

**EXECUTION PROGRESS REPORT YEAR 1
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK INDICATORS
PROTECTING THE BIODIVERSITY OF HABITATS IN THE AWA TERRITORY OF ECUADOR
COFINANCED BY USAID
WWF-ALTROPICO- FCAE**

OCTOBER 2001 TO SEPTEMBER 2002

GOAL 1: Maintain the forest cover and the processes and elements of biodiversity in Awa Territory and the adjacent area.

EXPECTED RESULT 1.1: Territorial protection: *Awa Territory consolidated and outside pressures hanging over Awa Territory have been neutralized, eliminated or stabilized.*

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	ADVANCES AT SEPTEMBER 30TH 2002
TARGET 1: The 101,000 hectares of Awa Territory remain consolidated, as a unit of biological and cultural conservation	1a. Number of hectares under FCAE government and with legal titles. 1b. Number of hectares with forest cover in Awa Territory.	<p>1a. The FCAE's 101,000 hectares of Awa Territory have been maintained under its government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19,000 ha. were added this year, due to the legalization of two new Awa Centers (Río Tigre and El Pailón), and therefore, the number of hectares under the conservation and government of the FCAE have been increased. • Despite the pressure from the timber merchants and palm growers, the integrity of the FCAE's territory has been maintained until now. There is a latent menace of soil conversion use, as represented by the Decree declaring an Agricultural Area of around 50,000 hectares in the north of Esmeraldas. A lawsuit has been served on grounds of unconstitutionality. • There is a land tenancy conflict with the Fundación Nytua: this foundation bought 1,200 hectares in Awa Territory (almost 50% of the Río Bogotá Center). <p>1b. Number of hectares with forest cover in Awa Territory. The base line of forest cover and trend rates of change in the forest through intervention from 1986 to the year 2000 has been obtained.</p> <p>For the Awa territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of the main polygon of Awa territory: 95,818 hectares (Guadualito and Rio Bogotá were excluded; they are isolated from this main polygon). • Total of forest cover in year 2000: 77,774.140 hectares (81%). • Change (loss) in forest cover between 1986 and 2000: 6.884 hectares

<p>TARGET 2: Outside invasions have been reduced or eliminated. 2a. Zero outside invasions: The Awa communities have been effective in the application of legal defense mechanisms when faced with any possible invasion. 2b. Zero illegal exploitations (timber or any other kind) in Awa Territory.</p>	<p>2a.Number of outside invasions during the year in any of the Awa Centers. 2b. Number of illegal exploitations (timber or any other kind) in Awa Territory during the year.</p>	<p>2a. Zero invasions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The invasion by black families was neutralized. • The threat of invasion in Mataje, Pambilar and Balsareño by an Afro-Ecuadorian organization is still latent. The root of the problem is that these communities live exclusively from forest exploitation and do not have a clear idea of other alternatives to generate income. There is no base social organization • Radio-communications and signposting have already been installed in the critical bordering areas in thirteen Awa Centers. • The training programs to emphasize the sense of belonging, sovereignty and autonomy of the inhabitants of the Awa Centers in their Territory are being intensified. <p>2b. Three serious incidents of illegal extraction of wood by intermediaries in Awa Territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawsuits were served to restrain the illegal extraction. • The elimination of illegal extraction of wood has been achieved after legal action was undertaken by the FCAE. However, the threat remains latent as long as the FCAE forest program is not strengthened, offering real opportunities to the families and communities so that they do not give in to the proposals from outside intermediaries. At the same time, the governmental controls on the timber merchants and their intermediaries' operations must be made effective.
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GOAL 1: Maintain the forest cover and the processes and elements of biodiversity in Awa Territory and the adjacent area.

