	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	-	7	7	7	7	14	-	-	-	77	351
2001	108	15	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	-	7	7	7	7	15	-	-	-	93	201
2002	118	14	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	-	7	7	7	7	9	-	-	-	65	183
2003	271	13	-	-	10	14	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	-	14	-	-	-	87	358

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. AWARDEES IN REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987–2016 (continued)

Year	Awardees in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987–2016															Grand Total		
	PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS																	
	Preferred Program and Japanese															Subtotal by Year		
	Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-Infra	Keio	YNU-Tax	GRIPS	Saitama	Abidjan-Cocody	Yaoundé II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Kinshasa	Zambia	Tokyo	
2004	300	13	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	70
2005	94	12	-	10	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	94
2006	82	12	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	6	7	7	8	-	-	-	61
2007	115	11	-	9	13	5	5	5	-	7	7	5	7	6	-	-	-	80
2008	165	10	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	7	4	7	7	-	7	-	63
2009	251	10	-	16	14	5	5	5	-	8	7	6	5	9	7	7	-	104
2010	218	12	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	-	7	8	6	6	7	74
2011	153	12	-	12	14	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	7	8	83
2012	118	12	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	81
2013	134	11	-	14	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	6	8	7	7	8	112
2014	119	10	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	5	5	7	5	6	74
2015	148	12	-	13	-	5	5	5	-	6	7	7	6	6	7	6	6	91
2016	124	11	-	14	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	60
Subtotal by Program	4109	398	27	137	149	105	104	78	15	111	109	103	109	173	41	52	50	1788
	5897																	5897

* 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

* Total # of scholars in year 2015 has changed from 229 to 239 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars were selected: 36. Declined: 23; Withdrawn: 1; Terminated: 2.

Preferred Program applicants submit their applications to the university and to the scholarship program in parallel. 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 for the Preferred Program, which allows submission of all elements of the application, automated screening for eligibility, and review by a group of external expert reviewers based around the world. The online system is also used to score applications and select finalists. In 2016, the online application system was enhanced to include the intake, review and selection of finalists for the Partner 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 by two independent expert reviewers, to identify those candidates who have the highest potential to influence development after completion of their graduate studies. Geographic and gender balances are considered, as well as applicants' socioeconomic background. Once identified, 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 Executive Director for Japan on a rolling basis throughout the year and reported to the full Steering Committee at the end of each Fiscal Year.

Japan Nationals must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Be a Japanese national
- Be under the age of 45 on the application deadline
- 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 3 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

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. The program manager shares the list of all eligible applicants and the rationale for the selection with the adviser to the Executive Director for Japan before presenting the list of finalists to the Steering Committee for approval.

Selection of the 2016 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

Japanese Nationals Program

The Scholarship Program enlisted the assistance of the World Bank's Tokyo office, as well as online professional networks, to recruit qualified applicants. A web page for the JJ/WBGSP's Japanese Nationals Program was hosted on the website of the World Bank's Tokyo office. Information on applications for the 2016 cycle was posted and advertised through media channels including the Tokyo office's Facebook page and Twitter.

Thirty-one Japanese nationals applied for the JJ/WBGSP in 2016. Of the applicants, 47 percent were female. Among the 15 selected, seven are female. Three finalists are studying for their PhD and the others seek a Masters Degree. The preferred fields of study chosen by the selected candidates were wide ranging, including agriculture, economics, education, environmental science, gender/conflict, health, public policy, and urban management. The host countries where the candidates wished to study were France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This distribution reflects the first choice of the host university provided by the candidates. However, many candidates applied to multiple universities, and the final distribution of the scholars in host countries could vary slightly.

Partnership Program

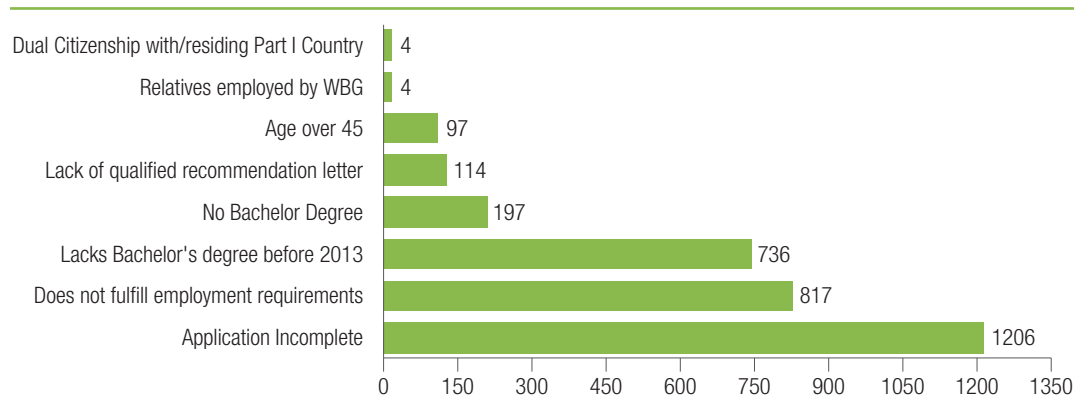
Through university partnership arrangements, the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat received close to 120 short-listed applications, of which 60 scholars were selected and were cleared by the Executive Director for Japan on a rolling basis to attend Partner University Master Programs.

Preferred Program

In 2016, the JJ/WBGSP received 4,896 applications for the Preferred Program, submitted through the online application system. The initial automated screening found that 2,103 applicants were ineligible. In the second screening, 17 external reviewers performed online evaluations of the remaining 2,793 applicants, identifying an additional 989 ineligible applications.

