



JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

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2021 ANNUAL REPORT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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FY2021 ANNUAL REPORT JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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

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

Japan has partnered with the World Bank in support of this development objective over the years, including through two programs administered under the Japan-funded and World Bank-administered Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD): (i) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS), which closed in 2017 and (ii) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), which remains active.



JJ/WBGSP scholars with professors, Infrastructure Management Program, Yokohama National University, 2021

Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program

Launched in 1987, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) targets mid-career professionals working in development fields. The program provides financing for mid-career professionals to study abroad for up to 24 months. To date, the program has awarded over 6,500 scholarships across 160 countries. Approximately every three years, the World Bank administers a survey of alumni to track their professional achievements and development impact after they complete their JJ/WBGSP-funded studies. The JJ/WBGSP awards scholarships through two subprograms: (a) the Developing Country Nationals Program, and (b) the Japanese Nationals Program.

This Annual Report updates activities under the JJ/WBGSP from January to December 2021

Selection of Scholars:

Developing Country Nationals

Pursuing a trend that started in 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the overall quality of applications received from developing country nationals in 2021 was lower than in pre-Covid years, with finalists having an average score of 7.56 (as opposed to an average score above 8 in pre-Covid years). This coupled with a flat budget and rising tuition and stipend costs led to fewer candidates being awarded a scholarship than in pre-Covid years. See details in Table 2 (Page 8).

Applications from developing country nationals were reviewed and scored by a pool of external assessors, with each application being reviewed independently by two different assessors, as stipulated in the program's policies. Whenever the scores by the two assessors differed by more than 2 points, the application was reviewed by a third assessor. The highest qualified applicants were selected, considering gender and geographic distribution of their home country.

Japanese Nationals

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

Applications from Japanese nationals were also reviewed and scored by a pool of external assessors, with each application being reviewed independently by two different assessors.

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

II. Outreach and Selection of the 2021 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

Overview

In 2021, again, the pandemic contributed to a lower number of students being enrolled compared to pre-Covid years.

Last year, the Secretariat received 1,816 applications, out of which 233 were eligible.

In 2021, 2,462 applications were submitted, out of which 808 were eligible.

Japanese Nationals Program: Outreach and Selection

Outreach

The Secretariat worked extensively with the World Bank Tokyo Office and the DEC communications team to promote the JJWBGSP. Outreach included the use of social media accounts of the World Bank to promote the call for applications. As has been the case in most previous years, internet search was the main way through which finalists heard about the program (5 out of 9 finalists). Only 3 out of the 9 finalists heard of the program through a current/past scholar and 1 heard about the program through his/her employer.

Selection

The number of Japanese nationals that applied to the program dropped considerably this year from 41 in 2019 and 2020 to 22 in 2021. The uncertainty surrounding in-person teaching in the fall in both Europe and North America due to COVID-19 restrictions could have affected the number of applicants significantly this year.

Out of the 22 Japanese Nationals that applied, 9 applicants were eligible. Unlike last year, the Scholarship Program received more eligible applications from women than men. This year, only one of the eligible applicants is a man. Eligible applicants this year also continued the trend of selecting US and UK universities.

Among the 13 ineligible applicants, 12 lacked the required three years of development-related work experience and 1 lacked a valid acceptance letter.

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

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

All nine finalists scored 6.0 or higher, and the average score is 7.0. Since the current rule is to nominate up to 15 eligible Japan national applicants, all nine eligible applicants were submitted to the Steering Committee and approved as finalists for scholarships.