EXPECTED RESULT 1.2: Organizational strengthening: *The organizational, judicial and leadership strengthening of the FCAE and Altrópico allow them greater territorial control and greater impact on the soil use processes in the areas adjacent to Awa Territory.*

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	ADVANCES AT SEPTEMBER 30TH 2002
<p>TARGET 3: Reduce the conversion of native forests to other soil uses in the land adjacent to Awa Territory.</p>	<p>3. Number of hectares with forest cover in the area adjacent to Awa Territory.</p>	<p>3. Analysis of forest cover in the area of influence of Awa territory: The base line of forest cover and trend rates of change in the woods through intervention from 1986 to the year 2000 has been obtained. The 2002 satellite images are currently being obtained.</p> <p>Summary results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area considered: 325,276.119 hectares. • Area non-Awa in this total area considered: 229,457.921 hectares (70,6%) • Forest cover in year 2000 in the non-Awa area: 138,733 hectares • Change (loss) in forest coverage between 1986 and 2000 in the non-Awa area: 35,336.91 hectares.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legalization of the black communities' territory in la Chiquita is being supported, as are the alternative systems of production and income in the Cachi community in La Ceiba and in 6 of the 22 black communities grouped in FECONA (Federation of Black Communities of Alto San Lorenzo). • All the activities of the Interinstitutional Committee and the need to repeal the Agricultural Area Decree, are closely related to the meeting of this target.
<p>TARGET 4. Contributions have been made to discussions relating to land use and development in the northwest region.</p>	<p>4a. Spaces for analysis, discussion and decision were created and/or exploited. 4b. Proposals driven. 4c. Number of organizations participating in the impact spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4a. The Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee has created important spaces for discussion and negotiation in the preparation process for the Ecological and Development Summit. There has been dialogue with the timber and palm growing companies, and the intermediaries. They have been proposed agreements that include explicitly environmental elements (ecological, social and cultural). Some of the proposals do not yet have as clear an environmental focus (infrastructure development). 4b. One of the central proposals which drives the North Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee is the carrying out of an Environmental Territorial Ordinance of the region. Additionally, a proposal has been made to hold the Ecological Summit in 2003 , and the preparatory forum in November 2002. 4c. Several NGOs, black organisations, civic organisations, the Chachi Federation, the Epera community, Altrópico and the FCAE have participated in the Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee. 3 municipal administrations have joined the Committee: Río Verde, San Lorenzo and Limones. The participation of the Awa, Chachi and Epera organisation is still weak and infrequent, and should become stronger next year.
<p>TARGET 5. The FCAE has been strengthened with respect to legal aspects for defense of the territory.</p>	<p>5. Number of Awa leaders in the training process on legal aspects.</p>	<p>5. Twenty-five community leaders and developers with the ability to lead internal processes in the communities have begun to apply for Shelter Resources (Recurso de Amparo). There is knowledge of the procedures to follow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The component of legal strengthening for territorial defense will become stronger during the second year of this project thanks to a budget addition from USAID and WWF which will allow an agreement to be established with INREDH (an Ecuadorian NGO with a tradition of conflict resolution and training in legal foundations). The budget addition will allow access to the occasional presence of the Corporación ASDES, who will also continue lending support to the training process. It will also allow for hiring two lawyers who will act as consultants for the FCAE for the resolution of invasion and illegal timber extraction lawsuits and other legal matters related to territorial defense.

Goal 2: Strengthening of technical, operative and administrative capacities of the local organizations to direct resource management problems and local influence in development processes.

EXPECTED RESULT 2.1: Neutralization of the internal threats to the integrity of the Territory: *Some of the internal pressures on resources are becoming more stable due to the training programs, and the fact that management options which generate income and quality of life are being made viable.*

