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Mission reference
2007 C 4 T 26 M 1

Date: 19.04.2007

<h2>Mission report</h2>

Expert Name and Function

Expert 1 – BONCAN TOMA

Expert 2 – CAZAN DRAGOS

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Wording of missions: *In short, objective or content of mission*

The OLT – KOMATI project is focused on specific areas of interest based on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), that have been identified as:

- Administrative and legal framework (organization of the River basin authority);
- Dam operation, surveillance and maintenance in our River rivers basin
- Monitoring networks: River Flow and Water Quality (biological, physic-chemical including In stream Flow Requirements)
- Drought and Flood Mitigation Strategies.

Based on the TWINBASIN_{xn} project, it is expected that the Basin Organizations (BOs) will:

- Promote a friendly cooperation between water managers
- Strengthen ties among the basin organizations
- Improve communication between the basins participating in the Twinning
- Encourage exchange of expertise, knowledge and technical Personnel
- Strengthen effectiveness of integrated water management within Organizations
- Improve, overall, the functioning of these institutions

An agenda was agreed upfront between the participating River Basin Organizations (RBOs) OLT and KOMATI, and the mission included practical information exchange through meetings, visits to the departments of KOWBA, oral presentations and technical field visits. A final official meeting took place in MBABANE between authorities of both RBOs, and Swaziland officials involved in water management in Swaziland. This mission has set a stage for further collaboration between the two RBOs.

1. CONTEXT

Place, location: *Country visited, Basin Organization concerned, other information about location*

Country: Swaziland

City: Piggs Peak

Street/ PO Box: 678

Postal Code: H108

Mission duration:

22.of March 2007- 3 April 2007

2. OBJECTIVES

Initial objectives	Results	Results indicator <i>explain with some details how far the results have been achieved if compared to initial objectives</i>
<p>1 Institutional and Administrative Frameworks for water Resources Management</p>	<p>The Institutional and Administrative frameworks for water resources management were presented and discussed between the two organizations and comparisons were made.</p> <p>The Southern African Development Community (SADC) institutional framework was presented and discussed which included in order of hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Summit (Heads of states) -Council (Ministers of water) -Water Resources Technical Committee (Directors of Water), all dealing with SADC water policy matters. -Secretariat (Technical and Professional experts) for day-to-day management of SADC water matters. 	<p>Comparisons between the SADC and the EU Region water policies; institutional frameworks and water management principles were made. The principles of <i>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)</i> were found to be common in both EU and SADC policy approaches. Both SADC and EU provided the general policy framework for water resources management in their respective regions.</p> <p>Similarities between Transboundary River Basin Commissions such and the Danube River Commission in Europe and those of SADC such as ORASECOM, OKACOM and ZAMCOM were observed and discussed.</p>
	<p>The institutional and legislative frameworks for Swaziland and South Africa were discussed and compared with those of Romania.</p>	<p>Specific country legislative and institutional frameworks for Swaziland and South Africa were discussed and comparisons to Romania</p>

