

**Impact of participatory forest management on livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities: case of Kimboza Catchment Forest Reserve-Morogoro Region**

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Participatory Forest Management (PFM) was formally introduced in Tanzania in 1998 following the 1998 Forest Policy and Forest Act of 2002 aimed at both improving the forest quality and the livelihoods of the people. This study examines the impact of PFM on the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities using household survey data collected from Morogoro Region and employing the Ordered logit model. Findings reveal that income generating activities and access to forest resources have an impact on perceived livelihood improvement. Thus, communities need to be compensated for their restricted access to the protected area with alternative income earning opportunities.