



# **JOINT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

## **2023 ANNUAL REPORT**

February 2024

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**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 2010 and (ii) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), which remains active.



2023 JJ/WBGSP scholars admitted in the Master of Public Policy at the University of Oxford's Blavatnik School of Government -with BSG Dean, Professor Ngaire Woods

## 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 6,800 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 2023

## II. Outreach and Selection of the 2023 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

### Overview

With the reinstatement of the shortlist approach<sup>1</sup>, the number of scholarship applications received in 2023 was significantly lower than in 2022. Against this backdrop, the number of scholarships awarded in 2023 (120) was 15% higher than in 2022 (104).

Last year, the Secretariat received a total of 19,226 applications, out of which 1,035 were eligible. In 2023, 760 applications were submitted, out of which only 181 were eligible.

### Japanese Nationals Program: Outreach and Selection

#### Outreach

The Secretariat worked 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 (five out of eight finalists). One of the eight finalists heard of the Program from a previous or current JJWBGSP scholar, one from the university he applied for, and one heard about the Program through Twitter.

#### Selection

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.

The number of Japanese Nationals who applied for a JJWBGSP scholarship in 2023 year was significantly higher than last year (43 in 2023 against 26 in 2022) and reached the level of pre-COVID-19 years. The lifting of pandemic-related travel restrictions in both Europe and North America has presumably encouraged more candidates to apply this year.

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<sup>1</sup>In 2023, the Secretariat decided to not publish the link to the online application form on the JJWBGSP website. Instead, reverting to a pre-COVID pandemic practice, each Participating Program was invited to prepare a shortlist of up to 30 eligible candidates, and to only share the link with these shortlisted candidates. As a result, the Secretariat only processed a total of 635 applications for the 2023 selection under Window 2 (as opposed to over 19,000 applications in 2022).

Out of the 43 Japanese Nationals who applied, 29 applicants submitted a complete application. Out of these 29 applications, only 14 were eligible. As was the case in the past two years, the Scholarship Program received slightly more eligible applications from women than men. This year, only five of the eligible applicants were men. The majority of eligible applicants this year also continued the trend of selecting US universities. But, in addition, three eligible applicants selected universities in France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Among the 15 ineligible applicants, 13 lacked the required three years of development-related work experience, and two were not employed in a full-time paid position doing development work at the time of application.

The 29 complete 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)

The Secretariat submitted for nomination to the Steering Committee all applications that had a score of 6.0 or higher. Eight finalists scored 6.0 or higher, and the average score was 6.61.

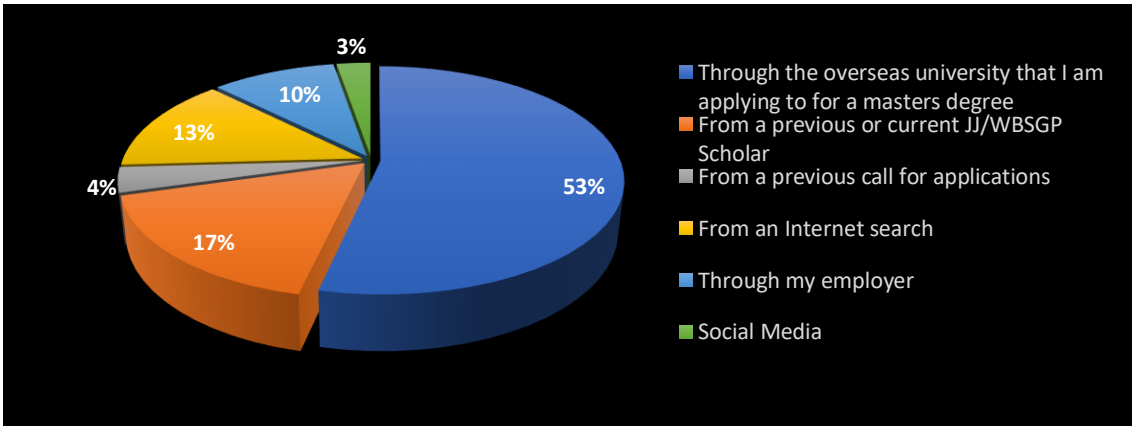
**Developing Country Nationals Program: Outreach and Selection**

Outreach

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

The 2023 calls for scholarship applications were posted on the JJ/WBGSP website and also promoted through social media (World Bank’s Twitter account). In addition, the Secretariat prepared promotional flyers which all participating universities were invited to disseminate as part of their own program promotion efforts.

