

FY2015 ANNUAL REPORT

JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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JJ/WBGSP scholars graduate from Yokohama University, August 2015. Photo courtesy of Koichi Omori.

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, 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: (1) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program and (2) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP).

Although they are distinct in country coverage, both programs share the broad objective to transfer skills and knowledge through graduate studies, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries. And for both programs, scholars from developing countries commit to return after completion of their studies to their home countries to work, which ensures that developing countries benefit from the scholars' newly acquired knowledge and skills. Program achievement in 2015 are highlighted in Box 1.

Box 1 Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program Highlights and Achievements, 2015

Better Targeting of...

- *Female applicants.* Eligible applications from women have increased 4 percentage points since 2014, at 31 percent. The program intends to continue to strengthen its outreach to women in the next call for applications, using data on the regional breakout of women applicants in 2015 and how they heard about the scholarship.

Greater Reach through...

- *A new online application system* and improved outreach led to a 6 percent increase in the number of applications received.
- *100 new alumni* members on our alumni LinkedIn group

Greater Diversity of...

- *Reviewers.* Eleven of the twelve reviewers were from developing countries.
- *Process reforms.* The quality enhancement and efficiency gains from reforms led to a 60 percent decline over the past two years in total program costs, excluding scholarship payments, with these cost savings translating into more scholarships offered. The reforms included:
 - Switching to an online system for intake and review of applications
 - Reducing the number of stipend payments by almost 50 percent
 - Restructuring the program's trust funds to improve the tracking of commitments and available balances by cohort
 - Eliminating the costly supplemental World Bank face-to-face training program that was provided to only a subset of active scholars.

Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS)

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 for Indonesian fellows. Through this grant, Japan has supported three cohorts (2008-10) of 43 Indonesians in undertaking doctoral studies abroad. Each scholar is sponsored by one of the program's nine partner Centers of Excellence, which are located at Indonesian universities and higher education institutes. 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 2015, the program has seen 26 scholars graduate and return to work at their supporting institutions. This program is actively disbursing its funds and is no longer accepting new applicants.

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)

Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJWBGSP)

This program, 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 more than 5,700 alumni from 149 countries. Many join the JJ/WBGSP Alumni and Scholars Network—Official group on LinkedIn, where they can network with each other as well as receive information and announcements from the JJ/WBGSP Secretariat, including announcements for World Bank eLearning courses. In FY2015, the membership of this group exceeded 1,700, an increase of more than 100 new members over the preceding year. Approximately every three years, the World Bank administers a survey of alumni to track their professional achievements and development impact after completion of their studies funded by the JJ/WBGSP. The next study will be conducted in 2016.

“This scholarship has made a significant impact on me, as it gave me the motivation and the opportunity to complete my study, which I had waited so long to complete because I wasn’t able to fund it. Here I want to express my pleasure and ongoing thanks to the World Bank and the Japanese government, which have given me this opportunity.”

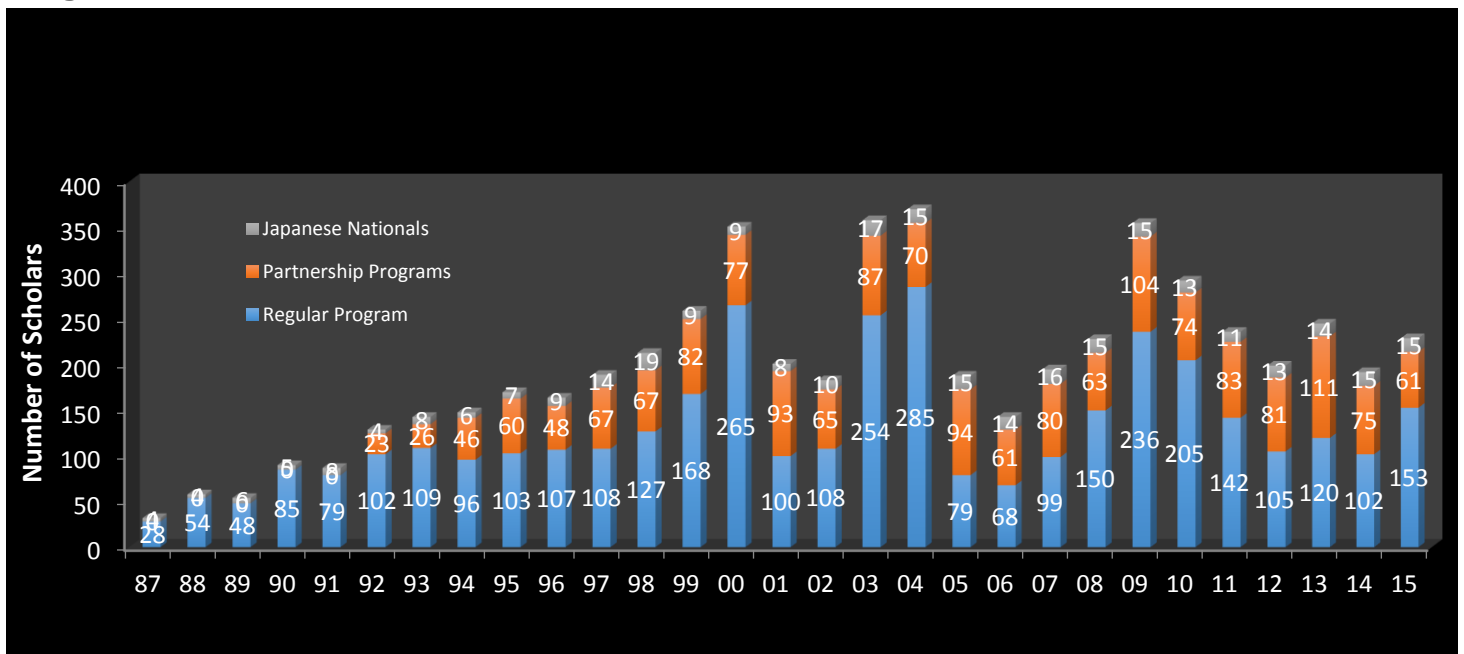
Mr. Khaled Mohammad Khraisat, Jordan



Cresncia Gapare, 2014 Public Policy and Taxation Program Student, Yokohama National University.
Photo courtesy of Cresncia Gapare.

JJ/WBGSP awards scholarships through three subprograms: (1) the Regular Program, (2) the Partnership Program, and (3) the Japanese Nationals Program. As noted in Table 1, the Regular Program is the largest subprogram of the JJ/WBGSP, with 64 percent of all scholarships awarded under the program. The Partnership Program is the second largest subprogram of the JJ/WBGSP, with 30 percent of the scholarships awarded since 1987. The Japanese Nationals Program is the smallest JJ/WBGSP subprogram, representing 6 percent of all scholarship awardees. In terms of value, in recent years, Japanese nationals have received over 7 percent of the scholarship funds (figure 1).

Figure 1. JJWBGSP Scholars, 1987-2015



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

The selection process for scholars is similar across programs, with applications processed through a multilevel screening process. Each 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 are presented 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. Annex 1 provides details of the eligibility criteria and selection processes across the programs in the JJ/WBGSP.

Each year, thousands of people apply for the JJ/WBGSP scholarship. As illustrated in figure 2, the process is quite competitive.

