There were 30 documents (participants) to go through, with experts from 18 countries that were involved. Structured interviews were analyzed in two stages: numeric data analyzing and text data analayzing. Based on the answers provided by the experts, the following results were obtained:

According to the participants of the structured interview, main benefit of conserving riparian genetic resources is the freshwater ecosystem conservation, marked by 28 out of 30 scientists. Also, 27 of them recognized scientific interest as a one of the main benefits of conserving riparian genetic resources. Only 6 out of 30 experts recognized food security as a main benefits, which sets it apart of being the real main asset of conserving riparian genetic resources.

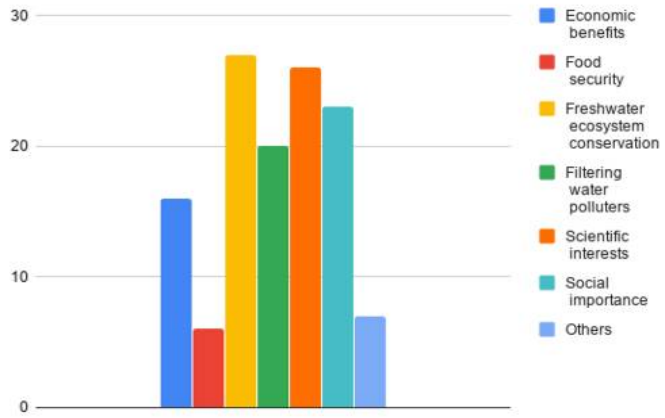

Fig. 1. Which are the main benefits of conserving riparian genetic resources?

For the most effective approach to conserving riparian genetic resources, participants of the survey were given four options: In situ, ex situ, in situ + ex situ and integrative. Participating scientists concluded that "in situ + ex situ" is the most effective approach with 12/30 voting for it. Up close to that conclusion was integrative approach with 11/30 votes. Ex situ was not marked by any expert and that shows that majority of the scientific community agrees that ex situ is not effective at all for conserving riparian genetic resources.

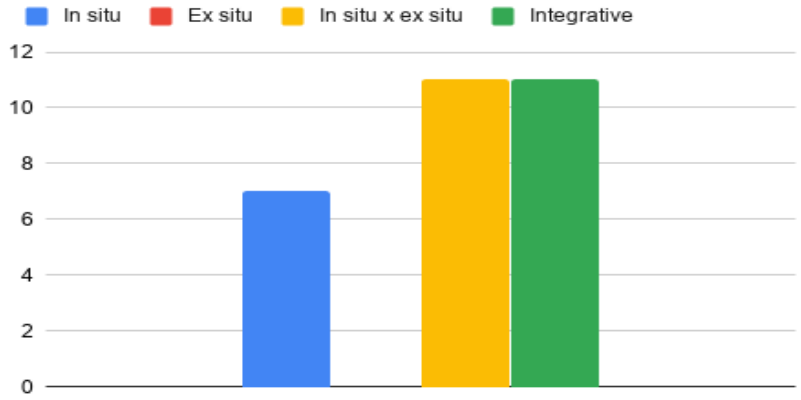

Fig. 2. Which is The most effective approach to conserving riparian genetic resources?

For the question where participants have to recognize changes in riparian genetic diversity in their country, three answers were offered: no significant changes, improving status and degrading. 18/30 participants marked the answer "degrading", ten marked "no significant changes and only 2 marked improving status. This shows concern regarding genetic diversity in Europe, since only two countries were able to confirm that there is some improvement in riparian genetic diversity which is over 8 times less then degrading status.

Fig. 3. Have there been any changes in riparian genetic diversity in your country for the past ten years?

Next question was regarding the assessment of the state of diversity of riparian ecosystems in participant's country since 2000. For this question answers "no" and "yes" are really close. Around 44% answered "Yes" and about 48% answered "No", while around 6% were left undecided or not aware of any assessment. This is a good indicator that there is an increasing interest in diversity of riparian ecosystems around Europe, however, if we take a look at the previous question, we can conclude that even when there were some assessments present, there was no action for the state of diversity of riparian ecosystems to be improved.

