**Abstract**

This study provides ethnomedicinal information and conservation status of medicinal trees used by the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* indigenous communities of Esperanza, Agusan del Sur, Philippines. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews, group discussion, and guided field walks with a total of 145 informants comprising of 95 *Manobo* and 50 *Higaonon* people with their traditional medical knowledge. A total of 43 tree species belonging to 36 genera and 22 plant families were recorded as ethnomedicinally important. Family importance value (FIV) was highest in Moraceae (99.33), followed by Lamiaceae (97.33), Rutaceae (96.00), Lauraceae (94.00), and Fabaceae (93.33). Plant parts are used for fracture and dislocation, weakness and fatigue, snakebite, diarrhea, and postpartum care and recovery, respectively. Highest relative frequency of citation (RFC) was cited for both *Cinnamomum mercadoi* S.Vidal and *Ficus concinna* (Miq.) Miq. Assessment of conservation status revealed that most of the medicinal trees with 20 species were not assessed (NA), followed by 15 species as least concern (LC), two species as vulnerable (VU), two species as other threatened species (OTS), two species as data deficient (DD), and one species each as endangered and near threatened, namely *Swietenia mahagoni* (L.) Jacq., and *Calamus megaphyllus* Becc., respectively. Only seven species (16%) are endemic in the Philippines. These findings provide a rationale for future *in-situ* conservation strategies of these important medicinal trees in indigenous ancestral lands for sustainable utilization of these genetic resources as part of the traditional heritage of the *Manobo* and *Higaonon*.

***Keywords***: Conservation; Esperanza; ethnomedicine; *Higaonon*; *Manobo*; medicinal trees

# Introduction

The United Nations has recently reported a warning that global biodiversity is unprecedentedly reducing with more than a million species at risk of extinction [1]. Despite the decline, this report further emphasized that lands governed by indigenous communities have significantly lower reduction rates, demonstrating the essential role of indigenous peoples (IPs) as stewards of their natural environment. Around 22% of the world’s land surface is recognized as traditional indigenous territories, which coincide with areas harboring 80% of the plant’s biodiversity [2]. The knowledge of rural residents is essential for forest conservation [3]. In agroforestry, trees have been increasingly recognized as an option for multifunctional land management, which can also contribute to income, food security and biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services [4–6].

Regardless of the transformations of many indigenous knowledge systems, practices that help promote forest sustainability have remained intact in the Philippines [7]. The Philippines, as an archipelagic country, has a unique geographical location comprising more than 7,100 islands. The Philippines is considered crucially important to global biodiversity because of its exceptional levels of narrow endemism in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems[8–10]. The Philippines is renowned as one of the megadiverse countries around the globe[11] and one of the world’s eight biodiversity hottest hotspots[9].

Aside from its megadiverse biodiversity, the Philippines is also acclaimed to be culturally diverse in ethnicity, accounting to 110 different ethnolinguistic groups [12,13] with distinct classification based on identity, language, socio-political systems, and practices[14]. Among the settlements of these indigenous groups, the island of Mindanao is mostly occupied with various indigenous peoples (IPs)[15]. Some of these IPs are the numerous cultural communities of *Manobo* and *Higaonon*, inhabiting several areas only in Mindanao[16]. Both *Manobo* and *Higaonon* continued to be recognized as one of the largest and nomadic groups of indigenous peoples in CARAGA Administrative Region[14,17]. Etymologically, the *Manobo* term was named after the “Mansuba” which means river people, coined from the “man” (people) and the “suba” (river). In contrast, the *Higaonon* term was named after “Higa-gaon-onon” coined from the “higa” (to live or to lay), “gaon” (mountain), and “onon” (people). These tribes have maintained to conserve and protect their ancestral domain to continually sustain their cultural traditions, practices, and values up to this present generation. They are knowledgeable about various medicinal trees used in their communities for economic and therapeutic benefits. Medicinal trees and other trees in the forest have a crucial role in forest structure and ecological balance. Some of these trees are also used for timber production and are then often overused and harvested more frequently than others [18]. The significant role of IPs as key conservation actors is highly anticipated because of their vast knowledge and internal accountability in opportunities for joint intervention with Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPOs) to address biodiversity programs worldwide [19].