Figure 2 Regular Program Applicants and Scholars, 2006-2015

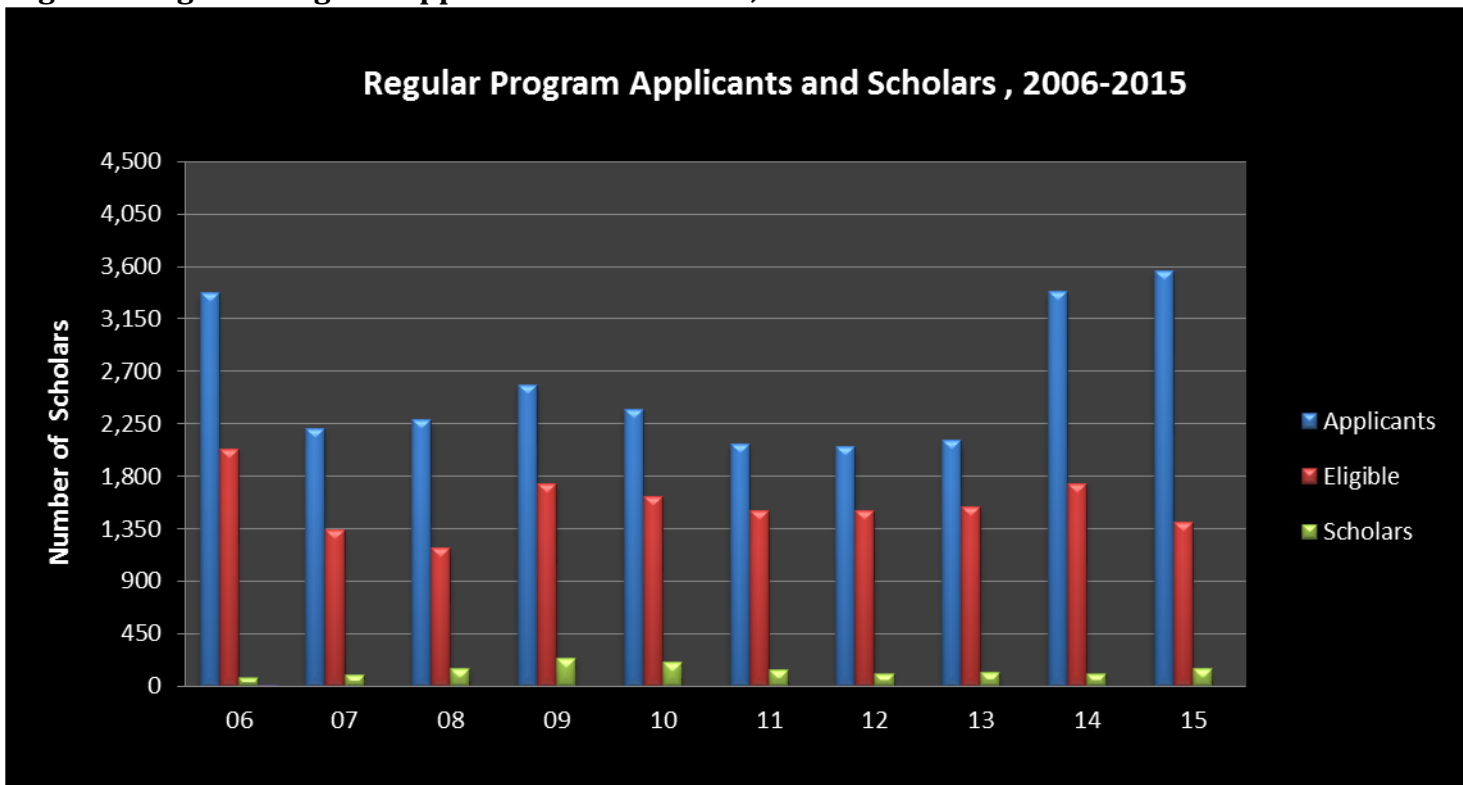


Table 1. Scholars in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987-2015

Scholars in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987-2015																					
Year	REGULAR PROGRAM	JAPANESE NATIONALS	PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS																		Grand Total
	#	#	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	28	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	32
1988	54	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	58
1989	48	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	54
1990	85	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	90
1991	79	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	87
1992	102	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	129
1993	109	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	143
1994	96	6	24	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	148
1995	103	7	26	8	8	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	170
1996	107	9	25	-	8	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	164
1997	108	14	24	8	-	10	15	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	189
1998	127	19	23	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	5	6	7	6	5	-	-	-	-	67	213
1999	168	9	22	-	-	10	15	5	-	-	5	-	-	7	6	12	-	-	-	82	259
2000	265	9	15	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	-	7	7	7	7	14	-	-	-	77	351
2001	100	8	15	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	-	7	7	7	7	15	-	-	-	93	201
2002	108	10	14	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	-	7	7	7	7	9	-	-	-	65	183
2003	254	17	13	-	-	10	14	5	5	5	-	7	7	7	-	14	-	-	-	87	358
2004	285	15	13	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	70	370
2005	79	15	12	-	-	10	15	5	5	5	-	7	7	6	7	15	-	-	-	94	188
2006	68	14	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	6	7	7	8	-	-	-	61	143
2007	99	16	11	-	-	9	13	5	5	5	-	7	7	5	7	6	-	-	-	80	195
2008	150	15	10	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	7	7	4	7	7	-	7	-	63	228
2009	236	15	10	-	-	16	14	5	5	5	-	8	7	6	5	9	7	7	-	104	355
2010	205	13	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	-	7	8	6	6	7	74	292
2011	142	11	12	-	-	12	14	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	7	8	83	236
2012	105	13	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	81	199
2013	120	14	11	-	-	14	15	5	4	5	-	7	7	7	6	8	7	7	8	111	245
2014	102	15	10	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	-	7	7	7	5	5	7	5	6	75	192
2015	153	15	13	-	-	13	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	7	61	229
Subtotal by Program	3685	318	388	27	27	123	139	100	99	78	15	105	102	96	110	165	34	46	44	1698	5701

* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.

* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1

II. Selection of the 2015 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

Japanese Nationals Program

In 2015, 34 Japanese nationals applied for the JJ/WBGSP. The Scholarship Program enlisted the assistance of the Bank's Tokyo office, as well as online professional networks, to recruit qualified applicants. A web page for JJ/WBGSP's Japanese Nationals Program was hosted on the World Bank Tokyo Office's website. Information on applications for the 2015 cycle was posted and advertised through the Tokyo Office's Facebook page and Twitter.

Among the applicants, 65 percent were female; the selected pool included gender parity at 60 percent female. The preferred fields of study chosen by the candidates were economics, education, public health, public policy and international development, rural development, and urban/regional planning. The host countries where the candidates wished to study were Austria, 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.

The selection of 15 finalists was conducted in two phases. First, two highly experienced reviewers assessed the applications for eligibility and merit. The Program Manager created a list of finalists based on the reviewers' inputs and shared the list and rationale for the selection with the Advisor to the Executive Director, Japan before presenting the list of finalists to the Steering Committee (SC) for approval.

Partnership Program

A total of 61 scholars were selected through university partnership arrangements and cleared by the Executive Director for Japan on a rolling basis between the June 2014 and June 2015 Steering Committee meetings. These applicants are subject to the same eligibility criteria as for the Regular Program, with the exception that they must be unconditionally admitted and short listed by a partner university.

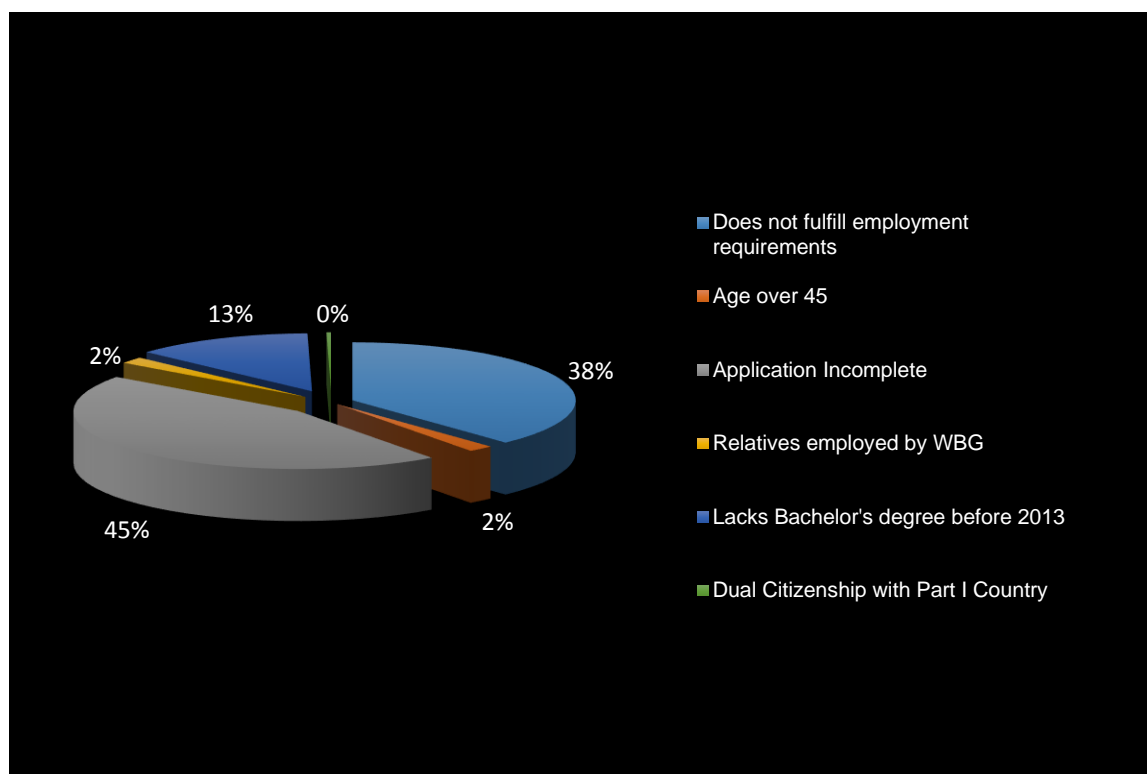
Regular Program

In 2015, the JJ/WBGSP received 3,561 applications for the Regular Program, submitted through the new online application system. The initial automated screening found that 2,161 applicants were ineligible. In the second screening, 12 external reviewers performed online evaluations of the remaining 1,400 applicants (figure 2).