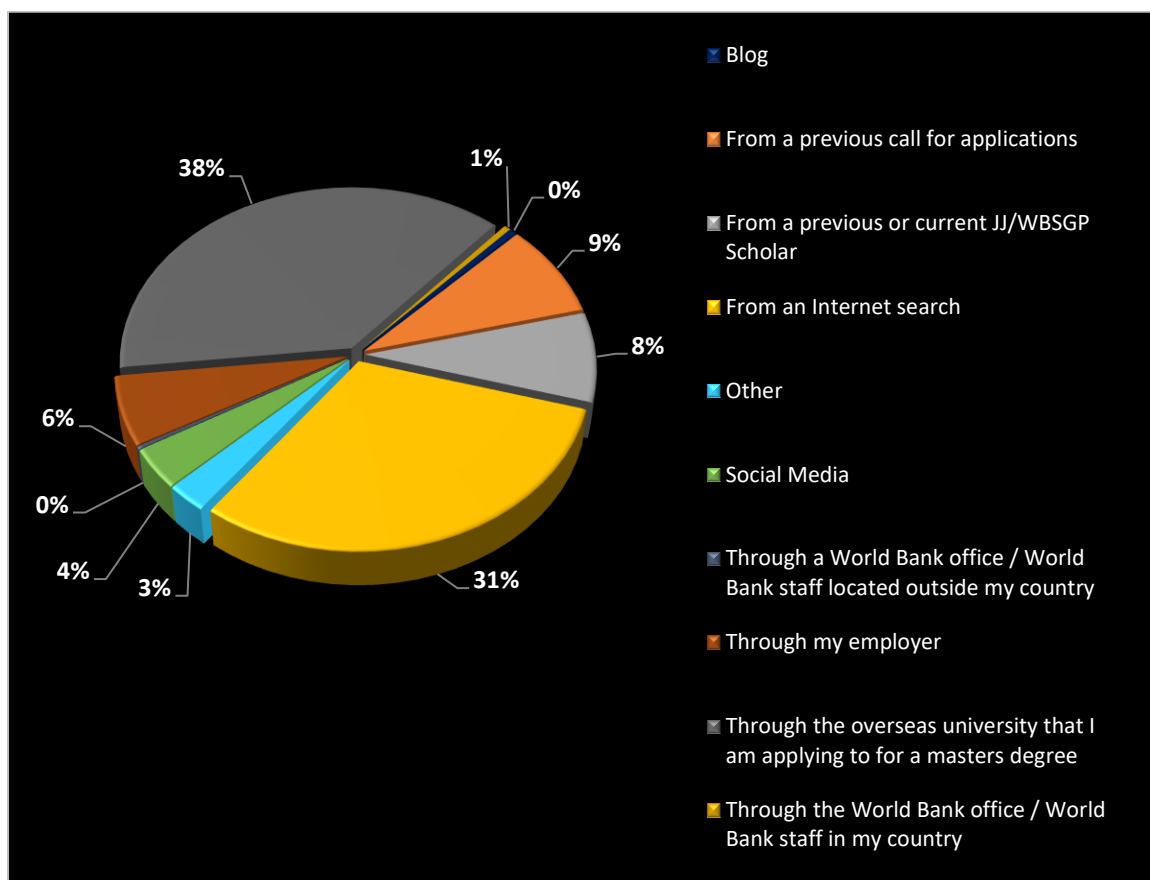
Developing Country Nationals Program: Outreach and Selection

Outreach

The Secretariat worked extensively with the World Bank Executive Directors' Offices and the DEC communications team to promote the JJWBGSP.

The 2021 calls for scholarship applications from developing country nationals were posted on the JJ/WBGSP website and were also promoted through social media (World Bank's Twitter account). With the COVID-19 pandemic, no face-to-face promotion and outreach efforts were conducted this year. Figure 2 provides the breakdown of how applicants from developing countries heard about the JJ/WBGSP in 2021.

Figure 2. How Eligible Applicants from Developing Countries Heard about the Scholarship Program, 2021 (percent)



Selection

In 2021, the Secretariat processed a total of 2,440 applications. More than two-thirds of these applications (a total of 1,643 applications) were determined to be ineligible through either the automated computer program or at the later stage when the six external reviewers assessed the remaining applications. The total number of applications received in 2021, although higher than last year, is still significantly lower than the pre-2019 numbers.

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

Table 1: Reasons why Applications Were Identified as Ineligible, 2021

Reason for Ineligibility	# Applications	% of all ineligible applications
No Letter of Admission or Conditional Letter	1318	80%
Does not fulfill employment requirements	998	61%
Lack of bachelor's degree before May 2018	198	12%
Application Incomplete	212	13%
Lack of recommendation of wrong type of recommendation	209	13%
No Bachelor's degree	214	13%
Relatives of or WBG staff or ED member	71	4%
Receive Japanese funds for prior graduate degree	10	1%

This is the first year since the inception of the Participating Programs category, which merged both preferred and partner programs. The COVID-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions continued to affect the overall interest in the program. This coupled with a decrease in the number of eligible nationalities (with big “senders” of applications to Japanese universities such as India and Indonesia being off the list this year) and of participating programs (48 vs the nearly 200 of 2019) resulted in a reduced pool of eligible applicants. The low number may also be attributed to the fact that all students nominated by Japanese universities did not submit an application, and also possibly the fact that most Japanese universities do not authorize deferrals.

The quality of the applicants this year is slightly stronger than last year, with nominees having an average score of 7.56 (the average score last year was 7.28). Per current policies in place, the Secretariat ensured a maximum of three applicants from a given country per program were nominated. In several instances, highly qualified applicants had to be denied a place as the maximum number of spots available per program (5) had been reached.

Salient features of the 2021 pool of finalists include:

- 76% of finalists' parents' highest education¹ is below the university level, including 29% of finalists whose parents have no education.
- This year while only about 27% of the total of eligible applicants were women; their share amongst the finalist is 33%.
- There is a good geographic spread across finalists, with 38 countries represented in the pool of 115 finalists.
- Keeping with the aim of maintaining a geographical distribution of all JJ/WBGSP awards that takes into account the distribution of the world's population, Table 3 shows that the origin of a large majority of eligible applicants (73%) is coming from Africa as well as the larger part of the finalists (54%), followed by South Asia (33%), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (5%), East Asia and the Pacific (5%), Middle East and North Africa regions (2%) and Latin America and the Caribbean Region (1%).

