



Methodological Assessment of Regional Monitoring Networks in Tanzania: Adoption Rates via Difference-in-Differences Analysis

Zingila Kizito¹, Mikusika Manzi¹, Kamadi Mwalimu^{2,3}

¹ Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam

² Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)

³ Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

Published: 20 August 2000 | **Received:** 31 May 2000 | **Accepted:** 30 June 2000

Correspondence: zkizito@hotmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18707436](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18707436)

Author notes

Zingila Kizito is affiliated with Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.

Mikusika Manzi is affiliated with Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.

Kamadi Mwalimu is affiliated with Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.

Abstract

Regional monitoring networks have been established in various parts of Tanzania to track agricultural practices and outcomes. However, their effectiveness and adoption rates among farmers vary significantly. A systematic review of existing data on farmer participation in monitoring networks was conducted. A DiD regression analysis was applied to assess the impact of network presence on adoption rates, with robust standard errors incorporated. In one region studied, farmers' adoption rates increased by an average of 30% when they were part of a monitoring network compared to those who did not participate (95% confidence interval: 20-40%). The DiD analysis provided evidence that regional monitoring networks significantly improved the adoption rates of agricultural practices among farmers. Policy makers should prioritise the expansion and funding of these monitoring networks to enhance their effectiveness in promoting sustainable agriculture. Agricultural Monitoring Networks, Adoption Rates, Difference-in-Differences Analysis, Tanzania The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: *Geographic, Monitoring Networks, Adoption Rates, Methodology, Difference-in-Differences, Quantitative Analysis, Geographic Information Systems*

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