



e di THE WORLDBANK prospettive di Fondo Monetario Internazionale e Banca Mondiale

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Introduction to IMF and World Bank

Bretton Woods - July 1944, to promote

international monetary cooperation secure financial stability

facilitate international trade high employment

sustainable economic growth reduce poverty

development projects

build infrastructures

Main World Bank Functions

Sovereign clients



















https://www.worldbank.org/en/who-weare

Main IMF Functions



HOW MANY COUNTRIES ARE IMF MEMBERS?

700 19th St NW, Washington, DC 20431 HOW MUCH MONEY DOES THE IMF HAVE TO LEND? Most money comes from its members who contribute based on their size and economic position

HOW MANY PEOPLE WORK AT THE IMF? The United States, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom

191

member countries WHERE IS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE IMF?

About SDR 707 billion, or around US \$1 trillion

WHERE DOES THE IMF GET ITS MONEY?

Approximately 3100 staff from 162 countries WHO CONTRIBUTES THE MOST TO THE IMF?

- Policy Advice
- FinancialAssistance
- CapacityDevelopment

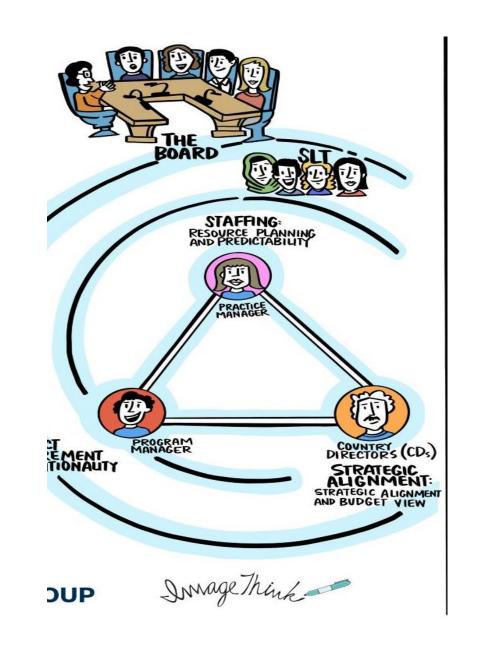






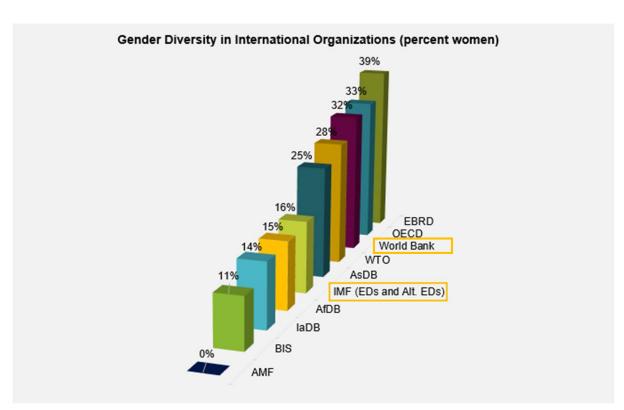
The Executive Boards:

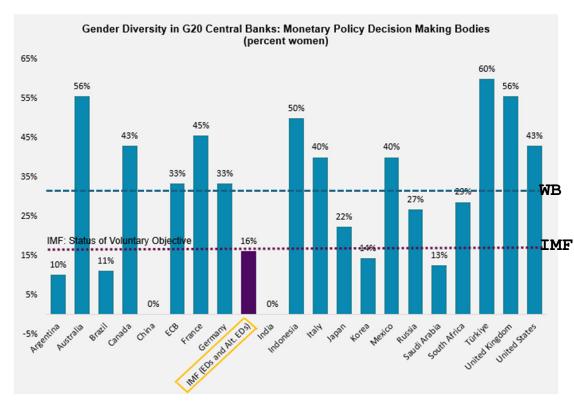
I governatori del Gruppo Banca Mondiale (WBG) e dell'IMF delegano la gestione delle operazioni ai rispettivi Comitati Direttivi (Board), composti da 25 direttori esecutivi.