TARGET	INDICATORS	ADVANCES AT SEPTEMBER 30TH 2002
<p>TARGET 1: La FCAE and Altrópico manage projects with better use of administration and finance systems.</p> <p>1a. 100% of financial reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1b. . 100% of technical reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1c. . 90% of the targets established in the FCAE and Altrópico work plans have been met, with the expected quality.</p> <p>1d. 100% of the project managed by the FCAE and Altrópico are related to this project or their Territorial Management Plans, or Institutional Plan.</p> <p>1e. Continuity of 60% of the Altrópico and FCAE staff has been assured for the next 3 years</p> <p>1f. . The FCAE Strategic Plan was formulated, understood, socialized and approved by the FCAE assemblies.</p>	<p>1a. Number of financial reports corrected.</p> <p>1b. Number of technical reports corrected.</p> <p>1c. % of monthly targets met.</p> <p>1d. Number of FCAE and Altrópico projects which are complementary to this project.</p> <p>1e. % of staff who have continuity assured for three years.</p> <p>1f. FCAE Strategic Plan formulated.</p>	<p>1a. The first two quarterly financial reports had to be returned for corrections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since then no report has had to be returned for correction. The quality of financial reports for donors and the Ecuador Internal Revenue reports have notably improved. Awa staff is already preparing the reports with revisions by a non-Awa consultant. Accounting is up-to-date; the accounting system has been installed in the computer, managed by the FCAE. <p>1b. No quarterly technical report was corrected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A teaching instrument was provided for the preparation of quarterly reports, from the second quarter onwards, and since then there has been a notable improvement in technical report preparation. • The socialization mechanisms of the reports inside the organizations could be improved. <p>1c. 85% of planned monthly targets are met satisfactorily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly planning and progress meetings have been institutionalized in both organizations (FCAE and Altrópico). In the FCAE spaces for systematization of fieldwork experiences are being institutionalized. • It is very important to strengthen the medium and short term institutional planning processes so that monthly planning makes more sense. <p>1d. During this year, five (5) project and agreements have been managed successfully by the FCAE, Altrópico and the WWF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Population and Environment: WWF USA (USD \$40,000) ➢ Strengthening of the Awa forest team: WWF Bolivia (USD\$ 24,000) ➢ Bridges and radio-communication infrastructure in Awa territory: OIM (USD \$100,000) ➢ Radio-communication installations: Ministry of Education, Ecuador (USD \$10,000) ➢ Agreement with the WCS and MBG for training in fauna conversation and management biology. ➢ Sustainable production systems project: in process of formulation and adjustments: UDENOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of several projects has been jointly carried out inside Altrópico, in consultation with the FCAE. In the FCAE: good technical and administrative management has built up confidence in cofinancing entities. There are 15 people in training programs in project formulation; they have knowledge about this training process. <p>1e. The continuity of 90% of the WWF and Altrópico staff has been assured next year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCAE has structured programs according to capacity and requirements. Permanent training has been given to the staff and the minimum requirement is the completion of primary education, at least, and hopefully, a better education. The staff contracts were made in accordance with labour laws. The staff is almost complete for the programs as they are structured now, but as certain projects advance, the FCAE is becoming short of staff. The problem is that employing staff depends on the availability of project resources. When the project ends, these staff are still necessary for organizational processes, but the resources are no longer available to employ them <p>1f. During this first year, no progress has been made in formulating the strategic plan.</p> <p>The FCAE has good input to construct its strategic plan. It must be prepared during the second year.</p>

Goal 2: Strengthening of technical, operative and administrative capacities of the local organizations to direct resource management problems and local influence in development processes.

EXPECTED RESULT 2.1 *Neutralization of the internal threats to the integrity of the Territory; Some of the internal pressures on resources are becoming more stable due to the training programs, and the fact that management options which generate income and quality of life are being made viable.*

