Sustainability Bond Framework
of
Sampath Bank PLC

Sampath Bank
WE PRESENT YOUR FUTURE

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1. About Sampath Bank PLC

Sampath Bank PLC (hereinafter referred to as "Sampath Bank" or "Bank"), incorporated in Sri Lanka in 1986, is a licensed commercial bank, regulated by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), and listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange. Since its inception in 1986, the Bank has remained a strong, dependable banking partner, supporting retail customers, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and large corporates around the country to grow and prosper. With a range of financial services, including personal banking, corporate banking, investment solutions, and digital banking, Sampath Bank strives to empower dreams and enrich lives by unlocking financial potential through innovation, integrity, and empathy, while simultaneously fostering sustainable growth and economic prosperity. The Bank makes financial services more accessible to the wider public, with its extensive branch network, ATMs, and online platforms. Sampath Bank remains steadfast in its mission, as it is dedicated to maintaining the highest ethical standards, while nurturing a learning culture, and delivering unparalleled value to its customers.

Sampath Bank has always operated with a clear purpose to ensure its business operations are conducted sustainably. To that end, the Bank has identified sustainability through a holistic lens, considering the double impact from an inside-out and outside-in perspective. This approach demonstrates the Bank's desire to view sustainability through a 360-degree lens, enabling Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles to be embedded at all levels of the business. As a result, ESG risks and matters have been categorized as one of its strategic pillars and principal risk management areas.

1.1 Sampath Bank's Approach to Sustainability

As a financial organization, Sampath Bank recognizes the importance of its role in fostering a sustainable future and is dedicated to generating sustainable value for all stakeholders by integrating sustainability-related factors throughout our business and lending practices. The sustainability framework of the Bank focuses on revitalizing SMEs, appreciating human resources, promoting financial inclusion, addressing climate change, conserving natural ecosystems, encouraging responsible consumption, ensuring customer privacy and data protection, improving sustainability disclosures, empowering communities, embracing digital transformation, and preparing for emergencies. Bank's strategy regarding Economic, Environmental, and Social Sustainability is supported by a robust governance framework for sustainability and relevant policies, particularly the ESG Policy, Environmental & Social Risk Management System (ESMS) Policy, and CSR Policy.

Sampath Bank has also embraced majority of the United Nations Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure that all activities of Sampath Bank contribute towards overcoming broader environmental and social challenges and mainly targeting the following nine SDGs as core SDGs at present.



1.2 Sustainability Policy Frameworks and Alignment to the Local and Global Principles & Standards

In furthering the sustainability integration into overall operations, the Bank has developed a comprehensive ESMS and an ESG Policy together with necessary supporting policies and procedures. The following currently aligns with Sampath Bank's sustainability initiatives.

- The National Environmental Act
- Banking Act Direction No. 5 of 2022 on 'Sustainable Finance Activities of Licensed Banks (as amended)
- Sri Lanka Green Finance Taxonomy – 2022 (as amended)
- Sri Lanka Banks' Association's Sustainable Banking Principles
- 10 Principles of UNGC
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- IFC Performance Standards
- WHO Health & Safety Standards
- Labour Convention of the International Labour Organization.

Since Sampath Bank considers sustainability reporting a key component of its sustainability journey it places a high priority on maintaining the integrity of ESG data and the highest level of transparency in all sustainability-related matters while adopting the latest reporting standards, including but not limited to Integrated Reporting Framework, Global Reporting Initiative and Task Force on Climate- related Financial Disclosures.

2. Sustainability Bond Framework

The purpose of this Sustainability Bond Framework (hereinafter referred to as 'Framework') is to ensure the Bank has proper systems and procedures to identify and classify green and social projects as the Bank aims to source funds from potential investors and lenders via the issuance of green, social and sustainability bonds and borrowings (hereinafter referred to as bonds and/ or borrowings). The Framework will ensure that these proceeds are managed transparently to achieve the specific objectives, while also reporting the impact created through the funds sourced to the investors and other stakeholders. In addition, the Framework will act as a guide to avoid any reputational risks stemming from green or social washing.

