



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

## **2022 ANNUAL REPORT**

March 2023

# 2022 ANNUAL REPORT JAPAN/WORLD BANK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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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.



*Convocation for JJWBGSP scholars admitted in the MA in Policy Economics at the Center for Development Economics, Williams College. September 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 6,700 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 2022

## II. Outreach and Selection of the 2022 Cohort of JJ/WBGSP Scholars

### Overview

Although the number of scholarship applications received in 2022 was significantly higher than in 2021, the number of scholarships awarded was 25% lower than in 2021.

Last year, the Secretariat received 2,416 complete applications, out of which 745 were eligible. In 2022, the JJWBGSP Secretariat processed a total of 19,226 applications were submitted, out of which only 1,035 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 and the dissemination of a JJWBGSP promotional flyer to WB Tokyo Office's network of contacts. As has been the case in most previous years, internet search was the main way through which finalists heard about the program (four out of seven finalists). One of the seven finalists heard of the Program from a previous or current JJWBGSP scholar, one from a WB office / WB staff located outside of Japan, 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 2022 year was slightly higher than last year (26 in 2022 against 22 in 2021) but remains considerably lower than 2019 (41 applicants). The uncertainty caused by COVID-19-related travel restrictions in both Europe and North America could have affected the number of applicants significantly this year.

Out of the 26 Japanese Nationals that applied, 11 applicants were eligible. As was the case last year, the Scholarship Program received more eligible applications from women than men. This year, only four of the eligible applicants were men. The majority of eligible applicants this year

also continued the trend of selecting US and UK universities. But, in addition, two eligible applicants selected universities in Australia and in New Zealand.

Among the 15 ineligible applicants, 12 lacked the required three years of development-related work experience, two lacked a valid acceptance letter and one was admitted to a PhD in Law program which is not an eligible program for a JJWBGSP scholarship.

The 11 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)

The Secretariat submitted for nomination to the Steering Committee a list of seven applicants with a score of 6.0 or higher. The average score was 6.49.

## Developing Country Nationals Program: Outreach and Selection

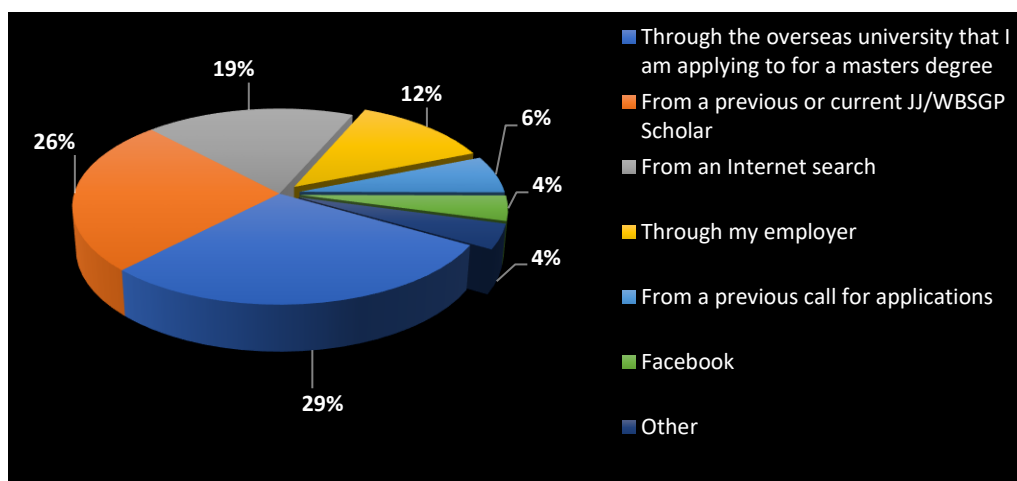
### Outreach

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

The 2022 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). In addition, JJWBGSP promotional flyers were shared with participating universities for use in their communication and outreach efforts.

Figure 2 provides the breakdown of how successful applicants from developing countries heard about the JJ/WBGSP in 2022.

