

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF, is a special program of the [United Nations](#) (UN) devoted to aiding national efforts to improve the [health](#), nutrition, [education](#), and [general welfare](#) of children.

UNICEF was created in 1946 to provide relief to children in countries devastated by [World War II](#). After 1950 the fund directed its efforts toward general programs for the improvement of children's [welfare](#), particularly in less-developed countries and in various emergency situations. The organization's broader mission was reflected in the name it adopted in 1953, the United Nations Children's Fund. UNICEF was awarded the [Nobel Prize](#) for Peace in 1965. It is headquartered in [New York City](#).

UNICEF has concentrated much of its effort in areas in which relatively small expenditures can have a significant impact on the lives of the most disadvantaged children, such as the prevention and treatment of disease. In keeping with this strategy, UNICEF supports immunization programs for childhood diseases and programs to prevent the spread of HIV/[AIDS](#); it also provides funding for health services, educational facilities, and other welfare services. Since 1996 UNICEF programs have been guided by the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (1989), which affirms the right of all children to “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the [treatment](#) of illness and rehabilitation of health.”

UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children – victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation, and those with disabilities.

UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care.

UNICEF is non-partisan and its cooperation is free of discrimination. In everything it does, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority.

UNICEF aims, through its country programs, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social and economic development of their communities.

UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. UNICEF works day in and day out, in some of the world's toughest places, to protect children's rights and safeguard their futures. On the ground in over 190 countries and territories, it reaches more children and young people than any other international organization. But it cannot do it alone.

UNICEF unites with the [public sector](#), [private sector](#) and [civil society](#) to improve children's health, nutrition, education and protection. its individual supporters help by donating, volunteering or being advocates for children and young people in their communities.

Entirely reliant on voluntary contributions, UNICEF bring more than 70 years of field-tested expertise, a network that spans the globe, a passion for innovation, and a commitment to making every dollar count.

Now UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories and in the world's toughest places to reach the children and young people in greatest need.

UNICEF's activities are financed by both government and private contributions.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities, and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. UNDP is working to strengthen new frameworks for development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change. It supports countries' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, which will guide global development priorities through 2030.

UNDP focuses on helping countries build and share solutions in three main areas:

- [Sustainable development](#)
- [Democratic governance and peacebuilding](#)
- [Climate and disaster resilience](#)

In all its activities, UNDP encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women, minorities and the poorest and most vulnerable.

Partnership is at the heart of everything UNDP does. It offers a nearly universal presence. Its substantial expertise cuts across diverse development issues. UNDP's partners include Governments, United Nations System, International Financial Institutions (the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank), Private Sector, Foundations, Civil Society Organizations, Goodwill Ambassadors and Advocates.

UNDP remains committed to working even more closely with partners across the UN system. The UNDP Administrator is the Vice-Chair of the UN Development Group (UNDG), which unites the 40 funds, programs, specialized agencies, departments and offices of the UN system that play a role in development, these entities contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the country level and which collectively constitute the UN development system (UNDS)

Created by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and endorsed by the General Assembly, the UNDG is the main UNDS internal coordination mechanism at the global level. It is instrumental in enabling action on the ground and ensuring that United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) have the support, guidance and impartial oversight required as they assist governments to deliver on the 2030 Agenda. As Vice-Chair, the UNDP Administrator is responsible for the coordination of UNDG operations, including its working groups, as well as day to day management.

At the country level, this interagency structure is embedded in the Resident Coordinator System (RCS), which encompasses all organizations of the United Nations system with operational activities for development. The RCS is managed by UNDP on behalf of the entire system. The Resident Coordinator function is carried by the UNDP Resident Representative. As the designated representative of the Secretary-General, the Resident Coordinator is the leader of the UN Country Team (UNCT) and plays a central role in coordinating the UN's development operations and ensuring alignment with national priorities. UNDP provides the lion's share of the resources needed to maintain the RC system in over 130 countries. The remainder of the RCS funding comes from a cost-sharing arrangement between all participating agencies.

UNDP also administers the UN Capital Development Fund, which helps developing countries grow their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans; and UN Volunteers, which fields over 6,000 volunteers from 160 countries in support of peace and development through volunteerism worldwide.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme UNEP is the principal UN body in the field of the environment, assisting governments to address global, regional and national environmental challenges. UNEP is the leading global authority on the environment.

