中国水利统计
China Water Statistic

2025年

全国水利发展统计公报

2025 Statistic Bulletin on China Water Activities

中华人民共和国水利部　编

Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China

中国水利水电出版社
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2025 年是“十四五”规划的收官之年，是为“十五五”开局打下良好基础的关键之年。一年来，各级水利部门坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的二十大和二十届历次全会精神，深入践行习近平总书记“节水优先、空间均衡、系统治理、两手发力”治水思路和关于治水重要论述精神，落实中央经济工作会议、中央农村工作会议部署，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，完整准确全面贯彻新发展理念，坚持问题导向，坚持底线思维，坚持预防为主，坚持系统观念，坚持创新发展，各项水利工作圆满完成年度目标任务，水旱灾害防御、水资源优化配置能力、水资源节约集约利用、江河湖泊生态保护治理、数智赋能引领发展水利新质生产力等方面能力显著提升，为推动水利高质量发展、保障我国水安全作出新的贡献。

1 水利建设投资

2025年，水利建设完成投资12848亿元，连续4年超万亿元。其中：建筑安装工程完成投资10293亿元，占80.1%；机电设备及工器具购置完成投资384亿元，占3.0%；其他完成投资2171亿元，占16.9%。2018—2025年水利建设完成投资情况见表1。

表1　2018—2025年水利建设完成投资情况　　单位：亿元

按构成分	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年	2022年	2023年	2024年	2025年
全年完成投资	6603	6712	8182	7576	10893	11996	13529	12848
建筑安装工程	5158	5231	6335	6181	8978	9672	10398	10293
机电设备及工器具购置	214	221	250	204	287	321	445	384
其他	1231	1260	1597	1191	1628	2003	2686	2171

在全年完成投资中，中央项目完成投资105亿元，地方项目完成投资12743亿元。按项目规模分，大中型项目完成投资2733亿元，小型及其他项目完成投资10115亿元。按项目性质分，新建项目完成投资

9589 亿元，改扩建等项目完成投资 3259 亿元。2013—2025 年水利建设完成投资情况如图 1 所示。

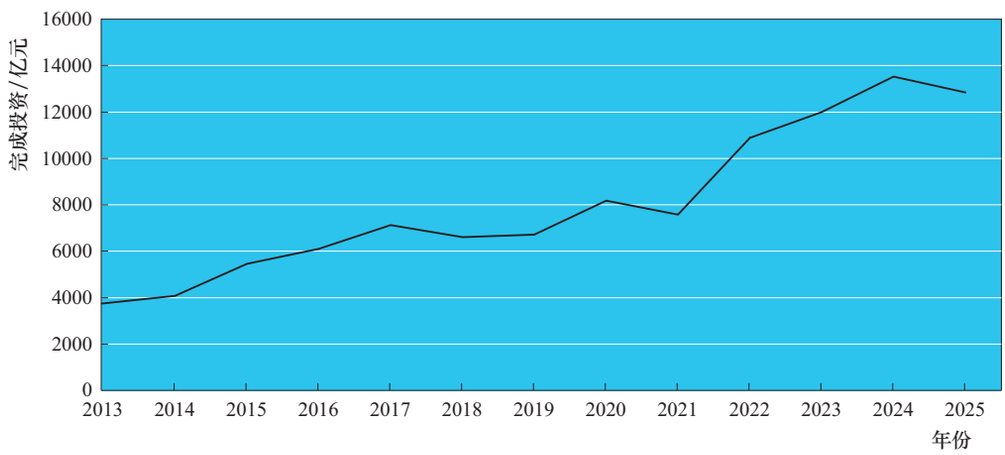
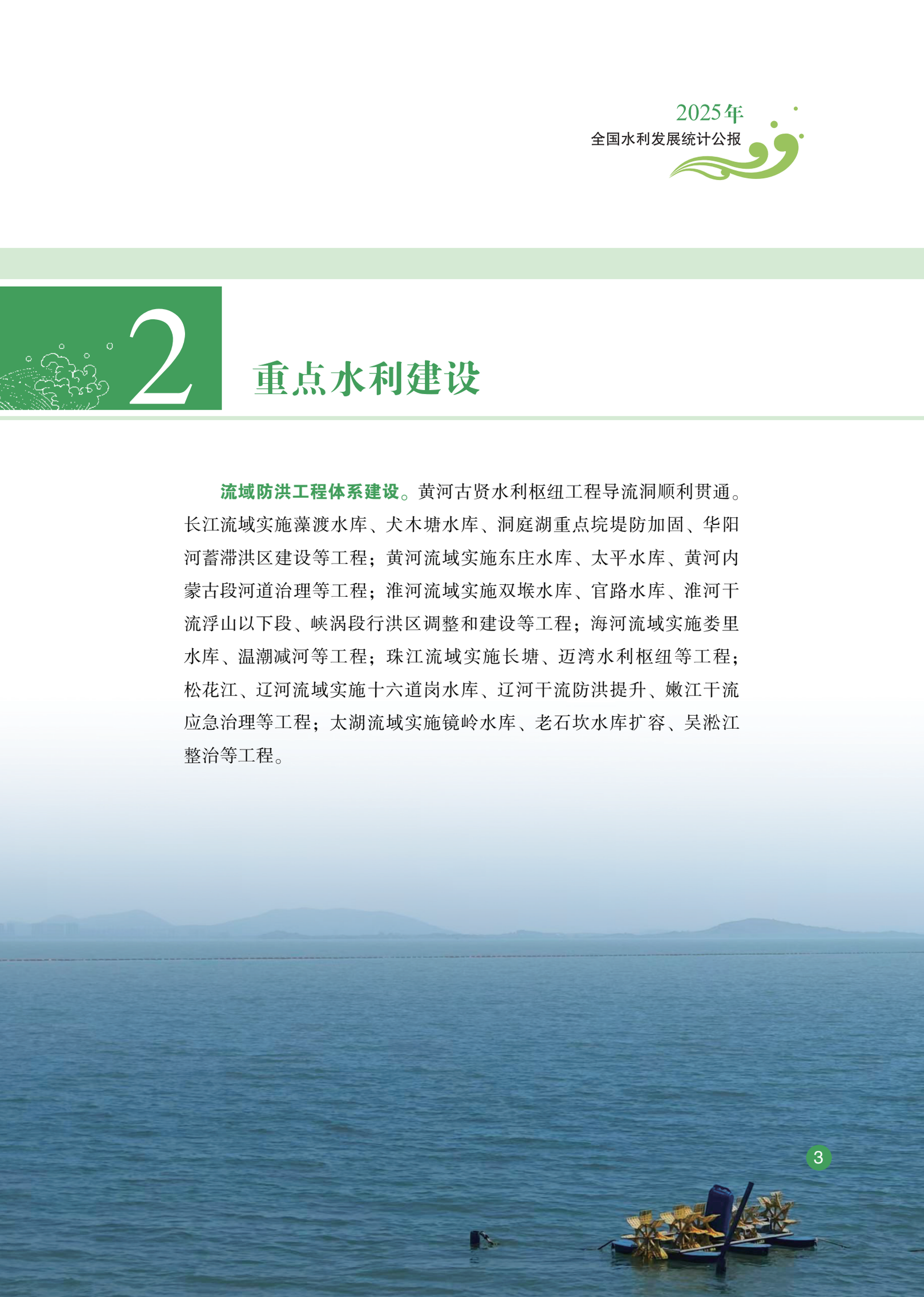


图 1　2013—2025 年水利建设完成投资情况

2 重点水利建设

流域防洪工程体系建设。黄河古贤水利枢纽工程导流洞顺利贯通。长江流域实施藻渡水库、犬木塘水库、洞庭湖重点垸堤防加固、华阳河蓄滞洪区建设等工程；黄河流域实施东庄水库、太平水库、黄河内蒙古段河道治理等工程；淮河流域实施双堠水库、官路水库、淮河干流浮山以下段、峡涡段行洪区调整和建设等工程；海河流域实施娄里水库、温潮减河等工程；珠江流域实施长塘、迈湾水利枢纽等工程；松花江、辽河流域实施十六道岗水库、辽河干流防洪提升、嫩江干流应急治理等工程；太湖流域实施镜岭水库、老石坎水库扩容、吴淞江整治等工程。



