

Who is Doing What Where & When (4W) Mapping (June 2021)

Landscape Study and 4W Mapping of Agriculture and Food Security Interventions in Sierra Leone

Introduction

The 4W mapping helps all actors in the sector to have a comprehensive picture on the different activities, geographical coverage, target groups, focus, duration, etc. of interventions in food security and agriculture.

It is designed to enhance coordination among GoSL, international and national institutions and organizations working in the agriculture and food security sector. The overall aim of the 4W and having a comprehensive picture of the actor and project landscape in Sierra Leone, is to reduce duplication of efforts, minimize wastage of resources, promote thoughtful planning and enhance synergies - thus improving the quality and outcomes of project interventions.

20 partners submitted information for the current Who is Doing What, Where and When (4W) report. The collection and compilation of information was done between March and June 2021, spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) with support from the Boosting Agriculture and Food Security (BAFS) Project.

The 4W report comprises of two parts:

- **4W maps** highlighting operational presence and concentration of projects in districts and chiefdoms.
- The **4W matrix** - an excel file which contains all detailed information about the project interventions that were submitted by partners.

The 4W report & documents are available on the BAFFS website: <https://bafs.org.sl/resources/>

The 4W maps are ideally used in conjunction with the 4W matrix excel sheet which provides details about the projects and allows to compare and analyse different interventions.

What is 4W mapping?

The 4W mapping is a tool that can help to compile information about the different projects and activities organizations are implementing. It entails different aspects of the actor and project, detailing the 4Ws: Who is Doing What, Where and When.

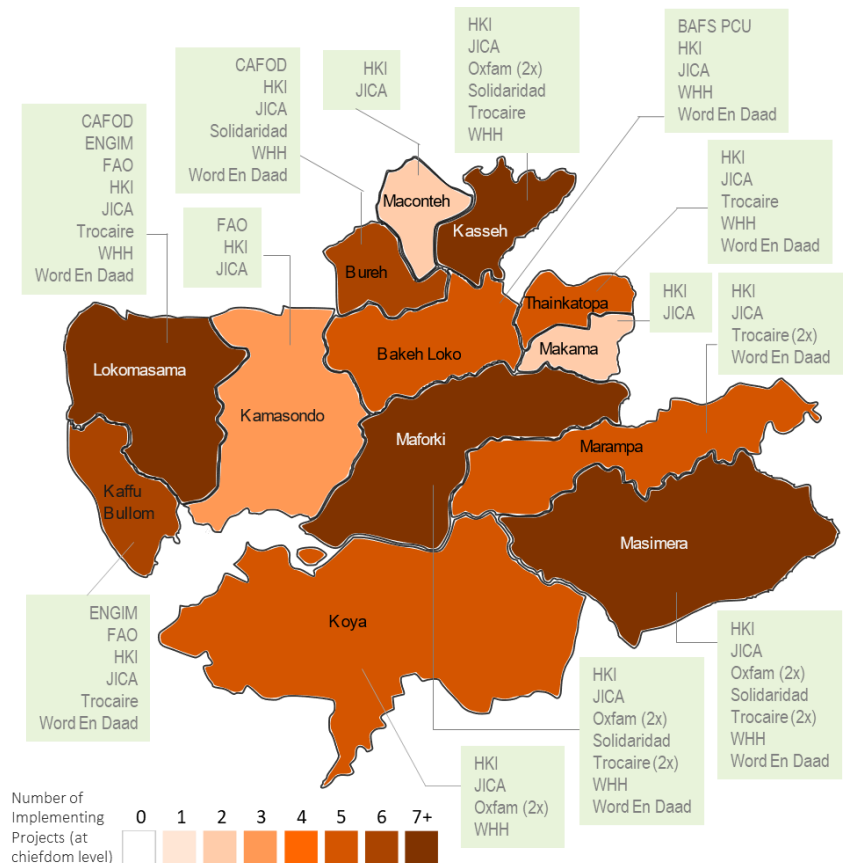
Furthermore, the 4W mapping can capture additional information about the project interventions. 4W is usually used in emergency situations and administered by organizations like UN OCHA to coordinate needs and responses.

It can also be applied in development context to implement projects more efficiently and effectively. It helps government and different donors to target and harmonize their efforts, as well as

4 W Maps

The maps give an impression of operational presence and concentration of projects in a certain administrative area (district or chiefdom). The organizations which work in a particular area are listed next to it (it only shows the organization name, not the project name).

As an example: the map above shows operational presence at chiefdom level in Port Loko District. The darker the coloured area, the more projects are operating in that chiefdom. The green box lists the organizations operating in the respective chiefdom. If an organization implements more than one project in a chiefdom, e.g., two projects, it is indicated with (2x) behind the organization's name.



