



# MISSION STATEMENT

*The World Bank has long recognized that the development of human resources, and hence of institutions, is the most important factor in promoting sustainable economic development. The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program awards scholarships for graduate studies to well-qualified mid-career professionals, who are then expected to apply and to disseminate the newly acquired knowledge and skills in promoting the socio-economic development of their own and other developing countries.*

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



For nearly twenty years, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has provided valuable learning opportunities to students from the developing world, so that they can contribute to development and progress in their own countries.

During my recent visit to Japan I had the opportunity to meet with the JJ/WBGSP scholars at Keio University. It was exciting to hear about their enthusiasm for the program and their eagerness to use the knowledge gained through the program to contribute to the development of their countries.

Today, some five hundred mid-career professionals and policymakers from over 100 countries are engaged in graduate studies in leading universities. With the knowledge and skills that they acquire, it is our hope that they will unleash their potential and go on to lead productive lives.

JJ/WBGSP has focused its assistance towards Africa, which faces among the most pressing development challenges today. Nearly 40 percent of all scholarships awarded to date have gone to African candidates. To help more Africans benefit from educational opportunities, I am pleased to report that JJ/WBGSP has partnered with four universities in Côte D'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana and Uganda so that they can administer similar programs.

These achievements would not have been possible without the generous support of the Government of Japan, which has provided full funding for this program with contributions totaling \$140 million.

On behalf of the World Bank Group, I wish to thank the Government and the people of Japan, not only for their outstanding contributions, but also for cultivating talent and skills that will bring hope and opportunity to developing countries.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Wolfowitz". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Paul Wolfowitz  
President, The World Bank

## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK INSTITUTE



The World Bank Institute's mission is to enable the Bank's clients to acquire, share, and apply global and local knowledge to solve problems, make informed choices, order priorities, and plan and implement policies, projects, and programs. The JJ/WBGSP supports WBI's mission by enabling scholars from developing countries to pursue studies in development-related fields and to apply and disseminate their knowledge and skills back home.

The program includes scholars from 103 countries; and fifty percent of the 210 scholars selected in 2005 come from some of the poorest countries in the world, with urgent needs to strengthen their human resources.

Since 1992, the JJ/WBGSP has forged successful partnerships with universities in Japan, the United States, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Uganda, to award master's degrees in areas such as economics, public policy and management, infrastructure management, public finance and taxation policy, and public policy in international development. These partnerships help leverage resources and also develop local expertise in program management.

On behalf of the current and former scholars and the countries they represent, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Japan for its most generous and sustained support of the JJ/WBGSP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Alut".

Frannie A. Leautier  
Vice President, World Bank Institute

*“I would like to congratulate Japan government and World Bank to help me, by this to continue my study in Local Development in France. For me this study builds my capacity to help my country and countries of Africa”*



**Romain Guéléo Ndouba –**  
Chad  
CIEDEL, Université Catholique de Lyon



## THE PROGRAM'S TIES TO JAPAN

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program has its origins in Japan's meteoric economic growth, and its astonishing transformation from World Bank borrower to major World Bank lender.

When Japan joined the World Bank in 1952, the postwar nation was on the way to catch up with the developed countries. The next year, in 1953, Japan borrowed \$250 million from the International Monetary Fund to tide it over hard currency shortfalls. Between 1953 and 1966, Japan borrowed \$850 million from the World Bank to develop modern highways, the bullet train system and other projects. At one point, Japan was the Bank's second largest borrower.

"We have been striving to build modern Japan as it is, by implementing appropriate economic policies," the Honorable Ryutaro Hashimoto, then Minister of Finance and later Prime Minister of Japan, explained at the World Bank-IMF annual meeting in 1989. During its development process, Japan became "fully aware of the importance of human resources."

"Japan's loans from the Bank will be fully repaid in July, 1990," Mr. Hashimoto announced. And he added, "Hoping that the developing countries will find something meaningful in this Japanese experience, I am pleased to announce that Japan is now prepared to contribute a total of about \$300 million to the Bank over a three-year period."

The World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program which started in 1987 was expanded substantially by the Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD), a Japanese initiative to provide special assistance to strengthen human resources in developing countries.

Over the years, Japan has expanded its commitment to this endeavor. Meanwhile, it has contributed close to \$150 million to the World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (renamed the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program in 1995 to reflect Japan's central role). These funds have covered tuition, subsistence, insurance and travel costs for scholars, as well as the costs of Program administration.

Five Partnership Programs were launched in four universities in Japan starting in 1995. One, at Yokohama National University, draws on Japan's special expertise in infrastructure development. Another, at the University of Tsukuba, focuses on policy management. Three others, at Keio University, Yokohama National University, and Saitama University/GRIPS, specialize in tax policy. These initiatives augment Japan's commitment to human resources development in the developing world.



## PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- 3,427 scholarships were awarded to professionals in over 150 host universities in 32 countries during the past decade and a half, including 116 in 2005. Over 546 scholars are currently receiving financial support (Table 1).
- About two-thirds of the scholars are from humble and poor backgrounds.
- Over 75% of the scholars are experienced public servants; many have worked in high decision-making capacities.
- Scholars study in challenging socio-economic development themes, including:
  - Economics;
  - Environmental and Natural Resources;
  - Public Policy/International Development;
  - Public Health;
  - Urban/Regional Planning;
  - Education;
  - Agriculture;
  - Population; and
  - Rural Development
- Further outreach and capacity building were achieved through Partnership Programs with 11 partner universities where 906 scholars have studied. Four partner universities in Africa received training and support in instituting and offering their graduate programs (Figure 1).
- 97% of award recipients have completed their degrees.
- 83% of alumni are either working in their home country (78%) or in another developing country (5%). The ratio increases to 87% if we include working in the international organizations.

# PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) was initiated 19 years by the Government of Japan to encourage and strengthen human resources development in less-developed countries. The program mandate is to provide mid-career professionals in developing countries exposure to the latest techniques and knowledge available through graduate studies. Upon completion of their studies, the scholars are expected to return to their home countries in order to apply and to disseminate their newly acquired knowledge and skills to enhance the socio-economic development of their countries. Scholars are not eligible for employment in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund headquarters and field offices for three years after they finish their academic studies.

The JJ/WBGSP utilizes two schemes of operation to deliver its mandate: The "Regular Program" and the "Partnership Programs."

REGULAR PROGRAM		JJ/WBGSP SCHOLARS IN REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987-2005													Grand Total	
		PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS														
Years		Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU- INFRA	Keio	YNU- TAX	GRIPS	Abidjan- Cocody	Yaounde II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Subtotal by Year	
1987	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
1988	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
1989	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
1990	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
1991	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
1992	105	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	129
1993	117	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	143
1994	102	24	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	148
1995	111	26	8	8	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	171
1996	116	25	-	8	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	164
1997	122	24	8	-	10	15	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	67	189
1998	147	23	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	6	7	6	5	-	67	214
1999	180	22	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	-	-	7	6	12	82	262
2000	277	14	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	7	7	7	7	14	76	353
2001	115	15	-	-	10	15	5	-	5	7	7	7	7	15	93	208
2002	117	14	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	9	66	183
2003	272	13	-	-	10	14	5	5	5	7	7	7	-	14	87	359
2004	303	13	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	15	70	373
2005	116	12	-	-	10	15	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	15	94	210
Totals	2521	275	27	27	49	68	50	50	45	48	35	41	32	94	906	3427



*“ I know that I am a courageous woman who has faced important challenges in life, especially after the accident when I got a spinal cord injury that confined me to a wheelchair when I was just seventeen years old. I never gave up and decided to study at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru and perform many other activities. However, this would have been impossible without the help of my family and its love and caring support.*

*This award from the World Bank has meant for me a dream made into reality and I know I have strength, courage and capability to make my dream possible and return to my country with a highest level of education that will contribute to work in a better way for minorities, especially other people with disabilities like me.”*

**Ana Castillo –**  
Peru  
University of Maastrichts

## *The Regular Program*

This Program is very flexible and allows the scholars from the World Bank borrowing countries to study in any host university of World Bank member countries, except their home countries. Scholars may pursue a graduate study program in any socio-economic development field at the master's level. The study areas have mostly included economics, public policy and globalization, sustainable development, including natural resources and environmental management, agriculture and rural development, urban and regional planning, and infrastructure, and health, population, and education.

## *The Partnership Program*

These programs enable the scholars to receive specialized graduate training in selected universities around the globe. Scholars may pursue a master's degree in themes related to economics and public policy and management; infrastructure management; public finance and taxation policy; and public policy in international development (Table 2).

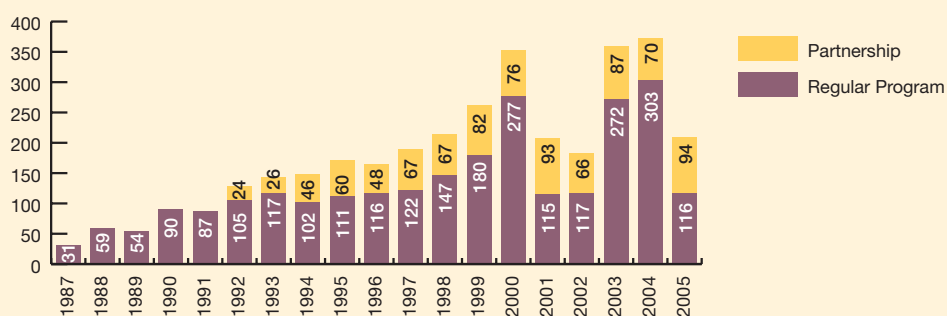
Since 1992, a number of Partnership Programs have been launched in universities in Canada, France, Japan and the United States. The Programs in Canada and France were transferred, in 1998, to four African universities located in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Uganda. The Partnership Programs span the globe and address a variety of development concerns as the list below shows. These programs combine academic rigor with specialized training in practical aspects of development policymaking (Table 2).

