



Lough Erne Accountability Report Summary

Keeping our
promises



Introduction

'We are determined to fully take on our responsibilities, and are committed to implementing our decisions and to adopting a full and comprehensive accountability mechanism by 2010 to monitor progress and strengthen the effectiveness of our actions'

L'Aquila G8 Summit Communiqué, 2009

The G8 has always recognised that the fight against poverty had to be an integral part of its response to global economic challenges. While words are important, the G8's leadership on international development has always been based on its willingness to take concrete action.

Leadership in developing countries has been the driving force behind these changes. The G8's role has been to support these efforts by providing political leadership in the international community and taking targeted action. As well as promoting policies to tackle priority issues, since 2003 the G8 have provided \$780 billion in ODA to back programmes established by partner governments or international organisations, or to tackle humanitarian disasters. G8 Summits have also been a focus for public campaigning on aid, debt and development. The Jubilee Debt Campaign in 1998 and the 2005 Make Poverty History Campaign both captured the public imagination across many G8 countries and helped keep pressure on the G8 to address development issues.

In 2009, G8 Leaders agreed to publish annual reports that publically and openly set out progress made on their development promises. This year's Lough Erne Report builds on those from the Muskoka, Deauville and Camp David Summits. It covers 61 commitments made over the past 11 years grouped into nine thematic areas: Aid and Aid Effectiveness, Economic Development, Health, Water and Sanitation, Food Security, Education,

Governance, Peace and Security, and Energy and Environment. It also adopts an innovative scorecard approach using a 5 point Red-Amber-Green rating (see page 11 for more detail) to assess progress in order to make the report as transparent and accessible as possible.

The report also takes into account that the development context in which the G8 is operating is changing, with new sources of development finance and an increased range of development partners including emerging economies, the private sector, and foundations. The G8 is adapting to this by working in broader, innovative partnerships such as the Deauville Partnership, created under the French Presidency and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition agreed at Camp David. Both of these initiatives have their own monitoring processes. The G8 will continue working, collectively and individually, with other countries and institutions who are also determined to end extreme poverty. New commitments will be needed but we also need to live up to past commitments. In that changing context, the importance of transparency and accountability has never been greater.

This document is a summary of the main report highlighting the overall progress in each of the sectors and includes case studies highlighting the efforts of different G8 members.

The full report is available on line at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lough-erne-accountability-report>



Aid, Aid effectiveness and Debt

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How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

There has been mixed progress on aid. Some countries have met their commitments and others, particularly in the EU with ambitious, future targets are struggling to stay on course, in part as a result of on-going economic difficulties. Mixed progress has been made overall on aid effectiveness, with G8 members meeting a number of Paris targets, but more progress is needed. G8 members endorsed the outcomes of the Busan High Level Forum in 2011 and, as members of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, committed to a set of principles and actions including increased transparency, a stronger focus on results and more inclusive development partnerships. On debt countries had made commitments to the AfDB and the World Bank to fund the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative on the basis of their agreed burden shares.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track



Case study: Strengthening Effectiveness of Global Efforts for Women's & Children's Health

In 2010, the *G8 Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health* (MNCH) and the UN Secretary-General's *Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health* were launched, mobilizing nearly \$60 billion in commitments.

The *UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health*, co-chaired by Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, was created to ensure that pledges from the above initiatives are delivered and results are achieved. Aid effectiveness principles - including country ownership, harmonization, alignment, and mutual accountability - feature prominently in the Commission's 2011 report. Canada has taken measures to advance the report's recommendations, including:

- Supporting the H4+, a partnership of UN agencies, to strengthen UN coordination to better support countries to achieve their maternal and newborn health priorities;
- Financing, through the WHO, a multi-stakeholder process to support regional- and country-level efforts to strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and accountability systems for MNCH commitments;
- Working with partners at the country level to incorporate the indicators proposed by the Commission to better track MNCH progress;
- Improving, in partnership with other donors and civil society, donor reporting on reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health to better track resources and improve transparency of funding.

These and other joint efforts are contributing to greater effectiveness of MNCH aid.

Provided by Canada.





How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

G8 members have been providing support to a wide range of activities in developing countries to meet commitments on remittance costs, trade and development, and improvements in infrastructure and investment climate. Much of this support has been in the form of financial or technical assistance, as well as building partnerships and facilitating dialogue with regional economic communities and governments in developing countries. Significant progress has been made in these areas, including contributing a total of over \$20 billion to Aid for Trade by 2011. However, progress towards the target of halving remittance costs by 2014 has been slower than expected.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Case study: Aid for Trade - Showing Results



DFID UK currently spends approximately US\$1 billion annually on Aid for Trade programmes. One of the UK's Aid for Trade activities is support to the International Trade Centre's (ITC) Women and Trade project, for which DFID provided £1.9 million (US\$3 million) over three years (2010-2013).