UNEP's mission is to inspire, inform, and enable nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. As a follow up to the Rio+20 Conference, UNEP has been actively engaged with stakeholders in numerous events and online discussions to discuss the development of new mechanisms to promote transparency and effective engagement of Civil Society including Indigenous Peoples.

Following the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UN-PFII) recommendation to UNEP in 2006, UNEP has endorsed its Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance in November 2012, which will support UNEP staff in its engagement and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and their issues in its Programme of Work in an effective manner.

For over 50 years, UNEP has worked with governments, civil society, the private sector and UN entities to address humanity's most pressing environmental

challenges - from restoring the ozone layer to protecting the world's seas and promoting a green, inclusive economy.

UNEP is driving transformational change by drilling down on the root causes of the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss and pollution.

UNEP's work is focused on helping countries transition to low-carbon and resource-efficient economies, strengthening environmental governance and law, safeguarding ecosystems, and providing evidence-based data to inform policy decisions.

UNEP supports its 193 Member States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and live in harmony with nature.

Funding and partnership

For five decades, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been a leading advocate for the environment, a steadfast partner and a trusted adviser with a mission to [inform](#), [enable](#) and [inspire](#) nations and peoples to improve their quality of life – without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP monitors the state and health of the planet, ensures that science remains at the center of decision-making processes, and that environmental rule of law continues to underpin global environmental governance.

Together with its partners, UNEP has made significant progress, yet there is no denying that today, environmental challenges have reached unprecedented levels. Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production have led to the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

The science is clear: human health, prosperity, equity and peace are all under threat. **We must urgently transform our economies and societies – and our relationship with nature.**

UNEP is here to lead this transformation with its 193 [Member States](#), and in partnership with other UN agencies and stakeholders. With its experience,

expertise, dynamic programmes and forward-thinking strategy, and with its dedicated staff, UNEP is uniquely positioned to be the appropriate partner in addressing and reversing the triple planetary crisis.

As UNEP relies on voluntary contributions for 95 per cent of the funding, the work is made possible by partners who fund and champion its mission.

The United Nations Population Fund UNFPA

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency, created in 1968 to support the execution of projects and programmes in the area of population and sexual and reproductive health.

The mission of UNFPA is to promote the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. UNFPA seeks to improve the lives and expand the choices of individuals and couples. Over time, the reproductive choices they make, multiplied across communities and countries, alter population structures and trends.

Mission

UNFPA helps governments, at their request, to formulate policies and strategies to reduce poverty and support sustainable development. The Fund also assists countries to collect and analyze population data that can help them understand population trends. And it encourages governments to take into account the needs of future generations, as well as those alive today.

The close links between sustainable development and sexual and reproductive health and gender equality, the other main areas of UNFPA's work, were affirmed at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, where 179 countries agreed that meeting needs for education and health, including reproductive health, is a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development. They also agreed on a roadmap for progress with the following goals:

- Universal access to reproductive health services by 2015
- Universal primary education and closing the gender gap in education by 2015
- Reducing maternal mortality by 75 per cent by 2015
- Reducing infant mortality
- Increasing life expectancy
- Reducing HIV infection rates

UNFPA is guided in its work by the Programme of Action adopted at the ICPD. Reaching the goals of the Programme of Action is also essential for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Consequently, UNFPA brings its special expertise in reproductive health and population issues to the worldwide collaborative effort of meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

UNFPA promotes gender equality and empower women, girls and young people to take control of their bodies and their futures. UNFPA works with partners in

more than 150 countries to provide access to a wide range of sexual and reproductive health services. UNFPA's goal is ending unmet need for family planning, preventable maternal death, and gender-based violence and harmful practices including child marriage by 2030.

At present, UNFPA has field offices in 140 countries, in addition to Headquarters in New York, 5 regional offices in Bangkok, Bratislava, Cairo, Johannesburg, and Panama, and several sub-regional offices.

UN-Habitat

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. UN-Habitat is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system.

As such, it helps countries access reliable data and information on urban conditions and trends as well as efficiently monitor and report on global agendas such as the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda.

UN-Habitat works with partners to build inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities. UN-Habitat promotes urbanization as a positive transformative force for people and communities, reducing inequality, discrimination and poverty.

UN-Habitat develops tools and approaches such as the urban observatory model, the City Prosperity Initiative, and the national sample of cities approach. It also builds the capacities of national and local governments, establishes local, regional, and global urban monitoring mechanisms, and supports urban data collection, analysis, and dissemination.

Mission

UN-Habitat works in over 90 countries to promote transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance and collaborative action.