The Partnership Programs in Japan, which started in 1995 in four universities, as already described in the “Program's Ties to Japan”.



TABLE 2	PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS			YEAR BEGUN	YEAR CONCLUDED
	HOST COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY	PROGRAM SPECIALTY		
	USA	Columbia University	Economic Policy Management	1992	
	Canada	McGill University	Economic Policy Management <sup>1</sup>	1993	1998
	France	Université d'Auvergne	Economic Policy Management <sup>2</sup>	1993	1998
	Japan	University of Tsukuba	Policy Management	1995	
	Japan	Yokohama National University	Infrastructure Management	1995	
	Japan	Keio University	Tax Policy and Management	1996	
	Japan	Yokohama National University	Public Policy and Taxation	1996	
	Japan	Saitama University/National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	Public Finance	1997	
	Cameroon	University of Yaoundé II	Economic Policy Management	1998	
	Côte d'Ivoire	University of Cocody	Economic Policy Management	1998	
	Ghana	University of Ghana	Economic Policy Management	1998	
	Uganda	Makerere University	Economic Policy Management	1998	
	USA	Harvard University	Public Administration in Int'l. Devt.	1999	

Figure 1 JJ/WBGSP REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM AWARDEES, 1987-2005



Source: JJ/WBSP Scholar Database

<sup>1</sup> The program at McGill was co-sponsored with the *African Capacity Building Foundation* (ACBF). It was taught in English, and focused on Anglophone Africa. The Program was later transferred to the University of Ghana at Legon and Makerere University in Uganda in 1998.

<sup>2</sup> The program at the Université of d'Auvergne, Centre d'Etudes et Recherches sur Le Développement International (CERDI) was also co-sponsored with the *African Capacity Building Foundation*. It was taught in French, and focused on Francophone Africa. The program was later transferred to the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon and the University of Cocody in Côte d'Ivoire in 1998.

## PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN 1987-2004

During 1987-2004, the JJ/WBGSP awarded a total of 3,217 scholarships for studying in 150 universities in 32 World Bank member countries, of which 2,405 were in its Regular Program and 812 in its Partnership Programs.

### *Performance in the Regular Program, 1987-2004*

The annual scholarship awards under the Regular Program grew from 31 in 1987 to 303 in 2004 (Table 1).

#### *Development Themes*

The JJ/WBGSP has strived to support human resources development in the developing countries by approving awards in critical areas that contribute to addressing the social, institutional, and economic dimension of poverty alleviation. While at the outset of the Program, the themes emphasized the economic, finance, planning and management aspects of development; the scope of the Program has extended in recent years to include studies in areas of sustaining environmental and social development; supporting infrastructure development; building strong and modern information systems. Moreover, to further support the investment in people, studies related to health and population, as well as education are included in the scope of the Program.

*DEVELOPMENT THEMES AND POVERTY.* Over 60 % of the scholars in the Regular Program came from humble and poor backgrounds, where the parents had education levels of high school or lower. The majority of scholars (49 %) studied economics, development studies, public policy, and management areas; followed by environment (21.5 %); and health/childcare and gender studies (12.3 %) (Table 3). In many cases scholars are pursuing degrees in fields directly related to poverty reduction.

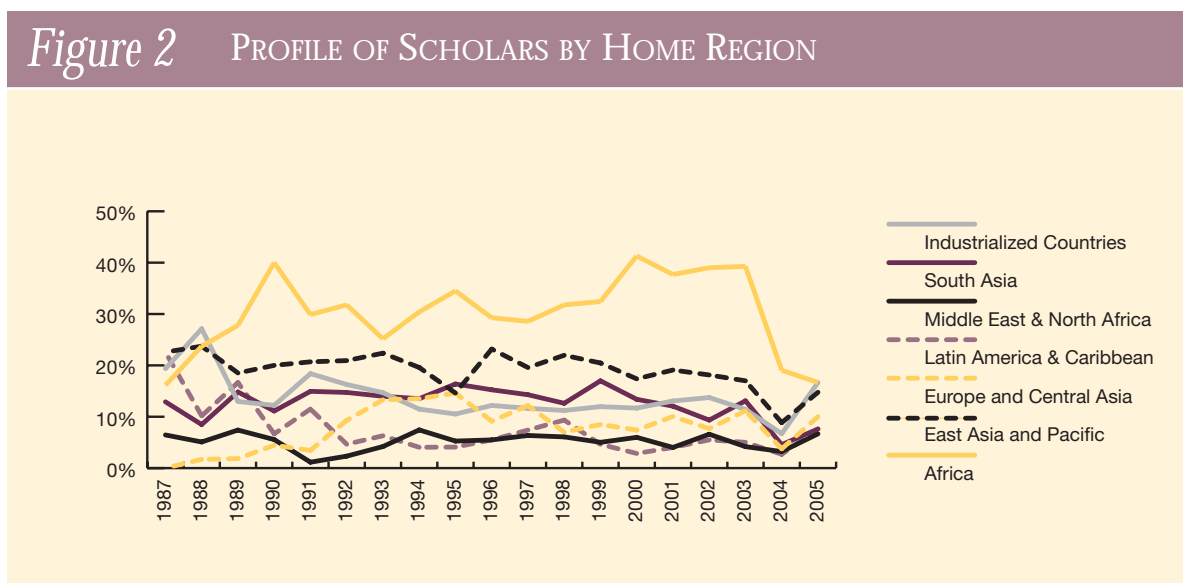
TABLE 3	DEVELOPMENT THEMES 2004	
	DEVELOPMENT THEMES	NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS, 2004 (%)
	DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, ECONOMICS	83 (25.5%)
	PUBLIC POLICY, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT	78 (23.9%)
	ENVIRONMENT	70 (21.5%)
	HEALTH, CHILDCARE, GENDER STUDIES	40 (12.3%)
	AGRICULTURE	14 (4.2%)
	INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT	13 (4.0%)
	INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	7 (2.1%)
	OTHER (POVERTY REDUCTION, MEDIA, ETC...)	21 (6.5%)
	TOTAL	326 (100%)

## Profile of Scholars 1987-2004 Regional Distribution and Gender

Most scholars have come from the Africa region (a total of 1123 or 35%), East Asia (610 scholars or 19%) and South Asia (413 or 13%), where the majority of the world's poor population lives and the poverty alleviation needs are most acute. East Asian countries received a higher number of awards during 1998-2000 in recognition of their financial crisis and in response to the urgent need for highly trained policy making personnel in this region at that time (Figure 2).

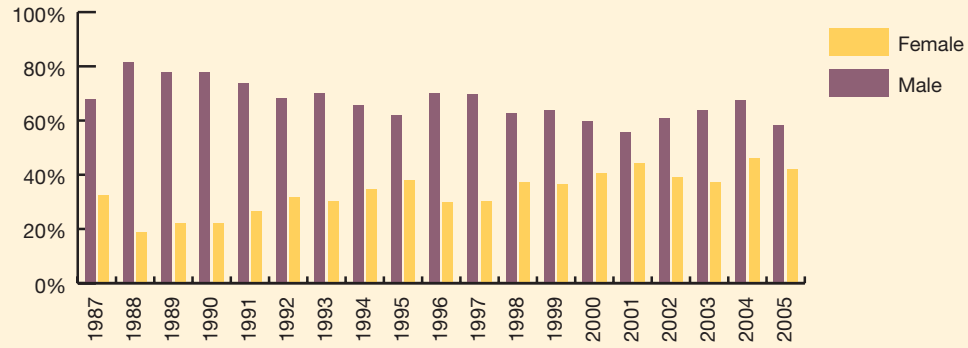
Female scholars are historically outnumbered by their male counterpart (1150 or 33% during 1987-04), but the gap has narrowed over the years (Figure 3). This improvement has been due to special efforts on behalf of the Program to look for qualified female candidates. Moreover, the scholars were mostly in their mid-thirties, a further reflection of the Program's emphasis in selecting mid-career professionals (Figure 4).

About 36% of the scholars attended host universities in Europe, especially in the United Kingdom, while a little under a half studied in North America, especially in the United States. A small but growing number of scholars chose to attend host universities in Australia and New Zealand as well as in developing countries. (Figure 5).

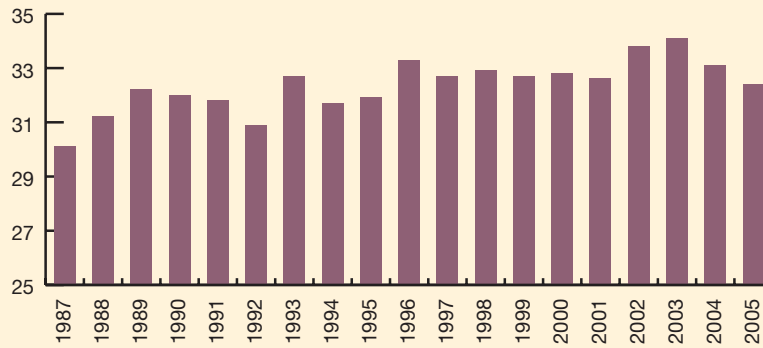


Source: JJ/WBSP Scholar Database

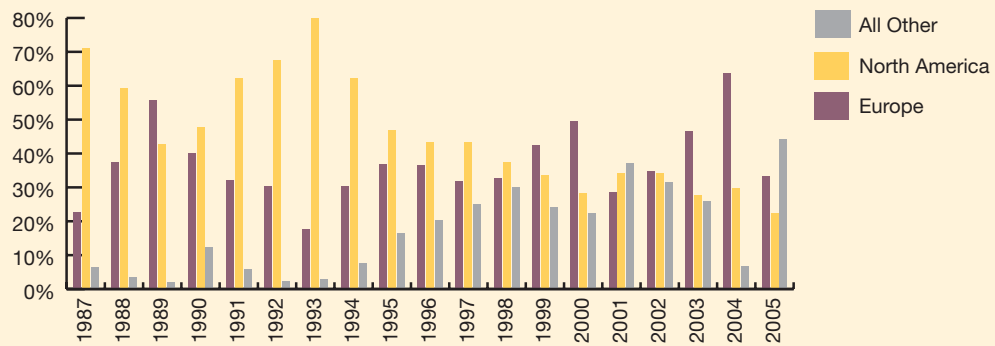
*Figure 3* PROFILE OF SCHOLARS BY GENDER



*Figure 4* PROFILE OF SCHOLARS BY AVERAGE AGE (AS APPLICANTS)



*Figure 5* PROFILE OF SCHOLARS BY HOST REGION



## Program Effectiveness and Impact 1987-1998

Studies tracing Program effectiveness and impact have been conducted since 1994. Tracer Study VI (2004), which covers the 1987-98 cohorts, investigated the impact of the Program in enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of beneficiary scholars, as well as improving the socio-economic development of home countries.