**Figure 2. How finalists from developing countries heard about the Scholarship Program, 2023**



## Selection

The total number of applications received in 2023 was significantly lower than in the past two years, essentially due to the reinstatement of the shortlist approach. The quality of applicants this year was slightly lower than in 2022, with nominees having an average score of 7.71 (the average score in 2022 was 7.95).

The JJWBGSP Secretariat processed a total of 717 applications for the 2023 selection cycle. 566 applications were determined to be ineligible either through the screening function of the JJ/WBGSP application portal or at the later stage when external assessors reviewed and scored the remaining applications.

Two qualified reviewers independently scored the remaining 151 eligible applications on a scale 1 to 10, considering four main factors and the degree of cohesion among them:

- (i) Quality of Professional Experience (30% weight)
- (ii) Quality of Professional Recommendations (30% weight)
- (iii) Quality of commitment to your home country (30% weight)
- (iv) Quality of Education Background (10% weight)

A third screening narrowed the selection down to 112 finalists who had a score of 7.15 or higher, and were recommended to the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee for the scholarship, based mainly on the average score of the two reviewers, while:

- aiming for a 50/50 split across gender
- maintaining a reasonably wide geographical distribution of awards, and does not permit more than three applicants from the same country to attend the same master's degree program
- giving scholarships to those applicants who, other things equal, appear to have limited financial resources.

### Salient features of the 2023 pool of finalists include:

- This year only about 39% of the total of eligible applicants were women; their share amongst the finalist is 31%.
- There was a good geographic spread, with 39 countries represented in the pool of 112 finalists, although the Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa and the Latin America and Caribbean regions are, again, underrepresented.
- 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, the origin of a large majority of eligible applicants (56%) is coming from Africa. As shown in Table 3, the larger part of the finalists is coming from Sub-Saharan Africa (45%), followed by South Asia (43%), East Asia and the Pacific (6%) and Middle East and North Africa regions (3%). The Latin America and the Caribbean region had two finalists, and the Eastern Europe-Central Asia region only one.

The reasons of ineligibility are specified in Table 1 below, noting that each applicant can have multiple reasons for ineligibility.

**Table 1: Reasons why applications were identified as ineligible, 2023**

<b>Reason for Ineligibility</b>	<b># Applications</b>
No Letter of Admission or Conditional Letter	3
Does not fulfill employment requirements	281
Lack of bachelor's degree before May 2020 or no bachelor's degree	55
Application incomplete	90
Lack of recommendation of wrong type of recommendation	43
No bachelor's degree	122
Relatives of or WBG staff or ED member	0
Received Japanese funds for prior graduate degree	0