		<p>Swaziland:</p> <p>Discussions were made on Swaziland's water institutional and legislative frameworks. These are stipulated in the new Water Law of 2003. Water matters are the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) that houses the Department of Water Affairs.</p> <p>The Water Act (2003) advocates the principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM),</i> - <i>Water for poverty alleviation, environment, peace and cooperation.</i> - <i>Principles of water use efficiency and equity.</i> - <i>Payment of water use, pollution, monitoring,</i> - <i>Information sharing,</i> - <i>Decentralization of water management.</i> <p>The National Water Authority (NWA) is a stakeholder institution responsible for all water matters in Swaziland. NWA advises the Minister for water on policy and legislative matters. Each River Basin has a River Basin Authority (RBA) that reports to the NWA. Under the RBA are a number of other smaller specialized water institutions such as Irrigation Boards/Districts and Water Users Associations. Transboundary water resources remain the responsibility of the Department of Water Affairs.</p> <p>South Africa:</p> <p>In South Africa water matters are housed in the Department of Water Affairs that is also responsible for transboundary water resources.</p>	<p>were made. Of particular interest were the principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)</i> - <i>Principle of payment for water use and pollution,</i> - <i>Assurance water resources for the Environment,</i> <p>There were striking similarities in the management of water resources from a basin approach and the similarities in the roles and responsibilities of river basin institutions such as the Romanian Water Authority and the National Water Authority in Swaziland as well as the Olt River Basin and Catchment Management Agencies in South Africa and River Basin Authorities in Swaziland.</p>
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		<p>The Water Act of 1998 that advocates the same principles as the water act of Swaziland, governs water management in South Africa. Each River Basin in the country has a Catchment Management Agency (CMA) representing all stakeholders. Reporting to each CMA is a number of specialized water institutions such as Irrigation Board and Water Users Associations. The principles of water management are similar to those of Swaziland.</p>	
		<p>The Komati Basin Water Authority (KOBWA) KOBWA was established as a transboundary water infrastructure development and water resources management institution for the Komati River Basin between South Africa and Swaziland. KOBWA reports to a Joint Water Commission (JWC) formed by representatives of the Government of Swaziland and South Africa. The JWC is a Commission responsible for all rivers shared between South Africa and Swaziland while the Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC) is responsible for water matters in Rivers shared between South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique. It is envisaged that the TPTC will become a River Basin Commission by 2010.</p>	<p>Differences between the Olt River Basin and Komati River Basin Organizations were observed and discussed. The Olt River Basin Organization is a National River Basin Organization while the Komati River Basin Organization is a transboundary River Basin Organization. In particular, the Komati River Basin Organization was established as an infrastructure development organization. Water Management is only inherent due to the operational aspect of the infrastructure.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Dam operation, surveillance and maintenance in river basin Komati and Lomati</p>	<p>1. Discussions on dam safety legislation (design operation maintenance) including the provisions of the South Africa National Water Act (1998) took place. The role of SANCOLD – South African Commission On Large Dams was also discussed. 2. The uses and instrumentation</p>	<p>SANCOLD in South Africa and CONSIB in Romania has same function; both country has representation on ICOLD.</p>

		<p>for Maguga Dam were discusses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dam capacity and current water in storage, - hydropower function, - pump stations for water supply for domestic water for Pigg's Peak, - water for irrigation in Swaziland and South Africa, - Dam monitoring equipment installed and instrumentation for monitoring the structural behavior (pressure, movement, seepages). <p>3. The structural components of Driekoppies dam, in South Africa and the Maguga dam in Swaziland were also discussed.</p>	
<p>3</p>	<p>Implementation and improvement of monitoring networks</p>	<p>KOBWA has the obligation to monitor the quality of the water supplied from Maguga and Drikoppies dams and report to both countries. KOBWA has to report on the quality aspects for the fitness of use for various uses (irrigation, primary water supply, and aquatic ecosystem). KOBWA has developed the following water quality monitoring types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - status monitoring – <i>for long-term trends</i> - real-time water quality monitoring – <i>for short-term trends</i> - reservoir water quality monitoring - special water quality studies (microbiological) - biological monitoring <p>KOBWA also maintains and runs a near real-time water quantity and quality network at strategic locations in the basin. The data collected from these stations is transmitted in near time through satellite or GSM network.</p>	<p>According to Water Framework Directive from E.U. Romania through water monitoring system has an integrated qualitative and quantitative. There are no automatically stations for quantitative and qualitative monitoring. Possible modernization of the monitoring networks systems and automatic data collected with transmitted in real times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - higher support from the Ministry and Environment and Water Management - to submit for different European founds.

4	Drought and Flood Mitigation Strategies	<p>The Komati River Basin has made improvements in the management and use of the water resources after introducing the concept of fractional water allocation and reservoir capacity sharing (FWARCS) and Water Banking. This system involves users in the management of their water right. In FWARCS, the behavior of one user does not impact on other users in the system.</p> <p>KOBWA has developed a flood emergency preparedness plan (EPP) to be followed in the unlikely event of the dam failure. The purpose of the EPP is to enable proper and efficient management of decision making and resultant actions to be executed in order to prevent loss of the life and minimize property and environmental damage</p>	<p>The automatic transmission of the data enables timely decisions to be made during flood periods and accidental pollution and enables efficient water usage in drought periods.</p>
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3. ACTIVITES DEVELOPED during the mission

Activity 1	Topic: <i>Institutional framework</i>
Description <i>(Exchange of experience or practice, increasing of knowledge and learning, Development of methodology, Training...)</i>	<p>Information and experiences were shared about the administrative framework of KOWBA based on the visit done to the office in Maguga dam.</p> <p>A presentation and description of each department in KOBWA as well as areas of responsibilities and their functions were made.</p>