More specifically, the studies investigated whether a significant number of scholars funded through the JJ/WBGSP:

- successfully completed their study programs and returned to their home countries or other developing countries;
- were engaged in positions that disseminated the newly acquired knowledge and skills, and contributed to overall socio-economic development of their own or other developing countries.

*In addition*, the Tracer Study VI discusses the salient cost considerations associated with the overall implementation and delivery of the JJ/WBGSP.

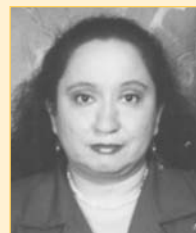
### *Impact on Capacity Enhancement*

Impact on the capacity enhancement is considered in its multiple dimensions.

**First**, the *impact on individual awardees'* skills and knowledge, as measured by degree attainment rates, shows that 97% of the analyzed scholars attained their degrees (a total of 1074 scholars during 1987-98). There were no significant differences by gender, and only marginal variations across individual regions in degree attainment. **Second**, the *impact on development environment*, as measured by return rates to home or other developing countries, shows that 83% of respondents do returned home or to other developing countries. The results improve to 87% if we include working in the multilateral organization as additional positive impact on development.

Moreover, the *impact on development environment*, as measured by the type of employment institution shows that over a half of scholars returned to work in the public sector; while one-third of scholars returned to work at universities and private sector.

**Third**, the *impacts on career progression and on job effectiveness*, as measured by beneficiary scholars' perceptions, show that scholars ranked the Program highly useful in terms of relevance to their jobs and to their countries' development needs. The results were less encouraging in terms of promotion and higher income. Since most scholars returned to public sector after their studies, they were subject to public sector rules and regulations for promotion and salary increase in their countries. These rules are rather inflexible compared to the private sector.



*"I am so thankful for the opportunity you gave me to study at Williams College. I now*

*make fiscal policy in the Ministry of Finance as we struggle against poverty and toward the Millennium Development Goals. My work helped my office in the recent fiscal reform. These things would not have been possible if I had not had the opportunity to study at Williams. The program allowed me to integrate academic knowledge with community life, customs and culture."*

**Rosa María  
Mendoza de Serrano –  
El Salvador  
Williams College**



*Permettez moi de présenter mes sincères remerciements au Gouvernement du Japon qui a bien*

*voulu financer ce programme.*

*Cette formation, grâce au programme, me permettra de se doter des outils me permettant de participer pleinement au développement de mon pays et de ma sous-région.*

**Sadibou Sow –  
Senegal  
CERDI**



*“Please accept my sincere thanks for giving me an opportunity to acquire the latest knowledge from the School of*

*Environment, Resources and Development (SERD) at AIT. I thank the Japanese Government for joint funding for my scholarship. I am positively contributing to proving safe potable water to the people of Sri Lanka with the help of knowledge I gathered during my study at AIT.”*

**Sumitha Sumanaweera –**  
Sri Lanka  
AIT, Asian Institute of  
Technology



*“I would like to thank all members of the scholarship program for excellent work. I remain enormously grateful to the Government*

*of Japan and World Bank for providing me with this opportunity to study in the leading university of Europe. The knowledge and skills that I gained over this year will be well utilized in the development process of my country.”*

**Davron Madirimov –**  
Uzbekistan  
Imperial College London

**Fourth**, the impacts on the Partnership Programs and on Institutional Capacity Enhancement varied. It is too early yet to evaluate the full impact of the Program on capacity enhancement of the Partnership Programs. Host universities, on the other hand, have in general benefited from the Program in various ways. For the majority, the presence of the scholars enriched the inter-disciplinary and multi-cultural character of institutions.

### ***Impact on Socio-Economic Development***

Impact on socio-economic development – *as measured by contributions to policy and project management* – illustrates that the majority of respondent scholars were working in positions that could influence the development policy of their countries as intended by the objectives of the JJ/WBGSP. Moreover, the respondent scholars found their newly acquired skills highly relevant to their countries’ needs.

Impact on socio-economic development, *as measured by new and innovative approaches and initiatives pursued by scholars*, shows that the majority of respondent scholars not only improved their skills and knowledge but also gained new perspectives and insight they needed to assist in their countries’ development. They increased their academic and professional partnerships, and developed useful contacts during their study period, which could be used as conduit for exchange and dissemination of new information and innovation. Moreover, they often took advantage of being part of alumni community of both host universities and the JJ/WBGSP, including taking part in educational and other activities that are facilitated through internet.

### ***Costs of the Program***

The total cost of the Program has varied over years depending on: the size of new scholar intake and renewals of second-year scholars; increased costs at the host universities, as well as other service providers, for instance travel; inflation and exchange rate variations; and the availability of financing. The average expense per scholar was about US\$30,000. These expenses do not reflect tuition waivers and discounts, ranging from 10% to 25%, obtained from various universities, thanks to persistent leveraging efforts of the Secretariat. Additional leveraging efforts, in terms of matching funds and partial funding, increase the impact of the program, in terms of number of scholars financed, by many fold.

The costs of the scholars also vary depending on the university selected and whether it is privately-run or public. Universities in the United States, Japan and United Kingdom are the most costly. At present there is no restriction on the part of scholars on the choice of the university, just so long as they have admissions.

## Conclusions and Recommendations of the Tracer Study VI

Thus, in conclusion, the overall results of the analysis were highly favorable,

The Tracer Study VI reiterated that JJ/WBGSP is one of the few development-focused scholarship programs that are provided to mid-career professionals from the developing countries. Rigorous selection policy and the management of process ensure quality at entry; and the two-year scholarship duration limitation, recent employment restriction at the World Bank and the IMF and specific visa requirement, ensure that the scholars return home after completing their studies.

There were some *lessons learned from the process and recommendations*.

**First**, extensive efforts went into tracking and contacting the individual scholar. There should be a mechanism instituted to oblige and gauge the scholars to maintain contact with the Secretariat. This mechanism may range from formal obligation at the time the scholarship is offered, to stepping up the process of providing regular opportunities for alumni to register and attend short courses and forum, either via electronically through web or in person. Towards the end, the new scaling up activities would address the issue.

**Second**, continuous effort should be made to collect “before” as well as “after” graduation data, to improve the analysis of the future tracer studies. Data can be collected for the type of institutions, nature of work, and ranks of the scholars.

**Third**, it is imperative to document the data and the operational modality of the databases to ensure continuity and integrity of information, and to ease the preparation of the follow-up tracer studies.

**Fourth**, individual and group tracer studies at conclusion of the African Partnership Program would provide invaluable lessons and may be publicized for the developing countries who intend to follow “twinning” routes. They will also provide the information and mechanism to improve the performance of existing programs.

## OTHER INNOVATIONS AND OUTREACH MODALITIES

### Website and Electronic Applications

To further enhance its outreach efforts, the JJ/WBGSP launched its website in 2001. In addition to providing information on the nature of the scholarships through Regular and Partnerships Programs, applications can now be downloaded directly from the website<sup>3</sup>.

The website has been popular. The JJ/WBGSP website was consistently ranked among the top three most visited sites within the World Bank Institute.

To increase the audience and to provide information on JJ/WBGSP activities the Secretariat now periodically issues Newsletters. Participants can sign up for the Newsletter on-line or send an email to the Secretariat. Another step taken to increase participation over the internet was the creation of a web-based Discussion Forum. The forum was initiated as a platform to engage participants in discussions ranging from development issues to their personal experiences with their programs of study. Discussion topics that the JJ/WBGSP has hosted include: community building, capacity building, and program outreach. The Discussion Forum has provided an interactive space for participants to initiate debates on the current and emerging development issues, explore opportunities of sharing knowledge, and volunteer to provide assistance for colleagues from other regions. A summary of the recent Discussion Forum dialogue is provided in the Newsletter.

In recognition of the achievements of the JJ/WBGSP alumni and their contribution to the capacity building of developing countries, the Program publishes profiles and CVs of alumni on the website.



<sup>3</sup>JJ/WBGSP publications can also be accessed electronically, by logging onto [www.jolis.worldbankimflib.org](http://www.jolis.worldbankimflib.org) and clicking on the link Jolis Library Catalogue. In the search section, type Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program, which brings up all of the JJ/WBGSP's publications.



These documents are a means to promote the results of the Program, create an alumni community, let members be better informed about each other by drawing attention to their contributions to the development process in their countries, and to provide an opportunity for people interested in the Program to learn directly from the former scholars.

