

The outcomes of the online questionnaire are the following:

Main advantages of NWRM:

- Preservation of the ecosystem, enabling to regain ecological services and improving water quality,
- Better groundwater recharge, flood prevention and peak flow attenuation,
- Prevention of erosion and land degradation.

Main interrogations:

- How to put NWRM project in practice ? What kind of specific interventions are possible, for different issues (flood mitigation, better water quality, preservation of the biodiversity, sediment transportation, etc.) ?
- What are the means, potential sources of funding and the political will to implement RR and NWRM projects ?
- What are the quantified effects of RR and NWRM projects (increase of groundwater recharge in m³ for exemple) ?
- How to evaluate and improve the cost effectiveness of the RR and NWRM projects ?

Main strengths of river restoration projects or NWRMs in the implementation of water policies:

- One RR or NWRM project can have multiple benefits covering different issues at the same time: it is a cross cutting approach over many directives at basin scale.
- Coherent with and adapted to the implementation of an IWRM policy as a way to achieve good ecological status
- Local/Regional adaptability

Main obstacles or/and levers in the implementation of RR or NWRMs projects:

- This type of projects is still undisclosed, resulting in a lack of technical guidelines and capabilities, awareness, funding, regulations, integration, related governance.
- Issues in link with land use, and related costs to implement this type of project in certain areas. Difficulties to mobilize all the stakeholders and actors