The Framework is aligned to the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) Green Bond Principles - June 2025 (GBP), Social Bond Principles - June 2025 (SBP), Sustainability Bond Guidelines - June 2021 (SBG) and Sri Lanka Green Finance Taxonomy - May 2022 (SLGFT). Where relevant, the Bank will also have regard to complementary guidance under the Green Bond Principles (June 2025), including the Green Enabling Projects Guidance (June 2024). Furthermore, the Framework is aligned with Green Loan Principles of the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA), Loan Market Association (LMA) and Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA). The Framework will be reviewed periodically to reflect any future revisions.

The core four pillars of the framework are as follows.

- Use of proceeds
- Process for project evaluation and selection
- Management of proceeds
- Reporting

2.1. Use of Proceeds

An amount equal to net proceeds of bonds & borrowings arranged under this Framework shall be used to finance and / or refinance, in whole or in part, eligible green and social projects ("eligible projects") as detailed under the eligibility criteria below.

In line with Green Bond Principles (June 2025), eligible green projects may include assets, investments and activities, as well as related and supporting expenditures, provided they meet the Bank's eligibility criteria and applicable taxonomies.

Table 1: Sampath Bank's eligibility criteria for green projects

#	Eligible green projects	SDG mapping	Eligibility criteria
1	**Renewable energy**		Financing or refinancing of production, transmission, distribution and storage of renewable energy, including but not limited to hydro power[1], wind power, solar power, geothermal energy[2], bioenergy[3], ocean energy and other renewable energy sources, including the associated, acquisition, construction, installation, maintenance, upgrading costs etc. The production of hydropower generators and pumped storage equipment, wind generators, solar generators, geothermal energy utilization equipment, marine energy utilization equipment and allied accessories and manufacturing of batteries for energy storage will also be considered as eligible activities. (*eligibility criteria as per M3.4, M3.5, M3.6, M3.8, M3.9 & M3.10 of SLGFT*)
2	**Energy efficiency**		Financing or refinancing of projects that involve the development and manufacturing of products or technologies that reduce energy usage or recover energy. Examples include: • Manufacture of high-efficiency energy-saving household appliances such as energy-saving air-conditioners, air-conditioning units, refrigerators, electric washing machines, flat-screen TVs, electric fans etc. (*eligibility criteria as per M3.15 of SLGFT*)

[1] The activity complies with either of the following criteria, as stipulated in the Sri Lanka Green Finance Taxonomy:
(a) the electricity generation facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir;
(b) the power density of the electricity generation facility is above 5 W/m2;
(c) the life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from hydropower, are lower than 100gCO2e/kWh. The life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using ISO 14067:2018, ISO 14064-1:2018 or the G-res tool. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.

[2] Life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from geothermal energy are lower than 100gCO2e/kWh
Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.
Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.

[3] Total rated thermal input less than 2 MW.
The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biomass are at least 80 % in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator.

#	Eligible green projects	SDG mapping	Eligibility criteria
			• Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings. (*eligibility criteria as per M3.16 of SLGFT*)
3	**Clean transportation**	 	Financing or refinancing projects that involve transportation systems and projects that significantly reduce environmental impact through the use of low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, improved fuel efficiency, and enhanced public transit infrastructure. Examples include: • Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport: construction and operation of electric vehicle battery charging service facilities, new vehicle hydrogenation and other clean energy vehicle related infrastructure. (*eligibility criteria as per M3.13, M6.4 of SLGFT*) • Construction and operation of subways, light railways, tram and other urban rail transportation facilities; construction and operation of high-capacity public transportation facilities, such as BRT bus stations, lines and other facilities construction and operation; purchase of public transportation vehicles, etc. (*eligibility criteria as per M7.1 of SLGFT*) • Construction and operation of shared transportation infrastructure, such as systems for public rental bicycles, online bicycle rental, online electric bicycle rental, online car rental, car sharing, parking facilities and equipment, and bicycle parking facilities (*eligibility criteria as per M7.3 of SLGFT*) • Construction, leasing, renting and operation of personal mobility or transport devices where the propulsion comes from the physical activity of the user, from a zero- emissions motor, or a mix of zero-emissions motor and physical activity. This includes the provision of freight transport services by (cargo) bicycles. (*eligibility criteria as per M7.5 of SLGFT*)

