5.ª Conferência Internacional da Rede de Museus da Água
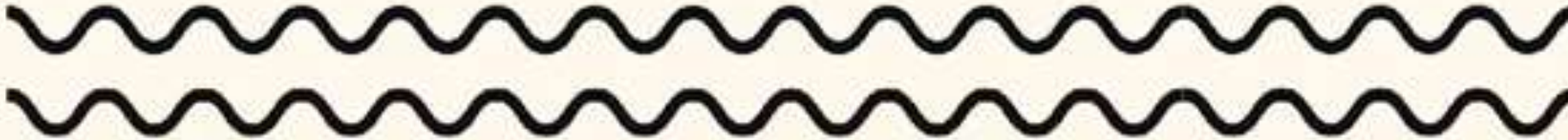## 5th International Conference Of The Global Network Of Water Museums

wamu-net

WATER MUSEUMS GLOBAL NETWORK

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Step two of WAMU-NET's World Inventory of Water Museums (WIN): Getting started with the Netherlands

Matteo D'Agostino and Foteini Tsigoni

The World Inventory of Water Museums

With resolution n. XXIV-7 The Intergovernmental Council of IHP:

- Recognizes: water museums are unique repositories of different water civilizations' multifaceted water heritage, as well as important promotors for water awareness education and science"

- Invites: "the IHP Secretariat to compile an inventory of the different water museums across the world,"
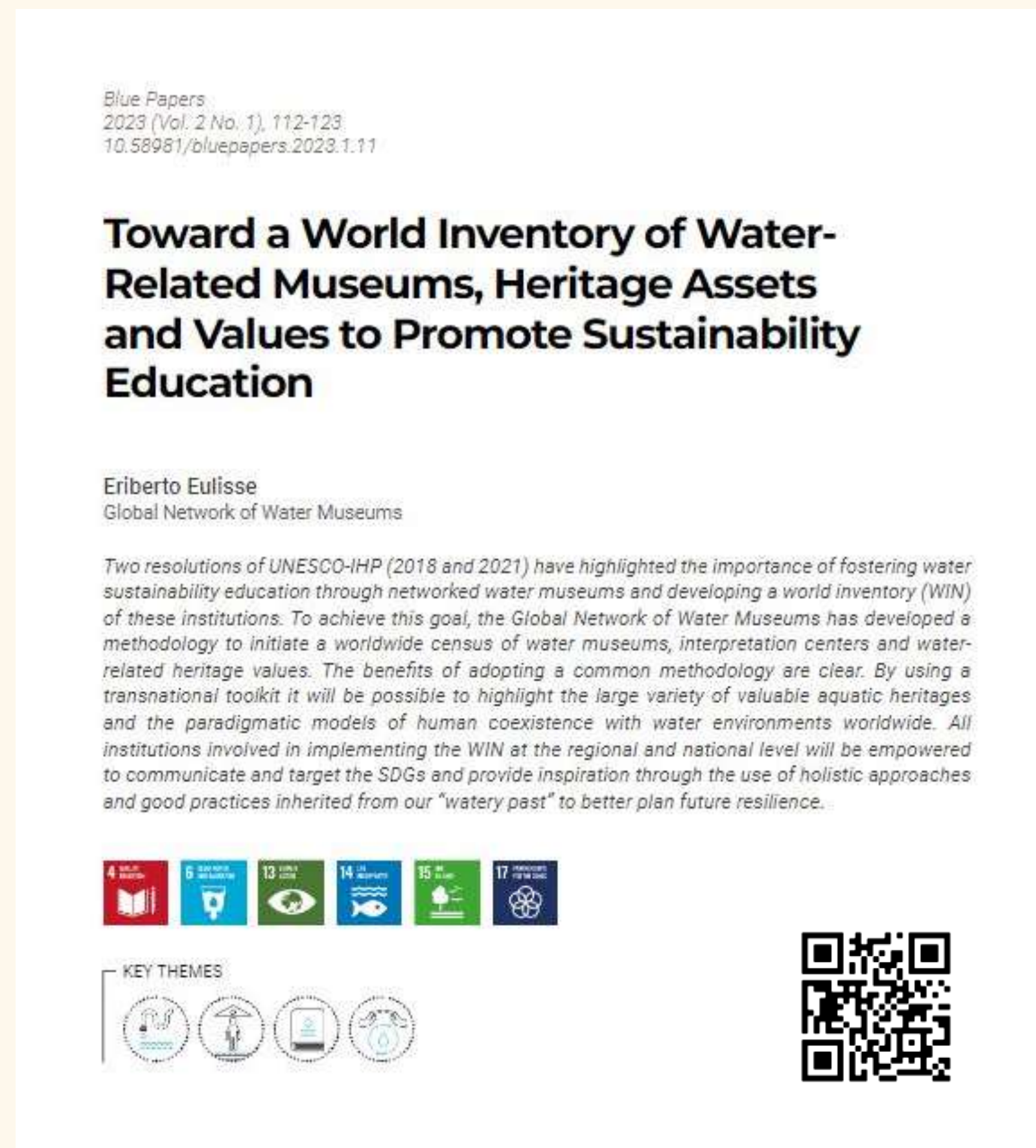
The World Inventory of Water Museums

Key Objectives:

- **Step 1:** Identify water-related museums and cultural landscapes using a specific taxonomy.
- **Step 2:** Gather additional information on collections, management, activities, and projects through questionnaires.