国家水网重大工程建设。开工建设四川引大济岷、广东黄茅峡水库、广西邕北灌区、宁夏青铜峡灌区现代化改造等 27 项国家水网重大工程。环北部湾水资源配置、淮河入海水道二期、广西龙江河谷灌区等一批重大工程加快建设。渝西水资源配置工程全线通水。

乡村全面振兴水利基础设施建设。2025 年，累计实施宁夏青铜峡等 157 处大中型灌区现代化改造项目，新开工广西黑水河等 7 处新建大型灌区。耕地灌溉面积上粮食产量占全国粮食总产量的 80.76%。持续推进重点区域排涝能力建设。农村供水“3+1”标准化建设和管护模式全面推行，全国农村自来水普及率达 96%，规模化供水工程覆盖农村人口比例达 71%，农村供水县域统管比例达 72%。云南、四川、广西等地建成 16 个水风光储多能互补项目，为小水电融入农村新型能源体系建设开辟了新路径。

复苏河湖生态环境。全面完成第一批母亲河复苏行动任务，对 88 条（个）母亲河（湖）进行保护治理，持续向京津冀 7 个水系 50 多条河湖实施常态化补水和夏季集中补水，79 条河流实现全线贯通，9 个湖泊生态水位有效维持，断流 26 年的永定河、断流 40 年的滹沱河连续 5 年全线贯通，断水百年的京杭大运河连续 4 年全线贯通，“华北明珠”白洋淀连续 7 年平均生态水位保持在 7 米以上，潮白河、洨河、南拒马河、子牙河等一大批断流河流实现全线过流。指导督促地方依法全面拆除广东北江、河北滹沱河等重大违建。水利部联合财政部等 6 部门印发《关于全面推进幸福河湖建设的意见》。全国水土流失综合治理面

积达 177.0 万平方公里，其中，当年新增水土流失治理面积 7.2 万平方公里。

数字孪生水利体系建设。由数字孪生流域、数字孪生水网、数字孪生工程组成的数字孪生水利体系框架基本形成。“天空地水工”一体化监测感知系统持续完善，首次实现全国陆域范围亚米遥感影像季度覆盖，数据接收处理的时效性最快提高至 2 小时，水利部本级汇集 72 类 2600 万个水利物理对象要素信息。“高保真”数字流场模拟数学模型系统加快构建，组织研发“云—雨”短临降水预报模型等 6 类 21 项水利专业模型，提升“正向—逆向—正向”动态推演能力。数智赋能各项水利业务，全面提升流域防洪、水资源管理与调配等业务预报、预警、预演、预案能力。



3 主要水利工程设施

水库。全国已建成各类水库 94300 座，水库总库容 10222 亿立方米。其中：大型水库 852 座，总库容 8277 亿立方米；中型水库 4278 座，总库容 1226 亿立方米。

堤防。全国已建成 5 级及以上江河堤防 31.8 万公里，累计达标堤防 26.8 万公里，堤防达标率为 84.3%；其中，1 级、2 级达标堤防长度为 4.5 万公里，达标率为 92.3%。全国已建成江河堤防可保护人口 6.6 亿人，保护耕地 42015×10^3 公顷。

水闸。全国已建成流量为 5 立方米每秒及以上的水闸 90474 座，其中大型水闸 998 座。按水闸类型分，分洪闸 7037 座，排（退）水闸 17719 座，挡潮闸 3701 座，引水闸 10610 座，节制闸 51407 座。

泵站。全国已建成各类装机流量 1 立方米每秒或装机功率 50 千瓦

以上的泵站92602处，其中：大型泵站583处，中型泵站5089处，小型泵站86930处。

灌区工程。全国已建成设计灌溉面积万亩及以上的灌区共6924处，耕地灌溉面积35378×10^3公顷。其中：50万亩及以上灌区176处，30万~50万亩大型灌区287处。全国灌溉面积82460×10^3公顷，其中，耕地灌溉面积72987×10^3公顷，占全国耕地面积的56.8%；林地灌溉面积4265×10^3公顷，园地灌溉面积4407×10^3公顷，牧草地灌溉面积802×10^3公顷。全国节水灌溉工程面积43453×10^3公顷。

小水电站。全国现有小水电站40136座，装机容量8266万千瓦，占全国水电装机容量的18.4%。

水文站网。全国水文部门共有各类水文测站136786处，其中，流量站（水文站）9681处、水位站24422处、降水量站58360处、水面蒸发站15处、地下水站24209处、水质站10341处、水生态站1533处、墒情站6629处、水文实验站75处、测雨雷达站157处（台）。全国水文部门向县级以上水行政主管部门报送汛情旱情的各类水文测站67422处，可发布预报站3819处，可发布预警站4784处；向水利部报送水文信息的地下水站23545处。全国现有水质监测（分）中心360个。

水利网信。全国目前已形成 34 颗水利遥感卫星、3.2 万台（套）北斗终端、30 多万处工程安全监测点组成的“天空地水工”一体化监测感知系统。七大江河数字孪生流域建设稳步推进，“国家水网一张图”初步构建，14 个省级水网先导区初步建成数字孪生平台，数字孪生三峡、南水北调、小浪底、丹江口、大藤峡等 11 个重点工程投入实战应用，49 处数字孪生灌区先行先试取得阶段性成效，全面开展 12 座智能大坝、32 处数字孪生调水工程、98 处数字孪生蓄滞洪区建设。



4 水资源节约集约利用

水资源状况。2025 年，全国水资源总量 27229. 3 亿立方米，比多年平均值偏少 1. 4%。全国平均年降水量 683. 4 毫米，比多年平均值偏多 6. 1%，较上年减少 4. 8%。全国统计的 795 座大型水库和 4105 座中型水库年末蓄水总量 4752. 8 亿立方米，比年初增加 131. 3 亿立方米。

水资源利用。2025 年，全年总供水量 5944. 5 亿立方米，其中：地表水供水量 4914. 1 亿立方米，地下水供水量 773. 8 亿立方米，非常规水源供水量 256. 6 亿立方米。全国总用水量 5944. 5 亿立方米，其中：生活用水量 936. 6 亿立方米，工业用水量 953. 7 亿立方米，农业用水量 3683. 8 亿立方米，人工生态环境补水量 370. 4 亿立方米。与上年比较，用水总量增加 16. 5 亿立方米，其中：生活用水量增加 9. 8 亿立方米，工业用水量减少 17. 3 亿立方米，农业用水量增加 35. 4 亿立方米，人工生态环境补水量减少 11. 4 亿立方米。

水资源节约。全国人均综合用水量 423 立方米，农田灌溉水有效利用系数 0.583，万元国内生产总值（当年价）用水量 42.4 立方米，万元工业增加值（当年价）用水量 22.9 立方米。按可比价计算，万元国内生产总值用水量和万元工业增加值用水量分别比 2024 年下降 4.5%和 7.2%。全国非常规水利用量 256.6 亿立方米，其中，再生水利用量 213.4 亿立方米，集蓄雨水利用量 14.0 亿立方米，海水淡化水利用量 4.5 亿立方米，矿坑（井）水利用量 6.4 亿立方米，微咸水利用量 18.2 亿立方米。



5 防洪抗旱

2025年，洪涝灾害直接经济损失1646.61亿元（水利工程设施直接损失495.94亿元），较近10年平均值偏少26.6%，占当年国内生产总值的0.12%。全国农作物受灾面积2594.08×10^3公顷，绝收面积383.34×10^3公顷，受灾人口2769.52万人，因灾死亡失踪400人，倒塌房屋2.7万间。河北、北京、内蒙古、贵州、云南等省（自治区、直辖市）受灾较重。全国农作物因旱受灾面积1862.22×10^3公顷，绝收面积100.01×10^3公顷，直接经济总损失86.48亿元❶。全国因旱累计有59.38万城乡人口、51.15万头大牲畜发生临时性饮水困难。

❶ 2025年因洪涝灾害直接经济损失、农作物受灾面积、绝收面积、受灾人口、死亡失踪人口、因旱农作物受灾面积、绝收面积、直接经济损失等数据来源于应急管理部。

全年中央下拨水利救灾资金 24.868 亿元，其中：用于防汛 21.573 亿元、用于抗旱 3.295 亿元。中央水利救灾资金在安全度汛隐患排查整治、防洪工程设施水毁修复、应急抗旱保供水、水利工程震损修复等方面发挥了重要作用，为保障防洪安全、饮水安全、粮食安全提供了有力支撑。