It is highly significant to investigate plant sources like medicinal trees and their conservation status used by the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs). Hence, this study aims to document ethnomedicinal importance and assess the conservation status of the medicinal trees used by the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* cultural communities in Esperanza, Agusan del Sur, Philippines.

**Materials and Methods**

***Study Area***

The fieldwork was conducted in the Municipality of Esperanza, Agusan del Sur. This landlocked municipality is situated at the coordinates 8°41’ N and 125°39’ E (8.6760, 125.6454). This study purposively covered selected barangays for the reasons of accessibility, availability, and security with Certification of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) as endorsed by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples - CARAGA Administrative Region (NCIP-CARAGA) (Fig. 1). These sites are part of the forestland areas of the province, which comprise almost two-thirds (74%) of the total land area [20]. In comparison, alienable and disposable (A&D) areas constitute around one-third (26%) of the total land area [20].

***Field Survey***

Fieldwork was conducted from March 2018 to April 2019. Prior acquisition of necessary ethics approval, informed consents, resolution, certification, and wildlife gratuitous permit were acquired before the actual interview, field survey, and branch collection in selected barangays of Esperanza, Agusan del Sur, namely Bentahon, Bunaguit, Poblacion and Remedios. Consultation meetings and discussions were conducted together with the two tribal leaders and two tribal healers comprising the two indigenous communities, with the assistance of the municipal IPs consultant in cooperation with the municipal administration to discuss research intent as totally academic. The joint meeting succeeded with rituals for this documentation resulted in mutual agreement and respect. As agreed, the research intent was certified by NCIP-local government unit (LGU) following its by-laws for the welfare and protection of indigenous peoples, and finally approved by NCIP-CARAGA.

A total of 145 indigenous respondents (95 *Manobo* and 50 *Higaonon*), which is more than 10% of the total population of selected barangays, comprising of the tribal council and members were selected through purposive and snowball sampling. A total of 48 females and 97 males with an age range from 18–78 years old and median age being 41 were sampled. Ethnomedicinal data were collected through semi-structured interviews with the key informants and corner meetings with the tribal community after obtaining an accurate translation to the *Manobo* dialect (Minanubu) with the help of the tribal elders. Focus group discussions among respondents were assisted by the respective barangay tribal leaders and the municipal IP representative as consultants to obtain consensus and clarification of their essential points and ideas.

***Collection and Identification***

Actual species identification of trees was conducted during field walks with the assistance of the forester guide from the City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) and tribal healer for the record of the vernacular names. At least three branches of each tree were collected and subsequently pressed, poisoned, and mounted as herbarium vouchers. Voucher specimens were deposited in the University of Santo Tomas Herbarium (USTH). Vernacular names of specimens were referred to the *Dictionary of Philippines Plant Names* [21]. Plant identification was verified by Mr. Danilo Tandang, a botanist and researcher at the National Museum of the Philippines. All scientific names were checked for spelling and synonyms, and family classification using *The Plant List*[22], *World Flora Online*[23], the *International Plant Names Index*[24] and *Tropicos*[25]. The occurrence, distribution, and latest species identification were further confirmed in the updated *Co’s Digital Flora of the Philippines*[26].

***Family Importance Value (FIV)***

FIV determines the most important family based on the number of citation reports of the informants[27]. This was calculated using the following formula: FIV = (FC/N) x 100, where FC is the frequency of citation of the plant family, and N is the total number of informants. The FIV also helps characterize families according to the number of medicinal plant species belonging to a particular family as a treatment.

***Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC)***

RFC, on the other hand, identifies the local importance of each medicinal plant species[28] and is calculated using this formula: RFC = FC/N, where FC is the number of informants who mentioned the plant species while N is the total number of informants. RFC ranges its value from 0 to 1, where most important species have values closer to 1.

***Conservation Status and Endemicity***

Conservation status of the medicinal plants was enumerated according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) standard[29], and further assessed based on the available data from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Administrative Order No. (DAO) 2017-01 [30] and the updated online flora of *Co’s Digital Flora of the Philippines*[26]. The identified medicinal tree species were checked for their occurrence and distribution in the Philippines and other countries to determine their endemicity.

