

Cuban Integrated Financing Framework (CIFFRA)

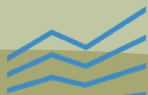


POLICY NOTE No. 3 PRIORITIZATION OF SDGs IN CUBA



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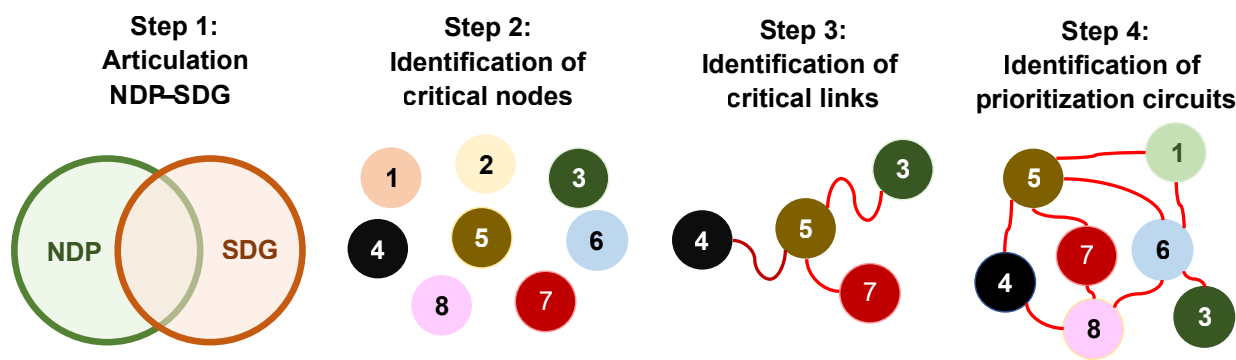
Prioritization of SDGs in Cuba

As part of the process of articulating the national development agenda with the international agenda, the sub-regional headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Mexico has developed a participatory process to articulate the contents of national planning instruments with the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The methodological proposal, which has been used in several Latin American and Caribbean countries in the process of appropriation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by national institutions, incorporates a holistic vision of sustainable development and makes it possible to identify and link actors and sectors involved in the strategy for implementing actions in favor of the aforementioned national development priorities.

The methodology consists of four phases (see diagram 1). The first phase analyzes the contribution of the national agenda to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The second phase identifies the central aspects (critical nodes) of the development agenda, based on which the third phase identifies the most relevant links (critical links) with other objectives of the development agenda, in order to determine sets of objectives with synergies between them. In the fourth and final phase, the critical links and nodes identified are integrated into an integrated network through which virtuous circles of public policies can be found.

Diagram 1
Steps of the SDG prioritization exercise



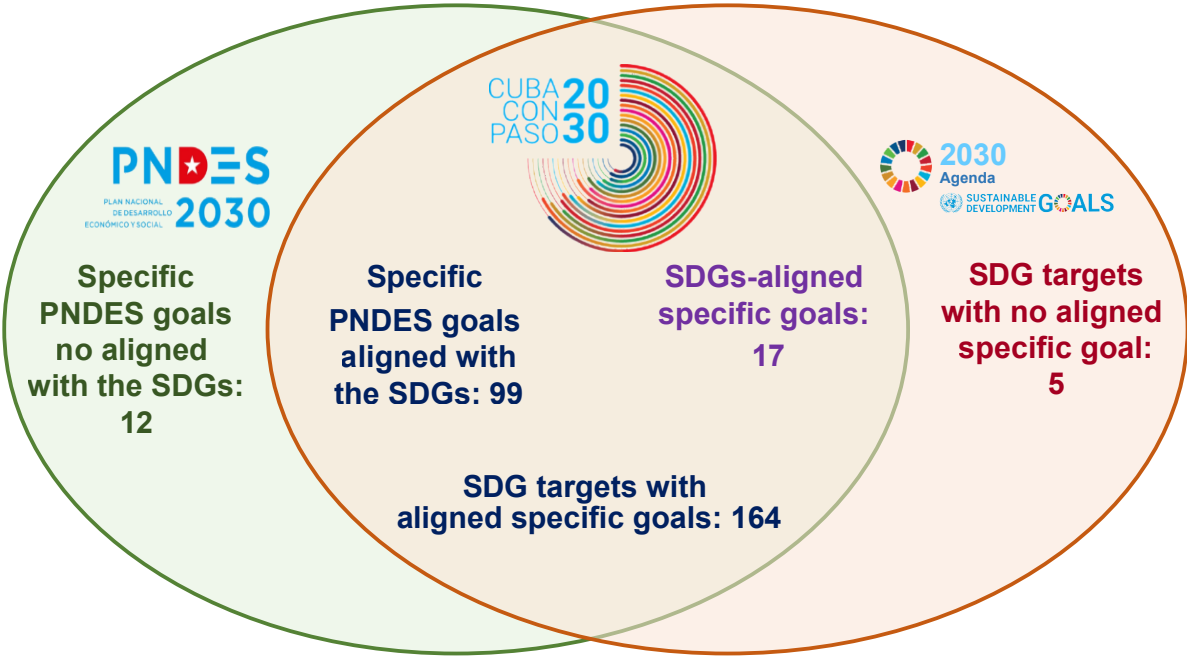
Source: Author, based on official sources.

Note: NDP=National Development Plan / SDG= Sustainable Development Goal.

As part of the Joint Program “Support for the development of an Integrated National Financing Framework for the SDGs in Cuba” (CIFFRA), this methodology was applied to the Cuban case through four workshops with the participation of more than 70 experts from 23 national institutions and the United Nations system.