6 水利改革与管理

河湖长制。调整完善全面推行河湖长制工作部际联席会议制度和七大流域省际河湖长制工作联席会议机制。指导流域管理机构和各省级河长办发挥好涉河湖重大问题调查处置机制作用，进一步压实责任。指导各地落实河湖长动态调整及责任递补机制，向社会公告1005名丹江口库区及入库支流河湖长名单。加强丹江口库区及其上游流域水质安全保障工作支撑。各地清理整治河湖库“四乱”问题1.94万个，有效恢复河道行洪能力。

水资源管理。印发《取用水监测能力提升三年行动方案》，推动建立覆盖取用水数据监测感知归集处理、共享应用全过程的监测计量体系。启动流域区域可用水量确定并提出初步成果。会同自然资源部组织开展水资源严重短缺和超载地区划定。2025年组织全国21.3万非农取用水户完成首次取用水领域信用评价。《全国公共信用信息基础目录（2025年版）》将“取用水领域信用评价结果”纳入公共信息。地下水超采状况明显改善，与“十三五”末同期相比，京津冀治理区浅层地下水位平均回升3.76米，深层地下水位平均回升7.65米，其他10

个重点区域地下水超采状况总体改善。泉域保护治理取得积极成效，北京、山西、山东等一批枯竭的古泉复涌。2025 年 12 月 26 日，推动国务院办公厅印发《落实水资源刚性约束制度考核办法》（国办发〔2025〕45 号），从 2026 年起，将国务院对各省级政府实行最严格水资源管理制度考核调整为落实水资源刚性约束制度考核。联合税务总局签署建立水资源税征管协作机制备忘录，实现费改税平稳有序过渡。配合国家发展改革委积极探索水生态产品价值实现，研究提出水生态产品目录清单和价值核算体系初步成果并得到初步应用。

节约用水管理。统筹推进全国 20 个水预算管理试点。黄河流域强制性用水定额覆盖黄河流域 408 个县区、黄河其他供水区 105 个县区、工业和服务业用水单位 37000 多户。推广 382 项节水先进成熟适用技术设备。完成 76 个典型地区再生水利用配置试点。中央财政水利发展资金支持 20 个非常规水开发利用项目建设。全国“节水贷”余额 3635 亿元。累计建设 12 个区域节水产业联盟。实施合同节水管理项目 914 项，预计年节水量达 2.7 亿立方米，首次开展 103 个单位节水诊断公益服务。中国节水奖评选表彰 348 名先进集体和先进个人，10 名中国节水大使开展公益代言 70 余次，“千城地标亮节水”点亮地标建筑 5.7 万座，“我为家乡节水点赞”微博总阅读量突破 10 亿次。

水资源调度。第一批和第二批跨省江河流域名录和重大调水工程名录中明确的 85 条跨省江河流域、10 项已建调水工程已全部开展调度；印发第三批跨省江河流域名录，实现已批复水量分配方案的 94 条

跨省江河流域全部纳入调度名录。各省根据跨地市河流水量分配进展，及时更新省级调度名录，涵盖省内河流 426 条、调水工程 80 项。黄河实现连续 26 年不断流，黑河东居延海实现连续 21 年不干涸。西辽河干流在断流 27 年后实现春、夏两季全线贯通，永定河实现连续 5 年全线贯通、连续 3 年全年全线有水。漳河再次实现全线贯通，塔里木河实施第 26 次向下游生态输水，水头第 20 次抵达台特玛湖，石羊河生态安全得到保障，白洋淀持续保持生态水位。

运行管理。“十四五”以来，累计完成水库大坝安全鉴定约 4.9 万座，大中型水闸安全鉴定约 4300 座，实施病险水库除险加固约 1.8 万座，完成小型水库雨水情监测设施建设约 6.2 万座，完成小型水库大坝安全监测设施建设约 5.5 万座，合理妥善实施水库降等报废约 4000 余座。完成水利行业管理的国有水库、堤防、水闸管理与保护范围划定约 2.5 万座、8 万公里、1.5 万座。



水价水权改革。推动国家发展改革委印发《关于丹江口水利枢纽等7个中央直属水利工程供水价格及有关事项的通知》（发改价格〔2025〕645号），调整丹江口水利枢纽、三门峡水库、沂沭泗水利工程、察尔森水库等4个工程供水价格，明确陆水水利枢纽、海河下游局水闸工程、尼尔基水利枢纽3个水利工程供水（保水）实行协商定价。制定《南水北调中线工程用水权交易管理办法（试行）》（办财务〔2025〕19号），为南水北调中线工程受水区省（直辖市）利用市场手段调节水资源供需关系提供制度保障。贯彻落实中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅关于健全资源环境要素市场化配置体系意见，出台用水权交易负面清单，印发实施《水利部关于积极探索和规范推进黄河流域跨省区用水权交易的意见》（水资管〔2025〕137号），推进黄河流域跨省区用水权交易，深化农业用水权改革。2025年10月24日，中国水权交易所长江、黄河流域事业部成立，进一步健全流域区域用水权交易平台体系。累计实施农业水价综合改革面积10.86亿亩。

水土保持管理。2025年，全国共审批生产建设项目水土保持方案8.88万个，涉及水土流失防治责任范围2.20万平方公里；6.26万个生产建设项目完成水土保持设施自主验收报备。常态化开展覆盖全国范围的水土保持遥感监管，通过卫星遥感解译，组织现场复核，共认定并查处违法违规问题0.83万个。连续第8年实现国土面积全覆盖水土流失动态监测，定量掌握全国各级行政区和重要流域、区域水土流失状况和动态变化情况。建立加强水土保持工作部际联席会议制度。联合生态环境部发布《温室气体自愿减排项目方法学　淤地坝碳汇》（CCER－14－005－V01）技术标准，在国际上首次提出其核证自愿减

排量的计算方法，标志着水土保持碳汇纳入温室气体自愿减排交易体系。水土保持生态产品转化交易 160 多单，金额 40 多亿元。辽宁、内蒙古、江西、四川、安徽、陕西等地因地制宜探索侵蚀沟、崩岗、淤地坝、小流域综合治理等水土保持工程形成可以长期稳定利用新增耕地，按规定用于占补平衡。

小水电绿色发展。截至 2025 年年底，完成长江经济带、黄河流域小水电清理整改任务，其他流域同步开展分类整改，持续巩固成果，累计修复减脱水河段 10 万多公里。整改保留的电站均已按要求落实生态流量，25 个省级监管平台接入水利部管理信息系统，实现数据实时共享，生态流量足额泄放率达到 98.5%，小水电实现了由重点整治到系统治理的转变。各地“两手发力”借助金融工具盘活小水电存量资产，累计撬动 324 亿元，其中 54 亿元用于推进小水电绿色改造提升。全国共建成小水电集控中心 317 处，纳入集中控制电站 4590 座，改造后电站本质安全水平大幅提升，水能资源利用效率提高 10%～40%。国际电工委员会（IEC）正式发布《小水电站机电设备导则》国际标准，实现中国技术标准“走出去”。

水库移民管理。截至 2025 年年底，全国 80 个在建重大水利工程累计完成搬迁安置移民 15 万人。新增大中型水库的移民后期扶持人口核定登记共 5.77 万人，大中型水库移民后期扶持人口累计 2560 万人，水库移民人均可支配收入达 2.45 万元。

水利安全生产。深入推进水利系统安全生产治本攻坚三年行动（2024—2026 年）。“六项机制”建设走深走实，发布《水利水电工程生产安全重大事故隐患判定导则》（SL/T 842—2025）、《水利水电工程危险源辨识与风险评价导则》（SL/T 843—2025）。修订印发《水利部直属单位安全生产工作考核办法》，对部直属单位管理的水利工程实施提级考核。严格规范督查检查考核和涉企行政检查。

依法行政。完善水利法律规范体系，推动《蓄滞洪区运用补偿办法》《密云水库水源保护条例》颁布实施，国务院常务会议通过《供水条例》，《中华人民共和国水法》《中华人民共和国防洪法》修改积极推进，《水库降等与报废管理办法》和《水利工程建设监理规定》等 2 件部规章修改出台。2025 年，水利部（包括部机关和各流域管理机构）共受理行政审批事项 72259 件，办结 71755 件。全国立案查处水事违法案件 15965 件，结案 14094 件。水利部共审理行政复议案件 17 件，办理行政应诉 18 件。

