

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

JUNE 2019 - BOARD AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY EDITION

Focus 2030

Focus 2030 is a registered non-profit organisation working with international solidarity and development stakeholders on communication, mobilisation and advocacy projects supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Our aim is to promote political, media and public attention for international development issues, the fight against poverty and global inequality, in order to ensure ambitious, transparent and effective public policies in these areas.

Focus 2030 structures its work around 3 main axes:

- DATA, in the production and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data through public opinion surveys on international development and publication of facts and figures on development;
- INNOVATION, in the support and financing of innovative research and campaigns on the Sustainable Development Goals and development finance, and;
- DEVELOPMENT, in bringing together our community of development actors (NGOs, think tanks, international organisations and public institutions) to facilitate exchange and co-construction of joint work.

Focus 2030 works principally in France and Spain.



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DATA

Focus 2030 produces and analyses data to meet specific needs or gaps for development experts, for example opinion polls, facts and figures, infographics. This data is intended to support the design and implementation of strong communication, mobilisation and advocacy strategies. Throughout the year, Focus 2030 organises work shops and discussion groups to present its work for the benefit of our community of international development organisations.

DATA



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPINION POLLS

Understanding French thinking on aid, to enable more strategic operations

The Aid Attitudes Tracker Programme

Focus 2030 continued the work we began in 2017 as part of the Aid Attitudes Tracker (AAT) research programme. Through a survey carried out in France, the UK, Germany and the United States since 2013, we are able to track public opinions, behaviour and support for development and international solidarity.

The survey, at the heart of the research programme, is carried out every six months by the polling institute YouGov and involves a series of 150 questions and a representative sample of over 6000 French citizens.

The data are then analysed by a team of researchers from UCL (University College of London), the University of Birmingham, and by Focus 2030 for the data relating to France.

Barometer n°3: A question of gender: French perceptions on gender equality in France and in developing countries

Published at a time when women's rights rose to the top of the political and media agenda with the Weinstein affair and the social movement #MeToo, the third edition of Focus 2030's International Development Barometer took stock of French views on gender equality in France and in developing countries.

Our analysis also echoed the priority given to women's rights by French President Emmanuel Macron for his first term in office: the French government has already confirmed that gender equality will be a core theme of the next G7, hosted by France in 2019.

Our study looked at values (equality, justice), principles (non-discrimination) and priorities for strategies for development. The analysis examined differences or similarities in British, American, German and French views.

At a first glance, promoting gender equality appears to be something everyone supports in France, men just as much as women, young people as much as old, and right- as much as left-leaning voters. At first glance gender equality also appears also widely accepted regardless of the context in which it is

considered (private, public, professional, etc).

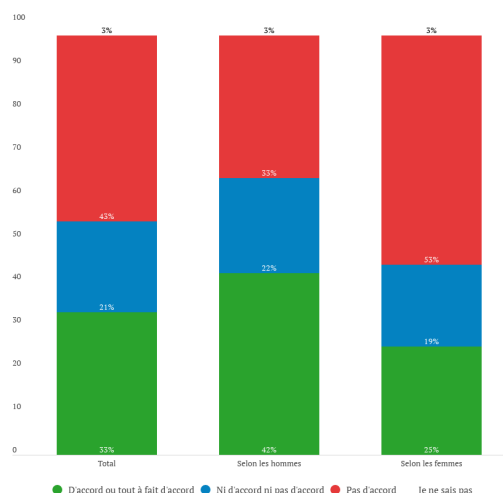
However, when it comes to supporting gender equality in developing countries, there are contrasting views. On one hand, some think that gender equality is a universal value to be defended everywhere. On the other, some express a reluctance which comes from what might be perceived as Western countries imposing ethnocentric values onto developing countries and different cultural situations.

Barometers and tailored briefs for our partners

After the success of our first series of personalised AAT briefings for our partners in 2017, Focus 2030 built further on this format in 2018 in order to accompany our partners in their individual communication, mobilisation and advocacy campaigns.