Of the applicants considered in the first screening, 2,161 were deemed ineligible for not meeting one or more criteria (figure 3). The large increase in the number of ineligible

applications this year was due in part to the ease of submitting applications through the online system, making speculative and incomplete applications more likely. Indeed, 45 percent of ineligible applicants submitted incomplete applications: mostly because they did not provide the required professional reference letters. Another 38 percent of applicants did not meet the required number of years of work experience. Thirteen percent of applicants were found to be ineligible because they lacked a bachelor's degree earned before 2013. Three percent of applicants were found to be ineligible because they lacked a bachelor's degree earned before 2013. Three percent of applicants were found to be ineligible because they lacked a bachelor's degree earned before 2013.

Figure 3 Reasons for Ineligibility: Data on the Regular Program, 2015 *(percent)*



Each eligible application was graded independently by two reviewers and scored from 1 to 10 on the basis of academic excellence, professional experience, quality of professional recommendations, and commitment to the home country. The third screening narrowed the selection to 153 finalists from 66 countries, who were recommended to the Steering Committee for selection. Priority was given to the highest ranked candidates with parents who did not attend university, gender balance, and geographic balance.

III. Composition of the 2015 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

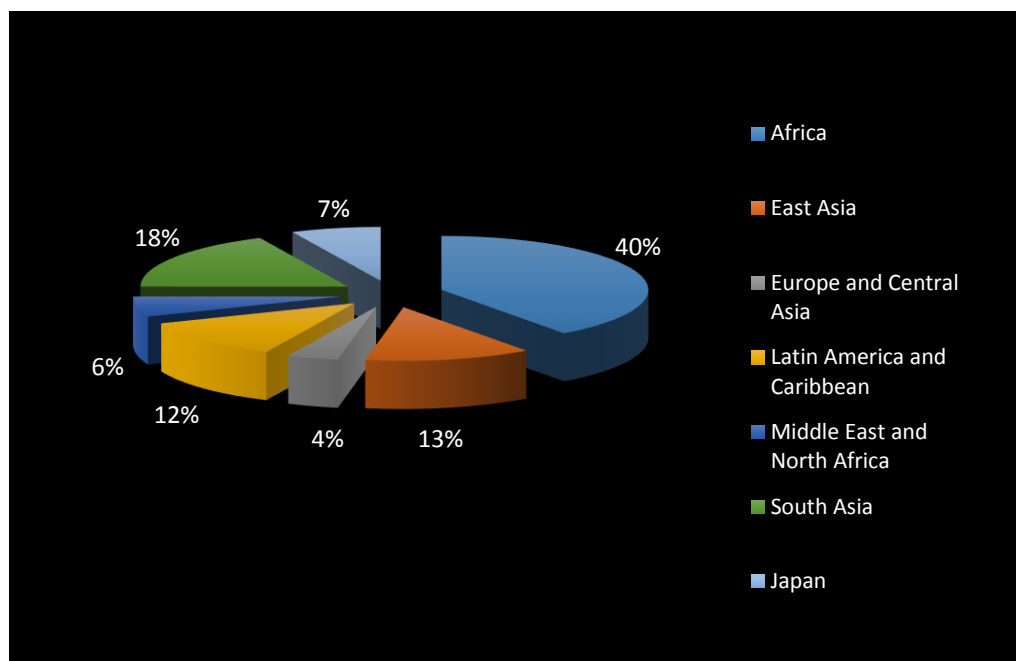
In 2015, the JJ/WBGSP awarded 229 new scholarships: 153 for the Regular Program, 61 for the Partnership Program, and 15 for the Japanese Nationals Program (figure 1). A look at the scholars' backgrounds and profiles shows that they come predominantly from Africa (40 percent), and many are from member countries of the International Development Association. The gender balance is skewed slightly toward men, at 63 percent, and 31 percent of the scholars come from families in which the father has only primary or no formal education. Seventy percent of the scholars come from the public sector, working in either central or local governments. The following sections explore the profile of this year's cohort of scholars in more detail.

Geographic Distribution (Regular and Partnership Programs)

Historically, the JJ/WBGSP has had difficulty reaching applicants from Europe and Central Asia and the Middle East and North Africa. Therefore, in 2015, significant effort was put into targeted outreach to these regions. Unfortunately, these efforts did not increase the number of eligible applications from these regions, with 40 percent of applicants from Africa, 18 percent from South Asia, 20 percent from East Asia and the Pacific, 12 percent from Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 percent from the Middle East and North Africa, and 4 percent from Europe and Central Asia. Additional efforts will be required to improve uptake from Europe and Central Asia and the Middle East and North Africa next year. Region-specific data that the program acquired on how applicants heard about the scholarship will be helpful in further refining the outreach strategy.

Because of the skewed regional distribution of eligible applications, regional spread became an important criterion in the selection of applicants this year, to maintain a good distribution of awards by region (figure 4). Africa continued to produce the largest number of scholars, with 40 percent of awardees in 2015, compared with 43 percent in 2014. South Asia had the second share of awards, at 18 percent. Latin America and the Caribbean was at 12 percent, with East Asia at 13 percent, Japan at 7 percent, Middle East and North Africa, at 6 percent, and Europe and Central Asia at 4 percent.

Figure 4 Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2015 *(percent)*



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

Gender Distribution (Regular and Partnership Programs)

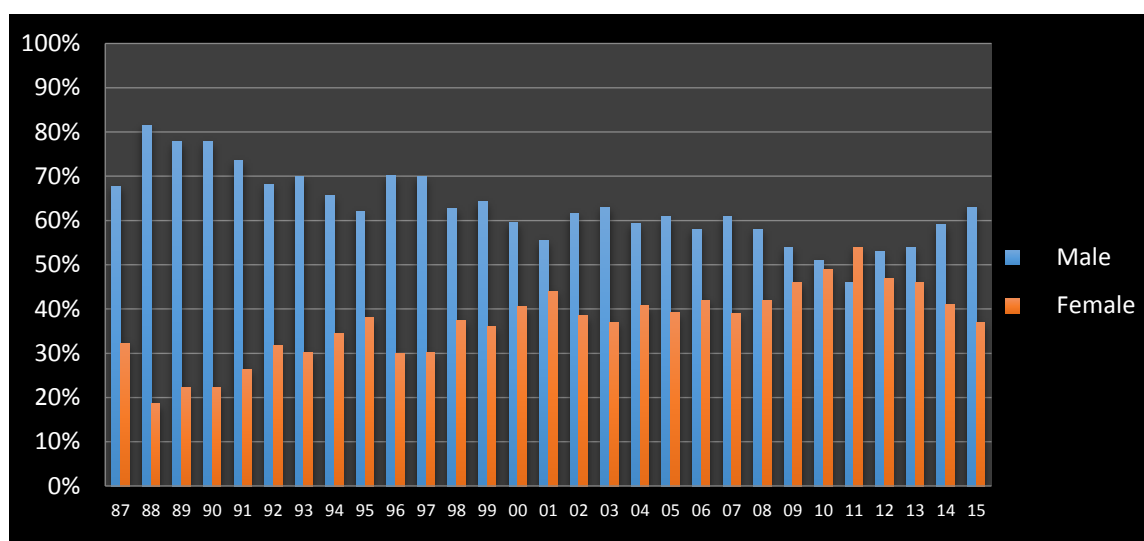
As female applicants have historically been greatly outnumbered by male applicants, at around 30 percent of eligible applicants, the JJ/WBGSP targeted outreach through gender networks for this year's call. The percentage of eligible applications from women increased 4 percentage points from 2014, at 31 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 women applicants in 2015 and how they heard about the scholarship (see table 2 and figure 5).

