Use of medicinal plants for human health in Udzungwa Mountains Forests: a case study of New Dabaga Ulongambi Forest Reserve, Tanzania
Rukia A Kitula*1,2

Address: 1Department of Wood Utilization, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro – Tanzania and 2Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 668, Zanzibar, Tanzania
Email: Rukia A Kitula* - rkitula@ims.udsm.ac.tz
* Corresponding author

Abstract
The dependence of local people on plant medicine from natural forests has a long tradition in Tanzania and is becoming increasingly popular among rural and urban communities due to among others increase in living costs. The study on utilization of medicinal plants for meeting health care needs was carried out between March 2001 and March 2002 in New Dabaga Ulongambi Forest Reserve, Tanzania. The study aimed at generating necessary data for the Udzungwa Mountains Forest Management project to draft sound Joint Forest Management plans. Specific objectives of the study among others were to assess knowledge associated with utilization of medicinal plants for health care needs as well as factors associated in using plant medicines in the study area. A questionnaire survey, market survey and literature review were used to collect information. Tools used for data analysis were Statistical Packages for Social Science and content analysis. A total of 45 plant species were documented curing about 22 human diseases. Medicinal plants were readily available throughout the year and plentiful in the forest reserve. Roots and leaves were the plant parts harvested for medicinal purposes. Processing of plant medicines involved boiling, pounding, soaking in water and chewing. Distance to health facility, income level of the household and beliefs contributed to the use of plant medicines. The study concluded that medicinal plants play an important role in providing primary health care to the rural communities. It is recommended that in achieving joint forest management (JFM), villagers adjacent to the forest reserve should be sensitised on the importance of JFM through seminars, workshops, drama, school songs or video show. During the development of a joint draft management plan, villagers as an informal institution must define their priority needs of use of parts of the forest in collaboration with the Udzungwa Mountains Forest Management project.

Background
The loss of habitat is the major factor contributing to the depletion of natural resources in Tanzania. Among the natural resources are medicinal plant species that are gathered from the wild. It is estimated that over 80% of rural people in Tanzania depend on traditional healers and herbs for their primary health care needs [1] and [2]. Reliance on medicinal plants creates the need to maintain and conserve biodiversity. Thus, management of medicinal plant species can not be seen separately from general for-
Conservation of medicinal plants, especially endangered ones depend largely on the conservation of the ecosystem in which they occur. Due to the increased rate of over exploitation of the natural resources in Tanzania, the government realized that in order to have sustainable utilization of natural resources local people must be involved in the management of their natural resources. The major question is how to organize people to sustainably manage the forest in a manner that can contain available resources for future use. This issue faced the Udzungwa Mountains Forest Management (UMFM) project. The project faced a problem of how to sustain the available resource in the forest reserves. Hence, the study on utilization of medicinal plants for health care needs was carried out in the New Dabaga Ulongambi Forest Reserve (NDUFR), Tanzania. The study aimed to generate necessary data for the UMFM project to draft sound Joint Forest Management (JFM) plans. Specifically, the study assessed the knowledge associated with utilization of medicinal plants for health care needs and factors associated in using medicinal plants in the study area.

Methods
Data were obtained through interviews using both structured and semi-structured questionnaires, market survey, and reviewing both published and unpublished documents. Purposive sampling was used to interview all herbalists, health workers and traditional midwives in each village located in six villages surrounding the NDUFR namely Kidabaga, Magome Isele, Lulanzi, Lusinga and Ilamba. The sample involved thirty herbalists, six health workers and twenty TMs. Local authorities were used to identify and locate the locally recognized required respondents in each study village. However, random sampling design was used to select households for non medicinal plants specialists to be interviewed in each village visited. A total of thirty-six non medicinal plants specialists were interviewed. Content analysis was used for analysing qualitative data. Data collected through structured instruments were analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program. Scientific identification of the medicinal plants was done at the Arusha National Herbarium, Tanzania.

Results and discussion
Medicinal plant and diseases treated
A total of 45 plant species found in the NDUFR are used as plant medicines (Table 1). The number of medicinal plants recorded in this study is lower than the 295 medicinal plants reported by [4] for the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, Uganda. The number is also lower than that reported by [5] and [6] for East Usambara and Ruvu Forest Reserve, Tanzania respectively in which each documented 185 species. This suggests that the forest has fewer number of medicinal plants compared to the other forests. Traditional medical practitioners (TMPs) reported that medicinal plants are readily available throughout the year. They often collect plant medicine from the forest reserve illegally because the forest is closed.