In 2018, the civil society organisations Doctors of the World, Action Against Hunger, Solidarité Sida, ONE, Coordination SUD and Oxfam all received tailored briefings from AAT results for France. Focus 2030 also extended these briefings to new government partners, in the form of the French Foreign Affairs Ministry and the French Development Agency.

33% of French people think that women and men are equal in France, compared to 43% who think the opposite.



HOW DO THE G7 COUNTRIES SPEND THEIR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE?

A core analysis for a highly strategic debate

With the French Presidency of the G7 just around the corner in 2019, Focus 2030 identified a lack of clear, precise and accessible data on aid and gender equality in particular. We decided to produce a series of infographics to address that gap.

In this way, we delved into OECD aid statistics to better understand and then decipher G7 bilateral aid - including for France - in key sectors (such as agriculture, education, health, malnourishment, family planning and contraception, and gender equality).

We drilled down in particular on gender equality, one of the key themes for our partners, with infographics illustrating our findings for:

- family planning in developing countries;
- funds provided to Marker 1 or 2 projects according to the OECD definition which

demonstrates a priority or secondary focus on gender equality in aid projects;

- aid provided to feminist organisations in developing countries.

Once again, with gender equality singled out as a national priority by the French President Emmanuel Macron, and a new strategy in place on gender equality in the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, our data is aimed at both understanding G7 and French contexts in order to provide a better assessment of whether France - and other G7 countries - are really implementing their promises.

Our data will be compiled in particular for circulation to the Global G7 Taskforce, a group which brings together international development civil society actors working on G7 issues each year.



G7 ODA for Gender Equality, by country and volume

ODA with gender as significant (marker 1) or principal objective (marker 2)
(in USD Millions - 2016 OECD figures)



Data OECD/CAD - 2016 and DAC gender equality policy marker methodology

WHICH MINISTRIES ARE TALKING ABOUT THE SDGS?

Spotlight on (a lack of) government attention

Three years after the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by UN member states, how much support is there for this framework by the French and Spanish governments?

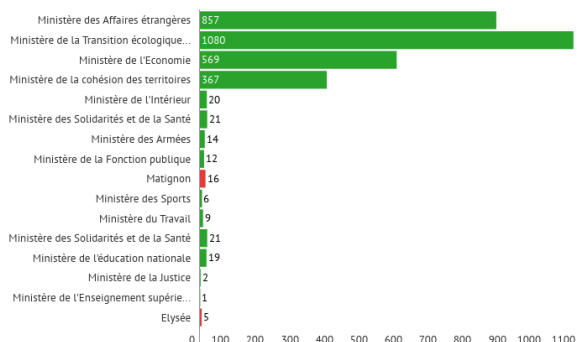
In France

We took a look at the number of references made to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by each Ministry on their respective websites to determine how much weight was given to the SDGs by the French government.

The results demonstrated a very different treatment of the SDGs across the French government, with mentions of the framework almost entirely absent from the websites for the French Prime Minister or the President, compared to fairly regular references made to the SDGs by the Foreign Affairs Ministry or the Ecology Ministries.

This suggests that despite efforts made by the interministerial delegation for sustainable development, housed under the Prime Minister's remit, references to (and inclusion of) the SDGs in French public policy spaces remain elusive.

#FRANCE - Number of references made to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by each Ministry



In Spain

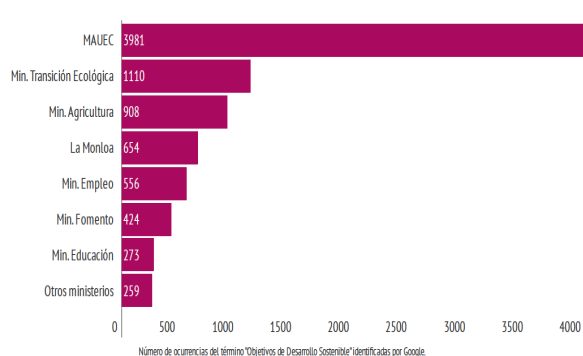
Just like in France, there were significant differences in references to the SDG framework depending on the Ministry or institution concerned. This time, we extended our research to cover parliament and local authorities.