#	Eligible green projects	SDG mapping	Eligibility criteria
4	**Green building**		Financing or refinancing of acquisition, construction, renovation, or retrofitting of green buildings that have or will earn certifications from: • Urban Development Authority of Sri Lanka (rated Gold & Platinum); • Green Building Council of Sri Lanka (rated Gold & Platinum); OR • International institutions such as LEED (Gold & Platinum), EDGE etc. (*eligibility criteria as per M6.1, M6.2, M6.3, E4.1 of SLGFT*)
5	**Sustainable waste management/ Pollution prevention and control**		• Financing or refinancing projects that involve integrated waste minimization, collection, management, transportation, disposal, re-use and recycling. (*eligibility criteria as per M5.1, M5.2, M5.3, M5.4, M5.5, M5.6, E3.6 of SLGFT*)

The eligibility criteria defined under Table 1 shall be aligned with requirements under SLGFT and any subsequent amendments thereto and any new project categories identified in line with the same shall be considered as eligible projects.

Table 2: Sampath Bank's eligibility criteria for social projects

#	Eligible social projects	SDG mapping	Eligibility criteria
6	**Financing SMEs to stimulate economic growth and alleviation of unemployment with a focus on but not limited to women-led SMEs**		Financing or refinancing projects that involve SMEs, which shall stimulate economic growth and alleviate unemployment through the creation of new employment opportunities. The classification of SMEs will be done as per the criteria specified by the CBSL.

The proceeds of any bond or borrowing shall be deployed in the eligible projects as defined in Tables 1 & 2 above and shall be used to either refinance existing eligible projects or to finance new projects. Under this Framework, Sampath Bank may issue Green Bonds, Social Bonds, or Sustainability Bonds. For Sustainability Bonds, the Bank will, at the time of issuance, define the intended allocation of proceeds between eligible green and social projects, based on prevailing funding needs and the pipeline of qualifying assets.

The target populations of the social component of the Bank's Framework are SMEs that meet the criteria set forth by the CBSL, including but not limited to the following:

- Unemployed
- Women-led entrepreneurs
- Other vulnerable groups, including those vulnerable due to natural disasters.

The qualify as women-led SMEs, at least one of the following criteria should be fulfilled.

Table 3: Criteria to qualify as Women led SMEs

Type of business	Identification criteria
Proprietorship	Women-led business entities as proprietorship.
Partnership	Women-led partnership business entities where the profit/share of women partners is >= 50%.
Limited liability companies	(a) Greater than 50% of ownership by females; or (b) Greater than 20% of ownership by females; and i. Has at least one (01) female as a major decision maker; and ii. Has 30% or more of the Board of Directors comprising of females, where a Board exists

2.1.1. Green Enabling Projects

The Green Bond Principles recognize that Green Enabling Projects may be a necessary component for an eligible Green Project to be developed and/or implemented. Where the Bank finances or refinances Green Enabling Projects using proceeds under this Framework, such projects will be expected to provide clear environmental benefits and ensure protection against potential adverse environmental and social impacts. The Bank will refer to ICMA's Green Enabling Projects Guidance (as amended) in such circumstances.

2.1.2. Exclusion List

Sampath Bank commits to not knowingly allocating the net proceeds of its bonds and borrowings to finance or refinance eligible projects included in the following exclusionary criteria:

(a) Large scale hydro power plants that have a generation capacity of over 10 MW
(b) Nuclear and nuclear related technologies
(c) Any activities related to, or infrastructure dedicated to the exploration, production, transport or storage of fossil fuels.
(d) Coal-fired power generation
(e) Projects associated with violation of human rights & labor rights, and environmental harm.
(f) Lending to restricted sectors as appear in the Annexure I of this Framework.

In addition to the specific requirements under the eligibility criteria given in Tables 1 and 2 as well as the exclusion list, all loans originated by the Bank are either tested against the Bank's ESMS based on an internally defined criteria or shall be subject to preliminary Environmental & Social risk assessment at business unit level, which are not subject to mandatory ESMS

screening (mainly the schematized products such as housing loans, vehicle loans, leasing facilities, credit cards, pawning and other consumption loans).