With women underrepresented in the pool of eligible applications, the JJ/WBGSP has given, and continues to give, priority to women in the selection. The share of women among award recipients has grown rapidly since the program's inception, from a low of 19 percent in 1988 to a high of 54 percent in 2011. Since that year, there has been a slight decline in female awardees, falling back to 37 percent in 2015, as illustrated in figure 5.

Table 2 Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Gender and Region, 2015

Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2015								
	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Japan	Total
# Women	22	17	5	12	7	13	9	85
# Men	69	13	4	16	7	29	6	144
Total	91	30	9	28	14	42	15	229

Figure 5. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Gender 1987-2015
(percent)



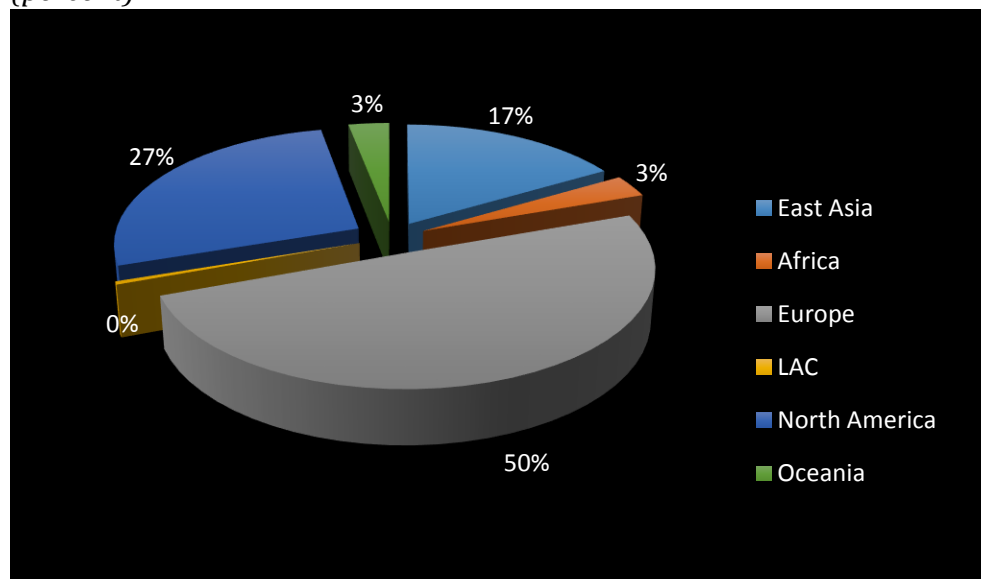
Note: Data for the Regular Program include data for the Japanese Nationals Program.

Host Institutions (Regular and Partnership Programs)

In 2015, universities in Europe, North America, and East Asia received the largest shares of scholarship recipients (50, 27, and 17 percent, respectively) in the Regular and Partnership Programs, followed by universities in Oceania and Africa (3 percent). The share of scholars studying in Africa, East Asia, and North America is bolstered by the partnership programs in these three regions, which accounted for 47 percent of the scholarships. The high share of scholars choosing to study in Europe may also be explained by the number of European preferred programs on offer: 60 percent of all programs on the preferred list are located in Europe.

Figure 6. Regular and Partnership Program Awards: Distribution by Host Region, 2015

(percent)

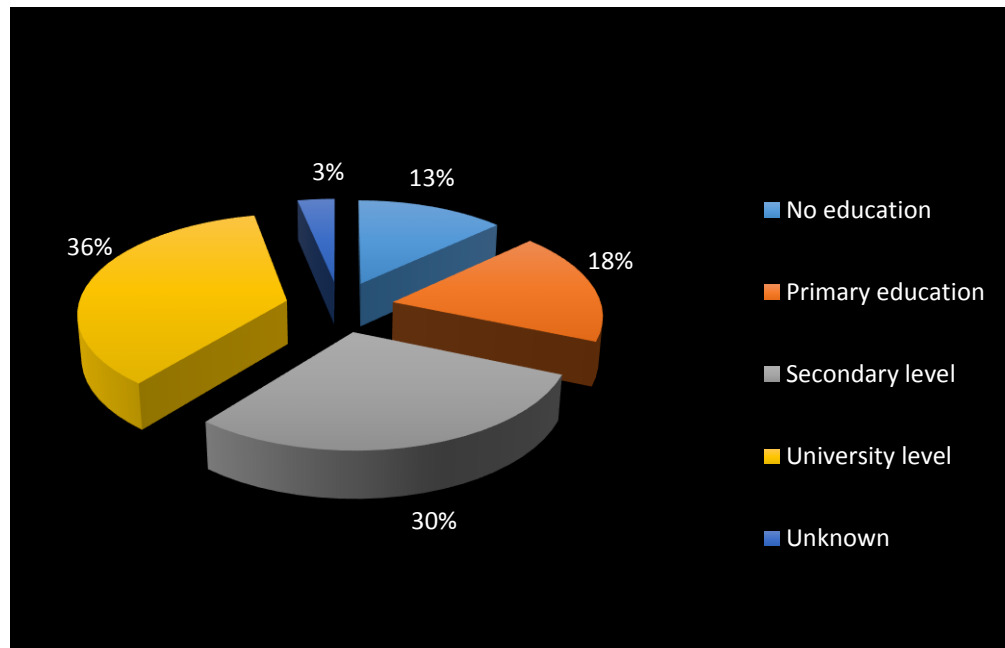


Socioeconomic Background (Regular Program)

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 2015, among the 153 scholarship awardees in the Regular Program, 36 percent had fathers with a university education and 30 percent had fathers who had attained a secondary education. Thirty-one percent had fathers who had only a primary education or no formal education at all (figure 7). This last share encompasses those scholars coming from the most disadvantaged backgrounds.

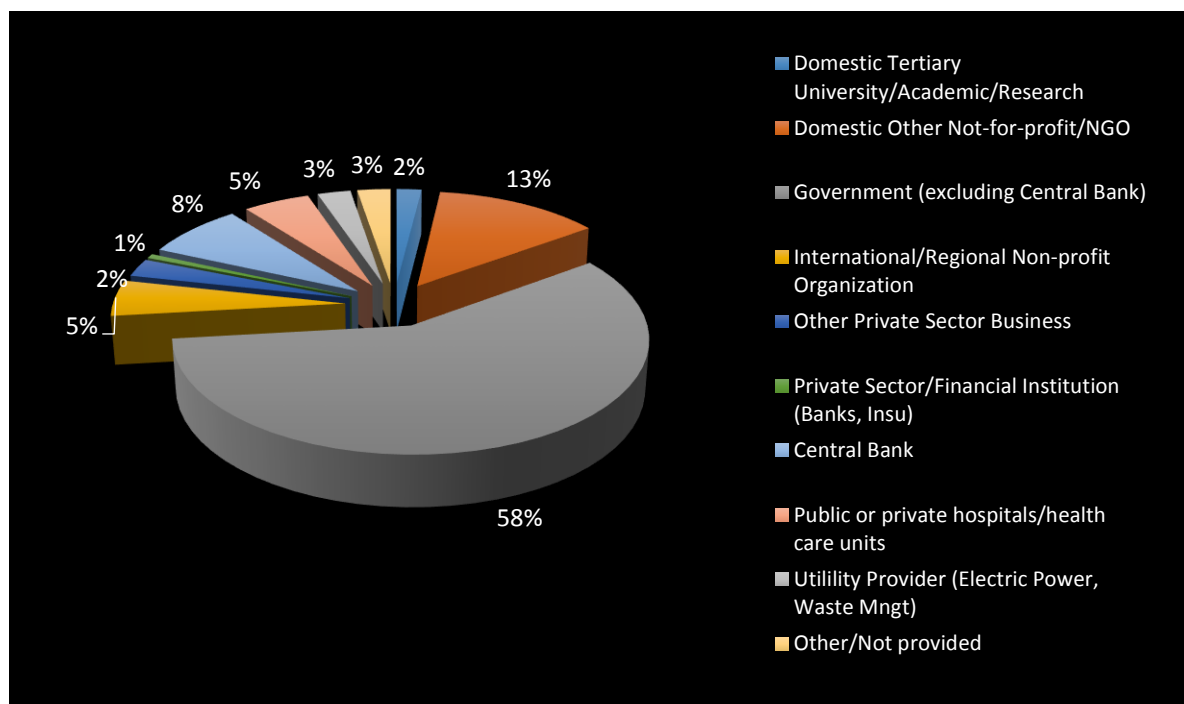
Figure 7. Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Father's Education Level, 2015 (percent)



Professional Background (Regular Program)

By supporting human resource development through its academic programs, the JI/WBGSP continues to support institutional capacity building of the public sector and organizations focused on development. This is illustrated by the employment distribution of the 2015 finalists: 58 percent come from central, state, or provincial governments (excluding central banks) in their home countries, and 13 percent work for domestic or international nongovernmental organizations. In addition, 8 percent work in central banks and 5 percent work in international or regional nonprofit organizations or public or private hospitals or health care units (figure 8).