¹ Defined as the maximum of the mother and father

Table 2: Status of Awardees

Cohort	AWARDED SCHOLARS					STATUS					
	Partner Programs	Preferred Programs	Participating Programs	Japan Nationals	Total	Active	Deferred	Declined	Withdrawn	Terminated	Retired
2017	102	91		15	208	0	7	17	5	5	174
2018	82	43		13	138	0	0	10	2	1	125
2019	62	56		8	126	0	0	12	4	1	109
2020	52	41		15	108	46 ²	1	6	2	1	52
2021			115	9	124	104 ³	8	3	4		5

Table 3. Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2021

Preferred Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2021							
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Total
Total	54%	5%	5%	1%	2%	33%	100%

² Out of the 46 active 2020 JJ/WBGSP scholars, 7 are currently studying online because of the Covid19 pandemic

³ Out of the 108 active 2021 JJ/WBGSP scholars, 8 are currently studying online because of the Covid19 pandemic

Figure 4. Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Parent's Education Level, 2021

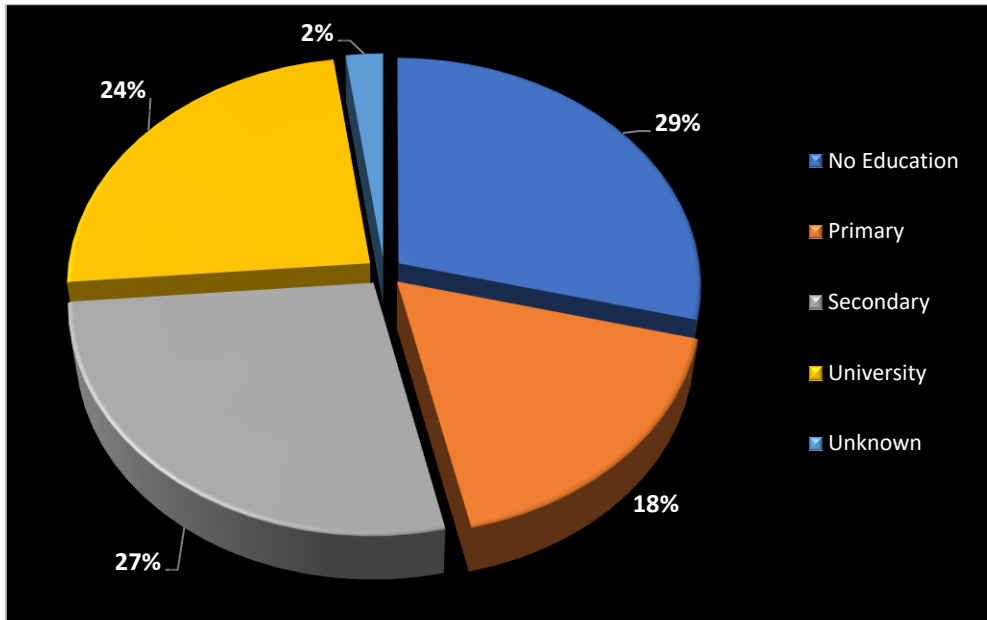
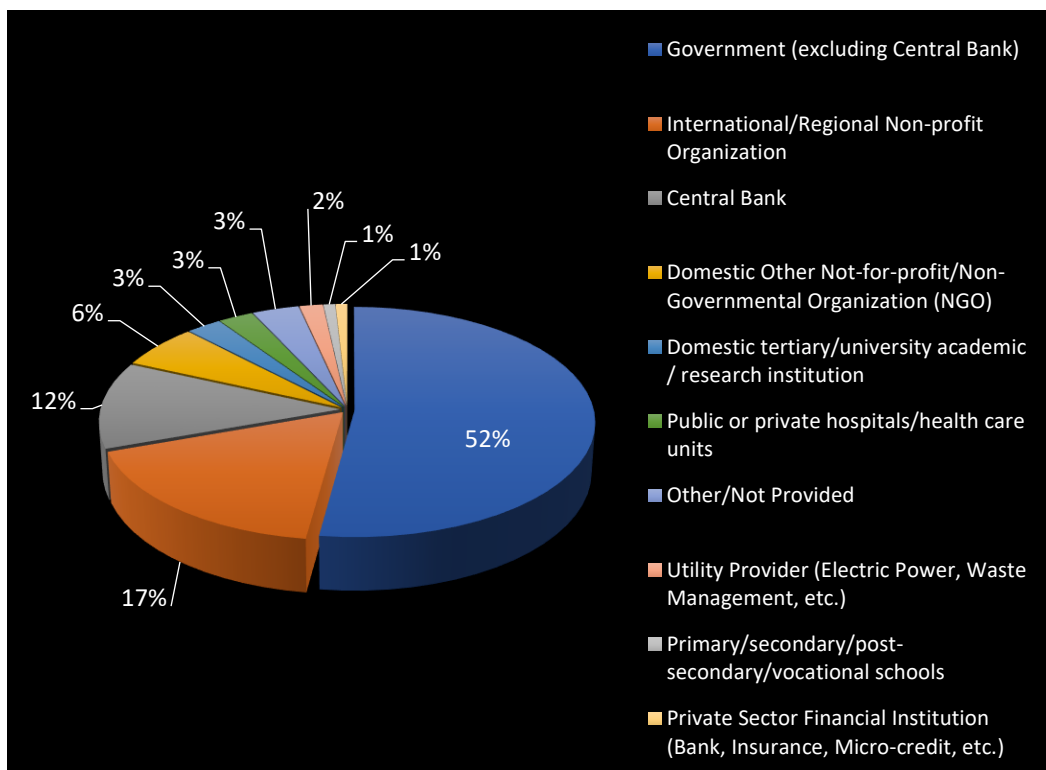