水利科技。2025 年，出台《水利部主责国家重点研发计划重点专项管理实施细则》，部署实施 50 个国家重点研发计划项目，全面启动 2025 年水利部重大科技项目。印发实施《构建先进实用水利科技支撑体系三年行动方案（2025—2027 年）》。5 项水利科技成果入选“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念提出 20 周年“生态文明领域 20 项重大科技成果”。1 名水利专家当选中国工程院院士。水利部科学技术委员会组织开展 18 次咨询论证活动和 4 期科技创新和科学普及讲座，印发 19 期

咨询与建议。完成2021—2022年新建的水利部重点实验室建设期满验收，17家重点实验室通过验收，正式纳入水利部重点实验室序列。制定印发《水利部技术创新中心建设运行管理办法》，启动新建一批水利部技术创新中心。推进国家水网科研基地建设。开发上线水利部野外科学观测研究站信息汇交平台。遴选发布100项成熟适用水利科技成果，完成2023年度清单101项成果推广应用成效评估。立项实施先进实用水利技术示范项目26项，举办第二十届水利先进技术推介会等推介活动34场，8项优秀水利科普作品入选中国科协“典赞科普中国”百佳科普案例。发布水利技术标准90项（含国家标准12项、行业标准78项），5个标准项目、1个团队和1名个人荣获工程建设标准科技创新奖。主导编制3项ISO国际标准，1项团体标准成功纳入粤港澳大湾区共通执行标准清单。首次建成国家水资源计量站、国家水文计量站，新建2项行业最高计量标准，4名个人入选国家级高水平计量人才。成立第二届全国水利科技名词审定委员会。

国际合作。2025年，持续推动习近平总书记治水思路成为国际主流治水理念。李国英部长作为习近平主席特使出席玻利维亚总统帕斯就职仪式。与肯尼亚、柬埔寨签署的水利合作谅解备忘录纳入元首外交成果清单。配合完成刘国中副总理会见马来西亚副总理活动，李国英部长应约会见孟加拉国临时政府首席顾问。成功举办国际大坝委员会第28届大会暨第93届年会，发布《世界成都宣言》及专著《智能大坝理念与实践》。中国水利代表团出席第19届世界水资源大会，阐释中国洪水治理理念与成效。与肯尼亚、韩国、秘鲁、摩洛哥有关政府部门签署4份双边水利合作文件，组织完成与16国高层互访及8

次多双边交流机制活动。实施 23 个援外培训项目，培训 600 多名国外学员。2 个国际科技合作基地重获认定，获批 2 个发展中国家技术培训班。统筹开展与周边国家国际河流和水资源领域合作，中哈水资源领域合作部门间谅解备忘录由两国副总理见证签署。李国英部长访问澜湄三国；在华举办第四届澜湄水资源合作论坛，组织 20 余轮次跨界河流合作磋商。获批并组织实施 14 个亚洲合作资金项目。云南元阳哈尼梯田等 4 处成功入选 2025 年（第十二批）世界灌溉工程遗产名录。



7 水利行业状况

职工与工资。全国水利系统从业人员 60.6 万人，其中，全国水利系统在岗职工 58.0 万人。在岗职工中，部直属单位在岗职工 5.5 万人，地方水利系统在岗职工 52.5 万人。全国水利系统在岗职工工资总额为 768.3 亿元，年平均工资 13.3 万元。2015—2025 年职工与工资情况见表 2。

表 2　2015—2025 年职工与工资情况

项　目	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年	2022年	2023年	2024年	2025年
在岗职工/万人	94.7	92.5	90.4	87.9	82.7	77.8	74.8	72.3	62.6	59.3	58.0
其中：部直属单位/万人	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
地方水利系统/万人	88.1	86.1	84	81.3	76.1	71.1	68.8	66.7	57.1	53.8	52.5
在岗职工工资总额/亿元	529.4	640.5	739.1	802.7	787.6	790.9	818.7	863.9	773.4	752.4	768.3
年平均工资/万元	5.6	6.9	8.4	9.1	9.5	10.2	11.0	12.0	12.3	12.7	13.3

全国水利发展主要指标（2020—2025 年）

指标名称	单位	2020 年	2021 年	2022 年	2023 年	2024 年	2025 年
1. 灌溉面积	10^3 公顷	75687	78315	79036	80605	81743	82460
2. 耕地灌溉面积	10^3 公顷	69161	69609	70359	71644	72432	72987
其中：本年新增	10^3 公顷	870	1114	1228	1552	1218	779
3. 农村自来水普及率	%	83	84	87	90	94	96
4. 除涝面积	10^3 公顷	24586	24480	24129	25078	25359	25818
5. 水土流失治理面积	万平方公里	143.1	149.6	156.0	162.7	170.0	177.0
其中：本年新增	万平方公里	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.2
6. 水库	座	98566	97036	95296	94877	94608	94300
其中：大型水库	座	774	805	814	836	841	852
中型水库	座	4098	4174	4192	4230	4251	4278
7. 水库总库容	亿立方米	9306	9853	9887	9999	10062	10222
其中：大型水库	亿立方米	7410	7944	7979	8077	8124	8277
中型水库	亿立方米	1179	1197	1199	1210	1222	1226
8. 全年总供水量	亿立方米	5813	5920	5998	5907	5928	5944
9. 堤防长度	万公里	32.8	33.1	33.2	32.5	31.8	31.8
保护耕地	10^3 公顷	42168	42192	41972	41748	43210	42015
堤防保护人口	万人	64591	65193	64284	63941	65585	65847
10. 水闸总计	座	103474	100321	96348	94460	86877	90474
其中：大型水闸	座	914	923	957	911	973	998
11. 年末全国水电装机容量	万千瓦	37028	39094	41350	42154	43595	44802
12. 小水电装机容量	万千瓦	8134	8290	8063	8157	8206	8266
13. 当年完成水利建设投资	亿元	8182	7576	10893	11996	13529	12848

说明：1. 本公报不包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区及台湾省的数据。
2. 小水电的统计口径为单站装机容量为 5 万千瓦及以下的水电站。

2025 STATISTIC BULLETIN ON CHINA WATER ACTIVITIES

Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China

The year of 2025 was the last year of the 14th Five-Year Plan, and the inaugural year for lying a solid foundation for the 15th Five-Year Plan. Over the past year, water resources departments at all levels have follow the guidance of Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the decision made by the 20th CPC National Congress and Plenary Sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee, practiced the principle of General Secretary Xi Jinping for water governance of "prioritizing water conservation, balancing spatial distribution, taking systematic approaches, and promoting government-market synergy" and essences of his remarks on water governance, put the decisions and arrangements of the Central Economic Work Conference and Central Rural Work Conference of the Party Central Committee into practice. New development concept had been carried out in complete, accurate and comprehensive ways, by adhering to problem-oriented approach, bottom-line thinking, focusing on prevention, system concept, and innovative development. The targets and tasks in various respects were completed, in terms of flood and drought disaster prevention, optimization of water resources allocation capabilities, intensive utilization of water resources and water conservation, ecological protection and restoration of rivers and lakes. New progress has been made in driving new-quality productivity by digitalization empowerment, make new contributions to advancing high-quality water conservancy development and safeguarding China's, water security.

I. Investments in Water Resources Construction

In 2025, the total investment in water resources construction amounted to 1, 284. 8 billion Yuan, exceeding one trillion Yuan for four consecutive years. Among which, 1, 029. 3 billion Yuan allocated for construction and installation projects, accounting for 80. 1%; 38. 4 billion Yuan for expenditure on purchases of machinery, electric equipment and instruments, accounting for 3. 0%; and 217. 1 billion Yuan for other purposes, including compensation for resettlement and land acquisition, accounting for 16. 9%. The completed investment in water resources construction during 2018 – 2025 is shown in table 1.

Table 1 The completed investment in water resources construction during 2018 – 2025 unit: billion Yuan

By scale	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total completed investment	660. 3	671. 2	818. 2	757. 6	1, 089. 3	1, 199. 6	1, 352. 9	1, 284. 8
Construction and installation projects	515. 8	523. 1	633. 5	618. 1	897. 8	967. 2	1, 039. 8	1, 029. 3
Purchase of machinery, equipment and instruments	21. 4	22. 1	25. 0	20. 4	28. 7	32. 1	44. 5	38. 4
Others	123. 1	126. 0	159. 7	119. 1	162. 8	200. 3	268. 6	217. 1

Of the total competed investment, the Central Government contributed 10.5 billion Yuan, and local governments contributed 1,274.3 billion Yuan. The investments completed by large and medium-sized projects reached 273.3 billion Yuan; and investment completed by small and other projects reached 1,011.5 billion Yuan. The investments for new projects were 958.9 billion Yuan, and investments completed by rehabilitation and expansion projects were 325.9 billion Yuan. The completed investment for water resources project construction during 2013–2025 is shown in figure 1.

