54 Revista de Fitoterapia 2002; 2 (S1)

## W15 Search, evaluation and obtention of new antiparasitic agents in Iberoamerica

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This international cooperative project aims to discover new natural antiparasitic agents for the treatment of: malaria, leishmania and chagas disease, through bioguided isolation and structural determination of the active compounds obtained from medicinal plants as well as chemical transformations and de novo synthesis, to establish SARA total of 19 research centers from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Paraguay and Spain, are engaged in this objective. Of over 100 extracts, the genus Piper yielded the most active compounds together with compounds obtained from Lonchocarpus xuul and L. yucatanensis. A new epoxide kawapyrone derivative with leishmanicidal properties has been isolated from Piper rusby. Several diterpenes with unique structures have been isolated from Andean species Mulinum crassifolium, Laretia acaulis, Azorella madreporica and the structures with azorellane and mulinanae skeleton being the most active against Trypanosoma cruzi. Naphtoquinnone semisynthetic derivatives showed strong activity against Plasmodium falciparum. The most important results with wide range of activity against malaria, leishmania and chagas have been obtained from stilbene derivatives.

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## W16 Controlled and sustainable wild collection of medicinal and aromatic plants for rural income generation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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In Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) is promoting the income generation in rural areas by diversification of the traditional systems of sustainable wild collection of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP), and by value addition in rural areas. GTZ is collaborating with SIPPO, the Swiss Import Promotion Program, for the training of collectors, organic certification and marketing of certified products from sustainable wild collection in regional and international markets.

Special emphasis is placed on controlled and sustainable wild collection, which is considered by companies and returnees as their first option for generating cash income after resettlement. The numbers of collectors affiliated to the companies, participating in the GTZ-programs, is ranging from 50 collectors to estimated 10.000 collectors with established companies, including co-operatives and company organised collection schemes.

Serious conflicts of interests have developed with the individual collectors sourcing raw material for direct and illegal sales to foreign companies. There is the need to regulate these conflicts. The first efforts had been taken to improve the documentation, and to rise awareness for controlled and sustainable wild collection involving international organic certifiers.

The sustainable use of bio-diversity can be supported through the application of different management tools, to increase the level of documentation of the chain of production and processing. Starting at the resource base, all levels of production, processing and marketing are subject to monitoring through certification. Based on sustainable use of the wild resources, and accompanied by proper management plans, certification leads to an innovative marketing package, including the product and proper documentation of the same, ready to fit in the GMP-systems of the potential clients.