Figure 5. Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Employment Background, 2021



III. Administration of the Scholarship Program

During the 2020 selection cycle, 10 partner universities selected as part of a Request for Proposals (RfP) were eligible to enroll up to five students, and 23 preferred universities were eligible to enroll up to three students. In September 2020, the Steering Committee decided to establish 2021 as a transition year under which, without going through a new RfP process, all partner and preferred programs would continue to participate in the JJ/WBGSP under the same terms as “participating programs” and could all enroll up to 5 students. In addition, the Steering Committee decided that 3 universities that were excluded last year due to the introduction of new selection criteria in the RfP (no dual degree and no internship) would be added to the participating programs list. This includes Columbia University (SIPA), Harvard University (Kennedy School of Government) and the Australian National University. The complete list of Participating Programs for 2021, the transition year, is provided in Annex 1.

Following a decision taken by the Steering Committee in order to pursue administrative simplification of the Program and streamline transactions, in 2021, the Secretariat started to pilot an arrangement under which universities are provided with a lump sum per student enrolled. This lump sum covers tuition, stipend, travel and insurance. Payments to scholars are then handled directly by the host universities which certify periodically that the scholars are enrolled and notify the Secretariat of any changes to this status. The pilot was implemented with 6 universities⁴ that indicated they could take over these administrative tasks and formalized under 6 Ancillary Expenses Agreements. A cost reconciliation process will be conducted with each of these universities in the spring 2022. The Secretariat is planning to extend this arrangement to more participating programs in the 2022-23 cycle.

⁴ Brandeis, Columbia, Harvard, UC-Berkeley, Williams and FERDI

Annex 1: JJWBGSP Application and Selection Processes

The Program's application and selection process varies slightly across the two subprograms. In 2021, the maintaining of a reduced list of eligible countries may have contributed again to a significantly lower application rate as most countries in Latin America and Europe & Central Asia were no longer eligible.

a) Partnerships and Preferred Programs

Applicants from developing countries must meet the JJ/WBGSP eligibility criteria:

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

Developing country nationals submit their JJWBGSP scholarship application after being admitted unconditional to a participating master's degree program. For each participating program, the university first short-lists eligible candidates, who are then invited by the JJWBGSP Secretariat to apply for a scholarship.

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

b) Japanese Nationals Program

Japanese nationals must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Be a Japanese national
- Be in good health
- Hold a bachelor's (or equivalent) degree earned at least three years prior to the application deadline
- Be a current graduate student or be accepted unconditionally to enroll in an upcoming academic year for a graduate degree in a development field
- Have at least three years of full-time paid development-related experience since earning a Bachelor's degree (or equivalent university degree) and within the past six years from the date of the application deadline

- Not be employed by the Government of Japan or its related agencies, including local governments and the Central Bank at the time of application
- Not be an executive director or alternate, a staff member under any type of appointment of the World Bank Group, or a close relative of the aforementioned by blood or adoption,
- Have not received any scholarship funds from the Government of Japan to help finance a graduate degree

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

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A1 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2021

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
1987- 2017 Total	2,337	1,003	432	731	298	844	358	6,003
# of Men	1,526	500	227	413	197	603	181	3,647
# of Women	811	503	205	318	101	241	177	2,356
2018 Total	5	5	4	6	5	18	13	56
# of Men	3	3	2	3	2	8	3	24
# of Women	2	2	2	3	3	10	10	32
2019 Total	12	7	4	5	5	23	8	64
# of Men	6	2	3	1	2	18	4	36
# of Women	6	5	1	4	3	5	4	28
2020 Total	48	12	1	4	3	25	15	108
# of Men	30	6	1	2	1	20	12	72
# of Women	18	6	0	2	2	5	3	36
2021 Total*	62	6	6	1	2	38	9	124
# of Men	42	4	1	1	1	28	1	78
# of Women	20	2	5	0	1	10	8	46
Total	2,464	1,033	447	747	313	948	403	6,355
# of Men	1,607	515	234	420	203	677	201	3,857
# of Women	857	518	213	327	110	271	202	2,498