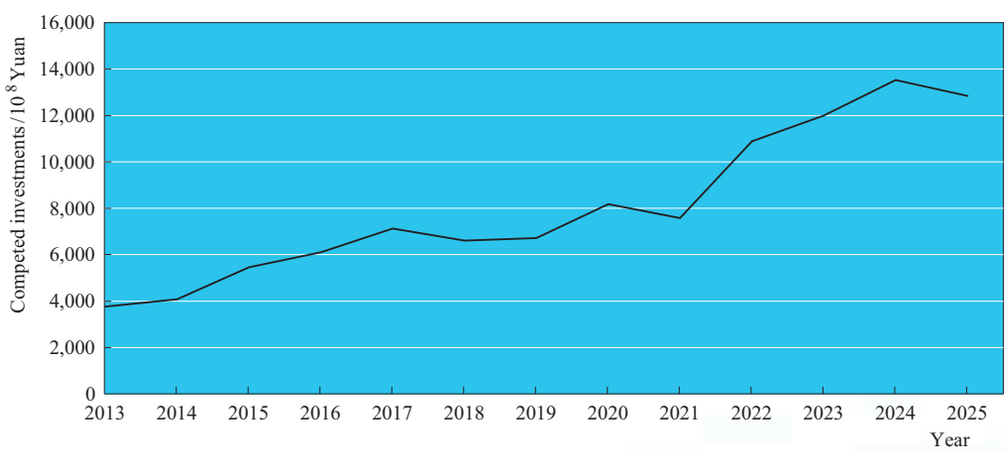


Figure 1 The completed investments for water resources project construction during 2013–2025

II. Key Water Resources Projects Construction

Construction of river basin flood control projects. The diversion tunnel of the Guxian Multi-purpose Dam Project was completed. In the Yangtze River Basin, projects of Zaodu and Quanmutang Reservoirs, strengthening of main dykes and embankments of the Dongting Lake and construction of flood detention area of the Huayang River were implemented. In the Yellow River Basin, construction of the Dongzhuang and Taiping Reservoirs and restoration of the Inner Mongolia section of the mainstream were initiated. In the Huaihe River Basin, Shuanghou and Guanlu reservoirs and adjustment of flood detention areas in the downstream of the Fushan section and Xiawo sections on the mainstream started construction. In the Haihe River Basin, Louli Reservoir and artificial flood diversion channel of the Wenyu River and Chaobai River in Beijing were constructed. In the Pearl River Basin, Changtang and the Maiwan multi-purpose dam projects started construction. In the Songhuajiang and Liaohe River Basin, Shiliudaogang Reservoir, capacity building for flood control on the mainstream of the Liaohe River and emergency treatment of the Mainstream of the Nengjiang River were initiated. In the Taihu Lake Basin, expansion of the Jingling Reservoir and Laoshikan Reservoir and harnessing of the Wusong River were conducted.

Key projects of national water network. 27 major national water networks started construction, including water diversion from the Dadu River to the Minjiang River in Sichuan and Huangmaoxia Reservoir in Guangdong, and Modernization and Upgrading of Yongbei Irrigation District in Guangxi and Qingtongxia Irrigation District in Ningxia. The construction of water allocation around Beibuwan Bay, second phase of Water Channel from the Huaihe River, Longjianghegu Irrigation District in Guangxi to the sea were accelerated. Full-line water conveyance was realized for water allocation in the west of Chongqing.

Rural water supply, irrigation and hydropower development. In 2025, modernization and rehabilitation of 157 large and medium-sized irrigation districts including Qingtongxia in Ningxia have been implemented, and 7 large irrigation districts such as Heishuihe in Guangxi started modernization. Grain yield generated from the irrigated land amounts to 80.76% of the total yield of the whole country. Capacity of drainage system in major areas had been continuously enhanced. The "3+1" standardized construction and management mode of rural water supply has been fully implemented, with 96% of rural population access to tap water, 71% of rural population access to scaled water supply utilities, 72% of counties integrating water supply system. A total of 16 multi-energy complementary projects integrating hydropower, solar power, wind power and energy storage have been completed in Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi and other regions, opening up a new path for small hydropower to be integrated into the development of the new rural energy system.

River and lake restoration and improvement. The first group of tasks for the Mother River Recovery Action had been fully completed, with protection and management measures implemented for 88 mother rivers (lakes). Regular water replenishment and water discharge in the summer season have been carried out continuously for over 50 rivers and lakes in 7 water systems of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Re-connection of 79 rivers was realized. Ecological water levels of 9 lakes had been effectively maintained. The Yongding River dried up for 26 years and the Hutuo River dried up for 40 years have been fully connected for 5 consecutive years. The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, once being dried up for a century, has been fully connected for 4 consecutive years. The Baiyangdian named as Pearl of North China has maintained an average ecological water level of over 7 meters for 7 consecutive years. Continuous flowing has been realized for the dry-up rivers such as the Chaobai, the Juhe, the Najuma and the Ziya. Main structures or buildings that built illegally along the Beijiang River in Guangdong Province and Hutuo River in Hebei Province were removed completely in accordance with the law. Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) associated with 6 departments including the Ministry of

Finance, issued the *Opinions on Comprehensively Prompting the Construction of Happy Rivers and Lakes*. The controlled area of soil erosion with comprehensively measures reached 1.770 million square kilometers, including 72,000 square kilometers of newly-added eroded area in 2025.

Digital twin water conservancy system construction. A system framework of digital twin water resources formed by digital twin basin, digital twin water network and digital twin projects was established. The integrated monitoring and sensing system of "sky-space-land-water-engineering" had been optimized continuously. For the first time, quarterly coverage of sub meter remote sensing images across the national land area was realized. The timeliness of data reception and processing was 2 hours at its fastest. Element information of hydraulic physics objects of 26 million in 72 categories was collected at the ministry level. The development of "high fidelity" digital fluent analog mathematical model was sped up. Research and development was organized to create 21 hydraulic models in 6 categories, such as cloud-rain short-term precipitation forecast model. Dynamic deduction capability of "forward-backward-forward" has been enhanced. Digital intelligence has empowered various water conservancy businesses, to build capacity of forecasting, early warning, rehearsal and contingency planning in business of river basin flood control, water resources management and allocation.



III. Key Water Projects and Structures

Reservoirs and dams. The reservoirs built in China were 94, 300, with a total storage capacity of 1, 022. 2 billion m^3. Of which large reservoirs were 852, with a total capacity of 827. 7 billion m^3; medium-sized reservoirs were 4, 278 , with a total capacity of 122. 6 billion m^3.

Embankments and water gates. The completed river dykes and embankments at Grade-V or above were 318, 000 km. The accumulated length of dykes and embankments that met the standard reached 268, 000 km, accounting for 84. 3% of the total. Among which, up-to-the-standard dykes and embankments of Grade-I and Grade-II reached 45, 000 km, taking up 92. 3% of the total. The completed dykes and embankments nationwide could protect 660 million people and 42, 015×10^3 ha of farmland.

Water gates. The completed water gates with a flow of 5 m^3/s were 90, 474, of which 998 were large water gates. By type, there were 7, 037 flood diversion sluices, 17, 719 drainage/return water sluices, 3, 701 tidal barrages, 10, 610 water diversion intakes and 51, 407 controlling gates.

Pumping stations. There were 92, 602 pumping stations with a flow of 1 m^3/s or an installed voltage above 50 kW were put into operation, including 583 large, 5, 089 medium-size and 86, 930 small pumping stations.

Irrigation schemes. Irrigation districts with a designed area of 10, 000 mu or above were 6, 924 in total, covering 35, 378×10^3 ha of irrigated farmland. Of which, 176

irrigation districts had an irrigated area of 500, 000 mu or above, and 287 irrigation districts had an area from 300, 000 to 500, 000 mu. By the end of 2025, the total irrigated area amounted to 82, 460 $\times 10^3$ ha. Among which, the irrigated area of cultivated land reached 72, 987 $\times 10^3$ ha that accounted for 56. 8% of the total in China, forest land 4, 265 $\times 10^3$ ha, irrigated areas of gardens 4, 407 $\times 10^3$ ha, and pasture land 802 $\times 10^3$ ha . The total area of water-saving irrigation system was 43, 453 $\times 10^3$ ha.