Activity 2	Topic: <i>Visit to Maguga Dam</i>
Description	<p>The Dam is situated on the Komati river basin, located in Swaziland. It is a clay core-rock fill dam with the following components: Saddle dam, labyrinth spillway, plunge pool, intake tower, power station, diversion tunnels, main embankment, and two access roads. Some statistical and technical details of the dam are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gross storage capacity is 332 million cubic meters - net storage capacity is 302 million cubic meters - full water surface area – 1042 hectors

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximum height of dam – 115 meters - total length of dam wall – 870 meters
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Activity 3	Topic: Visit to Driekoppies Dam
Description	<p>The Driekoppies Dam is situated in Lomati river basin in South Africa. It is a composite dam. The main embankment is a clay core earth fill and the spillway section is made up of concrete. The Dam has the following components: Spillway, stilling basin, intake tower, main embankment, and one access road. Some statistical and technical details of the dam are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - catchments - 900 km² - reservoir capacity at full supply level- 251 million m³ - full water surface area – 1870 ha - maximum wall height – 50 m - overall length of dam wall– 2400 m <p>Conjunctive operation Rules for Drikoppies and Maguga dams were developed by KOBWA to maximize the yield of the two dams. These rules take into account water supply for irrigation, hydropower generation and water for aquatic ecosystem.</p>

Activity 4	Topic: Visit to automatic monitoring station and to a pump station for irrigation
Description	<p>An automatic monitoring station situated upstream Driekoppies Dam was visited. At this station measurements are transmitted every 15 minutes. The measurements taken are water level, temperature and electric conductivity. The data is transmitted to KOBWA Office in near real - time for analysed. Water quality samples are taken every two weeks from the dam and along the river and sent to laboratories in Mbabane and Pretoria for analysis.</p> <p>A user pump station for irrigation was also visited. The pump takes water directly from Driekoppies Dam.</p>
Activity 5	Topic: Visit to Kruger National Park
Description	<p>The Team from KOBWA and Olt River Basin visited Kruger National Park where a presentation and discussion on the role of water in the ecosystem of the Park and the sharing of water between the transboundary rivers flowing through the Park that include the Komati were discussed. The presentation and</p>

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	the visit shared some light in the role that water can play in ensuring the biodiversity of the Park. The Park generates much needed revenue from tourism.
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4. LESSON LEARNT during the mission

(what could be shared with other partners and/or introduced in guidelines, as far as IWRM is concerted)

At River Basin level SADC promotes the establishment of Basin institutions such as **Basin Commissions and Organizations** particularly for shared watercourses. Examples included:

- Orange – Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM) between South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia
- Okavango Delt River Basin Commission (OKACOM) between Namibia, Botswana, Angola and Zambia.
- Zambezi River Commission (ZAMCOM) between Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique.

Key documents on water policy and legislation were enlisted:

- SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses.
- SADC Water Policy.
- SADC Water Strategy.
- SADC Indicative Strategic Action Plan.

These documents outline the policies and principles of water resources management in SADC that include:

- Management of rivers from a basin approach.*
- Integrated water resources management as the tool for water resources management.*
- Harmonization of SADC water policies and legislation and practices.*
- Promotion of the establishment of River Basin Institutions to promote cooperation and decentralization of water management.*
- *Water for poverty alleviation, environment, peace and cooperation.*

The Komati River Basin is a trans-boundary watercourse shared by the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the Kingdom of Swaziland (KoS) and the Republic of Mozambique. The Komati Basin Water Authority (KOBWA) is charged with the management of the river basin under a treaty signed between RSA and Swaziland of which consent was given by Mozambique in a separate Agreement. KOBWA developed Decision Support Systems (DSS) to manage the system. These include DSS for:

1. long-term water allocation (yield model) between the countries,
2. short-term water allocation (rationing model),
3. day-to-day water release (hydraulics model).

An extensive water-monitoring program has been put in place to improve the effectiveness of these DSSs. There has been a wide acceptance of the DSS by the users in the basin since the DSSs enable water users and water managers to make transparent water management decisions.

Water quality monitoring is an integral part of an Integrated Water Resources Management program and both river basin. The water resource of the KOMATI RIVER BASIN (KRB) is used primarily for irrigation, hydropower generation, recreation, social, domestic and industrial water supply.