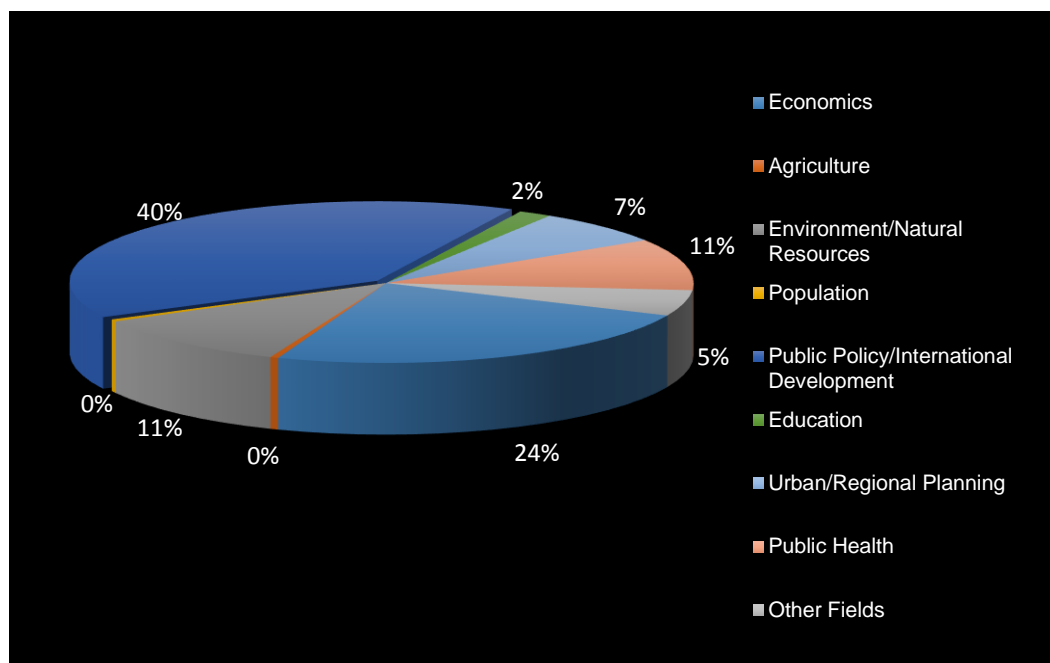
Figure 8: Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Work Sector, 2015
(percent)



Fields of Study (Regular and Partnership Programs)

In 2015, reflecting the types of preferred and partner graduate programs offered, the majority of the scholars in the Regular and Partnership Programs pursued studies in public policy and international development (40 percent), followed by economics (24 percent), environment and natural resources (11 percent), and public health (11 percent). Figure 9 provides a complete breakout of the 2015 fields of study.

Figure 9. Regular and Partnership Programs: Fields of Study, 2015
(percent)



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

IV. 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 administered by the Learning, Leadership, and Innovation Vice Presidency of the World Bank.

Over the past two years, the quality enhancement and efficiency gains from reforms have led to a 60 percent decline in total program costs, excluding scholarship payments. These cost savings have been translated into more scholarships offered.

The reforms included the following:

- (i) Strengthening strategic partnerships and communications with universities: 25 percent of applicants learned about the scholarship through these universities in 2015.

- (ii) Enhancing the quality of review of applications by (1) recruiting reviewers globally rather than only in the Washington, DC, area; (2) revamping the application form and guidelines to improve the relevance and quality of information provided in the application; and (3) revamping the reviewer guidelines and scoring mechanisms to ensure high quality and uniformity in the scoring of applications.
- (iii) Switching to an online system for intake and review of applications. The switch from a paper-based system to an online application system enhanced the quality of application processing, by eliminating clerical errors, and improved program efficiency, by eliminating the need to hire and supervise temporary data entry staff to process applications.
- (iv) Reducing the number of stipend payments by almost 50 percent, and restructuring the JJ/WBGSP trust funds to improve the tracking of commitments and available balances by cohort.
- (v) Enhancing the database and the alumni network.
- (vi) Improving trust fund structures and operationalizing the FileMaker database, which made it easy to track scholars and financial commitments and expenditures by cohort.
- (vii) Eliminating the costly supplemental World Bank face-to-face training program that was provided to only a subset of active scholars.

Strategic Partnerships

Donor relations have been enhanced through quick and accurate responses to inquiries and timely delivery of products. The legal framework for the program was strengthened by updating the scholar award letter template. Relations with preferred universities have been improved by updating the list of university master's degree programs associated with the JJ/WBGSP, connecting with the program directors of these master's degree programs to reestablish ties, and improving outreach to potential applicants through two-way links with the program's website.