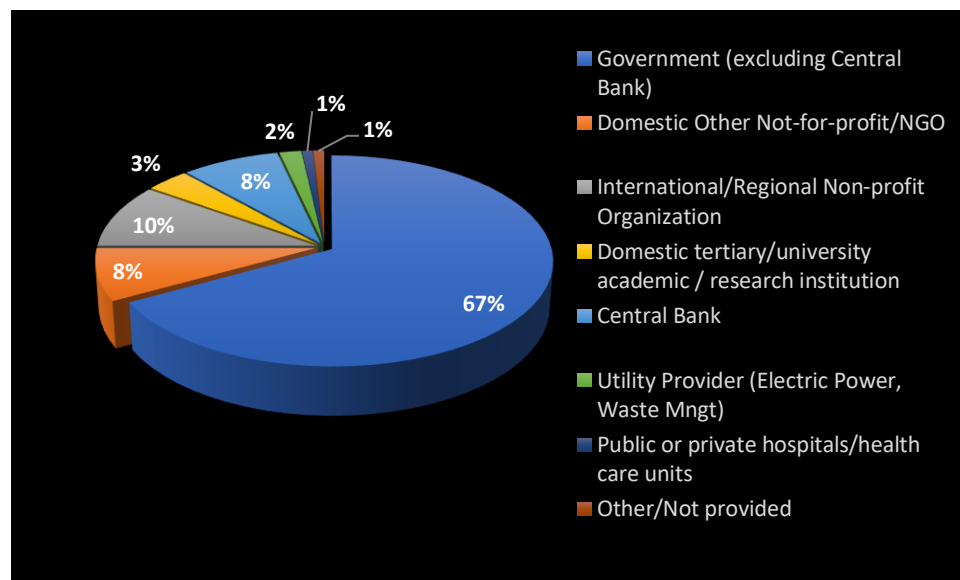
**Table 2: Status of Awardees**

Cohort	AWARDED SCHOLARS					STATUS					
	Partner Programs	Preferred Programs	Participating Programs	Japan Nationals	Total	Active	Deferred	Declined	Withdrawn	Terminated	Retired
2017	102	91		15	208	-	7	18	5	5	179
2018	82	43		13	138	-	-	10	2	1	125
2019	62	56		8	126	-	-	13	4	1	110
2020	52	41		15	108	4	1	6	3	1	94
2021			115	9	124	4	-	6	4	-	105
2022			97	7	104	48	1	6	2	1	46
2023			112	8	120	105	11	4	-	-	-

**Table 3. Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2023**

Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2023							
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Total
Total	45%	6%	1%	2%	3%	43%	100%

**Figure 5. Participating Program awards: Distribution by employment background, 2023**



### III. Administration of the Scholarship Program

In 2023, the list of JJ/WBGSP participating programs was comprised of 42 master’s programs offered by 27 universities (see details in Annex 2).

In 2023, the link to the online JJWBGSP application form was not published on the Program website. Instead, each participating university was invited to establish a shortlist of (up to) 30 eligible JJWBGSP candidates for each program they offer, and the link to the application form was only shared with shortlisted candidates. This helped to drastically reduce the number of incomplete and/or ineligible applications received by the Secretariat and allowed for the selection of higher quality candidates.

In 2021, to reduce the volume of transactions handled by the WB, the Secretariat piloted a new arrangement under which a university is provided with a lump sum per student enrolled. This lump sum covering tuition, stipend, travel and insurance is transferred to the university upon completion of the selection process, and the university then handles payments of scholarship benefit directly to enrolled scholars. The Ancillary Expenses Agreement (AEA) is the instrument used by the Bank for these transfers. The 2021 pilot was conducted with 6 universities.

In 2023, to further pursue administrative simplification of the Program, the Secretariat invited 22 universities to sign an AEA with the World Bank, and 20 of them did. 90% of scholars selected in 2023 study in universities that signed an AEA with the Bank.

In 2024, the Secretariat will endeavor to convince all remaining universities that enrolled JJWBGSP scholars from developing countries to also sign the AEA with the Bank.

In 2023, the Secretariat piloted an initiative aimed at reducing the timeline of award decisions under the JJWB Scholarship Program. This new approach allowed students to apply simultaneously for admission to a JJWBGSP participating university and for the JJWBGSP scholarship. The pilot was successfully conducted with three universities in the US. It will be extended to more universities in 2024.

### JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee decisions in November 2023

#### JJ/WBGSP eligible countries

The current list of JJ/WBGSP eligible countries stems from a Steering Committee's decision in 2021. It includes FCS, IDA and blend countries as well as low income and lower middle-income countries eligible to borrow from the Bank. This list will remain valid for the 2024 selection cycle and will need to be revisited ahead of the 2025 cycle. One concern is that most LAC and ECA countries are excluded from the current list.

