

■ 赵佳娜等 编著

# 还我青山绿水

## ——“五水共治”蓝图

Elegy to Green Mountains and  
Clear Streams

——Blueprint for “Five-water Governance”

 经济日报出版社

浙江省社科联社科普及课题成果

Scientific research achievement of Zhejiang Provincial Association of Social Sciences

# 还我青山绿水

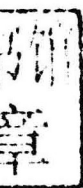
——“五水共治”蓝图

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赵佳娜等 编著

Zhao Jiana



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

还我青山绿水：“五水共治”蓝图 / 赵佳娜等编著  
· 一北京：经济日报出版社，2014. 12  
ISBN 978-7-80257-743-5

I. ①还… II. ①赵… III. ①水利建设—概况—浙江省 IV. ①F426.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 281826 号

还我青山绿水：“五水共治”蓝图

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责任编辑	杨保华
责任校对	樊新乐
出版发行	经济日报出版社
地 址	北京市西城区右安门内大街 65 号（邮政编码：100054）
电 话	010—63567960（编辑部）63516959（发行部）
网 址	www. edpbook. com. cn
E—mail	edpbook@126. com
经 销	全国新华书店
印 刷	三河市天润建兴印务有限公司
开 本	710×1000mm 1/16
印 张	13. 25
字 数	169 千字
版 次	2014 年 12 月第一版
印 次	2014 年 12 月第一次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-80257-743-5
定 价	40. 00 元

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坚定信心、树立雄心，一鼓作气、乘势而上，全民共治、狠抓落实，坚决打赢治水攻坚战。

——浙江省委书记夏宝龙

（摘自浙江省“五水共治”领导小组第一次会议工作报告）

**We should establish the ambition with stronger confidence, seize the opportunity and work at one fling. We should mobilize the people of the whole province to participate in the water treatments, strengthen the implementation, and be determined to win the battle against water pollution.**

——Xia Baolong, Secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee, from the first meeting work report of “Five-water Governance” leading group of Zhejiang province.



## 春来江水绿如蓝

江南好

风景旧曾谙

日出江花红胜火

春来江水绿如蓝

能不忆江南

——白居易《忆江南》

一千一百九十年前，白居易怅然离开杭州时，写下了这脍炙人口的名词，道尽江南的婉约与柔美。“日出江花红胜火，春来江水绿如蓝”，江南之美，就在水中。抱着为官一任，造福一方的心愿，公元822年，白居易上任杭州刺史后的头一把火，就是治水！并且把这把火一直持续不断地烧到离任之时。在杭州干了一年又十个月，关于治水，留下了许多经典事迹，一直传颂至今：顶着压力，力排众议，实施引湖灌田工程，让西湖之水变成甘霖，流进百姓久旱的田中；开凿水井，提升城中居民饮用水的品质……

春来江水绿如蓝。留在白居易记忆中的江南，一千多年后的今天，我们的江河之水，却变得浑浊了，有些水域，开春之后天气变暖，竟然散发出阵阵恶臭，令路人掩鼻而过。即便日出江花依然红胜火，然而人们欣赏美景的心情已经泯灭了。



“摇啊摇，摇到外婆桥”。桨声欸乃间，那如镜的水面，是多少漂泊在外的游子对于故乡江南的最好记忆，水，是成长的伙伴，生活的至友。然而，最近这二三十年里，我们渐渐淡忘了水——生命中不可或缺的，醒悟过来时，“外婆桥”也许还在，但“母亲河”已经污浊。对于江南的记忆，与水一道黯淡了，乡愁，与清清的水一齐消失了。