**Figure 2. How finalists from developing countries heard about the Scholarship Program, 2022**



## Selection

The total number of applications received in 2022 is significantly higher than in the past two years, suggesting a gradual return to pre-COVID conditions and, as a result, a net regain of appetite for international study. The quality of the applicants this year is stronger than in 2021, with nominees having an average score of 7.95 (the average score last year was 7.56).

The JJWBGSP Secretariat processed a total of 19,190 applications for the 2022 selection cycle. 18,124 applications were determined to be ineligible through either the automated computer program or at the later stage when the external assessors reviewed and scored the remaining applications.

Two qualified reviewers independently scored the remaining 1,066 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 97 finalists who were recommended to the 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 2022 pool of finalists include:

- 58% of finalists' parents' highest education<sup>1</sup> is below the university level, including 15% of finalists whose parents have no education.
- This year only about 34% of the total of eligible applicants were women; their share amongst the finalist is 37%.
- There is a good geographic spread across finalists, with 33 countries represented in the pool of 97 finalists, although 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 (65%) is coming from Africa while the larger part of the finalists is coming from South Asia (44.%) as shown in Table 3, followed by Africa (37%), East Asia and the Pacific (14%), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (3%), Middle East and North Africa regions (2%). Latin America and the Caribbean had no finalists submitted to the Steering Committee this year for second year in a row.

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<sup>1</sup> Defined as the maximum of the mother and father



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, 2022**

<b>Reason for Ineligibility</b>	<b># Applications</b>
No Letter of Admission or Conditional Letter	905
Does not fulfill employment requirements	301
Lack of bachelor's degree before May 2019 or no bachelor's degree	512
Application incomplete	90
Lack of recommendation of wrong type of recommendation	41
No bachelor's degree	122
Relatives of or WBG staff or ED member	34
Received Japanese funds for prior graduate degree	2

**Table 2: Status of Awardees**

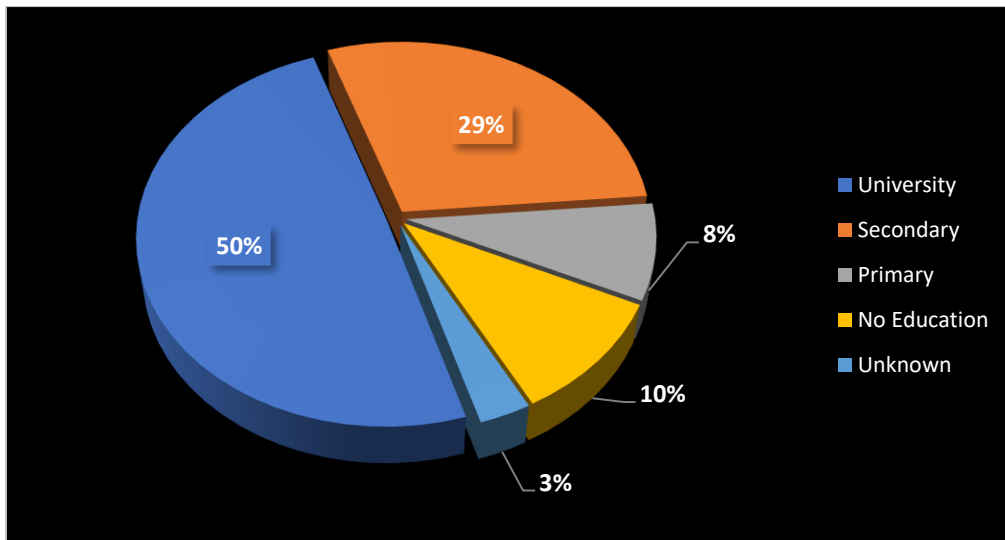
Cohort	AWARDED SCHOLARS					STATUS					
	Partner Programs	Preferred Programs	Participating Programs	Japan Nationals	Total	Active	Deferred	Declined	Withdrawn	Terminated	Retired
2017	102	91		15	208	0	7	17	5	5	174
2018	82	43		13	138	0	0	10	2	1	125
2019	62	56		8	126	0	0	12	4	1	109
2020	52	41		15	108	46	1	6	2	1	52
2021			115	9	124	108	8	5	4	-	62
2022			97	7	104	86	10	6	2	-	0