KOBWA was required by various legislation to undertake a water quality monitoring in the KRB. The relevant legislation includes:

- The Treaty on the Development and utilization water resources of the KRB signed in 1992 between Swaziland and South Africa
- National Water Acts

KRB – designed a quality monitoring system the following steps:

1. evaluation of information expectation
2. establishing statistical design criteria
3. designing the monitoring network
4. developing operating plans and procedures
5. developing information reporting procedures

For FWARCS to work, it is important to have the following in place:

- a proper institutional framework,
- a proper monitoring network to provide timely, reliable and accurate information to enable users to make informed decisions,
- appropriate decision support systems to assist users in decision making.

It is important though to state that the more sophisticated the methods of water allocation and its management, the more expensive and difficult it is to implement. Nonetheless the benefits that FWARCS bring to the goal of integrated water resources management may justify the cost of its implementation. FWARCS puts the user at the center of water management and enables the mainstreaming of integrated water resources management. The example of the Komati has shown how FWARCS can be applied at basin scale and in a transboundary context.

- **About Practice:**

The visit to Maguga and Drikopies dam and automatic station (12 stations) for water monitoring, was very useful for knowing the automatic modality of data transmission every 15 minutes. KOBWA maintains a water quantity and quality network of monitoring stations at strategic locations in the basin. The data collected from these stations are transmitted in near real time through satellite or GSM networks and are posted on the web page daily by KOBWA or faxed to those who have no access to the internet. The data are used to calibrate the computer models. Water users rely on information from these monitoring stations for their day-to-day water-use operations such as altering water orders in the event of freshets or to increase water orders in case of dry weather. The stations are also used to adjust the records of water abstractions obtained from the users.

The instrumentation system from the dams included the following:

- Hydro/meteorological stations
- Measurement of deformation a long the embankment using precise survey methods

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- Monitoring of water levels and seepage flows at the downstream toe drains and the pressure relief wells
- Geotechnical instrumentation at two sections along the left embankment (deformations and pressures)
- Measurement of pressures at the interface between the left embankment and the concrete face of the left tongue wall.

The same instrumentation system is used in Olt River Basin's dams.

5. DISSEMINATION (opportunities and difficulties)

In what measure these learnt lessons are applicable to:

- **The Basin Organization the expert belongs to:**

The experience gained is applicable to the OLT River Basin Authority, especially for the departments: River Basin Management and Planning Office, Hydraulic works exploitation Office, Water Quality Protection Office.

The dissemination could be made on the site of the OLT River Basin Authority or, directly, by e-mail, to the people involved in different activities.

- **National IWRM practice:**

The experience is applicable to the APELE ROMANE National Administration and the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, as well. The dissemination could be made on the site of the APELE ROMANE National Administration (www.rowater.ro) or, directly, by e-mail, to the people involved in different activities.

- **Regional experience:**

The experience is applicable to the Full-members and Observers of Regional Network CEE NBO - *Central and Eastern European Network of Basin Organization*. The dissemination of information could be made within CEE NBO meetings (General Assembly, Liaison Bureau and workshops), by e-mail - to the CEE NBO Liaison Bureau members and to the members of Expert's Committee – or put on the network site (www.ceenbo.org).

- **Worldwide:**

The experience and information obtained are applicable to the *International Network of Basin Organizations*. The most interested in this matter is Southern African Development Community regarding IWRM. The information could be disseminated by Internet, through the site of INBO (www.inbo.org).

6. IDENTIFIED TIPS

It is important to maintain fluent and frequent communication prior and after the mission, to ensure its success and the technical interests agreeing with the project's objective. All possible technical and logistical questions should be clarified to avoid misunderstanding or disappointments.

Language, may of course, become a working barrier. It is important to identify technicians that will be able to communicate in one or another language.

It is highly important to "select" or "propose" technicians of an RBO that truly have an interest in the other country's water management techniques, culture and people.

Establish monothematic meetings: during the exchange there were **many topics covered**, but it was hard to focus and clarify specific aspects of just one area. It might be interesting to establish, in future exchanges, specific meetings with experts.

7. PERSONAL COMMENTS

What does the missionary think about his mission?

The mission was very interesting, informative and well organized. It should be mentioned that over 15 people were involved in the different activities developed (presentations, work field, program organizing etc). We noticed the involvement of the high level staff in receiving the Romanian delegation and the warmth of all Swaziland people met during the visit to Swaziland.

