

Facilitate Communication between Water Cultures, Build a Community of Shared Destiny between Water and Humans

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National Water Museum of China
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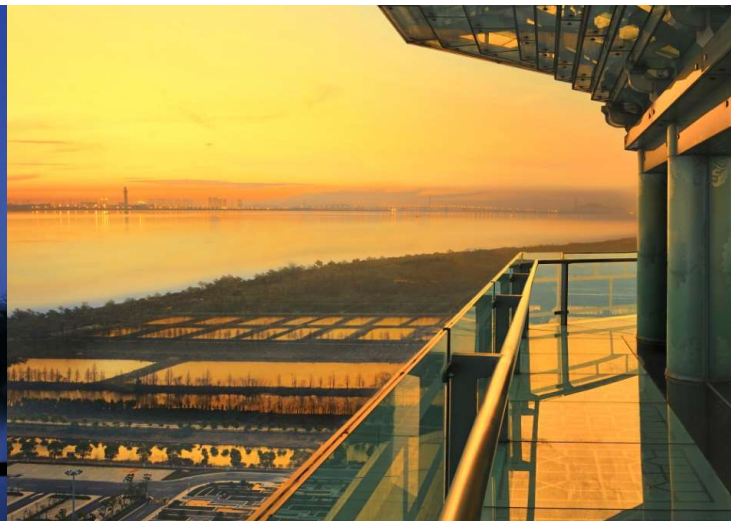
■ Communication & Mutual Learning

- Civilizations have become richer and more colorful with exchanges and mutual learning;
- Global Network of Water Museums has provided us such a wonderful platform.



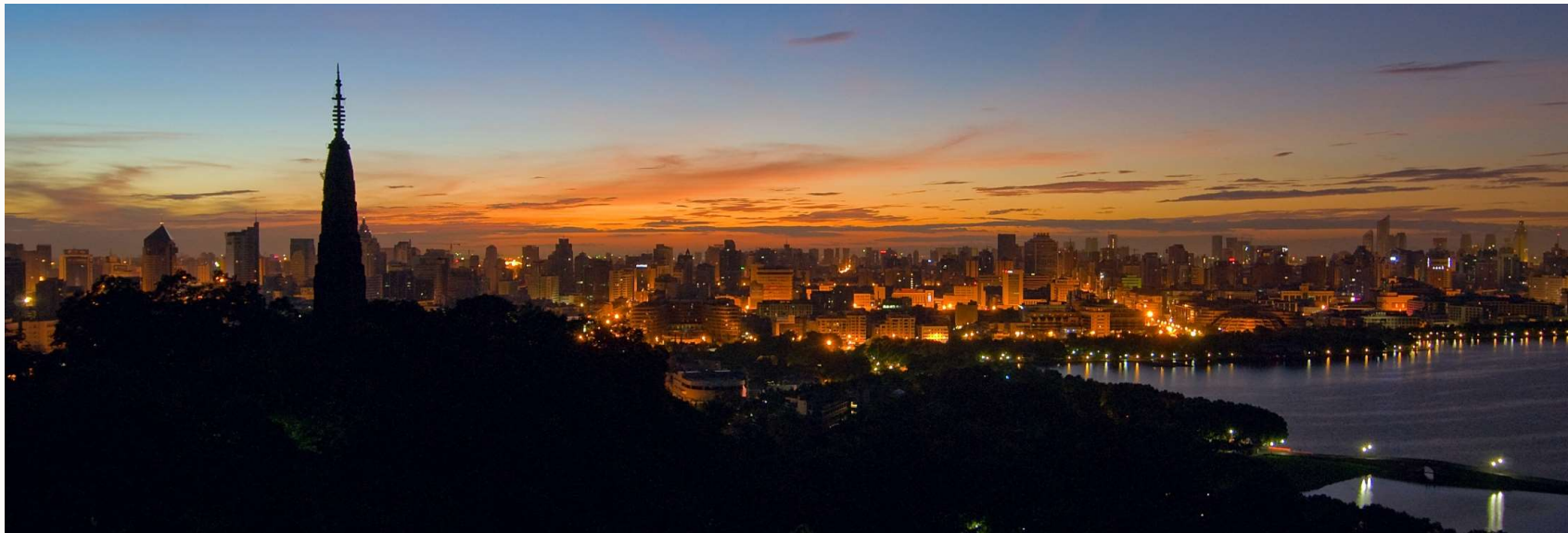
■ NWMC: Responsibility and Efforts

- Opened on March 22nd, 2010;
- Pagoda shaped architecture and an ecological park;
- Constructing area: 3,650,000 square meters;
- Three permanent indoor exhibitions+outdoor exhibition.