The Steering Committee (SC) was invited to consider expanding the list, to possibly include all part 2 countries, as was the case until 2019, or to create special windows for specific groups of countries and for a specific duration (e.g. one or two selection cycles). The SC was also invited to share its views on the idea of leveraging other resources to complement Japanese funding. The representative of the Government of Japan indicated that these ideas will be conveyed to Tokyo but he expects that the Government of Japan would rather prioritize IDA countries and keep the current list of eligible countries.

#### JJ/WBGSP participating universities

The current list of JJ/WBGSP participating universities was also decided upon by the SC in March 2021. It is comprised of 27 universities offering a total of 48 master's programs (each participating university may propose up to 4 master's programs). The current list will remain valid for the 2024 selection cycle. It will be revisited by the 2025 cycle. Universities that did not admit any JJ/WBGSP scholars over the past 10 years will be removed from the list and possibly be replaced by some candidate universities that expressed interest in the JJ/WBGSP participating program status, provided the master's programs they are offering are well aligned with the spirit, objectives and format of the JJ/WBGSP.

Per SC recommendation, since 2021, the Secretariat has asked all participating universities to consider offering this discount. As of today, about 43% of participating programs are offering a discount, ranging from 10% to 50% of tuition fee.

## Annex 1: JJWBGSP Application and Selection Processes

Initiated in 2021 and reconducted in 2022, the expansion of the list of eligible countries from IDA/FCV countries to include (i) IDA/IBRD blend countries, and (ii) any other low-income or lower-middle-income country eligible to borrow from the World Bank contributed to a significantly higher application rate and allowed for a higher-quality set of scholars to be selected.

2023 was the third year during which two application windows were opened for candidates from developing countries. The first window opened from mid-January to late February 2023 to accommodate universities with early admission decisions, primarily in the US and some in Europe. The second window opened from late March to late May 2023 to accommodate universities with later admission decision, primarily in Europe and in Japan. The Secretariat sought to ensure balance across the two rounds in terms of origin of scholars and destination of participating programs. The Secretariat also sought to ensure that the share of scholars enrolled in each region (US, Europe and Japan) followed historical patterns of the Program.

The Program's application and selection process varies slightly across the two subprograms.

### a) Developing Country Nationals Program

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 candidates submit their JJWBGSP scholarship application after being admitted unconditionally (except for finance) to one of the JJ/WBGSP participating master's programs. For each participating program, the university first short-lists eligible candidates, who are then invited to apply for the JJ/WBGSP 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 three

times<sup>2</sup> a year to the JJ/WBGSP Steering Committee (composed of members of the World Bank Board of Directors and World Bank management) for final review and selection of the recipients. The list of finalists from developing countries is cleared by the Steering Committee thrice per year.

a) Japanese Nationals Program

Applicants from Japan 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

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<sup>2</sup> For Window 1 selection, Window 2 selection, and selection for the GPE program at Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny which happens around mid-September each year

## STATISTICAL TABLES <sup>3</sup>

**Table A1 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2023**

	Africa	EAP	ECA	LAC	MENA	South Asia	Part 1	Total
<b>1987- 2018 Total</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>6,059</b>
# of Men	1,529	503	229	416	199	611	184	3,671
# of Women	813	505	207	321	104	251	187	2,388
<b>2019 Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>
# of Men	6	2	3	1	2	18	4	36
# of Women	6	5	1	4	3	5	4	28
<b>2020 Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>108</b>
# of Men	30	6	1	2	1	20	12	72
# of Women	18	6	0	2	2	5	3	36
<b>2021 Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>124</b>
# of Men	40	4	1	1	1	28	1	76
# of Women	20	2	6	0	1	11	8	48
<b>2022 Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>104</b>
# of Men	24	7	3	0	0	27	3	64
# of Women	12	6	0	0	2	16	4	40
<b>2023 Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>120</b>
# of Men	37	4	1	2	1	32	3	80
# of Women	13	3	0	0	3	16	5	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>6,577</b>
# of Men	1,666	526	238	422	204	736	207	3,999
# of Women	882	527	214	327	115	304	211	2,580