Women-owned enterprises constitute a high proportion of private enterprise - over 34% of firms worldwide have female participation in ownership (33.1% in sub-Saharan Africa and 17% in South Asia)¹. Yet women business owners secure less than 1% of corporate and government procurement². The ITC project aims to overcome this gap by:

- connecting women entrepreneurs to large firms and government buyers and providing them with support to win contracts;
- building capacity of local trade support institutions such as export promotion boards, etc. to focus on gender issues; and
- creating local institutional structures to provide support to women business owners e.g. the project has established new chapters of the International Women's Coffee Association in five African countries (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi).

The programme has so far resulted in over 2,000 women working in sectors such as coffee, jewellery and garments being linked into export value chains to access new markets. It has generated US\$ 20 million in new sales for women-owned enterprises.

Provided by the UK.



¹ The World Bank/IFC Enterprise Surveys. <http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Data/ExploreTopics/gender>

² <http://weconnectinternational.org/en/buying-for-impact>.



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

G8 leaders have made a number of ambitious commitments on health in the past decade. Collective performance is assessed as good (by averaging performance on the 17 health commitments assessed in the scorecard). Aid for health has risen strongly and is in line with the commitment to provide US\$60 billion over five years. Within that commitment, support for key priorities such as infectious diseases, immunisation and maternal and child health has also increased substantially. Support for research and development for new drugs, vaccines and other health commodities has gone up more moderately. In spite of impressive progress in reducing the burden of disease in recent years, sustained commitment will be required if collective targets - such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to be met.

- Excellent
- Good**
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track



Case study: Support for Pakistan National Polio Programme

In August 2011, Japan provided Pakistan, one of the three remaining countries with endemic wild poliovirus transmission, with a loan of approximately 5 billion yen (US\$65 million) for its national polio programme. The loan is underpinned by an innovative financing partnership called "Loan Conversion". Under this mechanism, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation will repay the loan on behalf of the Pakistani Government if agreed performance milestones are met. The mechanism therefore incentivises effective programme delivery. Japan's loan provides Pakistan with funds for oral polio vaccine, immunisation workers, and vaccination activities across the country including the Pakistan/Afghanistan border. It also involves working in partnership with stakeholders such as the World Bank for co-financing as well as UNICEF for vaccine procurement and WHO for service delivery of the polio campaign. Japan's loan came at a critical time when, with a surge in polio cases, the experts warned that Pakistan "risks becoming the last global outpost of this vicious disease, jeopardizing the global effort". In 2012, Japan also provided Pakistan with grant assistance of US\$2.64 million to support its polio mop-up campaigns. Case numbers in Pakistan plummeted from 198 in 2011 to 58 in 2012.

Provided by Japan.

Picture: Asad Zaidi/UNICEF/GPEI/





Water and Sanitation

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How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

Political momentum and commitment to water issues has been maintained since the G8 commitments at the Evian (2003) and L'Aquila (2009) Summits, through G8 countries' bilateral aid programmes on water, sanitation and water resource management, and through international initiatives such as the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, which provides an important biennial platform for continuing political commitment. Sector monitoring mechanisms continue via the UN Joint Monitoring Programme and the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water reporting. G8 ODA to the sector has increased since 2003. G8 aid to water and sanitation is also being increasingly targeted to regions with low levels of access to safe water and sanitation.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Case study: The Evian Water Action Plan



At the 2003 Summit in Evian the G8 launched the Evian Water Action Plan to tackle water and sanitation issues for the achievement of the MDGs. The African Water Facility, agreed at the Summit, is an initiative led by the African Ministers' Council on Water to mobilise resources to finance water activities in Africa. Hosted by the African Development Bank, the Facility has approved more than 70 projects amounting to €90 million. These funds have garnered €420 million of additional investments. Collectively, France, Canada and the UK have contributed €56.3 million, as well as providing technical assistance.

At the same Summit, France also committed to doubling its foreign aid to water and sanitation. Today, with €600 million per year for 2010-2015, France is the third largest bilateral donor for water and sanitation. The French Development Agency (AFD) provides access to safe drinking water for 800,000 people per year and to sanitation for 500,000 people per year. The AFD also *improves* access to safe drinking water for 2.5 million people per year, and to sanitation for 1.5 million people per year. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the priority for France, with 60 % of its total ODA expenses in Water and Sanitation dedicated to this region.

