



**REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF  
ZANZIBAR  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**ZANZIBAR TRADITIONAL &  
ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE COUNCIL**

**THE  
SURVEY  
REPORT**



**ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY  
TRADITIONAL HEALERS OF SOUTH UNGUJA REGION IN ZANZIBAR**

**2021**



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## **INSTITUTIONAL INVOLVEMENT**

Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council (ZTAMC)  
Zanzibar Health Research Institute (ZAHRI)  
Chief Pharmacist Office (CPO)  
Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency (ZFDA)

## **STUDY TEAM MEMBERS**

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Secondly, special thanks should go to the Second Vice President Office of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar for giving us the Research permit and also much appreciation should go the South and Central Districts Commission's Office of South Region of Unguja, Zanzibar for allowing us to collect research data to their respective districts and shehias.

Thirdly, special thanks should go to the South Region Traditional healers for their cooperation's giving to us in completion of this research especially during data collections.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The rapid increasing of awareness on the use of medicinal plants in today's medical practice has urged the researchers to conduct ethno botanical investigation so as to reveal the knowledge possessed by the traditional healers on medicinal plants. Overall this study is intended to collect substantial information on application of medicinal plants used by traditional healers of South Region of Unguja, Zanzibar.

The study was sponsored by the Ministry of Health under the finances allocated by Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council. Interviews were held whereby the participants were purposively selected through the help of the local people and village leaders. The interviews were conducted in Swahili language to abridge the communication.

A triangulation research methodology were used for qualitative, quantitative and observational approach whereby structured questioners were used to collect information using kobo system (digitalized system of data collection). A total of 63 Shehias of South Unguja region were visited and 252 Traditional healers were interviewed to get required information based on ethnomedicinal information, vernacular names, plant parts used, mode of preparations, and ways of remedy administration.

Males traditional healers contributed about 73% of collected information of ethnobotanical use of medicinal plants and only 27% contributed by female respondents.

Fifteen (15) diseases treated with different medicinal plants has been reported in this study including blood pressure, respiratory tract infections, vaginal infections, diabetes, malaria, asthma, urinary tract infections, sexual transmitted disease, oral infection, skin disorder, abdominal pain, wound, eye disorder, ulcer and ear disorder.

A total of 78 families were identified from the medicinal plants collected on this study, whereby most of medicinal plants species fall on Euphorbiaceae family (14) followed by Fabaceae (11), Verbenaceae (10), Rutaceae (9), Rubiaceae (7), Anacardiaceae, Annonaceae, Labiatae, Meliaceae, Meliaceae, Moraceae, Sapindaceae (6) and other remaining 63 families were identified.

Leaves (44%) and roots (35%) have been observed to be the most plant parts commonly used for medicine by south Unguja region communities followed by Fruits (8%), Barks (6%), herbs (4%) and flowers, stem, seeds and buds (1%) were rarely mentioned to be used by Traditional healers.

The basic information of medicinal plants identified by traditional healers of South Unguja will be useful by the Government, stakeholders and partners to conduct more research regarding the medicinal plants. In addition, the findings of this studies will provide additional understand on the role of traditional healers on managing and treating disease.

Therefore, ethnobotanists and pharmacologists will conduct further research regarding pharmacological and phytochemical screening of the claimed medicinal plant species for improving the livelihood of the people and public health in general.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BP	Blood Pressure
CPO	Chief Pharmacist Office
MAPs	Medicinal and Aromatic plants
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	Medicinal Plants
NBS	National Bureau of Statistic
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infections
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STDs	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
UTI	Urinary Tract Infections
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAHRI	Zanzibar Health Research Institute
ZFDA	Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency
ZTAMC	Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council

## SECTION ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany is the study of the interactions and relationships between plants and people over time and space. This includes the uses, knowledge, beliefs, management systems, classification systems and language that both modern and traditional cultures have for plants and their associated terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (WHO 2001). According to Vaidya Nathan, (2015), the term “ethnobotany” is to be understood as the scientific study of plants and how they are consumed by man and different cultures for various reasons.

This is important for the purpose of making advancements in modern medicine. Internationally, medicinal plants are used as the outstanding foundation of medicines and represented the most familiar human use of biodiversity (Hiremath and Taranath, 2010).

In African societies, the tradition of collecting, processing and applying plants and plant-based medications have been handed down from generation to generation. Since the last few decades, the study of local knowledge on medicinal plants has drawn a public concern due to their effectiveness toward treating different kind of diseases. These studies enable to documenting the information on medicinal plants through ethno botanical survey as a results play a paramount role on providing an access for the present and future medicine discovery.

The utilization of medicinal plants for the treatment and prevention of diseases has attracted much apprehension to the research community (Mahwasane et al., 2013). Medicinal plants have played a paramount role in the treatment of human diseases across the world (Thirumalai et al., 2009). The World Health Organization (WHO) has a keen concern in documenting the utilization of different kinds of medicinal plants by natives from various parts of the world (Buragohain, 2011).

Zanzibar is blessed with a rich cultural diversity which is reflected to the applications of different traditional plants for various purposes such as for medicinal and food basis. The utilization of traditional plants is well known in Zanzibar as a recognized form of healing. However, the indigenous knowledge of using medicinal plants for healing purposes is in danger of becoming extinct, because this knowledge is passed on orally from generation to generation without being

documented. Therefore, there is a need of conducting ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used by traditional healers, and preserve the traditional knowledge through documentation. These will aid a support of discovering new drugs and also help to preserve important knowledge of cultural heritage for future generations.

Ethnobotany studies are recognized as the most effective technique of identified new medicinal plants or refocusing on those plants reported in earlier studies for the possible extraction of novel bioactive compounds (Thirumalai et al., 2009). The need for conducting ethnobotanical survey and document important medicinal plants cannot be over whelmed (Wintola and Afolayan, 2010). Whereas to date, no work has been conducted at South Region of Unguja based on ethno botanical survey on medicinal plants. Hence, this present study is aimed at collecting the information of medicinal plants from traditional healers located in the Southern Region of Unguja, Zanzibar, and exploring the medicinal application of traditional plants.

### **1.1 Advantages of the Study in Ethnobotany**

To study and conducting ethnobotanical research is required for understanding of traditional conservation strategies of natural resources, new plant crude drugs, knowledge of the indigenous flora of the region, traditional cultivation, preparation and mode of administration techniques and the relationship of different human societies with plant resources (Vaidya Nathan, 2015).

World Health Organization (WHO,2003), defined traditional medicine as the health practices, approaches, knowledge, and beliefs incorporating plant, animal and mineral based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises, applied singularly or in combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illnesses or maintain well-being. Humans have always used medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) to treat themselves and fight against diseases. In all ancient civilizations and in all continents, one finds traces of this use. Thus, even today, despite the progress of pharmacology, the therapeutic use of plants is very present in some countries, especially in developing countries (Matuhe, 2001). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) about 80% of the world population depends on traditional

medicine for their primary health care needs (David 2010, Muthu et al 2006). African continent have a long history with the use of plants and in some African countries up to 90% of population rely on medicinal plants (MP) as source of drugs (Hostettmann et al 2000).

In the East African region countries such as Burundi and Tanzania the population using traditional medicine is also well above 80% particularly in the rural areas (Ngezahayo et al 2015, Kitula, 2007). The noted increased use of herbal medicine is as a result of the confirmed therapeutic evidence of the herbal remedies showing the health benefit in the human bodies (Nezhadali and Zarrabi 2010). This has been enhanced by the consequences of limited access to modern health services in most developing countries including Tanzania (Zanzibar), high cost of modern medicine compared to the indigenous herbal medicines, wide socio-cultural acceptance of traditional medicine and the belief that natural products (Sofowara, 1993).

In Zanzibar, as in the other developing countries of East African region, Traditional Medicine occupies an important place in the system of health care. Medicinal plants (MP) constitute the fundamental substrate used in the traditional healthcare system. That MP is characterized by combination of knowledge and practices of all the communities living through the country (Amatenesi et al 2005, WHO 2002, Oreagba et al 2011, Van Andel and Carvalheiro 2013). Thus, the Ministry of Health, Zanzibar through The Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council in collaborations with Zanzibar Health Research Institute has conducted the Ethnobotanical study of Medicinal plants used by traditional healers of South Unguja Region, Zanzibar so as to document the medicinal plants and their ethno medicinal uses for research purposes as well as health and social welfare needs in Zanzibar.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVES**

### **1.3 General objective**

The general objective of the study was to collect data on plant species used to treat different health conditions by communities of South Unguja Region.

### **1.4 Specific objectives**

- (1) To document the medicinal uses of plants located on South Unguja Region
- (2) To gather information on vernacular names, plant parts used, mode of preparations, and ways of remedy administration

## SECTION TWO

### 2.0 METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Study area

The study was conducted in South Unguja Region of Zanzibar archipelago. Zanzibar is located off the coast of Tanzania mainland in East Africa on the Western Indian Ocean. The archipelago consists of the islands of Unguja and Pemba which form the isles of the United Republic of Tanzania. As of the last Population and Housing Census conducted in 2012, the population of Zanzibar is approximately is 1,303,569, of whom 896,721 in habit Unguja and 406, 848 in habitants on Pemba (NBS, 2014). Zanzibar is classified as a biodiversity hotspot, which over 1,400 species endemic to the region (Meyers et al., 2000). The survey was covered both South and Central Districts of South Unguja Region, where by 63 Shehias were selected for the study (Table 1).

**Table 1: List of selected Shehias of South Unguja Region enrolled for data collection**

CENTRAL DISTRICT					
S/NO	Shehia Name	S/NO	Shehia Name	S/NO	Shehia Name
1.	Mgenihaji	15.	Ndijani Mseweni	29	Pongwe
2	Mpapa	16.	Koani	30.	Kiboje Mkwajuni
3.	Bambi	17.	Machui	31.	Kijibwemtu
4.	Uzini	18.	Kidimni	32.	Chwaka
5.	Tunduni	19.	DungaBweni	33.	Marumbi
6.	Mchangan	20.	DungaKiembeni	34.	Uroa
7.	Mitakawani	21.	Ubago	35.	Jendele
8.	Kiboje	22.	Jumbi	36.	Cheju Ziwiyani
9.	M/Shauri	23.	Binguni	37.	Ukongoroni
10.	Pagali	24.	Tunguu	38.	Ng'ambwa
11.	Umbuji	25.	Bungi	39.	Cheju
12.	Miwani	26.	Kikungwi	40	Pete
13.	Ghana	27.	U/U/Tindini	41	Charawe
14.	U/U/Kaepwani	28.	U/U/Kaebona	42	Uzi
SOUTH DISTRICT					
43.	Mtende,	50.	Kitogani,	57.	Muungoni
44.	Muyuni A,	51.	Michamvi	58.	Muyuni B
45.	Muyuni C	52.	Kijini	59.	K/Mkunguni
46.	Kibuteni	53.	Dongwe	60.	K/Dimbani
47.	Mzuri	54.	Nganani	61.	Kajengwa
48.	Kiongoni,	55.	Kikadini	62.	Kibigija
49.	Paje,	56.	Bwejuu	63.	Tasani