<sup>3</sup> In all tables under this section, 2023 data reflects the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

<b>Table A2 - Scholarship Awards: AFR-Distribution by Country, 1987-2023</b>							
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987-2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	64	0	2	2	0	0	68
Botswana	27	0	1	0	0	0	28
Burkina Faso	78	0	1	4	4	2	89
Burundi	44	0	0	0	0	0	44
Cameroon	81	1	0	1	0	1	84
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
CAR	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
Chad	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
Comoros	26	0	1	0	0	0	27
DRC	44	0	0	0	0	0	44
Rep of Congo	36	0	0	0	0	0	36
Côte d'Ivoire	63	0	1	0	1	3	68
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eswatini	19	0	1	0	0	1	21
Eritrea	30	1	0	1	1	0	33
Ethiopia	131	0	2	4	1	5	143
Gabon	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
The Gambia	40	0	0	3	1	2	46
Ghana	133	0	3	5	1	4	146
Guinea	48	0	0	1	0	0	49
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	141	0	3	3	1	4	152
Lesotho	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Liberia	41	0	3	0	3	1	48
Madagascar	60	0	0	0	1	0	61
Malawi	73	0	1	3	1	1	79
Mali	38	0	0	1	0	0	39
Mauritania	32	0	0	0	0	1	33
Mauritius	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Namibia	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Niger	38	1	0	1	0	1	41
Nigeria	171	3	5	14	6	9	208
Rwanda	68	0	1	0	0	1	70
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	55	0	0	0	0	2	57
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	72	3	3	1	2	2	83
Somalia	4	0	1	1	0	2	8
South Africa	16	1	0	0	0	0	17
South Sudan	3	0	1	2	0	2	8
Sudan	74	0	1	4	2	0	81
Tanzania	107	0	5	1	2	0	115
Togo	45	0	2	1	2	1	51
Uganda	118	1	4	1	2	2	128
Zambia	84	1	2	3	3	1	94
Zimbabwe	58	0	4	3	2	2	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,548</b>

<b>Table A3 - Scholarship Awards: EAP-Distribution by Country, 1987-2023</b>							
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>1987- 2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	42	0	0	2	0	1	45
China	202	0	0	0	0	0	202
Fiji	12	0	1	1	0	0	14
Indonesia	140	2	0	0	5	2	149
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Republic of Korea	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	26	0	1	0	0	0	27
Mongolia	84	1	0	1	2	0	88
Myanmar	120	1	3	1	3	1	129
Papua New Guinea	19	0	0	1	0	0	20
Philippines	139	2	5	0	2	2	150
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
Tonga	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	125	1	2	0	1	1	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,054</b>

<b>Table A4 - Scholarship Awards: ECA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2023</b>							
<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
Armenia	26	0	0	1	1	0	28
Azerbaijan	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Belarus	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bosnia	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	44	1	0	0	0	0	45
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
Kyrgyz Republic	31	1	1	4	0	0	37
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	15	0	0	1	0	1	17
Turkey	41	1	0	0	0	0	42
Turkmenistan	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ukraine	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Uzbekistan	34	1	0	1	2	0	38
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>452</b>

<b>Table A5 - Scholarship Awards: LAC - Distribution by Country, 1987-2023</b>							
<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>1987-2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Argentina	46	0	0	0	0	0	46
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	31	0	0	0	0	1	32
Brazil	62	0	0	0	0	0	62
Chile	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
Colombia	90	1	0	0	0	0	91
Costa Rica	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ecuador	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
El Salvador	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Guyana	22	1	0	0	0	1	24
Haiti	61	0	1	0	0	0	62
Honduras	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Jamaica	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
Mexico	79	0	0	0	0	0	79
Nicaragua	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Panama	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paraguay	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	118	2	2	0	0	0	122
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
Venezuela	16	0	1	1	0	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>749</b>