The reasons applicants were found ineligible are outlined in figure 3. Applicants can be ineligible for more than one reason. Of the 2,103 ineligible applicants, 38 percent submitted incomplete applications, mostly because the reference

FIGURE 3. REASONS FOR INELIGIBILITY: DATA ON THE PREFERRED PROGRAM, 2016



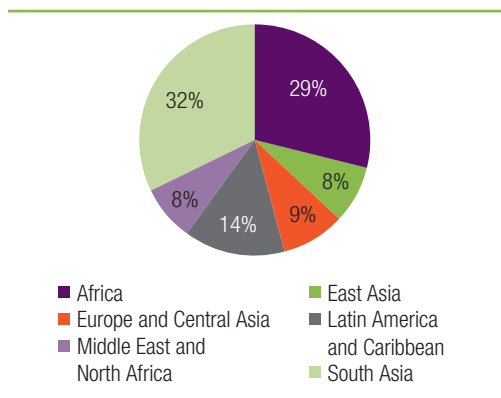
letters submitted were unqualified. Twenty five percent of applicants were ineligible because they did not meet the required number of years of work experience, and 23 percent of applicants lacked a bachelor's degree earned before 2013.

Geographic Distribution (Preferred Program)

Historically, the JJ/WBGSP as a share of total eligible applications, receives a disproportionate share (60%) of applicants from Africa, compared to Africa's share of the developing country world's population. Therefore, in 2016, a significant effort was made to get the word out about this scholarship opportunity to the other regions. However, the overall effect was a rise in the number of applications from all regions in similar proportions to those in 2015. Region-specific data that the program acquired on how applicants heard about the scholarship will be helpful in further refining the outreach strategy for next year.

Because of the skewed regional distribution of eligible applications, regional spread continued to be an important criterion in the selection of scholars this year, so as to shift toward a more balanced distribution of awards by region (figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PREFERRED PROGRAM AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY HOME REGION, 2016 (PERCENT)



Gender Distribution (Preferred and Partnership Programs)

As female applicants have historically been greatly outnumbered by male applicants (at about 30 percent of eligible applicants), the JJ/WBGSP targeted outreach through gender networks for this year’s call. For example, the promotional flyers about the program mentioned women specifically in the text and used images of women as part of the design, with the goal of having women look at these pieces and imagine that the scholars represented could be them. Although there was a significant increase in the volume of application submitted by women, the share of eligible applications from women increased only one percentage point from 2015, at 32 percent. The program intends to continue to strengthen its outreach to women for the next call for applications, using data on the regional breakout of eligible and ineligible women applicants in 2016 and the ways they heard about the scholarship.

With women underrepresented in the pool of eligible applications, the JJ/WBGSP has given—and continues to give—priority to women in the selection of awardees. The share of women among award recipients has grown rapidly since the program’s inception, from a low of 19 percent in 1988 to a high of 54 percent in 2011. Since that year there has been a gradual decline in female awardees, falling to 40 percent in 2016, but still higher than the 32% share of eligible applicants (see Table 2).

Host Institutions (Preferred Programs)

In 2016, universities in Europe and North America received the largest shares of scholarship recipients (60, 34, percent, respectively). The high share of scholars choosing to study in Europe and North America may be explained

TABLE 2. PREFERRED PROGRAM AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER AND HOME REGION, 2016

Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Gender and Home Region, 2016							
	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Total
# Women	18	4	3	5	2	11	43
# Men	13	5	7	10	7	24	66
Total	31	9	10	15	9	35	109

the geographic spread of the set of preferred programs offered. For instance, 60 percent of all programs on the preferred list are located in Europe. For the JJWBGSP at large, the share of all scholars studying in East Asia is bolstered by the partnership programs in Japan, which in the past year accounted for 25% of all scholarships awarded.

Socioeconomic Background (Preferred Program)

In awarding scholarships, the JJ/WBGSP considers candidates' socioeconomic status, giving preference to scholars from more disadvantaged backgrounds. To determine this status, the program uses the highest level of education obtained by candidates' parents, which in most cases pertains to the father. In 2016, about half of the scholars came from disadvantaged backgrounds. Among the 109 scholarship recipients in the Preferred Program, 25 percent had fathers who had a secondary school education and 24 percent had fathers who had only a primary school education or no formal education at all (figure 6).

Professional Background (Preferred Program)

By supporting human resource development through its academic programs, the JJ/WBGSP continues to support institutional capacity building in organizations focused on development. This is illustrated by the employment distribution of the 2016 finalists: 57 percent come from central, state, or provincial governments (excluding central banks) in their home countries, and 19 percent work for domestic or international nongovernmental organizations.

FIGURE 5. PREFERRED PROGRAM AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY HOST REGION 2016

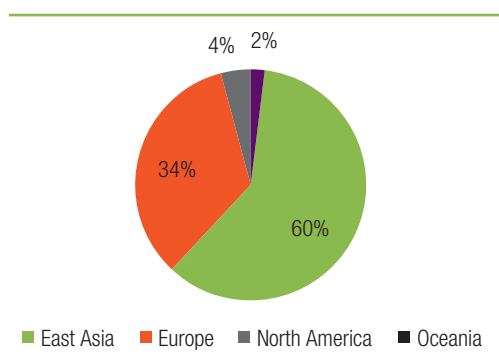


FIGURE 6. PREFERRED PROGRAM AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY FATHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL, 2016