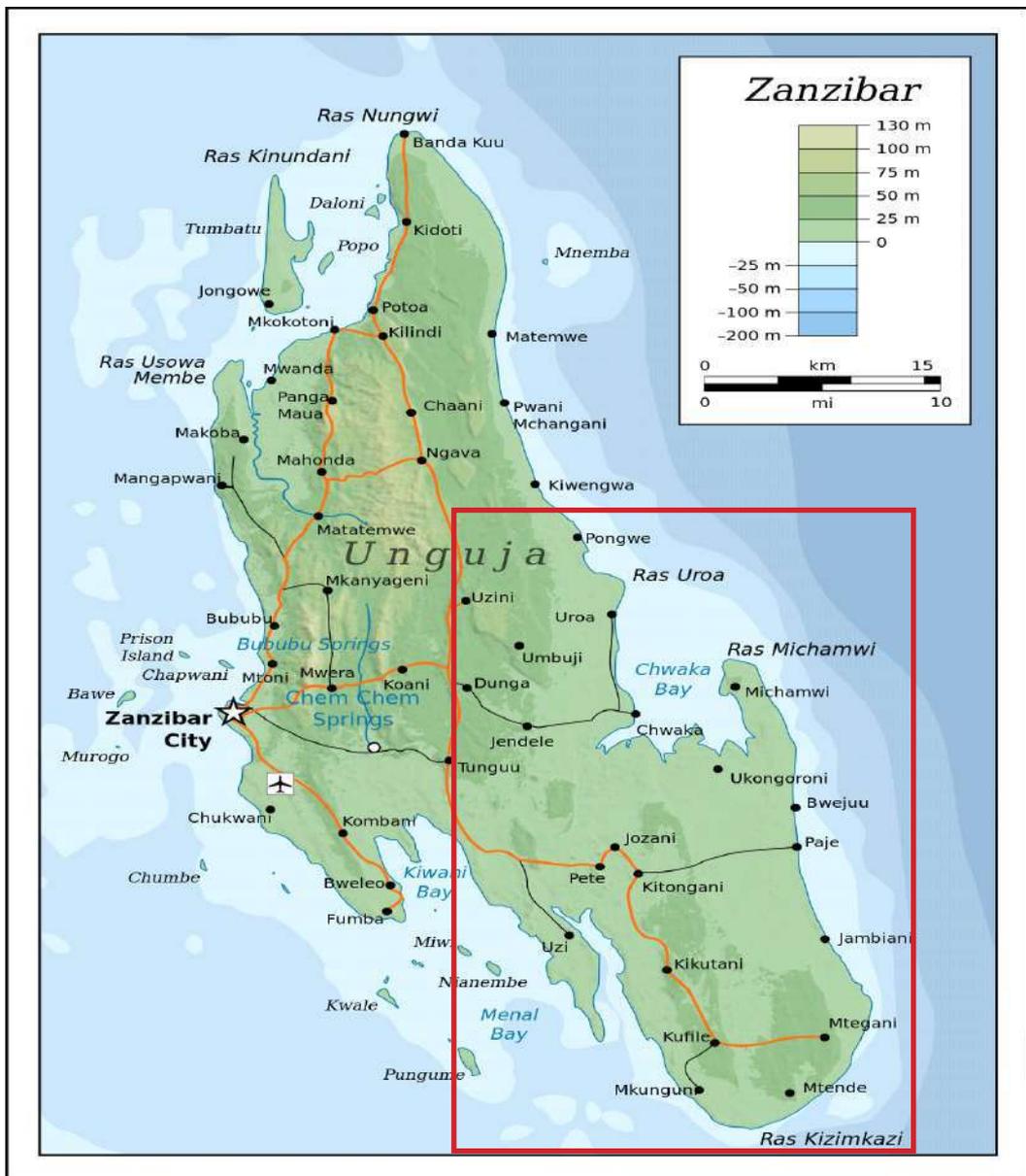


Figure 1: Show the map of Island of Zanzibar as indicate South Unguja Region

## 2.2. Study Population

This study was conducted in South Unguja region of Zanzibar, sixty-three (63) shehias were visited for data collection where by two hundred and fifty-two (252) participants were enrolled in this study

## **2.3 Data Collection**

The ethnobotanical survey was carried out from April 2021 to July 2021, during which we conducted 252 interviews in all shehia/localities of the region. The data were collected through semi-structured and structured interviews with people having knowledge of traditional medicine and traditional healers living in villages around South Unguja region. Basically the people interviewed were either born or had been living in the region for more than 15 years.

The vernacular names were identified with the help of local traditional healers. The plants were tabulated with the botanical names, family names, vernacular names, plant parts used, uses, and methods of preparations and route of administration. The comparison between field data and literature entries was based on the scientific names of the species using qualified and experienced botanists with relevant references.

## **2.4. Data management and analysis**

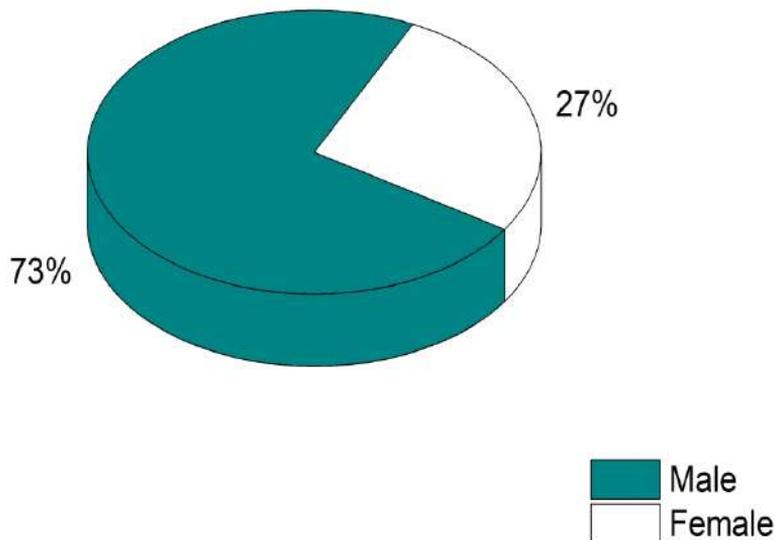
Data were managed by research team to ensure security and storage. The data from traditional healers were collected electronically using Kobo program to secure saver to be easily accessible by authorized users. The collected data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Origin 8.5.1 software.

## SECTION THREE

### 3.0 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Gender distributions of traditional healers

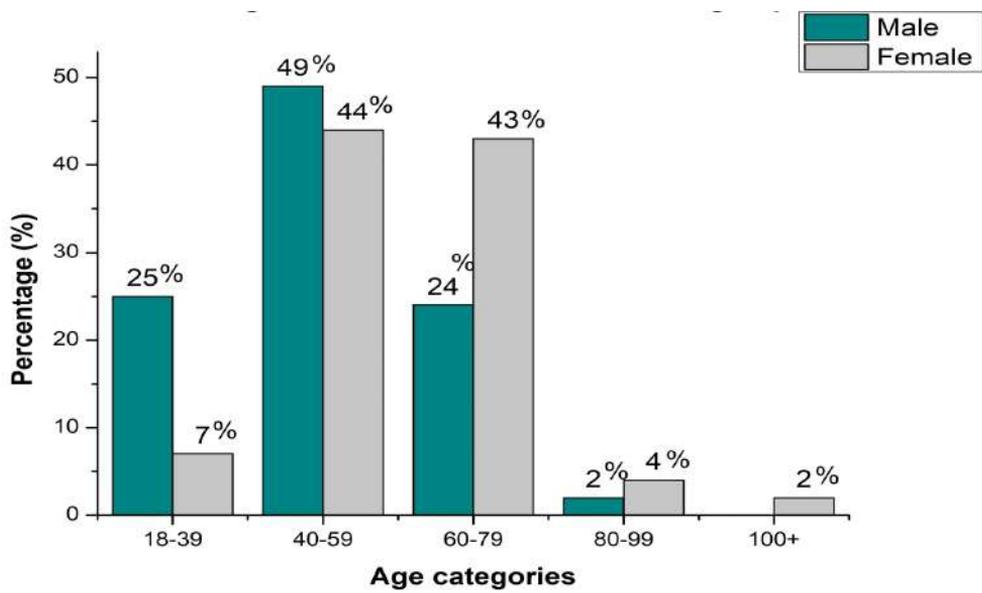
Male traditional healers from South Unguja Region contribute 73% of male collected information of ethno botanical use of medicinal plants compared to 27% coming from female respondents (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** Percentage information contributed by sex

#### 3.2 Participants distribution by gender and age group

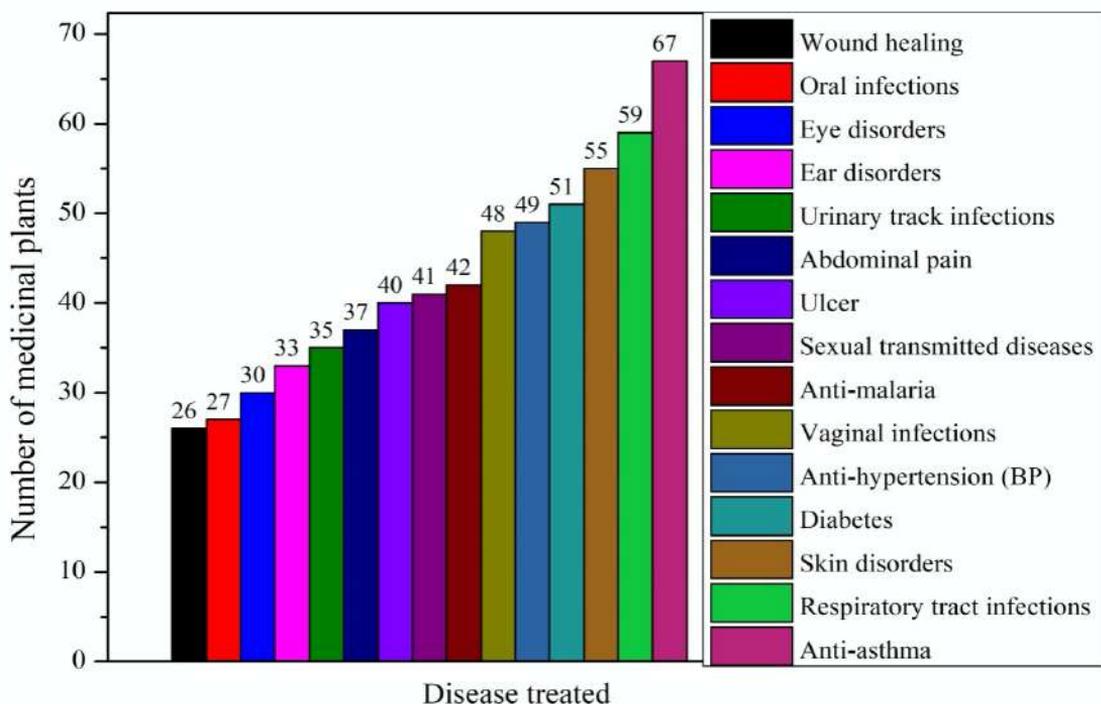
From the data collected, male respondents were higher compared to female in age group of 18-39 (25% male, 7% female), 40-59 (49% male, 44% female) while at age group 60-79 (24% male, 49% female), 80-99 (2% male, 4% female) and 100+ (2% female ) show the frequency of female respondents were higher as compared to male interviewed (Figure 3).



**Figure 3:** Percentage distribution between different groups

### 3.3 Number of Medicinal plants and Disease Treated

Figure 4 below provides the number of medicinal plants mentioned by traditional healers which they use to treat different diseases. Fifteen (15) diseases has been recorded in this study, where by large number of medicinal plants mentioned to treat asthma (67) followed by respiratory tract infections (59), skin disorders (55), blood pressure (49) vaginal infections (48), diabetes (51), malaria (42), sexual transmitted disease (41), ulcer (40), abdominal pain (37), urinary tract infections (35), ear disorder(33), eye disorder (30), oral infection (27), and wound (26).



