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30 de mayo de 2025, 1:13 p.m.

BUENAS TARDES ACUSE RECIBIDO Y GENERADO NRO.DE SIME 41372/2025



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EXPEDIENTE SIME 41372/2025

Número: 41372/2025
Tipo de Expediente: INFORME REF. PROYECTO / CONTRATO / ACUERDO / CONVENIO - 350
Titular: SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SANIDAD VEGETAL Y DE SEMILLAS - SENAVE
Responsable: SORIA CACERES MIRIAN LETICIA
Fecha: 30/05/2025 14:10
Observaciones: S/PROPUESTAS DE PROYECTOS BILATERALES

Tipo	Entrada	Dependencia Actual	Dependencia Destino	Observaciones	Salida	Ver Archivos
RECEPCION	30/05/2025 14:10	DIR. GRAL DE GABINETE - VEP DPTO. DE SECRETARIA GENERAL - VEP - (ME)	DIR. GRAL DE GABINETE - VEP DPTO. DE SECRETARIA GENERAL - VEP - (ME)			
ENVIO	30/05/2025 14:10	DIR. GRAL DE GABINETE - VEP DPTO. DE SECRETARIA GENERAL - VEP - (ME)	DIR. GRAL DE COOPERAC. INTER. PARA EL DESARROLLO DGCID - VEP - (ME)		30/05/2025 14:12	

PRESIDENCIA

Nota Presidencia N° 401/25.


Asunción, 30 de mayo del 2025.

Señor

**Carlos Javier Charotti, Viceministro
Viceministerio de Economía y Planificación
Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
Presente**

El **SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SANIDAD VEGETAL Y DE SEMILLAS (SENAVE)**, se dirige atentamente al **VICEMINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y PLANIFICACIÓN** del **MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y FINANZAS**, en el marco de la convocatoria para la presentación de propuestas de proyectos bilaterales de cooperación con la Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Corea (KOICA), a fin de remitir el documento conceptual del Proyecto (*Project Concept Paper – PCP*), el cual apunta al mejoramiento de los servicios de sanidad y calidad brindados por esta institución para el aumento de la competitividad del sector agrícola.

El **SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SANIDAD VEGETAL Y DE SEMILLAS (SENAVE)**, hace propicia la oportunidad para reiterar al **VICEMINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y PLANIFICACIÓN** del **MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y FINANZAS**, las expresiones de su distinguida consideración.


ING. AGR. MIRIAN LETICIA SORIA CÁCERES
Encargada de Despacho, Res. SENAVE N° 431/2025
Presidencia – SENAVE



Proyecto de Mejoramiento de los Servicios de
Sanidad y Calidad Vegetal (6 años/14.000.000
USD)

Paraguay

Conceptual Document of the Project/Program

30, 05, 2025

<i>Información del solicitante</i>	
Nombre	Pastor Emilio Soria Melo
Posición	President
Organización	SENAVE
Teléfono	+595 21 445 769
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DOCUMENTO CONCEPTUAL DEL PROYECTO/PROGRAMA (PCP)

(Versión para Proyecto Bilateral)

SECCIÓN 1. INFORMACIÓN BÁSICA DEL PROYECTO		
1.1	Country	Paraguay
1.2	Title	Proyecto de Mejoramiento de los Servicios de Sanidad y Calidad Vegetal Vegetal Project for the Improvement of Plant Health and Quality Services
1.3	Location(s)	Nationwide Scope
1.4	Duration	72 months (2027-2033)
1.5	Total Budget	<p><i>KOICA Contribution: USD 13,000,000</i></p> <p><i>Year 1: USD 280,000, Year 2: USD 2,640,000, Year 3: USD 4,000,000, Year 4: USD 3,330,000, Year 5: USD 2,000,000, Year 6: USD 750,000</i></p> <p><i>Co-financing by the Organization: (Funds)</i></p> <p><i>Includes the Master Plan for the Construction of the Central Headquarters, real estate, human resources, training, and administration — USD 3,000,000.</i></p>
1.6	Objectives	<p><i>To contribute to increasing agricultural productivity.</i></p> <p><i>The specific objectives are:</i></p> <p><i>(i) to reduce production losses caused by pests; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) to improve the effectiveness of phytosanitary services through a risk management approach.</i></p>
1.7	Beneficiary	<i>Agricultural producers, exporters of plant products, national and international consumers, and institutions within the agri-food system</i>
1.8	Implementing Organization	SENAVE