The Executive Boards:

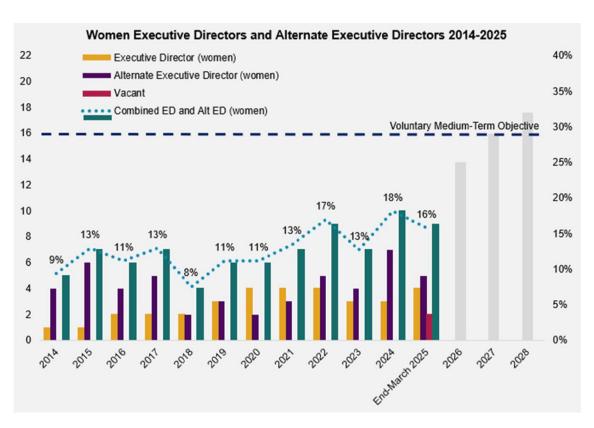
fewer women than other international organizations and many G20 Central Banks monetary policy decision making bodies

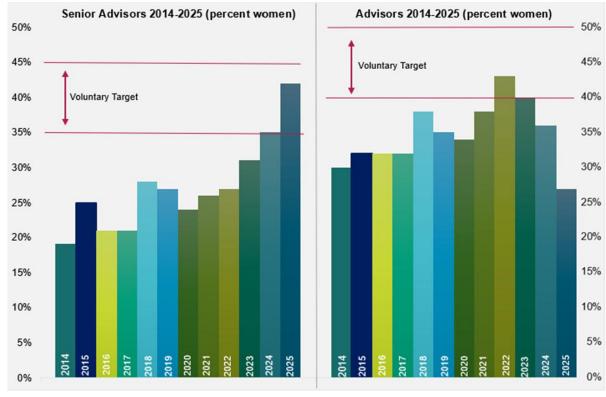




Sources: IMF and IFI official public websites, data as of March 31, 2025. WTO data as of April 2023. AfDB data as of December 31, 2024. Central bank official public websites, data as of March 31, 2025.

The IMF Executive Board



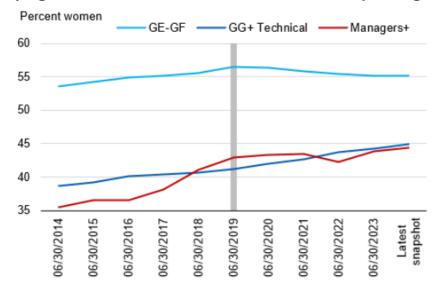


Composizione del personale WBG

54% of all WBG employees
45% of management positions

Sovrarappresentazione del personale femminile nei gradi

Stalled progress since 2019 for women in World Bank Group Manager+ roles



Source: World Bank Group Gender Balance Monitor. Data downloaded on March 26, 2024.



Composizione del personale IMF

49.2% of all IMF
employees
38.5% (9 of 22) of top
managers

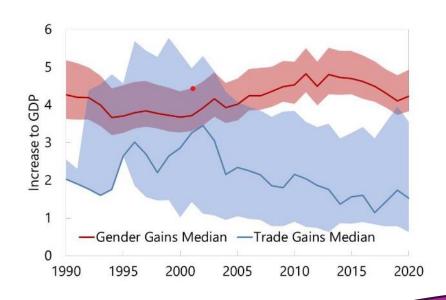
TARGET FY 25
50%
recruiting
40% top
manager





Mainstreaming Gender at the IMF

Output Gains: Trade vs. Gender, 1990–2020 (Percent)



Core reasoning:

Reducing gender disparities goes hand-in-hand with:

- Higher economic growth
- Greater economic stability and resilience
- Lower income inequality

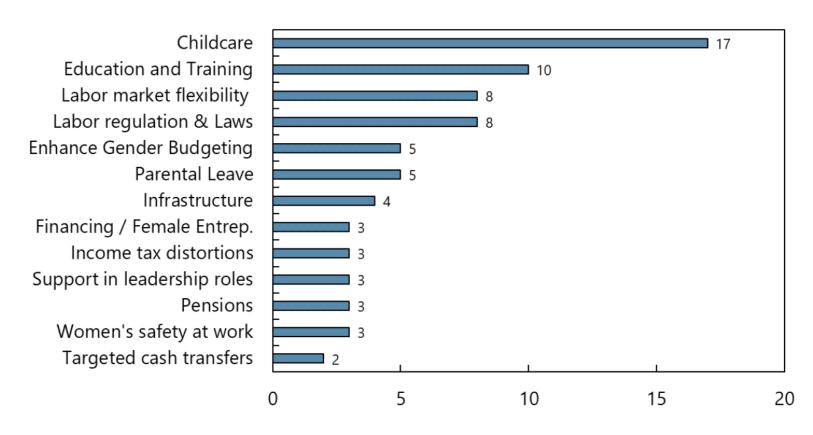
Economic and financial policies can exacerbate or narrow gender disparities

The IMF Gender Strategy

What does the IMF strategy include?