**Figure 4:** Number of medicinal plants and disease treated

### 3.4 Number of family occurrence.

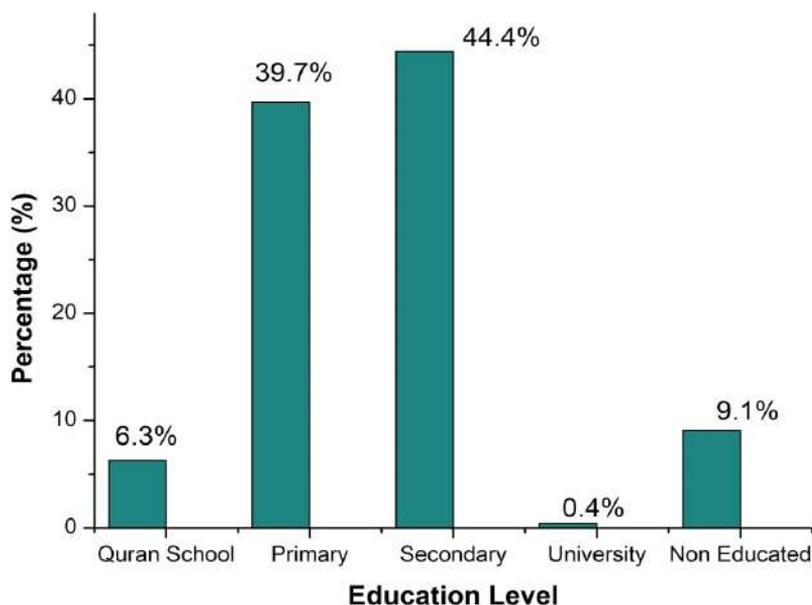
A total of 78 families were identified from the medicinal plants collected on this study, where by most of medicinal plants species fall on Euphorbiaceae family (14) followed by Fabaceae (11), Verbenaceae (10), Rutaceae (9), Rubiaceae (7), Anacardiaceae, Annonaceae, Labiatae, Meliaceae, Meliaceae, Moraceae, Sapindaceae (6) and other remaining 63 families identified as stipulated on the Table 2 below: -

**Table 2: Number of family occurrences.**

S/No	Family	Occurrence	S/No	Family	Occurrence
1	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	14	40	<i>Arecaceae</i>	1
2	<i>Fabaceae</i>	11	41	<i>Asteraceae</i>	1
3	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	10	42	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	1
4	<i>Rutaceae</i>	9	43	<i>Bromeliaceae</i>	1
5	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	7	44	<i>Burseraceae</i>	1
6	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	6	45	<i>Canellaceae</i>	1
7	<i>Annonaceae</i>	6	46	<i>Cannabaceae</i>	1
8	<i>Labiatae</i>	6	47	<i>Capparaceae</i>	1
9	<i>Meliaceae</i>	6	48	<i>Caricaceae</i>	1
10	<i>Moraceae</i>	6	49	<i>Casuarinaceae</i>	1
11	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	6	50	<i>Combretaceae</i>	1
12	<i>Gramineae</i>	5	51	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	1
13	<i>Malvaceae</i>	5	52	<i>Ebenaceae</i>	1
14	<i>Solanaceae</i>	5	53	<i>Euphobiaceae</i>	1
15	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	4	54	<i>Gentianaceae</i>	1
16	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	4	55	<i>Guttiferae</i>	1
17	<i>Celastraceae</i>	4	56	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	1
18	<i>Compositae</i>	4	57	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	1
19	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	4	58	<i>Leguminaceae</i>	1
20	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	3	59	<i>Leguminasae</i>	1
21	<i>Lauraceae</i>	3	60	<i>Liliaceae</i>	1
22	<i>Rhizophoraceae</i>	3	61	<i>Melianthaceae</i>	1
23	<i>Alliaceae</i>	2	62	<i>Moringaceae</i>	1
24	<i>Araliaceae</i>	2	63	<i>Musaceae</i>	1
25	<i>Bombaceae</i>	2	64	<i>Myristicaceae</i>	1
26	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	2	65	<i>Oleaceae</i>	1
27	<i>Lythraceae</i>	2	66	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	1
28	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	2	67	<i>Papilionaceae</i>	1
29	<i>Palmae</i>	2	68	<i>Phyllanthaceae</i>	1
30	<i>Pandanaceae</i>	2	69	<i>Pleurotaceae</i>	1
31	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	2	70	<i>Polygalaceae</i>	1
32	<i>Piperaceae</i>	2	71	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	1
33	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	2	72	<i>Salicaceae</i>	1
34	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	2	73	<i>Thymelaeaceae</i>	1
35	<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	2	74	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	1
36	<i>Ulmaceae</i>	2	75	<i>Umbelliferae</i>	1
37	<i>Vitaceae</i>	2	76	<i>Arecaceae</i>	1
38	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	2	77	<i>Asteraceae</i>	1
39	<i>Apiaceae</i>	1	78	<i>Loranthaceae</i>	1

### 3.5 Education status of Traditional healers

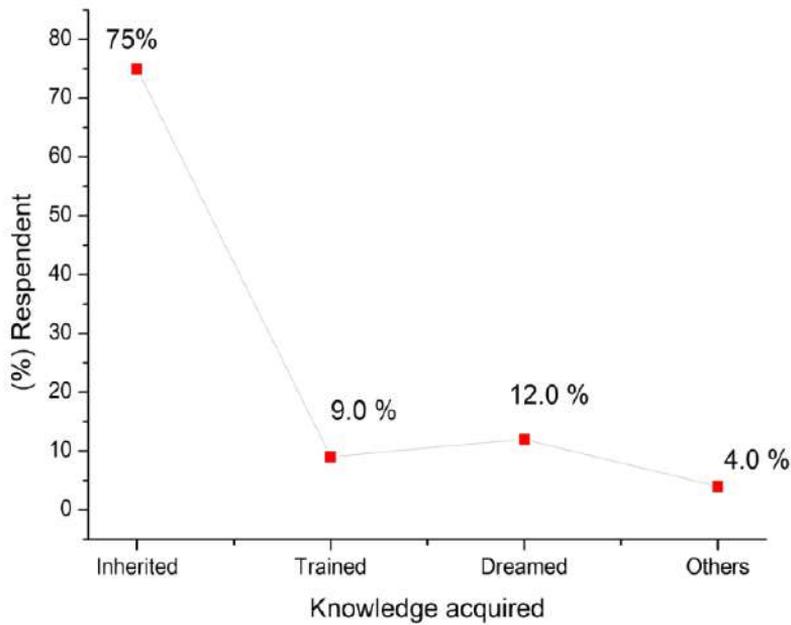
As presented in Figure 5, the levels of education for the interviewed traditional healers were depicted as percentage in five categories for secondary level (44.4%), primary level (39.7%), uneducated (9.1%), Quran school (6.3%) and University level (0.4%).



**Figure 5:** Education status of Traditional healers

### 3.6 Ways of acquiring Medicinal plants knowledge in South Unguja Region

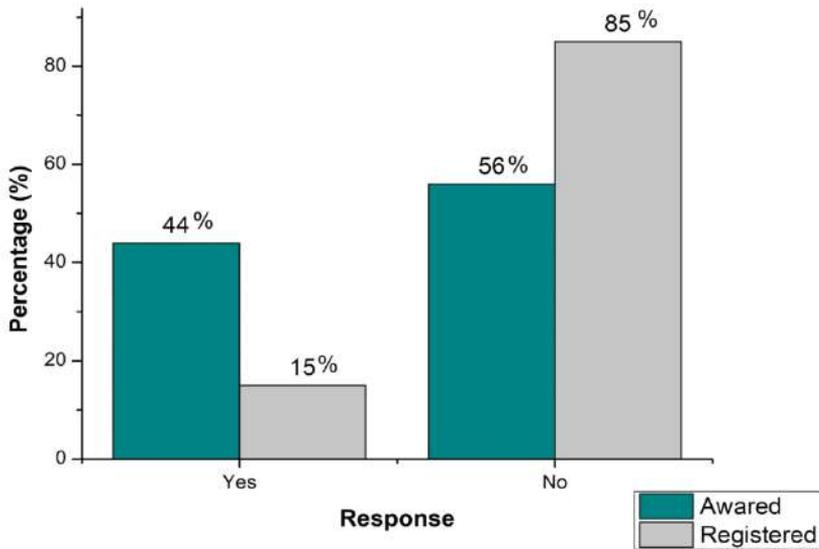
It was observed from the data collected of ways of acquiring knowledge that; the total of 75% of interviewed traditional healers inherit their tradition medicinal knowledge from their ancestors while the remaining of 9.0%, 12.0% and 4.0% of traditional healers acquired by trained, dreamed and others in different ways respectively (Figure 6).



**Figure 6:** Ways of acquiring Medicinal plants knowledge in South Unguja Region

### 3.7 Awareness and registration of Traditional healers towards Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council

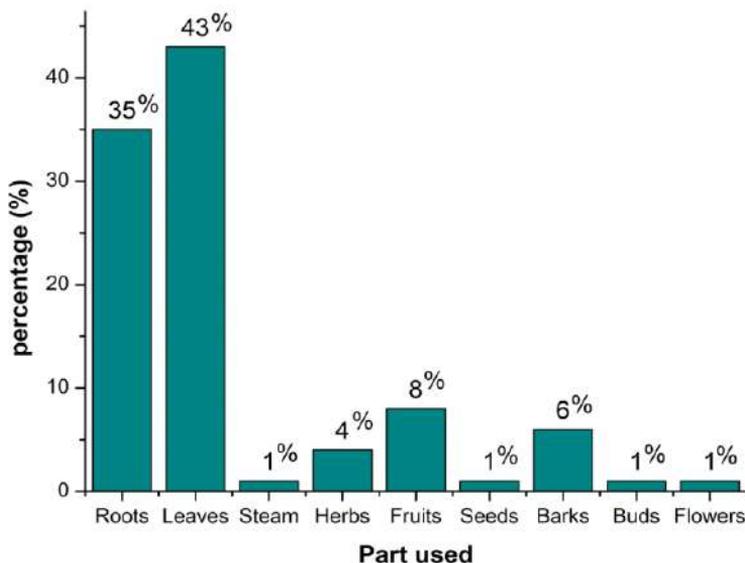
Only 44% and 15% of interviewed traditional healers from south Unguja region have awareness and have been registered to the Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council respectively, while the remaining 56% and 85% were neither aware nor registered to Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council (Figure 7).



**Figure 7:** Awareness of Traditional healers towards Zanzibar Traditional and Alternative Medicine Council

### 3.8 Plant parts used for disease management

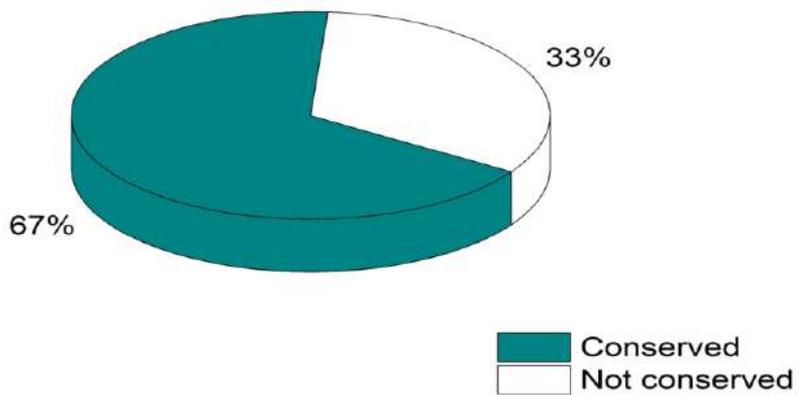
Leaves (44%) and roots (35%) have been observed to be the most plant parts commonly used for medicine by south Unguja region communities. Fruits (8%), Barks (6%) and herbs (4%), flowers, stem, seeds and buds (1%) were rarely mentioned to be used (Figure 8).



**Figure 8:** Plant parts used for disease management

### 3.9 Conservations awareness of Medicinal plants

According to the results obtained from the interview showing that, 67% of Traditional healers were aware on conservation of medicinal plants while 33% were not aware (Figure 9).



**Figure 9:** Conservations of Medicinal plants

## SECTION FOUR

### 4.0 DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Demographic characteristic of Interviewees

The information gathered show that about 73% of Traditional healers in South Unguja were male participants while 27% were female. Different ages were interviewed and recorded such as; 18-39, 40-59, 60-79, 80-99 and 100+. However, most of the participants were observed to fall at the age of 40-59 where by male and female contributed 49 and 44%, respectively.