Small hydropower stations. By the end of 2025, there were 40, 136 small hydropower stations, with an installed capacity of 82. 66 million kW, accounting for 18. 4% of the total installed capacity in China.

Hydrological station networks. There were 136, 786 hydrological stations of all kinds constructed in the whole country, including 9, 681 flow and discharge measuring stations (hydrological stations), 24, 422 gauging stations, 58, 360 precipitation stations, 15 water surface evaporation stations, 24, 209 groundwater monitoring stations, 10, 341 water quality stations, 1, 533 aquatic ecosystem stations, 6, 629 soil moisture monitoring stations, 75 hydrological experiment stations and 157 rain radar stations. There were 67, 422 hydrological stations under the hydrological department to submit information on flood and drought conditions to the water administrative departments at or above the county level. The station that can issue the forecast information were 3, 819 and that can publicize early waning were 4, 784. There were 23, 545 groundwater stations that submit hydrological information to the Ministry of Water Resources. There were 360 water quality monitoring centers (sub-centers) in the whole country.

Water networks and information systems. A integrated monitoring and sensing system of "sky-space-earth-water-engineering" had ben formed by 34 remote

sensing satellites, 32, 000 Beidou terminals and over 300, 000 engineering safety monitoring points. Digital twin river basins of seven major river basins had been steadily advanced. "One Picture of National Water Networks" was initially structured. Digital twin platform was preliminarily developed for pilot zones of water networks in 14 provinces or municipalities. There were 11 major projects, including digital twin Three Gorges Dam, South-to-North Water Diversion, Xiaolangdi Dam, Danjiangkou Dam and Datengxia Dam put into operation. Trials and pilots of 49 digital twin irrigation districts had obtained periodical results. Full implementation had been realized for 12 smart dams, 32 digital twin water diversion schemes and 98 digital twin flood storage and detention areas.



IV. Water Resources Conservation, Utilization and Protection

Water resources conditions. In 2025, the total water resources in the country amounted to 2,722.93 billion m^3, 1.4% less than the average level of normal years. The mean annual precipitation was 683.4 mm, 6.1% more than the normal years and 4.8% less than the previous year. The total storage of 795 large and 4,105 medium-sized reservoirs were 475.28 billion m^3, increasing 13.13 billion m^3 comparing to that at the beginning of the year.

Water resources utilization. In 2025, the total quantity of water supply amounted to 594.45 billion m^3, including 491.41 billion m^3 from surface water, 77.38 billion m^3 from groundwater and 25.66 billion m^3 from unconventional water sources. The total water consumption amounted to 594.45 billion m^3, including 93.66 billion m^3 of domestic water use, 95.37 billion m^3 of industrial water use, 368.38 billion m^3 of agricultural water use and 37.04 billion m^3 for artificial environment and ecological water replenishment. Comparing to the previous year, the total water consumption increased by 1.65 billion m^3, among which domestic water use increased 0.98 billion m^3 and industrial water use decreased 1.73 billion m^3, agricultural water use increased 3.54 billion m^3 and artificial recharge for environmental and ecological use decreased 1.14 billion m^3.

Water resources conservation. The mean annual water consumption was 423 m^3 in China. The coefficient of effective use of irrigated water was 0.583. Water use per 10,000 Yuan of GDP (in 2025) was 42.4 m^3. The water consumption per 10,000 Yuan of industrial added value (in 2025) is 22.9 cubic meters. Calculated at comparable prices, the water consumption per 10,000 Yuan of GDP and the water consumption per 10,000 Yuan of industrial added value decreased by 4.5% and 7.2% respectively compared to that in 2024. The utilization of unconventional

water resources nationwide is 25. 66 billion cubic meters, among which 21. 34 billion m^3 from reclaimed water, 1. 40 billion m^3 from collected or stored rainwater, 0. 45 billion m^3 from desalinated water, 0. 64 billion m^3 from treated mine water and 1. 82 billion m^3 from blackish water.

V. Flood Control and Drought Relief

In 2025, the direct economic loss caused by flood and waterlogging disasters was 164. 661 billion Yuan, including 49. 594 billion Yuan of direct losses of water resources works and structures, 26. 6% lower than the ten year average, accounting for 0. 12% of the GDP in the same year. A total of $2,594.08\times10^3$ ha of cultivated land were affected by floods, including 383.34×10^3 ha non-harvest farmland, affected population of 27. 6952 million, 400 dead or missing, and 27,000 collapsed houses. Provinces or municipalities of Hebei, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Guizhou and Yunnan suffered heavily from severe flooding. The affected areas of farmland by drought were $1,862.22\times10^3$ ha, and the areas with no harvest were 100.01×10^3 ha, with a total of 8. 648 billion Yuan of direct economic loss[1]. A total of 593,800 urban and rural residents and 511,500 man-feed big animals and livestock suffered from temporary drinking water shortage.

The Central Government allocated 2. 4868 billion Yuan for the mitigation of water-related disasters, including 2. 1573 billion Yuan for flood defense and 0. 3295 billion Yuan for drought relief. The funds for disaster relief from the Central Government have played a key role in ensuring safety during the flood season, potential risks and hazard investigation and mitigation, repairing of damaged structures and facilities and emergency water supply, and provide strong support for safeguarding

[1] The data of direct economic losses caused by floods, the affected area of crops, the area of no harvest, the affected population, the number of dead and missing due to disasters, and the number of collapsed houses in 2025 all come from the Ministry of Emergency Management.

flood control and drinking water security and food security.

VI. Water Reform and Management

River（lake）chief system. MWR restructured and improved the inter ministerial joint meeting mechanism for comprehensive implementation of the river-lake chief system and inter provincial joint meeting and working mechanism for river and lake chief system in seven major river basins and took comprehensive approaches for advancement. Guidelines were provided to the river basin authorities and river（lake）chiefs at provincial, to exert the role of investigation and management system in dealing with major issues related to river and lake and further strengthen responsibilities. The guidance was also provided for personnel adjustment to fill vacancies and succession of duties. The name-list of 1005 river（lake）chiefs of Danjiangkou Reservoir areas and tributaries entering into the reservoir was announced to the public. Water quality safeguarding system for the Danjiangkou Reservoir area and upstream river basins has been reinforced. All-round efforts had been made by authorities in various regions to rectify "misappropriation, illegal sand excavation, disposing of wastes and building structures without permission", with a total of 19, 400 illegal activities corrected, in order to restore flood discharge capacity of river courses.

Water resources management. *The Three-Year Action Plan for Enhancing Water Withdrawal and Use Monitoring Capacity* will be issued to promote the development of a monitoring and metering system that covers the entire process of monitoring, sensing, collection, processing, sharing and application of water withdrawal and use data. MWR initiated the definition of quantity of available water of river basins and achieved preliminary results. In cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, MWR organized the delineation of areas with severe water resource shortages and overloads. In 2025, the first credit evaluation was conducted for 213, 000 non-agricultural water users in the whole country. The "credit evaluation

results of water abstraction and utilization" were included in the national public credit information basic directory. The trend of groundwater over-extraction has been effectively curbed. Compared with the same period at the end of the 13th Five-Year Plan, the average rise of shallow groundwater level in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei governance area was 3.76 meters, and the average rise of deep groundwater level was 7.65 meters. The over-extraction of groundwater in other 10 key areas has also been contained. Good results haven been seen in spring area protection and recovery, as a number of depleted ancient springs in Beijing, Shanxi, and Shandong re-surged and restored. On December 26, 2025, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Performance Evaluation Methods on Implementation of Rigid System for Restricting Use of Water Resources* under the support of MWR. Starting from 2026, the evaluation target of the State Council to the provinces shall be changed from the stringent water resource management system to the rigid system for restricting use of water resources. Along with the State Taxation Administration, MWR signed a memorandum for establishment of a collaborative mechanism of water resource tax collection and management, so as to ensure a smooth transition from fee-based to tax-based management. We have worked in coordination with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) to actively explore the value realization of aquatic ecological products, and produced preliminary deliverables—the catalog of aquatic ecological products and the value accounting system—which have seen preliminary application.