UN-Habitat's [strategic plan 2020-2023](#) adopts a more strategic and integrated approach to solving the challenges and opportunities of twenty-first century cities and other human settlements. UN-Habitat's mission embodies the four main roles of the organization, which can be summarized as: think, do, share, and partner.

THINK: UN-Habitat's normative work, including groundbreaking research and capacity-building, sets standards, proposes norms and principles, shares good practice, monitors global progress and supports formulation of policies related to sustainable cities and human settlements.

DO: UN-Habitat's operational work takes various forms of technical assistance, drawing on its unique expertise in sustainable urbanization and crisis response. UN-Habitat implements projects to provide value-added and tailored support to countries.

SHARE: Through advocacy, communication and outreach, UN-Habitat mobilizes public, political and financial support and collaborative action to

inspire qualitative change in national development plans, policy frameworks, development practice and investment choices for sustainable urban development at the local, national and global level.

PARTNER: UN-Habitat collaborates with governments, intergovernmental, UN agencies, civil society organizations, foundations, academic institutions and the private sector to achieve enduring results in addressing the challenges of urbanization.

UN-Habitat Assembly

UN-Habitat Assembly is a universal body composed of the 193 member states of the United Nations and convenes every four years.

The responsibilities of the UN-Habitat Assembly are:

- i) Identify key issues and areas of focus for policy work of UN-Habitat;
- ii) Review major trends related to human settlements and urbanization;
- iii) Examine global standards in human settlements and sustainable urbanization;
- iv) Adopt resolutions, declarations, recommendations, formal decisions, reports and other documents pertaining to strategic vision and political guidance in accordance with its mandate;
- v) Recommend strategies for implementation of urban and human settlements dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas, including of the work of the United Nations System;
- vi) Examine and approve UN-Habitat's strategic plan, to be prepared by the Executive Board;
- vii) Review the Secretary-General's quadrennial report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

In addition, the Assembly should also ensure the active engagement of local authorities and other stakeholders in the Assembly, in its subsidiary bodies.

Funding

The primary goal of UN-Habitat's Resource Mobilisation Strategy is to ensure sufficient, predictable, flexible, and long-term funding to deliver the results in the organization's strategic plan. It aims to be result-focused, efficient, transparent and accountable to maximise grants and investments' return on value. The total financial target is to raise USD 1.1 billion for the implementation of UN-Habitat's current strategic plan.

Resource mobilization is carried out through joint efforts by various offices in UN-Habitat. While regional and country offices primarily raise funds for

technical cooperation projects in the fields, Headquarters offices focus more on raising funds for global normative programmes. This work is coordinated and supported by the Donor Relations and Resource Strategic Partnerships Unit in the External Relations, Strategy, Knowledge and Innovation Division.

Programmes

The UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2023 includes four domains of change that guide all activities of the organization:

1. Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum;
2. Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions;
3. Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment; and
4. Effective urban crisis prevention and response.

Five global flagship programmes catalyze the implementation of the Strategic Plan building on past and ongoing initiatives of UN-Habitat. They achieve coherence between initiatives, by facilitating the cross-fertilization of ideas, experiences and lessons. They enable the establishment of long-term partnerships with national and local governments and other stakeholders. They enhance the integration of sustainable urbanization issues and strengthen the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals. They integrate the social inclusion dimensions identified in the Strategic Plan 2020-2023, notably human rights, gender, children, youth and older persons, and disability.

Challenge

By 2030, UN-Habitat estimates that 3 billion people, about 40 per cent of the world's population, will need access to adequate housing. This translates into a demand for 96,000 new affordable and accessible housing units every day. Additionally, an estimated 100 million people worldwide are homeless and one in four people live in harmful conditions that to their health, safety and prosperity. Access to housing is a precondition for access to employment, education, health, and social services. In order to address the current housing challenges, all levels of government should put housing at the center of urban policies by placing people and human rights at the forefront of urban sustainable development.

The United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II. UNICEF's mandate was clear: to help children and young people whose lives and futures were at risk – no matter what role their country had played in the war.

What mattered to UNICEF was reaching every child in need, protecting children's rights to survive, thrive, and reach their full potential.

UNICEF has worked to protect the rights and well-being of all children. Whoever they are. Wherever they live.