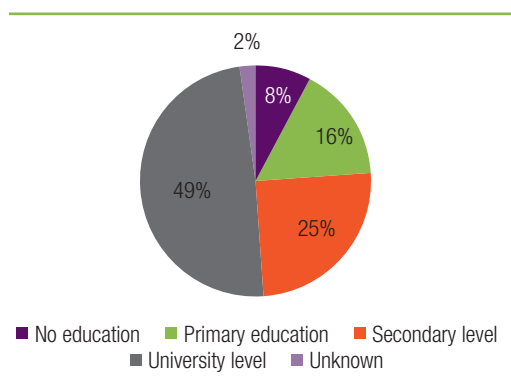
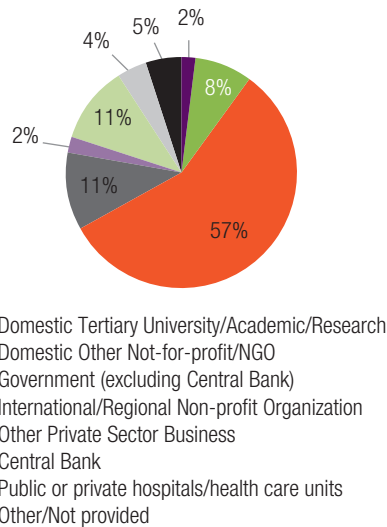


FIGURE 7. PREFERRED PROGRAM AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY WORK SECTOR, 2016

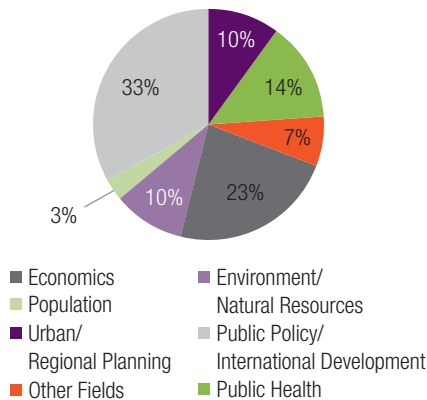


In addition, 11 percent work in central banks, 4 percent in public or private hospitals or health care units, 2 percent in universities or research institutions, and 2 percent in the private sector (figure 7).

Fields of Study (Preferred and Partnership Programs)

In 2016, reflecting the types of preferred and partner graduate programs offered, the majority of the scholars in the Preferred and Partnership Programs pursued studies in public policy and international development (43 percent), followed by economics (25 percent), environment and natural resources (7 percent), and public health (11 percent). Figure 8 provides a complete breakout of the 2016 fields of study.

FIGURE 8. PREFERRED PROGRAMS: FIELDS OF STUDY, 2016



Administration of the Scholarship Program: Improved Operational Efficiency and Quality Enhancements

The JJ/WBGSP is funded entirely by the government of Japan, as part of its PHRD program, and effective July 1 2016, is administered by the Development Economics and Chief Economist Vice Presidency of the World Bank. Quality enhancement and efficiency gains continued in 2016 through enhanced outreach, stronger partnerships, and improved administration processes and products.

Communications and Outreach

The 2016 call for applications was disseminated widely through the Bank’s internal and external channels. Figure 9 provides a breakdown of how applicants heard about the scholarship in 2016. The external website remains an important tool (49 percent) for reaching applicants, and particular attention was given to enhancing its content and updating it to make it more user friendly. For reasons of transparency, the program also published on the website the selection process and the criteria used to assess applications. Program outreach efforts to attract quality applicants also included the following:

- Creating flyers, tweets, and website-friendly text in the six World Bank languages
- Tapping into the following outlets: (a) the Executive Directors’ offices, as a conduit to recruit the most qualified public servants from developing countries; (2) gender-based (women) and regional networks that have historically been underrepresented in the diversity of applications; and (3) social media experts and social media outlets
- Clarifying the eligibility criteria and selection criteria on the website and in other outreach material

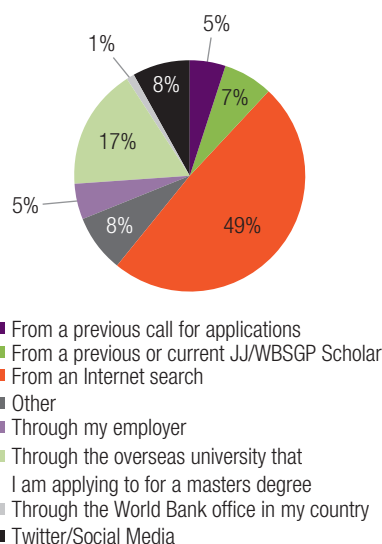
Strategic Partnerships

The legal framework for the program was strengthened by updating the scholar award letter template. Relations with preferred universities continued, updating the list of master’s degree programs associated with the JJ/WBGSP, and maintaining two-way links with the program’s website. And most notably, agreements with the partner master programs in Japan and the United States were renewed this fiscal year.

Administrative Procedures

Highlights of improved administrative procedures include:

FIGURE 9. HOW APPLICANTS HEARD ABOUT THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, 2016 (PERCENT)



“I would like to thank the World Bank and the government of Japan for financing my studies, which has given me the chance to provide unique insights in every project I have been engaged in to this date. Since my career has frequently involved giving legal advice in the areas of tax and international trade, I have been able to notice the difference my international legal knowledge makes when addressing complex laws and issues. My international knowledge is often seen as a source of inspiration by a new generation of lawyers in Brazil since the country needs people who are more open to understand law beyond the borders of their country of residence.”

