

**Household Socio-Economic Effects of Half-Mile Forestry Strip Withdraw Along
Mount Kilimanjaro in Moshi District, Tanzania**

By

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The study assessed the household socio-economic effects of IIMFS withdraw along Mount Kilimanjaro in Moshi district, Tanzania. Specifically, it examined the services accessed by the native communities which were involved in the IIMFS, assessed the socio-economic effects of HFMS withdraw among the natives' households and examined the environmental effects of the HMFS withdraw. This study adopted a cross-sectional research design. The study was conducted in Moshi district. The unit of analysis for this study involved all households in the selected villages which were under the 11MFS programme. The analysis of quantitative data deployed a descriptive statistic where frequency and percentages were computed. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis of which categorized opinions, comments and ideas of leaders and reported concurrently with quantitative data. The study identified the services accessed by the native communities which were involved in the HMFS, socio-economic effects of HFMS withdraw among the natives' households and environmental effects of the 11MFS withdraw in the study area. The study concluded that there are different services accessed by households' members before their withdraw firewood, grazing, timber production, poles collection and agriculture. The socio-economic effects of JIFMS withdraw among people along Mount Kilimanjaro were obtained, including reduced income, inadequate access to recreational, reduced access to cultural activities and food services.