### *Videoconferences and Seminars*

Taking advantage of technology to spread knowledge, the JJ/WBGSP arranged interactive tele-seminars on various topics. These included, a seminar on “State Timber Corporation of Sri Lanka” for scholars at University of Ghana and Makerere University; a seminar on “Policy-Based Finance—The Experience of Postwar Japan,” and on “Japanese National Railways Privatization Study – the

Experience of Japan and Lessons for Developing Countries” for scholars of all African Partnership Programs; two seminars on “Tax Evasion and Corruption” and “The Economics of Tax Evasion” for scholars of the four Partnership Programs in Africa and the five Partnership Programs in Japan.

The JJ/WBGSP, in cooperation with a unit within WBI, offered a special training on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Competitiveness. A total of 331 received a certificate of completion from WBI. In the course survey that followed, 86% found the course training useful and relevant to their work.

Additional participation by the alumni of the JJ/WBGSP was also arranged in UN Global e-Conference on “Implementing the Monterrey Consensus: Governance Roles of Public, Private and Advocacy Stakeholders” in 2004. The conference attracted 550 practitioner participants from 88 countries.

## **PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN 2005**

In 2005, a total of 210 candidates were awarded scholarships, of which 116 were in the Regular Program and 94 were in Partnership Programs (See Table 1).

### *Performance in the Regular Program in 2005 Profile of Applicants in 2005*

In 2005, the JJ/WBGSP received 3,386 applications. Higher applications came from Africa, Latin America and Middle East and North Africa, while there was a decline in the number of applicants from South Asia. The total female applicants (27%) was about the same as the previous year.

### *Reasons for rejection of applicants and the lessons to be learned by prospective applicants*

A total of 1,526 applicants (45%) were initially found ineligible in 2005; of which 443 sent incomplete applications; 270 had insufficient work experience; 416 applied for field of studies, that are not supported by the JJ/WBGSP;



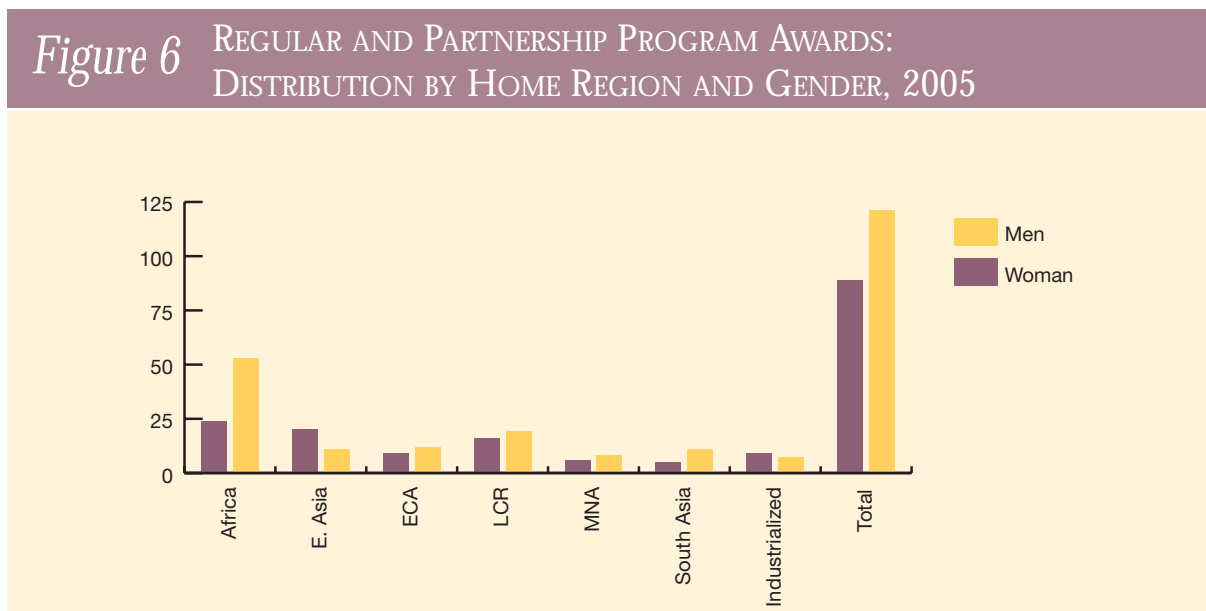
while 123 were too young (Figure 7). There is a lesson to be learned by the prospective applicants to carefully examine their applications for completeness; to make sure that they have at least the requisite two years full time work experience; to verify that their field of studies are supported by JJ/WBGSP; and that they are of the right age.

## Profile of Scholars in 2005

**DEVELOPMENT THEMES AND POVERTY.** The Program has increasingly drawn candidate from humble backgrounds. Over 60% of the scholars in the Regular Program came from humble and poor backgrounds, where the parents had education levels of high school or lower (Figure 8). The majority of scholars (60%) studied economics, international development and public policy; followed by environment and natural resources (24.2%); public health (13.7 %); agriculture (4.2%), and population and rural development (3.2%), (Table 4). In many cases scholars are pursuing degrees in fields directly related to poverty reduction (Figure 9).

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, AFFILIATION AND GENDER.** The regional distribution is: Africa (36%), East Asia (15%), Eastern Europe –ECA (10%), Latin America and Caribbean –LCR (16%), Middle East and North Africa –MNA (7%), South Asia (8%), and Part I (8%) (Figure 10).

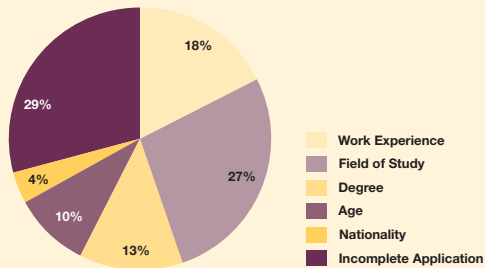
Looking at where the scholars were applying, 73.7% were admitted to European universities, 21% to North American Institutions, 1% to Asian Institutions, 3.2% to African, Latin American and Middle East institutions, and 1.1% to Oceania. 5% of the total number of scholars are admitted to institutions in the developing world. The distribution of the scholars among different types of employers was as follows: public sector (76%), private sector (9.5%), NGOs (3%), and regional and international organization (11.5%) (Figure 11). About 40% of the scholars in the Regular Program were women, even though only 27% of the applicants were women for 2005 showing our priority to choose women (Figure 12).



Source: JJ/WBSP Scholar Database

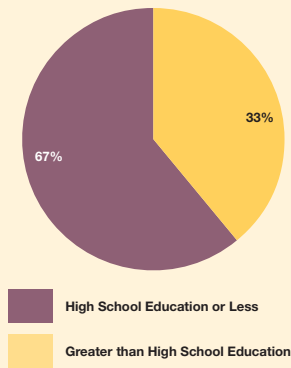
**Figure 7** PROFILE OF APPLICANTS BY INELIGIBILITY CRITERIA, 2005

Profile of Applicants by Ineligibility Criteria, 2005



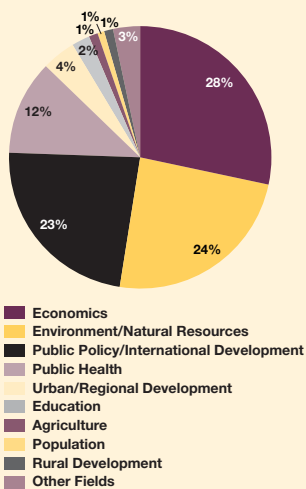
**Figure 8** PROFILE OF SCHOLARS BY PARENT'S EDUCATION LEVEL, 2005

Profile of Scholars by Parent's Education Level, 2005



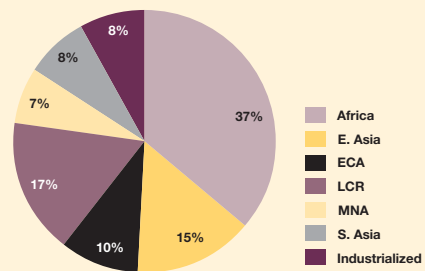
**Figure 9** PROFILE OF SCHOLARS BY FIELDS OF STUDY, 2005

Profile of Scholars by Fields of Study, 2005



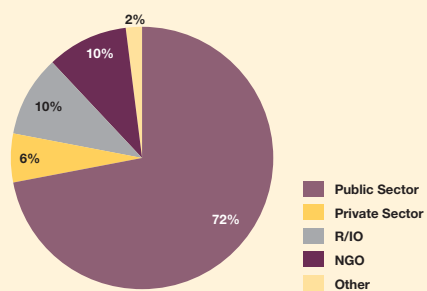
**Figure 10** REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS AWARDS DISTRIBUTION BY HOME REGION, 2005