The implementation of the methodology showed the high convergence of Cuba’s 2030 National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES 2030) with the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. The contents of the 17 SDGs are implicit in the six strategic axes of the 2030 PNDES. Hence, by implementing specific actions aimed at achieving the national objectives, it also contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda goals (see diagram 2.)

Diagram 2
Articulation of PNDES goals and SDGs



Source: Author, based on official sources.

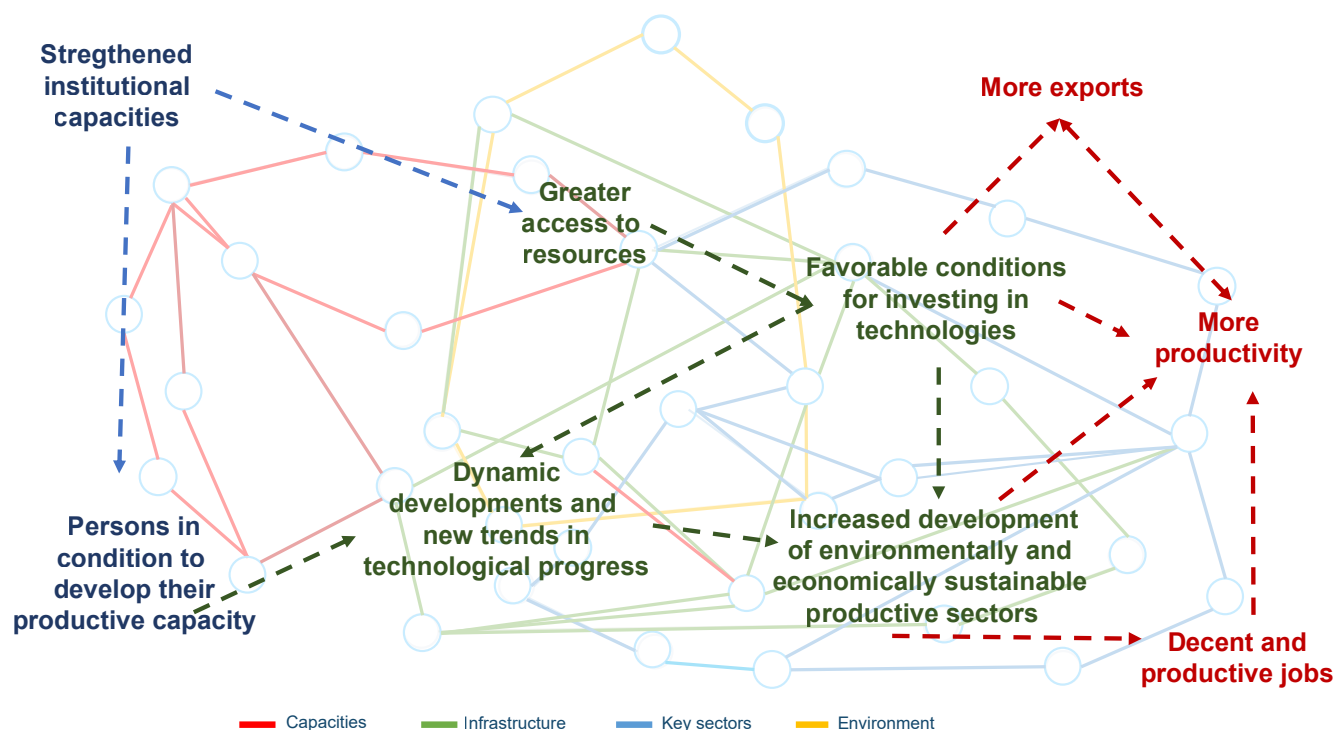
All 17 SDGs are highly or very highly associated with at least one of the specific goals of the 2030 PNDES. Of the 111 specific goals of the 2030 PNDES, only 12 were not (highly or very highly) aligned with any of the SDGs.¹ Of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda, only 5 were not (highly or very highly) aligned with any strategic goal of the 2030 PNDES.²

The exercise of prioritizing strategic goals was complemented with the identification of links between the key specific goals and the rest of the 2030 PNDES goals, thus highlighting the articulations that are part of the spirit of a comprehensive development agenda embodied in the 2030 Agenda and laying the groundwork for a more holistic view of the process.

¹ They refer to topics of the domestic agenda that are not necessarily reflected in the international agenda (security and defense, regulatory frameworks for local technologies, national historical studies, among others).

² The targets that are not aligned refer to issues that are not related to Cuba’s national realities or are not applicable because they refer to countries with different levels of development.

Diagram 4
Cuba: integrated circuits of the development agenda in the country



Source: Author, based on official sources.

On the other hand, they establish a context that guarantees the rights of the population, particularly those in conditions of vulnerability, taking into account the gender perspective. It also promotes their participation with scientific and technological capacity building to manage and develop the aforementioned infrastructures.

Hence, a combination of material resources and human potential is proposed, which will trigger the generation of better jobs and create an enabling environment for increased productivity and exports in strategic sectors, always taking into consideration environmental sustainability and with the effective achievement of the country's key sustainable development goals as the ultimate objective.

As a corollary, with strengthened institutional capacities, conditions for people to develop their productive potential will be guaranteed, aspiring to achieve greater availability of resources for investment, seeking further economically and environmentally sustainable development of the productive sectors. This will pave the way for dynamic developments linked to new trends in technological progress, which in the medium term will increase the number of decent jobs and lead to greater productivity and more exports, in short, to the sustainable development of the country.

These macro circuits will be the basis for identifying the specific interventions of the national development strategy, as well as for quantifying their costs and financing gaps in future exercises.

CIFFRA Technical Committee
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