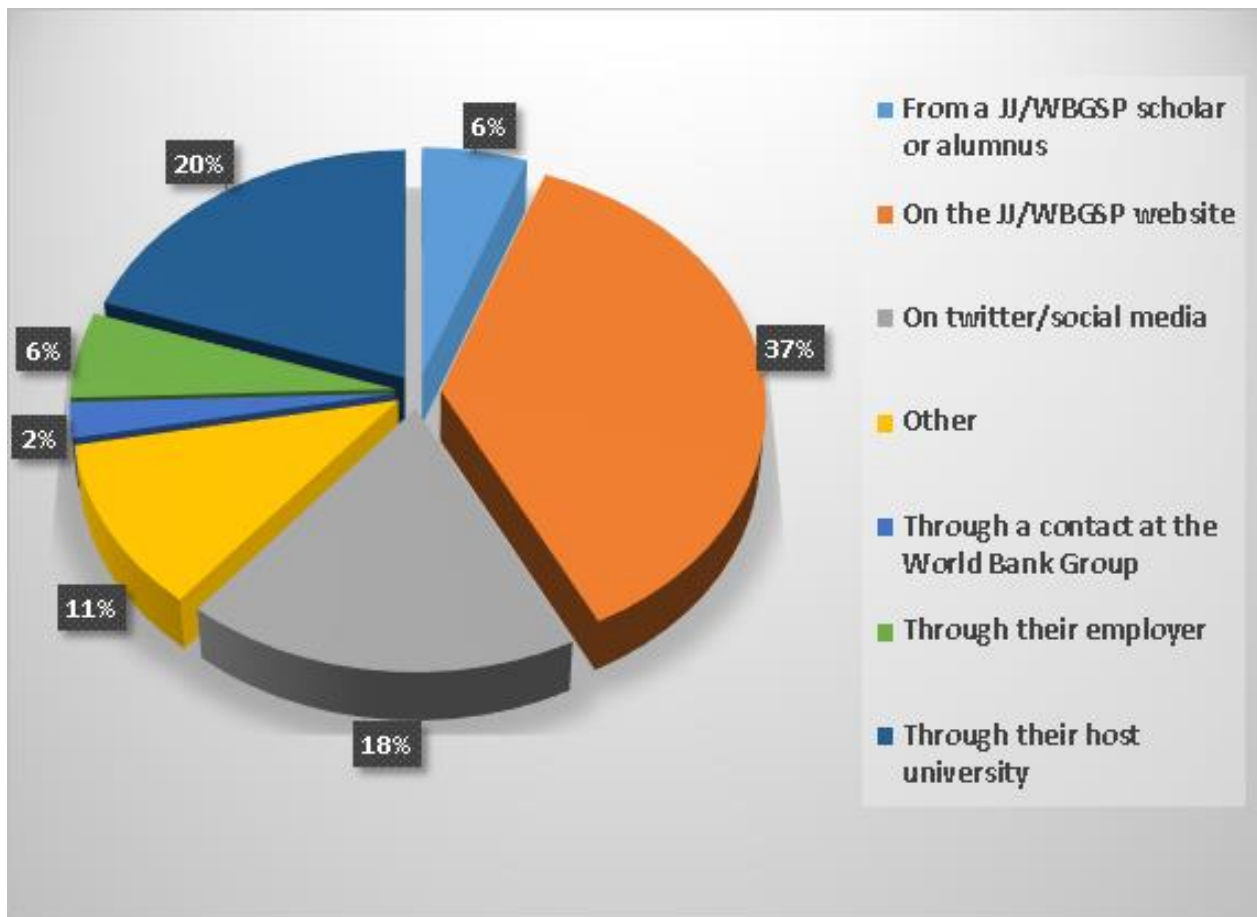
Communications and Outreach

The 2015 call for applications was disseminated widely through the Bank's internal and external channels. Figure 10 provides a breakdown of how applicants heard about the scholarship in 2015. The external website remains an important tool for reaching applicants, and particular attention was given to enhancing its content. For reasons of transparency, the program also published on the website the selection process and the criteria used to assess applications. For the first time, program outreach efforts to attract quality applicants also included the following:

- Creating flyers, tweets, and website-friendly text in the six World Bank languages

- Tapping into the following outlets: (1) the ED offices as a conduit to recruit the most qualified public servants from developing countries; (2) networks for gender (women) and regions (in the Middle East and North Africa and Europe and Central Asia) 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 used to select scholars in text on the website and other outreach material.

Figure 10 How Applicants Heard about the Scholarship Program, 2015
(percent)



Regular Program

Eligibility Criteria

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

- Be a national of a World Bank member country that is eligible to borrow
- Have at least three years of post-bachelor's degree experience in development work
- Not be a national or dual citizen of a high-income country
- Be unconditionally accepted at a preferred master's degree program related to economic or social development.

Preferred University Programs

Currently there are 245 preferred master's degree programs. Typically, fewer than 150 scholarships are offered through this subprogram each year, so it is not guaranteed that a preferred program will educate one or more of the scholars each year. Annex table A.19 provides a complete list of preferred programs.

Selection Process

Candidates for the Regular Program apply through an annual open call for applications. In 2014, the program launched an online intake system, which allows submission of all elements of the application, automated screening for eligibility, and review by a group of external expert reviewers based around the world.

Partnership Program

Scholars in the Partnership Program are mid-career professionals from developing countries who are studying at a JJ/WBGSP partnership program.

Eligibility Criteria

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

Partner University Programs

Since 1992, the JJ/WBGSP has supported partnership programs in cooperation with some of the world's leading universities. The tailor-made programs are designed to combine academic rigor with graduate training in identified practical aspects of development policy

making, in areas related to economics and public policy management, public finance and taxation policy, and infrastructure management.

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

Selection Process

Partner program selections are made at different times of the year, depending on each partner's application cycle. Applications for the scholarships are submitted by invitation only. The partner universities review applications to their programs and use their own admission criteria and the JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria to select a short list of candidates for the scholarship. Those applicants, short listed by the universities are then invited to submit a separate scholarship application, which is reviewed by two JJ/WBGSP expert reviewers. Once identified, finalists are approved by the Government of Japan co-chair of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee is informed of the selections at the program's annual meeting. The JJ/WBGSP will adopt the online intake system piloted in 2014 for the Regular Program for the submission of partnership applications.

Japanese Nationals Program

Through this subprogram, each year the JJ/WBGSP selects a few Japanese nationals for scholarships for graduate studies in development at institutions outside Japan. These degrees are expected to aid these Japanese scholars in obtaining employment with international organizations or nongovernmental organizations that focus on international development.

Eligibility Criteria

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

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

Selection Process

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

Table A1 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2015									
Region	Africa	East Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
Total 1987-2008									
Total	34,667	4,636	1,765	5,265	2,186	6,759	18	1065	56,361
# Male	28,520	2,697	943	3,123	1,693	5,460	17	546	42,999
# Female	6,147	1,939	822	2,142	493	1,299	1	519	13,362
									0
2009									0
Total	1,657	163	72	316	86	256	0	37	2,587
# Male	1,278	74	26	149	50	161	0	17	1,755
# Female	379	89	46	167	36	95	0	20	832
									0
2010									0
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									0
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									0
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
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
Grand Total									
Total	46,000	5,985	2,249	7,091	2,950	8,987	18	1,342	74,622
# Male	37,299	3,262	1,154	4,013	2,193	6,994	17	665	55,597
# Female	8,701	2,723	1,095	3,078	757	1,993	1	677	19,025

Table A2 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015

Africa	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Angola	110	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	116
Benin	671	20	14	20	32	15	39	36	847
Botswana	107	7	3	3	8	6	26	23	183
Burkina Faso	651	45	22	41	39	21	57	30	906
Burundi	154	12	9	10	17	14	24	21	261
Cameroon	1,290	49	40	41	32	48	75	53	1,628
Cape Verde	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	39
Central African Republic	167	32	16	30	45	26	49	25	390
Chad	459	15	5	15	7	9	16	17	543
Comoros	51	3	2	3	4	4	12	6	85
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,085	20	14	17	26	14	41	18	1,235
Congo, Rep. of	449	11	2	11	3	4	10	3	493
Côte d'Ivoire	612	27	29	26	30	17	50	36	827
Djibouti	28	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	33
Equatorial - Guinea	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Eritrea	202	33	53	30	28	13	22	24	405
Ethiopia	2,676	230	259	154	141	147	319	201	4,127
Gabon	56	3	2	3	2	2	3	5	76
Gambia, The	261	10	8	7	14	14	23	29	366
Ghana	2,792	108	98	96	86	82	122	160	3,544
Guinea	481	23	22	22	28	25	58	29	688
Guinea - Bissau	34	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	41
Kenya	2,539	70	89	47	47	57	115	163	3,127
Lesotho	148	15	3	10	10	9	15	8	218
Liberia	170	10	5	7	7	20	38	31	288
Madagascar	509	20	15	19	7	10	19	16	615
Malawi	701	42	47	36	37	44	68	94	1,069
Mali	335	15	6	14	16	14	34	19	453
Mauritania	149	10	7	10	6	6	9	8	205
Mauritius	32	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	34
Mozambique	90	3	4	3	2	6	7	2	117
Namibia	75	15	9	6	7	7	6	9	134
Niger	414	17	8	15	15	5	15	12	501
Nigeria	6,855	287	247	226	202	229	305	330	8,681
Rwanda	402	64	59	51	36	41	102	56	811
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	20	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	25
Senegal	635	33	25	31	27	23	42	36	852
Seychelles	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
Sierra Leone	603	25	12	22	22	15	17	36	752
Somalia	111	2	1	0	0	2	9	19	144
South Africa	161	2	8	1	12	6	11	14	215
South Sudan	0	-	-	-	-	7	17	12	36
Sudan	746	26	16	20	19	22	41	47	937
Swaziland	96	9	6	6	4	1	10	9	141
Tanzania	2,781	121	136	89	92	86	95	180	3,580
Togo	421	24	11	20	36	29	43	24	608
Uganda	2,320	106	95	77	83	104	110	159	3,054
Zambia	1,307	55	56	43	26	35	28	62	1,612
Zimbabwe	654	36	40	27	27	27	47	72	930
Total	34,667	1,657	1,511	1,310	1,283	1,271	2,158	2,143	46,000

Table A3 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
East Asia	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Cambodia	168	8	2	5	4	3	13	16	219
China	1398	12	7	9	16	15	19	28	1,504
Fiji	32	0	1	0	1	2	4	4	44
Indonesia	761	36	40	27	39	44	48	61	1,056
Kiribati	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
Korea	85	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	89
Lao PDR	61	2	2	1	0	1	7	6	80
Malaysia	111	9	6	5	6	15	10	11	173
Mongolia	136	10	15	9	7	10	11	23	221
Myanmar	513	38	23	38	39	28	50	57	786
Papua New Guinea	60	5	2	2	2	3	12	7	93
Philippines	747	19	34	15	21	30	40	46	952
Samoa	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Solomon Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	210	4	6	3	8	3	10	10	254
Timor - Leste	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
Tonga	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Vanuatu	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Vietnam	310	18	14	16	11	27	24	39	459
Total	4,636	163	152	132	155	184	251	312	5,985