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	ADVANCES AT SEPTEMBER 30TH 2002
<p>TARGET 2: Make progress in the sustainable forest management which leads to certification.</p> <p>2a. 30% of the conditions and preconditions needed for certification have been met.</p> <p>2b. A functioning system of forest management impact monitoring, designed by FCAE developers.</p> <p>2c. Income generated from forest extraction are distributed according to clear FCAE policies in this field, aiming for equity and welfare in the communities.</p>	<p>2a. % of conditions and preconditions met.</p> <p>2b. Monitoring system designed.</p> <p>2c. Income and expenditure accounts for forestal operations.</p> <p>2c. FCAE Income distribution policies.</p> <p>2c. Community agreements relating to this topic.</p>	<p>2a. A Forestal Certification Working Group (FCAE, Altrópico and WWF Colombia) which supports the Forest Team that receives backing from the FCAE Leadership has been set up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forestal Certification Working Group is preparing a strategy toward sustainable and community forest management in Awa Territory. • A capacity strengthening project in the forest area has been successfully managed (WWF Bolivia). • The analysis of the Smartwood report and the current capabilities of the FCAE have led to the REDEFINITION OF THE CERTIFICATION TARGET IN TERMS OF TIME: obtaining the certificate will take between 5 and 10 years, maintaining it between 5 and 10. <p>2b. Although "reduced impact" extraction technologies are being used, there is not yet a monitoring system which can assess the impact level which the forest extractions which have been carried out until now are causing in the territory.</p> <p>2c. Neither a cost structure nor a feasibility study have been obtained yet.</p> <p>2c. During this year (October 2001 to September 2002) extractions have been carried out in eleven family plans in Guadualito, Pambilar and Balsareño, and in a community plan in Guadualito. The income generated for each family after covering costs was on average \$110 dollars per cubic meter. The FCAE did not intervene in the distribution and use of this income.</p>
<p>TARGET 3. Scientific station built and working, focusing on applied research to support resource management.</p>	<p>3a. Constructions built.</p> <p>3b. Research carried out using the scientific station as a base..</p>	<p>3a. Although there are delays in the construction of the Río Bogotá station itself, due to the conflict with the Fundación Nytua, there has been progress in the demarcation of the area where the station will be built. The analysis of potential users of the station (universities, educational centers, research centers, etc.).</p> <p>3b. Young Awa are in training in fauna management and some university assistants have already made fauna inventories, done territory zoning and identification of possible places to lay down paths.</p>
<p>TARGET 4. Monitoring plan for the key wild animal species in the Awa diet has been designed and is working.</p>	<p>4. Field data produced by the monitoring plan.</p>	<p>4. A group of four young Awa are training in conservation biology areas for management and monitoring of the state of wild flora and fauna around the scientific station and in other zones of Awa Territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that this is a training process, we consider that in a year's time the monitoring system designed and applied by the Awa can be completed, but that the species restoration plan requires a different kind of special training and will take longer, overrunning the deadline set for this project.

Goal 2: Strengthening of technical, operative and administrative capacities of the local organizations to direct resource management problems and local influence in development processes.

EXPECTED RESULT 2.1 Neutralization of the internal threats to the integrity of the Territory: *Some of the internal pressures on resources are becoming more stable due to the training programs, and the fact that management options which generate income and quality of life are being made viable.*

TARGET A SEPTIEMBRE 30 2003	INDICATORS	AVANCES A SEPTIEMBRE 30 DEL 2002
<p>TARGET 5. Results of the demographic dynamic study and its relation with the environment have been socialized, appropriated and possibly applied to the territorial and Awa People life planning processes..</p>	<p>5a. Demographic rates in Awa Territory known. 5b. Levels of change in forest cover known. 5c. Analysis of the causes of forest cover change. 5d. 10 year projections of demographic rates. 5e. Projections of levels of change in forest cover</p>	<p>5a. FCAE is in the process of collecting information. The available information is insufficient. Looking for alternatives to fill in empty spaces. 5b. Base line at 2000: Change matrixes obtained between 1986 and 2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of the main polygon of Awa territory: 95,818 hectares (Guadualito and Rio Bogotá were excluded; they are isolated from this main polygon). • Total of forest cover in year 2000: 77,774.140 hectares (81%). • Change (loss) in forest cover between 1986 and 2000: 6.884 hectares <p>5c. The team of young Awa are in the training and research process so they can carry out this analysis. 5d. FCAE is in the process of collecting information. The available information is insufficient. Looking for alternatives to fill in empty spaces.. 5e. Obtaining more satellite images to carry out the projections is still pending. There would be a wide margin of error in the projections with the current images.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of three FCAE Awa has been set up and is in training in research and analysis of the population dynamic in Awa Territory and its relation with the environment. Two outside consultants are working as facilitators and companions in the training and research process. Three Awa from CAMAWARI (Ricaurte Awa High Council) complete the team so that the research has a regional dimension. The rest of the FCAE and other organizations' programs are involved in the process; sharing information, offering support with materials and documents. Strategic alliances are being created with other institutions to promote the SIG issues and the analysis that these systems allow.
<p>TARGET 6. The 22 schools in Awa Territory are building their curriculum around an environmental focus.</p>	<p>6. Curriculum being prepared.</p>	<p>6. A group of 35 Awa teachers from 22 educational centers are receiving continuous training in fundamental environmental issues and structuring of their own curriculums, with monitoring in their educational centers.</p>
<p>TARGET 7. Have 10 developers trained and established in their strategic centers, managing the medicinal plant strategy and prevention strategy (water, family services and vaccination).</p>	<p>7a. Number of trained developers 7b. Number of strategic centres established. 7c. Number of medicinal plant use and prevention initiatives.</p>	<p>7. The seven (7) health developers employed by the FCAE are working with their families in establishing medicinal gardens, in which they pick plants. They are also working with management and care of water, carrying out a census of family composition (children and pregnant women), vaccination and interinstitutional coordination with the health authorities of the different provinces.</p>