**Results**

***Family Importance Value***

Table 1 presents the census of medicinal trees with a total of 43 species belonging to 36 genera and 22 families. Results showed that Moraceae had the highest FIV (99.33), followed by Lamiaceae (97.33), Rutaceae (96.00), Lauraceae (94.00), and Fabaceae (93.33) which are medicinally used for fracture and dislocation, weakness and fatigue, snakebite, diarrhea, and postpartum care and recovery, respectively, based on the frequency of informant citation.

***Relative Frequency of Citation***

The highest RFC values were recorded for both *Cinnamomum mercadoi* S.Vidal (1.00) and *Ficus concinna* (Miq.) Miq. (1.00) as depicted in Figure 3, followed by *Micromelum minutum* (G.Forst.) Wight & Arn. (0.99), and *Ficus septica* Burm.f. (0.97) as shown in Table 1.

***Conservation Status and Endemicity***

The 43 species of medicinal trees identified belong to different size classes. Most of the species are small-sized trees (58%), followed by small to medium-sized trees (19%), medium-sized trees (16%), and medium to large-sized trees (7%). Table 1 and Figure 2 present the conservation status and endemicity of these medicinal trees. The conservation status of these plant resources showed that most of the medicinal trees were not assessed (47%) based on the IUCN [29]. However, the combined data from DENR [30] and CDFP [26] conservation assessment showed that there were 15 species as Least Concern, two species as Vulnerable, two species as Other Threatened Species, two species as Data Deficient, and one species each of Endangered and Near Threatened, namely *Swietenia mahagoni* (L.) Jacq. and *Calamus megaphyllus* Becc., respectively. The distribution of species in terms of endemicity showed only seven species (16%) are endemic in the Philippines. In contrast, most of the species are distributed in other countries (84%) and thought to be introduced or naturalized in the Philippines [26].

**Discussion**

Scientific validation of some reported species under the same genus and family could suggest similar pharmacological properties in treatment for various illnesses and health conditions. This ethnomedicinal information could open avenues for future pharmacological investigations and clinical studies.

The Moraceae (fig family) have been proven for their potential biological and pharmacological activities. This family possesses a wide variety of bioactive compounds with biomedicinal properties as formerly investigated on *Ficus racemosa* L.[31], *Ficus carica* L. [32], and *Ficus benjamina* L. [33]. The Lamiaceae (mint family) have several bioactive compounds and essential oils that are used in traditional and modern medicine, food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industry[34]. This family is aromatic with various medicinal properties aside from its ornamental uses. It was proven for effective pain modulation as a source of analgesic, which can be found in aromatic spices like mint, oregano, basil, and rosemary[35]. Rutaceae (citrus family) are comprised of aromatic deciduous shrubs and trees that have been used in gastronomy and traditional medicine. This family also has significant economic importance because it contains several edible fruits and essential oils[36]. For instance, secondary metabolites of *Zanthoxylum limonella* (Dennst.) Alston were isolated from the stems, barks, and fruits, which were reported to cure several health problems like stomachache, diarrhea, dental caries, and rheumatism[37]. The phytochemical investigation by Salleh et al.[38] in the genus *Beilschmiedia* Nees revealed the presence of bioactive compounds like essential oils, amides/alkaloids, flavonoids and miscellaneous compounds with a broad spectrum of biological activities. Fabaceae (pea family) represent the third largest family, which also possess numerous secondary metabolites with potential pharmacological and toxicological properties[39]. *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Kunth ex Steud. is one notable species included here under Fabaceae with reported biological and biochemical properties. Abdulaziz et al. [40]recently investigated the antimicrobial, antioxidant, and the phytochemical components present in *G. sepium*, which has long been cultivated and introduced in the Philippines.

