

# **中国农村供水保障政策及发展方向**

**Policies and the outlook for the supply of safe drinking water for  
rural areas in China**

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## 中国农村供水现状

The status quo of the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

中国政府历年来高度重视农村供水工作，将其纳入国家发展规划统筹推进。从2000年开始，水利部编制了中国农村供水五年规划，明确了工作目标、重点任务、工程举措和保障措施，并将目标任务分解至年度和地方，层层压实责任。此后，每隔五年组织地方以县为单元，编制一轮农村供水规划，定期调度工程建设进展，纳入相关考核范畴，推进规划顺利实施。

The Chinese government has attached great importance to the supply of safe drinking water in rural areas over the years and proceeded with the task by including it in the national development plan. Since 2000, the Ministry of Water Resources has been compiling five-year plans for the supply of safe drinking water for China's rural areas. The plans list the objectives, key tasks, engineering projects under plan and measures to be taken. The objectives and tasks have been divided on an annual basis and been allocated to local governments to ensure the responsibilities are fulfilled by governments at all levels. Every five years since 2000, county governments are required to compile a new five-year plan for safe drinking water supply in China's rural areas. The progress of the engineering projects mentioned in the plans will be checked regularly and be included in relevant assessment, so that the plans can be implemented smoothly.

# 中国农村供水现状 The status quo of the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

经过多年努力，中国农村供水取得了突出成就。

**一是农村居民饮水安全问题得到全面解决。**中国于2009年提前6年完成联合国千年发展目标提出的“饮水不安全人口减少一半”的目标。截至2020年底，中国坚决打赢了农村饮水安全脱贫攻坚战，中国农村居民告别了饮用氟超标、苦咸水的历史，许多农牧民实现了从水桶到水管、从“喝上水”到“喝好水”的进步。

With years of efforts, China's rural areas have seen significant achievements in the supply of safe drinking water in China's rural areas. **First, problems related to drinking water safety in China's rural areas have been completely solved.** In 2009, China achieved a United Nations Millennium Development Goal of “halving the number of people without access to safe drinking water”, 6 years ahead of schedule. By the end of 2020, China has won the battle of drinking water safety in rural areas, which has been evidenced by the fact that drinking water containing excessive amount of fluoride and brackish water can no longer be seen in rural areas, farmers and herdsman are getting water from water pipes rather than water buckets, and rural residents now have access to “safe drinking water”, not just “drinking water”.



**减少氟斑牙代际传递**

Reduce the intergenerational transmission of dental fluorosis



# 中国农村供水现状 The status quo of the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

**二是初步建立较为完整的工程体系。**截至2021年底，中国农村共建成827万处供水工程，可服务农村人口和县城以下的城镇常住人口共9亿人。农村自来水普及率达到84%（百人以上农村供水工程管网入户的人口比例，不含百人以下供水工程管网入户的人口比例）。

**Second, a complete engineering system has taken shape.** By the end of 2021, 827 water supply engineering projects have been conducted in China's rural areas, benefiting a total of 900million residents in rural areas and permanent residents in urban areas below the county-level. 84% of the populations in rural areas now have access to tap water (The figure is based on tap water-to-household projects covering more than 100 residents per , and projects covering less than 100 residents are not included.)



# 中国农村供水现状 The status quo of the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

**三是管理管护方式不断完善。**农村饮水安全管理“三个责任”（地方人民政府主体责任、县级水行政主管部门行业监管责任、供水单位运行管理责任），“三项制度”（县级农村供水工程运行管理机构、办法、经费）全面建立并发挥作用。56万处百人以上农村集中供水工程，全面定价收费，促进正常运行。

**Third, management and maintenance methods continue to be improved.** In terms of drinking water safety management in rural areas, the “responsibilities for government at three levels”(the primary responsibility for local people’s governments, the responsibility of industry supervision for county-level administrative departments for water resources, and the responsibility of operation for water supply organizations) and “rules in three aspects” (institutes, regulations and budgets for the operation of management of water supply engineering projects in county-level rural areas) have been fully established and played their roles. An overall pricing and fee collection has been conducted for 560 thousand centralized water supply projects for rural areas, each of which covers over 100 people, which boosts the regular operation of the projects.





