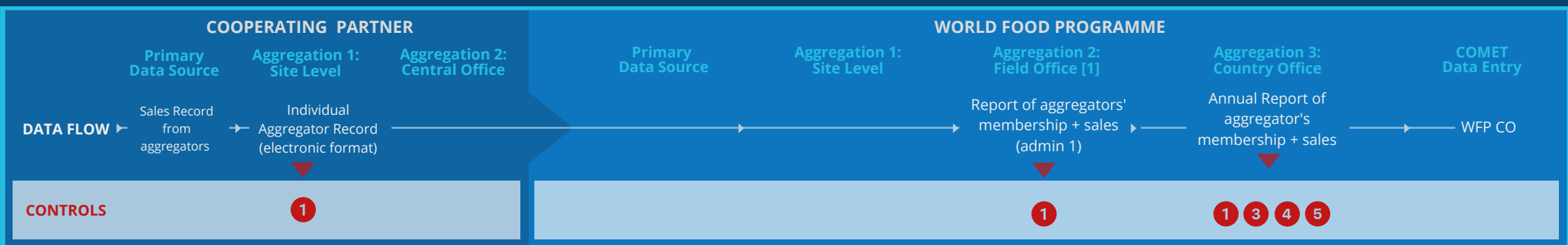


<b>Indicator</b>	Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	<b>CRF Area</b>	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)	<b>Data Flow</b>	Sales record provided by pro-SHF aggregation systems to CP
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Control	Actions	Responsibility	Frequency   Annual [4]	Highly Recommended
<b>1 Documentation Review</b>	Calculate the % of available and complete aggregator records for the selected reporting period. Ensure availability and completeness of the sales information module as per the <u>SAMS M&amp;E framework [2]</u> .	CO M&E Officer (with support from Programme Officer) or CPs, depending on the CO arrangement [3]	Frequency   Annual [4]	Highly Recommended
<b>2 Recounting &amp; Reaggregating</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>3 Recomputing Formulas</b>	Recompute the formula used to calculate the reported value of the indicator to determine a recomputed value, calculate the % error between the recomputed and reported value, and identify possible reasons for the discrepancy (if any). <u>Volume:</u> The total volume of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems for a given calendar year are calculated by summing up the quantities of different food products delivered by targeted aggregators to buyers over the course of the considered period. <u>Value:</u> The total value of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems for a given calendar year are calculated by summing the monetary value of all the sales of food products (= quantity sold*price of food product) by targeted aggregators to buyers over the course of the considered period [5].	CO M&E Officer	Frequency   Annual	Highly Recommended
<b>4 Reconciliation &amp; Triangulation</b>	Triangulate the calculated volume and value of sales by WFP supported aggregation systems with WINGS PO reports data. Identify possible reasons for the discrepancy, if any, observed between the indicator value and the information contained in WINGS.	CO M&E Officer with support of Procurement Officer, for extraction of WINGS PO reports.	Frequency   Annual	Highly Recommended
<b>5 Secondary Sources</b>	Cross-check the internally reported value of the indicator with identified secondary data sources such as external records provided by buyers (other than WFP) to ensure that information corroborates and is consistent. Identify possible reasons for the discrepancy, if any.	CO M&E Officer with support of Programme Officer and Procurement Officer, liaising with the buyers.	Frequency   Annual	Highly Recommended
<b>6 On-Site Visits</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>7 Methodological Compliance</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Notes**

*[1] This level of aggregation depends on the Country or Field Office set up.*

*[2] Annex VI.I – Guidance Note: Implementing Aggregator Records for Smallholder Agricultural Market Support activities (p. 185) and Annex VI.II – Aggregator Records Modules (p. 195). For detailed guidance refer to the Indicator Compendium (pp. 112-116).*

*[3] When partners are responsible for data collection from aggregators, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field Level Agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.*

*[4] Sales are recorded directly by aggregators as part of their internal record keeping, on an ongoing basis. The agricultural calendar for different commodities determines when collective sales are conducted throughout the year. At a minimum, CO should collect and review aggregator records once a year. However, whenever possible, it is preferable that the information is collected and reviewed after each marketing season. Similarly, triangulation and checking secondary sources should be done at minimum once a year, however they are recommended more frequently, after each marketing season.*

*[5] For detailed guidance refer to the Indicator Compendium (pp. 112-116).*

*Pro-SHF aggregation systems or aggregators, are any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' (SHF) staple commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.*

*Strengthening the capacity of aggregators to maintain their own internal recording systems is part of the activities that can improve the management capacity of aggregators' staff/leadership and promote transparency and inclusiveness. Strengthening aggregators' record keeping capacity is in several contexts part of the capacity strengthening activities delivered to aggregators. Refer to the SAMS M&E Framework (Annex VI.I – Guidance Note: Implementing Aggregator Records for Smallholder Agricultural Market Support activities (p.185), for further guidance.*