France and Canada supported the launch, in 2003, of a trust fund in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), aimed at accelerating sustainable access to improved rural water supply and sanitation facilities in Africa. In 2012, France announced an additional €40 million contribution to RWSSI. This political and financial commitment was the starting point of the process of the replenishment of this trust fund. €82 million has been raised so far.

Provided by France.



Picture: Sue Cavill/DFID



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

Since the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative was launched in 2009, G8 and other donors have collectively committed¹ all of the \$22.2 billion pledged in support of global food security. Of this total, \$16.4 billion had been disbursed² by April 2013 in support of bilateral and multilateral agriculture and food security programmes. G8 members have also made progress implementing the non-financial commitments made at L'Aquila and subsequently embodied in the Rome Principles. In 2012, the G8 launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition aimed at accelerating responsible investment in African agriculture to drive growth, create jobs, raise smallholder incomes and improve food and nutrition security

- Excellent
- Good**
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track



Case study: Feed the Future – Attacking hunger, poverty, and undernutrition

Through the Feed the Future (FTF) Presidential initiative and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the United States supports countries' own agriculture sector growth plans to drive development. FTF reduces poverty and undernutrition in Africa, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere by mobilizing private investment; maximizing innovation and scaling technologies; building more resilient communities; and improving market access and economic outcomes for smallholder producers and entrepreneurs—women and men. Last year, FTF leveraged US\$250 million in new private sector investment and reached 7 million food producers with technologies and management practices that raised yields.



In Tanzania in 2012, FTF efforts supporting Tanzanian priorities reached nearly 18,000 rural households and saw nearly 17,000 hectares cultivated using improved technologies. FTF investments are responsible and climate-smart e.g., nitrogen-fixing trees that improve soil, fertilizer use, and water infiltration. Horticulture yields increased 40%, rice yields over 50%, and exports \$340 million. Tanzania's analytically-driven policy decision to forgo export bans increased Tanzanians access to global markets. FTF nutrition activities reached nearly 96,000 children. FTF is working with Tanzania to integrate nutrition into agriculture by introducing nutritious, marketable crops like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and teaching food producers how to fortify oil and flour with micronutrients.

Provided by US.

Picture: Marisol Grandon/DFID



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

Collective G8 contributions to basic education between 2006 and 2011 amounted to US\$9.5 billion, of which 29% went to countries endorsed by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) - formerly known as the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). G8 funding to basic education in GPE countries rose from US\$445.2 million in 2009 to US\$615 million in 2011. In 2009, the G8 also pledged to work in partnership with other donors to meet the estimated US\$1.2 billion financial shortfall in the GPE. During the 18 month mandate of the commitment, G8 members collectively contributed 21% of the shortfall in funding to the GPE, with other donors mobilised to provide a further 35%. The GPE has received sustained support since the end of the commitment's mandate, receiving a total of US\$897 million from all donors during 2011 and 2012, with over 49% of these contributions coming from the G8.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Case study: Russian Education Aid for Development (READ)



The Russia Education Aid for Development Trust Fund (READ) was established in October 2008, in collaboration with the World Bank, with funding of up to US\$32 million to support the improvement of student learning outcomes in Low Income Countries (including Angola, Armenia, Ethiopia, Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Vietnam, and Zambia) through: (i) diagnosis of key needs/gaps in their assessment of student learning; and (ii) strengthening institutional capacity to both measure learning and use the results to improve education quality and learning outcomes.

READ has launched a special global instrument for student assessments, known as Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), which enables benchmarks to be created for each READ country and establishes key indicators against which to measure their progress. SABER involves building a comprehensive toolkit of system diagnostics for examining the various components and policy domains in education systems against global standards and best practices around the world. SABER also provides work on education policy.

Activities implemented at country level include:

8 sets of validated self-diagnosis reports and work plans; 1,100 staff trained at national and provincial levels; 2 newly established national assessment/examination agencies with dedicated staff; 2 national assessment policy frameworks.

Provided by the Russia.



Picture: World Bank



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

The G8 has played a constructive role in promoting better governance in the developing world. This includes in Africa where, for example, the G8 has provided 70% of the all funding to the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to promote democratic processes, citizen's rights and the rule of law. The G8 has also taken action to address corruption and to promote corporate social responsibility through a combination of advice, finance, and implementing relevant laws, codes and standards. G8 countries have in addition supported the implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) through a combination of funding, complementary projects and secondments.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track



Case study: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative

Germany is one of a number of G8 countries supporting the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative. EITI is helping to promote greater transparency in revenues from natural resources such as copper and oil, with the long term objective of a greater proportion of these resources being available for inclusive and sustainable development.

