



Report 2002

Annual

JJ/WBGSP

THE JOINT

JAPAN/WORLD BANK

GRADUATE

SCHOLARSHIP

PROGRAM

A Capacity

Building

Initiative for

Developing

Countries

WORLD BANK INSTITUTE

Promoting knowledge and learning for a better world



THE WORLD
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Table of Contents

Mission Statement	1
Message from the President	2
Message from the Vice-President, World Bank Institute	3
Program's Ties to Japan	5
Program Highlights and Achievements.....	6
Program Description	7
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE 1987-2001	9
(a) Performance in the Regular Program, 1987-2001	9
(b) Performance and Innovations in the Partnership Programs, 1987-2001	12
(c) Human Capacity Building Through Other Universities	16
(d) Other Innovation and Outreach Modalities	17
(e) International Network of Universities and Regional Alumni	18
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN 2002 AND BEYOND.....	19
(a) Performance in the Regular Program in 2002	19
(b) New Developments in 2002	20
(c) Performance in the Partnership Programs in 2002.....	20
PROGRAM FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.....	21
(a) Source of Funds	21
(b) Use of Funds.....	22
(c) Cost Per Scholar	22
(d) Length of Awards and the Effects on Program Financing	22
Program Administration.....	23
Detailed Description of the Regular Program.....	24
Detailed Description of the Partnership Programs	26
Application Procedures	28
(a) The Regular Program.....	28
(b) The Partnership Programs.....	28

TABLES AND GRAPHS

TABLE 1 – JJ/WBGSP Scholars in Regular and Partnership Programs, 1987-2001	7
TABLE 2 – Partnership Programs.....	9
TABLE 3 – Development Themes and Number of Scholarships 2002	18
TABLE 4 – Japan's Allocation to JJ/WBGSP, FY88-FY02.....	21
FIGURE 1 – JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender	10
FIGURE 2 – JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Female Applicants: Distribution by Program Year and Region	11
FIGURE 3 – JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Awardees	13
FIGURE 4 – Regular Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region and Gender, 1987-2002	15
FIGURE 5 – JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Female Awardees: Distribution by Program Year and Region	19

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A1 – Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2002.....	31
Table A2 – Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2002	32
Table A3 – JJ/WBGSP Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2002.....	37
Table A4 – JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards: By Region and Country, 1987-2002	38

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

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) vividly demonstrates the Government of Japan's continuing commitment to enhance capacity building in developing countries around the globe. Promising candidates are awarded graduate scholarships to study abroad in development-related fields and return home where their newly acquired skills and knowledge are put to good use in helping to improve the lives of the poor and disadvantaged members of their own societies.

Established in 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 2,491 graduate scholarships to professionals and policymakers in developing countries, drawing on the expertise of more than 150 universities in 32 countries. To maximize the Program's impact, the JJ/WBGSP has set up 11 Partnership Programs with universities in the United States, France, Canada, Japan and Africa which provide graduate study programs tailored to regional concerns. In Africa, the Partnership Programs have the added benefit of strengthening the partner universities as institutions and increasing their capacity to fulfill their overall teaching and training responsibilities.

The JJ/WBGSP leverages its resources by fostering regional alumni networks to disseminate information to new graduates regarding suitable development-related positions. The JJ/WBGSP is also increasing its reach through the cost-effective use of technology like the Internet to disseminate information and, in the case of the Partnership Programs, distance learning programs enabling more students to undertake coursework without incurring travel expenses.

Looking ahead, I have every confidence that the JJ/WBGSP will continue to fulfill its mandate of instilling knowledge and skills in future policymakers in developing countries. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and that of my colleagues at the World Bank to the Government of Japan for its foresight in establishing the Program, as well as for its unwavering commitment to the Program over the last 16 years.

James D. Wolfensohn

President, The World Bank

Message From the Vice President, World Bank Institute

The World Bank is committed to learning and capacity building as essential steps toward sustainable development and the eradication of poverty throughout the world. The World Bank Institute supports the Bank's learning and capacity building agenda through a variety of means, including the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) which awards graduate scholarships to policy-makers from developing countries.

The JJ/WBGSP has been instrumental in facilitating the transfer of theoretical and practical development knowledge from the industrialized world to low income countries that need it. The Program has been especially active and helpful in Africa where many of the poor people in the world live.

Since its creation in 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has forged valuable partnerships with eleven institutions of higher learning around the globe. These partner universities, including several in Africa, bring the latest development techniques to policy-makers and other development professionals in their regions. The partnership programs in Africa build the local knowledge base and thus equip their graduates to provide solutions to local problems. By developing human resources in this way, the partnership programs are making significant contributions to capacity building in the region.

The guidance and continued support of our donor, the Government of Japan, and the efforts of our partner universities have been crucial in fulfilling the JJ/WBGSP's mandate. We are grateful for their unfailing efforts and support.



Frannie A. Leautier

Vice President, World Bank Institute





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 running chronic trade deficits. 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 is supported as a part of this fund — 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 about \$111 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 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



...We sincerely appreciate the crucial role being played by the Japanese Government in providing generous financial assistance since the inception of the JJ/WBGSP. Your valuable backing to the JJ/WBGSP is effectively contributing to the cause of international development.

PEPM JJ/WBGSP scholars at Columbia University.

- 2,491 scholarships were awarded to professionals in over 150 host universities in 32 countries during the past decade and a half, including 189 in 2002. Over 300 scholars are currently receiving financial support.
- About two-thirds of the scholars are from humble and poor backgrounds.
- Four out of every five scholars are experienced public servants; many have worked in high decision-making capacities.
- Scholars study in challenging socio-economic development themes, including:
 - o Economics & globalization, public policy and management;
 - o Sustainable development, including natural resources and environmental managements;
 - o Health, population, and education;
 - o Agriculture and rural development;
 - o Urban and regional planning and infrastructure; and
 - o Information systems and technology.
- Increasing numbers of scholars are studying in higher education institutions in Europe and developing countries.
- Further outreach and capacity building was achieved through Partnership Programs with 11 partner universities where 589 scholars have studied. Four partner universities in Africa received training and support in instituting and offering their graduate programs.
- 97 percent of award recipients have completed their degrees.
- Four out of every five alumni are either working in their home country or in another developing country.

Program Description

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) was initiated 16 years ago as part of a special Fund—the Policy and Human Resources Fund (PHRD)—set up 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.