The Spanish government has made the 2030 Agenda one of its foreign policy public priorities since summer 2018, appointing a High Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda and launching an Action Plan on Sustainable Development in New York in July 2018.

Predictably, the highest number of references to the SDG framework are found on the webpages of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, EU and Development, in charge of Spanish official development assistance (ODA) and of the Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (AECID). Together, references on the MAEUEC and AECID pages total 3981 at the time of our research, a particularly high score compared to the other government ministries, who barely make any references in comparison. For example, the Ministry of Finances, through which almost half of Spanish ODA passes, scored only 2 references.

However, SDGs received a substantial amount of coverage and references from local authorities and other government institutions, for example Madrid and Barcelona town councils, or the regional council for Andalucía.

#SPAIN - Number of references made to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by each institution



INNOVATION



INNOVATION

Focus 2030's mission is to support organisations working to secure ambitious public policies to improve the quality of aid, build support for development financing, and to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As part of our Innovation axe, Focus 2030 has its own Rapid Reaction Fund to provide resources for the most promising and innovative projects run by our partners which help to promote the SDGs and their ownership by the public, the media, and decision-makers. In parallel, Focus 2030 identifies and shares examples of the most innovative best-practice in the field of communication, mobilisation and advocacy campaigns.

SPAIN: A NEW AMBITION ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID?

Providing long-term financial and technical support to bring Spain back as an essential global donor

Context: a dangerous fall in Spanish official development assistance (ODA)

After an impressive engagement on international development at the turn of the 21st century (Spanish ODA rose from 2 billion dollars in 2000 to 5.5 billion dollars in 2008, with a real investment on global health) the financial crisis of 2008 led to drastic cuts, especially in Spain's voluntary contributions to multilateral development organisations. From 2015, there was a slow reversal of this fall, but this was mostly due to a large volume of debt relief in 2016. And in 2017, despite a better economic outlook and parliamentary consensus to increase ODA, Spanish aid was still well below its level of 2008 at only 2.6 billion dollars or 0.19%/GNI.

Spanish ODA is still lagging behind the average for comparable donors, and Spain has still not reengaged with multilateral financial instruments such as the Global Fund to Fight Aids TB and Malaria. However, the enthusiastic adoption of the 2030 Agenda and a political willingness for a commitment of 0.5%/GNI, as well as latest political developments within the EU, provide a promising setting for Spain to come back to its historic role as a key global donor.

Aims of the Focus 2030 grant

To facilitate this reengagement, Focus 2030 launched an ambitious grant programme at the start of 2018 supporting three coordinated projects run by the Barcelona Institute for Global Health (a think tank working on global health), Oxfam Intermón (a development NGO), and the Real Instituto Elcano (a policy think tank).

The overarching programme provided a framework to coordinate our three partners' research, awareness-

building and communications actions, set out to achieve three key objectives from 2018 onwards:

1. Create the necessary conditions for Spanish ODA to reach 0.5%/GNI by 2020

Oxfam Intermón will work with key stakeholders in the government, parliament, civil society and the public to provide information and the case for re-engagement. A priority will be to build a like-minded coalition of civil society across traditional sectors.

2. Strengthen Spanish engagement with the principle health multilaterals

ISGlobal will work principally on highlighting the importance and benefits for Spain to re-engage on a long-term basis with the major multilateral health funds (such as the Global Fund or Gavi), and resume a leadership role in public policy on global health.

3. Develop and build new narratives on the need for ambitious public policies on international development

Elcano will undertake an academic study to examine and present the links between Spanish development policy and Spanish influence globally. Elcano will carry out interviews and seminars to lead a debate between academics, government officials, politicians and influential thinkers in order to build these new narratives on the added-value and impact of Spanish aid.

Together the three projects - and these three objectives - will promote and convince about the need and benefit for a more ambitious development policy for Spain and a return to the table as a strong global donor.