The Bank's ESMS evaluates potential environmental and social risks arising from lending transactions and applies defined principles and guidelines to identify, assess, and manage such risks. This includes risk categorization, determination of appropriate mitigation measures, and ongoing monitoring throughout the asset lifecycle to ensure effective risk management

All eligible projects shall comply with the Bank's ESMS to ensure that they do not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives (Do No Significant Harm) and shall comply with applicable national laws and international standards including IFC Performance Standards.

The Bank has identified a list of restrictive sectors for lending, which have been developed in line with international standards and the same is given as Annexure I of this Framework.

2.2. Project Evaluation and Selection Process

The Bank assesses how each eligible project contributes to defined environmental and/or social objectives including climate mitigation, resource efficiency and social inclusion as part of the project evaluation process.

Sampath Bank has a robust classification system to ensure that proceeds from bonds and borrowings are allocated to finance or refinance eligible projects. The classification of eligible projects shall be in line with CBSL's directions, including SLGFT – 2022 (as amended).

2.2.1 Refinancing Existing Projects

The eligible projects approved for financing or projects commissioned within look-back period of thirty-six (36) months prior to the issuance of the relevant bond / or drawdown date of the borrowing shall be refinanced with the proceeds of any bond/ or borrowing.

2.2.2 Financing New Projects

The Bank expects to allocate the proceeds of the bond/ or a borrowing to finance new eligible green and social projects within a period of twelve to twenty-four (12 to 24) months from the issuance date of any bond or drawdown date of any borrowing.

The identification of eligible projects are initiated at the credit evaluation stage and will be noted in the credit appraisal memos for the information of the approving authorities and for the use of Credit Administration Department (CAD). The CAD shall ensure the loans are properly classified at the time of disbursement and upon disbursement, all loans will be reflected in a common pool of loans and advances.

To select eligible projects from the common pool of loans, the Bank has established a separate 'Sustainable Asset Selection Committee' (SASC), with representations from the following areas of operation and shall be chaired by the Chairman of the ESG Committee. SASC reports to the Management level ESG Committee[4]. SASC shall be governed by the stipulated Terms of Reference. The composition of the SASC could change time-to-time in line with the changes to the Bank's administrative structure.

- Finance Department
- Treasury Department
- Deposit Mobilization
- Lending Products Department

[4] ESG Committee is the Management level committee responsible for integrating ESG to overall business and reports to Bank's Board Sustainability Committee

- Corporate Sustainability Unit
- Risk Management Unit (Observer)
- Compliance Department
- Credit Administration
- Corporate Banking
- Branch Banking
- Data Warehouse/ Data Governance
- Investor Relations Department

SASC shall meet at least once a month to review the list of projects financed or refinanced by the business units during the immediately preceding month and to assign eligible projects to bonds/ or borrowings using a flagging system, which facilitates flagging projects to relevant bond/ or a borrowing.

Where applicable, the SASC will also identify whether an allocation relates to a Green Enabling Project and ensure the basis for eligibility and relevant safeguards are appropriately documented for reporting purposes.

All decisions of the SASC shall be duly documented through formal meeting minutes, and a consolidated update on such decisions shall be submitted to the ESG Committee at its monthly meetings.

If any project assigned to a bond/ or a borrowing no longer meets the eligibility criteria, the flagging of such project shall be removed and replaced by an eligible project.

2.3. Management of Proceeds

For each bond/ or borrowing, a separate internal account shall be maintained by the Bank and any subsequent repayments / or amortizations shall be adjusted from the outstanding of each bond/ or borrowing to reflect the actual outstanding at any given time. This mechanism enables the Bank to maintain bond / or borrowing wise exposures, separately.

The classification and flagging mechanism of eligible projects enables the Bank to compare the unallocated amounts of each bond or borrowing against the amount allocated to the assigned projects at any given time.

SASC shall be responsible for flagging eligible projects to the relevant bond/ or borrowing through the CAD or any unit performs this task. SASC, subsequent to each monthly meeting, shall submit a confirmation in a standard format to the Bank's ESG Committee, which shall contain the following minimum information.