A very important remark is that **water management systems are very similar in both countries**. We found out that Swaziland is similar to Romania concerning the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) concept; there are also other similar issues such as the organisational structures.

The program was prepared in detail by KOBWA and OLT Basin Organisation agreed on its content prior to the departure of the Romanian representatives. The main topics envisaged were: administrative and legal framework (organization of the River basin authority); dam operation, surveillance and maintenance in our River rivers basin; monitoring networks: River Flow and Water Quality (biological, physic-chemical including In-stream Flow Requirements); drought strategies according to the twinning project. It is envisaged that four KOBWA representatives will visit the Olt River Basin at the beginning of August 2007.

8. CONTACTS

Principal local contacts met

KOBWA VISIT CONTACT LIST				
NAME AND TITLE	COMPANY	TELEPHONE	FAX	EMAIL
Chris Keevy Chief Executive Officer	KOBWA	(+268) 437-1463/4	(+268) 437-1460	chriskobwa@mweb.co.za
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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Main documents, manuals or supports used during the mission which could be useful for colleagues

Name	Description / Notice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southern African Development Community (SADC) Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses (2000) 	Legislation on transboundary water resources management in SADC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southern African Development Community (SADC) Water Policy (2005) 	Legislation on transboundary water resources management in SADC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southern African Development Community (SADC) Water Strategy (2006) 	Legislation on transboundary water resources management in SADC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treaty on the Development and Utilization of the Water Resources of the Komati River Basin (1992) 	Agreement on the development and sharing of the water resources of the Komati River Basin between Swaziland and South Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint Water Commission Treaty between Swaziland and South Africa (2002) 	Agreement on the establishment of a River basin Commission for the management of river shared between Swaziland and South Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreement for the establishment of Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (1983) 	Agreement on the establishment of an institution for the management of river shared between Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tripartite Interim Agreement on the Development and Protection of the Water Resources of the Incomati and Maputo River Basins (2000) 	Agreement on the development and sharing of the water resources of the Incomati and Maputo Rivers between South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on the Incomati System Operations Task Group (1998) 	Report on the operating rules for the Komati River Basin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maguga Dam Resettlement Policy 	Policy document on the resettlement of people affected by the Maguga dam construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Act of Swaziland (2003) 	Swaziland water legislation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Act of South Africa (1998) 	Swaziland water legislation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resources Strategy – South Africa (2005) 	Swaziland water legislation implementation strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dam Safety Regulations (South Africa (1996) 	Regulations for dam safety n South Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water management manuals for managing the Komati River Basin 	Reports on guidelines for the management of the water resources of the Komati River Basin

Websites		
Name	Description/ Notice	Address
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community	www.sadc.int
KOBWA	Komati Basin Water Authority	www.kobwa.co.za
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs	www.dwaf.org
SANCOLD	South African Commission on Large Dams	www.sancold.org.za
ICOLD	International Commission on large Dams	www.icold-cigb.net
OKACOM	Okavango Basin River Commission	www.okacom.org
ZAMCOM	Zambezi River Basin Commission	www.zaraho.org
ORASECOM	Orange – Senqu River Basin Commission	www.undp.un.na

N.B. This framework provides necessary information for further capitalisation and dissemination, but should not prevent experts from making any other comments (as far as basins characterisation is concerned, for instance).



Mission reference

2007 C4 T26 M1

Date: 23.03 – 03.04.2007

Financial report

Expert Name:*Expert 1 – BONCAN TOMA**Expert 2 – CAZAN DRAGOS**Expert 3 – STOICA DANIELA MARIA**Expert 4 – MANOLESCU MARIA ANA*

Date of arrival	Date of departure	Number of days	days cost (€)	travel cost (€)	Total*
23.03.2007	02.04.2007	10	70	3792	6592

* We use the Oanda currency converter to exchange in euro at the date on the travel invoice.

Name and address of the Basin Organisation :

To: National Administration "Romanian Water"
Bank's name: Raiffeisen S.A. S.M.B.
Bank's address: Calea Victoriei 155 no., 1 District
Account number:
Bank Code:
IBAN code **: RO71 RZBR0000060002407916
SWIFT BIC CODE: RZBR ROBU

** IBAN CODE is only for European country.

Papers to join:

- Original justificatives : Plane Ticket and Boarding Pass**

Just keep one copy of due justificatives for yourself.

Send due report to following address:

Techware c/o hydrocontrol
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