SECCIÓN 2. JUSTIFICACIÓN DEL PROYECTO

ANÁLISIS DE LA SITUACIÓN: Proporcione una breve introducción a la situación social y económica actual relacionada con el Proyecto (región geográfica y beneficiarios, etc.)

Por favor, describa los problemas o asuntos críticos que el Proyecto busca resolver, identificando sus causas fundamentales. Incluya también cómo este Proyecto abordaría los problemas los puntos críticos identificados.

Si es posible, incluya el análisis de igualdad de género en esta sección.

Context and Problem Statement

Due to the importance of agriculture in Paraguay's economy and its role in generating foreign exchange, maintaining plant health is essential for the country's development. The prevalence of pests and diseases in Paraguay has significant implications for agricultural production, productivity, and trade. For example, the emergence of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) in the early 1990s contributed to the commercial decline of cotton, which had been the country's primary export (Enciso Cano & Castillo Quero, 2018). The introduction of this pest led to a rapid increase in insecticide use, a doubling of production costs, and significant fiber yield losses (World Bank, 2014; INIFAP, 2014). In 2016, Paraguay faced export restrictions on citrus products to Bolivia due to an outbreak of Huanglongbing (HLB) disease (Da Graça et al., 2015). The outbreak led to a phytosanitary emergency, resulting in the destruction of 600,000 adult citrus trees and 2.5 million young plants within two years (Paudyal, 2016).

2.1

Currently, yellow Sigatoka disease plays a critical role in affecting smallholder agriculture. This pest severely damages banana leaves. In Caaguazú Department, which accounts for half of the national banana production, crop losses can reach up to 40%. Although national-level losses from this disease have not been rigorously measured in Paraguay, data from Brazil show that yellow Sigatoka is a leading cause of low banana productivity, affecting up to 50% of leaf area and reducing yields by up to 50% (Da Rocha-Júnior et al., 2010). A production loss of 20–30% due to this pest in Paraguay would equate to between USD 2.8 and 4.2 million annually. Moreover, there is a strong correlation between rising temperatures and humidity and the spread of Sigatoka (FAO, 2015).

There is also an updated list of quarantine pests and diseases posing imminent risk of entry into the country. For example, one of the greatest threats to grain production is *Trogoderma granarium* (Khapra beetle). Paraguay's warm and humid climate is favorable to the development of storage pests, making the country vulnerable to the entry of this pest, already detected in Venezuela and Argentina, and currently present in Africa, Asia, and parts of Europe (SENASA, 2014; EPPO, 2019). If introduced, the potential losses from this pest in stored grains could reach USD 1.9 million based on 2019 export data (García et al., 2009; SENASICA, 2016). Its economic significance stems not only from the direct damage it causes but also from the trade restrictions imposed on countries with established populations (EPPO, 2019; IPPC, 2012). Another major threat is *Fusarium oxysporum* Tropical Race 4, which attacks banana cultivars of the Cavendish subgroup and a wide range of other varieties. This disease causes 100% yield losses in infected fields and has no known cure (FAO, 2016). In 2019, Colombia declared a national phytosanitary emergency due to this disease, endangering exports worth USD 1 billion (FAO, 2019).