Highlights from 2018

During the first year of the grant, our partners have carried out some high-level and high-impact communications, research and awareness-raising actions, including:

- a series of **newsletters and infographics on global health challenges** by ISGlobal, to provide information for parliamentarians (January-December 2018).
- **regular meetings with mainstream political parties to inform them about the importance and benefits of international development for Spain**, organised by Oxfam Intermón, with a focus on the SDGs (January-December 2018).
- five **working group sessions on the 2030 Agenda**, organised by Elcano, bringing together government officials, political representatives and experts to debate key development issues and new narratives (January-December 2018).
- publication of **policy notes on new narratives for development** by Elcano (January-December 2018).
- **a field trip to Mozambique for parliamentarians**, including the President of the lower house Ana Pastor, to visit the International Health Centre in Manhica and better understand the impact multilateral health ODA (April 2018).
- a **conference on the SDGs in parliament** organised by Oxfam Intermón in partnership with UNICEF and WWF. 240 people attended including representatives of 44 other civil society organisations (April 2018).
- publication of the influential **Realidad de la Ayuda 2018 report** by Oxfam Intermón, analysing latest trends in Spanish aid and offering predictions for future budgets (June 2018).
- **strategic support for a high-level delegation visit to Spain by the Global Funds to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria** by ISGlobal, to meet government officials, parliamentarians and civil society organisations (September 2018).
- an «**Aid Power**» **seminar in Madrid**, organised by Elcano, to debate different aid policies and their reach and influence, attended by government officials, civil society and academics (October 2018).



#ODS #Agenda2030
Cristina Gallach. Agenda 2030: Oportunidades y retos para 2019



Results for the first year

The coordinated actions of our three partners has led to the establishment of an influential and convinced network of individual and organisations, willing to lend their voice and weight to call for Spain to return as an international development donor, including specifically on global health.

In 2018, ISGlobal, Oxfam and Elcano have carried out more than 500 interviews or meetings with government officials, parliamentarians from all the major parties, and representatives of Spanish civil society. In the first twelve months of the grant alone, they have held more than fifty different meetings with officials from Moncloa (government executive) and with the Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the EU and International Development (MAEUEC).

And the results of this engagement are there. At the start of 2018, the MAEUEC approved a new Master Plan for Spanish Development 2018-2021. This document was altered to include specific requests and recommendations from our three partners, such as reinforcing gender in development, establishing a multilateral action strategy, or better prioritisation of international health agencies who provide universal access to illnesses linked to poverty.

Our partners' outreach work with parliamentarians has also borne fruit. In March 2018, Congress (lower house of parliament) reaffirmed the need for Spanish aid to return to its previous levels of ambition and reach 0.4%/GNI by 2020. And throughout the year, different spokespeople of the various parliamentary commissions also called for Spain to re-engage once more with the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria. These calls were heard, as the government proposed an 8% increase in Spanish aid on 2017 levels promised in the 2018 state budget.

Quick to engage after the sudden change in government in June 2018, our three partners

intensified their outreach to new officials from Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez's cabinet and ministries, particularly the new teams at la Moncloa and the MAEUEC. Consequently, one of the new Spanish government's first decisions was to create a High Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda in July 2018, headed by Cristina Gallach, to coordinate all of the government's policy work and implementation around the SDG framework.

Also in July, Oxfam and ISGlobal were invited to accompany the Spanish delegation to the High Level Forum on SDGs in New York. Following briefings with our partners, the new Foreign Affairs Minister Josep Borrell made a public statement re-confirming the government's recommitment to increase Spanish aid to 0.4%/GNI.

In September 2018, Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez returned to New York for the UN General Assembly, where he gave a speech confirming the Spanish government's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and particularly to gender equality.

Following this, Elcano invited a group of high-level officials from the new government to their headquarters to join academic experts and civil society for a discussion on aid and political influence. Just a few weeks later, the Spanish government approved a state budget which included a 13% increase in Spanish aid compared to the 2018 budget.