Some *Cinnamomum* species like *C. zeylanicum* Breyne were reported with antimicrobial activity and *C. cassia* (L.) J.Presl with antitumor property possessing several essential oils[41]. These findings supported some ethnomedicinal uses of *C. mercadoi* in this study as a treatment for cancer, diarrhea, and urinary tract infection. Previous investigations of *Ficus* species revealed potency against malignant disease and inflammation. Lansky et al. [42]reviewed ethnopharmacological uses of *Ficus* species as anticancer and anti-inflammatory agents during medieval, ancient, and modern times. This ethnopharmacological review coincided with the medicinal purposes of *F. concinna* among the key informantsin treatment for arthritis, cancer, cuts and wounds, fracture, and dislocation. Identified chemical constituents for *M. minutum* also have potential biological property containing coumarins as potent cytotoxic agents against the T-lymphoblastic leukemia cell line [43]. This result supports the medicinal uses of *M. minutum* in both indigenous communities as a treatment for cancer. The aboriginal claim of *F. septica* as a treatment for dengue fever has also been studied. Huang et al.[44] revealed that the methanol extracts of fruit, heartwood, leaves, and stems from *F. septica* had a promising anti-dengue virus activity against dengue virus types 1 and 2.

 Conservation assessment findings of this study justify for future reinforcement of conservation strategies to sustain medicinally important tree species. These significant genetic resources are assets that must be conserved and protected with strict implementation of national and local policies on their conservation and uses. Both *Manobo* and *Higaonon* indigenous communities value the conservation of their natural resources. Regardless of some differences in their cultural traditions and practices, they continually keep peace and practice sustainable use of their forest plant resources. They are recognized as bearers of ancestral knowledge and wisdom concerning biodiversity. Indigenous peoples of Agusan del Sur were previously surveyed with rich medicinal plant knowledge and practices [45–47] with few species scientifically validated for its biochemical and biological activities [48,49], but this is the first time to document on medicinal trees.

Their active participation in programs and initiatives for biodiversity conservation for adequate protection and management of forest reserves would lead to a more comprehensive, robust, and cost-effective biodiversity conservation and management[50].

Both *Manobo* and *Higaonon* tribal communities traditionally practice conservation of their natural resources through the years. However, their long traditions of managing their lands have no titles of their own, resulting in community-based use of properties and rights being passed on through inheritance. In 1995, the Community-Based Forest Management Program was implemented in the country based on the Integrated Social Forestry Program in 1976. This implementation issued Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) to Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and provided security of tenure for 50 years. This issuance legitimized the presence of indigenous communities, like the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* tribes, thus, giving them right over their ancestral domain for occupation, land management, and development. Subsequently, the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act was passed in 1997. This act put up an absolute Ancestral Domain Title among the ICCS/IPS promoting conservation practice of the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* cultural communities in their natural resources. They continually exercise their rights and practice their customs and traditions of land management and development. As a result, it strengthened their rightful ownership of their land for the future conservation of natural resources, particularly their medicinally essential plants. Besides, the issuance of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) conferred significant economic and cultural benefits for indigenous communities.

Assessment of medicinally important and conservation status of their medicinal plants are very significant. For instance, tree species play a vital role in the balance of ecosystems aside from its commercial uses as a source of timber, food, and medicine. With the traditional ecological and medicinal knowledge of the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* tribes, their integral roles as guardians in their ancestral territories started within their cultural communities.

The assessment by the IUCN and DENR will take more years and meticulous processes, while some of these tree species are becoming extinct through time. Hence, environmental governance should reinforce collaborative initiatives in partnership with the tribal communities as a source of medicinal and ecological perspectives and knowledge of their indigenous trees to improve environmental conservation and management. These findings provided baseline information on medicinal trees as critical genetic resources. Local people and LGU intervention should actively participate in shared management responsibilities for viable conservation strategies and sustainable use of cultural community resources.

It is highly recommended to investigate further the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* ethnomedicinally important trees, which are now classified as vulnerable, threatened, and endangered medicinal tree species. The pharmacological aspect of medicinal tree species could intensify their sustainable conservation priorities.

**Conclusions**

This study evaluated a total of 43 species belonging to 36 genera and 22 families recorded as ethnomedicinally important tree species among the *Manobo* and *Higaonon* indigenous communities in Esperanza, Philippines. Results showed that Moraceae had the highest FIV (99.33), and both *Cinnamomum mercadoi* (Lauraceae) and *Ficus concinna* (Moraceae) had the highest relative frequency of citation (1.00). Results showed that *Manobo* and *Higaonon* indigenous communities of Esperanza, Agusan del Sur is a habitat of endemic, endangered, vulnerable and threatened tree species. These findings provided baseline information on medicinal trees as critical genetic resources. Local people and LGU intervention should actively participate in shared management responsibilities for viable conservation strategies and sustainable use of the cultural community resources.