The smallest geographic unit considered in this mapping is the chiefdom, wards or communities are not specified. This means that if the map shows an organization 'A' to have operational presence with a project in a chiefdom 'X', it does not give indication in how many communities/wards the project is working in: A project of an organization that works in e.g. two communities is displayed in the same way as a project that covers 50 communities in the chiefdom.

Click here to access [the 4W maps](#)

4W Matrix

The maps can only display a limited amount of information and only show the presence of an organization in a geographical location (e.g., chiefdom level). To know more about the type and scope of the project activities in the specific chiefdom(s), the user has to consult the 4W matrix.

Click here to open [4W Matrix Excel File](#)

The 4W matrix displays extensive information that were provided by the individual partner organizations about their different projects. It gives details about **specific individual activities implemented, crops promoted, agric practices, inputs, locations, target group, duration, source of funding.**

The presentation in the excel file allows for easy comparison and search for similarities or overlaps. Especially the register and listing of chiefdom locations can help organizations to identify projects working in the same chiefdoms. Likewise, browsing through the different fields or using search and filter can quickly identify similar focal areas, such as specific crops or practices you can find information on how to use some functions here: <https://bafs.org.sl/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/foldable-table-filter.pdf>.

The matrix can help each organization to learn what others are doing, identify areas of collaboration and thus trigger coordination among organizations and projects.

Coordination

The 4W mapping is a tool that can be utilized by any organization and there is no central institution owning or governing the 4W. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) uses the 4W to organize the sector within its own scope and mandate and donor organizations can use it when aligning their strategies.

This also means that coordination can be undertaken by individual organizations themselves.

To coordinate better first requires identifying areas of interest: e.g., chiefdoms in which multiple organizations are working, topic/methods which other organizations are also implementing or have expertise already, knowledge products (e.g., training manuals) that also have been developed by another organization already (or are to be developed), etc.

Participating Organizations

Action Against Hunger (AAH)
Action for Advocacy and Development (AAD)
BAFS Project Coordination Unit (BAFS PCU)
BRAC
CAFOD
Concern Worldwide
Development Initiative Programme (DIP)
ENIGM
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Helen Keller International (HKI)
Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Oxfam
Solidaridad
Trocaire
Village Hope
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Word En Daad
Coalition of Civil Society and Human Rights Activists Sierra Leone (CCSHRA-SL) - not reflected in maps / working at national level
Kambia District Development & Rehabilitation Organization (KADDRO) – not reflected in maps / submission after production of maps

As an example, two projects from the 4W matrix are displayed here, where areas of interest are highlighted (*zoom in to see the details*):

- The yellow bright circles highlight the commonality of both projects promoting 'Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)'.
- The red circle highlights that both projects are operating in the same chiefdom.
- The orange circles highlight the fact that both projects plan to or did already develop a 'training manual on CSA.

Organisational Company	Project Name Activity details / description	Types of crop/livestock promoted	Types of agricultural practices promoted	Types of inputs distributed	Bo
BAFS Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	Elaboration and integration of climate agriculture in the extension service delivery system (MAF Institutional Capacity Building)	diverse	Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	Seeds/seedlings: Cashew, cocoa, groundnut, soy beans, cassava, maize, neem tree, acacia tree, gmelina tree, rice (IPK-38) Tools: wheelbarrow, watering can, measuring tape, head pan.	X
	Comprehensive study in 8 agricultural chiefdoms to assess local indigenous knowledge of CSA approaches to different ecologies Development of CSA training manual for local extension staff CSA Training of Trainers (TOT) for 100 Trainers CSA roll out training for 200 Frontline Extension Workers (FEWs) and lead farmer (LF) from each district Establishment of 8 CSA demo plots managed by selected FEWs and supported by the MAF District Extension Officers Balance note about barriers for adoption of CSA Facilitate exchange visit between low performing and high performing CSA Demo Farms		Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)		X
	Empowering youth at risk as resources for sustaining peace and community resilience	tbd	Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	tbd	X
	Undertake a comprehensive gender sensitive training needs gap assessment (self-paced) and development of gender responsive training module Develop training modules and transfer youth at risk to Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) agricultural machine operation, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Agribusiness development and financial management training approach of selected youth beneficiaries, livestock, fisheries, and Provide agribusiness production inputs and provide value addition equipment		Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)		X

After areas of interest and commonalities have been identified by an organization it can assess if there is the probability for duplication of climate, working with the same farmers, or other issues, which unnecessarily waste (financial) resources or reduce quality of implementation.

And more important: to find out if there are the possibilities to collaborate, e.g., on the CSA training manual (to make use of knowledge already produced, save financial resources) or improve targeting of interventions in the chiefdom both projects are working.

The coordination starts best when communicating with the other organization/project, assess the situation together and plan practicable action. This joint assessment and planning can happen both at central and district level.

A contact list with focal persons in the organizations that participated in the 4W mapping in the agriculture and food security can be found here: [4W partners contact list](#)



Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)



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