Given these excellent and promising results for the first year, Focus 2030 has decided to continue to support the grant for another year in 2019. Priorities for next year will be preparations for the April 2019 general elections in order to ensure continued positive engagement on development, with a particular focus on Spain at the October 2019 replenishment conference for the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria.

Many organisations support reflection and communication around development questions. But Focus 2030 stands out in their willingness to support longer-term research, which is essential for providing ideas and intellectual backbone to the debate on development policies.

Iliana Olivié, Senior Analyst, Elcano Royal Institute



GENDER EQUALITY AT THE HEART OF FRENCH CIVIL SOCIETY ADVOCACY FOR THE G7 IN 2019



A programme run by Coordination SUD in 2018-9, and financed by Focus 2030

Coordination SUD is the French national NGO platform, representing over 170 French NGOs working on development. A respected partner and actor on international development and the SDGs, Coordination SUD plays a central role in coordinating civil society and as part of the French National Council for Development and International Solidarity. Coordination SUD has a dual mission:

- to build common positions for civil society to better influence major issues for development in France and internationally, and
- to support the promotion and training of French NGOs working on aid and development issues.

Gender equality has long been a strategic priority for Coordination SUD. This particular project is built with the French G7 Presidency in 2019 in mind, which Coordination SUD saw as a both a media and political opportunity to promote gender equality by and within French NGOs. The grant, entitled *Mainstreaming Gender in Development and International Solidarity Policies*, is supported by Focus 2030 for its new phase following a previous phase supported by the French Development Agency (AFD).

Context and objectives

Achieving gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment requires coordinated action from government and non-government actors, and the adoption of ambitious development policies which fully integrate gender equality as both a transversal approach and stand-alone goal. In order to achieve such policies, French civil society must be able to own and adhere to these issues, so that together NGOs are clear and coherent - and ambitious - in their work to influence public policies in 2018 and 2019.

Thus Coordination SUD's project has two main objectives:

- Capacity building for French NGOs to better integrate gender equality in their operations, campaigns and advocacy, through providing targeted workshops and awareness-building and training.
- Alignment for ambitious and coordinated positions with government interlocutors to ensure effective advocacy in the run-up to, and during, the French G7 Presidency in 2019.

Main activities

During the first months of the grant, between September and December 2018, Coordination SUD has already achieved the following:

- two training sessions for around thirty participants from French civil society;
- several press statements and position documents shared with government authorities;
- initial preparations for the organisation of the C7/ Civil Society 7 meeting, the major event for civil society during the G7 which will take place in July 2019.

In 2019, for the following months of the grant, Focus 2030 will continue to support Coordination SUD particularly through:

- sharing our own research and analyses on gender equality to inform and support position papers or recommendations for the G7;
- relaying Coordination SUD's actions, or those of its member organisations, through our own networks;
- providing support and expertise in particular for the organisation of the C7 event, financed in part by the grant with Focus 2030.

DEVELOPMENT

Focus 2030 provides a common space and agenda for a broad community of international development and solidarity actors, both from government (bilateral agencies, ministries, etc) and non-government sectors (NGOs, think tanks, research institutes, etc). Our meetings and workshops aim to create discussion and exchange on the biggest international development issues, and to identify upstream the best policies for dealing with current and future challenges. This development «Hub» facilitates the sharing of ideas, analysis, best-practice and action plans, as well as providing our partners with an exclusive access to latest research and studies.

DEVELOPMENT



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS: SHARING, LEARNING, BUILDING

Sharing analysis and expertise to build better campaigning

Why organise multi-stakeholder workshops?

Focus 2030 has taken the lead in 2018 in organising meetings for the French development community which provide a space for participants to come together, discuss current issues, learn from one another, and to share expertise and energy.

Two specific types of workshop have emerged, led by our partners' needs, in 2018:

- results and insights from our Aid Attitudes Tracker programme to support our partners' campaigning;
- thematic priorities for the French G7 Presidency in 2019: global health, and gender equality.