(a) Outstanding bonds/ borrowings, with relevant securities/ISIN (where relevant)
(b) Proportion of allocated and unallocated amounts and the remaining availability period (if any unallocated amount of a particular bond/ or borrowing.
(c) Flagging of projects for bond/ borrowing
(d) Progress on new disbursements to finance eligible projects (i.e. monthly figures)
(e) Assurance regarding the classification of eligible projects

If the Bank issues a secured Green Bond structure, the Bank will ensure alignment with Green Bond Principles guidance for secured green bonds and avoid double counting of financed green projects across outstanding green financings.

The ESG Committee shall be responsible for directing the relevant stakeholders within the Bank to meet the commitments towards investors and lenders under each bond/ borrowing.

The Bank shall obtain an assurance report from the Bank's independent external reviewer regarding the tracking method of the proceeds against allocations.

The proceeds of each bond/ or borrowing shall be held in liquid assets; mainly comprising government securities, which are considered as risk free investments in Sri Lanka and will not be invested in excluded categories as defined in this Framework, until the proceeds are allocated to finance eligible projects. The Bank expects to fully allocate proceeds within 12–24 months, as described under the Project Evaluation and Selection section.

2.4. Reporting

The Bank shall publish a report as part and parcel of the annual integrated reporting and shall comprise the following.

2.4.1. Allocation Reporting

Allocation reporting shall continue at least annually for each bond/ borrowing until the full allocation is reached. The allocation reporting shall be on bond/ borrowing wise to ensure transparency. The reporting shall include the net proceeds of each bond/ borrowing together with relevant securities identification (if listed), level of allocation together with split between refinance and fresh financing as a percentage, composition of green and social projects as a percentage, remaining availability period to achieve the full allocation for each bond/ borrowing and maturity of each bond/ borrowing.

Allocation reporting will also disclose allocations to Green Enabling Projects (if any) on an aggregated basis.

2.4.2. Impact Reporting

The impact reporting shall be based on both qualitative and quantitative metrics at portfolio level (shall not include individual project details) to demonstrate the overall impact of the Bank's green and social projects portfolio funded through bonds and borrowings. The impact reporting shall be aligned with the Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting (as amended) of ICMA and templates, where applicable. In the event the said Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting is updated, or replaced with any other acceptable framework, the Bank shall continue the impact reporting in accordance with such newly replaced framework.

In addition to disclosing the detailed allocation of the proceeds, the Bank will also report the assessment of the direct or indirect impact of the proceeds represented with, where possible, both qualitative and quantitative parameters outlining key performance indicators. Furthermore, the Bank will endeavor to disclose methodologies, assumptions, and data sources where feasible. To the extent available, Bank will report on an annual basis on the following indicators:

Table 4: Sample Impact Metrics

Impact metrics may include, but are not limited to:

#	Green/ social project category	Sample impact metrics
1.	**Renewable energy**	a. Installed capacity of renewable energy plants (in MW/ or GW) b. Renewable energy generation (MWh) c. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduced/avoided per year in tonnes of CO_2 per year
2.	**Energy efficiency**	a. Energy savings (MWh/year) b. GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO2e)
3.	**Clean transportation**	a. Number of electric vehicles financed b. Reduction in fossil fuel consumption in kWh c. GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO2e)
4.	**Green building**	a. GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO2e) b. Energy savings (In MWh/ or kWh) c. Number of green building certificates obtained for projects financed/ refinanced
5.	**Sustainable waste management/ Pollution prevention and control**	a. Percentage of waste diverted from landfill towards recycling, composting or energy recovery (In tons b. GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO2e)
6.	**Financing SMEs to stimulate economic growth and alleviation of unemployment with a focus on but not limited to women-led SMEs**	a. Number of women-led SMEs financed and aggregate value of SME financing. b. Geographical location of SMEs financed.

Where confidentiality agreements, competitive considerations, or the number of underlying projects limit the level of detail that can be disclosed, reporting may be presented in generic terms or on an aggregated portfolio basis, consistent with Green Bond Principles.

Please refer to Annexure II for the process flow chart of the framework.

2.5. External Review

2.5.1. Pre-issuance

The Bank will obtain either a Second Party Opinion (SPO) or a Independent Limited Assurance Report (ILAR) from a reputable service provider on this Framework. The Bank at its discretion may opt to obtain both a SPO and a ILAR, if deemed necessary.