Link Between Plant Health and Climate Change

Paraguay loses approximately 5.4% of its agricultural GDP annually due to climate-related damages (IDB, 2018). Climate change projections for the country indicate a temperature increase of up to 4°C and a 20% increase in rainfall by the year 2100 (ECLAC, 2014). Additionally, climate change is expected to increase the incidence and severity of plant diseases (FAO, 2015). Insects currently impact 5% to 20% of global grain crops. For the three main grains—wheat, rice, and maize—production losses are estimated to increase by 10–25% for each 1°C rise in temperature (Deutsch et al., 2018).

Food Safety

International and national Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) standards govern international agricultural trade to mitigate the spread of pests, Foodborne Diseases (FBDs), and biological and chemical contaminants. Compliance with these standards is now a critical factor in market competitiveness. Paraguay lacks reliable information on food contamination levels. Between 2016 and 2017, pesticide imports rose by 15%, reaching 52,000 tons, with an estimated average use of 7.4 kg of agrochemicals per capita (Apipé, 2018). Regarding external market rejections, the European market reported 17 rejections of Paraguayan agricultural products from 2016 to 2019 (RASFF, 2020; EUROPHYT, 2020), compared to 4 from Peru and 2 from Uruguay. High pesticide residue levels have historically affected Paraguay's exports. For instance, sesame exports to Japan—Paraguay's main trading partner for this crop—dropped by more than 50% between 2008 and 2009 after Japan tightened its SPS standards (Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2013).

Identified Problems

a. Insufficient Sanitary Surveillance, Control, and Inspection:

- (i) Phytosanitary and epidemiological surveillance programs are not based on updated risk analysis methodologies that incorporate climatic variables. SENAVE lacks reliable statistics on pest and disease prevalence and crop losses, which limits the effectiveness of control efforts and restricts access to new export markets.
- (ii) No inspection or control activities are carried out for non-commercial international traffic, nor are there internal buffer zone inspection points within the country.
- (iii) Border inspection does not follow international standards for effective disease and pest identification and registration.
- (iv) SENAVE does not monitor food for domestic consumption and only tests export products for select contaminants.

b. Limited Diagnostic and Quality Control Capacity in Laboratories:

SENAVE's central laboratory plays a key role in trade enforcement, confirming national phytosanitary status, conducting food safety analysis, and providing rapid responses to emerging phytosanitary threats. However, it faces several major challenges:

- (i) Lack of specialized personnel for proper diagnostics;
- (ii) Non-systematic and inefficient sample management processes, leading to long processing times—10 days on average for chemical analyses, excluding certification—and more than 60% of samples go unprocessed annually;

	<p>(iii) The laboratory's food safety and quality work is limited to pesticide and fertilizer testing and does not cover the safety or quality of primary agricultural products;</p> <p>(iv) Outdated equipment that fails to meet market requirements or biosecurity standards.</p> <p>c. Training and Strategic Human Resource Planning:</p> <p>SENAVE does not currently manage Human Resources (HR) using a results-based or product-oriented approach. According to the People Management Index (IGP), which measures HR management quality, SENAVE scores 26 out of 100—only slightly higher than the 23 points recorded in 2011. While SENAVE employs 610 staff members and 70% have higher education or postgraduate qualifications, only 47% hold technical positions. Technical training participation is also low, with only 250 staff (41%) attending at least one training event in 2019, limiting progress in technical specialization and institutional strengthening.</p> <p>d. Infrastructure Weaknesses:</p> <p>SENAVE currently operates from two rented administrative buildings in Asunción, both of which suffer from inadequate space, poor lighting, and lack of air conditioning. The split setup hinders effective team coordination. The location and geographic distribution of its 16 Regional Offices and 26 Inspection Points are not strategically planned. Many facilities are in poor condition, lacking equipment for rapid food safety or phytosanitary testing and proper sample transportation to the central laboratory.</p>
2.2	<p>ESTRATEGIAS Y POLÍTICAS DE DESARROLLO DEL PAÍS: Describa cómo se relaciona el Proyecto con las prioridades, estrategias y planes nacionales de desarrollo del país socio a corto, mediano y largo plazo. De ser posible, indique el estado actual de su implementación, sus resultados y sus efectos. Asimismo, analice si este Proyecto se relaciona con la Estrategia Sectorial de Mediano Plazo de KOICA (véase el Anexo 1). Indique si existe un sistema jurídico pertinente (leyes y reglamentos relacionados con el alcance del proyecto) y capacidad técnica y operativa para implementar el proyecto en el país socio.</p> <p>Strategic Alignment and Regulatory Framework</p> <p>1) Paraguay National Development Plan 2030 (PND 2030):</p> <p>Strategic Axis 2: Inclusive and sustained economic growth</p> <p>Objective 2.2: Promote competitiveness and innovation</p> <p>Strategic Axis 3: Integration of Paraguay into the world</p> <p>Objective 3.1: Ensure equal opportunities in a globalized world</p> <p>2) SENAVE Institutional Strategic Plan 2023–2027 (PEI):</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1: Protect the country's phytosanitary status to support agricultural competitiveness</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: Improve the safety of plant-based products for consumers</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3: Improve the quality of agricultural inputs and seeds through pre- and post-registration controls</p> <p>3) Agricultural Policy Framework 2020–2030 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG):</p>