The Aid Attitudes Tracker (AAT) workshops

In 2018, Focus 2030 organised two workshops bringing together development stakeholders and AAT researchers. These meetings enabled our sociologists and researchers at the heart of the programme to better understand our partners' specific needs and to tailor their research to those needs further down the line. The workshops also - and primarily - offered

the opportunity for our partners to learn about the most recent results, analysed by our own in-house sociologist, Dr Arnaud Gaillard, and how to make best use of that data to better target their own studies, advocacy or communications.

The first workshop was organised on 7 March 2018, with a specific focus on gender and a presentation of the key findings of our latest International Development Barometer. Around thirty people attended. A second workshop with the same number of participants followed six months later in October 2018, this time in our new offices, and this time focusing on the most pertinent results for the forthcoming French Presidency of the G7 in 2019.

The thematic workshops

In order to maximise coordination and synergies between the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and partners in France, Focus 2030 organised meetings in February, March, October and November 2018 to take stock of French government preparations for the G7 and specifically on gender equality and global health, as mutual priorities. Further meetings will follow in 2019 on a regular basis to collectively prepare civil society asks and recommendations for the G7.



DEVELOPMENT POLICY BRIEFS

A tool to help make sense of the biggest development issues

In 2017, Focus 2030 published three policy briefs:

- Understanding Development Assistance
- Zoom on the Sustainable Development Goals
- Health and Development: what role for ODA?

These briefs were welcomed by our development community, especially non-expert stakeholders, for their clarity and accessibility. In 2018, Focus 2030 has continued with another five Policy Briefs, summarised below.

Policy Brief n°4: Development and migration: what role for official development assistance?

Summary

The percentage of official development assistance (ODA) related to receiving migrants has substantially increased since 2015. Today, the total amount stands at 14.2 million USD, which represents 10% of total OECD ODA, double the amount in 2014.

In the framework of new policies on migration and specifically new agreements signed with countries of origin and transit, the EU willingly uses ODA as a tool to manage migratory flows.

This is something which is universally criticised by NGOs, particularly because migratory flows do not only benefit countries of origin but also transit- and host-countries. ODA can therefore be channelled toward supporting a «positive future» for migration, notably through reinforced support of co-development initiatives promoted

by diaspora and migratory organisations.

Starting with a brief summary of the issue, this policy note examines the role of ODA and the different ways in which ODA is or could be used to help provide solutions to the issue of migration and development.

Policy Brief n°5 : Gender, sexual and reproductive health and rights: how do they fit into ODA?

Summary

Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) make gender equality a transversal theme of sustainable development. The whole of SDG 5 is dedicated to gender equality, and many of the other Goals have targets which are specifically related to gender equality.

However, despite a large increase of aid which contain gender equality objectives (x5 since 2000, reaching 41 billion USD in 2016), ODA dedicated purely to gender equality is still low, representing only 4% of total bilateral ODA.

There also appears to be a discrepancy between ambitious statements made by France about promoting gender equality internationally, and the actual amount of ODA which France provides (only 28% of bilateral French aid has gender equality as a Marker 1 or Marker 2 objective).

Starting with a demonstration of the importance of gender equality for the sustainable development agenda, this note then goes on to analyse just how development aid policies tackle the issue, with a particular focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).

Policy Brief n°6: Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Development

Summary

Using a broad definition of what counts as an innovative financing mechanism (IFM), up to 80 billion euros has been raised through these mechanisms to finance development between 2000 and 2013, which has enabled an increase in official development assistance (ODA).

For example, France's tax on air travel tickets has generated more than 2 billion euros between 2007 and 2017, and its tax on financial transactions around 1.6 billion euros between 2013-7.

This note gives an overview of innovative financing and outlines the four main types of instruments as well as examples of those already in place.

It then turns to look at France more closely, before concluding that innovative financing must be additional to existing ODA.

Policy Brief n°7: Contrary to popular belief: challenging 7 myths about official development assistance

Summary

Faced with the sheer scale of tackling poverty on a global scale, there has never before been such a need for stable and ambitious long-term investment on development.