2.5.2. Post issuance

The Bank shall engage the independent external reviewer to review the internal processes and controls, allocation reports and impact reports at the time of year-end audit. Upon obtaining these reports, the same shall be made available on either the Bank's website or in Bank's annual integrated reports, in abridged form.

Restrictive Sectors

Certain restrictions are placed on the bank in lending to some sectors based on the internationally accepted ethical practices, which are given below.

a) Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under laws or regulations of Sri Lanka or international conventions and agreements.
b) Production or trade in weapons and munitions. (Note I)
c) Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine) (Note I)
d) Production or trade in tobacco. (Note I)
e) Gambling, Casino and equivalent enterprises. (Note I)
f) Trade in wildlife products regulated under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. (CITES).(Note II)
g) Production or trade in radioactive materials. (Note III)
h) Production or trade in or use of unbounded asbestos fibres.(Note IV)
i) Purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest.
j) Production or trade in pharmaceuticals subject to International regulations or bans.
k) Production or trade in pesticides/herbicides subject to International regulations or bans.
l) Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length
m) Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour/ harmful child labour. (Note V & VI)
n) Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest
o) Production or trade in products containing PCBs. (Note VII) – Cont'd Page 2

p) Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out.(Note VIII)

Restrictive Sectors by Bank's Memorandum of Association

The above mentioned restrictive sectors are in addition to the restrictive sectors under Section (1) of primary objectives of the bank is reproduced below.

Quote
" no transactions of the Company shall promote the production of weapons of war, animals for slaughter, dangerous and poisonous drugs."
Unquote

In this, the Company shall mean the counter-party

Notes

I. This does not apply to borrowers who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a borrower's primary operations.

II. CITES listed species are available from the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

III. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where expert advice considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.

IV. This does not apply to the purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.

V. Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

VI. Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

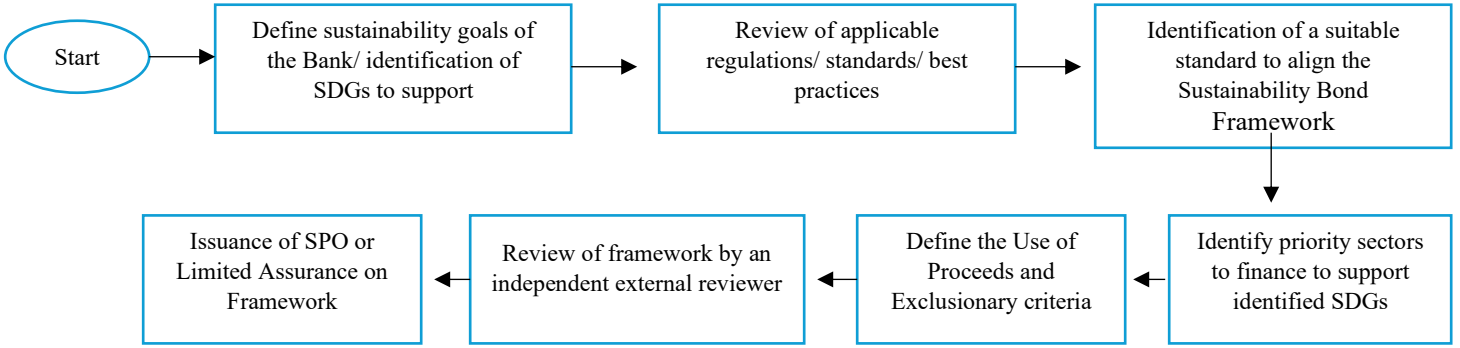
VII. PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls – a group of highly toxic chemicals. PCBs are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950-1985.

VIII. Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs): Chemical compounds which react and deplete stratospheric ozone, resulting in the widely publicized "ozone holes". The Montreal Protocol lists ODSs and their target reduction and phase out dates. A list of the chemical compounds regulated by the Montreal Protocol, which includes aerosols, refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents and fire protection agents, together with details of signatory countries and phase out target dates, is available from the Central Environmental Authority.