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

TABLE 1 JJ/WBGSP SCHOLARS IN REGULAR AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987 - 2002

		PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS														Grand Total
REGULAR PROGRAM		Columbia	McGill	CERDI	Tsukuba	YNU-INFRA	Keio	YNU-TAX	GRIPS	Abidjan-Cocody	Yaounde II	Makerere	Ghana	Harvard	Subtotal	
Years																
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	130	15	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	7	7	7	0	8	59	189
Totals	1843	238	27	27	39	54	35	35	30	27	28	34	25	49	648	2491



We the undersigned wish to take

this opportunity to extend our

appreciation to the Government

and the People of Japan for spon-

sorship in the Economic Policy

Management Program in Makerere

University, Uganda.

**Students at Masters Economic
Policy Management Program,
Institute of Economics,
Makerere University**

THE REGULAR PROGRAM

This Program is very flexible and allows the scholars from the World Bank member countries to study in any host university of World Bank member countries, except their home countries (see p.25 for scholarship eligibility criteria). 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 PROGRAMS

These programs enable the scholars to receive specialized graduate training in selected universities around the globe (see p.26 for detailed description of these programs). 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 (see 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 (see Table 2).

The Partnership Programs in Japan, which started in 1995 in four universities, further manifest Japan's commitment to improving human resources in the developing world. These programs draw on Japan's expertise in areas of infrastructure development, policy management, and tax policy which are all taught in English.

TABLE 2 PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

Host Country	University	Program Specialty	Year Begun	Year Concluded
USA	Columbia University	Economic Policy Management	1992	
Canada	McGill University	Economic Policy Management ¹	1993	1998
France	Université d'Auvergne	Economic Policy Management ²	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	Yaoundé II University	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	

Program Performance, 1987-2001

During 1987-2001, the JJ/WBGSP awarded a total of 2,302 scholarships for studying in 150 universities in 32 World Bank member countries, of which 1,713 were in its Regular Program and 589 in its Partnership Programs.

PERFORMANCE IN THE REGULAR PROGRAM, 1987-2001

The scholarship awards under the Regular Program grew steadily from 31 in 1987 to a peak of 277 in 2000.

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 in the developing countries. 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; and building strong and modern financial and information systems. Moreover, to further support the investment in people,

¹The 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.

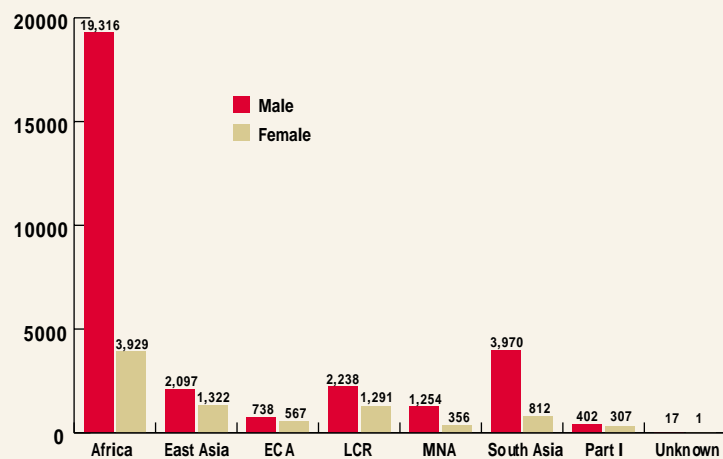
²The program at the Université d'Auvergne, Centre d'Etudes et Recherches sur Le Développement International (CERDI) was also co-sponsored with the *African Capacity Building Foundation*. It was taught in French, and focused on Francophone Africa. The program was later transferred to the Yaoundé II University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

studies related to health and population, as well as education are included in the scope of the Program.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AND THE HOST UNIVERSITIES

Most scholars have come from the Africa region (a total of 757 or 32.8 percent), followed by East Asia (464 scholars or 20 percent) and South Asia (321 or 14 percent), 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 1999-2000 in recognition of their financial crisis and in response to the urgent need for highly trained policy making personnel in this region.

**FIGURE 1 JJ/WBGSP REGULAR PROGRAM APPLICANTS
DISTRIBUTION BY REGION AND GENDER 1987-2002**



Over 60% of the scholars attended host universities in Europe, especially in the United Kingdom (28%), while a little under a third studied in North America, especially in the United States (27%). A small but growing number of scholars chose to attend host universities in Australia and New Zealand and developing countries, especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

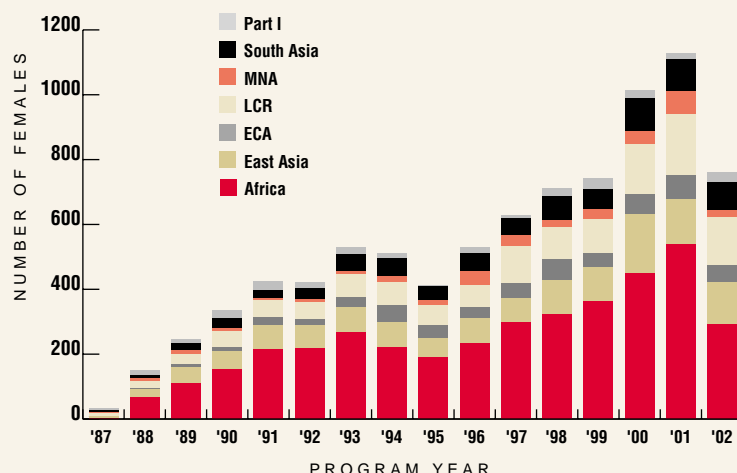
PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

Bi-annual studies tracing higher degree achievements and the living and working conditions of scholars have been conducted since 1994. The latest study was undertaken in June 2000. These studies have attempted to answer two main questions:

- Did the scholar receive the degree he or she was supposed to attain with the JJ/WBGSP scholarship? and
- Where is the scholar living and working, now that the scholarship period is complete?

FIGURE 2 JJ/WBGSP REGULAR PROGRAM FEMALE APPLICANTS

DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM YEAR AND REGION 1987-2002



The studies found that nearly all scholars (97 percent) attained the degree for which the scholarship was awarded. In those few cases in which the scholar did not earn the degree, the scholar was usually requested to return home by his or her government, returned home for family reasons, or died during the course of study. In some cases, JJ/WBGSP doctoral students completed their period of study with an “ABD” degree (All But Dissertation). The scholars in this category are not included in the “degree attainment” category. In only one case did a scholar fail to obtain a degree because of academic shortcomings.

In addition, most scholars (a total of 629 scholars, or 85 percent) are either living and working in their home country or another developing country or are employed by multilateral development agencies. All scholars who have returned to their home country have assumed job responsibilities equal to or greater than those that they had before they accepted the JJ/WBGSP scholarship. More than 40 percent are employed in primarily policy-making related positions. Roughly 60 percent have taken on greater responsibilities than before.