To date, assistance provided by Germany has supported 300 people from across participating governments, the private sector and civil society ("change agents") to receive relevant training in implementing the EITI. The change agents in turn have provided training to others in more than 40 EITI implementing and outreach countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America on implementing EITI. More than 90% of the participants have indicated that they apply the knowledge acquired and that they actively use the EITI network for peer exchange. This training has been organised for implementing countries in close co-operation with the EITI Secretariat and the World Bank.

Germany complements this with other programmes to support EITI implementation - to date these have included initiatives in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Mongolia, and Sierra Leone. Germany also co-finances the International EITI Secretariat and contributes to the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund established in 2004.

Provided by Germany.



Picture: Small Scale Mining, Cibitoke, Burundi, by Markus Wagner, GIZ



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

The G8 has remained engaged and extremely active on the peace and security agenda, especially in the provision of support (technical and financial) to Africa. The Group's support has resulted in a marked improvement in the African Union (AU)'s ability to mount and maintain AU-led peace operations - as evidenced in Somalia and Mali. Africa also contributes some 40% (c37,000) of all UN peacekeeping troops and police. While the African peacekeeping contribution cannot be attributed to the G8 alone, it is a clear indicator that G8 efforts are well placed and meeting the goal of assisting to build capacity. Having achieved our commitment on the training of troops, the G8 continues to make progress on this agenda, through ongoing efforts against all other commitments.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Case study: Strengthening the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units

In 2005, following the commitments taken at the G8 Sea Island Summit (Action Plan "Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations), Italy established the *Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units* (CoESPU). Located in Vicenza, it is directed by the Italian Carabinieri and co-financed by the United States. The Centre of Excellence addresses the need to provide training, following the Carabinieri/Gendarmerie model, for officers and trainers who are to be deployed, within their respective Formed Police Units (FPU), to UN and regional organisations peacekeeping missions.

The CoESPU programme for 2011-2013 is based on 3 pillars:

- The FPU Senior Staff Course
- Training and mentoring of command staff (partly in Vicenza and partly in the participants' countries of origin)
- Support to regional training centres.

So far, the CoESPU has proved extremely successful in training over 4,300 staff from more than 20 countries (2005-2012 trainees: Africa 43%, Asia 24%, Middle East 12%; Europe 21%). In accordance with existing G8 commitments, its activities since 2010 have focussed mainly on training African units from Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Senegal, Cameroon, Mozambique, Djibouti and Tunisia.

The Centre continues to adapt its response to emerging needs and has introduced a specific course on the "Prevention and investigation of sexual and gender-based violence" for countries providing UN peacekeepers.

Provided by Italy.





How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

G8 countries have supported green growth and increased resources to assist developing countries in integrating climate adaptation efforts into national development plans. Some G8 members have put in place legislation to prohibit imports of illegal timber; others have put in place green procurement policies, introduced timber legality verification systems and provided technical assistance to timber producing countries. G8 members have broadly continued to increase their support to the energy sector in areas of access, efficiency and renewables. Despite increasing international efforts from G8 members, however, the goal of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 was not met.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Case study: Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) is the EU initiative to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the most vulnerable developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). From 2008 to 2013, the GCCA has allocated €290 million from the European Commission, Ireland, Sweden, Estonia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic, including Fast Start finance.

The over 30 programmes span from Bangladesh to Belize and from Ethiopia to the Solomon Islands. They address mainstreaming, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and forestry. Another nine programmes will be added in 2013. The initiative is already yielding results:

- In Rwanda, the GCCA has contributed to land reform giving greater incentive for sustainable management, in the context of a changing climate. By the end of June 2012, 10 million land parcels had been registered.
- In Jamaica, 5.04 hectares of mangrove have been restored and 306 hectares replanted, exceeding the project target - allowing for more until the project ends.
- In the Pacific, the GCCA is working with the University of South Pacific: 20 scholarships have been awarded in the first year.

Programmes are complemented by regional workshops. Policy dialogue has also resulted in Joint regional Declarations, contributing to the international dialogue on climate change.

GCCA website: <http://www.gcca.eu>

Provided by the EU.