2013年的寒冬，一个声音，一个强有力的声音，让所有的江南人，无论钱塘江畔还是天涯海角，都深受鼓舞，深感欣喜，那是掷地有声的四个字：“五水共治”！

“清三河、两覆盖、两转型”……黑河、臭河、垃圾河将从我们身边消失；污水将被彻底整治，关入笼中；工业将要转型升级，向着集约与生态的方向发展……

浙江省委书记夏宝龙的每一句话，都说到了浙江人的心坎上。

“寻找可游泳的河”，将不再是百姓无奈的梦想；“请环保局长下河游泳”，将不再是政府挥之不去的尴尬。

“绿水青山就是金山银山”，浙江将把“治水”和“转型”捆在一部战车上，把水质指标作为硬约束倒逼转型，告别过度依赖资源环境消耗的粗放增长模式，以短期阵痛换来长远的绿色持续发展。

再没有比让家门口的那条小河清澈起来、欢畅起来，更能激发我们的认同感了。闭眼想想清水，睁眼看看污染，谁能说消灭“三河”不是一件大事？它理应成为所有浙江人的一次自发行动，远道而来的游客不能没有惊喜，水乡孩子的童年不能没有回忆，远方游子更不能缺少乡愁。

当然，消除几十年间形成的污染，非一日之功能成，非一家之力能办。对企业来说，应该有一次对过往履痕的内省，意识到靠污染致富的生存模式行不通，需加快转型升级；对市民来说，要多想想子孙后代，改掉任何污染水环境的陋习。只有全社会都动起来，担当责任，才能真正实现“五水共治”。

期待每一个人都行动起来。每一个人，无论长幼，无论从事什么行



业，无论贫富，无论职位高低，都全心全意投身到治水中来，用自己的实际行动，为“五水共治”尽一份力。

本书的作者，赵佳娜，一位婉约的江南女子，当她听到“五水共治”的号角吹响时，已然默默行动起来。她是我校国际交流学院的一位英语教师，很普通，很平凡，平时课务繁忙，孩子又小，流水一般的日子，早出晚归的作息。她的生活很充实，时间很紧凑，似乎并没有空闲去关心时政，而且学校也没有布置给她任务，要她去参与“五水共治”。然而，当开学后某一天，我的案头上摆着厚厚一本题为《还我青山绿水——“五水共治”蓝图》的中英对照读本时，我深深地感动了……

当仔细阅读完这本书，我被其中的精彩打动，严谨与生动相得益彰，深入浅出，寓教于乐。作者把我省“五水共治”与科普知识相互融合，既向国内广泛宣传，更注重向国际上推介。其出版后，对于改善我省国内外的投资环境，提高我省美誉度必将起到一定的作用。

当得知她为了写这本书，经常熬夜，整个暑期将自己关在房间里，在电脑前一坐就是六七个小时，对于带儿子去儿童公园玩的承诺，一次又一次违约时，我的眼眶湿润了……

春来江水绿如蓝，中国梦，梦春江，“五水共治”，让美丽浙江更加美丽。

赵佳娜



## The spring waters of blue as sapphire flow

So fair is the River's South,  
Where pretty scenes did I well know,  
The sunrise basks the blooms in fiery glow,  
And the spring waters of blue as sapphire flow.  
How can my nostalgia cease for the River's South?  
——Memory for River's South written by Bai Juyi

When Bai Juyi left Hangzhou with a feeling of melancholy 1190 years ago, he wrote down this well-known poem to describe the grace and elegance of the Yangtze River's South. “The sunrise basks the blooms in fiery glow, and the spring waters of blue as sapphire flow.” The beauty of River's South is closely related to water. For the sake of the public benefits, the first measure Bai Juyi applied was the water treatment as soon as he resumed office as the provincial governor of Hangzhou in 882 A. D. And this measure went on continuously until he left. During his term of office of one year and ten months in Hangzhou, many classic stories regarding water treatment had been left and eulogized until now. For instance, he took the pressure to irrigate the farmlands with the water of West Lake against all odds, making the West





Lake the source of lifesaving water for the droughty farmlands. Also, he encouraged to dig multiple wells and improved the drinking water quality for the residents. And so on.