APPENDIX
TRAINING PROGRAMS
CARRIED OUT WITH RESOURCES FROM THE PROJECT IN AWA TERRITORY
October 1st, 2001 – September 30th, 2002

DATES		PLACE	THEME OF WORKSHOP OR EVENT	No. MEN	No. WOMEN	TOTAL	APPROXIMATE COST
FROM	UNTIL						
03/01/02	05/01/02	Lita	Accounting Workshop	11	5	16	609,92
06/01/02	07/01/02	Lita	Planning Workshop	24	5	29	362,57
06/01/02	11/01/02	Puyo	Category Promotion Workshop	17	1	18	218,43
28/01/02	01/02/02	Guadualito	1st FCAE Four-monthly assembly	101	32	133	440,00
28/01/02	01/02/02	Guadualito	Forta. Org Workshop. (I . FCAE Assembly, Guadualito)	103	30	133	1803,11
14/02/02	14/02/02	Ibarra	FCAE Program Planning Workshop .	15	4	19	196,27
15/02/02	18/02/02	Limala	Profile preparation to present projects to UDENOR	14	3	17	525,28
02/03/02	04/03/02	Ibarra	Computing Workshop	10	6	16	363,94
20/03/02	21/03/02	Lita	Statute Management Workshop for leaders of the FCAE	22	5	27	280,00
02/04/02	02/04/02	Ibarra	FCAE Tax Accounting Workshop	0	2	2	172,00
05/04/02	05/04/02	Ibarra	FCAE Evaluation and Program Planning Workshop.	14	7	21	74,65
12/04/02	12/04/02	Hostería El Edén	Administrative Staff Evaluation Workshop	7	4	11	149,53
13/04/02	13/04/02	Ibarra	P Evaluation and Planning Workshop	10	4	14	125,10
18/04/02	15/08/02	San Lorenzo	Forestral Project Distance High School Education	1	0	1	64,72
19/04/02	22/04/02	Río Verde Medio	Participative Planning Workshop	21	18	39	340,45
19/04/02	22/04/02	Baboso	Livestock Workshop	7	5	12	184,09
24/04/02	28/04/02	Ibarra	Computer Hire, SIG Basic Tools Management Workshop	7	3	10	408,86
08/05/02	13/05/02	Mataje	Organizational Strength II Workshop Mataje FCAE Assembly	76	23	99	2373,66

DATES		PLACE	THEME OF WORKSHOP OF EVENT	NO. MEN	NO. WOMEN	TOTAL	APPROXIMATE COST
FROM	UNTIL						
09/05/02	13/05/02	Guadualito	Lucas Mill Management Workshop	9	0	9	356,71
19/05/02	23/05/02	Chical	Dressmaking Workshop for group of women	5	16	21	509,03
20/05/02	22/05/02	Hostería Peguche Tio	Analysis and Discussion of Forestal Program Evaluation and Certification Results Workshop	11	3	14	812,99
25/05/02	27/05/02	San Marcos	Dressmaking Workshop	9	15	24	443,17
27/05/02	31/05/02	Chical	Design and Preparation of Teaching Materials Workshop	22	4	26	611,72
27/05/02	30/05/02	Lita	Base Methodologies for Work with Communities Workshop	19	2	21	536,22
24/06/02	28/06/02	Ibarra	Computing Workshop for Teachers and Developers of Environmental Education.	24	6	30	358,40
28/06/02	28/06/02	San Lorenzo	Forestal Team Evaluation Workshop.	7	0	7	126,67
22/07/02	27/07/02	Chical	Training in Preparation of Teaching Materials Workshop	31	8	39	1130,44
08/08/02	09/08/02	Ibarra	Accounting Workshop	25	5	30	508,82
25/08/02	29/08/02	Lita	Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Land Workshop 169 OIT Agreement	18	5	23	1562,67
30/08/02	01/09/02	Pambilar	Bracelet and Necklace Weaving Workshop	7	11	18	169,91
06/09/02	06/09/02	Ibarra	Evaluation and Planning of FCAE Programs Workshop	12	4	16	203,61
22/09/02	23/09/02	Ibarra	Basic Computing Workshop	13	7	20	674,85
06/09/02	30/12/02	El Ángel	Distance University Education Babahoyo	1	0	1	130,00
TOTAL							16.827,79