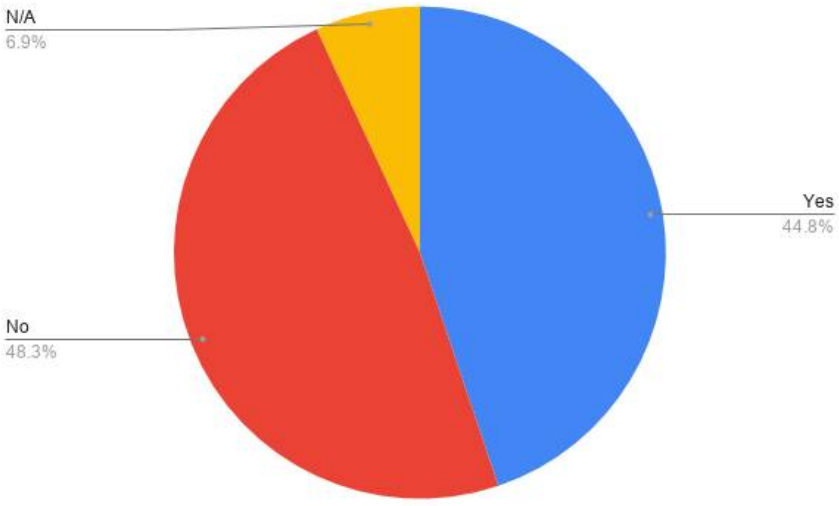

Fig. 4. Has the state of diversity of riparian ecosystems in your country been assessed since 2000?

Question regarding the country's plans/programs for assesment, most obvious answer was "No" with about 65% of participants choosing that answer. While 31% answered "Yes" along with around 3% "undecided". These results only confirm the previous statement, and support the common practice of creating plans/actions without making a next step with implementing it.

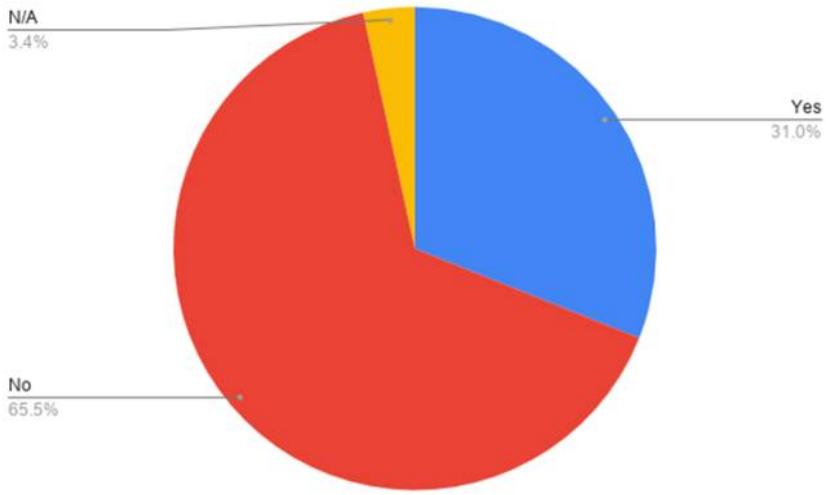

Fig. 5. Does your country have plans/programs to assess the state of genetic diversity of riparian ecosystems?

Next questions was concerning procedures in place to monitor or measure genetic erosion in riparian ecosystems. Taking into concern the results for the previous question, it was expected that the gap between "Yes" and "No" in this question is going to be bigger. There was around 72% with an answer "No" and about 20% with the answer "Yes". While about 6% were "undecided". These results are also supporting the previous statement of lack of implementing the plans created, since there is a lack of monitoring as well.