Geographic analysis of variations across home regions indicated that the percentage of scholars living and working in their home country varied from a high of 82 percent for the Middle East and North Africa (MNA) region to 68 percent for the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region. It should, however, be noted that the MNA region accounted for only 5 percent of the total Program alumni. With respect to absolute numbers, the

Africa Region, with 30 percent of the total alumni, had the largest number of scholars (177) living and working in their home country, followed by the East Asia and Pacific Region with 105.

The selection of universities in the two most-favored host countries (the United Kingdom and the United States) did not appear to be a contributing factor to whether or not the scholars returned to their home countries. Among those who have not returned to their home country, almost equal numbers had studied in the United Kingdom or the United States as reflected in the total group. However, the return rate was higher when scholars studied in Continental Europe, where immigration policies are less liberal.

A very high proportion (over 70 percent) of those who have not returned to their home country were studying for doctoral degrees. Degree attainment rate for the doctoral program is 91 percent, whereas for the master’s degree and its equivalent, it is 99 percent. As a result, the JJ/WBGSP no longer awards scholarships for doctoral or M.Phil. candidates. In order to further encourage the scholars to return to their home countries, the JJ/WBGSP now supports studies by candidates whose visas limit their ability to remain in the host country after completing their studies.

PERFORMANCE AND INNOVATIONS IN THE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS, 1987-2001

SPECIALIZED CAPACITY BUILDING



Early in 1991, the JJ/WBGSP further extended its outreach to policymakers in developing countries by offering them a tailor-made program to suit their special needs. The program focuses on practical aspects of economic policy analysis and development management to build the human resources capacity and alleviate the acute shortages of trained policymakers, principally in public sector. Under this program, about 25 scholars a year are selected at a university for intensive studies leading to a master's degree related to the fields of economic policy and management.

Columbia University in New York was selected through competitive bidding as the cooperating institution for this program and offered opportunity to host the "Program in Economic Policy Management (PEPM)." Staff from the World Bank also delivered lectures, presented seminars, and discussed case studies under this program. During 1987-2001, 224 scholars studied for a Master degree under this program. The breakdown of the first six PEPM applicant groups and JJ/WBGSP-funded scholars by gender and home region indicates that the patterns were similar to those of the JJ/WBGSP Regular Program. About 18 percent of the applicants were female. The largest number of applicants came from the Africa Region, while the second largest group came from the South Asia Region.

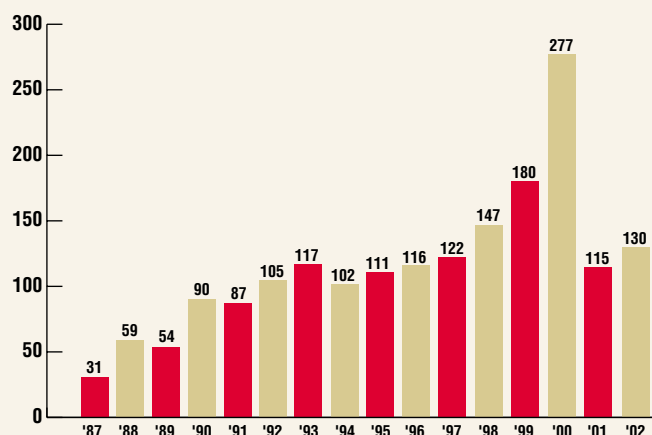
INSTITUTION AND HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA

BACKGROUND AND PROGRAMS DESCRIPTION

The early success of PEPM at Columbia University prompted the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) to seek the JJ/WBGSP advice and assistance, in 1993, to establish additional programs in selected African universities. The programs aimed at: (a) strengthening the institutional and human capacity of the selected host African universities to offer a master's degree in economic policy analysis and management, on a sustainable basis; and (b) to train a critical mass of African economic managers and policy advisors, primarily in the public sector, with the required professional skills and aptitudes to address Africa's challenging poverty and socio-economic problems.

In order to serve the two major international languages of Africa, the new program was divided into Anglophone and Francophone arrangements. ACBF and JJ/WBGSP agreed on an implementation plan that called for the selection of two Northern universities to launch the programs, with the understanding that the programs would be transferred to African universities within four to five years.

**FIGURE 3 JJ/WBGSP REGULAR PROGRAM AWARDEES
1987-2002**



McGill University in Québec, Canada, was chosen for the Anglophone Program, while the Centre d'études et de recherches sur le développement international (CERDI), at the Université d'Auvergne in Clermont-Ferrand, France, was chosen for the Francophone Program. McGill, in turn, selected as its two partners the University of Ghana at Legon and Makerere University in Uganda. CERDI selected as its partners, the University of Cocody in Côte d'Ivoire, and the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon. Both Northern universities transferred their programs to their partners in 1998.

The Partnership Programs in Africa were established through grant agreements involving JJWBGSP, ACBF, and host universities. The agreements in each university were to be undertaken in two phases. Phase I consisted of both activities that strengthened the human and institutional capacities of the host African universities to perform their training functions and those activities that trained the critical mass of the in-take policymakers. The former involved: upgrading the infrastructure and the enabling environment and facilities of the universities and that of their human resources through staff developments while the latter involved training 120 students in master's degree programs in economic policy management in three cohorts. The implementation of Phase II is now in effect.

PERFORMANCE AT HOST AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

The performance, in terms of both institutional and human capacity building, in the African universities has been varied — encouraging in most aspects, quite challenging in others. Review missions and evaluation studies³ were undertaken for all four universities and have provided insightful feedbacks. Supervision missions subsequently followed these studies in 2002 (see p.20) to open up discussions with the authorities in respective universities on the modification and further fine-tuning of the programs.

³Revue à mi-parcours du Programme de formation en gestion de la politique économique de L'Université de Yaoundé II, septembre 2001; Revue à mi-parcours du Programme de formation en gestion de la politique économique de L'Université d'Abidjan-Cocody, September 2001; Report of the Mid-Term Review of the Economic Policy Management Program at University of Ghana, 2002; and Report of the Mid-Term Review of the Economic Policy Management Program at Makerere University, May 2002.



ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Performance in terms of the number of the scholars trained in all universities was roughly in line with the objectives of the programs. Three cohorts of about 30 students each have either completed or are on the way to completing their studies in both Anglophone and Francophone universities. Tracer studies are needed to assure the quality of the graduates and their effectiveness and impact in contributing to the socio-economic development of their countries.

Performance in terms of strengthening the human and institutional capacities of the host African universities to perform their training functions have been quite diverse and varied across the host universities. To improve the enabling environment for scholars, most universities undertook to establish and upgrade their computer systems, including the Internet, and improved the access of the scholars to these facilities. Upgrading the infrastructure, and in some cases refurbishing the classrooms, posed more of a challenge to the universities that were strapped for funding.