- 1. Gender-disaggregated data and modeling tools
- 2. Robust governance framework
- 3. Strengthening external collaboration
- 4. Efficient use of resources allocated to gender

The IMF recommendations



Source: IMF Country Reports.

The WBG has been promoting gender equality in development since 1977

Economic growth

Gender equality contributes significantly to economic growth. If women were employed at the same rate as men, long-run income per capita would be almost 200 bigher

Poverty Reduction

Women's empowerment is essential for poverty reduction. Within households, gender equality improves choices, leading to better child development outcomes, which in turn reduces the intergener Human Capital of poverty

Development

Investing in women's and girls' education leads to better human development outcomes. Educational attainment for women is linked to improved health outcomes for both women and their children

Business Outcomes

Enhancing gender equality can boost companies' performance. Firms with gender balanced teams have generated higher returns on equity than those without

Sustainability and Resilience

Women can foster more sustainable and resilient future by creating and adopting climate change solutions on farms, in businesses, and at home, and preserving natural

The WBG Gender Strategy (2024 -2030)

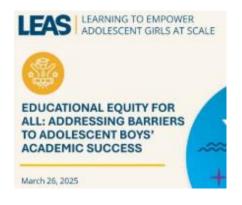
- Enable 300 million more women to use **broadband**, unlocking essential services, financial services, education, and job opportunities.
- Support 250 million women with **social protection** programs, focusing especially on the poorest and most vulnerable.
- Provide 80 million more women and women-led businesses with capital, addressing a critical constraint to entrepreneurship

FIGURE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE 2024-2030 GENDER STRATEGY



WBG esempi di

pubblicazioni, ricerche, programmi e progetti Access to Water, Women's Work and Child Outcomes





How promoting women to managers catalyzes gender equality at home. Evidence from Bangladesh



BUILDING BACK RIGHT

Ensuring equality in land rights and reconstruction in Nepal



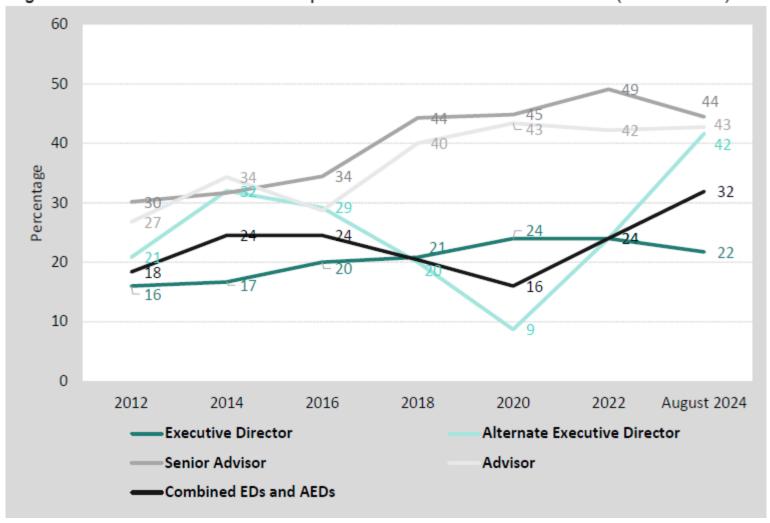


World Bank: Tanzania Loan Should Promote All Girls' Education

New Q&A on Discrimination Against Pregnant Students, Young Mothers

Annex

Figure 2. Evolution of female representation at the WBG Board (2012-2024)



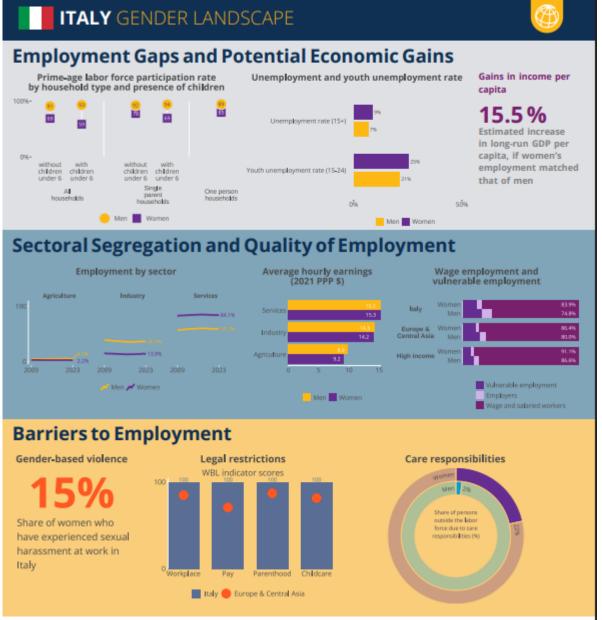
Gender Diversity of Boards of Executive Directors at other Multilateral Development Banks (as of August 20, 2024)