**Ethics approval**

All necessary approval, free prior informed consent, permit, and certification was secured from the local government units, provincial government administration of Agusan del Sur, and regional agencies of CARAGA administrative region (Region XIII). DENR-CARAGA wildlife gratuitous permit (no. R13-2019-12) and NCIP-CARAGA certification (no. R13-2019-01) were obtained before the conduct of the study. An ethics approval from USTGS-ERC (protocol no. GS-2019-PN007) was secured. The purpose of the study was discussed to indigenous communities of *Manobo* and *Higaonon* in Esperanza, Agusan del Sur governed by their respective tribal chieftains, following ritual observation as part of cultural immersion.

**Acknowledgments**

We are very grateful to the indigenous communities of *Manobo* and *Higaonon*, who participated in our documentation. MLGD would like to thank for his scholarship grant from the Department of Science and Technology - Accelerated Science and Technology Human Resource Development Program - National Science Consortium (DOST-ASTHRDP-NSC) and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation as a Junior Researcher. GJDA thanks the Department of Health - Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care (DOH-PITAHC) for the funding, and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for a renewed research stay at the University of Bayreuth (Germany) in 2019.

**Funding**

This work was supported by the Department of Health - Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care (DOH-PITAHC).

**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

**References**

1. IPBES. (2019). *Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/spm\_unedited\_advance\_for\_posting\_htn.pdf.
2. WRI. (2005). World Resources Institute (WRI) in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, and World Bank. 2005. Securing Property and Resource Rights through Tenure Reform, pp.83–87 in World Resources Report 2005: The Wealth of the Poor – Managing Ecosystems to Fight Poverty.
3. Rahman, H., Rahman, M., Islam, M., & Reza, S. (2011). The importance of forests to protect medicinal plants: a case study of Khadimnagar National Park, Bangladesh. *International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services & Management, 7,* 283–294.
4. Bhagwat, S., Willis, K. J., Birks, H. J. B., & Whittaker, R. J. (2008). Agroforestry: a refuge for tropical biodiversity? *Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 23,* 261–267.
5. Kuyah, S., Oborn, I., Jonsson, M., Dahlin, A. S., Barrios, E., Muthuri, C., et al. (2016). Trees in agricultural landscapes enhance provision of ecosystem services in Sub-Saharan Africa. *International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services & Management, 12,* 255–273.
6. Tscharntke, T., Clough, Y., Bhagwat, S. A., Buchori, D., Faust, H., Hertel, D., et al. (2011). Multifunctional shade-tree management in tropical agroforestry landscapes - a review. *Journal of Applied Ecology, 48,* 619–629.
7. Camacho, L. D., Gevaña, D. T., Carandang, A. P., & Camacho, S. C. (2015). Indigenous knowledge and practices for the sustainable management of Ifugao forests in Cordillera, Philippines. *International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services & Management, 12,* 1–2, 5–13.
8. Carpenter, K. E., & Springer, V. G. (2005). The center of the center of marine shore fish biodiversity: the Philippine Islands. *Environmental Biology of Fishes, 72*, 467–480.
9. Myers, N., Mittermeier, R. A., Mittermeier, C. G., da Fonseca, G. A. B., & Kent, J. (2000). Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature, 403,* 853–858.
10. Posa, M. R. C., Diesmos, A. C., Sodhi, N. S., & Brooks, T. M. (2008). Hope for threatened tropical biodiversity: lessons from the Philippines. *BioScience, 58,* 231–240.
11. Conservation International. (2012). *Biodiversity hotspots: Philippines*. http:// www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/philippines/ pages/impacts.aspx.
12. ILO. (2014). *Indigenous Peoples Development Programme (IPDP)*. International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilomanila/documents/publication/ wcms \_245610.pdf.