Human resources strengthening in terms of upgrading the quality of the teaching staff, through inviting guest speakers, arranging attendance in seminars and training, both locally and abroad, and twinning at the original Northern universities for existing staff, proved to be more challenging than expected. While some training-of-trainers and other seminars were organized and attended by the teaching staff, inviting guest speakers and arranging regional and international training on a regular basis, proved to be too expensive and inadequate. In African partner universities, the absence of full-time, dedicated, and well-remunerated academic staff hampered teaching quality of the program.

IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Program implementation has been challenging, yet the experience has accorded both the host universities and donors with valuable lessons learned in undertaking Phase II of the project.

Quality of the Program of Studies. The initial program of studies prepared by the Northern partners, consisting of a program of coursework followed by an internship, was later adjusted to fit the requirements of the host African Universities. In most cases, especially in the Anglophone universities, the course load was found to be too heavy compared to that expected in other university programs, locally and abroad. The balance between the offered courses needed to be fine-tuned to emphasize economics, as opposed to management courses, and reduce the load of the language training. In other circumstances, at Makerere University, for example, the program played an important catalytic role, thus leading the University to reexamine its rules and regulations regarding graduate degrees and adopt a more flexible approach to respond to scholars' needs and the demands of the market place.

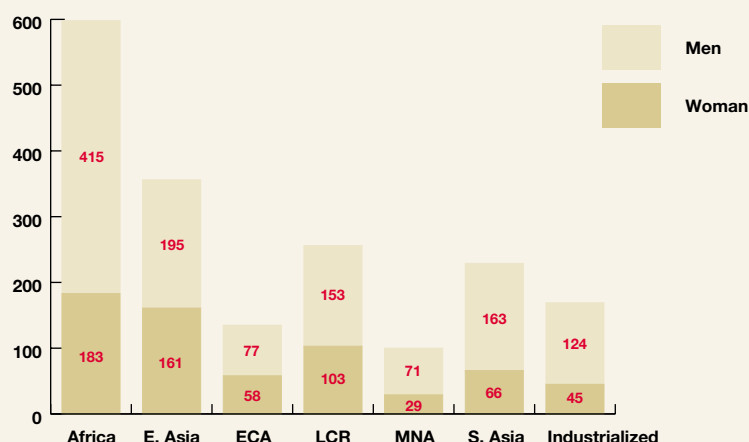


Management and Governance Programs. Management and Governance programs differed widely across the host Universities. In one case, (Ghana) changes in the management of the program took place to enhance teamwork and efficiency in the program, while in another case, (Cameroon) teaching responsibilities are more diffused than cohesive. In all cases, the upper echelon and supervisory boards and steering committees need to meet more regularly, not only to provide the required directions to the newly established programs to adjust to domestic and regional market place requirements, but also to forge support for graduates and alumni with future employers. The management team also needs to publicize the program more assertively in local, regional, and international arena to improve the marketability of its graduates and to forge alliances with future donors and client scholars and their employers.

Program Financing and Costs. Program financing seemed more than adequate in the Francophone institutions while resources seemed to be quite tight in the Anglophone universities. The budgetary resources assigned to universities in the former group were underutilized and posed challenges in terms of the absorption capacities of the universities, while funds in the latter group seemed inadequate, especially in terms of subsistence allowances for the local students and internship expenses. Payment systems seemed adequate and the necessary safeguards to assure the integrity of the financing were in place.

Sustainability and Ownership. The adaptations of the program of studies to the specific regional circumstances and environment have improved the ownership and the sustainability of the Programs. Continuous staff upgrading and networking would further enhance the academic viability of the Programs. While capacity building is a long-term goal, the donors' contribution will eventually taper off, and the host universities have been encouraged to rationalize tuition fees and initiate cost-sharing arrangements with student and sponsoring employers through rigorous marketing. Marketing activities would not only publicize the program and generate additional students and sponsors, but also help to enhance employment opportunities of the new graduates and the alumni.

**FIGURE 4 JJ/WBGSP REGULAR PROGRAM AWARDS:
DISTRIBUTION BY HOME REGION AND GENDER 1987-2002**





HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH OTHER UNIVERSITIES

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS IN JAPAN

The JJ/WBGSP has developed five Partnership Programs in Japan in order to further improve the outreach of the Partnership Programs in Asia, particularly in East Asia, and to benefit from Japan's geographic comparative advantage and understanding of development conditions and obstacles faced by the region.

BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

In 1994, JJ/WBGSP representatives traveled to Japan to explore the interest of Japanese universities in offering graduate study in English in development-related fields. The response was favorable and the first two programs were selected through competitive bidding and launched in 1995: a program in policy management at the University of Tsukuba and a program in infrastructure management at Yokohama National University.

Later, two additional Partnership Programs in taxation policy were established. Consequently, a program in tax policy and management at Keio University and a program in public policy and taxation at Yokohama National University were launched in 1996. A third program in tax policy and administration was added in 1997, at Saitama University and was later transferred to the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS). GRIPS is a government-sponsored graduate school and research institute dedicated to policy research and the systematic collection and dissemination of policy-related information. The number of scholars in each cohort varies among the universities.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

In all, 193 scholars have studied in these programs. While the capacity building impacts of this effort and their effect on the socio-economic development of the home countries are yet to be verified through tracer studies, the design of the programs provided ample opportunities for positive results. This is especially true for the three tax programs, which are closely associated with the Japanese National Tax Agency, a major agency of the National Tax Administration (NTA). By maintaining liaisons with tax authorities in many developing countries, NTA has become a focal point for the study of comparative tax systems. The scholars in the tax-related programs participate weekly in the activities of the National Tax College operated by NTA, which accords them ample opportunities to apply their university studies in practical ways.



PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

A partnership program with Harvard University was initiated in 1999 that involved creating a new program, leading 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 to further update and improve their policymaking capacities. The JJ/WBGSP sponsors a maximum of 15 new scholars each year for the contracted five years, and 41 scholars have been trained so far.

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. The website has been popular; a total of about 22,000 megabytes of data was transferred from the site in the first six months of 2002 alone. Over half of the applications received for scholarships are now downloaded through Internet from almost every country. This initiative, in addition to addressing queries from the potential candidates and reaching out to untapped clients, has saved tremendous time and administrative efforts of the JJ/WBGSP staff in responding to requests for information and application forms.

VIDEOCONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

Taking advantage of technology to spread knowledge, the JJ/WBGSP arranged interactive tele-seminars on “Sensible Tax Reform” for scholars of Universities of Saitama, Keio, and Yokohama in Japan. Fellows in Washington, from the International Development Policy Program at Duke University, also participated in this event. Additional seminars were also arranged for Partnership Programs in Africa. These included, for instance, 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.