—Roberto Prado de Vasconcellos, Brazil

- Continuing to enhance the quality of review of applications by (a) recruiting reviewers globally (12 of the 17 reviewers were from developing countries across regions), (b) updating the application form and guidelines to improve the relevance and quality of information provided in the application, and (c) enhancing the reviewer guidelines and scoring mechanisms to ensure high quality and uniformity in the assessment of applications
- Switching to an online system for intake and review of applications for partner university programs
- Enhancing the database used to track status of scholars

To conclude, scholars often conclude their studies with an expression of thanks to the funder and the JJWBGSP Secretariat. In the words of one scholar:

TABLE A1. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND GENDER, 1987–2016

Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
Total 1987–2009									
Total	36,324	4,799	1,837	5,581	2,272	7,015	18	1102	58,948
# Male	29,798	2,771	969	3,272	1,743	5,621	17	563	44,754
# Female	6,526	2,028	868	2,309	529	1,394	1	539	14,194
									0
2010									
Total	1,511	152	52	259	66	284	0	51	2,375
# Male	1,173	61	24	120	41	206	0	35	1,660
# Female	338	91	28	139	25	78	0	16	715
									0
2011									
Total	1,310	132	55	282	60	206	0	33	2,078
# Male	1,006	53	17	127	32	126	0	13	1,374
# Female	304	79	38	155	28	80	0	20	704
									0
2012									
Total	1,283	155	40	259	75	211	0	35	2,058
# Male	1,002	72	17	134	45	143	0	16	1,429
# Female	281	83	23	125	30	68	0	19	629
									0

(continued on next page)

TABLE A1. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND GENDER, 1987–2016 (continued)

Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
2013									0
Total	1,271	184	68	224	72	285	0	48	2,152
# Male	956	69	28	99	49	178	0	16	1,395
# Female	315	115	40	125	23	107	0	32	757
									0
2014									0
Total	2,158	251	103	210	199	462	0	33	3,416
# Male	1,724	115	51	100	146	344	0	7	2,487
# Female	434	136	52	110	53	118	0	26	929
									0
2015									0
Total	2,143	312	94	276	206	524	0	40	3,595
# Male	1,640	121	48	161	137	376	0	15	2,498
# Female	503	191	46	115	69	148	0	25	1,097
									0
2016									0
Total	3,143	312	121	304	272	743	0	32	4,927
# Male	2,438	147	68	165	179	502	0	18	3,517
# Female	705	165	53	139	93	241	0	14	1,410
									0
Grand Total									
Total	49,143	6,297	2,370	7,395	3,222	9,730	18	1,374	79,549
# Male	38,097	3,288	1,174	4,017	2,235	7,120	17	668	59,114
# Female	8,903	2,697	1,102	3,102	781	2,086	1	666	20,435

TABLE A2. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Africa	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Angola	112	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	118
Benin	691	14	20	32	15	39	36	27	874
Botswana	114	3	3	8	6	26	23	40	223
Burkina Faso	696	22	41	39	21	57	30	32	938
Burundi	166	9	10	17	14	24	21	28	289
Cameroon	1,339	40	41	32	48	75	53	100	1,728
Cape Verde	32	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	39
Central African Republic	199	16	30	45	26	49	25	10	400
Chad	474	5	15	7	9	16	17	45	588
Comoros	54	2	3	4	4	12	6	5	90
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,105	14	17	26	14	41	18	54	1,289
Congo, Rep. of	460	2	11	3	4	10	3	10	503
Côte d'Ivoire	639	29	26	30	17	50	36	49	876
Djibouti	28	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	36
Equatorial – Guinea	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Eritrea	235	53	30	28	13	22	24	22	427
Ethiopia	2,906	259	154	141	147	319	201	334	4,461
Gabon	59	2	3	2	2	3	5	2	78
Gambia, The	271	8	7	14	14	23	29	48	414
Ghana	2,900	98	96	86	82	122	160	249	3,793
Guinea	504	22	22	28	25	58	29	40	728
Guinea – Bissau	34	2	0	0	2	2	1	3	44
Kenya	2,609	89	47	47	57	115	163	180	3,307
Lesotho	163	3	10	10	9	15	8	10	228
Liberia	180	5	7	7	20	38	31	89	377

(continued on next page)

TABLE A2. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016 (continued)

Africa	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Madagascar	529	15	19	7	10	19	16	18	633
Malawi	743	47	36	37	44	68	94	113	1,182
Mali	350	6	14	16	14	34	19	28	481
Mauritania	159	7	10	6	6	9	8	12	217
Mauritius	32	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	34
Mozambique	93	4	3	2	6	7	2	12	129
Namibia	90	9	6	7	7	6	9	21	155
Niger	431	8	15	15	5	15	12	20	521
Nigeria	7,142	247	226	202	229	305	330	664	9,345
Rwanda	466	59	51	36	41	102	56	123	934
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	20	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	26
Senegal	668	25	31	27	23	42	36	28	880
Seychelles	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12
Sierra Leone	628	12	22	22	15	17	36	51	803
Somalia	113	1	0	0	2	9	19	26	170
South Africa	163	8	1	12	6	11	14	18	233
South Sudan	0	-	-	-	7	17	12	35	71
Sudan	772	16	20	19	22	41	47	51	988
Swaziland	105	6	6	4	1	10	9	22	163
Tanzania	2,902	136	89	92	86	95	180	174	3,754
Togo	445	11	20	36	29	43	24	43	651
Uganda	2,426	95	77	83	104	110	159	140	3,194
Zambia	1,362	56	43	26	35	28	62	76	1,688
Zimbabwe	690	40	27	27	27	47	72	85	1,015
Total	36,324	1,511	1,310	1,283	1,271	2,158	2,143	3,143	49,143