Gender and medicinal plants collection
All TMs in the surveyed villages were found to be females and acquired skills by inheritance from their elders. Some got training from health centres for the purpose of improving their services. Male herbalists were involved in midwifery issues in case of difficult deliveries or prescribing medicinal plants. These results are similar to those reported by [7]. This suggests that the work is segregated by sex, and is the way the knowledge of plant medicine utilization is passed to young generation contributes to this segregation. However, the male (70%) herbalists were observed to be more frequent collectors than female herbalists (30%). The high frequency of male plant collectors was attributed to the nature of collection sites, as most medicines were not found close to the village.

Plant part harvested
The survey indicated that the most commonly harvested plant parts were roots (44.3%) followed by leaves (23.6%) and fruits (11.8%). This is because it is believed that roots contain more concentration of the active ingredients. The least harvested plant part was barks (0.9%) and stems (0.5%). These results are in agreements with the findings by [8] and [9] who reported that in Mwingi District, Kenya and Bagamoyo District, Tanzania respectively, roots are the most commonly harvested plant part for medicinal purposes for maternal and child health.

Processing methods
Boiling (50%) and pounding (40%) were the common methods used for preparing plant medicines before administering to sick people. Boiling was believed to be efficient in extracting active ingredient and for hygienic reasons. These results are similar with those reported by...
and [9]. Most of the mentioned medicinal plants were used singly. In some cases herbalists prepared a mixture of two or more plant medicines to treat a single disease (Table 1).

**Dosage and side effects**
The study revealed that dosages of plant medicine were not specific and their side effects were not known. This is dangerous because it is possible to overdose oneself with the remedy without knowing. However, the quantity of medicinal plants used per patient as reported by various herbalists depends on the concentration (colour change) after processing, type of disease and age of the patient. The most common unit of measure in the liquid form for children under five years old was one teaspoon to one-quarter a cup while adult was one cooking spoon to one cup.

**Table 1: List of complications cured by plant medicine from NDUFR**

| Complication cured                | Species name       | Local names       | Part(s) used | Process     | Application       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Abdominal pain                    | Rhamnus mucronata  | Kihanga, Kihaga   | Root         | Boil        | Drink             |
|                                   | Zanha africana     | Kiwanga'uma       | Root         | Boil, pound  | Drink             |
| Ocimum suave                      | Mnyaiyi            | Leaves, root      | Chew, boil   |             | Swallow, drink    |
| Embelia schimperi                 | Mngogo             | Root              | Pound, boil  |             | Drink             |
| Aphrodisiac                       | Faurea saligna     | Lwendi            | Root         | Boil        | Drink             |
| Nuxia floribunda                  | Mngogo             | Root              | Boil         |             | Drink             |
| Sonchus schweinfurthi             | Sungaunga          | Root              | Boil         |             | Drink             |
| Back ache after delivery          | Ocimum suave       | Lwenyi            | Leaves       | Pound mix   | Insert to the anus |
| Boil on breast during breastfeeding| Mswala lanceolata  | Mnyenye          | Bark         | Pound       | Boil, smear on breast |
| Conception                        | Rhamnus mucronata  | Kihanga, Kihaga   | Root         | Boil        | Drink             |
| Cassarum glabiflora               | Mlelele            | Root              | Boil         |             | Drink             |
| Scoparia stolza                   | Mngogo             | Root              | Boil         |             | Drink             |
| Caulus anida                      | Mngango            | Leave             | Pound        |             | Drink and apply the whole body |
| Bersama abyssinica                | Mnysoma            | Leave             | Pound        |             | Drink and apply the whole body |
| Zanha africana                    | Kiwanga'uma        | Leave             | Pound        |             | Drink and apply the whole body |
| Rubus sp.                         | Mwiya              | Leave, root       | Pound        |             | Drink             |
| Cough                             | Rhamnus mucronata  | Kihanga, Kihaga   | Root         | Boil        | Drink             |
| Citrus aurantifolia               | Mdimu              | Fruit, leaves     | Cut, boil    |             | Drink             |
| Oryis lanceolata                  | Mdwunula           |                  |              |             | Drink             |
| Diarrhoea                         | Olea europea       | Mnyandege         | Root         | Boil        | Drink             |
| Protea chamaemal                  | Nwinyiri           | Root              | Boil         |             | Drink             |
| Headache                          | Zanha africana     | Kiwanga'uma       | Root         | Boil, pound  | Drink             |
| Heart burn                        | Embelia schimperi  | Mnyaiyi           | Leave, root  | Chew, boil  | Swallow, drink    |
| Irregular menstruation period     | Nuxia floribunda   | Mngogo            | Root         | Pound, boil | Drink             |
| Malnutrition                      | Solanum incanum    | Ndulandula         | Fruit        | Cut, squeeze, boil | Insert to the anus so as to diarrhoea |
| Measles                           | Sonchus schweinfurthi | Sungaunga         | Leave        | Pound       | Apply to the whole body |
| Pneumonia                         | Embelia schimperi  | Mnyaiyi           | Leave, root  | Chew, boil  | Swallow, drink    |
| Skin rashes                       | Datura indorum     | Lendas            | Leave        | Pound       | Apply to the infected areas, drink |
| Skin bite                         | Ocimum suave       | Lwenyi            | Leave        | Pound       | Drink and apply to the bitten area/whole body |
| Snake bite                        | Bersama abyssinica | Mbasamono         | Leave        | Pound       | Drink             |
| Venereal disease                  | Ficus sp.          | Mombi             | Bark         | Pound       | Boil, smear on breast |
| Ozorora insignis                  | Mwita'pozi         | Root              | Pound       |             | Drink             |
| Vomiting                          | Cyphostoma sp.     | Mwita'pozi        | Root         | Pound       | Drink             |
| Worm infestation                  | Cyphostoma sp.     | Mwita'pozi        | Root         | Pound       | Drink             |
|                                   | Ocimum suave       | Lwenyi            | Leave        | Pound       | Drink             |
|                                   | Ozorora insignis   | Mwita'pozi        | Root         | Pound       | Drink             |