<b>Table A6 - Scholarship Awards: MENA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2023</b>							
<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	<b>1987- 2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	52	2	1	0	0	0	55
Egypt	74	0	1	1	0	2	78
Iran	35	3	1	0	0	1	40
Iraq	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
Lebanon	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Morocco	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Syria	8	0	0	1	1	1	11
Tunisia	21	0	0	0	1	0	22
West Bank & Gaza	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>319</b>

<b>Table A7 - Scholarship Awards: SAR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2022</b>							
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1987- 2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	30	0	1	5	2	1	39
Bangladesh	136	2	3	6	2	1	150
Bhutan	100	7	3	10	7	8	135
India	220	5	6	0	22	22	275
Maldives	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nepal	129	2	1	4	2	0	138
Pakistan	164	7	9	14	8	14	216
Sri Lanka	76	0	2	0	0	2	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,040</b>

<b>Table A8 - Total Awardees Developing Country Nationals/Japanese Nationals, 1987-2023</b>							
<b>Awardees</b>	<b>1987- 2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total of Developing Member Countries	5,875	118	93	115	97	112	<b>6,410</b>
Total of Japan nationals	371	8	15	9	7	8	<b>418</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,246</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>6,828</b>

## Annex 2: JJ/WBGSP Participating Programs in 2023

University	Program	Country
Australian National University	Master of Climate Change	Australia
	Master of Environmental and Resource Economics	
	Master of Environmental Management and Development	
	Master of Public Policy	
Brandeis University – The Heller School for Social Policy and Management	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	
Columbia University - School of International and Public Affairs	MPA in Economic Policy Management	USA
	MPA in Development Practice	
	Master of Public Administration	
Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies – Erasmus University	Master of Urban Management and Development (4 tracks)	The Netherlands
Harvard University – Kennedy School of Government	Master of Public Administration in International Development	USA
IHE Delft Institute for Water Education	MSc in Water and Sustainable Development (4 tracks)	The Netherlands
Johns Hopkins University – Bloomberg School of Public Health	Master of Public Health	USA
Keio University	Master in Taxation Policy and Management	Japan
KIT - Royal Tropical Institute / Vrije Universiteit	Master in Health Systems Policy and Management	The Netherlands
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	MSc development Management	United Kingdom
	MSc Development Studies	
	MSc Global Health Policy	
	MSc International Social and Public Policy	
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	Tax Course of the Public Finance Program	Japan
Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Civil and Environmental Engineering	Japan

University	Program	Country
SOAS - University of London	Master in International Finance and Development	UK
Stanford University	Master in International Policy	USA
University of Birmingham	Master in Conflict, Security and Development	UK
University of California - Berkeley	Master of Development Practice	USA
Université Clermont-Auvergne – FERDI	Master in Economic Policy Management (GPE)	France
Université Félix Houphouët Boigny	Economic Policy Management Program (GPE)	Ivory Coast
University of Hong Kong	Master in Urban Design (MUD)	China
University of Leeds	Master of Public Health (International)	UK
University of Oxford	Blavatnik School of Government: Master of Public Policy	UK
	Dept of International Development: MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies	
University of Sussex	MA Environment, Development and Policy	UK
	MA Food and Development	
	MSc Climate Change, Development and Policy	
	MA Migration and Global Development	
University of Tokyo	Graduate School of Public Policy: Master of Public Policy, International Program	Japan
	Graduate School of Agriculture and Life Science: Master in Agricultural Development Studies	
University of Tsukuba	Master's Program in Economic and Public Policy	Japan
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Master in Educational Policy Studies	USA
Williams College	Master of Art in Policy Economics	USA
Yokohama National University	Infrastructure Management Program	Japan