# 中国农村供水现状 The status quo of the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

**四是有力促进了各民族团结，维护了社会和谐稳定。**各级政府加大对民族地区资金投入和供水保障力度支持。自来水入户以后，群众用上了洗衣机、冲水厕所、太阳能热水器，发展了庭院经济，农村人居环境改善，群众用水满意度提升。

**Fourth, ethnic unity has been greatly strengthened with social harmony and stability having been maintained.** Governments at all levels have invested more capital in ethnic-minority areas and provided more support for the water supply for these areas. Our people are able to use washing machines, flush toilets and solar water heaters after getting access to tap water. Additionally, the courtyard economy has bloomed as well, living conditions in rural areas have improved, and people are getting more satisfied with the experience of using water.





# Part



## 农村供水保障政策

Policies aiming to ensure the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

## 一是采取差异化的投资政策 1. Differentiated investment policies adopted.

中央资金重点向中国的西部、中部地区，尤其是特殊困难人口进行倾斜支持。据初步统计，2000年至2021年，中国共完成农村供水工程建设投资5630亿元，其中中央资金2208亿元，占比39%。

Central-level capital has been inclined to the western and central parts of China, especially to special groups and disadvantaged groups. Preliminary statistics show that, during 2000 to 2021, water supply engineering projects in rural China attracted the investment of 563 billion RMB, 220.8 billion RMB of which was central capital, accounting for 39% of the total investment.



## 二是积极利用市场投融资机制 2. The investing and financing tools leverage

近年来，充分利用各级政府资金作为引导，会同政策性银行出台一系列金融政策，通过延长贷款期限、降低贷款利率、下调资本金等方式支持农村供水工程建设，吸引社会资本参与农村供水工程建设和管理。2022年1—10月，共落实农村供水工程投资881亿元，其中各级政府资金541亿元，占比61.4%；银行贷款、社会资本和其他渠道资金340亿元，占比38.6%。

In recent years, capital from governments at all levels have been fully used as a guide. Together with policy banks, we have introduced a series of financial policies including loan extension, lending rate reduction and lowering the requirement for project capitals. These policies allow us to back the water supply engineering projects in rural areas and attract social capitals to be engaged in the construction and management of water supply projects in rural projects. Water supply engineering projects in rural China attracted the investment of 88.1 billion RMB from January 2022 to October 2022, among which governments at all levels contributed 54.1billion RMB, accounting for 61.4% of the total investment, while 34 billion RMB were from bank loans, social capitals and other resources, accounting for 38.6% of the total investment.





### 三是出台普惠性的农村供水优惠政策 3. Inclusive and favorable policies launched.

**用地：**纳入土地利用总体规划、简化审批流程，优先保障农村供水工程土地供应。

**用电：**农村供水工程用电执行居民生活或农业灌排用电价格，对提水扬水工程而言，可降低供水成本15%-30%。

**税收：**对向农户供水的水费收入税收，予以免除或优惠。

**Land use:** land use in rural areas has been included in the master plan of land use at national level; approval procedures have been streamlined; land use for water supply projects in rural areas has been prioritized.

**Electricity use:** electricity used for water supply projects in rural areas is charged based on residential electricity rates or the rates for agriculture irrigation and drainage, which helps to reduce the cost of water supply by 15% to 30% for water lifting and irrigation projects.

**Tax:** We have waived or reduced taxes on water bill revenue gained from supplying water for farmer households.





## 四是出台支持性的水价政策 4. Supportive water rates policies unveiled

推动所有农村集中供水工程定价收费，将农村供水工程维修养护资金纳入中央财政补助范围，对供水规模偏小、服务人口较少、运行成本偏高、水费等收入难以覆盖供水成本的工程予以适当补助。促进工程正常运行，同时创造吸引银行贷款和社会资本投入的良好环境。

We have accelerated the procedure of the pricing and charging of all centralized water supply projects for rural areas. Additionally, maintenance funds for water supply projects for rural areas are included in central government subsidies. Furthermore, we provide adequate subsidies for projects where revenues fail to cover water supply costs due to the small scale of water supply, the small amount of population that the projects cover, high costs of operation and water bills. All these measures have advanced the regular operation of the projects and created an enabling environment that attracts banks to issue their loans and social entities to make investments.



## 五是执行严格要求的考核政策 5. Accountability policies implemented

中国农村供水保障实行“中央统筹、省负总责、市县抓落实”的工作机制，在2020年以前纳入脱贫攻坚“两不愁三保障”考核范畴。2021年以后，纳入巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果同乡村振兴考核范围；同时作为中央对地方政府最严格水资源管理考核的一项内容，层层压实责任，推进工作顺利实施。

Water supply projects for rural areas have been conducted under the scheme of “organized by the central government, taken charge by province-level governments and implemented by city and county-level governments”. Before 2020, the implementation of the scheme has been included in the “Two Assurances and Three Guarantees” assessment for the battle against poverty. After 2021, it has been included in the assessment of cementing poverty alleviation achievements and rural rejuvenation. Meanwhile, as one of the most strict part of water resource assessments conducted by the central government to local governments, it could force local bodies to fulfill their responsibilities and ensure works be carried out smoothly.