**Marketing**
There was no formal market in the study villages for selling plant medicine. Vendors of traditional medicine were surveyed in Iringa town market. It was observed that both women and men who are TMPs sell at the Iringa town market roots, barks and powdered plant materials packed into small bottles at Tsh. 300 to Tsh. 7000. The vendors are capable of realising a monthly income between Tsh. 150,000 to Tsh. 200,000 from the sale of plant medicines. This means that a considerable amount of income is made from selling traditional medicine.

**Factors associated to the use of plant medicine**
**Access to health facilities and medication charges**
The results revealed that there was an inadequate number of dispensaries and health workers for maternity care...
(only three dispensaries were built). The ratio of doctor to patient in the study village is 1:540. Health centers were built in three villages namely Kidabaga, Magome and Kilolo. All six villagers use these centers and people from Isele, Lulanzu, Lusinga and Ilamba villages have to walk a long distance (up to 7 km) to reach a health center. Discussions with Rural Medical Aids revealed that the dispensaries were not stocked with basic medications and facilities necessary for maternity care. At Kidabaga dispensary there were 14 hospital beds, in which 4 beds were in a male ward while 10 beds in the female ward whereas at Magome dispensary there were only two beds. For many years, people have had free access to medical services and the number of patients attending to health centres was 20 per day. Since the introduction of cost sharing on medication in 1993 the number of patients attending health centres declined from 20 to 5 patients per day. Patients are charged Tsh. 1000 as a registration fee for treating emergency diseases or Tsh. 5000 per year as a registration fee for treating a family (that is, father, mother and children). Furthermore, transport facility was not easily available and the terrain of the area was bad especially during the rainy season. Hence, resorting to the use of medicinal plants, which were easily accessible and cheap is an important component to health care. Likewise, traditional medical practitioners were readily available.

**Income level of the household**

It was observed that about 90% of the respondents had average annual revenue of about Tsh. 250,434.78. Nevertheless, the price charged by the TMPs for treating a single disease ranged from Tsh. 200–3000. The price range depends on the type of disease, season, and availability of medicinal plants. Moreover, it was observed that many diseases of mothers and children were treated free of charge. In addition, some of the herbalists preferred to be paid after disease recovery. This illustrates that the use of traditional medical practitioners is cheaper compared to the costs for conventional treatment.

**Taboos and beliefs on plant medicines utilization**

The use of plant medicine in the study area was associated with a belief in the power of medicinal plants to bring good health during pregnancy and child growth, enhancing conception, preventing damage from evil eyes and witchcraft, as contraceptives, and to induce and provide for easy labour.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, medicinal plants play an important role in providing primary health care to the rural communities of the Iringa Region. The use of medicinal plants from NDUFR requires adequate control measures to safeguard the future use of these resources. As such it becomes crucial that the JFM be introduced to the area. In achieving JFM, villagers adjacent to the forest reserve should be sensitized on the importance of JFM through seminars, workshops, drama, school songs or video shows. However, during the development of a joint draft management plan, villagers must define their priority needs of use of parts of the forest in collaboration with the Udzungwa Mountains Forest Management project.

**List of Abbreviations**

JFM – Joint Forest Management

Km – kilometers

NDUFR – New Dabaga Ulongambi Forest Reserve

PRA – Participatory rural appraisal

SPSS – Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TMPs – Traditional medical practitioners

Tsh – Tanzania Shillings

UMFM – Udzungwa Mountains Forest Management

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