**Table 3. Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2022**

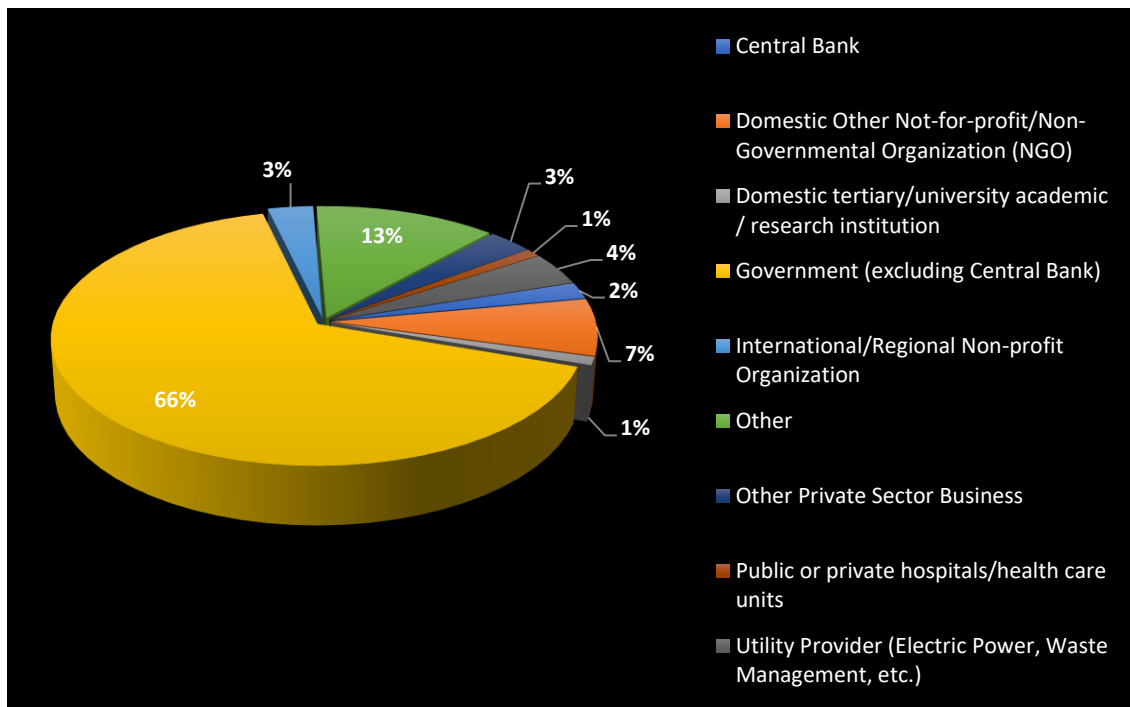
Participating Program Awards: Distribution by Home Region, 2022							
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Total
<b>Total</b>	37%	14%	3%	0%	2%	44%	100%



**Figure 4. Participating Program awards: Distribution by father's education level, 2022**



**Figure 5. Participating Program awards: Distribution by employment background, 2022**



### **III. Administration of the Scholarship Program**

2022 was the second year since the inception of the participating programs category, which merged both preferred and partner programs. A few other master programs selected based on specific criteria established by the JJWBGSP Steering Committee were added to the list, thus establishing a pool of 38 participating master programs offered by 26 universities (see detailed list in Annex 2) that JJWBGSP scholarship applicants could choose from in 2022.

Per another SC decision, the cap of 5 scholars per program was lifted and participating universities were able this year to enroll more than 5 scholars per master program.

In 2022, the link to the online application form was published on the JJWBGSP website and the Secretariat ended receiving close to 20,000 applications, most of which were incomplete and/or submitted by ineligible applicants. This was very challenging and time-consuming to process and as a result, in 2023 the Secretariat will revert to the shortlist approach that was in place prior to 2020, and under which each participating program shortlists up to 30 eligible candidates and only shares the link to the JJWBGSP application form with these candidates.