HERE WE ARE

The National Water Museum of China is a comprehensive national level museum, and it tops any other water museum in terms of size. The museum is in Hangzhou, a city once being praised as the most beautiful and magnificent city in the world by the 13th Century Venetian traveler Marco Polo.





Architecture

A pagoda is a religious structure where sacred relics could be kept safe and venerated. It has been attached new meanings of exorcising water devils and protecting people in times of flooding when introduced to China. That is the reason why the museum building adopts the shape of pagoda. The pagoda structure satisfies the museum's purpose of storing precious artifacts as well as represents people's aspiration of keeping rivers under control through its symbolic meaning of expelling water devils.



The decision to establish the National Water Museum of China was made by President Xi Jinping when he was the Provincial Party Secretary in Zhejiang Province. The Museum was open to the public in March, 2010. Since then, the National Water Museum of China has engaged in systematically sorting out, collecting, researching and showcasing the achievements of Chinese water management. It sees as its aim to summarize historical lessons in water control, to push forward the water cultural development, to promote harmony between water and social economy, and to achieve sustainable development.



Located in such a bustling metropolis, the museum has managed to retain an ecological park covering an area of 150 hectares and a primordial lake area of 50 hectares, with its main architecture featuring a 128-meter-high pagoda-styled glass building. The museum building has 11 floors, with a constructing area of 36,500 square meters. The museum mainly exhibits the history and achievements of Chinese water management. By applying large number of immersion scenes and inserting historical knowledge and interesting anecdotes alternatively, themes about water history, social development and clustered water-related heritages have been effectively integrated.

Water and Human Civilizations



The Exhibition of Water and Human Civilizations demonstrates the relationship between water and the origin of civilizations, water and the ups and downs of civilizations, water and productivity, water and ideology, water and state administration, and last water and ecology. The exhibition reveals the richness and universality of the relationship between water and humankind from a global perspective, reiterating the significance of water management. As the largest indoor copper relief exhibition in China, it brings about a feeling of grandeur and shock to its visitors.