* 2021 data reflects the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A2 - Scholarship Awards: AFR-Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Africa	1987-2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	64	0	0	2	3	69
Botswana	27	0	0	1	0	28
Burkina Faso	78	0	0	1	6	85
Burundi	44	0	0	0	0	44
Cameroon	81	0	1	0	1	83
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	52	0	0	0	0	52
Chad	43	0	0	0	0	43
Comoros	26	0	0	1	0	27
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	43	1	0	0	0	44
Congo, Rep. of	36	0	0	0	0	36
Côte d'Ivoire	63	0	0	1	2	66
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	30	0	1	0	1	32
Ethiopia	131	0	0	2	3	136
Gabon	12	0	0	0	0	12
Gambia The	40	0	0	0	3	43
Ghana	133	0	0	3	5	141
Guinea	47	1	0	0	1	49
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	141	0	0	3	3	147
Lesotho	23	0	0	0	0	23
Liberia	41	0	0	3	0	44
Madagascar	60	0	0	0	0	60
Malawi	73	0	0	1	3	77
Mali	38	0	0	0	1	39
Mauritania	32	0	0	0	0	32
Mauritius	7	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	7	0	0	0	0	7
Namibia	14	0	0	0	0	14
Niger	38	0	1	0	2	41
Nigeria	170	1	3	5	15	194
Rwanda	68	0	0	1	0	69
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	5	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	55	0	0	0	0	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	72	0	3	3	1	79
Somalia	4	0	0	1	1	6
South Africa	16	0	1	0	0	17
South Sudan	3	0	0	1	2	6
Sudan	73	1	0	1	1	76
Swaziland	19	0	0	1	0	20
Tanzania	107	0	0	5	0	112
Togo	45	0	0	2	1	48
Uganda	118	0	1	4	0	123
Zambia	83	1	1	2	3	90
Zimbabwe	58	0	0	4	4	66
Total	2,329	5	12	48	62	2,456

Table A3 - Scholarship Awards: EAP - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021

East Asia & Pacific	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Cambodia	42	0	0	0	2	44
China	201	1	0	0	0	202
Fiji	12	0	0	1	1	14
Indonesia	139	1	2	0	0	142
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	23	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	26	0	0	1	0	27
Mongolia	82	2	1	0	1	86
Myanmar	120	0	1	3	1	125
Papua New Guinea	19	0	0	0	1	20
Philippines	138	1	2	5	0	146
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	52	0	0	0	0	52
Tonga	4	0	0	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	124	0	1	2	0	128
Total	1,003	5	7	12	6	1,034

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A4 - Scholarship Awards: ECA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Europe & Central Asia	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Albania	21	0	0	0	0	21
Armenia	26	0	0	0	1	27
Azerbaijan	13	0	0	0	0	13
Belarus	10	0	0	0	0	10
Bosnia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	43	1	1	0	0	45
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	21	0	0	0	0	21
Kyrgyz Republic	30	1	1	1	3	36
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	14	0	0	0	0	14
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	24	0	0	0	0	24
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	14	1	0	0	1	16
Turkey	41	0	1	0	0	42
Turkmenistan	7	0	0	0	0	7
Ukraine	14	1	0	0	0	15
Uzbekistan	34	0	1	0	1	36
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	432	4	4	1	6	447

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A5 - Scholarship Awards: LAC - Distribution Country, 1987-2021

Latin America & Caribbean	1987-2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Argentina	45	1	0	0	0	46
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	31	0	0	0	0	31
Brazil	62	0	0	0	0	62
Chile	43	0	0	0	0	43
Colombia	90	0	1	0	0	91
Costa Rica	17	0	0	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	5	0	0	0	0	5
Ecuador	28	0	0	0	0	28
El Salvador	11	0	0	0	0	11
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	10	0	0	0	0	10
Guyana	22	0	1	0	0	23
Haiti	58	3	0	1	0	62
Honduras	11	1	0	0	0	12
Jamaica	12	0	1	0	0	13
Mexico	79	0	0	0	0	79
Nicaragua	14	0	0	0	0	14
Panama	2	0	0	0	0	2
Paraguay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	117	1	2	2	0	122
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	7	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	19	0	0	0	0	19
Venezuela R. B. de	16	0	0	1	1	18
Total	731	6	5	4	1	747

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A6 - Scholarship Awards: MENA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Middle East & North Africa	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Algeria	50	2	2	1	0	55
Egypt Arab Rep. of	73	1	0	1	1	76
Iran Islamic Rep. of	35	0	3	1	0	39
Iraq	5	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	31	0	0	0	0	31
Lebanon	9	0	0	0	0	9
Morocco	29	0	0	0	0	29
Syrian Arab Rep.	8	0	0	0	1	9
Tunisia	20	1	0	0	0	21
West Bank & Gaza	16	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen Republic of	22	1	0	0	0	23
Total	298	5	5	3	2	313