**I felt very honored to have been
chosen among the thousands of
applicants and my family is
quite proud of my achievement.
Without your help, postgraduate
studies would have just been a
dream but you made that dream
a reality.**

**Rhonda Marie Nelson
Georgetown,
Guyana**



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF UNIVERSITIES AND REGIONAL ALUMNI

In order to increase the visibility of the JJ/WBGSP and forge exchange of information between the alumni, a network of regional alumni has been established and encouraged. Regional alumni coordinators (RAC) are active around the globe, in East Asia and Pacific Region, South Asia Region, and West and East Africa Region, and in Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

RACs distribute application forms, questionnaires, annual reports, publications,⁴ and brochures to scholars and prospective applicants in their region; contact regional institutions and universities to increase awareness of each program's initiatives; and attempt to raise funds for their activities. In addition, the RAC in the South Asia Region has taken advantage of technology to enhance networking through establishing a website that contains information on events, an alumni picture gallery, and a virtual directory. Additional professional information on alumni are planned to be included to improve employment and networking opportunities for the alumni.

TABLE 3 **DEVELOPMENT THEMES IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2002**

Field	Number of Scholarships, 2002 (%)
Economics & globalization, public policy and management	44
Sustainable development, including natural resources and environmental managements	25
Health, population, and education	14
Agriculture and rural development	7
Urban and regional planning, and Infrastructure	7
Information systems and technology	3

⁴JJ/WBGSP publications can also be accessed electronically, by logging onto 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.

Program Performance in 2002 and Beyond

During the 2002, a total of 189 candidates were awarded scholarships, of which 130 were in the Regular Program and 59 were in Partnership Programs (See Table 1).

PERFORMANCE IN THE REGULAR PROGRAM IN 2002

Development Themes and Poverty. Over 60 percent 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 (44 percent) studied economics and globalization, public policy, and management areas; followed by sustainable development (25 percent); and Health, population, and education (14 percent) (see Table 3).

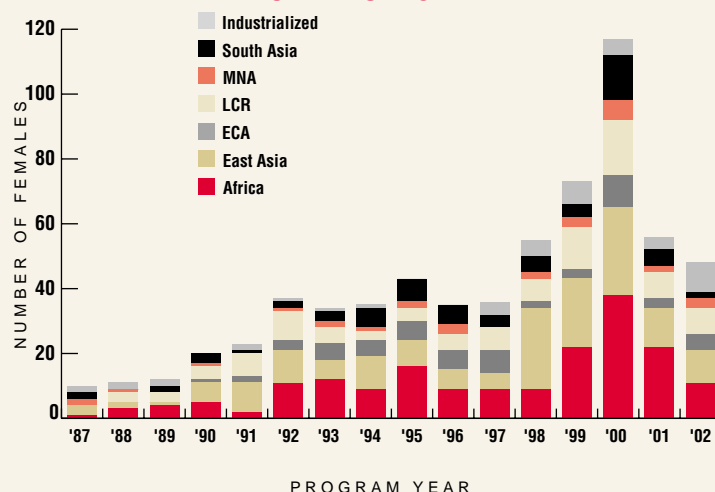
Geographic Distribution, Affiliation and Gender. Similar to previous years, the regional distribution is: Africa (33.6 percent), East Asia (21.8 percent), Eastern Europe –ECA (11.8 percent), Latin America and Caribbean –LAC (17.3 percent), Middle East and North Africa –MNA (6.4 percent), and South Asia (9.1 percent).

Looking at where the scholars were applying, it was interesting to note that 48.2 percent were admitted to European universities, 36.4 percent to North American Institutions, 6.4 percent to Asian Institutions, 3.6 percent to Latin American institutions, and 5.5 percent to Oceania. The distribution of the scholars among different types of employers was as follows: public sector (78.2 percent), private sector (6.4 percent), NGOs (4.6 percent), and regional and international organization (10 percent). Over one-third of the scholars in the Regular Program were women.

I truly appreciate the opportunity the JJ/WBGSP is giving me and I will work very hard to make this opportunity serve its purposes

Siripim Vimolchalao
Harvard University

FIGURE 5 JJ/WBGSP REGULAR PROGRAM FEMALE AWARDEES 1987-2002
DISTRIBUTION BY YEAR AND REGION



NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN 2002

One of the eligibility criteria for the Regular Program was changed this year. Applicants now need to present a proof of *admission* to at least one university at the time of submitting their request for JJ/WBGSP scholarship, instead of just *applications* to at least two universities. This measure resulted in tremendous savings in administrative efforts, as the number of applications dropped by just under 40 percent from the year before to 2,723—still considerable compared to the number of awards.

PERFORMANCE IN THE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS IN 2002

In order to monitor and evaluate the Partnership Programs, several missions were undertaken in 2002. Notably, two missions—one in conjunction with ACBF—were conducted to open up discussions with the representatives of respective African universities on the modification of their programs and to draw on the lessons learned thus far in launching Phase II of the Master's in Economic and Policy Management (EPM) programs.

As our program draws to a close, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to JJ/WBGSP for supporting our studies and enabling us to enhance our skills and techniques in the area of economic policy management.

The mission revisited several implementation challenges. In particular, the mission reiterated the importance of marketing the EPM programs. The universities, in turn, assured the mission that they would utilize their alumni, connections, and communications with their respective central banks to promote their programs. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the universities needed to undertake measures to assure the sustainability of the EPM programs during Phase II and beyond, including offering short-term training and workshops to generate funds.

In addition, the directors of the EPM programs were urged to enhance their management efficiencies by devoting additional time to their programs and improving their communication, both with scholars and sponsors. Lastly, in order to enhance the quality of the governance of the program, the university officials agreed to reactivate regular meetings of steering and other governing committees.

**JJ/WBGSP scholars at
Columbia University**

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 4).

TABLE 4 JAPAN'S ALLOCATION TO JJ/WBGSP, FY 88-FY03

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
0	13,476,541
1	10,539,909
2	10,159,937
3	To be announced

As shown in Table 4, the increase in funding has varied widely, ranging from no increase (between FY89 and FY90) to nearly 65 percent (between FY90 and FY91). In general, there has been an increase each year, except in the past two years.

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, especially the sharp increase during 1989-90.





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 through 2000. A target of 150 new Regular Program scholars was established for the 1998 selection, while in 1999, 202 were selected. In 2000, the selection of 300 scholars in the Regular Program created a 50 percent increase from the previous year. This relatively large increase was only possible due to the Japanese government's commitment to the Program.



USE OF FUNDS

The amounts allocated each year have made it possible for the Program to support 2,491 scholars between 1987 and 2001 at the annual levels shown in Table 4. In FY2000, just over half the JJ/WBGSP's expenditures went to the Regular Program, and the remainder, excluding administrative costs, went to the Partnership Programs. Within the Regular Program, over 60 percent was spent on new scholars and the remainder on renewals.