TABLE A3. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

East Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Cambodia	176	2	5	4	3	13	16	17	236
China	1410	7	9	16	15	19	28	8	1,512
Fiji	32	1	0	1	2	4	4	5	49
Indonesia	797	40	27	39	44	48	61	71	1,127
Kiribati	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Korea	85	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	91
Lao PDR	63	2	1	0	1	7	6	6	86
Malaysia	120	6	5	6	15	10	11	9	182
Mongolia	146	15	9	7	10	11	23	28	249
Myanmar	551	23	38	39	28	50	57	38	824
Papua New Guinea	65	2	2	2	3	12	7	10	103
Philippines	766	34	15	21	30	40	46	72	1,024
Samoa	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	17
Singapore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Solomon Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	214	6	3	8	3	10	10	11	265
Timor – Leste	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	11
Tonga	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Vanuatu	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9
Vietnam	328	14	16	11	27	24	39	27	486
Total	4,799	152	132	155	184	251	312	312	6,297

TABLE A4. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Europe and Central Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Albania	114	1	2	0	1	2	8	5	133
Armenia	66	4	9	3	7	3	6	5	103
Azerbaijan	45	1	2	2	2	7	5	12	76
Belarus	56	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	63
Bosnia	19	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	28
Bulgaria	140	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	145
Croatia	21	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	29
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	110	6	8	6	6	10	6	3	155
Hungary	70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	71
Kazakhstan	57	4	5	4	6	9	7	12	104
Kosovo	1	1	0	0	2	2	3	10	19
Kyrgyz Rep.	89	5	6	7	5	8	11	9	140
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	15	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	22
Moldova	43	2	1	0	3	1	1	1	52
Montenegro	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Poland	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	150	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	156
Russian Federation	128	0	0	0	2	6	5	6	147

(continued on next page)

TABLE A4. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016 (continued)

Europe and Central Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Serbia	77	0	4	2	2	1	3	0	89
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	41	2	3	2	6	9	4	12	79
Turkey	247	4	5	3	3	14	14	19	309
Turkmenistan	7	1	0	3	0	1	0	4	16
Ukraine	74	4	4	3	3	3	7	4	102
Uzbekistan	89	10	3	1	7	18	12	12	152
Total	1,837	52	55	40	68	103	94	121	2,370

TABLE A5. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Latin America & Caribbean	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Antigua	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	14
Argentina	378	15	13	10	5	5	12	7	445
Bahamas The	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	15
Barbados	33	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	35
Belize	11	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	19
Bolivia	250	18	9	18	11	9	11	1	327
Brazil	370	17	20	16	15	10	29	31	508
Chile	294	6	12	1	7	6	5	13	344
Colombia	690	50	37	42	37	35	42	67	1000
Costa Rica	108	8	9	5	5	4	0	4	143

(continued on next page)

TABLE A5. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016 (continued)

Latin America & Caribbean	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
Dominican Republic	43	0	3	2	3	0	0	2	53
Ecuador	246	11	9	3	1	4	7	13	294
El Salvador	61	1	4	2	4	1	3	4	80
Grenada	20	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	27
Guatemala	58	4	1	9	5	3	7	3	90
Guyana	83	2	1	1	6	3	5	11	112
Haiti	305	22	26	35	31	46	48	54	567
Honduras	72	8	6	6	3	6	3	3	107
Jamaica	125	2	7	5	7	17	14	9	186
Mexico	968	52	65	51	43	14	32	26	1251
Nicaragua	102	3	10	12	6	3	6	7	149
Panama	24	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	30
Paraguay	43	5	1	2	3	5	5	1	65
Peru	742	20	26	21	22	24	25	30	910
St. Kitts	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
St. Lucia and Nevis	44	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	51
St. Vincent	19	0	1	1	3	6	2	3	35
Suriname	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	18
Trinidad & Tobago	66	2	6	4	1	2	2	2	85
Uruguay	196	5	4	3	1	0	2	1	212
Venezuela R. B. de	153	5	3	5	2	1	7	5	181
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Total	5,581	259	282	259	224	210	276	304	7,395

TABLE A6. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Middle East & North Africa	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Algeria	346	10	17	19	13	28	21	23	477
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt Arab Rep. of	710	21	12	8	17	45	49	85	947
Iran Islamic Rep. of	177	11	6	12	14	15	27	33	295
Iraq	46	3	0	2	2	3	24	12	92
Israel	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jordan	194	3	4	4	7	15	16	26	269
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	35	1	1	3	2	5	6	2	55
Libya	9	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	14
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	249	2	2	1	2	5	3	6	270
Oman	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
Qatar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	51	2	4	2	6	18	19	15	117
Tunisia	137	1	8	6	3	17	7	13	192
West Bank and Gaza	117	7	4	6	0	30	9	0	173
Yemen Republic of	145	5	2	10	4	17	23	56	262
Total	2,272	66	60	75	72	199	206	272	3,222

TABLE A7. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

South Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Afghanistan	78	7	7	5	18	33	33	62	243
Bangladesh	1218	46	39	55	53	98	136	128	1,773
Bhutan	123	21	13	18	24	39	44	93	375
India	1938	59	53	45	70	68	87	129	2,449
Maldives	46	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	50
Nepal	1395	37	30	32	42	48	37	77	1,698
Pakistan	1768	98	53	49	62	156	157	214	2,557
Sri Lanka	449	16	11	7	15	18	29	40	585
Total	7,015	284	206	211	285	462	524	743	9,730

TABLE A8. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Part I	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	36	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	38
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

(continued on next page)

TABLE A8. REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016 (continued)

Part I	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
Japan	663	50	33	35	44	33	34	31	923
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.of	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	45
United States	98	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	100
Total	1102	51	33	35	48	33	40	32	1374

TABLE A9. TOTAL REGULAR APPLICANTS, 1987–2016

	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	57,828	2,324	2,045	2,023	2,104	3,383	3,555	4,895	78,157
Total of Industrial Countries	1,102	51	33	35	48	33	40	32	1,374
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total Member Countries	58,948	2,375	2,078	2,058	2,152	3,416	3,595	4,927	79,549