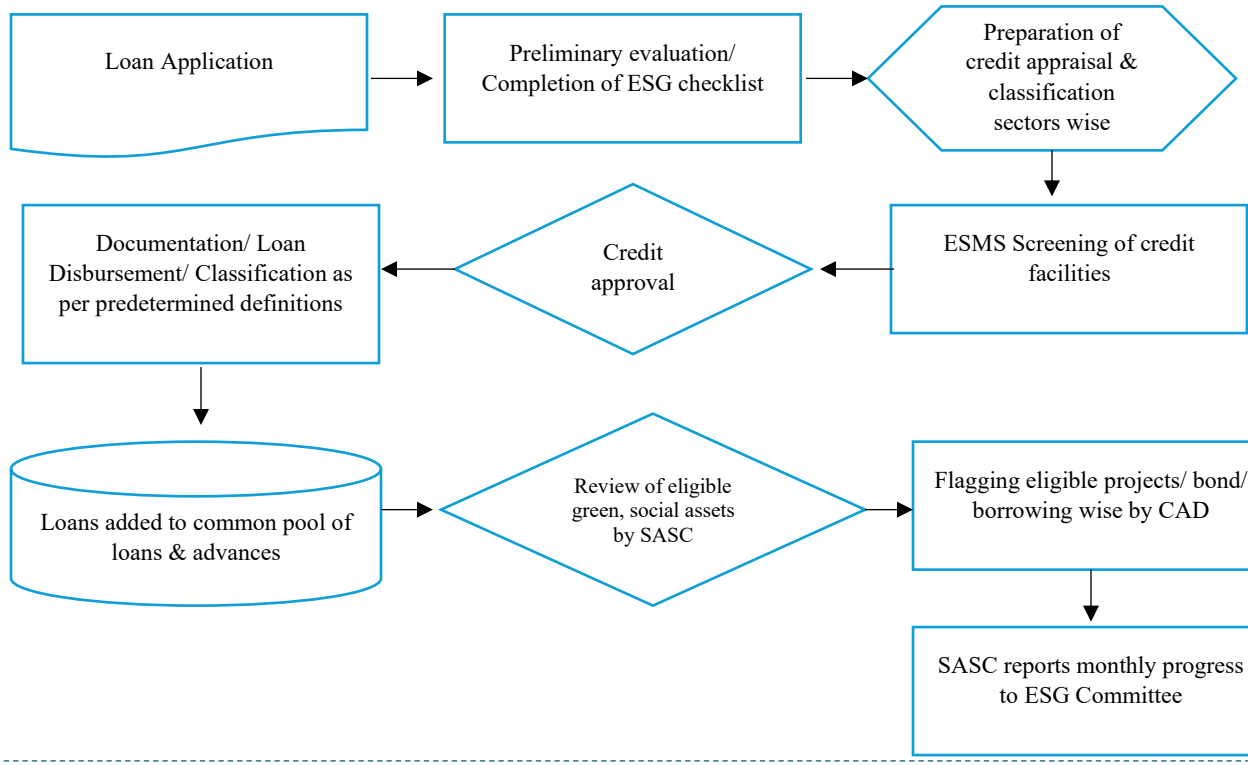
A list of hazardous chemicals is available from the Central Environmental Authority. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products.