FCAE
FIXED ASSETS INVENTORY
FROM DECEMBER 2001 TO SEPTEMBER 2002
OF THE USAID PROJECT

DATE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	STATE
31/12/01	1	VEHICLE, BRAND; FORD, YEAR; 2002, CLASS; VAN, MODEL; RANGER	GOOD
		TYPE; PICK-UP, LICENSE NO.;, 7A15733, CHASSIS NO., COLOR; GREEN	GOOD
	8	TIRES 30X9 50R15 DUNLOP ANTWL	GOOD
	1	INDUSTRIAL COVERING	GOOD
	1	RUNNING BOARD FR.	GOOD
	1	AEROTUBE ROLL BAR	GOOD
	4	FASTENING HOOKS	GOOD
	6	LONG RANGE HEADLIGHTS	GOOD
	1	FORD RANGER FRONT FENDER	GOOD
19/06/02	32	3" STEEL PULLEYS	GOOD
19/06/02	16	ALUMINIUM PULLEYS	GOOD
02/05/02	300	7X7 STEEL CONSTRUCTION CABLE	GOOD
06/05/02	1	SECRETARY'S DESK	GOOD
01/06/02	2	ELECTRIC SAW 0.70 STIL, SERIES 152955749, 151994197	GOOD
17/06/02	1000	EXTERIOR SIGNPOST LABELS SIZE. 60X40 MM	GOOD
15/04/02	1	PERSONAL COMPUTER, INTEL PENTIUM I, PROCESSOR 1.600MHZ, 256	GOOD
		CACHE MEMORY, 60 GB HARD DISK, 256MB RAM MEMORY, 14"SVAG MONITOR	GOOD
		3D SOUND CARD, 8MB VIDEO CARD, NETWORK CARD	GOOD
		10/100, 56,6 KB FAX MODEM CARD, KEYBOARD, MOUSE, PRINTER	GOOD
		CANON BJC 2100, SCREEN FILTER	GOOD
27/04/02	1	TELEPHONE WITH NUMBER IDENTIFICATION	GOOD
24/04/02		COMPUTER TABLE, SIZE 1200X700X25, UPHOLSTERED SECRETARY'S CHAIRS	GOOD
02/09/02		UNIFIED DESK	GOOD
02/09/02	1	INTEL PENTIUM 4 17 GHZ COMPUTER , ATX 300W	GOOD

		SUPER POWER HARD DRIVE, PROCESSOR,	
		INTEL PENTIUM 4 -17 GHZ, MOTHERBOARD	GOOD
		BIOSTAR F/R/V/S, RAM MEMORY, 512 MB PC 133 KINGSTON, FLOPPY DISK	GOOD
		HIGH DENSITY 31/2 1.44 MB, 80GB HARD DISK, 19" SVGA MONITOR	GOOD
		OPTICAL DRIVE LG/SAMSUNG 52X CD-WRITER 32X, LOUDSPEAKERS, KEYBOARD	GOOD
		OPTICAL MOUSE, MICROPHONE, WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM, SCANNER	GOOD
		HP. 4400, 1000W VOLTAGE REGULATOR	GOOD
30/09/02	1	SHELF WITH GLASS DOORS	GOOD
06/08/02	1	RELAY STATION, BRAND; KENWOOD, MODEL; TKR- 750	GOOD
06/08/02	2	FIXED STATION, BRAND; MOTOROLA, MODEL; PRO- 5100	GOOD
	3	FIXED STATION, BRAND; MOTOROLA, MODEL; PRO- 3100	GOOD