TABLE A10. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND GENDER, 1987–2016

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
1987–2009 Total	1611	771	352	552	216	556	250	4,308
# of Men	1069	399	190	323	155	410	141	2687
# of Women	542	372	162	229	61	146	109	1621
2010 Total	126	48	15	36	19	35	13	292
# of Men	75	19	6	18	10	17	5	150
# of Women	51	29	9	18	9	18	8	142
2011 Total	97	47	11	22	13	35	11	236
# of Men	59	24	5	10	3	26	2	129
# of Women	38	23	6	12	10	9	9	107
2012 Total	95	31	8	23	7	22	13	199
# of Men	56	14	5	9	3	12	4	103
# of Women	39	17	3	14	4	10	9	96
2013 Total	124	29	13	20	9	37	14	246
# of Men	77	10	6	12	4	26	5	140
# of Women	47	19	7	8	5	11	9	106

(continued on next page)

TABLE A10. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND GENDER,
1987–2016 (continued)

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
2014 Total	96	19	7	17	6	33	15	193
# of Men	63	9	2	7	3	24	3	111
# of Women	33	10	5	10	3	9	12	82
2015 Total	119	24	7	26	12	39	12	239
# of Men	87	11	2	15	7	27	6	155
# of Women	32	13	5	11	5	12	6	84
2016 Total*	48	27	13	21	11	49	15	184
# of Men	25	13	9	12	8	36	8	111
# of Women	23	14	4	9	3	13	7	73
Total	2,316	996	426	717	293	806	343	5,897
# of Men	1,511	499	225	406	193	578	174	3,586
# of Women	805	497	201	311	100	228	169	2,311

* 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A11. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016

Africa	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	46	4	2	0	4	5	1	2	64
Botswana	11	1	3	2	4	2	3	1	27
Burkina Faso	61	2	3	3	4	2	3	0	78
Burundi	32	3	2	3	2	0	1	0	43
Cameroon	60	5	2	2	4	4	2	1	80
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	28	3	1	3	6	4	6	1	52
Chad	33	2	2	0	2	3	1	0	43
Comoros	12	2	2	2	3	2	3	0	26
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	30	4	1	4	2	0	1	1	43
Congo, Rep. of	24	3	1	3	1	2	2	0	36
Côte d'Ivoire	45	5	3	2	3	1	4	0	63
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	14	2	3	0	1	3	4	1	28
Ethiopia	89	6	6	7	7	7	3	4	129
Gabon	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Gambia The	22	4	2	3	3	2	3	1	40
Ghana	103	6	6	3	3	2	5	4	132
Guinea	38	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	47
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	108	5	7	6	3	5	5	1	140
Lesotho	15	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	23
Liberia	20	2	2	4	4	5	2	2	41
Madagascar	42	3	2	1	5	3	2	2	60

(continued on next page)

TABLE A11. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016 (continued)

Africa	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Malawi	39	4	7	2	7	2	8	3	72
Mali	27	2	1	3	1	2	2	0	38
Mauritania	21	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	32
Mauritius	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Namibia	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Niger	30	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	38
Nigeria	110	4	4	5	9	6	15	9	162
Rwanda	43	5	1	4	7	2	4	2	68
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	45	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	51	6	4	2	2	2	3	2	72
Somalia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
South Africa	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	16
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Sudan	50	5	2	3	2	3	6	1	72
Swaziland	8	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	19
Tanzania	79	5	5	4	3	3	7	1	107
Togo	34	3	2	1	2	1	2	0	45
Uganda	87	5	4	4	10	4	2	0	116
Zambia	61	5	5	5	2	2	1	2	83
Zimbabwe	27	4	0	2	5	4	11	4	57
Total	1611	126	97	95	124	96	119	48	2316

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A12. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

East Asia & Pacific	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Cambodia	32	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	41
China	181	7	3	2	2	1	2	3	201
Fiji	6	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	12
Indonesia	95	14	9	6	4	2	5	4	139
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	16	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	26
Mongolia	60	4	5	3	1	1	2	4	80
Myanmar	90	6	8	10	2	1	0	2	119
Papua New Guinea	14	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	19
Philippines	91	4	6	3	10	6	9	8	137
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	37	3	5	1	2	0	2	1	51
Tonga	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	104	3	5	1	4	3	1	2	123
Total	771	48	47	31	29	19	24	27	996

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A13. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Europe & Central Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Albania	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Armenia	18	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	26
Azerbaijan	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	12
Belarus	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Bosnia	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	31	2	2	1	3	3	0	0	42
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	13	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	18
Kyrgyz Republic	17	3	1	1	3	1	2	0	26
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	11	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	13
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	23
Serbia	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

(continued on next page)

TABLE A13. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016 (continued)

Europe & Central Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Tajikistan	10	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	13
Turkey	33	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	33
Turkmenistan	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
Ukraine	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Uzbekistan	26	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	34
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	352	15	11	8	13	7	7	13	426

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A14. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016

Latin America & Caribbean	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Argentina	38	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	44
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	25	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	30
Brazil	48	3	1	1	0	0	4	2	59
Chile	39	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	43
Colombia	58	4	1	2	3	7	4	8	87
Costa Rica	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Ecuador	24	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	28
El Salvador	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	11

(continued on next page)

TABLE A14. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY,
1987–2016 (continued)

Latin America & Caribbean	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
Guyana	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Haiti	28	6	5	4	7	0	4	3	57
Honduras	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Jamaica	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12
Mexico	62	2	4	4	1	2	1	2	78
Nicaragua	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	14
Panama	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Paraguay	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	79	4	8	4	5	6	4	4	114
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Venezuela R. B. de	12	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	15
Total	552	36	22	23	20	17	26	21	717