These data showing that majority of traditional healers were male rather than female, this might be due to the fact that female populations are taking care family rather than engaging on production activities as compared to male populations who have burden responsibilities of bringing food, clothes and shelters. Also, the traditional and customs that have been inherited from the ancestors have played a paramount role in affecting the spatial labor distribution through marital conducts in Zanzibar. This has cast out women from engaging in production activities and led them to concentrate more on home based family care.

These findings are consistent with the study reported by Magwede et al., 2014 showing that male Traditional healers were reported in higher numbers as compared to female. Also, the study showed that male respondents have more knowledge (understanding) on traditional medicine practices as compared to female respondents (Magwede et al., 2014). In addition, the findings of age group distribution from this study are similar to the study reported by Alfa et al., (2018), whereby majority of traditional healers were around the age of 50 years. This could be due to the fact that most of the populations at this age are usually stay with elders who have traditional medicine practice and knowledge (Alfa et al., 2018).

## **4.2. Characteristics of medicinal plants used by the communities/ populations**

According to the results obtained in this study, about seventy nine (79) medicinal plant's families were used by Traditional healers in the community of South Unguja region. Some of these families were frequently used including Euphorbiaceae family (14) followed by Fabaceae (11), Verbenaceae (10), Rutacea (9), Rubiaceae (7), Anacardiaceae (6), Annonaceae (6), Labiatae (6), Meliaceae (6), Moraceae (6) and Sapindaceae (6).

Most of these plant families are available in South Unguja region could be influenced by culture and availability of the plant species due to the geographical position of the site where plants collected.

Also, some other literatures showing the same data of the same families which are available in South Unguja region like those reported by Mahwasane et al (2013). The Euphorbiaceae plants family was most common used by traditional healers of South Unguja and then followed by Fabaceae.

## **4.3 Plants and disease management**

The medicinal plants species used by traditional healers of South Unguja reported to treat various disease like blood pressure, respiratory tract infections (RTI), vaginal infections, diabetes, malaria, asthma, urinary tract infections (UTI), sexual transmitted disease (STDs), oral infection, skin disease, abdominal pain, wounds, eye disorder, and ulcer and ear disorder. The mentioned diseases are very common in developing countries including Tanzania and Zanzibar.

In this study asthma reported to be the most common disease treated with high number of medicinal plants in South region of Unguja followed by respiratory tract infections, skin disorders, diabetes, hypertension (blood pressure), vaginal infections, malaria, sexual transmitted disease, ulcer and abdominal pain. Traditional healers mentioned the medicinal plants that treat both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Most of the diseases reported in this study related with life style of the populations of South Unguja. The data obtained are comparative with the study conducted from Nandi people in Kenya showed that medicinal plants are capable in the treatment of both communicable and non-communicable disease (Jerutoet al., 2008).

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study have shown significant information on various medicinal plants that are usually used by traditional healers in South Unguja Region. Although there has been some known information obtained in this study, however, for future studies, the following recommendations should be mostly considered by the researchers:

- Further studies should be carried out on identification of plant species used for disease management in other Regions of Zanzibar (excluding South Unguja Region) so as to have the recognized data base of medicinal plant species.
- Phytochemical screening and other biological studies of medicinal plants identified from this survey should be conducted so as to know the bioactivity and active compounds of the claimed medicinal plant species together with safety of the plants.
- More education should be provided to the society on plants conservation for future generations and hence improving community welfare.
- Education should be provided to the communities to improve knowledge on the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of disease.
- The government should emphasize the people to cultivate more medicinal plants so as to reduce the scarcity of the species.
- The government should focus on developing of the traditional healers data base document of indigenous knowledge through ethnobotanical studies which is addressing utilization of biological resources (medicinal plant species) in Zanzibar.
- More education should be provided to Traditional healers on documentation of medical practices (treatment) so as to be professional Healers.
- The Government through respective departments should establish the Regulations for Medicinal plants conservations so as to protect the species.
- More research on ethnobotanical survey should be conducted in other regions of Zanzibar so as to get evidence information on medicinal values of the available plants.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

In Zanzibar especially South region of Unguja where data have been collected, traditional medicine still plays an important role on improving health care where by most of medicinal plant species are widely used to treat different diseases including asthma, abdominal pain, diabetes, eye, ear and fever in general. Thus, the data revealed thus, In South Unguja people still depends on Medicinal plants for their primary health care needs which play role on the management of different diseases. Most of the reported plants found in South Unguja District compared to Central District this due to the presence of many Traditional healers who inherited the knowledge from their ancestors. The Basic information of medicinal plants identified Medicinal uses in South Unguja will serve a platform for ethno botanists and pharmacologists to further research regarding pharmacological and phytochemical screening of the plant species.

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### Annex 1: Medicinal plants and Treated Diseases

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Treated diseases
1.	Iliki	Cardamom	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Vaginal infection
2.	Kiazia kitamu	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batata</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Oral infections, Vaginal infection, Diabetes
3.	Kibangi wazimu	Ethulia	<i>Ethulia conyzoides</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	Eye disorders, Ear disorders, Vaginal infection, malaria
4.	Kifa uongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive/Shame/Shy plant, Touch me not	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Vaginal infection, RTI, malaria, Diabetes
5.	Kipepe/Mbebeta uvundo/ Mvepe/Muinga jinni	Glory bower, bag flower	<i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Ear disorders, Oral infection
6.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes, Wounds
7.	Dimi la ng'ombe/ Limi la ng'ombe	Corn flower vermonia	<i>Vernonia glabra</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	UTI, Skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds
8.	Msasa	Sand paper tree	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Oral infections, skin disorders, S.T.Ds
9.	Mavi ya nyanya/ Weni/ Upupu	Climbing nettle	<i>Tragia brevipes</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma, RTI, Vaginal infection
10.	M'baazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	<i>Fabaceae/ Leguminosae</i>	Abdominal pain, Blood Pressure, RTI, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes
11.	M'barika/ Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Eye disorders ,abdominal pain, Oral infections, skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, Wounds
12.	M'bibu kiu/ Funga jamaa	African dream root	<i>Synaptolepis kir-kii</i>	<i>Thymelaeaceae</i>	UTI, Blood pressure, RTI, Diabetes
13.	M'birimbi	Cucumber tree / bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	Blood pressure, skin disorders, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection
14.	Mbono kaburi	Physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Ear disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Diabetes, Wounds
15.	Mbungo	Rubber vine	<i>Saba comorensis</i> syn: <i>S. florida</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Oral infections, RTI, S.T.Ds

16.	Mbustani/ Mchamanda	Madagascar/ Periwinkle/ Grave yard/ Birds of Jerusalem	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> Syn: <i>Vinca roseus</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Malaria, Diabetes
17.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	<i>Bombaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Eye disorders, Oral infections, Blood Pressure, RTI, S.T.Ds, Diabetes
18.	M'buu mwaka/ Mwendachi/ Mwenda kuzimu	Nyikensis baker	<i>Deinbollia borbonica</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Ear disorders, Skin disorders
19.	Mchaichai/ Mzumari/ Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>	UTI, Eye disorders, Blood Pressure, RTI, malaria, Diabetes
20.	Mchakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> , <i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, RTI, skin disorders, Vaginal infection, Diabetes
21.	Mchakazi/ Mnyaa/ Mpofua macho	African milk bush	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Diabetes
22.	Mchengele	Moffett	<i>Searsia longipes</i> Syn; <i>Rhus longipes</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Asthma, Oral infection, RTI, S.T.Ds
23.	Mchenza mwitu	Red cedar	<i>Vepris zanzibarensis</i> Syn: <i>Uapaca</i> <i>guineensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Blood pressure, RTI, skin disorders, S.T.Ds
24.	Mchokochole/ Mchokochole	Diamond burbark/ Chines bur	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	RTI, malaria
25.	Mchungu	Lansea Syn: wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	UTI, Blood Pressure, skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes
26.	Mchungwa	Orange tree/ Navel orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Blood pressure, malaria
27.	Mdaa	Large-leaved/ Lip stick tree/ Guarri	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	<i>Ebenaceae</i>	Oral infection, S.T.Ds, Diabetes
28.	Mdaka komba / Mnanuzi/ Mnywa	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	RTI, malaria, Asthma, UTI, abdominal pain, Eye disorders
29.	Mdanzi/ Chungwa la kijombo	Bitter orange/ Marmalade	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Ulcers, Wounds
30.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Eye disorders, Oral infections, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria, Wounds
31.	Mdimu msitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Eye disorders, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, malaria, Diabetes
32.	Mfurusadi/ Mfurusha maradhi	Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i> Syn; <i>M. nigra/M. japonica</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Diabetes, Blood Pressure
33.	Mfurutangi/ Mbono wa kizungu	Pagoda tree	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> Syn: <i>P. alba</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Blood Pressure

34.	Mfusho wa njiani/ Mkuu wa usiku	Pig nut	<i>Leonotis nepataefolia</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	RTI, Malaria, Diabetes
35.	Mfuu	Black plum	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	<i>Vabenaceae</i>	Eye disorders, skin disorders, Vaginal infection
36.	Mfyagio/Mpamba wake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/ Lemon bush	<i>Lippia javanica</i> Syn: <i>L. asperifolia</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	UTI, Oral infections, Blood pressure, RTI, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, Diabetes, Wounds
37.	Mgamua/ mgunga/ Msingino	Sicklebush	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Ear disorders,
38.	Mgaragara paka	Zambezi false-nettle	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	<i>Euphobiaceae</i>	UTI, Eye disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, Wounds
39.	Mgemwambula/ Mparura	Bush Sorrel	<i>Hibiscus surratensis</i>	<i>Mahvaceae</i>	Abdominal pain
40.	Mgole/Msukuma/ Mgole maji	Cape mahogany	<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	skin disorders
41.	Mgomba (pukusa)/ mgombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	UTI, Ear disorders, Oral infections, Blood pressure, skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Diabetes
42.	Gorowezi/Mgole/ Mjoka joka	Monkey rope	<i>Adenia gummifera</i>	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	Blood pressure, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection
43.	Mhang'ong'wa	Bird-berry	<i>Psychotria capensis</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Malaria
44.	Mjafari	Natal drypetes	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Eye disorders, Blood Pressure, RTI, Ulcers, malaria, Diabetes
45.	Mjoma	Mexican Barbbery	<i>Macphersonia gracillis</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Ear disorders, Diabetes
46.	Mjugu mwitu	Sickle senna/Bambara nut/ ground nut	<i>Senna tora</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Asthma, Oral infections
47.	Mkadi	Screw pine tree	<i>Pandanus kirkii</i>	<i>Pandanaceae</i>	R.T.I
48.	Mkoko magondi	Loop-root mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	<i>Rhizophoraceae</i>	Vaginal infection
49.	Mkarafuu	Clove	<i>Eugenia caryophyllus</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Oral infection, RTI
50.	Mkarati/ Mkaachi	Mitzeeri/Coast Golden leaf	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma, malaria
51.	Mkaumwa mwitu/Mkoko	Ceder mangrove	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Diabetes
52.	Mkoko mwekundu	Red mangrove	<i>Cetops tagal</i>	<i>Rhizophoraceae</i>	Asthma, Diabetes
53.	Mkoma manga	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Blood pressure, skin disorders, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, malaria, Wounds
54.	Mkomafi wa kijani	Ceder mangrove	<i>Xylocarpus molucensis</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	skin disorders, Wounds
55.	Mkomwe	Nicker bean	<i>Caesalpinhiaceae/fab</i> Syn: <i>C. cristata</i>	<i>Caesalpinhiaceae/fab</i> <i>aceae</i>	Asthma, abdominal pain, Blood Pressure, skin disorders, S.T.Ds, Diabetes
56.	Mkonge	False porcupine bush	<i>Pyrostria bibracteata</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Malaria
57.	Mkuyu kupe	n.a	<i>Ficus capensis</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Diabetes
58.	Mkumba	Large-leaved thrus	<i>Rhus natalensis</i> Syn: <i>Searsia natalensi</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	skin disorders, RTI, malaria