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A7 - Scholarship Awards: SAR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
South Asia	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Afghanistan	30	0	0	1	5	36
Bangladesh	136	0	2	3	7	148
Bhutan	97	3	7	3	10	120
India	210	10	5	6	0	231
Maldives	7	0	0	0	0	7
Nepal	126	3	2	1	4	136
Pakistan	163	1	7	9	12	192
Sri Lanka	75	1	0	2	0	78
Total	844	18	23	25	38	948

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A8 - Scholarship Awards: Part 1 - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Part 1	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	4
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	345	13	8	15	9	390
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	1
United States	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	358	13	8	15	9	403

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table A9 - Total Awardees Developing Country Nationals/Japanese Nationals 1987-2021						
Awardees	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	5,742	133	118	93	115	6,201
Total of Part 1 Countries	358	13	8	15	9	403
Total	6100	146	126	108	124	6,279

* Figures in 2021 data reflect the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

Table B1 - Program Applicants: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2021

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Unknown	Part 1	Total
1987-2017									
Total	52,127	6,659	2,536	7,712	3,438	10,898	22	1,477	84,869
# Male	42,008	3,560	1,303	4,337	2,515	8,398	20	747	62,888
# Female	10,119	3,099	1,233	3,375	923	2,500	2	730	21,981
2018									
Total	2,702	278	72	185	172	1,114	10	38	4,571
# Male	2,131	122	32	86	103	883	7	17	3,381
# Female	571	156	40	99	69	231	3	21	1,190
2019									
Total	2,005	208	55	195	170	599	3	41	3,276
# Male	1,546	95	33	97	111	435	3	24	2,344
# Female	459	113	22	98	59	164	0	17	932
2020									
Total	1,050	64	16	10	191	369	11	41	1,752
# Male	831	35	11	2	143	298	7	21	1,348
# Female	219	29	5	8	48	71	4	20	404
2021									
Total	1,687	53	36	26	76	564	0	20	2,462
# Male	1,344	32	24	16	54	460	0	4	1,934
# Female	343	21	12	10	22	104	0	16	528
Grand Total									
Total	59,571	7,262	2,715	8,128	4,047	13,544	46	1,617	96,930
# Male	47,860	3,844	1,403	4,538	2,926	10,474	37	813	71,895
# Female	11,711	3,418	1,312	3,590	1,121	3,070	9	804	25,035

Table B2 - Program Applicants: AFR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Africa	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Angola	125	1	1	0	0	127
Benin	883	20	9	8	19	939
Botswana	244	19	16	0	0	279
Burkina Faso	950	24	13	4	19	1,010
Burundi	318	36	20	4	36	414
Cameroon	1781	80	60	27	32	1,980
Cape Verde	41	2	0	0	1	44
Central African Republic	415	29	4	1	15	464
Chad	613	28	12	5	39	697
Comoros	95	7	1	1	2	106
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1321	36	18	16	32	1,423
Congo, Rep. of	506	8	5	2	9	530
Côte d'Ivoire	911	35	21	2	23	992
Djibouti	36	0	0	0	0	36
Equatorial - Guinea	16	3	0	0	0	19
Eritrea	447	28	9	3	6	493
Eswatini	171	9	9	2	0	191
Ethiopia	4708	237	186	64	187	5,382
Gabon	81	3	2	0	0	86
Gambia, The	464	23	30	11	26	554
Ghana	4066	235	219	109	143	4,772
Guinea	746	31	12	5	29	794
Guinea - Bissau	45	2	1	0	1	48
Kenya	3507	184	161	71	131	3,923
Lesotho	237	4	7	1	2	249
Liberia	425	53	49	37	54	564
Madagascar	645	11	4	1	8	661
Malawi	1278	84	77	22	35	1,461
Mali	500	13	11	1	21	525
Mauritania	224	9	7	0	9	240
Mauritius	34	1	1	0	0	36
Mozambique	155	6	5	1	6	167
Namibia	169	8	4	1	0	182
Niger	537	22	12	7	17	578
Nigeria	10140	740	449	338	401	11,667
Rwanda	1013	70	39	45	40	1,167
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	26	0	0	0	1	26
Senegal	891	24	5	2	26	922
Seychelles	13	0	1	0	0	14
Sierra Leone	847	31	49	20	26	947
Somalia	202	38	22	15	21	277
South Africa	248	18	12	0	0	278
South Sudan	103	27	27	13	24	170
Sudan	1018	44	36	30	28	1,128
Tanzania	4044	115	92	48	48	4,299
Togo	666	20	9	3	10	698
Uganda	3361	151	138	67	77	3,717

Zambia	1764	62	75	33	37	1,934
Zimbabwe	1097	71	65	30	45	1,263
Total	52,127	2,702	2,005	1,050	1,686	57,884