Clearly ODA cannot, by itself, solve all of the different problems, so it is important to avoid falling into a binary debate for or against ODA. It makes more sense to focus on the criteria which make aid effective, such as: targeting, coordination, predictability, variety of instruments, policy coherence, etc, and to also ensure that ODA remains complementary to forms of

development finance.

This note delves into - and challenges - 7 myths about ODA:

- n°1: levels of ODA are too high
- n°2: ODA is ineffectual.
- n°3: ODA benefits corrupt regimes rather than the poor
- n°4: ODA is used by developed countries for diplomatic and political leverage.
- n°5: economic investment and strengthening tax-collection are more effective than ODA.
- n°6: ODA is a drop in the ocean compared to other development finance flows
- n°7: extreme poverty has already fallen sufficiently across the world.

Policy Brief n°8: Investing today in ODA, to reduce spending tomorrow: the example of aid and health

Summary

Financing global health is one of the best possible investments. According to experts of the «Investing in Health» commission of *The Lancet*, every dollar invested has a rate of economic return of between 9 and 20 in developing and middle-income countries.

This note looks into the idea of a cost-benefit approach to ODA. It presents data and reflections which help us to understand ODA as an investment rather than a simple transfer of wealth motivated by human solidarity. Beyond human values and altruism, then, aid can be considered as an investment for the future and a sound answer to an economic business case.

Examples proposed in this note are focused around global health, and demonstrate just how much aid for global health can contribute to reducing future spending.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Key hooks and priority moments for coordinated action

In 2018, Focus 2030 developed a new tool for our partners: a timeline or agenda for international development, bringing to together all of the major national and international events for the sector.

This agenda was quickly adopted and welcomed by the development community as a particularly useful visual aid enabling our partners to better visualise and plan their awareness-raising, communication, mobilisation and campaigning across the whole year.

Agenda G7 2019



2018 IN FIGURES



1 241 371€
budget



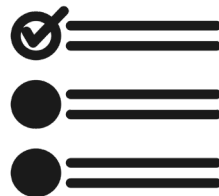
5
team members



30
partners



15
work groups



150
survey questions
analysed



80
infographics

FORWARD LOOK 2019

GOING FORWARD, TOGETHER

Following the creation of our organisation in June 2017, 2018 has enabled Focus 2030 to consolidate and build upon our starting-block activities, strengthening our community and the roadmap that we had set out for ourselves at the start. In 2019, we look forward to more of the same, as well as some changes, detailed below.

What's new for Focus 2030 in 2019

DATA we will continue with our analysis work to distill the key information from our opinion polls on French development. The Aid Attitudes Programme is due to evolve and enter a new phase with an emphasis of co-construction with our partners. We will continue to develop our tailored individual briefings for our partners for better understanding and ownership of the findings from the surveys, while we also develop our working relationships with governmental partners - notably parts of the French government responsible for the implementation, coordination or monitoring of public policies related to the Sustainable Development Goals.

We will also continue with our data research around official development assistance, notably to provide tools to our partners involved in advocacy or mobilisation around the 2019 G7 to support their campaigning and interaction with policy-makers. Special attention will be given to gender and multilateral health, two key subjects for the French Presidency of the G7 in 2019.

INNOVATION Focus 2030's new Rapid Reaction Fund will develop further, providing new grant funding to the most innovative campaigns promoting the Sustainable Development Goals and development financing. Our grant in Spain will also be renewed for a second year. We are anticipating further grant requests in the first months of 2019, in particular from the organisation Global Health Advocates, to support their work promoting multilateral health within the G7.

DEVELOPMENT Lastly, Focus 2030 will pursue its mission of a «hub» for knowledge and expertise, publishing new Policy Briefs which break down and explain aid issues for expert and non-expert audiences, including one reviewing the impact of the G7 (and G8) on development, past and present. We will continue with our work shops and meetings for stakeholders from the development community, using these to share findings from the Aid Attitudes Tracker as well as drilling-down on the key thematic issues for the forthcoming French Presidency of the G7 in 2019 (global health and gender), in order to prepare for the summit of G7 Heads of State which will take place at the end of August 2019 in Biarritz.

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FOCUS 2030