58.	Mkumba	Large-leaved rhus	<i>Rhus natalensis</i> Syn: <i>Searsia natalensis</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	skin disorders, RTI, malaria
59.	Mkunazi	Buffalo thorn/Jujuba	<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Blood Pressure, RTI, S.T.Ds, Diabetes
60.	Mkuyu	Cape fig/ broom cluster	<i>Ficus sur</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Abdominal pain
61.	Mkwaju	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, RTI, Ulcers, malaria, Wounds
62.	Mkwamba/ Mkwamuzi	Wild henna/Bush wood	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, abdominal pain, Ear disorders, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, RTI, skin disorders, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes, Wounds
63.	Kidaramba cha juu/ Mraramba	Forest olive/black iron wood	<i>Olea woodiana</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>	Vaginal infection
64.	Mlangamia/Msuta kanga/ mtunda kanga	Love-vine/Air plant	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	Asthma, Blood Pressure, RTI, Vaginal infection, malaria
65.	Mlashore	False bride's-bush	<i>Tarenna pavettooides</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Malaria
66.	Mlimau	Lemon	<i>Citrus limonia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	S.T.Ds, Diabetes, malaria , Abdominal, malaria pain, Ulcers, RTI, Asthma
67.	Mmung'unye	Bottle gourd	<i>Lagenaria spp</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	UTI
68.	Mnavu	Black berry night shade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	skin disorders
69.	Mnazi	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Palmae</i>	Asthma, UTI, abdominal pain, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, RTI, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Wounds
70.	Mnuka mavi/Mmavi mavi	Stink wood	<i>Celtis drandii</i>	<i>Ulmaceae</i>	S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria
71.	Mnusi	Long- spined maytenus	<i>Maytenus mossambicensis</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	Asthma
72.	Mnyanya chungu	African eggplant/ Tree tomato	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> Syn: <i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Vaginal infection
73.	Mpacho/ Mgeuka/Mpashu	Small lavender/fever-berry	<i>Croton pseudopulchellus</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Malaria
74.	Mpamba	Cotton plant	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	<i>Malhaceae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, Blood pressure, Diabetes
75.	Mpapai	Pawpaw/ Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>Caricaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, abdominal pain, Ear disorders, Oral infections, Blood pressure, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes
76.	Mparamsi	African star-chestnut/ Tick tree/ False baobab	<i>Sterculia appendiculata</i>	<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	UTI
77.	Mpatakuva	Forskohlii/ <i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> Syn: <i>Coleus barbatus</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Eye disorders, Ear disorders, RTI, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, Wounds

78.	Mpea/Mparachichi	Avocado	<i>Persia americana</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	Diabetes
79.	Mpera	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Asthma, Abdominal , Eye disorders pain, Ear disorders, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, RTI, skin disorders, Vaginal infection, malaria
80.	Mpesu / Mpesi	Indian charcoal-tree/ Pigeon wood/ Oriental trema	<i>Trema orientalis/ T. guineensis</i>	<i>Ulmaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, RTI, Vaginal infection
81.	Mpilipili hoho/ Mkali mimi	Hot chilly/ Bird eye chilly	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Eye disorders, RTI, Ulcers
82.	Mpilipili doria	Sondiriy	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Asthma, RTI, Diabetes
83.	Mkinga waume/ Muumbuzi	Monkey pod	<i>Senna petersiana</i>	<i>Caesalpinjiaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Oral infections, Blood Pressure, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes
84.	Mrehani	Sweet basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Oral infections, RTI, skin disorders, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection
85.	Mrija	Blue glory bower	<i>Clerodendrum myricoides</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Vaginal infection
86.	Mronge	Drum stick	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	<i>Moringaceae</i>	Asthma, Ear disorders, Blood Pressure, RTI, Vaginal infection, Diabetes
87.	Msaji	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Asthma, RTI, malaria, Diabetes
88.	Msaka uchawi / Mkaa	Jequirity bean	<i>Warburgia elongata</i>	<i>Canellaceae</i>	Vaginal infection
89.	Mshelisheli	Bread fruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Asthma, RTI, Diabetes
90.	Mshikie hanye	Chaff-flower, prickly chaiff flower, Devil horse whip	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Vaginal infection
91.	Mshubiri	Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	<i>(Liliaceae)</i>	UTI, Abdominal pain, Ear disorders, Blood Pressure, Skin disorders, Ulcers, malaria, Diabetes, Wounds
92.	Mstafeli	Sour sop	<i>Annona muricata</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	UTI
93.	Mtamagoa/ Mtama gole	Honey suckle-tree	<i>Turraea nilotica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Blood Pressure, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, Diabetes
94.	Mtambazi	Fava bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Oral infections
95.	Mtangawizi	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, Oral infection, RTI, S.T.Ds, malaria
96.	Mtete	Common reed	<i>Phragmites mauritanus</i>	<i>Graminae</i>	UTI
97.	Mtiopotope/ Mkwe	African custard apple	<i>Annona senegalensis</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	UTI, Ear disorders, Oral infection, skin disorders, Ulcers, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, Diabetes, Wounds

98.	Mtotwe / Mpapai mwitu	n.a	<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> Syn: <i>Sphaerodendron seem</i>	<i>Araliaceae</i>	Asthma, Diabetes
99.	Mtukutu/ Mtumbaku mwitu	Bitter leaf	<i>Vernonia zanzibarensis</i>	( <i>Compositae</i> )	Asthma, Ear disorders, Blood Pressure, skin disorders, Ulcers, malaria, Diabetes
100.	Mtule	African bush basil	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Asthma, abdominal pain, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, malaria
101.	Mtunguja	Golden berry /	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	UTI, Abdominal pain, Oral infections, Blood
102.	Muaka /mng'ombe / Mzimia	Sand veld / Coastal raisin tree	<i>Ozoroa obovata</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Oral infection, Blood pressure
103.	Muamba mji	Myrrh	<i>Commiphora pteleifolia</i>	<i>Bursaraceae</i>	Abdominal pain
104.	Muango (mehawi)/ Muongo chaa	Lesser quinine-tree	<i>Rauwolfia mombasiana</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	skin disorders, malaria
105.	Muarubami/ Mtunda	Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	UTI, Abdominal pain, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, skin disorders, S.T.Ds, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes
106.	Muatia	n.a.	<i>Acacia spp</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Malaria
107.	Muavikali/ Muakikali	Horse wood	<i>Clausena anisata</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Blood Pressure, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, malaria, Diabetes, Wounds
108.	Muembe dodo	Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Asthma, abdominal pain, Oral infection, RTI, skin disorders, S.T.Ds
109.	Muhogo	Cassava/ Tapioca/ Yuca	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Eye disorders, S.T.Ds, Wounds
110.	Mkundekunde/ Mkenga jua	Coffee senna/ Negro coffee/ Coffee weed	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, RTI
111.	Muwa	Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	<i>Graminaeae</i>	UTI, Diabetes
112.	Mvuje	Curry leaves	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Eye disorders, RTI, Oral infection, Blood Pressure, RTI, Vaginal infection
113.	Mvuma nyuki/ Mzinga pwepwe/ Mcheke na mbingu	n.a	<i>Oldenlandia bojeri</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Eye disorders, Oral infection, RTI, skin disorders, malaria
114.	Mvumo	African fan palm	<i>Borassus aethiopicum</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Abdominal pain, Eye disorders, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, Diabetes, Wounds

114.	Mvumo	African fan palm	<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Abdominal pain, Eye disorders, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, Vaginal infection, Diabetes, Wounds
115.	Mwanga kwao	Bersama	<i>Bersama abyssinica</i>	<i>Melanthaceae</i>	Ear disorders
116.	Muembe wa kizungu/ Muembe sakua	Ambarella	<i>Spondias dulcis</i> Syn: <i>S. cytheria</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Blood Pressure, malaria, Diabetes
117.	Mzalia nyuma	Stone breaker	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	<i>Phyllanthaceae</i>	UTI, abdominal pain, Diabetes
118.	Mzambarau	Jambolan/ Java plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Blood pressure, S.T.Ds
119.	Ukoka	Donkey Grass	<i>Panicum trichocladium</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, Blood pressure, RTI
120.	Utupa	Fish bean	<i>Tephrosia vogelii</i>	<i>Papilionaceae</i>	Oral infections, RTI, Wounds
121.	Uzile/ Bizari nzima	Cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	<i>Umbelliferae</i>	Oral infections
122.	Kirukia	Hairing mistletoe	<i>Erianthemum dregei</i>	<i>Loranthaceae</i>	Asthma, Ear disorders, Skin disorders, S.T.Ds
123.	Mpunga	Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	<i>(Graminae)</i>	Asthma
124.	Msufi	Kapok	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	<i>Bombaceae</i>	RTI, skin disorders
125.	Mlazalaza / macho ya fufu	Rosary pea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	<i>Leguminaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, Eye disorders,
126.	Mfenesi	Jack fruits	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Asthma
127.	Mvunja shoka	n.a	<i>Vipres zanzibariensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Asthma
128.	Mvinje	Whistling pine tree	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	<i>Casuarinaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, abdominal pain
129.	Mkeshia	Ear leaf acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Skin disorders
130.	Mchofu	pointed cluster pear	<i>Uvaria acuminata</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Eye disorders, Oral infection, RTI, Vaginal infection, Asthma; Blood pressure, skin disorders, malaria, Diabetes
131.	Mkiluwa	Uvaria	<i>Mkilua fragrans</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Asthma
132.	Mkungu manga	Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	<i>Myristicaceae</i>	Asthma, Blood Pressure, skin disorders, Vaginal infection, Diabetes
133.	Mnanasi	Pine apple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	<i>Bromeliaceae</i>	Asthma, S.T.Ds, Diabetes
134.	Kucha la samba/ Mkete/Msoo	Fever nut	<i>Guilandina bunduc</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Asthma, Ulcer
135.	Kishinde	Goose grass/Wire grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Asthma, skin disorders, Vaginal infection, Vaginal infection
136.	Mkarati / Mkaati	Mitzeeri/ Coast golden leaf	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma
137.	Kitunguu thomu	Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>	<i>Alliaceae</i>	Asthma, Ear disorders, Blood Pressure, skin disorders, Ulcers, Wounds
138.	Uwatu	Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Asthma

	Muharita	Soap berry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Asthma
139.	Muharita	Soap berry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Asthma
140.	Mnywelenywele/mwache/ Mziwaziwa/ Muozesha nyama	Asthma Weed/ Pill-Bearing Spurge	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma
141.	Mpilipili manga/ Mpilipili mtama	Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	Asthma, Oral infections, Vaginal infection
142.	Mnunu	orange bird berry	<i>Hoslundia opposita</i>	<i>Labiateae</i>	Eye disorders, Ear disorders, RTI
143.	Msamaki/Msanaka	n.a	<i>Pandanus rabiensis</i>	<i>Pandanaceae</i>	Asthma
144.	Mkungu	Tropical indian almonds	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Asthma
145.	Mtondo	Red mahogany	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	<i>Guttiferae</i>	skin disorders, Ulcers
146.	Mkamasi	n.a	<i>Climatis viridiflora</i>	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	RTI
147.	Mtumbika	Fruiting branch	<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Asthma, UTI, abdominal pain
148.	Mranaha	Datura / Thorn apple/ Zomby plant	<i>Datura metel / D. fastuosa</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Ear disorders
149.	Mfiwi	Lablab	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	S.T.Ds
150.	Mchongoma /Mgo	Ramontchi, Governor's plum	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	S.T.Ds, Blood pressure, diabetes
151.	Mlakunguru	Spanish flag	<i>Lantana camara</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	UTI, S.T.Ds, RTI, skin disorders, malaria
152.	Mhina	Henna tree	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Asthma, S.T.Ds
153.	Mhabasoda	Black cumin / Black seed / nigella	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	Ear disorders, Blood pressure, Ulcers, S.T.Ds
154.	Mchonjo	Buffalo ribs	<i>Cordia goetzei</i>	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	UTI, Skin disorders, Ulcers
155.	Mtongo	Bushel grape	<i>Rhoicissus revouilii</i>	<i>Vitaceae</i>	Eye disorders, Ulcers, Wounds
156.	Mpesheni	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	Ulcers
157.	Mkiviza	Peruvian grape ivy/ Venezuelan tree bine	<i>Cyphostem adenocaulae</i>	<i>Vitaceae</i>	Ulcers
158.	Mbamia	Okra/Ladies' finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	<i>Mahvaceae</i>	Ulcers
159.	Mkeng'eta/ Mkeng'eta jike/ Mbaazi msitu	Broad leaf hop bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Ulcers, Wounds
160.	Mdalasini	Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	Asthma, Eye disorders, Blood Pressure, RTI, Ulcers, Wounds
161.	Mnungu/ Mkungu maji	Forest fever tree	<i>Anthlocleista grandiflora</i>	<i>Genitianeaceae</i>	Ulcers, Wounds
162.	Mkomafi	Ceder mangrove	<i>Xylocarpus moluccensis</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Skin disorders, Diabetes
163.	Mlachole	False bride's-bush	<i>Tarenna pavettoides</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Ulcers