Table B3 - Program Applicants: EAP - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
East Asia & Pacific	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Cambodia	254	6	10	3	8	273
China	1517	8	3	0	0	1,528
Fiji	61	3	1	1	1	66
Indonesia	1204	74	54	15	0	1,347
Kiribati	8	1	0	0	0	9
Korea	91	0	0	0	0	91
Lao PDR	89	5	3	3	0	100
Malaysia	194	9	8	0	0	211
Mongolia	292	21	12	4	1	329
Myanmar	902	57	37	16	26	1,012
Papua New Guinea	109	9	12	3	6	133
Philippines	1098	47	52	17	1	1,214
Samoa	17	1	1	0	2	19
Singapore	1	0	0	0	0	1
Solomon Islands	4	4	0	0	5	8
Thailand	272	9	5	0	0	286
Timor - Leste	18	1	2	0	1	21
Tonga	13	0	2	0	0	15
Tuvalu	2	0	0	0	1	2
Vanuatu	9	0	0	0	1	9
Vietnam	504	23	6	2	0	535
Total	6,659	278	208	64	53	7,209

Table B4 - Program Applicants: ECA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Europe and Central Asia	1987- 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Albania	139	3	2	0	0	144
Armenia	109	3	2	2	1	117
Azerbaijan	92	6	3	1	0	102
Belarus	64	0	1	0	0	65
Bosnia	29	0	0	0	0	29
Bulgaria	145	0	0	0	0	145
Croatia	30	0	0	0	0	30
Czech Republic	19	0	0	0	0	19
Estonia	19	0	0	0	0	19
Georgia	171	2	6	2	0	181
Hungary	71	0	0	0	0	71
Kazakhstan	127	6	5	0	0	138
Kosovo	27	2	0	1	3	33
Kyrgyz Rep.	160	14	10	3	7	194
Latvia	15	0	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	23	0	0	0	0	23
Macedonia FYR	25	1	0	0	0	26
Moldova	56	2	1	0	0	59
Montenegro	3	1	0	0	0	4
Poland	55	1	0	0	0	56
Portugal	11	0	0	0	0	11
Romania	156	0	1	0	0	157
Russian Federation	150	0	0	0	0	150
Serbia	90	0	0	0	0	90
Slovak Republic	25	0	0	0	0	25
Slovenia	11	0	0	0	0	11
Tajikistan	91	7	4	2	13	117
Turkey	329	9	8	0	0	346
Turkmenistan	18	3	0	0	0	21
Ukraine	106	6	3	1	0	116
Uzbekistan	170	6	9	4	12	201
Total	2,536	72	55	16	36	2,715

Table B5 - Program Applicants: LAC - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Latin America & Caribbean	1987 - 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Antigua	14	0	0	0	0	14
Argentina	459	8	10	0	0	477
Bahamas The	15	0	0	0	0	15
Barbados	35	0	0	0	0	35
Belize	20	0	0	1	0	21
Bolivia	336	5	1	1	1	344
Brazil	535	20	23	0	0	578
Chile	358	12	11	0	0	381
Colombia	1060	32	36	0	0	1128
Costa Rica	148	4	6	0	0	158
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dominica	26	1	0	0	2	29
Dominican Republic	54	0	2	0	0	56
Ecuador	312	2	2	0	0	316
El Salvador	80	1	3	0	0	84
Grenada	28	0	0	0	0	28
Guatemala	92	0	3	0	0	95
Guyana	117	8	11	1	1	138
Haiti	607	22	25	3	15	672
Honduras	110	4	2	0	1	117
Jamaica	198	7	5	2	0	212
Mexico	1282	16	15	0	0	1313
Nicaragua	153	1	2	0	3	159
Panama	30	2	0	0	0	32
Paraguay	66	1	2	0	0	69
Peru	943	26	30	0	0	999
St. Kitts & Nevis	12	1	0	0	0	13
St. Lucia	54	1	0	0	1	56
St. Vincent & Grenadines	38	3	1	1	1	44
Suriname	18	0	0	0	0	18
Trinidad & Tobago	87	5	2	0	0	94
Uruguay	215	1	0	0	0	216
Venezuela R. B. de	204	2	3	1	1	211
West Indies	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	7,712	185	195	10	26	8,128

Table B6 - Program Applicants: MENA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
Middle East & North Africa	1987 - 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Algeria	487	16	20	28	0	551
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	0	4
Djibouti	2	8	2	2	5	19
Egypt Arab Rep. of	1039	53	47	41	1	1,181
Iran Islamic Rep. of	326	16	27	19	0	388
Iraq	99	9	18	10	7	143
Israel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	283	12	6	6	0	307
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	0	7
Lebanon	58	5	4	3	5	75
Libya	19	7	2	3	3	34
Malta	2	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	276	3	4	9	0	292
Oman	32	0	0	0	0	32
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	12	0	0	0	0	12
Syrian Arab Rep.	126	14	16	19	29	204
Tunisia	199	9	3	11	0	222
West Bank and Gaza	173	0	0	0	3	176
Yemen Republic of	292	20	21	40	24	397
Total	3,438	172	170	191	77	4,048