	World Bank Group (WBG)				International Monetary Fund (IMF)				Asian Development Bank (ADB)			
	Total Occupied positions		remale		Total positions	Occupied positions	Cemale		Total Occupied positions		remale i	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%
Executive												
Directors	25	23	5	22%	24	24	3	13%	12	12	4	33%
Alternates	25	24	10	42%	31	30	6	20%	12	12	6	50%
	50	47	15	32%	55	54	9	17%	24	24	10	42%
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)				European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)								
	Total Occupied Female			Occupied positions	Fer	nale						
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%				
Executive												
Directors	14	13	2	15%	23	21	7	33%				
Alternates	14	14	3	21%	23	23	7	30%				
	28	27	5	19%	46	44	14	32%				

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Italy on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Color Key Improvement Deterioration No Change

Click the indicators below to explore the World Bank Gender Data Port	al.	Lat	test [*]	Comparison		
		Year	Value	ECA	ніс	World
Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence						
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49)		2018	4.00	6.32	5.60	NA
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		2022	2.99	11.9	9.22	39.3
Stronger and more resilient human capital						
Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)	Female	2021	5.35	6.59	6.30	50.0
	Male	2021	5.64	8.31	9.14	53.7
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female	2022	87.0	88.9	89.4	46.4
	Male	2022	61.9	74.0	69.8	40.3
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		2016	39.5	NA	NA	NA
Fraction of children under 5 not stunted	Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)	Female	2019	6.80	11.4	9.74	14.8
	Male	2019	11.3	21.9	17.0	21.8
More and better jobs, including jobs of the future						
Labor force participation rate (% 15+)	Female	2023	41.3	51.5	54.4	49.0
	Male	2023	58.8	66.3	68.2	73.3
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female	2023	83.9	86.4	91.1	52.6
	Male	2023	74.8	80.0	86.6	51.6
Employment in agriculture (% of employment)	Female	2023	2.18	6.16	2.17	25.9
	Male	2023	4.63	7.56	3.97	26.2
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	2023	12.3	13.0	11.0	NA
	Male	2023	13.0	10.8	10.5	NA
Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)	Female	2023	25.2	15.7	11.4	14.9
	Male	2023	21.1	14.3	11.4	13.3
Greater ownership and use of economic assets						
Received a public sector pension (% 15+)	Female	2021	27.5	24.1	21.1	9.93
	Male	2021	22.6	19.8	18.6	8.83
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	2021	97.1	87.8	96.7	71.9
	Male	2021	97.5	90.9	96.0	76.0
Wider access to and use of enabling services						
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	2014	20.0	NA	NA	NA
	Male	2014	7.50	NA	NA	NA
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	Female	2023	86.1	86.6	91.1	61.6
	Male	2023	88.0	89.2	92.8	67.2
Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% 15+)	Female	2021	32.8	47.8	55.3	31.8
	Male	2021	32.9	53.0	57.0	37.0



Mondiale

World Bank Group Financing for Partner Countries (by fiscal year, millions of dollars) >

	2020	2021	2022	2023	202
World Bank Group					
Commitments*	83,547	98,830	104,370	128,341	117,49
Disbursements ^b	54,367	60,596	67,041	91,391	89,00
IBRD					
Commitments ^c	27,976	30,523	33,072	38,572	37,50
Disbursements	20,238	23,691	28,168	25,504	33,45
IDA					
Commitments ^{c,d}	30,365	36,028	37,727	34,245	31,19
Disbursements ^d	21,179	22,921	21,214	27,718	28,24
IFC					
Commitments ^e	17,604	20,669	22,229	27,704	31,65
Disbursements	10,518	11,438	13,198	18,689	19,14
MIGA					
Gross issuance	3,961	5,199	4,935	6,446	8,20
Recipient-Executed Disbu	rsing Account				
Commitments	3,641	6,411	6,407	21,374	8,8
Disbursements	2,433	2,546	4,461	19,480	8,15