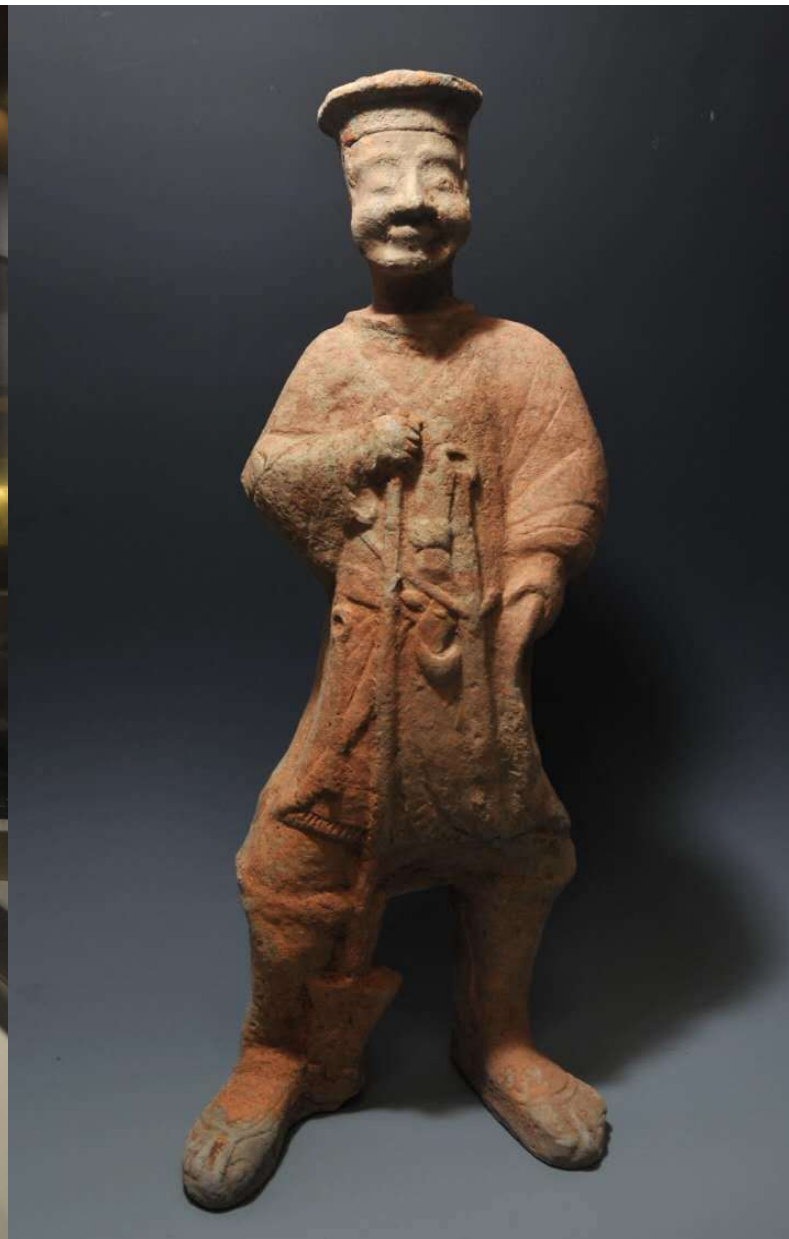


The Exhibition of the Everlasting Glory of Chinese Water Management History

The Exhibition of the Everlasting Glory of Chinese Water Management History fully displays the 5000 years of water control history as well as achievements made in water management after the establishment of People's Republic of China. It is divided into four periods, namely, Early Water Conservancy Period, Ancient Water Conservancy Period, Modern Water Conservancy Period and Contemporary Water Conservancy Period, with Yu the Great Controls Water, the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, Floods & Droughts in the Past Century, and China's Great Rivers as the key exhibition items.



水与人共文明





隋唐宋水利

Water Conservancy in Sui, Tang and Song Dynasties

隋唐宋时期，中国水利事业取得了长足的进步。这一时期的水利工程不仅规模宏大，而且技术精湛，为后世的水利建设提供了宝贵的经验和借鉴。本展览通过实物、模型和文字介绍，展示了这一时期水利事业的辉煌成就。



中





Established the China ■ Network of Water Museums

- November, 2017;
- 30 water museums in China;
- Water museums could be divided into five categories



全国水利博物馆联盟杭州宣言

为贯彻落实习近平总书记关于建设社会主义文化强国的战略思想，中国水利博物馆等全国30家水利博物馆的馆长和专家代表，于2017年11月9日，相聚在创新活力之城、生态文明之都杭州，围绕全国水利博物馆的责任与创新进行研讨，发起成立全国水利博物馆联盟。

我们认识到，人与水之间的良性关系，是生态文明建设的重要构成和支撑，人水和谐是中华民族自古以来的美好愿景，是治水兴水的重要原则和遵循。在新时代中国特色社会主义伟大实践中，党和国家对治水兴水的高度重视、水利建设对经济社会发展重大影响和水利事业艰苦卓越的奋斗历程，是中国特色社会主义先进文化的重要组成部分。开拓未来，践行民族复兴的伟大中国梦也离不开我们对水利文化自信的虔诚坚守和发扬光大。

根据党的十九大关于培育新型文化业态，在实践创造中进行文化创造，在历史进步中实现文化进步的重要精神，各成员单位一致同意加强国际合作、创新文化服务、讲好中国水利故事、彰显水利文化自信。我们一致认为：

一、不忘初心，勇于担当。深入贯彻落实党的十九大精神，顺应人民日益增长的美好生活需要，立足治水兴水实践要求，扎实做好宣传国情水情、展示治水成就、弘扬水利精神、保护水利遗产、传承治水文明各项工作，促进水利遗产价值最大程度的传播与共享，充分展现治水兴水的人文关怀和文化魅力。