Strengthen cooperation among institutions to promote water sustainability education and raise public awareness in line with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

Support WAMU-NET's expansion and enhance UNESCO-IHP's mission to promote water museums

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10.58981/bluepapers.2023.1.11

Toward a World Inventory of Water-Related Museums, Heritage Assets and Values to Promote Sustainability Education

Eriberto Eulisse
Global Network of Water Museums

Two resolutions of UNESCO-IHP (2018 and 2021) have highlighted the importance of fostering water sustainability education through networked water museums and developing a world inventory (WIN) of these institutions. To achieve this goal, the Global Network of Water Museums has developed a methodology to initiate a worldwide census of water museums, interpretation centers and water-related heritage values. The benefits of adopting a common methodology are clear. By using a transnational toolkit it will be possible to highlight the large variety of valuable aquatic heritages and the paradigmatic models of human coexistence with water environments worldwide. All institutions involved in implementing the WIN at the regional and national level will be empowered to communicate and target the SDGs and provide inspiration through the use of holistic approaches and good practices inherited from our "watery past" to better plan future resilience.

KEY THEMES

The World Inventory of Water Museums

- The *World Inventory of Water Museums* utilizes a **transnational toolkit** with a structured taxonomy to identify and classify water-related institutions and assets worldwide.

- It aims to systematically map both existing and potential water museums and cultural landscapes to promote water sustainability.

Implementation Process:

Step 1: Identification of Water Museums

1. **Phase 1**: Remote surveys to identify existing and potential museums.
2. **Phase 2**: Direct engagement with identified institutions to gather data through questionnaires.

Step 2: Surveys on Future Museums

1. **Phase 1**: Research on potential water museums related to ancient hydro-technologies and waterscapes.
2. **Phase 2**: Collaborations with local/regional authorities to create new water museums.

Step 1: Identification of Water Museums

Towards a taxonomy of water museums

Six categories (grouped in three main typologies) are used to make systematic classification and enable data comparison :

1. EXHISTING INSTITUTIONS

   1.1 MUCD - Museums, Collections and Documentation Centers

   1.2 IDEM – Interpretation and Visitors' Centres, Digital Museums, Eco-Museums, Community-based Museums, Extended Museums

2. FUTURE MUSEUMS AND INTERPRETIVE CENTRES

   2.1 CLASS - Waterscapes (Cultural Landscapes), Sites, and waterrelated Heritage Assets

   2.2 AHCC - Ancestral Hydro-Technologies, Community-based practices, and Citizens Observatories

   2.3 INWL - Intangible Heritage and the Heritage of 'Living Waters'

3. GOOD PRACTICES TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs

   3.1 SASD – Good practices with solutions that can contribute to manage resilience and climate adaptation

Step 1: Identification of Water Museums

Regional Pilots

The Italian case study: the Po Delta region

- 27 institutions identified

- Mainly MUCD, IDEM and CLASS

- Some INWL

Very few museums and organisations categorised as SASD

The Dutch case study: the Rhin Delta region

- 30 institutions identified

- Mainly MUCD and CLASS

- Some IDEM

1. Physical context;

2. Type of water legacy and assets safeguarded;

3. Organizational structure;

4. Relations with external stakeholders and institutions;

5. Strategic competences;

6. Project design and management;

7. Economic sustainability;

8. Involvement of young generations;

9. Promotion of eco-tourism and local waterscapes;

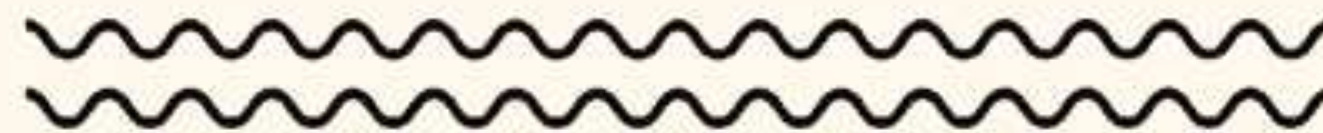10. Connections with UNESCO

Step 2: Surveys on Future Museums

The Questionnaire details and first results

- Qualitative questionnaire;

- 30 questions, mainly open ones.

SCAN ME

- 30 Dutch institutions contacted through emails and phone calls;

- Only two very different answers;

- Few detailed explanations;

- Need for an improved engagement strategy.

obrigado

thank you

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