Regular and Partnership Program Awards Distribution by Home Region, 2005



**Figure 11** PROFILE OF SCHOLARS BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY, 2005

Profile of Scholars by Employment Category, 2005



## NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN 2005

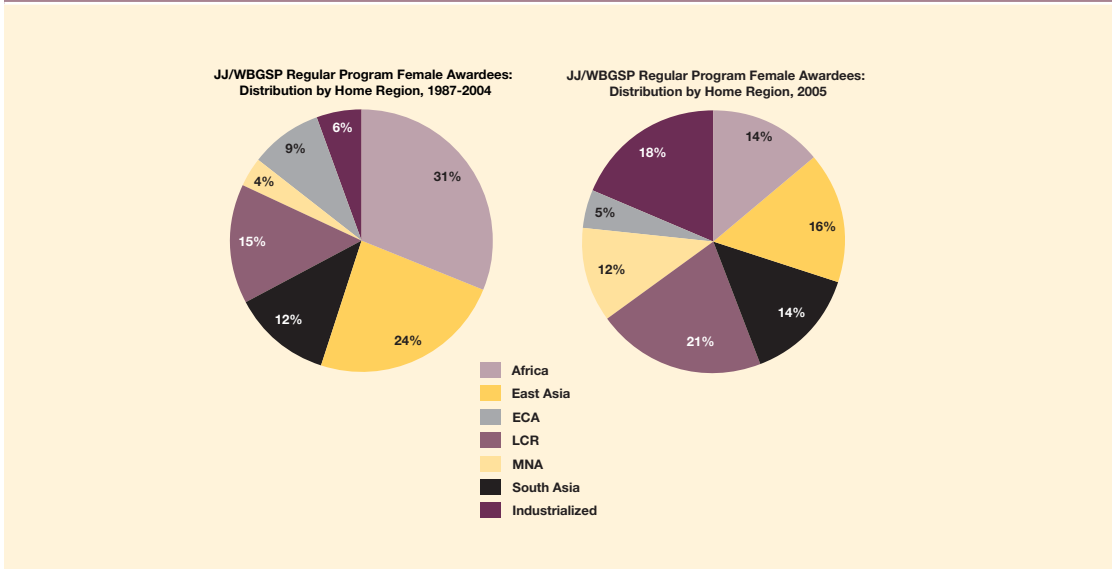
During Spring 2005, a mission went to Europe to visit a wide range of universities where a high number of scholars are studying each year: in France, CERDI (Centre d'études et de recherche sur le développement international), CREUFOP (Centre régional universitaire de formation permanente), CNEARC (Centre national d'études agronomiques de régions chaudes), ENGREF (Ecole nationale du génie rural, des eaux et forêts), CIEDEL (Centre international d'études pour le développement local) at Université Catholique de Lyon; in Switzerland, IUED (Institut universitaire d'études du développement); in the United Kingdom, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the London School of Economics, the University of Reading, the University of East Anglia; and in the Netherlands, UNESCO-IHE (Institute for Water Education), IHS (Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies). These European universities are all involved in different development areas and research fields ranging from development economics, agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, rural development, public health, urban planning to water and environmental resource management. Besides the theoretical knowledge that they receive, scholars are also given opportunities to work with their professors on development projects research in their countries or other developing countries.

In Japan, the mission visited the Partnership Programs at the Yokohama National University (YNU), GRIPS, Keio, and Tsukuba. The mission found a confirmation of Program's contribution to capacity enhancement and human resources development. Scholars studying in these universities presented their thesis on subjects directly related to the development issues of their home countries.

Both graduates and student scholars expressed their deep appreciations for the knowledge, training and internship they received, thanks to JJ/WBGSP sponsorships

TABLE 4	DEVELOPMENT THEMES 2005	
	DEVELOPMENT THEMES	NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS, 2005 (%)
	ECONOMICS	31 (32.63%)
	ENVIRONMENT/NATURAL RESOURCES	23 (24.21%)
	PUBLIC POLICY, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	26 (27.37%)
	PUBLIC HEALTH	13 (13.68%)
	URBAN/REGIONAL PLANNING	6 (6.32%)
	EDUCATION	6 (6.32%)
	AGRICULTURE	4 (4.21%)
	POPULATION	2 (2.11%)
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1 (1.05%)
	OTHER (POVERTY REDUCTION, MEDIA, IT ETC...)	4 (4.21%)
	TOTAL	116 (100%)

**Figure 12** JJ/WBGSP REGULAR PROGRAM FEMALE AWARDEES: DISTRIBUTION BY HOME REGION, 1987 - 2005



## SCALING-UP TO STRENGTHEN KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND NURTURE CAPACITY BUILDING

### Overview

JJ/WBGSP has been providing opportunities for scholars to generate new knowledge for development. The Bank recognizes that there is a great opportunity to tap into this knowledge that would benefit not only the scholars but also the development community. In 2005, the Bank has launched the Scaling-Up Program to take on this opportunity by better leveraging the knowledge and fostering a network of scholars and beyond.

### Advantages of Scaling-Up

Most scholars have a unique perspective on combining new knowledge acquired through their graduate studies and public policy experience gained on the job as they all come from mid-career rank, based on which they will contribute to the development process in their countries. The new program will nurture their ability to leverage knowledge and skills acquired under the scholarships. By creating an active network, scholars will be able to draw upon experiences of others and make more effective contributions upon returning to their home countries. The Scaling-Up Program will also enable continuation of learning and knowledge sharing among current scholars and alumni.

### Objectives of Scaling-Up / Scaling-Up Activities

The Scaling-Up Program aims to strengthen knowledge sharing, nurture capacity building and create viable dialogue between policy makers and alumni. To achieve these objectives, the Program currently plans to carry the following activities under the three segments:

*1. Capturing knowledge: Capturing new knowledge and insights developed by scholars through their graduate studies and development experience.*

- The partnership universities are requested to submit their best research papers by the recent scholars.
- Selected papers that meet high quality will be internally published.

*2. Promoting knowledge: Providing opportunities for scholars to share new knowledge and insights developed both during graduate work and afterwards.*

- The scholars whose research papers are selected will be invited to the regional conferences, to present their research work and get feedback from the professionals including the World Bank staff, the Japanese government officials, and alumni of JJ/WBGSP. In FY06, regional conferences are planned to take place in Africa and East Asia. The conferences also would provide new knowledge on development by the bank staff and others.
- Workshops and brown bag lunches are organized at the Bank's head quarters, where JJ/WBGSP interns at the World Bank and IMF interact with other professionals.

*3. Building an active network: Creating opportunities for scholars and alumni to interact with each other to facilitate life-long knowledge exchange and relationship-building with development practitioners.*

- Face-to-face interaction at the regional conferences will foster a network among alumni, and beyond.
- JJ/WBGSP has been facilitating to build a network via its Discussion Forum and Program Roster. The Scaling-Up Program will further strengthen these already active schemes by complementing them with other scale-up activities mentioned above. Some papers would be posted on the Discussion Forum.

## PROGRAM FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### *Source of Funds*

The JJ/WBGSP is funded entirely by the Government of Japan and administered by the World Bank Institute (see Table 5).

As shown in Table 5, the increase in funding has varied widely, ranging from no increase (between FY89 and FY90) to nearly 65 % (between FY90 and FY91). In general, there has been an increase each year, except in FY01, FY02 and FY05.

Each year, part of the increase is used to offset inflationary trends that result in higher education costs. The Program, however, has been successful in limiting the increases in the annual average cost per scholar to well below the rate of inflation for higher education in the principal host countries – the United States and the United Kingdom. In the years before FY92 – when only the Regular Program was in operation – a major program goal was to increase the number of new scholars within the resources provided by the Government of Japan. The significant increase in the number of new scholars in those years is an example of this policy.

**TABLE  
5**

**JAPAN'S ALLOCATION TO JJ/WBGSP  
FY88-FY05 (IN US DOLLARS)**

FY	AMOUNT U.S. DOLLARS
88	1,000,000
89	1,887,000
90	1,887,000
91	3,109,000
92	4,349,000
93	5,349,000
94	6,049,000
95	7,647,500
96	8,966,000
97	11,210,700
98	11,870,265
99	12,148,900
00	13,476,541
01	10,539,909
02	10,159,937
03	12,523,148
04	13,978,917
05	12,860,956

The launching of the Partnership Programs, starting in 1992, has been a major factor in determining the number of new Regular Program scholarships that can be awarded. JJ/WBGSP was fortunate to receive enough financial support to permit it to establish eleven Partnership Programs and increase the number of scholarships in the Regular Program each year from 1992. In 2000, the selection of 277 scholars in the Regular Program created a 50 % increase from the previous year. In 2004, by selecting 423 scholars to receive scholarships, the Program has more than double the number of recipients from 2002, and about 18% since 2003. This relatively large increase was only possible due to the Government of Japan's commitment to the Program.

*Use of Funds*

The amounts allocated each year have made it possible for the Program to support 3,427 scholars between 1987 and 2005 at the annual levels shown in Table 5.

By far the largest of the Partnership Programs in terms of financial outlays are the Columbia and Harvard Universities programs, which have had about 15 scholars per year in each cohort. Although each of the five Partnership Programs in Japan has a high per scholar cost, the overall impact on the budget is somewhat lessened by the low number of scholars.

*Cost Per Scholar*

The estimated average annual cost per scholar in the various JJ/WBGSP programs varies from a low of about \$18,000 to more than \$57,000 in the Regular Program.

*Length of Awards and the Effects on Program Financing*

Initial awards are for the first year of study only. Near the end of the first year, the scholars' academic performance is evaluated and a decision is made as to whether to continue a second year of support if the academic program so requires. More than 50 % of all scholars are admitted to programs that require two years of study, and the performance of nearly all scholars merit renewal for the second year.

Many scholars try to increase the duration of JJ/WBGSP financial support by making requests for additional degrees or other forms of support. In order to maximize the number of new scholars that the Program is able to finance each year, the Secretariat finds it necessary to deny all these requests.



# DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE REGULAR PROGRAM

## DURATION OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS

Most scholarships are granted to complete a master's degree or its equivalent. Awards are given for one year at a time and may be extended to a second consecutive year if the scholar has maintained satisfactory academic performance and the academic program so requires.

## THE AMOUNT OF THE AWARD

The average annual scholarship award is about \$30,000. However, award amounts vary by host country and university.

## EXPENSES COVERED

Specifically, awards cover:

- Tuition and required medical insurance for the scholar only, payable directly to the university;
- Subsistence allowance covering living expenses; and
- Two economy-class one-way tickets between the home country and the host university, in addition to an allowance to cover expenses incurred while traveling.

## EXPENSES NOT COVERED

- Expenses for the scholar's family;
- Additional travel, including field trips during the study program;
- Educational equipment, such as computers;
- Expenses related to research, supplementary educational materials, or participation in workshops or seminars while at the university.

## BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### *All Applicants*

To apply for any JJ/WBGSP scholarship, the applicant must:

- Be a national of a World Bank member country eligible to borrow.
- Be under 45 years of age, preferably under the age of 35 and normally 25 years and above.
- Hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in a development-related field; have a superior record in previous academic work.
- Have at least 2 (preferably 4 to 5) years of recent, full-time professional experience in the applicant's home country or in another developing country, and preferably in public service.
- Secure an admission to a master's degree program.

### *Applicants to the Regular Program must also:*

- Submit evidence of current unconditional admission (copies of formal acceptance letters) to at least one university and proof of application to another university located in any World Bank member country except the applicant's country; and
- Propose a program of study related to development. Usually this will be in a field such as economics, business, management, environment, urban/rural planning or a related area. The Program has also made awards in such development-related fields as health, education, population, agriculture, engineering, information systems and aquatic resources provided that the focus of the study is on public policy aspects of these fields.



## OTHER SELECTION CRITERIA

The Regular and Partnership Programs give priority to:

- Applicants from low-income countries.
- Women.
- Applicants with few other resources and from lower income groups.
- Applicants who have had no previous opportunities for graduate study outside their home country.

In addition, the selection process seeks to maintain a geographical balance among regions of the world, and World Bank member countries.

### *The Program does not support:*

- Applicants who already hold a graduate degree from an industrialized country and from institutions such as the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Thailand or the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), in India.
- Applicants who are residing, working, or already studying for a graduate degree in an industrialized country.
- Permanent residents or nationals of an industrialized country.
- Applicants who are refugees or have a political asylum status.
- Applicants for MBA degrees.
- Applicants for Ph.D. and M.Phil. degrees.
- Applicants for J.D., L.L.M. or S.J.D. degrees unless related to human rights or environment.

Executive Directors, their alternates, staff of the World Bank Group (the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and International Center for Settlement of Investment

Disputes), consultants, and relatives of the aforementioned are excluded from consideration.

In accepting the scholarships, the awardees consent to the employment restriction policy of the JJ/WBGSP and recognize that they will not be able to work at the World Bank or IMF Headquarters and field offices for three years after completion of their academic programs.



*La poursuite de cette formation hautement appréciée ne serait possible sans l'appui de votre programme qui m'a octroyé pendant deux années scolaires une bourse d'étude.*

*A cet effet, je voudrais par cette présente vous exprimer toute ma gratitude pour le soutien que vous m'avez apporté pour la réalisation de ce projet.*

*Je me joins à vous également pour transmettre mes sincères remerciements au gouvernement du Japon et les encourager à poursuivre dans cette voie qui participe de manière effective au progrès des pays en développement.*

**Amara Seydi –**  
**Sénégal**  
**Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du**  
**Développement (IUED) de**  
**l'Université de Genève**

# DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

## PROGRAMS IN USA



### **COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY** *Program in Economic Policy Management*

**CONTENT:** Eleven courses, not previously offered, form the nucleus of the one-year academic segment of this program, followed by a three-month internship in a multilateral aid organization. The internship is a requirement for graduation. Upon successful completion of the program, scholars receive a master's degree in Public Administration from Columbia University.

The one-year academic program starts with a required introductory summer preparatory session that emphasizes language and mathematical skills, computing, accounting, and statistics.

The regular academic program includes three core courses that span two semesters: microeconomics policy management, macroeconomics policy management, and management skills for policymakers. The courses are based on an analysis of case studies and real-world economic policy issues. Additional perspective courses provide a broad understanding of the nature of development in a global economy. Staff from the World Bank deliver lectures, present seminars, and discuss case studies.

**ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:** The basic eligibility criteria are the same as those for the Regular JJ/WGBSP. In addition, applicants must meet Columbia University's admission requirements, such as successful achievement on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and the Graduate Record Examination (GRE).

**APPLICATION PROCESS:** Each year, Columbia receives many applications for the program. Columbia faculty screens the applications and nominates about 30 candidates for consideration by the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee, of which 12 candidates are selected for financial support.



### **HARVARD UNIVERSITY** *Program in Public Administration in International Development*

**CONTENT:** The Partnership Program with Harvard University started in the fall of 1999. The program of study leads to a Master of Public Administration in International Development (MPA/ID). The MPA/ID program is a rigorous economics-centered program designed to prepare development practitioners.

The duration of the program is 21 months including a three-month internship. The JJ/WBGSP sponsors a maximum of 15 new scholars each year.

## PROGRAMS IN AFRICA

### THE UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, IN GHANA, MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, IN UGANDA, THE UNIVERSITY OF COCODY, IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDÉ II, IN CAMEROON

The JJ/WBGSP and ACBF jointly sponsor 30 scholars in each program since 1998 to study for their master's degree in Economic Policy Management (EPM). The duration of the anglophone programs at Makerere University, in Uganda, and the University of Ghana at Legon, in Ghana, is 18 months, including a three-month internship. The duration of the francophone programs at Cocody University, in Côte d'Ivoire, and Yaoundé II University, in Cameroon, is 15 months, including a three-month internship. These programs were transferred for both CERDI and McGill University to the four African Universities through regional competition.

## PROGRAMS IN JAPAN

ELIGIBILITY: The five Partnership Programs in Japan are open to applicants from all World Bank member countries that are currently eligible to borrow. However, the programs differ from the other JJ/WBGSP Partnership Programs in one important respect: they are open only to scholars who are selected and supported by JJ/WBGSP. Details regarding the JJ/WBGSP Partnership Programs in Japan are provided in the sections that follow.

### UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA *Program in Policy Management*

This two-year master's degree program is designed to admit cohorts of 10 scholars in odd alternate years. The Graduate School of International Political Economy (GSIPE) manages the program within the university, although scholars may study in many parts of the institution. The university nominates 20 applicants for each cohort and JJ/WBGSP selects 10 nominees for sponsorship.

### YOKOHAMA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY *Program in Infrastructure Management*

Yokohama National University's (YNU) program in infrastructure management aims to help mid-career professionals gain expertise in the economic and engineering aspects of managing all forms of infrastructure. Within the university, the School of International and Business Law administers the program, although scholars may study in many parts of the institution. The JJ/WBGSP scholars in this program gain valuable practical experience with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). New cohorts in this two-year program start in April of odd alternate years. The number of scholars increased from nine in the first cohort to 15 in the following cohorts.

### *Program in Public Policy and Taxation*

The Graduate School of Economics of YNU manages the program in Public Policy and Taxation, drawing on coursework from many other parts of the institution. This program is entirely separate from the infrastructure management program also located on the YNU campus. However, some faculty members teach in both programs.





## **KEIO UNIVERSITY** *Program in Tax Policy and Management*

Keio University is well known internationally as one of Japan's leading private universities. It holds the distinction of being the first Japanese university to admit foreign students, a tradition which began in the 19th Century. Scholars have opportunities to study in many parts of the university under the overall management of the Graduate School of Business and Commerce. The first cohort began studies in April 1996. New cohorts begin their studies in April each year.

## **NATIONAL GRADUATE INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES (GRIPS)** *Master's Degree Program in Public Finance*

The major aim of the Program is to train future fiscal leaders in taxation. Particular emphasis is placed on the education and training of government officials from developing countries worldwide who work in tax administration or equivalent departments. Administrative aspects of taxation are taught in the context of developing countries' economic and social development. An internship at the national Tax Administration (NTA) contributes to the students' experience of real problems faced during daily operation of tax administration. The master's degree one-year program in Public Finance is taught in English.

# APPLICATION PROCEDURES

## **THE REGULAR PROGRAM**

Application forms for the Regular Program are available from the end of September through January 31st of each year. Forms are available in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Candidates may download the forms or apply online at the program web site: <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/scholarships>

Requests for application forms by mail should be sent to:

The World Bank  
The JJ/WBGSP Secretariat  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433 USA  
FAX: (202) 522-4036

## **THE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS**

Application forms for the Partnership Programs are available from the cooperating university at different times depending on each Program's application cycle.

## AFRICA

### *Makerere University in Uganda*

Professor J. Ddumba-Ssentamu  
Head, Department of Economics  
Social Science Building  
P.O. Box 7062  
Kampala, Uganda  
FAX: (256-41) 532-355  
Email: maecon@uol.co.ug  
Website:  
<http://www.makerere.ac.ug/economics/>

### *University of Cocody in Côte d'Ivoire*

Professor Seca Assaba Paul  
Director, Programme de  
Formation en Gestion de  
la Politique Economique  
UFR-SEG/CIRES  
05 BP 129, Abidjan 08  
Côte d'Ivoire  
FAX: (225-22) 48-8284  
Email: gpe@globeaccess.net

### *University of Ghana in Ghana*

Professor Yaw Asante  
Head, Department of Economics  
P.O. Box 57, Legon  
Accra, Ghana  
FAX: 233-21-501-486  
Email: Economics@ug.gn.apc.org  
Website: <http://www.ug.edu.gh>

### *University of Yaoundé II*

Professor Roger Tsafack Nanfoss  
Director, Faculty of Economics  
and Management  
Economic Policy Management Program  
P.O. Box 1792  
Yaoundé, Cameroon  
FAX: (237-23 ) 73-89  
Email: pge@uycdc.uninet.com

## JAPAN

### *Keio University*

Professor Mitsuhiro Fukao, Director, Program  
in Taxation Policy and Management  
Graduate School of Business & Commerce  
International Center  
15-45, Mita 2-chome  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8345, Japan  
FAX: (81-3) 5427-1638  
Email: jjwbgs@Fbc.keio.ac.jp  
Website: <http://www.fbc.keio.ac.jp/directory/directory.html>