13. PSA. (2016). *2010 census of population and housing: definition of terms and concepts*. Quezon City, Philippines: Philippine Statistics Authority.
14. NCIP. (2010). *Primer on census for indigenous peoples*. Quezon City, Philippines: National Commission on Indigenous Peoples.
15. UNDP. (2010). *Indigenous peoples in the Philippines*. http://www.ph.undp.org/ content/philippines/en/home/library/democratic\_governance/FastFacts-IPs.html.
16. NCCA. (2015). *Manobo*. http://ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/culture-profile/manobo/.
17. Reyes, C. M., Mina, C. D., & Asis, R. D. (2017). Inequality of opportunities among ethnic groups in the Philippines. United Nations University World Institute for Development Economic Research. *WIDER Working Paper.* 154: 20p.
18. Yan, X. (2003). Ecological protection of medicinal woody plants. *Journal of Applied Ecology, 14,* 1561–1564.
19. Alcorn, J. (2010). Indigenous peoples and conservation. MacArthur Foundation Conservation. *White Paper Series*. 1p.
20. PENRO. (2018). *Provincial environment and natural resources office of Agusan del Sur.* http://www.denrpenroads.com/index.php/about/background.
21. Madulid, D. A. (2001). *A dictionary of Philippines plant names*. Vol. I: local name-scientific name. Vol. II: scientific name-local name. Makati City, Bookmark.
22. The Plant List. (2013). *Version 1.1.* http://www.theplantlist.org/.
23. WFO. (2019). *World Flora Online*. http://www.worldfloraonline.org.
24. IPNI. (2019). *The international plant names index*. https://www.ipni.org.
25. Tropicos. (2019). *Missouri Botanical Garden*. http://www.tropicos.org.
26. CDFP; Pelser, P. B., Barcelona, J. F., & Nickrent, D. L. (2011 onwards). *Co’s Digital Flora of the Philippines*. www.philippineplants.org.
27. Ali, A., Badshah, L., & Hussain, F. (2018). Ethnobotanical appraisal and conservation status of medicinal plants in Hindukush Range, District Swat, Pakistan. *Journal of Herbs, Spices & Medicinal Plants, 24,* 332–355.
28. Ugulu, I., Baslar, S., Yorek, N, & Dogan, Y. (2009). The investigation and quantitative ethnobotanical evaluation of medicinal plants used around Izmir Province, Turkey. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research, 3,* 345–367.
29. IUCN. (2018). *The international union for conservation of nature’s red list of threatened species*. www.iucnredlist.org
30. DENR Administrative Order. (2017). *Updated national list of threatened Philippine plants and their categories (DAO 2017-11)*. https://server2.denr.gov.ph/uploads/rmdd/dao-2017-11.pdf.
31. Ahmed, F., & Urooj, A. (2010). Traditional uses, medicinal properties, and phytopharmacology of *Ficus racemosa*: a review. *Pharmaceutical Biology, 48,* 672–681.
32. Mawa, S., Husain, K., & Jantan, I. (2013). *Ficus carica* L. (Moraceae): phytochemistry, traditional uses and biological activities. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine,* *Article ID: 974256.* http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/974256.
33. Imran, M., Rasool, N., Rizwan, K., Zubair, M., Riaz, M., Zia-Ul-Haq, M., et al. (2014). Chemical composition and biological studies of *Ficus benjamina*. *Chemistry Central Journal, 8*, 12.
34. Mamadalieva, N. Z., Akramov, D. K., Ovidi, E., Tiezzi, A., Nahar, L., Azimova, S. S., et al. (2017). Aromatic medicinal plants of the Lamiaceae Family from Uzbekistan: ethnopharmacology, essential oils composition, and biological activities. medicines. *Medicines (Basel), 4.* http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/medicines4010008.
35. Uritu, C. M., Mihai, C. T., Stanciu, G. D., Dodi, G., Alexa-Stratulat, T., Luca, A., et al. (2018). Medicinal plants of the family Lamiaceae in pain therapy: a review. *Pain Research & Management.* https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/7801543.
36. Liaqat, I., Riaz, N., Saleem, Q., Tahir, H. M., Arshad, M., & Arshad, N. (2018). Toxicological evaluation of essential oils from some plants of Rutaceae family. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Article ID: 4394687.* https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/4394687.