UNICEF works in the world's toughest places to reach the most disadvantaged children and adolescents – and to protect the rights of every child, everywhere. Across more than 190 countries and territories, UNICEF does whatever it takes to help children survive, thrive and fulfill their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

The world's largest provider of vaccines, UNICEF supports child health and nutrition, safe water and sanitation, quality education and skill building, HIV prevention and treatment for mothers and babies, and the protection of children and adolescents from violence and exploitation.

Before, during and after humanitarian emergencies, UNICEF is on the ground, bringing lifesaving help and hope to children and families. Non-political and impartial, UNICEF is never neutral when it comes to defending children's rights and safeguarding their lives and futures.

UNICEF's Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, reflects UNICEF's unreserved commitment to promoting the rights of all children, everywhere, as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and guided by the [Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action](#). It comes at a crucial time when the human rights of children are under threat to a degree that has not been seen in more than a generation.

It is the first of two sequential plans toward 2030 and it represents UNICEF's contribution to [child-focused Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) in all settings. As such, it provides a global framework for country programmes and National Committees.

The Strategic Plan will guide action toward an inclusive recovery from COVID-19, acceleration toward the achievement of the SDGs and the attainment of a society in which every child is included, without discrimination, and has opportunity and their rights fulfilled. The Plan was informed by voices of children, communities, governments, UN sister agencies, private sector, civil society and other partners.

To meet the ambitious goals of the Strategic Plan, UNICEF will draw on its presence in over 190 countries and territories and deep expertise and thought leadership based on field evidence, research and data. UNICEF will also use its voice and partnerships to leverage financing and other resources and expertise from national governments, the private sector and the international development community, including key United Nations partners.

UNICEF will work with a broad range of stakeholders toward accelerating achievement of child-related SDGs in [five interconnected Goal Areas](#) comprising [18 Result Areas](#) to ensure that, in all contexts, including humanitarian crises and fragile settings, every child, including adolescents.

UNICEF, working together with a broad range of partners at the country, regional and global levels, aims to achieve impact for children by changing long-term outcomes in the five Goal Areas and in the five cross-cutting programme areas that are to be mainstreamed across all Goal Areas and are critical to achieving results toward the realization of children's rights.

A set of guiding principles underlies all UNICEF activities: human rights, humanitarian principles, gender equality, anti-racism and non-discrimination, equity and inclusion, accountability and access. Stemming from UNICEF's mandate and human rights-based approach, they indicate the critical commitments behind how the organization works – in both its internal

systems and processes and in all areas of its work for children, including programmes, advocacy, partnerships, supply, across all contexts.

More than 75 years after UNICEF's founding, the world faces a variety of momentous crises including armed conflict, the effects of climate change, economic downturn and the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic. But through the decades UNICEF has remained undaunted and unwavering in its work for children.

Day-in and day-out, UNICEF works in some of the world's toughest places to reach the children and young people who are most at risk and most in need. UNICEF works to save their lives, to protect their rights, to keep them safe from harm, to give them a childhood in which they are protected, healthy and educated, and to give them a fair chance to fulfil their potential.

World Food Programme WFP

In 1961 UN General Assembly resolution officially establishes WFP as a joint UN/FAO effort.

The World Food Programme is the world's largest humanitarian organization saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity, for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

In a world of plenty, where enough food is produced to feed everyone on the planet, hunger should be a thing of the past. However, **conflict, climate change, disasters, inequality** and – most recently – the **COVID-19 pandemic** mean **one in ten people** globally are still **going to bed hungry** and **famine looms for millions**.

Powered by the passion, dedication and professionalism of over 23,000 staff worldwide, the World Food Programme (WFP) has a presence in over 120 countries and territories to carry out its mission. It brings life-saving food to people displaced by conflict and made destitute by disasters, and help individuals and communities find life-changing solutions to the multiple challenges they face in building better futures.

WFP works to enhance nutrition in women and children, support smallholder farmers in improving productivity and reducing losses, help countries and communities prepare for and cope with climate-related shocks, and boost human capital through school feeding programmes.

In conflict situations, WFP brings relief to exhausted populations and use food assistance to build pathways to peace and stability – work for which WFP was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020.

Since WFP has no independent source of funds, all donations either in cash or in-kind must be accompanied by the cash needed to move, manage and monitor WFP food assistance. WFP's funding comes from:

Governments

Governments are the principal source of funding for WFP; the organization receives no dues or portions of the UN assessed contributions. On average, over 60 governments underwrite the humanitarian and development projects of WFP. All government support is on an entirely voluntary basis.