二、围绕中心，服务人民。深入发掘和阐释传统文化的人水和谐理念，提炼和弘扬中国特色社会主义治水兴水伟大实践的时代内涵，积极弘扬主旋律和正能量，培育和践行社会主义核心价值观，推动全社会形成关心水利、重视水利、支持水利的良好氛围，为水利改革发展提供更强大的精神力量和文化支撑。

三、加强合作，开放包容。充分发挥全国水利博物馆联盟平台作用，强化馆际交流，推进学术共建和项目合作、人员互访和技能培训、联合办展和互派巡展，增强保障力、扩大覆盖面，共同推进文化产品的兴盛繁荣、文化服务的效能提升，满足人民群众对美好生活的期待，自觉融入国家文化战略和文明交流、文明互鉴、文明共存的行动纲领，做大做强水利文化中国样板。

四、创造转化，创新发展。积极推进大数据、云计算、物联网、虚拟现实、人工智能在水文化遗产保护与传承中的实际应用，落实更前沿的陈列展示手段、更贴心的智能导览服务、更完备的遗产资料共享和更丰富的文创产品开发，持续做好新时代治水思路的理念推广、做大水生态文明建设的社会传播、做实国家节水行动宣传助力。

让我们携起手来，传承和弘扬传统文化蕴含的思想观念、人文精神、道德规范，结合时代要求继承创新，让水文化展现出永久魅力和时代风采。

让我们以杭州为新起点，串起沧海桑田的治水功绩，连通赤县九州的水利遗珍，整合四渎八流的文化力量，为保护水利遗产、发展水利文化事业作出新的贡献！

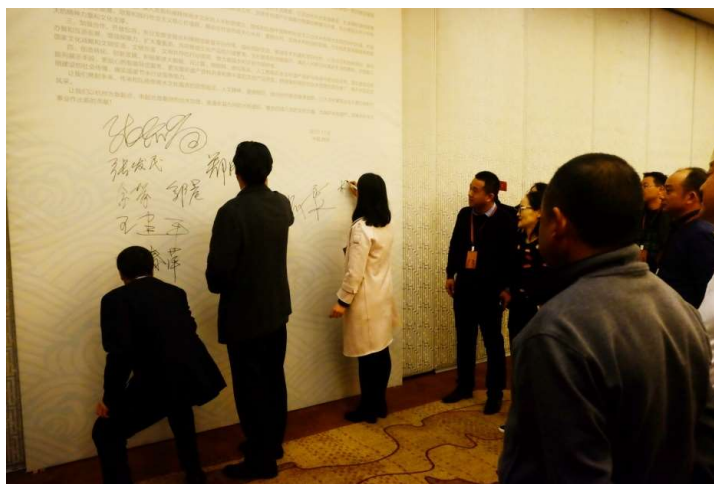
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杜郁德 胡阳 郭忠 陈伟 叶以波 潘笑云

Hangzhou Declaration

- ◆ The framework of future work;
- ◆ The principle of cooperation and discussion;
- ◆ Open to the international arena.





Collection of Oral History

- Started at the beginning of 2018;
- Established a database of 412 people;
- Support from the Ministry of the Water Resources.



致水利系统老干部的一封信

-This is a letter we wrote to people who are retired from water administration posts, in the letter we asked them to contribute to our project and they responded quite actively.

中国水利博物馆
2018年2月





Support Liangzhu Ancient City to be listed as UNESCO World Cultural Heritage

- ◆ Liangzhu: the earliest flood control dam system in China;
- ◆ Dated back to 5100-4700 years ago;
- ◆ NWMC holds a series of exhibitions and activities to help build up its influence.



良渚古城遗址实景

良渚水利系统分布

良渚大坝切面



Exhibition of the Flood Dam System





■ Open: Our Attitude

- ◆ The world is colourful because of differences;
- ◆ Mutual understanding, respect and trust—win win situation;





■ 1. Cooperataion in Projects

- Under the framework of “Shared Community between Water and Humans” and “Belt & Road” Initiatives;



■ 2. Cooperation in Educational Activities

- Organizing cross border tour and visits for different groups: teenagers, professionals and administrative
- Holding theme activities jointly



■ 3. Cooperation in Techniques and Technologies

- the utilization of big data, cloud computing, virtual reality and artificial intelligence in museums;
- the upgrade of exhibition means, guiding system and development of creative products.



Thank you
for your attention!