Water saving and water use management. Water saving and water use management. We launched 20 pilots of national water budget management project with a coordinated approach. Mandatory water quota had been applied to 408 counties/districts in the Yellow River Basin, 105 counties/district in other water supply areas served by the Yellow River, and more than 37,000 water users in industries or service industry. We promoted 382 advanced, mature and applicable water-saving technologies and equipment. Pilot programs for the allocation and utilization of reclaimed water have been completed in 76 typical regions. The central fiscal water conservancy development fund has supported the construction of 20 projects for the development and utilization of unconventional water supply. The balance of national "water-saving loan" was 363.5 billion Yuan. We set up a total of 12 regional or provincial water-saving industry alliance. We implemented 914 contract-based water-saving management projects, with an estimated annual water savings of 270 million m^3. For the first time, we initiated water-saving diagnosis for 103 units as a part of public service. We commended and honored 348 exemplary collectives and individuals with China Water-saving Award. There were more than 70 public welfare endorsements conducted by 10 China Water-saving Ambassadors. There were 57,000 landmark buildings were light up, under the initiative of "Illuminating Landmarks for Water Conservation". The advocacy titled "Water Conservation Relay Spokesperson For Hvmetown" garnered over one billion views on Weibo.

Water resources dispatching and allocation. There were 10 water diversion projects in the name-list of first and second group of 85 cross-province river basins and major water diversion projects started water resources dispatching and allocation. The name-list of third group of cross-province river basins was released, with 94 having approved water allocation plans listed. According to the progress of water allocation planning among cross-prefecture/city rivers, the name-list of water diversion and allocation at the provincial level was updated in a timely manner, which covered 426 inter-provincial rivers and 80 water diversion schemes. The

Yellow River has maintained uninterrupted flow for 26 consecutive years, and Dongjuyanhai Lake on the Heihe River has remained free of desiccation for 21 consecutive years. After 27 years of flow cessation, the main stream of the Xiliaohe River achieved full water connectivity along its entire course in both spring and summer. The Yongding River were fully connected for 5 consecutive years and flowing throughout the year for 3 consecutive years. The Zhanghe River realized full-line water conveyance. It was the 26 times of the Tarim River discharging ecological water to the downstream and the 20 times of water-head reached Lake Taitema. Ecological safety of the Shiyang River Basin has been secured. The ecological water level of the Baiyangdian Lake had been maintained.

Operation and management. Since the launch of the 14th Five-Year Plan period, safety appraisals have been completed for approximately 49,000 reservoir dams and 4,300 large and medium-sized sluices. Around 18,000 dangerous reservoirs have undergone reinforcement works to eliminate potential risks. Rainfall and water regime monitoring facilities have been installed at approximately 62,000 small reservoirs, while dam safety monitoring systems have been constructed for roughly 55,000 small reservoirs. More than 4,000 reservoirs have been rationally and properly downgraded or decommissioned. Furthermore, the delimitation of management and protection zones has been completed for approximately 25,000 state-owned reservoirs, 80,000 kilometers of embankments, and 15,000 sluice gates under the administration of the water conservancy sector.

Water pricing reform. MWR facilitated the *Notification Regarding Water Supply Tariff of Seven Water Conservancy Projects Directly under the Central Government including Danjiangkou Multipurpose Dam Project and Related Matters* issued by the National Development and Reform Commission. Water supply tariffs of reservoirs were adjusted, namely Danjiangkou, Sanmenxia, Yishusi and Chaersen. Coordinated pricinghad been applied to water supply/conserving of 3 projects

including Lushui Multipurpose Dam, water gate of Haihe Downstream Bureau and Nierji Multipurpose Dam. *The issue of Management Method for Water Right Trading of the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Diversion Project* (*Trail*) provides a institutional safeguard to leverage water supply and demand with market approach. In order to meet the requirement of General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council to perfect market-oriented allocation system of resources and environmental elements, prohibited list of water use right trading was drafted and released. *The Opinions of the Ministry of Water Resources on Experimenting and Regulating Cross-Provincial Water Use Right Trading in the Yellow River Basin* was issued and implemented, in order to promote cross-province/region water use right trading in the basin and deepen the reform of agricultural water use right. On October 24, 2025, Yangtze River Basin Division and Yellow River Basin Division of China Water Rights Exchange were established, further perfecting the water right trading platform system of river basin and region. The comprehensive reform of agricultural water pricing has been implemented across a cumulative area of 1.086 billion mu.

Soil and water conservation management. In 2025, MWR approved 88,800 soil and water conservation plans of construction projects, covering an area of 22,000 km^2 within the scope of responsible for erosion control. Soil conservation facilities of 62,600 construction projects passed self-check and acceptance. Regular-based remote sensing monitoring has been conducted in the whole country. Through satellite remote sensing interpretation and on-site reevaluation, we investigated and identified 8,300 illegal and irregular cases. For the 8th consecutive year, full-coverage dynamic soil erosion monitoring across the entire national territory has been realized, quantitatively grasping the soil erosion status and dynamic changes of administrative regions at all levels, key river basins and regions nationwide. An inter ministerial joint meeting system was built for strengthening soil and water conservation. MWR issued *Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Project Silt Dam Carbon Sink* (CCER－14－005－V01), jointly with the

Ministry of Ecology and Environment. For the first time we proposed the calculation method for verifying voluntary emission reductions to the international community, indicating that carbon sink of soil and water conservation was incorporated in the voluntary emission reduction mechanism. More than 160 transactions for the value conversion of soil and water conservation ecological products have been conducted, with a total transaction value of over 4 billion Yuan. Long-term and stable utilization of soil conservation works such as erosion gully, collapsing hill, silted dam and small watersheds as newly-added cultivated land had been adopted in line with local conditions, in the province or autonomous region of Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Anhui and Shaanxi, for balancing occupation and compensation according to regulations.



Green development of small hydropower. By the end of 2025, removal and rehabilitation of small hydropower station in the Yangtze Economic Belt and Yellow River Basin had been completed. Corrections had been conducted in other river basins simultaneously by classification. The achievements had been consolidated constantly, with restoration of more than 100,000 kilometers of dry and water reduced sections. The Hydropower stations retained after rectification had implemented the ecological flow according to the requirements. The monitoring and management platform of 25 provinces joined up with management information system of the Ministry of Water Resources, so as to realized real-time data sharing. The rate of ecological flow discharge as the amount of quota achieved 98.5%. A transformation from focusing on rectification to systematic governance of small hydropower had been triggered. Financial tools were employed to revitalize assets of small hydropower under the guideline of "promoting government-market synergy", and had attracted 32.4 billion Yuan in total, among which 5.4 billion was used for taking green measures in small hydropower rehabilitation and upgrading. There were 317 centralized control centers were established in the whole country, covering 4,590 small hydropower stations. Water quality safety has been greatly enhanced after rehabilitation and efficiency of water energy resources utilization increased 10%–40%. *Electromechanical Equipment Guide for Small Hydroelectric Installations* was issued by IEC, implying China "going global" in the field of technical standards.

Resettlement of reservoir projects. By the end of 2025, a total of 150,000 people have been relocated for the construction of 80 under-constructed key multi-purpose dam projects. Approval and registration of 57,700 newly-added immigrants of large and medium-sized reservoir with post-resettlement support were completed, the post-resettlement support population for large and medium-sized reservoir immigrants was totaled 25.60 million. The per capita disposable income of the reservoir immigrants exceeds 24,500 Yuan.

Work safety in the water conservancy sector. We further advanced the three-year action plan for safety production in the water sector (2024 – 2026). To advance the "six mechanisms" for risk management and control of production risks, MWR released the *Guidelines for Defining Major Accidents and Potential Hazards in Safe Production of Water Resources and Hydropower Projects* (SL/T 842 – 2025) and *Hazard identification and Risk Evaluation Guidelines for Water Resources and Hydropower Projects* (SL/T 843 – 2025). *Performance Evaluation Methods for Safe Production of Directly Affiliated Units of MWR* were revised and issued, in order to facilitate promotion assessment of water resources projects managed by directly affiliated units of MWR. Supervision and inspection of assessment activities and administrative inspection related to enterprises were strictly regulated.

Law-based administrative and enforcement. Water resources law and regulation system had been perfected. MWR advanced the promulgation and implementation of *Compensation Measures for Using Flood Storage and Retention Areas* and *Regulations for Protection of Water Sources of the Miyun Reservoir.* The State Council executive meeting passed the *Water Supply Regulations*. MWR has energetically facilitated the revision of the *Water Law* and the *Flood Control Law of the People's Republic of China*. 2 ministerial norms and regulations including *Management Method for Reservoir Downgrading and Removal* and *Regulations on Water Resources Project Construction Supervision* were revised and issued. In 2025, MWR (including river basin authorities) handled 72, 259 water-related cases and resolved 71, 755 cases. There were 15, 965 water-related cases were put in file and invested in the whole country and 14, 094 resolved. MWR handled and concluded 17 administrative reconsideration cases and 18 administrative proceedings.