37. Supabphol, R., & Tangjitjareonkun, J. (2014). Chemical constituents and biological activities of *Zanthoxylum limonella* (Rutaceae): a review. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 13,* 2119–2130.
38. Salleh, W. M. N. H. W., Ahmad, F., Yen, K. H., & Zulkifli, R. M. (2015). A review on chemical constituents and biological activities of the genus *Beilschmiedia* (Lauraceae). *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 14*, 2139–2150.
39. Wink, M. (2013). Evolution of secondary metabolites in legumes (Fabaceae). *South African Journal of Botany, 89,* 164–175.
40. Abdulaziz, A. A., Dapar, M. L. G., Manting, M. M. E., Torres, A. J., Aranas, A. T., Mindo, R. A. R., et al. (2019). Qualitative evaluation of the antimicrobial, antioxidant, and medicinally important phytochemical constituents of the ethanolic extracts of the leaves of *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Walp. *Pharmacophore, 10,* 72–83.
41. Sharifi-Rad, J., Sureda, A., Tenore, G. C., Daglia, M., Sharifi-Rad, M., Valussi, M., et al. (2017). Biological activities of essential oils: from plant chemoecology to traditional healing systems. *Molecules, 22.* https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules22010070.
42. Lansky, E. P., Paavilainen, H. M., Pawlus, A. D., & Newman, R. A. (2008). *Ficus* spp. (fig): ethnobotany and potential as anticancer and anti-inflammatory agents. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 119,* 195–213.
43. Susidarti, R. A., Rahmani, M., Ismail, H. B. M., Sukari, M. A., Hin, T. Y. Y., Lian, G. E. C. et al. (2009). Cytotoxic activity of coumarins from *Micromelum minutum*. *Pharmaceutical Biology, 47,* 182–185.
44. Huang, N. C., Hung, W. T., Tsai, W. L., Lai, F. Y., Lin, Y. S., Huang, M. S., et al. (2017). *Ficus septica* plant extracts for treating Dengue virus *in vitro. PeerJ Life & Environment, PubMed: 28607841.* https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.3448.
45. Dapar, M. L. G., Alejandro, G. J. D., Meve, U., & Liede-Schuman, S. (2020a). Quantitative ethnopharmacological documentation and molecular confirmation of medicinal plants used by the *Manobo* tribe of Agusan del Sur, Philippines. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 16,* 1–60. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-020-00363-7.
46. Dapar, M. L. G., Demayo, C. G., Meve, U., Liede-Schuman, S., & Alejandro, G. J. D. (2020b). Ethnomedicinal plants used for the treatment of cuts and wounds by the *Agusan Manobo* of Sibagat, Agusan del Sur, Philippines. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications, 19,* 1–18. http://dx.doi.org/10.32859/era.19.31.1-18.
47. Dapar, M. L. G., Demayo, C. G. (2017c). Folk medical uses of Lunas *Lunasia amara* Blanco by the *Manobo* people, traditional healers and residents of Agusan del Sur, Philippines. *Science International (Lahore), 29*, 823–26.
48. Dapar, M. L. G., Demayo, C. G., Meve, U., Liede-Schuman, S., & Alejandro, G. J. D. (2020d). Molecular confirmation, constituents and cytotoxicity evaluation of two medicinal *Piper* species used by the *Manobo* tribe of Agusan del Sur. Philippines. *Phytochemistry Letters, 36,* 24–31. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phytol. 2020.01.017.
49. Dapar, M. L. G., Demayo, C. G. D., & Senarath, W. T. P. S. K. (2018e). Antimicrobial and cellular metabolic inhibitory properties of the ethanolic extract from the bark of ‘Lunas-Bagon’ (*Lunasia* sp.). *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, 9,* 88–97. https://doi. org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.9(1).88-97.
50. Sobrevila, C. (2008). *The role of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation. discussion paper*. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. Washington DC https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTBIODIVERSITY/Resources/RoleofIndigenousPeoplesinBiodiversityConservation.pdf.

**List of Figures**

**Figure 1**. Location map of Esperanza (outlined in red), Agusan del Sur (outlined in black), Philippines (left).

**Figure 2.** A combined conservation assessment of tree species based on the international data of IUCN, and the national data of DENR and CDFP.

**Figure 3.** Habit of (A) *Cinnamomum mercadoi* S.Vidal “Kaningag” and (B) *Ficus concinna* (Miq.) Miq. “Balete”.