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 and the intake by alternate years.

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 percent 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. Thus far, only one scholar has not been renewed because of academic inadequacy.

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.



Program Administration

The administration of the JJ/WBGSP is undertaken through a Steering Committee and a Secretariat. The Steering Committee provides the overall direction for the program and annually selects candidates to receive scholarships. The Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day function of the JJ/WBGSP. The current members of these entities are shown below.

STEERING COMMITTEE-2002

Chairman

Frannie A. Léautier
Vice President, World Bank Institute

Deputy Chairman

Yuzo Harada
Executive Director, for Japan, World Bank

Members

Neil Hyden,
Executive Director, for Australia, Korea, New Zealand, World Bank
Motoo Kusakabe,
Vice President, Resource Mobilization, World Bank
Mustapha K. Nabli,
Chief Economist & Sector Director, Middle East and North Africa Region, World Bank
Katherine Marshall,
Director, Development Dialogue on Value and Ethics, World Bank
Girmai Abraham,
Executive Director, for Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, World Bank
Marito H. Garcia,
Sector Manager, Education, Latin America and the Caribbean Region, World Bank



SECRETARIAT-2002

Administrator

Abdul-Monem Al-Mashat

Program Officer

Marie des Neiges Grossas

Program Assistants

Song Li Ting Fong
Maria Orellano
Maria-Isabel Ruiz-Galindo

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
- Economy – class roundtrip travel 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.



Jacek Jankowski, PEPM Scholar at Columbia University married Anna Burylo during his scholarship term.

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, and preferably under the age of 35.
- Be in good health.
- Be of good character.
- 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 countries that are currently eligible to borrow from the World Bank.
- 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 in all JJ/WBGSP programs:

- 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 for three years after completion of their academic programs.

Detailed Description of the Partnership Programs

PROGRAMS IN USA

Columbia University

Program in Economic Policy Management



CONTENT: Eleven new 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 15 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 for the contracted five years.

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 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.

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 (GSPIE) 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.



**MAKERERE
UNIVERSITY,
IN UGANDA,**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF
COCODY,
IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE, AND**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF
YAOUNDÉ II,
IN CAMEROON**





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. The JJ/WBGSP and Keio University signed a new agreement for a renewed partnership in 1999.

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
MSN J4-402
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
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Email: maecon@uol.co.ug
Website: <http://www.makerere.ac.ug/economics/>

University of Cocody in Côte d'Ivoire

Professor Mama Outtara
Director, Programme de
Formation en Gestion de
la Politique Economique
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University of Ghana in Ghana

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Email: Economics@ug.gn.apc.org
Website: <http://www.ug.edu.gh>

Yaoundé II University

Professor Claude Njomgang
Director, Faculty of Economics and Management
Economic Policy Management Program
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Yaoundé, Cameroon
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JAPAN

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Email: jjwbgsp@Fbc.keio.ac.jp
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Tokyo 162-8677, Japan
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University of Tsukuba

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Yokohama National University

Professor Takashi Kurushima,
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Email: Infra.office@iblaw.ynu.ac.jp
Website: <http://www.igss.ynu.ac.jp/index-e.htm>

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Website: <http://www.igss.ynu.ac.jp/index-e.htm>

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Columbia University

Professor Francisco Rivera-Batiz
Director, Program in Economic Policy Management
1034 International Affairs Building
420 West 118th Street
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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 1987-2002

Region	Africa	E. Asia	ECA	LCR	MNA	S. Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
1987-1999									
Total	16,606	2,499	909	2,445	1,069	3,476	18	580	27,602
# Male	13,954	1,629	535	1,641	845	2,952	17	347	21,920
# Female	2,652	870	374	804	224	524	1	233	5,682
2000									
Total	2,275	372	146	352	197	482	0	45	3,869
# Male	1,827	189	82	200	157	380	0	19	2,854
# Female	448	183	64	152	40	102	0	26	1,015
2001									
Total	2822	288	145	419	256	459	0	34	4,423
# Male	2,283	150	69	232	186	360	0	16	3,296
# Female	539	138	76	187	70	99	0	18	1,127
2002									
Total	1,542	260	105	313	88	365	0	50	2,723
# Male	1,252	129	52	165	66	278	0	20	1,961
# Female	290	131	53	148	22	87	0	30	761
Grand Total									
Total	23,245	3,419	1,305	3,529	1,610	4,782	18	709	38,617
# Male	19,316	2,097	738	2,238	1,254	3,970	17	402	30,032
# Female	3,929	1,322	567	1,291	356	812	1	307	8,585

Table A2**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2002**

AFRICA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Angola	67	12	10	4	93
Benin	341	37	69	22	469
Botswana	54	5	7	3	69
Burkina Faso	287	42	45	38	412
Burundi	79	6	19	5	109
Cameroon	551	66	129	42	788
Cape Verde	9	11	3	1	24
Central African Republic	50	8	9	7	74
Chad	139	67	64	21	291
Comoros	14	3	4	1	22
Congo, Dem. Rep.	576	45	100	48	769
Congo, Republic of	184	68	61	21	334
Cote d'Ivoire	363	38	55	18	474
Djibouti	13	7	2	1	23
Equatorial Guinea	7	0	2	6	15
Eritrea	15	5	12	30	62
Ethiopia	875	134	180	143	1,332
Gabon	25	3	8	2	38
Gambia, The	111	15	12	14	152
Ghana	1,376	187	214	166	1,943
Guinea	170	42	67	23	302
Guinea Bissau	23	0	0	1	24
Kenya	1,383	266	231	113	1,993
Lesotho	64	9	12	8	93
Liberia	118	8	11	3	140
Madagascar	242	38	28	12	320
Malawi	308	46	66	40	460
Mali	201	13	21	7	242
Mauritania	62	5	8	6	81
Mauritius	17	0	1	6	24
Mozambique	41	10	17	4	72
Namibia	35	7	6	2	50
Niger	131	15	52	47	245
Nigeria	3,058	411	605	298	4,372
Rwanda	140	14	26	8	188
Sao Tome & Principe	7	1	2	2	12
Senegal	269	50	70	24	413
Seychelles	4	0	0	0	4
Sierra Leone	343	30	39	18	430
Somalia	104	4	0	0	108
South Africa	99	5	11	9	124
Sudan	530	36	35	19	620
Swaziland	51	14	3	4	72
Tanzania	1,599	186	177	102	2,064
Togo	154	34	42	32	262
Uganda	1,358	145	128	73	1,704
Zambia	535	87	110	69	801
Zimbabwe	424	40	49	19	532
Grand Total	16,606	2,275	2,822	1,542	23,245