Table A4 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015

Europe and Central Asia	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Albania	112	2	1	2	0	1	2	8	128
Armenia	56	10	4	9	3	7	3	6	98
Azerbaijan	40	5	1	2	2	2	7	5	64
Belarus	55	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	62
Bosnia	15	4	2	0	2	3	1	0	27
Bulgaria	139	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	144
Croatia	19	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	27
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	102	8	6	8	6	6	10	6	152
Hungary	70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	71
Kazakhstan	50	7	4	5	4	6	9	7	92
Kosovo	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	9
Kyrgyz Rep.	83	6	5	6	7	5	8	11	131
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	15	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	20
Moldova	41	2	2	1	0	3	1	1	51
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	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	0	3	3	0	156
Russian Federation	128	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	141
Serbia	72	5	0	4	2	2	1	3	89
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	37	4	2	3	2	6	9	4	67
Turkey	241	6	4	5	3	3	14	14	290
Turkmenistan	7	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	12
Ukraine	70	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	98
Uzbekistan	84	5	10	3	1	7	18	12	140
Total	1,765	72	52	55	40	68	103	94	2,249

Table A5 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Latin America & Caribbean	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Antigua	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Argentina	363	15	15	13	10	5	5	12	438
Bahamas The	13	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	15
Barbados	33	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	35
Belize	10	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	16
Bolivia	240	10	18	9	18	11	9	11	326
Brazil	349	21	17	20	16	15	10	29	477
Chile	282	12	6	12	1	7	6	5	331
Colombia	650	40	50	37	42	37	35	42	933
Costa Rica	99	9	8	9	5	5	4	0	139
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
Dominican Republic	40	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	51
Ecuador	235	11	11	9	3	1	4	7	281
El Salvador	56	5	1	4	2	4	1	3	76
Grenada	16	4	1	4	1	0	1	0	27
Guatemala	54	4	4	1	9	5	3	7	87
Guyana	82	1	2	1	1	6	3	5	101
Haiti	276	29	22	26	35	31	46	48	513
Honduras	65	7	8	6	6	3	6	3	104
Jamaica	118	7	2	7	5	7	17	14	177
Mexico	896	72	52	65	51	43	14	32	1225
Nicaragua	89	13	3	10	12	6	3	6	142
Panama	23	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	30
Paraguay	42	1	5	1	2	3	5	5	64
Peru	713	29	20	26	21	22	24	25	880
St. Kitts	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
St. Lucia and Nevis	44	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	49
St. Vincent	18	1	0	1	1	3	6	2	32
Suriname	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	17
Trinidad & Tobago	58	8	2	6	4	1	2	2	83
Uruguay	191	5	5	4	3	1	0	2	211
Venezuela R. B. de	149	4	5	3	5	2	1	7	176
West Indies	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Total	5,265	316	259	282	259	224	210	276	7,091

Table A6 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Middle East & North									
Algeria	326	20	10	17	19	13	28	21	454
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt Arab Rep. of	698	12	21	12	8	17	45	49	862
Iran Islamic Rep. of	160	17	11	6	12	14	15	27	262
Iraq	45	1	3	0	2	2	3	24	80
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jordan	187	7	3	4	4	7	15	16	243
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	34	1	1	1	3	2	5	6	53
Libya	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	13
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	247	2	2	2	1	2	5	3	264
Oman	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	32
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	45	6	2	4	2	6	18	19	102
Tunisia	129	8	1	8	6	3	17	7	179
West Bank and Gaza	112	5	7	4	6	0	30	9	173
Yemen Republic of	138	7	5	2	10	4	17	23	206
Total	2,186	86	66	60	75	72	199	206	2,950

Table A7 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
South Asia									
Afghanistan	66	12	7	7	5	18	33	33	181
Bangladesh	1175	43	46	39	55	53	98	136	1,645
Bhutan	107	16	21	13	18	24	39	44	282
India	1876	62	59	53	45	70	68	87	2,320
Maldives	46	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	50
Nepal	1360	35	37	30	32	42	48	37	1,621
Pakistan	1694	74	98	53	49	62	156	157	2,343
Sri Lanka	435	14	16	11	7	15	18	29	545
Total	6,759	256	284	206	211	285	462	524	8,987

Table A8 - Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Part I	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	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	0	2	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
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Japan	626	37	50	33	35	44	33	34	892
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	0	1	0	1	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	0	2	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	0	2	2
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	45
United States	98	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
Total	1065	37	51	33	35	48	33	40	1342

Table A9 - Total Regular Applicants, 1987-2015									
	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	55,278	2,550	2,324	2,045	2,023	2,108	3,383	3,555	73,266
Total of Industrial Countries	1,065	37	51	33	35	44	33	40	1,338
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total Member Countries	56,361	2,587	2,375	2,078	2,058	2,152	3,416	3,595	74,622

Table A10 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2015								
	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
1987- 2008 Total	1448	727	336	508	199	500	235	3,953
# of Men	976	382	183	298	146	377	136	2498
# of Women	472	345	153	210	53	123	99	1455
2009 Total	163	44	16	44	17	56	15	355
# of Men	93	17	7	26	9	33	5	190
# of Women	70	27	9	18	8	23	10	165
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	36	14	245
# of Men	77	10	6	12	4	25	5	139
# of Women	47	19	7	8	5	11	9	106
2014 Total /*	95	19	7	17	6	33	15	192
# of Men	62	9	2	7	3	24	3	110
# of Women	33	10	5	10	3	9	12	82
2015 Total /*	91	30	9	28	14	42	15	229
# of Men	69	13	4	16	7	29	6	144
# of Women	22	17	5	12	7	13	9	85
Total	2,239	975	415	698	284	759	331	5701
# of Men	1,467	488	218	396	185	543	166	3463
# of Women	772	487	197	302	99	216	165	2238
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.								
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1								