In 2022, to further pursue administrative simplification of the Program, the Secretariat invited 18 participating universities to sign an Ancillary Expenses Agreement with the World Bank, and 16 of them did. Under this agreement, universities handle payments of scholarship benefits directly to JJWBGSP scholars they admitted.

In 2023, the Secretariat will endeavor to convince all remaining universities that enrolled JJWBGSP scholars from developing countries to also sign the AEA with the Bank, which would bring the percentage of scholars attending universities with such an agreement in place to 90% of the entire cohort.

## 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.

2022 was the second year during which two application windows were opened for candidates from developing countries. The first window opened from mid-January to late February 2022 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 2022 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) Participating 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 candidates submit their JJWBGSP scholarship application after being admitted unconditionally (except for finance) 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 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.

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 2021, a new online application system was procured by the Secretariat to manage the intake and review of applications from both Japan nationals and developing country nationals. The selection of finalists from Japan and developing countries is conducted in three phases. The Secretariat applies a first filter to sort out incomplete applications and applications submitted by candidates from ineligible countries. Second, two independent external reviewers assess the applications for eligibility and merit. The Secretariat then creates a list of finalists based on the reviewers' inputs and presents this list to the Steering Committee for approval.

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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

In all tables under this section, 2022 data reflects the number of scholarships awarded. All other data reflect number of scholars who are studying or have completed their degree

**Table A1 - Scholarship Awards: Distribution by Region and Gender, 1987-2022**

	Africa	East Asia	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia	Part 1	Total
<b>1987- 2016 Total</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>5,897</b>
# of Men	1,511	499	225	406	193	578	174	3,586
# of Women	805	497	201	311	100	228	169	2,311
<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>106</b>
# of Men	15	1	2	7	4	25	7	61
# of Women	6	6	4	7	1	13	8	45
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>
# of Men	3	3	2	3	2	8	3	24
# of Women	2	2	2	3	3	10	10	32
<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>Total</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>6,459</b>
# of Men	1,629	522	237	420	203	704	204	3,919
# of Women	869	524	214	327	112	288	206	2,540

**Table A2 - Scholarship Awards: AFR-Distribution by Country, 1987-2022**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>1987-2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Benin	64	0	0	0	2	2	0	68
Botswana	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	28
Burkina Faso	78	0	0	0	1	4	4	87
Burundi	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	44
Cameroon	80	1	0	1	0	1	0	83
Cape Verde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Central African Republic	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Chad	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Comoros	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	27
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	43	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
Congo, Rep. of	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Côte d'Ivoire	63	0	0	0	1	0	1	65
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	28	2	0	1	0	1	1	33
Ethiopia	129	2	0	0	2	4	1	138
Gabon	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
The Gambia	40	0	0	0	0	3	1	44
Ghana	132	1	0	0	3	5	1	142
Guinea	47	0	1	0	0	1	0	49
Guinea-Bissau	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kenya	140	1	0	0	3	3	1	148
Lesotho	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Liberia	41	0	0	0	3	0	3	47
Madagascar	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	61
Malawi	72	1	0	0	1	3	1	78
Mali	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	39
Mauritania	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Mauritius	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mozambique	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Namibia	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Niger	38	0	0	1	0	1	0	40
Nigeria	162	8	1	3	5	14	6	199
Rwanda	68	0	0	0	1	0	0	69
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senegal	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Seychelles	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	72	0	0	3	3	1	2	81
Somalia	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
South Africa	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
South Sudan	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
Sudan	72	1	1	0	1	4	2	81
Swaziland	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	20
Tanzania	107	0	0	0	5	1	2	115
Togo	45	0	0	0	2	1	2	50
Uganda	116	2	0	1	4	1	2	126
Zambia	83	0	1	1	2	3	3	93
Zimbabwe	57	1	0	0	4	3	2	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,498</b>