Corporations

Through corporate-giving programmes, individual companies can make a vital contribution to fighting hunger. Corporate donations of cash, product or services can help free up scarce resources to help WFP feed more hungry people. In turn, corporations engage their employees, customers and other stakeholders in a vital, life-saving mission.

Recent donations from private and not-for-profit entities have included frontline support to several emergency operations; expertise to enhance WFP's logistics and fundraising capacities; and critical cash for school feeding.

Individuals

Individuals can make a difference in the lives of the hungry. A personal donation can provide:

- Emergency food rations during a crisis
- Special food for hungry children in schools.
- Food incentives to encourage poor families to send their girls to school.
- Food as payment for people to rebuild schools, roads and other infrastructure in the wake of conflicts and natural disasters.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that promotes global [economic growth](#) and financial stability, encourages international trade, and reduces poverty.

Quotas of member countries are a key determinant of the voting power in IMF decisions. Votes comprise one vote per 100,000 [special drawing rights](#) (SDR) of quota plus basic votes. SDRs are an international type of [monetary reserve](#) currency created by the IMF as a supplement to the existing money reserves of member countries.

Therefore:

- The IMF's mission is to promote global economic growth and financial stability, encourage international trade, and reduce poverty around the world.
- The IMF was originally created in 1945 as part of the Bretton Woods agreement, which attempted to encourage international financial cooperation by introducing a system of convertible currencies at fixed exchange rates.
- The IMF collects massive amounts of data on national economies, international trade, and the global economy in aggregate and provides economic forecasts.
- One of the IMF's most important functions is to make loans to countries that are experiencing economic distress to prevent or mitigate financial crises.

Understanding the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is based in Washington, D.C. The organization is currently composed of 190 member countries, each of which has representation on the IMF's executive board in proportion to its financial importance. Quotas are a key determinant of the voting power in IMF decisions. Votes comprise one vote per SDR100,000 of quota plus basic votes (same for all members).

The IMF's mission is to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

History of the IMF

The IMF was originally created in 1945 as part of the [Bretton Woods Agreement](#), which attempted to encourage international financial cooperation by introducing a system of convertible currencies at [fixed exchange rates](#). The dollar was redeemable for gold at \$35 per ounce at the time.

The IMF also acted as a gatekeeper: Countries were not eligible for membership in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—a [World](#)

[Bank](#) forerunner that the Bretton Woods agreement created in order to fund the reconstruction of Europe after World War II—unless they were members of the IMF.

Since the Bretton Woods system collapsed in the 1970s, the IMF has promoted the system of [floating exchange rates](#), meaning that market forces determine the value of currencies relative to one another. This system remains in place today.

IMF activities

The IMF's primary methods for achieving these goals are monitoring capacity building and lending.

1. Surveillance

The IMF collects massive amounts of data on national economies, [international trade](#), and the global economy in aggregate. The organization also provides regularly updated economic forecasts at the national and international levels. These forecasts, published in the World Economic Outlook, are accompanied by lengthy discussions on the effect of fiscal, monetary, and trade policies on growth prospects and financial stability.

2. Capacity Building

The IMF provides technical assistance, training, and policy advice to member countries through its capacity-building programs. These programs include training in data collection and analysis, which feed into the IMF's project of monitoring national and global economies.

3. Lending

The IMF makes [loans](#) to countries that are experiencing economic distress to prevent or mitigate financial crises. Members contribute the funds for this lending to a pool based on a quota system.

IMF funds are often conditional on recipients making reforms to increase their growth potential and financial stability. [Structural adjustment](#) programs, as these conditional loans are known, have attracted criticism for exacerbating poverty and reproducing colonialist structures.

Where does the IMF get its money?

The IMF gets its money through quotas and subscriptions from its member countries. These contributions are based on the size of the country's economy, making the U.S., with the world's largest economy, the largest contributor.

How much are the IMF grants?

IMF grants are given to charities in Washington, D.C., and member countries. The grants are meant to foster economic independence through education and economic development. The average grant size is \$15,000.

What Is the difference between the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank?

The International Monetary Fund is primarily focused on the stability of the global monetary system and monitoring the currencies of the world. The aim of the World Bank is to reduce poverty across the world and strengthen the low- to middle-class populations.

The IMF works to help reduce poverty, encourage trade, and promote financial stability and economic growth around the world. It accomplishes this by monitoring capacity building and providing loans. While the IMF is currently working on these goals with its 190 member nations, the organization has still faced criticism for the possible negative impacts of its structural adjustment programs.