Axis 3: Strengthening of public support services

Strengthening national systems for plant and animal health, quality, and food safety control (Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Surveillance Program), aiming for modernization through the standardization and certification of protocols, laboratories, and analysis centers to achieve international recognition; development and implementation of human resource specialization programs; expansion of regional offices with adequate and modern equipment; improvement of food safety certification regarding pesticide and veterinary drug residues and biological contaminants; and establishment of inspection points at airports and border crossings

4) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030):

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

5) KOICA Medium-Term Sector Strategy:

Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development

Strategic Objective: "Sustainable growth of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production, and expanded access to markets"

6) Relevant Legal Framework and Institutional Capacity:

Law No. 2459/04: Establishes SENAVE as the competent authority in plant health and food safety

Law No. 123/91: Introduces updated phytosanitary protection standards

SENAVE Resolutions No. 550/11 and 438/22: Regulate sampling procedures and establish programs for improving plant-based food safety

MERCOSUR Regulations and Codex Alimentarius: Officially adopted as part of the national regulatory framework

JUSTIFICACIÓN DE LA INTERVENCIÓN: Describa cómo se determinó la necesidad del Proyecto y proporcione una justificación del mismo (por qué se considera que este Proyecto es la forma más eficaz de resolver los problemas identificados).

2.3

a. Plant Health

A compilation of studies evaluating the impact of various agricultural health programs in Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Belize confirms their effectiveness in boosting productivity and reducing production losses (Ibarrarán, 2009). An evaluation of a fruit fly control and eradication program in Peru found that the initiative increased fruit production by 65%, fruit sales by 100%, and overall productivity by 15% (Salazar et al., 2016). Additional evidence shows that integrated pest management (IPM) programs can enhance yields, reduce export rejections, and increase farmers' incomes (Kibira et al., 2015; Carlberg et al., 2012).