Table A11 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Africa	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	42	4	4	2	0	4	5	1	62
Botswana	8	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	24
Burkina Faso	55	6	2	3	3	4	2	2	77
Burundi	27	5	3	1	3	2	0	0	41
Cameroon	54	6	5	1	2	4	4	1	77
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	25	3	3	1	3	6	4	1	46
Chad	31	2	2	2	0	2	3	1	43
Comoros	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	23
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	22	5	4	1	4	2	0	0	38
Congo, Rep. of	25	2	3	1	3	1	2	0	37
Côte d'Ivoire	40	5	5	3	2	3	1	2	61
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	14	1	2	2	0	1	3	4	27
Ethiopia	79	10	6	6	7	7	6	4	125
Gabon	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	12
Gambia The	20	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	39
Ghana	95	8	6	6	3	3	2	5	128
Guinea	35	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	47
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	96	12	5	6	6	4	5	2	136
Lesotho	12	3	2	1	2	0	2	0	22
Liberia	16	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	38
Madagascar	40	2	3	2	1	5	3	3	59
Malawi	32	7	4	7	2	7	2	7	68
Mali	25	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	37
Mauritania	20	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	33
Mauritius	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Namibia	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	13
Niger	26	4	1	1	2	2	0	2	38
Nigeria	102	8	4	4	5	9	6	15	153
Rwanda	37	6	4	2	4	7	2	2	64
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	41	4	3	1	2	3	1	0	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	45	6	6	4	2	2	2	4	71
Somalia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
South Africa	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Sudan	44	6	5	2	3	2	3	6	71
Swaziland	8	0	1	2	1	1	4	1	18
Tanzania	71	8	5	4	4	3	3	6	104
Togo	32	2	3	3	1	2	1	0	44
Uganda	78	8	5	4	4	10	4	1	114
Zambia	53	8	6	4	5	2	2	0	80
Zimbabwe	24	3	4	5	2	5	4	10	57
Total	1448	163	126	97	95	124	95	91	2239
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A12 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
East Asia & Pacific	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Cambodia	30	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	40
China	176	5	7	3	2	2	1	3	199
Fiji	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	11
Indonesia	87	8	14	9	6	4	2	6	136
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	21	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	15	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	26
Mongolia	53	7	4	5	3	1	1	3	77
Myanmar	81	9	6	8	10	2	1	1	118
Papua New Guinea	14	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	19
Philippines	85	6	4	6	3	10	6	10	130
Thailand	35	2	3	5	1	2	0	2	50
Tonga	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	100	4	3	5	1	4	3	1	121
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	727	44	48	47	31	29	19	30	975
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A13 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Europe & Central Asia	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Albania	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	20
Armenia	18	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	26
Azerbaijan	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	12
Belarus	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Bosnia	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	3	0	1	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	28	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	42
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	13	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	18
Kosovo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyz Republic	15	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	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	9	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	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	0	1	0	0	0	23
Serbia	4	0	0	0	1	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
Tajikistan	8	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	13
Turkey	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	33
Turkmenistan	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Ukraine	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
Uzbekistan	25	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	33
Total	336	16	15	11	8	13	7	9	415
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A14 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Latin America & Caribbean	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Argentina	36	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	44
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	24	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	30
Brazil	44	4	3	1	1	0	0	5	58
Chile	37	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	42
Colombia	51	7	4	1	2	3	7	4	79
Costa Rica	11	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Ecuador	24	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	27
El Salvador	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	11
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
Guyana	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Haiti	25	3	6	5	4	7	0	4	54
Honduras	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
Jamaica	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	12
Mexico	57	5	2	4	4	1	2	1	76
Nicaragua	8	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	15
Panama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Paraguay	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	70	9	4	8	4	5	6	4	110
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	6	0	1	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	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	16	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	19
Venezuela R. B. de	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	15
Total	508	44	36	22	23	20	17	28	698
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A15 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Middle East & North Africa	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Algeria	26	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	44
Egypt Arab Rep. of	55	4	4	1	0	4	1	3	72
Iran Islamic Rep. of	25	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	33
Iraq	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Jordan	24	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	30
Lebanon	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	9
Morocco	23	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	29
Syrian Arab Rep.	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8
Tunisia	13	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	19
West Bank & Gaza	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen Republic of	10	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	19
Total	199	17	19	13	7	9	6	14	284
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A16 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
South Asia	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Afghanistan	9	6	2	2	2	2	0	6	29
Bangladesh	72	9	6	9	2	10	7	6	121
Bhutan	35	10	6	3	3	2	7	7	73
India	156	9	5	6	3	4	4	9	196
Maldives	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Nepal	77	9	8	5	5	6	4	4	118
Pakistan	99	6	4	6	4	9	8	9	145
Sri Lanka	46	7	4	4	3	3	2	1	70
Total	500	56	35	35	22	36	33	42	759
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A17 - Scholars: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2015									
Part 1	1987-2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	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	222	15	13	11	13	14	15	15	318
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	235	15	13	11	13	14	15	15	331
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

Table A18 - Total Scholars Regular and Partnership, 1987-2015									
Total Awardees	1987-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	3,718	340	279	225	186	231	177	214	5,370
Total of Industrial Countries	235	15	13	11	13	14	15	15	331
Total Member Countries	3,953	355	292	236	199	245	192	229	5,701
* 2015 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 2013 has changed from 249 to 245 because of 4 withdrawals.									
* Total # of scholars in year 2014 has changed from 193 to 192 because of the following reasons; More Partnerships Scholars got selected: 26; Declined: 17; Deferred: 4; Withdrawn: 5; Terminated: 1									

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 Master of Environmental Management and Development Master of International and Development Economics Master of Environmental and Resource Economics	Australia	Oceania
Brandeis University	MS in International Health Policy and Management MA in Sustainable International Development	United States	North America
CATIE, Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza	Maestría Académica Internacional en Agroforestería y Agricultura Sostenible Maestría Académica Internacional en Manejo y Conservación de Bosques Tropicales y Biodiversidad Maestría Académica Internacional en Economía, Desarrollo y Cambio Climático Maestría Profesional en Práctica del Desarrollo	Costa Rica	Latin America and Caribbean
CERDI, Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur le Développement International	Programme de formation en Gestion de la politique économique	France	Europe
Columbia University	Master of Arts Program in Economics Master of Arts in Economics and Education Master of Arts in Higher and Post-secondary Education The Preservice Program in Elementary Inclusive Education Master of Public Administration Master of Science in Social Work	United States	North America
Cornell University	Master of Professional Studies in Agriculture and Life Sciences	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 Master of International Development Policy (one year degree) Master of International Development Policy two year degree) Master of Public Policy	United States	North America
Harvard University	Master in Public Administration Master in Public Policy Master in Urban Planning Master of Public Health Program Master of International Education Policy	United States	North America
Hiroshima University, Graduate School of International Development and Cooperation	Master's Program of the Division of Development Science Master's Program of the Division of Educational Development and Cultural and Regional Studies	Japan	East Asia
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

	<p>Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Economics of Development</p> <p>Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Governance, Policy, and Political Economy</p> <p>Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Human Rights, Gender, and Conflict Studies: Social Justice Perspectives</p> <p>Master of Arts in Development Studies, Major in Social Policy for Development</p>		
ITC-University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation	<p>MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Earth Resources Exploration</p> <p>MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Engineering Geology</p> <p>MSc in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation for Applied Earth Sciences, with specialization in Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Geoinformatics</p> <p>MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Natural Resources Management</p> <p>MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Urban Planning and Management</p> <p>MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation for Water Resources and Environmental Management</p>	Netherlands	Europe
International University of Japan	<p>MA in International Development</p> <p>MA in Economics</p> <p>MA in Public Management and Policy Analysis</p> <p>MA in International Relations</p>	Japan	East Asia

MA in International Peace Studies

Johns Hopkins University	SAIS Master of Arts 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	United States	North America
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) International Development Policy Program (MA) Community Planning and Management Program (MA)	Japan	East Asia
Montpellier SupAgro, Centre international d’études superieures en sciences agronomiques	Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire (1 yr) Master Agronomie et Agroalimentaire (2yr) Ingénieur Systèmes Agricoles et Agroalimentaires Durables au Sud Mastère Spécialisé Innovations et Politiques pour une Alimentation Durable	France	Europe
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 Master (MSc) en Santé Publique - Politiques et Management des Systèmes de Santé Master (MSc) en Santé Publique - Contrôle des Maladies	Belgium	Europe
Ritsumeikan University	Master's Program in International Relations Master's Program on Regional Policy and Planning International Program for Science and Engineering International Program for Information Science and Engineering International Program for Life Sciences	Japan	East Asia
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Master of Science in Asia Pacific Studies - International Relations 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	Japan	East Asia

Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Civil and Environmental Engineering	Japan	East Asia
Sciences Po	Master in Development Practice 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	France	Europe
Tohoku University	Global Program in Economics and Management	Japan	East Asia
UNESCO-IHE	MSc in Environmental Planning and Management 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	Netherlands	Europe

	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 Magister en Políticas Públicas	Chile	Latin America and Caribbean
Universidad Torcuato di Tella	Maestría en Administración de la Educación Maestría en Economía Maestría en Economía Urbana Maestría en Políticas Educativas Maestría en Políticas Públicas	Argentina	Latin America and Caribbean
Université de Montreal	Maîtrise en Santé communautaire Maîtrise en Sciences économiques	Canada	North America
Université Laval	Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional Maîtrise en Aménagement du Territoire et Développement Régional - avec mémoire Maîtrise en Agroéconomie Maîtrise en Economique	Canada	North America

	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 MSc in Economics and Finance for Development MA in International Development Management MSc in Project Planning and Management Masters in Public Administration	United Kingdom	Europe
University of Chicago	Master of Public Policy	United States	North America
University of East Anglia	MSc, Development Economics MSc, Economics MSc, Environment and International Development MA, Gender Analysis and International Development MA, International Social Development MA, Agriculture and Rural Development	United Kingdom	Europe
University of Leeds	MSc, Economics 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	United Kingdom	Europe

	MSc (Eng), International Construction Management and Engineering Master of Public Health (International)		
University of London, IOE, Institute of Education	Economics of Education, MA Education and International Development, MA Educational Planning, Economics, and International Development, MA Education, Gender, and International Development, MA Education, Health Promotion, and International Development	United Kingdom	Europe
University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science	MSc, Management of Information Systems and Digital Innovation 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	United Kingdom	Europe

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

University of Reading

MSc, Agricultural Development Economics
 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

United Kingdom Europe

University of Sussex

MSc, in Development Economics
 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

United Kingdom Europe

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
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

East Asia

Williams College, Center for
Development Economics

MA in Policy Economics United States

North America