164.	Uyoga	Oyster mushroom	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	<i>Pleurotaceae</i>	Wounds
165.	Mjoma	Mexican barberry	<i>Macphersonia gracillis</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Asthma, abdominal pain, RTI, Ulcers
166.	Mchicha	Spinach/ Amaranth	<i>Amaranthas spp</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Ulcers, S.T.Ds
167.	Kikwayakwaya	Blue porter weed	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Wounds
168.	Kitunguu maji	Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>	<i>Alliaceae</i>	skin disorders
169.	Mkabili shamsi	African Spider flower/Spider wisp	<i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i>	<i>Capparaceae</i>	Blood Pressure
170.	Mkaaga	Dune myrtle	<i>Eugenia capensis</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Abdominal pain
171.	Msikundazi	Mangrove	<i>Heritiera Litoralis</i>	<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	Blood Pressure
172.	Mpwipwi	Salacia	<i>Salacia elegans</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	Blood Pressure
173.	Muhaibiskas	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	<i>Mahvaceae</i>	Diabetes
174.	Mbebeta	Hopbush n.a	<i>Pstadia punctata</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	RTI, skin disorders, malaria
175.	Mjenga uwa	Quick stick	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, skin disorders
176.	Mviongozi	n.a	<i>Dalbergia vacciniifolia</i>	<i>Caesalpinaceae</i>	Ear disorders, RTI, skin disorders, Vaginal infection
177.	Mchokoo	Headache tree	<i>Premna obtusifolia</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Asthma, RTI
178.	Mkoko/Misi	Mangrove	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	<i>Rhizophoraceae</i>	Eye disorders
179.	Mtambu	Betel leaf vine	<i>Piper betel</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	RTI
180.	Mchakuzi	n.a.	<i>Monathotaxis fornicata</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	RTI
181.	Mpepe / mvepe	n.a	<i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Asthma, abdominal pain, Eye disorders, Ear disorders, RTI, skin disorders, Ulcers, Wounds
182.	Mkole	Dune cross-berry	<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	RTI
183.	M'boga	Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	skin disorders
184.	Mhariri	Spike thorn	<i>Maytenus mossambicensis</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	skin disorders
185.	Mzaituni	Egg fruit	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	skin disorders
186.	Mkandika	White milk wood	<i>Sideroxylon inermis</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	skin disorders
187.	Mpopoo	Betel nut	<i>Areca catechu</i>	<i>Palmae</i>	skin disorders
188.	Mtomoko	Cherimoya	<i>Annona cherimola</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	skin disorders
189.	Mfuu/Mfuru	Black plum	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Asthma, S.T.Ds
190.	Mviru	Spanish-tamarind	<i>Vangueria madagascariensis</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Ear disorders, Skin disorders
191.	Mjazakapu	n.a	<i>Chassalia parvifolia</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Skin disorders
192.	Mkweche	n.a	<i>Euphorbia nyikae</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Abdominal pain, Ear disorders
193.	Mkunju/ Uwanga dume	n.a	<i>Gonotopus boivinii</i>	<i>Araliaceae</i>	Eye disorders, Ear disorders
194.	Mvunja kesi	Orange bird-berry	<i>Hoslundia opposita</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Eye disorders, Ulcers

195.	Macho ya paka / Kifugu	n.a	<i>Mystraxylon aethiopicum</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	Asthma
196.	Gilligiani	Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	<i>Apiaceae</i>	Eye disorders
197.	Kilemba cha shetani/ Mkuu kilemba	Triangle tops	<i>Blighia unijugata</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Eye disorders
198.	Msikio	Carpolobia	<i>Carpolobia goetzei</i>	<i>Polygalaceae</i>	Ear disorders
199.	M'bangi	Marijuana	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	<i>Cannabaceae</i>	Ear disorders
200.	Mchicha mwiba	Spreading pig weed/ tumble weed	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Ear disorders, Wounds

**Note:** RTI= respiratory tract infections, UTI = urinary tract infections, STDs = sexual transmitted disease.

**Annex 1: Anti hypertensive plants (Blood Pressure)**

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
2.	Mbaazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	<i>Fabaceae/ Leguminosae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
3.	Mbibi kiu/ Funga jamaa	African dream root	<i>Synaptolepis kirikii</i>	<i>Thymelaeaceae</i>	Leaf/Root/Stem	Decoction	Oral
4.	Mbirimbi	Cucumber tree / bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mbuyu/Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	<i>Bombaceae</i>	Leaf/Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mchatachai/ Mzumari/ Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mehenza mwitu	Red cedar	<i>Vepris zanzibarensis</i> Syn: <i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
8.	Mchungu	Lansea/Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
9.	Mchungwa	Orange tree/ Navel orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mdimu misitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mfurusadi/ Mfurusha maradhi	Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i> Syn: <i>M. nigra /M. japonica</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
12.	Mfurutangi/ Mbono wa kizungu	Pagoda tree	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> Syn: <i>P. alba</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
13.	Mfyagio /Mpambawake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/ Lemon bush	<i>Lippia javanica</i> Syn: <i>L. asperifolia</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
14.	Mgomba/Mgombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
15.	Gorowezi/Mgole/Mjoka joka	Monkey rope	<i>Adenia gummifera</i>	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
16.	Mjafari	Natal dripetes	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral
17.	Mkoma manga	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral

## Annex 2: Anti glycaemic plants (Diabetes)

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kiazi kitamu	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
2.	Kifa uongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive plant/ Shame plant/ Touch me not/ Shy plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
3.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
4.	Mbaazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Fabaceae/ Leguminosaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mbibi kiu/ Funga jamaa	African dreamroot	<i>Synaptolepis kirkii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Leaf/Steam	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mbono kaburi	Physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mbustani/ Mchamanda	Madagascar/ Periwinkle/ Grave yard / Birds of Jerusalem	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> Syn: <i>Vinca roseus</i>	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
8.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Bombaceae	Leaf/Bark	Decoction	Oral
9.	Mchaichai/ Mzumani/ Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Gramineae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mchakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> , <i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mchakazi/ Mnyaa/ Mpofua macho	African milk bush	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral
12.	Mchungu	Lansea Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral
13.	Mdaa	Large-leaved/ Lip stick tree/ Guarri	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Ebenaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral

### Annex 3: Anti malarial plants (Malaria)

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kibangi wazimu	Ethulia	<i>Ethulia conyzoides</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
2.	Kifa uongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive plant/ Shame plant/ Touch me not/ Shy plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral
3.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in Swahili
4.	Mbaazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	<i>Fabaceae/</i> <i>Leguminosae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mchaichai/ Mzumari/ Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
6.	Mchungwa	Lansea Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mchungwa	Orange tree/ Navel orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
8.	Mdaka komba / Minanuzi/ Mnywa	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	
9.	Mdanzzi/ Chungwa la kijombo	Bitter orange/ Marmalade	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
10.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
11.	Mdimu msitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
12.	Mfusho wa njiani/ Mkuu wa usiku	Pig nut	<i>Leonotis nepataefolia</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
13.	Mhang'ong'wa	Bird-berry	<i>Psychotria capensis</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy "nyungu" in swahili
14.	Mjafari	Natal drypetes	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral

### Annex 4: Anti Asthmatic plants (Asthma)

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kifa uongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive plant/ Shame plant/ Touch me not/ Shy plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
2.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
3.	Msasa	Sand paper tree	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
4.	Mavi ya nyanya/ Weni/ Upupu	Climbing nettle	<i>Triglochin brevipetala</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	<i>Bombaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mchakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha frutescens</i> , <i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
8.	Mchengele	Moffett	<i>Searsia longipes</i> Syn: <i>Rhus longipes</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
9.	Mdaka komba / Mnanuzi/ Mnywa	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mjafari	Natal drypetes	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Bark/Root	Decoction	Oral
12.	Mjugu mwitu	Sickle senna/ Bambara nut/ ground nut	<i>Senna tora</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Leaf	Maceration	Oral
13.	Mkarati/ Mkaachi	Mitzeeri/ Coast Golden leaf	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Bark	Decoction	Oral

## Annex 5: Plants for Treatment of Abdominal pain

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kiazi kitamu	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batata</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction with honey	Oral
2.	Mbaazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	<i>Fabaceae/ Leguminosaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
3.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Crushed with oil	Oral
4.	M'buu mwaka/ Mwendachi/ Mwenda kuzimu	Nyikensis baker	<i>Deinbollia borbonica</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mdaka komba / Mnanuzi/ Mnywa	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	leaf	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mdanzi/Chungwa la kijombo	Bitter orange/ Marmalade	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mdimu msitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
8.	Mjoma	Mexican Barberry	<i>Macphersonia gracillis</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
9.	Mkarafuu	Clove	<i>Eugenia caryophyllus</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Leaf/Fruit/Bark	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mkomwe	Nicker bean	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> Syn: <i>C. crista</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaaceae/ Fabaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mkunazi	Buffalo thorn/ Jujuba	<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
12.	Mkuyu	Cape fig/ Broom eluster	<i>Ficus sur</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
13.	Mkwamba/ Mkwamuzi	Wild henna/ Bush wood	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral
14.	Mlimau	Lemon	<i>Citrus limonia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Root	Decoction with salt	Oral
15.	Mnazi	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Palmae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
16.	Mpapai	Pawpaw/ Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>Caricaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral

## Annex 6: Anti ulcer plants (Ulcer)

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Dimi la ng'ombe/ Limi la ng'ombe	Cornflower vermonia	<i>Vernonia glabra</i>	Compositae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
2.	Mbaazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Fabaceae/ Leguminosae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
3.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
4.	Mbono kaburi	Physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mchungu	Lansea Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	Asteraceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mdanzi/ Chungwa la kijombo	Bitter orange/ Marmalade	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Fruit	Juice with honey	Oral
8.	Mdimu msitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
9.	Mfyagio / Mpambawake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/ Lemon bush	<i>Lippia javanica</i> <i>Sny; L. asperifolia</i>	Verbenaceae	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mgamua/ mgunga/ Misingino	Sickle bush	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mgaragara paka	Zambezi false-nettle	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral
12.	Mgomba (pukusa)/ mgombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral
13.	Mjafari	Natal drypetes	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	Leguminosae	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral
14.	Mkoma manga	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	Root	Decoction	Oral
15.	Mkwaju	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Fruit	Juice with honey	Oral
16.	Mnazi	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Palmae	Fruit	coconut juice	Oral
17.	Mpatakuva	Forskohlii/ <i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> <i>Syn: Coleus barbatus</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
18.	Mpilipili hoho/ Mkali mimi	Hot chilly/ Bird eye chilly	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Solanaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral

## Annex 7: Plants for Treatment Oral Infections

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kiazia kitamu	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
2.	Kipepe/Mbebeta uvundo/Mvepe/Muinga jini	Glorybower/ bag flower	<i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i>	Verbenaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
3.	Msasa	Sand paper tree	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	Moraceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
4.	Mbarika/Mbono/mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
5.	Mbungo	Rubber vine	<i>Saba comorensis</i> syn: <i>S. florida</i>	Apocynaceae	Fruit	Maceration	Oral
6.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Bombacaeae	Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
7.	Mchengele	Moffett	<i>Searsia longipes</i> Syn; <i>Rhus longipes</i>	Anacardiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
8.	Mdaa	Large-leaved/ Lip stick tree/ Guarri	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Ebenaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
9.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
10.	Mdimu msitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
11.	Mfyagio/ Mpambawake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/ Lemon bush	<i>Lippia javanica</i> Syn; <i>L. asperifolia</i>	Verbenaceae	Whole plant	Decoction	Gargle
12.	Mgomba (pukusa)/ mgombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Root	Decoction	Gargle
13.	Mjugu mwitu	Sickle senna/ Bambara nut/ ground nut	<i>Senna tora</i>	Fabaceae	Fruit	Burned and Crushed	Apply to affected
14.	Mkwamba/Mkwamuzi	Wild henna/Bush wood	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
15.	Mtambazi	Fava bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Fabaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle
16.	Mtangawizi	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral/Gargle

## Annex 8: Plants for Eye disorders

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kibangi wazimu	Ethulia	<i>Ethulia conyzoides</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
2.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waanga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
3.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
4.	Mchaichai/ Mzumari/ Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
5.	Mchakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> , <i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Maceration	Eye wash
6.	Mdaka komba / Mnanuzi/ Mnywa	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
7.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
8.	Mdimu msitu	Sand canary berry	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
9.	Mfiu	Black plum	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	<i>Vabenaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
10.	Mkwaju	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
11.	Mnazi	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Palmae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
12.	Mpamba	Cotton plant	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
13.	Mpatakuva	Forskohli/ <i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> Syn: <i>Coleus barbatus</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
14.	Mpera	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
15.	Mpilipili hoho/ Mkali mimi	Hot chilly/ Bird eye chilly	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
16.	Mtangawizi	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
17.	Mtule	African bush basil	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash
18.	Muhogo	Cassava/ Tapioca/ Yuca	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Eye wash

### Annex 9: Plants for Treatment of Ear disorders

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kibangi wazimu	Ethulia	<i>Eithulia conyzoides</i>	Compositae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Few drops in Ear
2.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
3.	M'buu mwaka/ Mwendachi/ Mwenda kuzimu	Nyikensis baker	<i>Deinbollia borbonica</i>	Sapindaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
4.	Mgangua/ mgunga/ Msingino	Sickle bush	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
5.	Mgomba (pukusa)/ mgombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Resin	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
6.	Mjoma	Mexican Barberry	<i>Macphersonia gracillis</i>	Sapindaceae	Root	Decoction with coconut oil	Few drops in Ear
7.	Mkwaju	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
8.	Mkwamba/ Mkwamuzi	Wild henna/ Bush wood	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Decoction with coconut oil	Few drops in Ear
9.	Mnazi	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Palmae	Fruit	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
10.	Mpamba	Cotton plant	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	Malvaceae	Root	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
11.	Mpapai	Pawpaw/ Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
12.	Mpata kuva	Forskohlili/ <i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> Syn: <i>Coleus barbatus</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
13.	Mpera	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction with coconut oil	Few drops in Ear
14.	Mronge	Drum stick	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
15.	Mshubiri	Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	(Liliaceae)	Leaf	Decoction	Few drops in Ear
16.	Mtangawizi	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Few drops in Ear

## Annex 10: Plants for Treatment of Skin disorders

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Shower
2.	Dimi la ng'ombe/ Limi la ng'ombe	Cornflower vernonia	<i>Vernonia glabra</i>	Compositae	Leaf	Decoction	Shower
3.	Msasa	Sand paper tree	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	Moraceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part
4.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part
5.	Mbirimbi	Cucumber tree / bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Oxalidaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part
6.	M'buu mwaka/ Mwendachi/ Mwenda kuzimu	Nyikensis baker	<i>Deinbollia borbonica</i>	Sapindaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part
7.	Mchakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> , <i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part
8.	Mchenza mwitu	Red cedar	<i>Vepris zanzibarensis</i> Syn; <i>Uapaca</i> <i>guineensis</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part
9.	Mchungu	Lansea Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	Asteraceae	Leaf	Decoction	Shower
10.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Decoction with coconut oil	Apply to affected part

## Annex 11: Plants for Anti Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI)

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kifa urongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive plant/ Shame plant/ Shy plant/ Touch me not	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
2.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy “nyungu” in swahili
3.	Mavi ya nyanya/ Weni/ Upupu	Climbing nettle	<i>Tragia brevipes</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
4.	Mbaazi/ Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Fabaceae/ Leguminosae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mbibi kiu/ Funga jamaa	African dream root	<i>Synaptolepis kirkii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Leaf/Stem	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mbungo	Rubber vine	<i>Saba comorensis</i> syn: <i>S. florida</i>	Apocynaceae	Fruit	Macerated with salt	Oral
7.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Bombaceae	Fuit	Macerated with honey	Oral
8.	Mehachai/ Mzumari/Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Gramineae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy “nyungu” in swahili
9.	Mehakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha fruticosa/ Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mehengele	Moffett	<i>Searsia longipes</i> Syn; <i>Rhus longipes</i>	Anacardiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mehenza mwitu	Red cedar	<i>Vepris zanzibarensis</i> Syn; <i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy “nyungu” in swahili
12.	Mehokochole/ Mehokocho	Diamond burbark/ Chines bur	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Malvaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
13.	Mdaka komba / Mnywa/ Mnanuzi	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
14.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Vapor therapy “nyungu” in swahili

**Annex 12: Plants for Treatment of Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)**

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kifa uongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive plant/ Shame plant/ Touch me not/ Shy plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
2.	Dimi la ng'ombe/ Limi la ng'ombe	Cornflower vermonia	<i>Vermonia glabra</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
3.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
4.	Mbibi kiu/ Funga jamaa	African dream root	<i>Synaptolepis kirkii</i>	<i>Thymelaeaceae</i>	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	<i>Bombaceae</i>	Leaf/Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral
6.	Mchaichai/ Mzumari/ Mti homa	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
7.	Mehunga	Lansea Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral
8.	Mdaaka komba / Mmanuzi/ Mnywa	Yellow fruit tree	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
9.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
10.	Mfyagio/ Mpambawake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/ Lemon bush	<i>Lippia javanica</i> Sny; <i>L. asperifolia</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
11.	Mgaragara paka	Zambezi false-nettle	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral
12.	Mgomba (pukusa)/ ngombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
13.	Mjafari	Natal drypetes	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral
14.	Mkwamba/ Mkwamuzi	Wild henma/Bush wood	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Root/Bark	Decoction	Oral

**Annex 13: Plants for Treatment of Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs)**

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
2.	Dimi la ng'ombe/ Limi la ng'ombe	Cornflower vermonia	<i>Vernonia glabra</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
3.	Msasa	Sand paper tree	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
4.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
5.	Mbirimbi	Cucumber tree / bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
6.	Mbono kaburi	Physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
7.	Mbungo	Rubber vine	<i>Saba comorensis</i> syn: <i>S. florida</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
8.	Mbuyu/ Mkuu hapingwa	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	<i>Bombaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
9.	M'buu mwaka/ Mwendachi/ Mwenda kuzimu	Nyikensis baker	<i>Deinbollia borbonica</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
10.	Mchengele	Moffett	<i>Searsia longipes</i> Syn: <i>Rhus longipes</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
11.	Mchenza mwitu	Red cedar	<i>Vepris zanzibarensis</i> Syn: <i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
12.	Mchungu	Lannea Sny; wild bitter lettuce	<i>Lannea cornuta</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
13.	Mdaa	Large-leaved/ Lip stick tree/ Guarri	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	<i>Ebenaceae</i>	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/Douche
14.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral/Douche
15.	Mgaragara paka	Zambezi false-nettle	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral/Douche
16.	Mgomba (pukusa)/ mgombanishi	Banana plant	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral/Douche

**Annex 14: Plants for Treatment of Vaginal Infections:**

S/No.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Iliki	Cardamom	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Zingiberaceae	Root	Decoction	Oral/douches
2.	Kiazi kitamu	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/douches
3.	Kibangi wazimu	Ethulia	<i>Ethulia conyzoides</i>	Compositae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/douches
4.	Kifa uongo/ Kifa urongo	Sensitive plant/ Shame plant/ Touch me not	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral/douches
5.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Labiatae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/douches
6.	Mavi ya nyanya/ Weni/Upupu	Climbing nettle	<i>Tragia brevipes</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/douches
7.	Mbaazi/Mbayazi	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Fabaceae/ Leguminosae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/douches
8.	Mbarika/Mbono/ Mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/douches
9.	Mbirimbi	Cucumber tree/ Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Oxalidaceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/douches
10.	Mchakati	Flowering stems	<i>Acalypha fruticosa/ Mallotus oppositifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/douches
11.	Mchunga	Lannea Sny; wild/ bitter lettuce	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	Asteraceae	Leaf	Decoction	Oral/douches
12.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/douches
13.	Mfuu	Black plum	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	Vabenaceae	Leaf/Root	Decoction	Oral/douches
14.	Mfyagio/ Mpambawake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/	<i>Lippia javanica Sny; L. asperifolia</i>	Verbenaceae	Whole plant	Decoction	Oral/douches

### Annex 15: Wound Healing Plants

S/NO.	Local name	English name	Scientific name	Family name	Part used	Preparation method	Administration route
1.	Kivumbasi/ Jembe la waganga	Hairy basil/ mosquito bush	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
2.	Mbarika/Mbono/ mnyonyo	Castor plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
3.	Mbono kaburi	Physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
4.	Mdanzi/ Chungwa la kijombo	Bitter orange/ Marmalade	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Root	Decoction	Oral
5.	Mdimu mkali	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
6.	Mfyagio/ Mpambawake	Fever tea/ Lemon mint/ Lemon bush	<i>Lippia javanica</i> Syn: <i>L. asperifolia</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Whole plant	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
7.	Mkoma manga	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Leaf	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
8.	Mkomafi wa kijani	Ceder mangrove	<i>Xylocarpus molucensis</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Bark	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
9.	Mkwaju	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	<i>Caesalpinaceae</i>	Bark	Decoction	Apply to affected part
10.	Mkwamba/ Mkwamuzi	Wild henna/ Bush wood	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaf/Root	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
11.	Mnazi	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Palmae</i>	Leaf/Root	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
12.	Mpatakuva	Forskohlii/ <i>Plectranthus</i> <i>s</i>	<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> Syn: <i>Coleus barbatus</i>	<i>Labiatae</i>	Leaf/Root	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
13.	Mshubiri	Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Leaf	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part
14.	Mtopotope/ Mkwe	African custard apple	<i>Annona senegalensis</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Leaf	Crushed and Maceration	Apply to affected part



**Dimi la Ngo'mbe**



**Giligilani**



**Gorowezi**



**Iliki**



**Kiazi Kitamu**



**Kibangi wazimu**



**Kifa uongo**



**Kikoko**



**Kilemba cha shetani**



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**Kipepe.**



**Kirukia**



**Kishinde**



**Kitunguu maji**



**Kitunguu thomu**



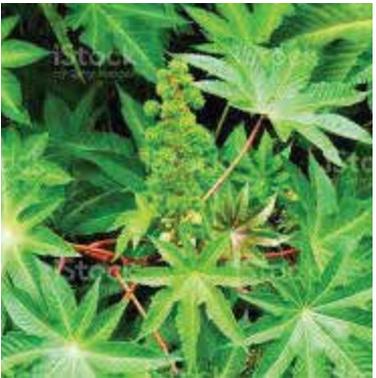
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**Kuche la simba**