b. Food Safety

	<p>The economic literature indicates that countries exporting agricultural products often reduce the volume of goods traded when they face difficulties complying with food safety standards in importing countries (Ferro et al., 2015). Furthermore, a review of 10 case studies on vegetable exports revealed that meeting food safety standards leads to higher export volumes, improved prices for exported goods, and increased incomes for agricultural producers (Unnevehr & Ronchi, 2014).</p> <p>c. Efficiency of Phytosanitary Procedures</p> <p>Multiple studies show that improving trade facilitation can significantly increase trade flows and productivity while reducing time and cost. A study by Wilson et al. (2003) suggests that switching to electronic documentation for border procedures could reduce landing costs by approximately 1.5% to 15%. Similarly, in a study of 118 countries, a 10% reduction in trade facilitation-related costs resulted in a 3% increase in the number of exported products (Hoekman & Shepherd, 2013). Other research demonstrates that lowering transaction costs and processing times leads to significant gains in agricultural productivity (Stifel & Minten, 2008; Zant, 2018).</p>
2.4	<p>LECCIONES APRENDIDAS: Si se han implementado proyectos similares a éste dentro o fuera del país socio, descríbalos brevemente, incluyendo las lecciones aprendidas. Explique también si estas lecciones se incorporaron y reflejaron en el proceso de diseño de este proyecto. Si este proyecto se enmarca en una iniciativa o programa nacional o internacional, describa los principales resultados de dicha iniciativa o programa y proporcione un plan para vincularlos con este proyecto.</p> <p>Con respecto al resultado de la evaluación de los proyectos de KOICA, consulte el Sistema de Evaluación de KOICA (enlace de referencia: https://koica.go.kr/sites/evaluation_en/main.do)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project for the "Improvement of Agricultural Research, Innovation, and Technology Transfer in Paraguay," involving the Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology (IPTA) – Paraguay. 2) Project for the "Improvement and Expansion of Animal Health Services in Paraguay," involving the National Service for Animal Quality and Health (SENACSA) – Paraguay.
SECCIÓN 3. DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROYECTO	
3.1	<p>Objetivo/Resultado/Producto: Describa los objetivos, los resultados esperados y los productos del proyecto.</p> <p>General Objective of the Project</p> <p>To contribute to the increase of agricultural productivity and access to international markets through the strengthening of the country's plant health services.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Reduce production losses caused by pests. (ii) Improve the efficiency of phytosanitary services. (iii) Reduce the presence of residues and contaminants in food of agricultural origin. <p>To achieve these objectives, the project is structured into two main components:</p>

Component I. Phytosanitary Risk Management (USD 11,000,000)

a. Establishment of a Phytosanitary Surveillance Network

The project will establish a National Pest Surveillance System that includes pest identification, prevention, and the development of an early warning system for phytosanitary emergencies, incorporating climatic variables and fostering active coordination with the private sector. A phytosanitary intelligence center will be created to collect and analyze statistical information for effective risk management. Preparation of Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) will be enhanced through the hiring of additional personnel. Improvements will be financed for border protection and surveillance, including the update of border operation and inspection manuals, additional staffing at inspection points (OPIs), and pilot inspections at Silvio Pettirossi International Airport and the Ciudad del Este OPI. Technical staff will be trained in phytosanitary risk management through internships, conferences, and international seminars.

b. Modernization and Expansion of Infrastructure

Construction, renovation, and equipping of 7 Strategic Regional Centers (SRCs) will replace the current Regional Offices (ROs) based on agricultural transport flows and production hubs. These centers will provide space for citizen services, sample storage areas, and mobile laboratories. Additionally, 10 OPIs will be remodeled, and 8 mobile inspection units will be acquired to cover high-traffic zones. One SRC and three OPIs have been identified for potential joint operation with the National Service for Animal Health and Quality (SENACSA) to optimize resource use. The project will also finance the construction of a post-entry quarantine station at the central laboratory for propagative material used in research, and the construction and equipping of a new administrative headquarters certified under EDGE standards for improved efficiency in water, electricity, and material usage.

c. Pilot Program for Control of Yellow Sigatoka and Other Banana Pests

Support will be provided to strengthen pest control campaigns for banana production in Caaguazú Department. Training and integrated management materials will be delivered to 200 producers, and local technicians will receive training on pest control and climate change adaptation.

d. Strengthening of Pesticide Management and Food Safety

The project will reinforce activities to monitor chemical residues and contaminants in food through the implementation of a national food monitoring plan. This includes staff training, updates to manuals, new pesticide registration procedures (including biological pesticides), individual consultancies, and acquisition of necessary supplies. Communication plans on food safety for consumers and proper pesticide use for producers will also be designed and implemented.

e. Strengthening Laboratory Capacities

The central laboratory will be strengthened through infrastructure improvements, and the purchase of furniture, technical and IT equipment, mainly for plant health and food safety labs. The project will also fund the hiring of specialized consultants, technical training, and internships to enhance analytical capacity.