Annexure II – Process Flow Chart

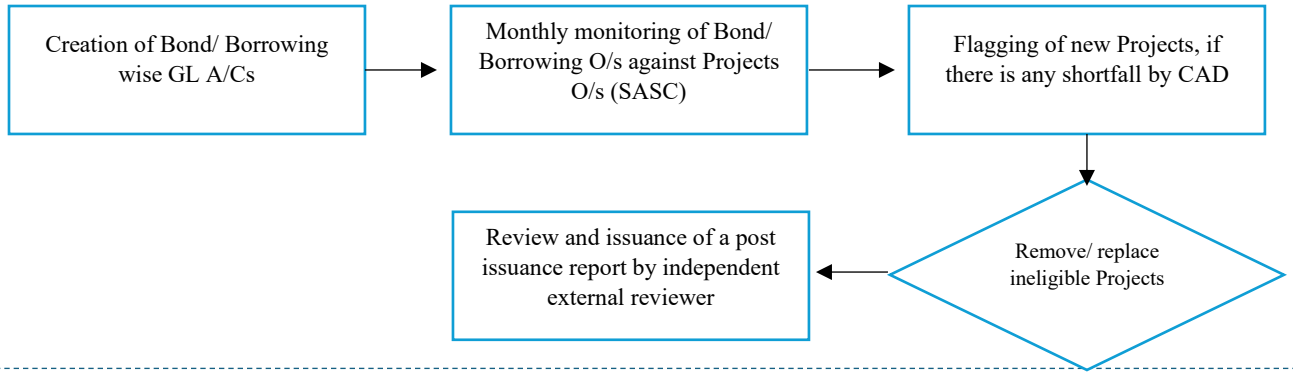
Set up framework and define UOP



Project evaluation & selection process

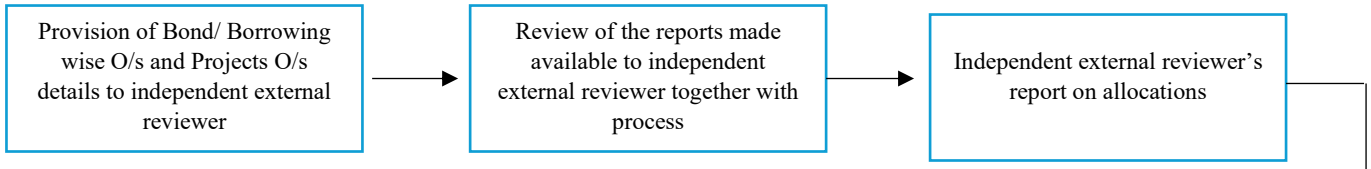


Management of proceeds

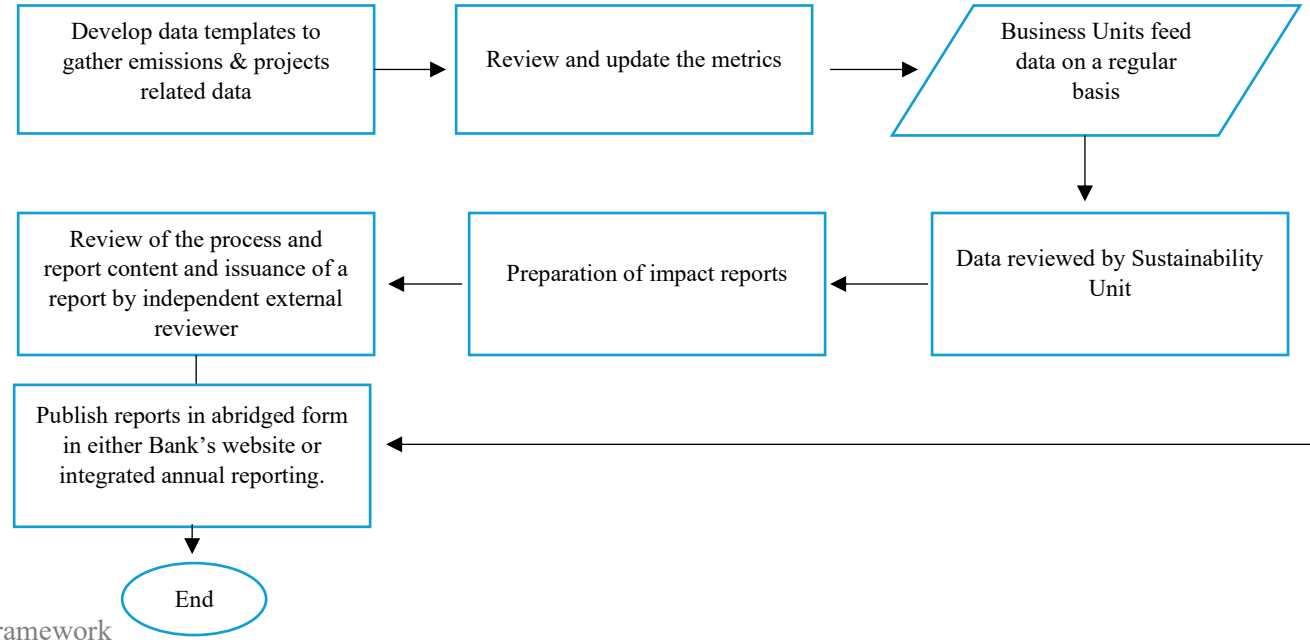


Allocation & Impact Reporting

Allocation



Impact



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