Table B7 - Program Applicants: SAR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021						
South Asia	1987 - 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Afghanistan	740	248	109	57	174	1,328
Bangladesh	1891	106	62	48	66	2,173
Bhutan	489	130	54	5	39	717
India	2578	143	130	46	1	2,898
Maldives	54	3	0	0	1	58
Nepal	1786	71	40	27	36	1,960
Pakistan	2743	394	194	175	246	3,752
Sri Lanka	617	19	10	11	0	657
Total	10,898	1,114	599	369	563	13,543

Table B8 - Program Applicants: Part 1 - Distribution by Country, 1987-2021

Part I	1987 - 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Australia	13	0	0	0	0	13
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	5	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	38	0	0	0	0	38
Cyprus	22	0	0	0	0	22
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	4
France	36	0	0	0	0	36
Germany	23	0	0	0	0	23
Greece	32	0	0	0	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	10	0	0	0	0	10
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	20
Italy	23	0	0	0	0	23
Japan	1,026	38	41	41	20	1,166
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.of	4	0	0	0	0	4
Kuwait	3	0	0	0	0	3
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	7	0	0	0	0	7
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	2	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	23	0	0	0	0	23
Spain	23	0	0	0	0	23
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	45	0	0	0	0	45
United States	100	0	0	0	0	100
Total	1,477	38	41	41	20	1,617

**Table B9 - Total Applicants Developing Country Nationals/Japanese Nationals
1987-2021**

	1987 - 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	83,370	4,523	3,232	1,700	2,442	95,267
Total of Part 1 Countries	1,477	38	41	41	20	1,617
Unknown	22	10	11	11	0	54
Total	84,869	4,571	3,284	1,752	2,462	96,938

Annex 2: JJ/WBGSP Participating Programs in 2021

University	Program	Country
Asian Institute of Technology	Master's in Sustainable Energy Transition	Thailand
	Master's in Water Engineering and Management (WEM)	
Australian National University	Master of Climate Change	Australia
	Master of Environmental and Resource Economics	
	Master of Environmental Management and Development	
	Master of Public Administration	
	Master of Public Policy	
Brandeis University	Master of Science in Global Health Policy and Management	USA
	Master of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Coexistence	
	Master of Arts in Sustainable International Development	
Carinthia University	Master in Management of Conservation Areas	Austria
Columbia-School of International and Public Affairs	MPA in Economic Policy Management	USA
	MPA in Development Practice	
	Master of Public Administration	
Cornell University	Master of Professional Studies in Global Development	USA
Erasmus University – IHS	Master of Urban Management and Development	Netherlands
Harvard – Kennedy School of Government	Master of Public Administration in International Development	USA
IHE Delft Institute	Master in Environmental Science and Technology	Netherlands
	Master in Sanitation	
	Master in Water Management and Governance	
International Christian University	Master in Public Economics	Japan
Johns Hopkins University	Master of Public Health - International Health and Epidemiology	USA
Keio University	Master in Business and Commerce & Taxation Policy and Management	Japan

University	Program	Country
Kobe Institute of Computing	Master in Information Systems	Japan
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	Master in Data, Economics and Development Policy	USA
Meiji University	Master of Public Policy	Japan
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	Tax Course of the Public Finance Program	Japan
Pennsylvania State University	Master in Architectural Engineering	USA
Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Civil and Environmental Engineering	Japan
SOAS - University of London	Master in International Finance and Development	UK
University of Birmingham	Master in Conflict, State Building and Development	UK
University of British Columbia	Master in International Forestry	Canada
University of California - Berkeley	Master of Development Practice	USA
Université Clermont-Auvergne – FERDI	Master in Economic Policy Management	France
Université Félix Houphouët Boigny	Economic Policy Management Program (GPE)	Ivory Coast
University of Hong Kong	Master in Urban Design (MUD)	China
University for Peace	Master in Peace Education	Costa Rica
University of Reading	Master in Agriculture and Development	UK
	Master in Climate Change and Development	
	Master in Development Finance	
University of Tokyo - Graduate School of Public Policy	Master of Public Policy, International Program	Japan
University of Tokyo	Master in Agricultural Development Studies (Global Agricultural Sciences)	Japan
University of Tsukuba	Master's Program in Economic and Public Policy	Japan

University	Program	Country
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Master in Educational Policy Studies	USA
University of Wollongong	Master in Education (TESOL)	Australia
Vrije Universiteit - KIT	Master in Health Systems Policy and Management	Netherlands
Williams College	Master of Art in Policy Economics	USA
Yokohama National University	Infrastructure Management Program	Japan