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A15. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Middle East & North Africa	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Algeria	29	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	47
Egypt Arab Rep. of	59	4	1	0	4	1	3	1	73
Iran Islamic Rep. of	26	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	35
Iraq	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	25	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	31
Lebanon	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	9
Morocco	25	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	29
Syrian Arab Rep.	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	8
Tunisia	14	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	19
West Bank & Gaza	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen Republic of	11	4	1	1	0	2	0	2	21
Total	216	19	13	7	9	6	12	11	293

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A16. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

South Asia	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Afghanistan	15	2	2	2	2	0	5	1	29
Bangladesh	81	6	9	2	10	7	6	10	131
Bhutan	45	6	3	3	2	7	7	8	81
India	165	5	6	3	4	4	8	9	204
Maldives	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Nepal	86	8	5	5	6	4	4	5	123
Pakistan	105	4	6	4	10	8	8	14	159
Sri Lanka	53	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	72
Total	556	35	35	22	37	33	39	49	806

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A17. SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS: DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1987–2016

Part 1	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	237	13	11	13	14	15	12	15	330
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	250	13	11	13	14	15	12	15	343

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A18. TOTAL AWARDEES REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP, 1987–2016

Total Awardees	1987–2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	4,058	279	225	186	232	178	227	169	5,554
Total of Industrial Countries	250	13	11	13	14	15	12	15	343
Total Member Countries	4,308	292	236	199	246	193	239	184	5,897

* Figures in 2016 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree.

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015

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

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

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

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
Hiroshima University, Graduate School of International Development and Cooperation	Master's Program of the Division of Development Science	Japan	East Asia
	Master's Program of the Division of Educational Development and Cultural and Regional Studies		
IHS-Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies	MSc in Urban Management & Development	Netherlands	Europe
Institute of Social Studies	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Agrarian, Food, and Environmental Studies	Netherlands	Europe
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Economics of Development		
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Governance, Policy, and Political Economy		
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Human Rights, Gender, and Conflict Studies: Social Justice Perspectives		
	Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Social Policy for Development		
ITC-University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation	MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Earth Resources Exploration	Netherlands	Europe
	MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Engineering Geology		
	MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Management		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Geoinformatics		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Natural Resources Management		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Urban Planning and Management		
	MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Water Resources and Environmental Management		

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 (continued)

University	Program	Country	Region
International University of Japan	MA in International Development	Japan	East Asia
	MA in Economics		
	MA in Public Management and Policy Analysis		
	MA in International Relations		
	MA in International Peace Studies		
Johns Hopkins University	SAIS Master of Arts	United States	North America
	Master of Science (ScM) in Epidemiology		
	Master of Public Health in Epidemiology		
	Master of Science in Public Health in Health Policy		
	Master of Health Science		
	Master of International Public Policy		
Keio University	Certificate of "Environmental Innovators Course" under "Media and Governance Master's Program"	Japan	East Asia
Kobe University	Master of International Cooperation Studies	Japan	East Asia
Meiji University	Public Policy Program (MA)	Japan	East Asia
	International Development Policy Program (MA)		
	Community Planning and Management Program (MA)		
Montpellier SupAgro, Centre international d'études supérieures en sciences agronomiques	Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire (1 yr)	France	Europe
	Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire (2 yr)		
	Ingénieur Systèmes Agricoles et Agroalimentaires Durables au Sud		
	Mastère Spécialisé Innovations et Politiques pour une Alimentation Durable		
Nagasaki University	Master of Tropical Medicine Course	Japan	East Asia
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Magister en Economía	Chile	Latin America and Caribbean
Institute of Tropical Medicine	Master (MSc) in Public Health – International Health	Belgium	Europe
	Master (MSc) en Santé Publique – Politiques et Management des Systèmes de Santé		
	Master (MSc) en Santé Publique – Contrôle des Maladies		

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
Ritsumeikan University	Master's Program in International Relations	Japan	East Asia
	Master's Program on Regional Policy and Planning		
	International Program for Science and Engineering		
	International Program for Information Science and Engineering		
	International Program for Life Sciences		
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Master of Science in Asia Pacific Studies – International Relations	Japan	East Asia
	Master of Science in Asia Pacific Studies – Society and Culture		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy – Development Economics		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy – International Public Administration		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy – Public Health Management		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy – Sustainability Sciences		
	Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy – Tourism and Hospitality		
Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Civil and Environmental Engineering	Japan	East Asia
Sciences Po	Master in Development Practice	France	Europe
	Master in Environmental Policy		
	Master in Human Rights and Humanitarian Action		
	Master in International Development		
	Master in International Economic Policy		
	Master in International Energy		
	International Public Management		
	Joint Master in Journalism and International Affairs		
Tohoku University	Global Program in Economics and Management	Japan	East Asia

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
UNESCO-IHE	MSc in Environmental Planning and Management	Netherlands	Europe
	MSc in Environmental Science and Technology		
	MSc in Hydraulic Engineering and River Basin Development		
	MSc in Hydraulic Engineering – Land and Water Development		
	MSc in Coastal Engineering and Port Development		
	MSc in Hydroinformatics, Modelling, and Information Systems for Water Management		
	MSc in Hydrology and Water Resources		
	MSc in Limnology and Wetland Ecosystems (joint program with Egerton University, Kenya and BOKU, Austria)		
	MSc in Sanitary Engineering		
	MSc in Urban Water Engineering and Management (joint program with AIT Thailand)		
	MSc in Water Quality Management		
	MSc in Water Resources Management		
	MSc in Water Services Management		
	MSc in Water Supply Engineering		
	MSc in Water Conflict Management		
MSc in Water Management			
MSc in Environmental Technology for Sustainable Development (joint program with AIT Thailand)			
MSc in Agricultural Water Management for Enhanced Land and Water Productivity (joint program with AIT Thailand)			
Universidad de Chile	Magister en Economía	Chile	Latin America and Caribbean
	Magister en Políticas Públicas		