Component II. Institutional Management and Service Delivery Improvement (USD 2,000,000)

a. Service Enhancement for Users

This includes the simplification of procedures and requirements, the introduction of new online services, and the implementation of digital signatures to increase efficiency. A single registration window will be established, all import/export procedures will be digitized, and a new system for work order management and operational integration among departments, ROs, and OPIs will be developed.

b. Organizational Restructuring and Strategic Management Strengthening

This entails simplifying the organizational structure, updating the functions manual, developing planning and M&E instruments, formalizing key management processes (core and support functions), updating the regulatory framework of SENA's Advisory Council to strengthen private sector collaboration, and drafting cooperation agreements with private entities.

c. Integrated Human Resource Management

The project will design and pilot workforce planning tools, job and profile manuals, performance evaluation tools, and will implement training in key administrative and strategic functions. It will also apply a workplace climate and well-being survey.

d. Technical Capacity Building Program

Administrative staff will be trained for technical roles to support surveillance and control tasks. This will include incremental recurrent expenditures (bonuses) for role transitions.

Program Management, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Audits (USD 1,000,000)

This budget covers:

- (i) program administrative costs (including staff of the Project Executing Unit - PEU),
- (ii) monitoring and evaluation activities including midterm, final, and impact evaluations,
- (iii) annual external audits of financial statements.

Expected Results

- a. Increased agricultural productivity
- b. Greater access to markets
- c. Reduced crop losses due to pests
- d. Improved efficiency of phytosanitary services
- e. Reduced presence of residues and contaminants in agricultural food products

	<p>Gender Considerations</p> <p>Although an initial assessment found no significant gender gaps in SENA's workforce or among banana producers, gender-disaggregated indicators were included in the results matrix to ensure that a representative share of women participates in the technical training program and the Yellow Sigatoka pilot initiative.</p>
3.2	<p>Actividades: Describa las actividades planificadas, el calendario, la duración y los organismos responsables de cada actividad. Indique la secuencia de todas las actividades principales y los hitos de implementación.</p>
	<p>Component I. Phytosanitary Risk Management (USD 11 million)</p> <p>This component aims to reduce production losses caused by pests and diseases and to improve the effectiveness of phytosanitary services through a risk management approach. The program will finance the following activities:</p> <p>Summary of Activities:</p> <p>(i) Establishment of a Phytosanitary Surveillance Network: Creation of a National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) that includes pest identification, prevention, and an early warning system for preventive communication and emergency response, focused on export and domestic crops. This will include training and technical internships, consultancies, and equipment purchases. Responsible Entity: Directorate of Plant Protection.</p> <p>(ii) Modernization and Expansion of Infrastructure: Construction, renovation, and equipping of a new central headquarters, regional offices, entry point offices, and the central laboratory, including the establishment of a post-entry quarantine station to strengthen plant health capabilities. For the central headquarters, EDGE certification will be financed to improve efficiency in the use of water, electricity, and building materials. Responsible Entities: General Directorate of Administration and Finance, General Technical Directorate – Project Executing Unit.</p> <p>(iii) Yellow Sigatoka Control Program in Pilot Area: Strengthening pest control campaigns in banana production in the Caaguazú Department. The project will finance the purchase of management equipment and training events for local technicians in pest control and climate change adaptation techniques. Responsible Entity: Directorate of Plant Protection – Project Executing Unit.</p> <p>(iv) Strengthening of Pesticide Management and Food Safety: Improvement of pesticide and food contaminant monitoring through training, manual updates, individual consultancies, and acquisition of necessary supplies. Responsible Entities: Directorate of Quality, Food Safety, and Organic Agriculture – Directorate of Agrochemicals and Agricultural Inputs – Project Executing Unit.</p> <p>(v) Strengthening of Laboratory Capacities: Enhancement of the central laboratory, especially in the areas of plant health and seed quality. Activities include hiring specialized consultants, technical training and internships, infrastructure improvements, and acquisition of equipment. Responsible Entity: Directorate of Laboratories – Project Executing Unit.</p> <p>Component II. Service Expansion (USD 2 million)</p>