Conclusions



This second G8 comprehensive accountability report documents the significant action that the G8 has taken on a wide range of important development challenges since 2002. As identified in the report, not all actions have been implemented fully nor have they yet been completely successful. However, the main conclusion is that the G8 has catalysed action, influenced global policies and mobilised resources, and G8 leaders have been consistently engaged in addressing the challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Successes and Challenges

G8 actions have tackled difficult and urgent issues such as the HIV epidemic, neglected diseases, open trading systems, transparency and anti-corruption, gaps in education coverage, and peacekeeping. Progress in many of these areas has been impressive, both in terms of the fulfilment of G8 commitments and in terms of the outcomes on the ground. G8 members have disbursed significant financial resources to take forward their commitments and have addressed issues in the international system, including how their own policies affect development. But not all efforts were successful and the report shows that some commitments were missed or are off-track, for example in the areas of aid and aid effectiveness, remittances, and protecting biodiversity. G8 members continue to work individually and collectively to fulfill their

commitments, and future accountability reports will continue to track progress.

Our work shows that development challenges must be tackled in partnership. The areas of greatest success are ones where the G8 have worked in close partnership with developing countries and in close collaboration with others in the international system, for example the close cooperation between the G8 and Africa on water and sanitation, or the G8's support to country-led and regional processes to improve food security. The overlapping in agendas and responsibilities between the G8 and other groupings and fora reinforces the need for partnership.

Keeping the report up to date

To ensure that the accountability process remains current and robust, the G8 will need to continually assess which commitments are covered in its reports. Alongside the commitments originally identified in the Muskoka Report, this report covers commitments made at the Muskoka (2010), Deauville (2011) and Camp David (2012) Summits. We have also identified 15 commitments which no longer require monitoring, either because they have been achieved, because the time period has passed, or because the commitment has been superseded or taken up by another forum. This does not mean that the subject of the commitment is no longer important: in most cases either the G8

collectively or G8 members individually remain active supporters of the relevant objective. But where a specific commitment is outdated, we recommend that it is no longer covered in this report.

The next Comprehensive Accountability report will be due when a new global framework for poverty reduction to succeed the Millennium Development Goals will be under discussion or adopted. In the intervening period it will be important to report on some of the areas that have not been dealt with in depth in previous reports.

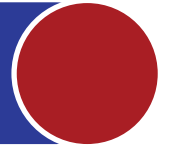
The accountability process demonstrates the importance of maintaining focus, relevance and clarity of commitments.

- The Accountability Working Group recommends that future G8 commitments help to facilitate ongoing accountability. This means commitments should be clear and transparent, with timescales identified to enable future reporting. Commitments of political will are important, but if these are to be monitored going forward it must be clear what the G8 plans to do. Concrete commitments of resources must have clear baselines, timescales and ideally objectives, as well as financial targets.
- The G8 has an important role galvanising international support for global initiatives that have made a real difference (Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, Muskoka Initiative, Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative, New Alliance on Food Security and so on) but the G8 is not best placed (having neither the mandate nor the capacity) to monitor progress on these in the future. For ownership and accountability it is important that these initiatives monitor their own progress.

- There remain significant obstacles to measuring the results and impact of G8 interventions at the level of this annual report, which is primarily a collective report on commitments made at the highest level. Measuring impact is best done over time in and with partner countries. While it can provide detailed information on inputs, which is essential for accountability, this report can only give a flavour of some of the outcomes achieved.

Despite the challenges and limitations of reporting against G8 development commitments, this annual accountability process is important in institutionalising the regular review of promises made by Leaders. It also provides citizens of G8 members and partner countries with information on actions taken to fulfil those promises, allowing them to hold their Leaders to account. That is why the Accountability Working Group has made an effort to make this Report accessible to the public, in advance of the G8 Summit, in a format which meets new open data standards; and we hope this will set a benchmark for future publications.

Methodology



Scoring Methodology

The G8 Accountability Report contains a great variety of commitments. In a quest for greater transparency, the 2013 Report attempts for the first time to present progress against each of these in a consistent scorecard format.

Most G8 commitments were made collectively by Leaders, and therefore collective scores are given. Many of these are based on data about individual G8 members' activities.

Wherever possible, independent verifiable data has been used as a basis for scores allocated. A large amount of this data comes from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (<http://www.oecd.org/>). Where OECD does not gather relevant data, we have looked to other independent reliable sources (such as WHO, the UN or other internationally recognised institutions.)

For some commitments there is little or no relevant independent data available on which to base an assessment of progress. In this situation we have relied on relevant information held by G8 countries themselves.

The traffic light colour scheme is intended to be as clear and accessible as possible to readers. The 'pilot' scorecard in the 2012 Accountability Report used a Red-Amber-Green rating scale. We have expanded the traffic light system to a 5 point scale ie Green, Green-Amber, Amber, Amber-Red, Red, and believe this greater differentiation will be informative and transparent.



<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lough-erne-accountability-report>