**Table A3 - Scholarship Awards: EAP-Distribution by Country, 1987-2022**

<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>1987-2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cambodia	41	1	0	0	0	2	0	44
China	201	0	1	0	0	0	0	202
Fiji	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	14
Indonesia	139	0	1	2	0	0	5	147
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korea Democratic People's Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lao PDR	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Malaysia	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	27
Mongolia	80	2	2	1	0	1	2	88
Myanmar	119	1	0	1	3	1	3	128
Papua New Guinea	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	20
Philippines	137	1	1	2	5	0	2	148
Samoa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thailand	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	52
Tonga	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	123	2	0	1	2	0	1	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,047</b>



<b>Table A4 - Scholarship Awards: ECA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2022</b>								
<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>1987-2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Armenia	26	0	0	0	0	1	1	28
Azerbaijan	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Belarus	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bosnia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Croatia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	42	1	1	1	0	0	0	45
Hungary	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kazakhstan	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Kyrgyz Republic	28	2	1	1	1	4	0	37
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lithuania	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Macedonia FYR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moldova	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Poland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Romania	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Russian Federation	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tajikistan	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	16
Turkey	40	1	0	1	0	0	0	42
Turkmenistan	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ukraine	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Uzbekistan	34	0	0	1	0	1	2	38
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>451</b>

**Table A5 - Scholarship Awards: LAC - Distribution by Country, 1987-2022**

<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>1987-2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Total</b>
Argentina	44	1	1	0	0	0	0	46
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	31
Brazil	59	3	0	0	0	0	0	62
Chile	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Colombia	87	3	0	1	0	0	0	91
Costa Rica	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dominica	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ecuador	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
El Salvador	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Grenada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Guyana	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Haiti	57	1	3	0	1	0	0	62
Honduras	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Jamaica	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Mexico	78	1	0	0	0	0	0	79
Nicaragua	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Panama	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paraguay	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Peru	114	3	1	2	2	0	0	122
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Lucia	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Uruguay	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Venezuela R. B. de	15	1	0	0	1	1	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>747</b>

Table A6 - Scholarship Awards: MENA - Distribution by Country, 1987-2022								
Middle East & North Africa	1987-2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022	Total
Algeria	47	3	2	2	1	0	0	55
Egypt Arab Rep. of	73	0	1	0	1	1	0	76
Iran Islamic Rep. of	35	0	0	3	1	0	0	39
Iraq	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Lebanon	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Morocco	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Syrian Arab Rep.	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	9
Tunisia	19	1	1	0	0	0	1	21
West Bank & Gaza	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Yemen Republic of	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>315</b>

Table A7 - Scholarship Awards: SAR - Distribution by Country, 1987-2022								
South Asia	1987-2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Afghanistan	29	1	0	0	1	5	2	38
Bangladesh	131	5	0	2	3	6	2	149
Bhutan	81	16	3	7	3	10	7	127
India	204	6	10	5	6	0	22	253
Maldives	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nepal	123	3	3	2	1	4	2	138
Pakistan	159	4	1	7	9	14	8	202
Sri Lanka	72	3	1	0	2	0	0	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>992</b>

Table A8 - Total Awardees Developing Country Nationals/Japanese Nationals 1987-2022								
Awardees	1987- 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Total of Developing Member Countries	5,554	188	133	118	93	115	97	6,298
Total of Japan nationals	343	15	13	8	15	9	7	410
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6,708</b>

## Annex 2: JJ/WBGSP Participating Programs in 2022

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	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-School of International and Public Affairs	MPA in Economic Policy Management	USA
	MPA in Development Practice	
	Master of Public Administration	
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	MSc in Water and Sustainable Development	Netherlands
Johns Hopkins University	Master of Public Health	USA
Keio University	Master in Taxation Policy and Management	Japan
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
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	France

University	Program	Country
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	Japan
University of Tsukuba	Master's Program in Economic and Public Policy	Japan
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Master in Educational Policy Studies	USA
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