The spring waters of blue as sapphire flow, that was his memory of the River's South. One thousand years later, our rivers have become turbid, and some rivers are even stinky when the weather gets warm in the spring. The passers-by have to hold their nose, let alone admire the beautiful scene of that "the sunrise basks the blooms in fiery glow".

"Row and row, row your boat to Grandma's Bridge". The creak of oars and the surface of water like the mirror are the best memory of the South China for numerous overseas Chinese people. Water, is the partner when growing up as well as the life friend. However, in the last twenty or thirty years, we have gradually forgotten water, which is indispensable in life. When looking back, we suddenly found out the "Grandma's Bridge" may still be there, but the once clear "Mother Rivers" is already turbid. The memory of the South China would gradually fade with the polluted water, and nostalgia would disappear with clear rivers.

In the winter of 2013, a voice, a powerful voice, made all the Zhejiang people, home or abroad, inspired and delighted. That is "Five-water Governance"!

"Clearing of three kinds of rivers, two safeguards and two transformations" ..... Polluted rivers, stinky rivers and trash rivers would be disappearing. Sewage would be totally treated. Industries would be upgraded and developing in an intensive and ecological way. ....

Every word spoken by Xia Baolong, secretary of Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, is just what the people of Zhejiang thought.

"Fing the rivers to swim in" would no longer be a helpless dream.

“Inviting the director of Environmental Protection Bureau to swim in the river” would no longer be lingering embarrassment.

“Beautiful scenery is the golden hill.” Zhejiang would tie the “water treatment” and “industrial transformation” together, and would force transformation by the water quality index as the hard constraint, so as to end extensive growth pattern which is excessive relying on resources and environment contaminating. The short-term shock is for the long-term green and sustainable development.

No more than the clear rivers on the doorstep can stimulate our sense of identity. Who dare to say that “three rivers elimination” is not a big deal when you close your eyes thinking about clear water but end up looking at the pollution. In deed, it should be a spontaneous action of all the people in Zhejiang. Tourists from afar deserve a surprise, and childhood of Zhejiang children deserves good memory. And overseas Chinese people deserve beautiful nostalgia.

Of course, the elimination of pollution formed in decades cannot be finished in days or by any single force. For enterprises, they should reflect on what they did in the past, and realize that the survival mode of polluting would not last for long. The transformation and upgrading would be the ultimate solution. For the public, everyone should think for the future generations, and get rid of any bad habits that would pollute the water environment. The “Five-water Governance” will only be realized when the whole society are moving up and taking responsibilities.

Everyone is expected to take an action. Every person, regardless of age, wealth, rank or occupation, should put their hearts and souls to join in water treatment, and make efforts to contribute to the “Five-water Governance” with their own practical action.



Zhao Jiana, the author of this book, is a graceful woman of the South. She has taken action quietly when she hears the trumpet of “Five-water Governance”. She is a common English teacher at the International Communication Department in our college. Busy in teaching everyday and caring for little boy, her life is very full and compact. It seems that she doesn’t have spare time to care for the current politics, and the college didn’t assign tasks of “Five-water Governance” for her. While someday back in school, seeing a thick, Chinese-English bilingual book named *Elegy to Green Mountains and Clear Streams*—Blueprint for “Five-water Governance” on my desk, I was deeply touched.

After carefully reading this book, I am impressed by the excellent parts in the book. The precise and vivid complement each other. The words are simple but profound by teaching through lively activities. She integrated the “Five-water Governance” with popular science, giving wide publicity both domestically and abroad. The publishing of this book will improve not only the provincial investment environment, but also the reputation of Zhejiang.

When I learned that she often stayed up late for writing the book, and locked herself in the room for the whole summer holiday, and she often sat in front of the computer for six or seven hours running, even didn’t have time to take her 4-year-old son to the children’s park, my eyes are full of tears...

The spring waters of blue as sapphire flow. Chinese dream, the dreams of spring river’s. “Five-water Governance” makes Zhejiang even more beautiful.