### *National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)*

Professor Reiko Nakamura,  
Director, Public Finance Program  
7-22-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku  
Tokyo 106-8677, Japan  
FAX: 81-3-6439-6010  
Website: <http://www.grips.ac.jp/index-e.html>

### *University of Tsukuba*

Professor Neantro Saavedra-Rivano,  
Director, Program in Policy Management  
Graduate School of International  
Political Economy  
Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8573, Japan  
FAX: (81-0-298) 53-6797  
Email: wbgsp@gspie.kokusai.tsukuba.ac.jp  
Website:  
<http://www.tsukuba.ac.jp/index-e.html>

### *Yokohama National University*

Professor Tatsuhiko Ikeda  
Director, Program in  
Infrastructure Management  
Graduate School of International  
and Business Law  
79-4 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku  
Yokohama 240-8501, Japan  
FAX: (81-45) 339-3610  
Email: [Infra.office@iblaw.ynu.ac.jp](mailto:Infra.office@iblaw.ynu.ac.jp)  
Website:  
<http://www.igss.ynu.ac.jp/index-e.htm>

### *Yokohama National University*

Professor Arie Daisuke, Director  
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Yokohama, Kanagawa 240-8501, Japan  
FAX: (81-45) 339-3504  
Email: [is-mpe@ynu.ac.jp](mailto:is-mpe@ynu.ac.jp)  
Website:  
<http://www.igss.ynu.ac.jp/index-e.htm>

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### *Columbia University*

Professor Arvid Lukauskas  
Acting Director,  
Program in Economic Policy Management  
1034 International Affairs Building  
420 West 118th Street  
New York, NY 10027 USA  
FAX: (212) 854-5935  
Website: <http://www.columbia.edu/>

### *Harvard University*

Carol Finney  
Director, MPA/ID Program  
75 John F. Kennedy Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA  
FAX: (617) 495-9671  
Website:  
<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/programs/mpaid/>

# APPENDIX

**Table A1**  
**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender 1987-2005**

Region	Africa	E. Asia	ECA	LCR	MNA	S. Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
<b>1987-1999</b>									
Total	16,606	2,499	909	2,445	1,080	3,465	18	580	<b>27,602</b>
# Male	13,954	1,629	535	1,641	856	2,941	17	347	21,920
# Female	2,652	870	374	804	224	524	1	233	5,682
<b>2000</b>									
Total	2,275	372	146	352	199	480	0	45	<b>3,869</b>
# Male	1,827	189	82	200	159	378	0	19	2,854
# Female	448	183	64	152	40	102	0	26	1,015
<b>2001</b>									
Total	2,822	288	145	419	258	457	0	34	<b>4,423</b>
# Male	2,283	150	69	232	188	358	0	16	3,296
# Female	539	138	76	187	70	99	0	18	1,127
<b>2002</b>									
Total	1,542	260	105	313	88	365	0	50	<b>2,723</b>
# Male	1,252	129	52	165	66	278	0	20	1,962
# Female	290	131	53	148	22	87	0	30	761
<b>2003</b>									
Total	1,830	263	93	329	93	362	0	50	<b>3,020</b>
# Male	1,449	137	34	166	78	275	0	24	2,163
# Female	381	126	59	163	15	87	0	26	857
<b>2004</b>									
Total	2,178	234	100	407	149	331	0	62	<b>3,461</b>
# Male	1,793	128	52	205	126	250	0	24	2,578
# Female	385	106	48	202	23	81	0	38	883
<b>2005</b>									
Total	2,169	241	92	321	129	352	0	82	<b>3,386</b>
# Male	1,764	125	37	171	92	263	0	34	2,486
# Female	402	116	57	151	37	89	0	48	900
<b>Grand Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,422</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>48,484</b>
<b># Male</b>	<b>24,322</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>37,259</b>
<b># Female</b>	<b>5,097</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>11,225</b>

**Table A2**  
**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	67	12	10	4	2	6	0	101
Benin	341	37	69	22	37	42	32	580
Botswana	54	5	7	3	9	9	6	93
Burkina Faso	287	42	45	38	41	44	42	539
Burundi	79	6	19	5	5	6	6	126
Cameroon	551	66	129	42	86	126	103	1,103
Cape Verde	9	11	3	1	3	1	1	29
Central African Republic	50	8	9	7	12	11	27	124
Chad	139	67	64	21	31	31	38	391
Comoros	14	3	4	1	3	4	7	36
Congo, Democratic Republic of	576	45	100	48	53	88	67	977
Congo, Republic of	184	68	61	21	18	35	30	417
Cote d'Ivoire	363	38	55	18	32	42	24	572
Djibouti	13	7	2	1	1	3	0	27
Equatorial Guinea	7	0	2	6	0	0	0	15
Eritrea	15	5	12	30	16	14	16	108
Ethiopia	875	134	180	143	213	205	268	2,018
Gabon	25	3	8	2	2	2	1	43
Gambia, The	111	15	12	14	21	21	23	217
Ghana	1,376	187	214	166	183	199	144	2,469
Guinea	170	42	67	23	31	30	31	394
Guinea Bissau	23	0	0	1	3	2	1	30
Kenya	1,383	266	231	113	111	95	108	2,307
Lesotho	64	9	12	8	10	12	6	121
Liberia	118	8	11	3	2	3	4	149
Madagascar	242	38	28	12	52	28	14	414
Malawi	308	46	66	40	29	35	35	559
Mali	201	13	21	7	10	20	17	289
Mauritania	62	5	8	6	9	15	11	116
Mauritius	17	0	1	6	3	2	0	29
Mozambique	41	10	17	4	3	2	5	82
Namibia	35	7	6	2	2	1	4	57
Niger	131	15	52	47	33	24	28	330
Nigeria	3,058	411	605	298	348	506	525	5,751
Rwanda	140	14	26	8	23	25	29	265
Sao Tome & Principe	7	1	2	2	0	1	4	17
Senegal	269	50	70	24	27	36	46	522
Seychelles	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Sierra Leone	343	30	39	18	10	36	34	510
Somalia	104	4	0	0	1	1	0	110
South Africa	99	5	11	9	8	11	5	148
Sudan	530	36	35	19	16	19	21	676
Swaziland	51	14	3	4	4	6	7	89
Tanzania	1,599	186	177	102	101	127	145	2,437
Togo	154	34	42	32	33	41	34	370
Uganda	1,358	145	128	73	91	107	121	2,023
Zambia	535	87	110	69	87	91	81	1,060
Zimbabwe	424	40	49	19	15	11	18	576
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,606</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>29,422</b>

**Table A2**  
**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>E. ASIA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	73	14	12	14	11	10	20	154
China	1024	70	46	56	81	47	36	1360
East Timor	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Fiji	12	3	0	6	1	1	1	24
Indonesia	384	94	64	54	29	27	21	673
Kiribati	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Korea	67	11	7	0	0	0	0	85
Lao PDR	21	5	8	1	5	7	5	52
Malaysia	57	4	3	2	7	12	5	90
Mongolia	30	21	15	10	11	13	13	113
Myanmar	76	34	58	46	40	62	68	384
Papua New Guinea	11	3	1	3	10	6	10	44
Philippines	450	64	37	34	35	20	30	670
Solomon Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Thailand	139	23	12	9	8	4	2	197
Tonga	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Vanuatu	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Vietnam	132	25	23	24	22	18	28	272
Western Samoa	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>4,157</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Europe and Central Asia Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>ECA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	65	13	5	8	5	3	6	105
Armenia	15	7	5	3	2	4	6	42
Azerbaijan	16	3	2	2	2	4	5	34
Belarus	30	6	3	5	2	3	0	49
Bosnia	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	13
Bulgaria	84	10	10	12	6	4	9	135
Croatia	8	0	0	1	4	2	2	17
Czech Republic	16	2	0	0	1	0	0	19
Estonia	9	2	2	3	1	2	0	19
Georgia	21	10	17	12	8	9	4	81
Hungary	63	1	3	2	1	0	0	70
Kazakhstan	20	4	7	3	4	1	1	40
Kyrgyz Rep.	23	7	13	7	5	9	7	71
Latvia	7	2	1	0	4	1	0	15
Lithuania	6	4	6	3	2	1	1	23
Macedonia	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	10
Moldova	12	4	3	5	2	5	2	33
Poland	48	3	0	2	2	0	0	55
Portugal	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	84	13	16	6	6	9	9	143
Russian Federation	77	13	13	6	8	3	3	123
Serbia and Montenegro	51	1	3	1	2	2	4	64
Slovak Republic	17	2	3	1	1	0	1	25
Slovenia	6	0	1	3	0	1	0	11
Tajikistan	3	2	2	2	4	8	5	26
Turkey	150	18	7	10	10	20	9	224
Turkmenistan	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Ukraine	35	8	10	3	3	2	3	64
Uzbekistan	16	9	9	5	5	6	14	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1590</b>



**Table A2**  
**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>LCR</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antigua	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	8
Argentina	194	24	22	30	27	26	15	338
Bahamas	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
Barbados	25	1	2	0	1	2	1	32
Belize	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Bolivia	97	11	20	15	18	23	12	196
Brazil	156	25	31	17	20	21	24	294
Chile	139	6	14	19	12	21	23	234
Colombia	282	48	46	30	29	73	44	552
Costa Rica	51	3	8	7	2	5	10	86
Cuba	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Dominica	17	1		2	2	1	0	23
Dominican Republic	22	5	3	0	1	3	3	37
Ecuador	130	15	26	11	10	9	12	213
El Salvador	32	8	4	1	1	3	2	51
Grenada	8	3	0	0	1	1	2	15
Guatemala	28	3	2	4	1	0	2	40
Guyana	43	6	8	6	5	2	1	71
Haiti	66	25	52	25	25	21	20	234
Honduras	26	1	7	2	4	9	9	58
Jamaica	65	7	7	12	7	5	2	105
Mexico	443	68	48	45	55	73	61	793
Nicaragua	25	2	7	7	8	4	8	61
Panama	15	1	2	4	0	1	0	23
Paraguay	26	0	1	2	1	2	3	35
Peru	283	58	74	51	62	61	42	631
St. Kitts	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	9
St. Lucia	28	1	6	1	1	0	2	39
St. Vincent	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	14
Suriname	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Trinidad & Tobago	45	1	7	1	2	0	1	57
Uruguay	81	18	14	13	22	19	6	173
Venezuela	71	8	6	4	9	19	11	128
West Indies	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>4,586</b>