# Part



## 农村供水发展方向

The outlook for the supply of safe drinking water for rural areas in China

# 1 工作举措 Measures to be taken

按照城乡融合发展和全面推进乡村振兴发展要求，根据中国式现代化总体进程，做好农村供水支撑和保障工作。

➤ **一是实施稳定水源工程建设。**依托大中型水库、引调水工程、骨干水网，作为农村供水水源，因地制宜建设一批小型水库和塘坝，提升水源保证率，从源头上提升农村供水保障能力和抗旱保供水能力。

Take measures to support the water supply for rural areas based on modernization with Chinese characteristics to advance rural-urban integration, as well as overall rural rejuvenation and development.

➤ **First, to carry out stable water source engineering projects.** We plan to use large and medium-sized reservoirs, water diversion and transfer projects, and key projects of the national water network as the water resources for water supply for rural areas. A batch of small reservoirs will be built as well to further ensure the sufficiency of water resources. Solving the problem from its root, these measures are meant to better ensure the water supply for rural areas and help these areas to better defend against drought.





# 1 工程举措 Measures to be taken

- **二是推进规模化供水发展。**按照“建大、并中、减小”的原则，推进城市供水管网向农村地区延伸，建设一批日供水规模超过1千吨或供水人口超过1万人的规模化供水工程，扩大工程覆盖农村人口范围，减少小型分散供水工程数量。
- **Second, to boost water supply on a large scale.** Following the principle of “establishing large sized projects, integrating middle sized projects and reducing small sized projects”, we are extending water supply pipes and networks to rural areas. In this regard, we decided to establish a batch of large sized projects aiming to supply water over 1,000 tons per day or serving over 10,000 people per day, expand the projects to make them cover more rural populations and reduce dispersive small sized water supplying projects.



# 1 工程举措 Measures to be taken

➤ **三是强化工程管理管护。**推进县级农村供水工程统一管理，规模化供水工程推行企业化经营、专业化管理；小型供水工程健全完善管水员队伍，强化技术培训，提升专业化管理管护水平。推进农村供水工程信息化建设和智慧化应用，打造数字孪生供水工程，提升预报、预警、预演、预案能力。

➤ **Third, to reinforce the management and maintenance of the engineering projects.** Measures will be taken to propel the unified management of county-level water supply engineering projects, and to operate large sized water supply engineering projects in ways of operating businesses and with professional management. In terms of small sized water supply engineering projects, we aim to improve and perfect the team of dedicated personnels, strengthen technical training and improve the level of professional management and maintenance. We will establish more informationized water supply engineering projects for rural areas and implement the projects in a smarter way, as well as create their digital twins, in turn improving our capability in forecast, warning, prediction and pre-arranged planning.



## 2 目标任务 Goals and tasks

- ——到2025年，健全完善农村供水工程体系和管理体系，适当提高农村供水标准，优化农村供水工程布局，全国农村自来水普及率达到88%以上，规模化供水工程服务农村人口比例达到60%，农村供水保障水平得到稳步提升。
- 按照《联合国2030年可持续发展议程》，到2030年，人人普遍和公平获得安全和负担得起的饮用水。中国政府将尽力提前实现这一目标。
- ——Our goals by 2025 include improving and perfecting water supply engineering and management systems for rural areas, moderately enhancing water supply standards for rural areas, optimizing the engineering layout of water supply for rural areas, achieving an 88% coverage of tap water in rural areas, achieving a 60% coverage of large sized water supply engineering projects for rural populations and achieving a steady improvement in the stability of water supply for rural areas.
- Achieve the goal of “By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.” put forward by the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.





## 2 目标任务 Goals and tasks

- ——**到2035年**，继续完善农村供水设施，提高运行管护水平，基本实现农村供水现代化，农村供水对乡村振兴的支撑保障作用更加坚实，让农村居民有更多获得感、幸福感和安全感。
- ——**Our goals by 2035** include continuing to improve water supply facilities in rural areas, improving the level of operation, management and maintenance, basically achieving the goal of supplying water in a modernized way for rural areas, making water supply provide firmer support for rural rejuvenation, and bringing people more sense of gain, happiness and security.





谢谢  
Thank you