**Fu Ningping**

# 目 录

一、“五水共治”，治的是哪“五水”？ .....	1
二、“五水共治”，治污先行 .....	11
三、农村治污，首战即决战 .....	32
四、“河长制”：责任与担当 .....	55
五、防洪水，保安宁 .....	78
六、涝水之痛 .....	98
七、江南水乡，怎会缺水？ .....	115
八、让百姓喝上安全水、健康水 .....	133
九、节水，就从我做起 .....	151
十、历史的镜子：治水英雄那些事儿 .....	170
参考文献 .....	196



## Contents

Chapter 1	What is “Five-water Governance”? .....	6
Chapter 2	Sewage treatment is the first and foremost in “Five-water Governance” .....	19
Chapter 3	Three charters: First battle of rural water governance is the final one .....	41
Chapter 4	“The system of river leader”: The duty and responsibility .....	64
Chapter 5	To prevent flood to ensure safety .....	86
Chapter 6	The disaster of floods .....	105
Chapter 7	What causes water shortage in the region of rivers and lakes? .....	122
Chapter 8	Let the public drink safe and healthy water .....	140
Chapter 9	Water saving is from me .....	159
Chapter 10	Historical Mirror: water-harnessing hero .....	180
Reference	.....	196



## 一、“五水共治”，治的是哪“五水”？

2013年12月初，杭州——这个素有人间天堂美誉的城市，刚刚入冬，室外，气温计显示的温度，离零度还有一小截距离，但清晨时分，匆匆赶路的人们，不少已经裹上了围巾，甚至穿上了厚厚的羽绒服。南方的湿冷，是北方人很难理解的，除非亲身感受过，才会体会到它的厉害。

在寒风刚开始肆虐的初冬，有四个字却温暖了人心，让杭州人，不，不光是杭州，而是全浙江的民众，都感觉到了它散发出来的热量。

这掷地有声的四个字是：“五水共治”！

浙江人，当然，也包括那些长期生活在浙江的“外地人”，对于一个“水”字，有着难以言表的深切而又复杂的感情。

浙江，从古至今，因水而名，因水而美，因水而兴。水是生命之源，也是浙江之源。改革开放以来，中国经历了凤凰涅槃，浙江走在了前列，从城市到乡村，率先脱贫致富，率先从温饱走向小康。然而，蓦然回首，浙江发现，随着经济的发展，付出的代价竟然是如此的惨重，曾几何时，锦绣山河变成满目疮痍，无数清澈见底的江河湖泊，变得浊浪滚滚，恶臭冲天，许多曾经是江南水乡经典代表的地方，要找一条可以畅游的河流，竟然是一种奢望。水，不光是变脏了，还变少了，素有东方威尼斯之称的绍兴，竟然出现了抢水事件，某个全市首屈一指的经

济强镇，因为印染业造成的污染，出现了严重的缺水现象，超市小店里的桶装水、瓶装水被抢购一空，新华社专题报道了这一事件，新闻的标题是“水乡缺水”，让人瞠目结舌。

浙江，治水已经迫在眉睫。

2013年11月底，“五水共治”这一热词，诞生在了浙江省委十三届四次全体（扩大）会议上，掷地有声，振聋发聩。浙江省委书记夏宝龙强调：“五水共治”要形成破竹之势。全省上下要进一步明确主要任务，切实加强措施保障，用“重整山河”的雄心壮志和“壮士断腕”的豪迈斗志，进一步治出转型升级的新成效，治出面向未来的新优势，治出浙江发展的好局面，治出制度自信、文化自觉、发展自强的精气神。

会上，夏宝龙摊开手掌，作了十分生动而又形象的比喻：“五水共治”，好比5个手指头，治污水是大拇指，摆在第一位；防洪水、排涝水、保供水、抓节水分别是其他4个手指，分工有别、和而不同，攥起来就形成一个拳头。