**M'bamia**



**M'barika**



**M'birimbi**



**M'boga**



**M'bono kaburi**



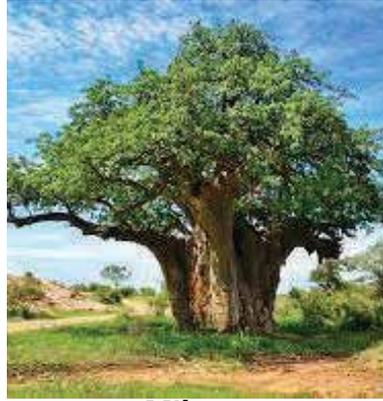
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**M'buyu**



**Macho ya paka**



**Mavi ya nyanya**



**Mbaazi**



**Mbangi**



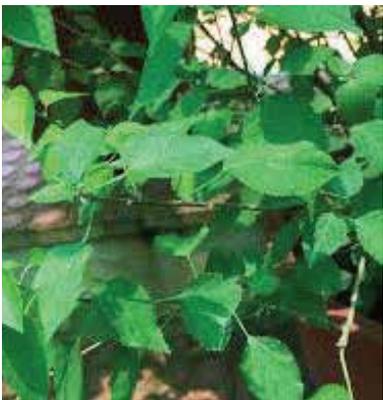
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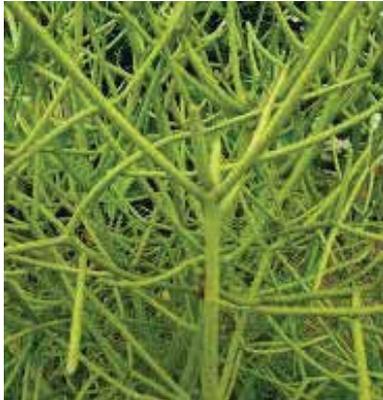
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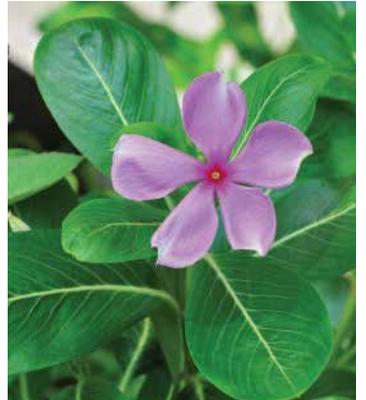
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**Mchakazi**



**Mchandarua**



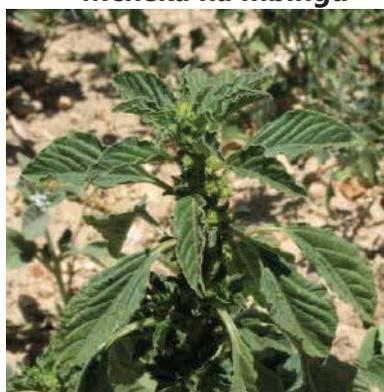
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**Mchengele**



**Mchenza mwitu**



**Mchicha mwiba**



**Mchoko**



**Mchokochole**



**Mchongoma**



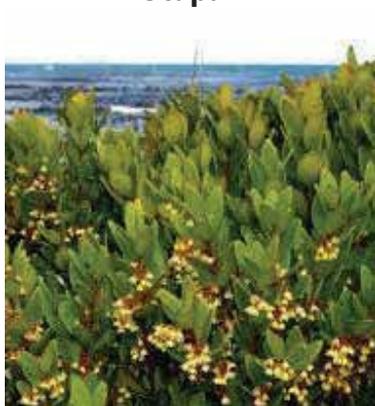
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**Mchungwa**



**Mdaa**



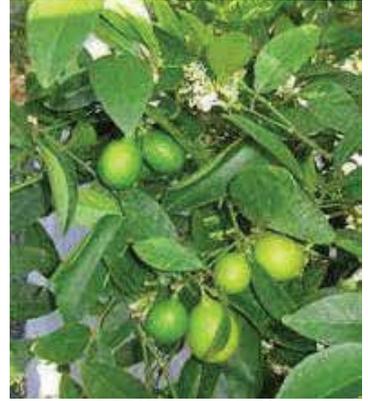
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**Mdalasini**



**Mdanzi**



**Mdimu mkali**



**Mdimu msitu**



**Mfenesi**



**Mfiwi**



**Mfurusadi**



**Mfurutangi**



**Mfusho wa njiani**



**Mfyagio**



**Mgamua**



**Mgaragara paka**



**Mgemwa mbula**



**Mgomba**



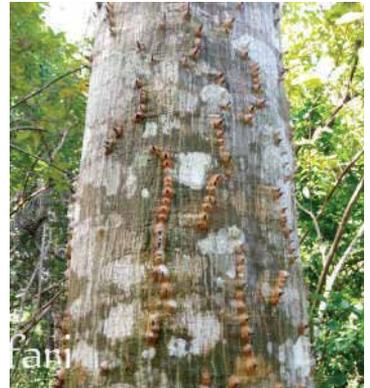
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**Mhaibiskas**



**Mhariri**



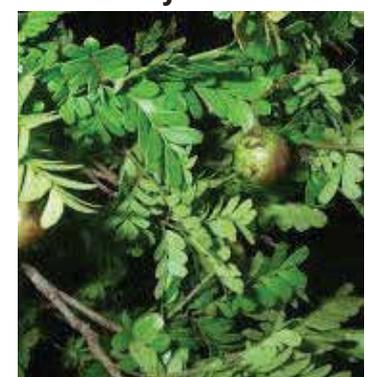
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**Uyoga**



**Mjaza kapu**



**Mjoma**



**Mjugu mwitu**



**Mjugu**



**Mkaaga**



**Mkabili shamsi**



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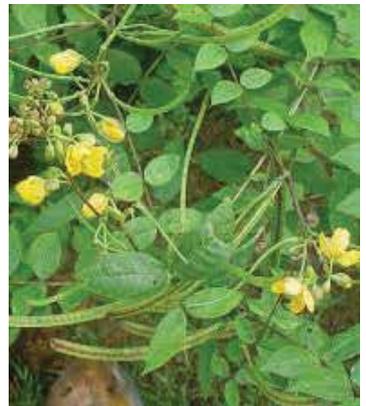
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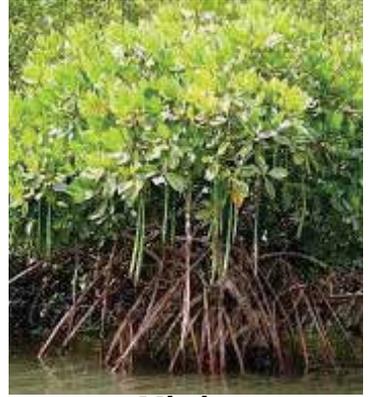
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**Mkomafi**



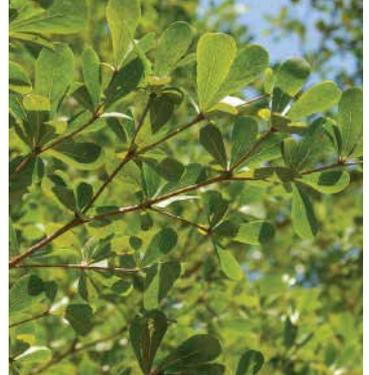
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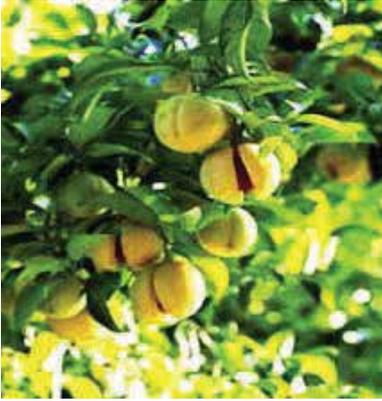
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**Mkundazi**



**Mkunde kunde**



**Mkungu manga**



**Mkungu**



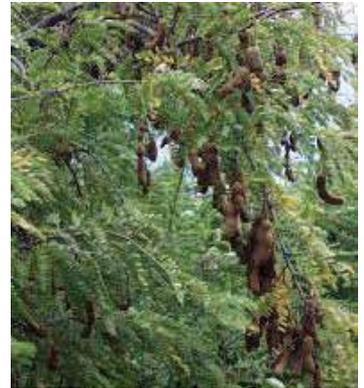
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**Mkuu wa usiku**



**Mkuyu**



**Mkwaju**



**Mkwamba**



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**Mlakunguru**



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**Mnuka mavi**



**Mnungu**



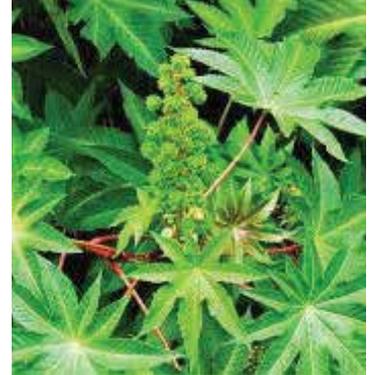
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**Mnywelenywele**



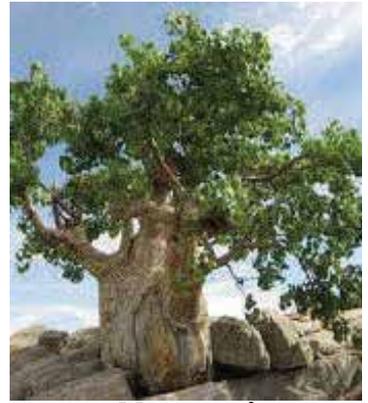
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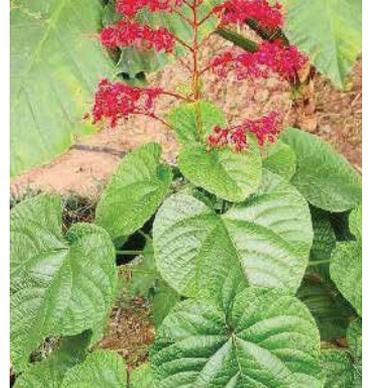
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**Mpilipili.**



**Mpinga ume**



**Mpopoo**



**Mpwapwi.**



**Mranaha**



**Mranahaa**



**Mrehani**



**Mrija**



**Mrimba**



**Mronge**



**Mrushajini**



**Msaji**



**Msaka uchawi**



**Mtambao**



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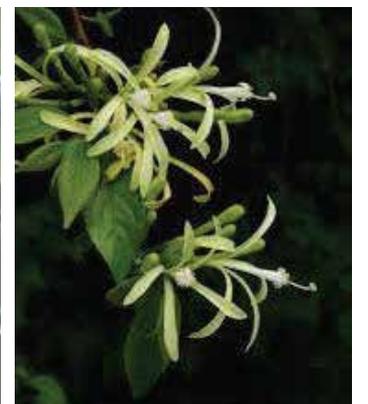
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**Msukuma**



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**Mtongo**



**Mtopetope**



**Mtotwe**



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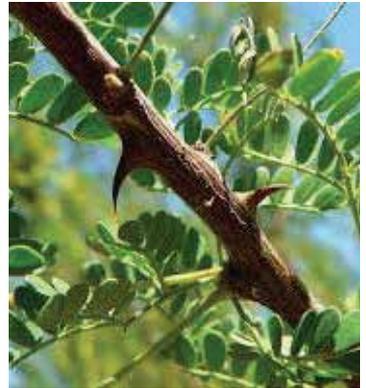
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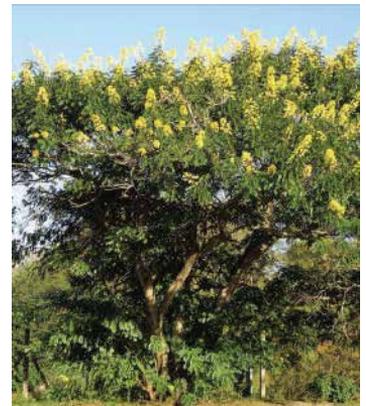
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**Mzaituni**



**Mzalia nyuma**



**Mwamba mji**



**Mwambamji**



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**Mwichaa**