**Table A2**  
**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>MNA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Afghanistan	11	2	2	0	1	5	10	31
Algeria	135	29	46	14	17	29	13	283
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Egypt	390	93	68	17	34	25	22	649
Iran	59	15	16	3	3	21	19	136
Iraq	18	1	4	1	1	0	0	25
Jordan	109	9	14	16	3	11	12	174
Kuwait	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	23	4	1	0	1	0	4	33
Libya	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	132	15	48	10	10	5	10	230
Oman	6	0	1	5	1	2	11	26
Saudi Arabia	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Syria	25	1	9	1	1	1	3	41
Tunisia	76	2	26	6	2	2	3	117
West Bank and Gaza	16	15	10	10	10	27	10	98
Yemen Republic	51	13	12	5	5	21	12	119
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,995</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Bangladesh	717	62	53	57	51	54	49	1,043
Bhutan	25	4	8	5	9	5	13	69
India	1,030	96	83	114	119	108	98	1,648
Maldives	38	2	3	3	0	0	0	46
Nepal	703	94	103	67	61	71	88	1,187
Pakistan	740	199	172	100	100	67	76	1,454
Sri Lanka	212	23	35	19	22	26	28	365
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>5,812</b>

**Table A2**  
**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>PART I</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	35
Cyprus	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Israel	16	2	0	0	1	0	1	20
Italy	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Japan	173	35	31	50	45	56	80	470
Korea, Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	16	1	3	0	2	1	0	23
Spain	18	2	0	0	1	0	0	21
Sweden	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
United States	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>903</b>

	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	27,022	3,824	4,389	2,673	2,970	3,399	3,304	47,581
Total of Industrialized Countries	580	45	34	50	50	62	82	903
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>27,602</b>	<b>3869</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>48,484</b>

**Table A3**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender 1987-2005**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>E. Asia</b>	<b>ECA</b>	<b>LCR</b>	<b>MNA</b>	<b>S. Asia</b>	<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1987-1999</b>								
Total	532	362	161	229	90	248	119	1741
# of Men	386	210	90	141	68	194	91	1180
# of Women	146	152	71	88	22	54	28	561
<b>2000</b>								
Total	147	61	26	41	22	47	9	353
# of Men	94	29	14	23	15	31	4	210
# of Women	53	32	12	18	7	16	5	143
<b>2001</b>								
Total	78	41	20	26	10	25	8	208
# of Men	42	22	10	13	8	19	4	118
# of Women	36	19	10	13	2	6	4	90
<b>2002</b>								
Total	72	33	14	25	12	17	10	183
# of Men	43	19	9	16	9	11	5	112
# of Women	29	14	5	9	3	6	5	71
<b>2003</b>								
Total	141	59	40	41	14	47	17	359
# of Men	95	34	17	27	11	36	6	226
# of Women	46	25	23	14	3	11	11	133
<b>2004</b>								
Total	153	54	37	58	27	29	15	373
# of Men	101	24	19	30	22	19	6	221
# of Women	52	30	18	28	5	10	9	152
<b>2005</b>								
Total	77	31	21	35	14	16	16	210
# of Men	53	11	12	19	8	11	7	121
# of Women	24	20	9	16	6	5	9	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3427</b>
<b># of Men</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2188</b>
<b># of Women</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1239</b>

**Table A4**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	7
Benin	16	6	0	1	4	4	2	33
Botswana	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	7
Burkina Faso	21	5	2	2	7	8	2	47
Burundi	7	2	1	2	3	3	1	19
Cameroon	20	7	3	4	5	5	1	45
Cape Verde	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Central African Republic	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	15
Chad	8	4	1	3	2	4	1	23
Comoros	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	7
Congo, Democratic Republic of	5	2	3	3	2	3	1	19
Congo, Republic of	7	4	2	2	3	5	1	24
Côte d'Ivoire	14	3	3	2	3	3	3	31
Djibouti	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	10
Ethiopia	33	7	5	3	7	8	5	68
Gabon	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	7
Gambia	5	1	1	0	3	3	1	14
Ghana	53	6	4	6	5	8	3	85
Guinea	14	4	2	0	4	3	3	30
Guinea-Bissau	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kenya	38	8	6	5	12	7	7	83
Lesotho	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	8
Liberia	6	1	1	0	0	2	1	11
Madagascar	16	4	3	1	5	4	1	34
Malawi	12	4	1	2	1	3	2	25
Mali	7	2	0	1	3	4	2	19
Mauritania	4	0	1	1	2	3	2	13
Mauritius	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Mozambique	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Namibia	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Niger	5	4	2	1	4	3	2	21
Nigeria	55	8	5	3	7	8	3	89
Rwanda	9	3	1	1	6	4	2	26
Sao Tome & Principe	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Senegal	12	5	3	2	5	6	1	34
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sierra Leone	9	5	3	3	6	5	6	37
Somalia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
South Africa	6	0	2	0	3	0	1	12
Sudan	16	7	3	3	5	5	2	41
Swaziland	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	8
Tanzania	27	9	3	3	8	5	5	60
Togo	7	4	1	3	4	7	1	27
Uganda	40	6	5	4	7	4	2	68
Zambia	18	8	3	3	5	5	2	44
Zimbabwe	12	3	1	1	1	2	2	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1198</b>

**Table A4**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

**EAST ASIA  
& PACIFIC**

	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Cambodia	12	1	5	4	5	2	1	30
China	126	8	7	5	8	8	4	166
Fiji	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Indonesia	32	9	4	4	8	4	7	68
Kiribati	0			1	0	0	0	1
Korea	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	9	2	1	1	2	4	0	19
Malaysia	5	1	0	1	2	3	1	13
Mongolia	17	9	3	3	5	3	4	44
Myanmar	21	10	5	4	12	9	5	66
Papua New Guinea	3	1	0	1	1	3	1	10
Philippines	47	7	5	2	5	6	3	75
Thailand	19	5	5	1	2	1	0	33
Tonga	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Vietnam	50	7	6	6	8	9	5	91
Western Samoa	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>642</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

**EUROPE &  
CENTRAL ASIA**

	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Albania	9	1	0	2	1	3	1	17
Armenia	8	1	1	0	4	1	1	16
Azerbaijan	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	11
Belarus	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Bosnia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	17	3	4	1	3	1	1	30
Croatia	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Czech Republic	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Estonia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Georgia	9	3	1	1	4	3	3	24
Hungary	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	6	0	2	1	2	2	0	13
Kyrgyz Republic	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13
Latvia	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Lithuania	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	7
Macedonia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	3	1	0	2	0	3	0	9
Poland	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Romania	14	3	1	1	5	3	2	29
Russian Federation	18	0	0	0	3	0	1	22
Serbia and Montenegro	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	8
Turkey	9	3	1	1	4	6	2	26
Turkmenistan	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Ukraine	6	3	2	0	0	0	1	12
Uzbekistan	9	2	1	1	4	4	2	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>319</b>

**Table A4**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>LCR</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Argentina	18	4	2	3	2	3	2	34
Bahamas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	8	1	1	1	2	6	2	21
Brazil	16	3	2	3	2	8	3	37
Chile	16	2	2	0	4	5	4	33
Colombia	24	5	4	1	4	4	2	44
Costa Rica	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	9
Dominica	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Ecuador	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	20
El Salvador	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	8
Grenada	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Guatemala	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	9
Guyana	13	2	1	1	1	2	0	20
Haiti	11	4	0	3	2	1	0	21
Honduras	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	7
Jamaica	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
Mexico	28	5	4	1	6	7	3	54
Nicaragua	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	6
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Peru	35	5	3	2	6	6	5	62
St. Kitts	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	5
St. Lucia	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
Uruguay	6	3	1	1	2	3	0	16
Venezuela	5	1	0	0	1	4	1	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>458</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>MNA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
Algeria	10	4	2	2	1	3	1	23
Egypt	30	5	3	1	3	6	2	50
Iran	11	3	1	1	2	6	2	26
Iraq	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jordan	12	1	1	2	1	3	1	21
Lebanon	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Morocco	13	3	2	1	1	1	1	22
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Syria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tunisia	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	11
West Bank & Gaza	3	3	0	2	2	3	2	15
Yemen Republic	1	1	0	1	2	3	0	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>189</b>

**Table A4**  
**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bangladesh	30	8	3	2	9	4	3	59
Bhutan	9	0	3	3	5	3	3	26
India	101	14	8	4	11	7	3	148
Maldives	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nepal	43	5	3	3	5	5	3	67
Pakistan	45	15	6	3	11	4	4	88
Sri Lanka	16	4	2	2	6	6	1	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>430</b>

**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2005**

<b>PART I</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	103	9	8	10	17	15	16	178
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United States	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>194</b>

<b>TOTAL AWARDEES</b>	<b>1987-1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	1,622	344	200	173	343	357	194	3,039
Total of Industrialized Countries	119	9	8	10	17	15	16	178
<b>Total Member Countries</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,427</b>