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
Universidad Torcuato di Tella	Maestría en Administración de la Educación	Argentina	Latin America and Caribbean
	Maestría en Economía		
	Maestría en Economía Urbana		
	Maestría en Políticas Educativas		
	Maestría en Políticas Públicas		
Université de Montreal	Maîtrise en Santé communautaire	Canada	North America
	Maîtrise en Sciences économiques		
Université Laval	Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional	Canada	North America
	Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional – avec mémoire		
	Maîtrise en Agroéconomie		
	Maîtrise en Economique		
	Maîtrise en Economique – avec mémoire		
	Maîtrise en Administration et évaluation en éducation		
	Maîtrise en Administration et évaluation en éducation – avec mémoire		
	Maîtrise en Epidémiologie – avec mémoire (MSc)		
	Maîtrise en Sociologie		
Maîtrise en Sociologie – avec mémoire			
University of Bradford	MSc in Development and Project Planning	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc in Economics and Finance for Development		
	MA in International Development Management		
	MSc in Project Planning and Management		
	Masters in Public Administration		
University of Chicago	Master of Public Policy	United States	North America

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
University of East Anglia	MSc, Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Economics		
	MSc, Environment and International Development		
	MA, Gender Analysis and International Development		
	MA, International Social Development		
	MA, Agriculture and Rural Development		
University of Leeds	MSc, Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Economics and Finance		
	MSc (Eng), Environmental Engineering and Project Management		
	MSc, Food Science		
	MA, Gender Studies		
	MSc, Geographical Information Systems		
	MA, Health Management, Planning and Policy		
	MA, Hospital Management		
	MSc (Eng), International Construction Management and Engineering		
	Master of Public Health (International)		
University of London, IOE, Institute of Education	Economics of Education, MA	United Kingdom	Europe
	Education and International Development, MA		
	Educational Planning, Economics, and International Development, MA		
	Education, Gender, and International Development, MA		
	Education, Health Promotion, and International Development		

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science	MSc, Management of Information Systems and Digital Innovation	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Development Management		
	MSc, Development Studies		
	MPA, Public Administration		
	MSc, Economic History		
	MSc, Economics		
	MSc, Economics (two-year program)		
	MSc, Finance		
	MSc, Finance and Economics		
	MSc, Gender, Policy, and Inequalities		
	MSc, Gender, Development, and Globalisation		
	MSc, Human Resource Management		
	MSc, Local Economic Development		
	MSc, Management, Organization, and Governance		
	MPA, Public Policy and Administration		
MSc, Social Policy and Development			
MSc, Social Policy and Planning			
University of London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Master's, Medical Entomology for Disease Control (formerly Biology and Control of Disease Vectors), MSc	United Kingdom	Europe
	Master's, Epidemiology, MSc		
	Master's, Health Policy, Planning, and Finance, MSc		
	Master's, Public Health (Health Promotion Stream)		
	Master's, Immunology of Infectious Diseases, MSc		
	Master's, Medical Microbiology, MSc		
	Master's, Medical Statistics, MSc		
	Master's, Public Health, MSc		
	Master's, Public Health in Developing Countries, MSc		
Master's, Reproductive and Sexual Health Research, MSc			

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies	MSc, Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Finance and Development		
	MSc, Globalization and Development		
	MA in Human Rights Law		
	MSc, Political Economy of Development		
University of London, University College London	Environment and Sustainable Development, MSc	United Kingdom	Europe
	Environmental Systems Engineering, MSc		
	MA in Gender Society and Representation		
	MSc in Pediatrics and Child Health: Global Child Health		
	MSc in International Public Policy		
	Urban Development Planning, MSc		
University of Manchester	Development Finance, MSc	United Kingdom	Europe
	Econometrics, MSc		
	Economics, MSc		
	MA, TESOL (Educational Technology)		
	Globalization and Development, MSc		
	Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations, MSc		
	International Development, Development Management, MA		
	Management and Implementation of Development Projects, MSc		
	Management and Information Systems, Change, and Development, MSc		

(continued on next page)

TABLE A-19: PREFERRED PROGRAMS, 2015 *(continued)*

University	Program	Country	Region
University of Reading	MSc, Agricultural Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MSc, Agricultural Economics		
	MSc, Agriculture and Development		
	MSc, Applied International Development		
	MSc, Climate Change and Development		
	MSc, Communication for Innovation and Development		
	MSc, Development Finance		
	MSc, Food Security and Development		
	MSc, Environment and Development		
	MSc, Food Economics and Marketing		
	MSc, Research Agricultural and Food Economics		
University of Sussex	MSc, in Development Economics	United Kingdom	Europe
	MA in Development Studies		
	MSc in Economics		
	MA in Environment, Development, and Policy		
	MA in Gender and Development		
	MSc in International Economics		
	MA in International Education and Development		
	MSc in Science and Technology Policy Studies		
MA in Anthropology of Development and Social Transformation			
Waseda University	MA Program in International Relations, Area Studies	Japan	East Asia
	MA Program in International Relations, International Relations		
	MA Program in International Relations, International Development and Policy Studies		
	MA Program in International Relations, Regional Integration in Asia-Pacific		
Williams College, Center for Development Economics	MA in Policy Economics	United States	North America