This component will improve and expand service delivery to users by simplifying and digitalizing procedures, with a focus on high-impact processes, in order to reduce transaction costs. The program will finance the following activities:

Summary of Activities:

(i) Service Improvement for Clients:

This includes simplifying procedures and requirements, introducing new online services, implementing digital signatures, establishing a single registration window, fully digitalizing import and export procedures, and developing a work order management and tracking system integrated across departments, regional offices, and entry points. Activities include individual consultancies, technology acquisition, and training.

Responsible Entity: General Technical Directorate – Project Executing Unit.

(ii) Organizational Restructuring and Strengthening of Strategic and Operational Management:

This involves simplifying the organizational structure, updating the functions manual, developing strategic and operational planning and monitoring instruments, formalizing management processes (both core and support functions), and updating the regulations of the public-private advisory council. Activities will be financed through consultancies.

Responsible Entity: Planning Secretariat – Project Executing Unit.

(iii) Integrated Human Resource Management:

Design and implementation of pilot tools for staffing plans, job and profile manuals, performance evaluation instruments, training in strategic administrative functions, and administration of a workplace climate and well-being survey. Activities will be financed through consultancies and training.

Responsible Entity: Directorate of Human Resources – Project Executing Unit.

(iv) Staff Technical Training Program:

Training of administrative staff in technical functions to support surveillance and control activities, including incremental recurrent expenditures (bonuses) for role transition.

Responsible Entity: Directorate of Human Resources – Project Executing Unit.

Presupuesto: Por favor, complete esta tabla presupuestaria según los resultados y actividades propuestos para el Proyecto. Una vez seleccionado el PCP, se solicitará el plan presupuestario detallado. Esta información ayudará a KOICA a comprender mejor el alcance del Proyecto.

3.3

Productos	Hitos	Proposed Budget (USD)
1. Phytosanitary Surveillance System Established	- System design - RRTs developed - Staff trained	3.000.000
2 Central Headquarters Constructed, Equipped, and EDGE-Certified	- Executive design completed - Construction finalized and supervised - Equipment installed	2.300.000
3. Infrastructure Expanded and Modernized	- OPIs upgraded - Mobile OPIs constructed and equipped - Regional Offices and quarantine station built	1.500.000
4. Farmers with Improved Access to Investments and Agricultural Services	- Female farmers with improved access to investments and services	500.000
5. Documents for Strengthened Pesticide and Food Safety Management Approved by SENA	- Documents approved	1.500.000
6. Laboratory Equipped, Upgraded, and Maintained	- Infrastructure improved - Equipment installed - Staff incorporated	2.000.000
7. Institutions with Strengthened Management and Digital Capabilities	- Online services for clients	2.000.000

	8: Staff Trained through the Technical Training Program	- Staff trained	200.000
	Total		13.000.000