会议明确提出了“五水共治”的远景目标：以治水为突破口推进全省的经济产业转型升级。

从字面上理解，“五水”，似乎是指五种水，其实不然，准确的定义应该是：三种水+水资源管理的两种模式。

三种水包括：

污水、洪水、涝水

水资源管理的两种模式是指：

供水、节水

“五水共治”的目标，细分起来就是：污水要治；洪水要防；涝水要排；供水要保；节水要抓。

“五水共治”，是浙江经济再度起飞的一双翅膀。改革开放三十多年来，浙江是率先富起来的省份之一，喝到了头口水，掘到了第一桶金。然而，也埋下了不少隐患，如今隐患渐成明患，严重制约了浙江经济继



何为“五水共治”：

What is "five-water governance":

治污水  
sewage treatment

防洪水  
flood prevention

排涝水  
waterlogging drainage

保供水  
water supply insurance

抓节水  
water saving implementation



续向前冲，水污染严重的问题、水资源效率低下的问题、水环境质量低劣的问题，归根结底是经济发展方式落后的问题。水是生产之要，“唯有五水共治”，才能倒逼经济发展方式转型，才能推进绿色发展、循环发展、低碳发展，以保障源头活水源源不断；与此同时，“五水共治”需要启动治污工程、防洪工程、排涝工程、供水工程、节水工程等一系列公共工程。政府适时推出这些公共工程，既可以起到“五水共治”的效果，又可以起到拉动投资需求、促进经济发展的效果，可谓一举两得，一箭双雕。

“五水共治”，是一张能够为党和政府赢得威信的政治牌。回首历史，治水就是政治，治水就是政绩。即使在当今社会，“水政治”仍然





是一个重大课题。水安全了，政局就稳定了；水安全了，人民就满意了。人民政府就是要为人民服务。而水资源需求、水环境需求、水安全需求等，是人民最基本的需求，满足人民最基本的需求，就是最基本的政治。

“五水共治”，满含文化的脉脉温情，成为构建和谐社会的天籁之音。许多文化是以“水”作为载体的，文学作品、书画作品、音乐作品均不例外。如果没有富春江如诗如画的美景，就不可能激发黄公望创作“富春山居图”的灵感；如果没有黄河汹涌澎湃的气概，就难以激发光未然创作《黄河颂》歌词的激情和冼星海创作乐曲的灵感。“上善若水”，水代表着“道”；“山清水秀”，水代表着温柔、灵动；“水可载舟，亦可覆舟”，水代表着人民群众。因此，水文化寓意极其深厚，而这种文化寓意的挖掘是建立在“五水共治”的基础之上的。大力倡导敬畏洪水、保护水源、节约用水等水文化，让水文化浸润人们的心田，并转化为人们的自觉行动。

“五水共治”，关乎民生。水是生命之源。水资源、水环境、水安全都是最基本的民生。基本民生不保，社会稳定就无从谈起。从国际上看，“为水而战”已经成为事实；从区域上看，“为水而争”已经屡见不鲜。而且，水是流动的，关系到上下游、左右岸、前后代等诸多关系。只有实现“五水共治”，才能实现社会和谐、人民安康。从发展的角度看，随着生活水平的提高，人们对优质的水资源、水环境的需求与日俱增，这就要求政府提供优质的“五水共治”。因此，“五水共治”不仅要去做，而且必须做好。

“五水共治”，还我青山绿水。水是生态之基，“山林水田湖是一个生命共同体”。无论是山林、湿地，还是水田、江湖，最基本的要素是水。有了适度的水、有了生态的水、有了灵动的水，山林水田湖这一生命共同体就健康了。“五水共治”，就是要变污水为清水，恢复水生态；就是要化害为利，保障水安全；就是要保护源头活水，让百姓喝上生态水。“只要金山银山，不要绿水青山”，曾几何时，这一错误观念，让我