Table A2**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country 1987-2002**

EAST ASIA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Cambodia	73	14	12	14	113
China	1024	70	46	56	1196
Fiji	12	3	0	6	21
Indonesia	384	94	64	54	596
Kiribati	2	1	0	1	4
Korea	67	11	7	0	85
Lao PDR	21	5	8	1	35
Malaysia	57	4	3	2	66
Mongolia	30	21	15	10	76
Myanmar	76	34	58	46	214
Papua New Guinea	11	3	1	3	18
Philippines	450	64	37	34	585
Solomon Islands	2	0	0	0	2
Thailand	139	23	12	9	183
Tonga	9	0	0	0	9
Vanuatu	0	0	2	0	2
Vietnam	132	25	23	24	204
Western Samoa	10	0	0	0	10
Grand Total	2,499	372	288	260	3,419

JJ/WBGSP Europe and Central Asia Applicants 1987-2002

ECA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Albania	65	13	5	8	91
Armenia	15	7	5	3	30
Azerbaijan	16	3	2	2	23
Belarus	30	6	3	5	44
Bosnia	10	1	2	0	13
Bulgaria	84	10	10	12	116
Croatia	8	0	0	1	9
Czech Republic	16	2	0	0	18
Estonia	9	2	2	3	16
Georgia	21	10	17	12	60
Hungary	63	1	3	2	69
Kazakhstan	20	4	7	3	34
Kyrgyz Rep.	23	7	13	7	50
Latvia	7	2	1	0	10
Lithuania	6	4	6	3	19
Macedonia	5	0	2	0	7
Moldova	12	4	3	5	24
Poland	48	3	0	2	53
Portugal	10	1	0	0	11
Romania	84	13	16	6	119
Russia Federation	77	13	13	6	109
Slovak Republic	17	2	3	1	23
Slovenia	6	0	1	3	10
Tajikistan	3	2	2	2	9
Turkey	150	18	7	10	185
Turkmenistan	2	0	0	0	2
Ukraine	35	8	10	3	56
Uzbekistan	16	9	9	5	39
Yugoslavia	51	1	3	1	56
Grand Total	909	146	145	105	1305

Table A2**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2002**

LCR	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Antigua	4	0	1	1	6
Argentina	194	24	22	30	270
Bahamas	10	1	0	1	12
Barbados	25	1	2	0	28
Belize	9	0	0	0	9
Bolivia	97	11	20	15	143
Brazil	156	25	31	17	229
Chile	139	6	14	19	178
Colombia	282	48	46	30	406
Costa Rica	51	3	8	7	69
Cuba	0	0	1	1	2
Dominica	17	1		2	20
Dominican Republic	22	5	3	0	30
Ecuador	130	15	26	11	182
El Salvador	32	8	4	1	45
Grenada	8	3	0	0	11
Guatemala	28	3	2	4	37
Guyana	43	6	8	6	63
Haiti	66	25	52	25	168
Honduras	26	1	7	2	36
Jamaica	65	7	7	12	91
Mexico	443	68	48	45	604
Nicaragua	25	2	7	7	41
Panama	15	1	2	4	22
Paraguay	26	0	1	2	29
Peru	283	58	74	51	466
St. Kitts	2	1	0	1	4
St. Lucia	28	1	6	1	36
St. Vincent	12	0	0	0	12
Suriname	9	0	0	0	9
Trinidad & Tobago	45	1	7	1	54
Uruguay	81	18	14	13	126
Venezuela	71	8	6	4	89
West Indies	1	1	0	0	2
Grand Total	2,445	352	419	313	3,529

Table A2**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2002**

MNA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Algeria	135	29	46	14	224
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	4
Egypt	390	93	68	17	568
Iran	59	15	16	3	93
Iraq	18	1	4	1	24
Jordan	109	9	14	16	148
Kuwait	6	0	1	0	7
Lebanon	23	4	1	0	28
Libya	6	0	0	0	6
Malta	2	0	0	0	2
Morocco	132	15	48	10	205
Oman	6	0	1	5	12
West Bank and Gaza	16	15	10	10	51
Saudi Arabia	11	0	0	0	11
Syria	25	1	9	1	36
Tunisia	76	2	26	6	110
Yemen Republic	51	13	12	5	81
Grand Total	1,069	197	256	88	1,610

SOUTH ASIA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Afghanistan	11	2	2	0	15
Bangladesh	717	62	53	57	889
Bhutan	25	4	8	5	42
India	1,030	96	83	114	1,323
Maldives	38	2	3	3	46
Nepal	703	94	103	67	967
Pakistan	740	199	172	100	1,211
Sri Lanka	212	23	35	19	289
Grand Total	3,476	482	459	365	4,782

Table A2**Regular Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Country, 1987-2002**

PART I	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Australia	13	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	1
Belgium	4	1	0	0	5
Canada	34	1	0	0	35
Cyprus	21	0	0	0	21
Finland	4	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	36
Germany	22	1	0	0	23
Greece	31	1	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	1
Ireland	9	0	0	0	9
Israel	16	2	0	0	18
Italy	21	0	0	0	21
Japan	173	35	31	50	289
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	2
Qatar	1	0	0	0	1
Singapore	16	1	3	0	20
Spain	18	2	0	0	20
Sweden	4	1	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	44	0	0	0	44
United States	97	0	0	0	97
Grand Total	580	45	34	50	709

	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Total of Developing Member Countries	27,003	3,824	4,389	2,673	37,889
Total of Industrialized Countries	581	45	34	50	710
Unknown	18	0	0	0	18
Total Member Countries	27,602	3,869	4,423	2,723	38,617

Table A3**JJ/WBGSP Regular Program Awards by Region and Country 1987-2002**

Region	Africa	E. Asia	ECA	LCR	MNA	S. Asia	Part 1	Total
1987-1999								
Total	404	265	96	184	66	188	118	1,321
# of Men	292	153	56	114	48	143	91	897
# of Women	112	112	40	70	18	45	27	424
2000								
Total	112	45	20	35	19	37	9	277
# of Men	74	18	10	18	13	4	23	160
# of Women	38	27	10	17	6	14	5	117
2001								
Total	43	20	6	17	8	13	8	115
# of Men	21	8	3	9	6	8	4	59
# of Women	22	12	3	8	2	5	4	56
2002								
Total	39	26	13	20	7	10	15	130
# of Men	28	16	8	12	4	8	6	82
# of Women	11	10	5	8	3	2	9	48
Total								
Total	598	356	135	256	100	248	150	1,843
# of Men	415	195	77	153	71	163	124	1,198
# of Women	183	161	58	103	29	66	45	645