SECCIÓN 4. ANÁLISIS DE LAS PARTES INTERESADAS

	<p>BENEFICIARIO OBJETIVO: Describa la siguiente información: a) grupo de beneficiarios directos e indirectos/más amplios, b) número de beneficiarios, con datos de segregación de género si es posible (por ejemplo, 300 niños (150 niñas y 150 niños) en lugar de niños en 3 escuelas), c) cómo se identificó al grupo objetivo, d) por qué se los seleccionó como grupo objetivo, e) cómo estos beneficiarios potenciales han participado en el proceso de diseño del Proyecto y sus roles esperados en la implementación y evaluación del Proyecto.</p>
4.1	<p>Approximately 290,000 agricultural producers (35% women and 65% men, according to the 2022 National Agricultural Census).</p> <p>300 plant-based export companies.</p> <p>General population exposed to plant products in the domestic market: estimated at 7,000,000 consumers.</p>
4.2	<p>PARTES INTERESADAS: Analicen las capacidades, el tamaño, la situación legal y política, el alcance del trabajo, las funciones y las finanzas de la organización receptora (implementadora). En este análisis, incluyan también la dotación de personal y el presupuesto de los últimos 3 a 5 años.</p> <p>Describa otras partes interesadas (por ejemplo, agencia gubernamental asociada, organización internacional, ONG, agencia donante, etc.), si las hubiera, incluyendo a) nombre/grupo, b) roles respectivos y mecanismo de cooperación/coordinación, etc.</p> <p>National Service for Plant and Seed Quality and Health (SENAVE)</p> <p>SENAVE is an autonomous agency of the Paraguayan State, with legal personality and technical, administrative, and financial autonomy. It was established by Law No. 2459/04 and operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). Its main function is to regulate, oversee, and certify plant health, seed quality, and the safety of plant-based products, in accordance with national and international regulations.</p> <p>Size and Structure:</p> <p>SENAVE has an organizational structure composed of general, technical, and operational directorates, with nationwide presence through regional offices, inspection points, and official laboratories.</p> <p>Technical Capabilities:</p>

	<p>The institution has specialized human resources in areas such as phytosanitary inspection, laboratory analysis, regulation of agricultural inputs, and certification of quality and food safety. However, these capacities require further strengthening to meet international standards.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <p>590 staff members, approximately 45% of whom work in technical or field positions.</p> <p>Institutional Budget (Last 3 Years):</p> <p>The average annual budget has ranged between USD 20 to 25 million, with an average execution rate of 80%.</p> <p>Legal and Political Standing:</p> <p>SENAVE holds full legal authorization to implement technical and financial cooperation projects. It has previously served as the executing agency for initiatives supported by the FAO, IICA, the European Union, and national funding sources.</p> <p>Scope of Work:</p> <p>The institution oversees the entire plant production chain destined for both domestic consumption and export. This includes registrations, inspections, sampling, laboratory analysis, certifications, and inter-institutional regulatory coordination.</p>
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SECCIÓN 5. GESTIÓN E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL PROYECTO	
5.1	<p>GESTIÓN DEL PROYECTO: Por favor describa a) quién será responsable de la planificación, gestión y operación del Proyecto, así como de coordinar otros organismos y organizaciones asociados con el Proyecto, b) qué acuerdos se establecerán para asegurar la coordinación efectiva entre este Proyecto y otros programas/actividades relevantes dentro del país socio.</p> <p>The overall responsibility for the planning, management, execution, and supervision of the Project for the Modernization of the Plant Food Safety Control System will lie with the National Service for Plant and Seed Quality and Health (SENAVE), through a dedicated Project Executing Unit (PEU) specifically established for this purpose.</p> <p>The PEU will be composed of technical and administrative staff officially appointed by institutional resolution and will include the following key roles:</p> <p>Project Executive Coordinator: Responsible for overall project leadership, interinstitutional coordination, and ensuring compliance with goals and timelines.</p> <p>Planning and Monitoring Officer: In charge of implementing the monitoring and evaluation system, coordinating technical reports, and planning annual activities.</p>

	<p>Technical Specialists: Experts in food safety regulations, laboratories, sampling logistics, and financial management, directly involved in technical implementation.</p> <p>Finance and Administration Specialist: Responsible for the execution and reporting of allocated funds, in accordance with both internal procedures and donor requirements.</p> <p>The PEU will operate under the direct supervision of the General Technical Directorate.</p>
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El Mapa de Ubicación del Proyecto deberá presentarse junto con el PCP.

Apéndice: 1. Mapa de ubicación del proyecto

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Mapa presencial institucional: <https://www.senave.gov.py/geoestadisticas/#CUATRO>

Mapa predio acordado para la sede central: <https://www.mapillary.com/app/?lat=-25.34221431078997&lng=-57.529582232074745&z=14.871102438946266&pKey=637431021026515&focus=photo&x=0.4936310768390401&y=0.5112148926935736&zoom=0>