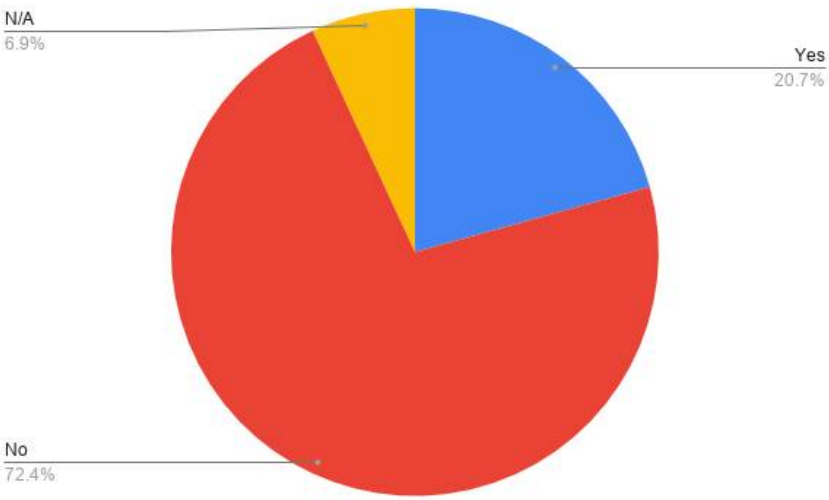

Fig. 6. Does your country have procedures in place to monitor or measure genetic erosion in riparian ecosystems?

While asked to indicate strengths of riparian genetic resources conservation in their country, 23/30 participants recognized that strength of riparian genetic resources conservation in their country is scientific knowledge level. This result is uplifting since it shows that there is a good meticulous base for the improvement, and almost all countries participants in this research are possessing it.

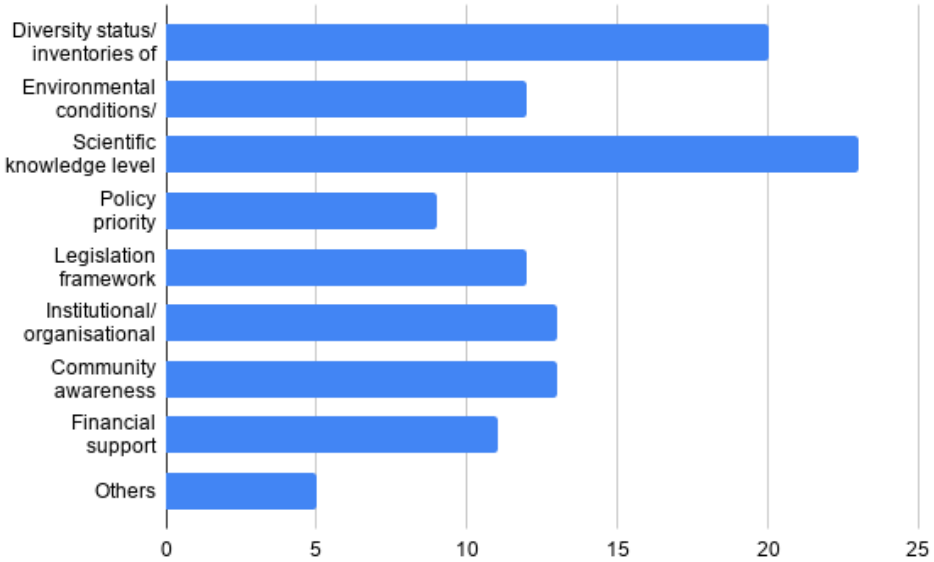

Fig. 7. Indicate strengths of riparian genetic resources conservation in your country

For the weaknesses of riparian genetic resources conservation in participant's countries, most marks received two fields: financial and lack of policy priority. This shows that there is a huge problem with governing and budget for implementing the plans for genetic conservation. Close to these two was legislation framework, which also implicates the lack of governing the conservation resources.