JJ/WBGSP Regular and Partnership Programs Awards by Region and Country 1987-2002

Region	Africa	E. Asia	ECA	LCR	MNA	S. Asia	Part 1	Total
1987-1999								
Total	532	362	161	229	89	249	119	1,741
# of Men	386	210	90	141	67	195	91	1180
# of Women	146	152	71	88	22	54	28	561
2000								
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
2001								
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
2002								
Total	72	35	15	26	11	15	15	189
# of Men	48	19	10	15	9	10	6	117
# of Women	24	16	5	11	2	5	9	72
Total								
Total	829	499	222	322	132	336	151	2,491
# of Men	570	280	124	192	99	255	105	1,625
# of Women	259	219	98	130	33	81	46	866

Table A4**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards by Region and Country 1987-2002**

AFRICA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Angola	2	3	1	0	6
Benin	16	6	0	1	23
Botswana	3	1	0	0	4
Burkina Faso	21	5	2	2	30
Burundi	7	2	1	2	12
Cameroon	20	7	3	5	35
Cape Verde	1	1	0	0	2
Central African Republic	1	3	2	2	8
Chad	8	4	1	3	16
Comoros	1	1	0	2	4
Congo, Democratic Republic of	5	2	3	2	12
Congo, Republic of	7	4	2	4	17
Côte d'Ivoire	14	3	3	2	22
Djibouti	0	1	0	0	1
Eritrea	2	1	1	1	5
Ethiopia	33	7	5	3	48
Gabon	4	0	1	0	5
Gambia	5	1	1	0	7
Ghana	53	6	4	3	66
Guinea	14	4	2	1	21
Guinea-Bissau	0	1	0	0	1
Kenya	38	8	6	4	56
Lesotho	1	2	0	1	4
Liberia	6	1	1	0	8
Madagascar	16	4	3	1	24
Malawi	12	4	1	2	19
Mali	7	2	0	1	10
Mauritania	4	0	1	1	6
Mauritius	1	0	0	1	2
Mozambique	2	0	1	0	3
Namibia	3	0	1	0	4
Niger	5	4	2	2	13
Nigeria	55	8	5	2	70
Rwanda	9	3	1	1	14
Sao Tome & Principe	2	0	0	0	2
Senegal	12	5	3	2	22
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	9	5	3	2	19
Somalia	3	0	0	0	3
South Africa	6	0	2	0	8
Sudan	16	7	3	2	28
Swaziland	3	1	0	1	5
Tanzania	27	9	3	3	42
Togo	7	4	1	3	15
Uganda	40	6	5	5	56
Zambia	18	8	3	3	32
Zimbabwe	12	3	1	2	18
TOTAL	532	147	78	72	829

Table A4**JJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards by Region and Country**

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Cambodia	12	1	5	5	23
China	126	8	7	5	146
Fiji	2	0	0	0	2
Indonesia	32	9	4	4	49
Kiribati	0			1	1
Korea	15	1	0	0	16
Lao PDR	9	2	1	1	13
Malaysia	5	1	0	1	7
Mongolia	17	9	3	3	32
Myanmar	21	10	5	6	42
Papua New Guinea	3	1	0	1	5
Philippines	47	7	5	2	61
Thailand	19	5	5	1	30
Tonga	2	0	0	0	2
Vietnam	50	7	6	5	68
Western Samoa	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	362	61	41	35	499

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Albania	9	1	0	2	12
Armenia	8	1	1	0	10
Azerbaijan	4	1	1	0	6
Belarus	6	0	0	2	8
Bosnia	1	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	17	3	4	1	25
Czech Republic	1	0	1	0	2
Croatia	2	0	0	0	2
Estonia	3	0	0	0	3
Georgia	9	3	1	1	14
Hungary	11	0	0	0	11
Kazakhstan	6	0	2	1	9
Kyrgyz Republic	2	2	2	1	7
Latvia	4	0	0	0	4
Lithuania	2	1	2	0	5
Macedonia	3	0	0	0	3
Moldova	3	1	0	2	6
Poland	3	1	0	0	4
Romania	14	3	1	1	19
Russia Federation	18	0	0	0	18
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	2	1	0	1	4
Turkey	9	3	1	1	14
Turkmenistan	0	0	1	0	1
Ukraine	6	3	2	0	11
Uzbekistan	9	2	1	2	14
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	161	26	20	15	222

Table A4
JJJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards by Region and Country

LCR	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Argentina	18	4	2	3	27
Bahamas	0	1	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	8	1	1	1	11
Brazil	16	3	2	3	24
Chile	16	2	2	0	20
Colombia	24	5	4	3	36
Costa Rica	4	0	1	2	7
Dominica	1	0	0	0	1
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	2
Ecuador	13	2	1	1	17
El Salvador	2	1	2	1	6
Grenada	1	1	0	0	2
Guatemala	6	0	0	1	7
Guyana	13	2	1	1	17
Haiti	11	4	0	3	18
Honduras	1	0	1	0	2
Jamaica	4	1	0	1	6
Mexico	28	5	4	1	38
Nicaragua	2	0	0	1	3
Panama	0	0	0	1	1
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	1
Peru	35	5	3	1	44
St. Kitts	1	0	0	0	1
St. Lucia	2	0	1	1	4
St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	1
Suriname	1	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	5	0	0	0	5
Uruguay	6	3	1	1	11
Venezuela	5	1	0	0	6
TOTAL	229	41	26	26	322

MNA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Algeria	10	4	2	3	19
Egypt	30	5	3	1	39
Iran	11	3	1	1	16
Iraq	2	0	0	0	2
Jordan	12	1	1	2	16
Lebanon	1	1	0	1	3
Morocco	13	3	2	0	18
Oman	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	1	0	0	1
Tunisia	6	0	1	1	8
West Bank & Gaza	3	3	0	1	7
Yemen Republic	1	1	0	1	3
TOTAL	89	22	10	11	132

Table A4**JJJ/WBGSP Scholarship Awards by Region and Country**

SOUTH ASIA	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	1
Bangladesh	30	8	3	1	42
Bhutan	9	0	3	3	15
India	101	14	8	4	127
Maldives	4	1	0	0	5
Nepal	43	5	3	3	54
Pakistan	45	15	6	3	69
Sri Lanka	16	4	2	1	23
TOTAL	249	47	25	15	336

PART I	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Australia	1	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	1
Japan	103	9	8	15	135
Sweden	1	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	1
United States	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	119	9	8	15	151

Total Awardees	1987-1999	2000	2001	2002	Totals
Total of Developing Member Countries	1,622	344	200	174	2,340
Total of Industrialized Countries	119	9	8	15	151
Total Member Countries	1,741	353	208	189	2,491

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