Science and technology. In 2025, *the Implementation Rules for Management of Special Projects of Key R&D Program Implemented Mainly* by MWR were released. MWR organized the implementation of 50 key national R&D programs and initiated the 2025 major science and technology projects. *The Three-year Action Plan* (2025－2027) *for Establishing Advanced and Applicable Water Resources Science and Technology Supporting System* was issued and implemented. In the 20th anniversary of proposing the theory of "Lucid waters and lush mountains are as invaluable assets", 5 water resources science and technology achievements were listed in the 20 major scientific and technical achievements in the field of ecological civilization. 1 water resources expert was elected as the Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. Science and Technology Committee of MWR organized 18 consulting and demonstration activities, 4 seminars of science and technology innovation and scientific popularization, and issued 19 consultations and recommendations. The construction period of the key laboratories of the Ministry of Water Resources newly built from 2021 to 2022 has been completed, and 17 key laboratories have passed the acceptance check, officially incorporated into the sequence of the Key Laboratories of the Ministry of Water Resources. A number of new technical innovation centers were created along with the issue of *Management Methods for Construction, Operation and Management of Technical Innovation Centers of MWR*. Scientific Research Base of National Water Networks was founded. Online information exchange platform of MWR field scientific observation and research station was built. There were 100 harvest and applicable scientific and technological achievements were selected. Evaluation of effectiveness for promotion and application of 101 selected achievements in the list for 2023 was completed. There were 26 advanced and applicable water technology demonstration projects initiated and implemented. The 20th Water Conservancy Advanced Technology Promotion Conference and other 34 promotion activities were held. There were 8 excellent popular science works listed in the top 100 Science Communication Cases of "Commendations of China Science Communication" sponsor by China Association for Science and Technology. MWR issued 90 water resources technical standards, including 12 national standards and 78 sectoral standards. There were 5

standards, 1 team and 1 person were granted the Science and Technology Innovation Award of engineering construction standards. MWR led the preparation of 3 ISO international standards, and one team standard was listed in the common implementation standards in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. For the first time, a national water resource metrology station and a national hydrological metrology station were established. 2 new industry-leading metrological standards were completed. 4 individuals were elected as national high-level metrological talents. The Second National Hydraulic Science and Technology Terminology Committee was established.

International cooperation. In 2025, persistent efforts had been made to popularize the General Secretary Xi Jinping's perspectives on water governance and make it an international mainstream water governance theory. Minister of Water Resources Li Guoying, as President Xi Jinping' special envoy, attended the inauguration of Bolivia's President Rodrigo Paz. The memorandums of understanding on water cooperation signed with Kenya and Cambodia were included in the list of president's diplomatic achievements. Combining with the meeting between Vice Premier Liu Guozhong and Vice Premier Malaysia, Minister Li Guoying was invited to meet with the Chief Advisor of the Interim Government of Bangladesh. MWR successfully hosted the 28th General Assembly and 93rd Annual Meeting of the International Committee on Large Dams, and released the *World Chengdu* Declaration and the book of *Smart Dams – Concepts and Practices*. The Chinese delegation attended the 19th World Water Congress, to introduce flood management concepts and achievements in China. MWR signed 4 bilateral water cooperation documents with counterparts from Kenya, South Korea, Peru, and Morocco, organized high-level exchange visits with 16 countries and 8 activities of multilateral and bilateral exchange mechanism. MWR implemented 23 China foreign aid training programs and train over 600 foreign students. Two international science and technology cooperation bases were regained recognition, and two technology training courses for developing countries approved. International cooperation with

neighboring countries was conducted regarding international rivers and water resources. Interdepartmental memorandum of understanding on water resources cooperation between China and Kazakhstan was witnessed and signed by the Vice Premiers of the two countries. Minister Li Guoying visited three countries of the Lancang Mekong region. The 4th Lancang Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Forum was held in China. More than 20 rounds of transboundary river cooperation consultations were organized. MWR got approved and organized the implementation of 14 projects of Asian Cooperation Dialogue（ACD）. Four Irrigation Districts including Hani Terraced Fields in Yuanyang of Yunnan Province，were successfully included in the list of the World Heritage Irrigation Structures（12 batch）in 2025.



VII. Current Status of the Water Sector

Employees and salaries. Employees of the water sector totaled 606,000. Of which, in-service staff members amounted to 580,000, including 55,000 working in agencies directly under the Ministry of Water Resources, and 525,000 working in local agencies. The total salary of in-service staff members nationwide was 76.83 billion Yuan, and the annual average salary per person was 133,000 Yuan. Employees and salaries during 2015–2025 are shown in table 2.

Table 2 Employees and salaries during 2015–2025

Composition of Funds	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of in service staff/ 10^4 persons	94.7	92.5	90.4	87.9	82.7	77.8	74.8	72.3	62.6	59.3	58.0
Of them: staff of MWR and agencies under MWR/ 10^4 persons	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Local agencies/ 10^4 persons	88.1	86.1	84	81.3	76.1	71.1	68.8	66.7	57.1	53.8	52.5
Salary of in-service staff/ 10^8 Yuan	529.4	640.5	739.1	802.7	787.6	790.9	818.7	863.9	773.4	752.4	768.3
Average salary/ (Yuan/person)	56,000	69,000	84,000	91,000	95,000	102,000	110,000	120,000	123,000	127,000	133,000

Main Indicators of National Water Resources Development (2020 – 2025)

Indicators	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1. Irrigated area	10^3 ha	75, 687	78, 315	79, 036	80, 605	81, 743	82, 460
2. Farmland irrigated area	10^3 ha	69, 161	69, 609	70, 359	71, 644	72, 432	72, 987
Among which: Newly-increased of the year	10^3 ha	870	1, 114	1, 228	1, 552	1, 218	779
3. Rural population accessible to safe drinking water	%	83	84	87	90	94	96
4. Waterlogging control areas	10^3 ha	24, 586	24, 480	24, 129	25, 078	25, 359	25, 818
5. Soil erosion control area	10^4 km^2	143. 1	149. 6	156. 0	162. 7	170. 0	177. 0
Among which: newly-increased areas	10^4 km^2	6. 4	6. 8	6. 8	7. 0	7. 5	7. 2
6. Reservoirs	unit	98, 566	97, 036	95, 296	94, 877	94, 608	94, 300
Among which: Large-sized	unit	774	805	814	836	841	852
Medium-sized	unit	4, 098	4, 174	4, 192	4, 230	4, 251	4, 278
7. Total storage capacity	10^8 m^3	9, 306	9, 853	9, 887	9, 999	10, 062	10, 222
Among which: Large-sized	10^8 m^3	7, 410	7, 944	7, 979	8, 077	8, 124	8, 277
Medium-sized	10^8 m^3	1, 179	1, 197	1, 199	1, 210	1, 222	1, 226
8. Total water supply capacity of water projects in a year	10^8 m^3	5, 813	5, 920	5, 998	5, 907	5, 928	5, 944
9. Length of dikes and embankments	10^4 km	32. 8	33. 1	33. 2	32. 5	31. 8	31. 8
Cultivated land under protection	10^3 ha	42, 168	42, 192	41, 972	41, 748	43, 210	42, 015
Population under protection	10^4 people	64, 591	65, 193	64, 284	63, 941	65, 585	65, 847
10. Total water gates	unit	103, 474	100, 321	96, 348	94, 460	86, 877	90, 474
Among which: large gates	unit	914	923	957	911	973	998

Continued

Indicators	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
11. Total installed capacity by the end of the year	10^4 kW	37, 028	39, 094	41, 350	42, 154	43, 595	44, 802
12. Total installed capacity of rural hydropower	10^4 kW	8, 134	8, 290	8, 063	8, 157	8, 206	8, 266
13. Completed investment of water projects in 2025	10^8 yuan	8, 182	7, 576	10, 893	11, 996	13, 529	12, 848

Notes:

1. This Bulletin do not cover the data of Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions and Taiwan Province.
2. The statistics of rural hydropower refers to the hydropower stations with a per unit installed capacity of 50 MW or less.

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