

G

农村经济绿皮书®

REEN BOOK OF CHINA'S RURAL ECONOMY

中国农村经济形势 分析与预测 (2009~2010)

权威机构 · 品牌图书 · 每年新版

**RURAL ECONOMY
OF CHINA ANALYSIS
AND FORECAST
(2009-2010)**

中国社会科学院农村发展研究所 / 著
国家统计局农村社会经济调查司



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

**2010
版**



农村经济绿皮书
GREEN BOOK
OF CHINA'S RURAL ECONOMY

中国农村经济形势分析与预测 (2009~2010)

RURAL ECONOMY
OF CHINA ANALYSIS AND FORECAST
(2009-2010)



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国农村经济形势分析与预测. 2009~2010/中国社会科学院农村发展研究所, 国家统计局农村社会经济调查司著. —北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2010. 4

(农村经济绿皮书)

ISBN 978-7-5097-1409-6

I. ①中… II. ①中… ②国… III. ①农村经济-经济发展-分析-中国-2009~2010 ②农村经济-经济发展-经济预测-中国-2009~2010 IV. ①F323

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 051413 号

农村经济绿皮书

中国农村经济形势分析与预测 (2009~2010)

著 者 / 中国社会科学院农村发展研究所
国家统计局农村社会经济调查司

出 版 人 / 谢寿光
总 编 辑 / 邹东涛
出 版 者 / 社会科学文献出版社
地 址 / 北京市西城区北三环中路甲 29 号院 3 号楼华龙大厦
邮 政 编 码 / 100029
网 址 / <http://www.ssap.com.cn>
网站支持 / (010) 59367077
责任部门 / 皮书出版中心 (010) 59367127
电子信箱 / pishubu@ssap.cn
项目经理 / 邓泳红
责任编辑 / 丁 凡
责任校对 / 黄 芬 郭红生
责任印制 / 蔡 静 董 然 米 扬
品牌推广 / 蔡继辉

总 经 销 / 社会科学文献出版社发行部
(010) 59367080 59367097

经 销 / 各地书店
读者服务 / 读者服务中心 (010) 59367028
排 版 / 北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司
印 刷 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16
印 张 / 18.5 字数 / 259 千字
版 次 / 2010 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次 / 2010 年 4 月第 1 次印刷



书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5097-1409-6
定 价 / 49.00 元

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误,
请与本社读者服务中心联系更换



版权所有 翻印必究

法律声明

“皮书系列”（含蓝皮书、绿皮书、黄皮书）为社会科学文献出版社按年份出版的品牌图书。社会科学文献出版社拥有该系列图书的专有出版权和网络传播权，其 LOGO () 与“经济蓝皮书”、“社会蓝皮书”等皮书名称已在中华人民共和国工商行政管理总局商标局登记注册，社会科学文献出版社合法拥有其商标专用权，任何复制、模仿或以其他方式侵害 () 和“经济蓝皮书”、“社会蓝皮书”等皮书名称商标专用权及其外观设计的行为均属于侵权行为，社会科学文献出版社将采取法律手段追究其法律责任，维护合法权益。

欢迎社会各界人士对侵犯社会科学文献出版社上述权利的违法行为进行举报。电话：010-59367121。

社会科学文献出版社

法律顾问：北京市大成律师事务所

本书作者

第一章 李国祥
第二章 党国英
第三章 张元红
第四章 柏先红
第五章 张明梅
第六章 朱险峰
第七章 翁 鸣
第八章 唐 平

第九章 孙腾蛟 范小玉
第十章 孙若梅
第十一章 廖永松 苑体强
专题一 江机生 邢 红
专题二 张红霄 张敏新
专题三 张海鹏 徐晋涛
专题四 孙 妍 徐晋涛
专题五 李 周

课题主持人

张晓山 中国社会科学院农村发展研究所所长
张淑英 国家统计局农村社会经济调查司司长
李 周 中国社会科学院农村发展研究所副所长
万东华 国家统计局农村社会经济调查司副司长

全书由李周、朱钢统稿

中文摘要

1. 本摘要概括了本书所描述的 2009 年中国农业农村经济发展的一些主要指标和变化, 以及对 2010 年中国农业农村经济形势的一些展望和预测。

2. 2009 年, 中国国内生产总值(以现价计)中, 农村各部门创造的比重为 43.7%, 比 2008 年下降 0.4 个百分点。其中, 第一产业所占比重为 10.6%, 比上年下降 0.1 个百分点; 农村第二产业所占比重为 21.3%, 下降 0.3 个百分点; 农村第三产业比重为 11.8%, 与上年持平。

3. 2009 年, 中国国内生产总值实际增长 8.7%。在国内生产总值增长中, 农村部门贡献了 3.43 个百分点, 贡献率为 39.5%, 比 2008 年提高 0.3 个百分点。在农村部门中, 第一产业贡献了 0.43 个百分点, 贡献率为 4.9%, 比 2008 年下降 1.6 个百分点; 农村第二产业贡献了 2.14 个百分点, 贡献率为 24.6%, 比 2008 年提高 1.2 个百分点; 农村第三产业贡献了 0.87 个百分点, 贡献率为 10%, 比 2008 年提高 0.7 个百分点。

4. 2009 年, 第一产业增加值达到 35477 亿元(包括农林牧渔服务业增加值), 比 2008 年实际增长 4.2%。在第一产业增加值中, 农业比重为 55.5%, 比 2008 年提高 1.6 个百分点; 林业比重为 4.5%, 渔业比重为 9.7%, 均比上年略有提高; 畜牧业比重为 27.2%, 比上年下降 2.4 个百分点。

5. 2009 年, 乡镇企业增加值 92500 亿元, 比 2008 年增长 10.0%。其中, 工业增加值 64500 亿元, 增长 9.7%。2009 年, 乡镇企业营业收入 381600 亿元, 增长 9.7%; 利润总额 22400 亿元, 增长 8.2%; 上缴税金 9500 亿元, 增长 8.4%。



6. 2009年,以增加值计算的农村产业结构中,第一产业比重为27.7%,比2008年下降1.4个百分点;第二产业比重为55.7%,上升1.1个百分点;第三产业比重为16.6%,上升0.3个百分点。

7. 2009年,县及县以下地区消费品零售总额为40210亿元,比2008年增长15.7%;占全社会消费品零售总额的比重为32.1%,比2008年提高0.05个百分点。

8. 2009年,农村固定资产投资30707亿元,比2008年增长27.5%;占全社会固定资产投资的比重为13.7%,比2008年下降0.2个百分点。

9. 2009年,东、中、西部地区农村固定资产投资额分别为18967.6亿元、6740.7亿元和4999.0亿元,分别比上年增长17.4%、25.5%和92.5%。

10. 2009年,粮食种植面积10897万公顷,比2008年增加217万公顷;棉花种植面积495万公顷,减少80万公顷;油料种植面积1360万公顷,增加76万公顷;糖料种植面积188万公顷,减少11万公顷。

11. 2009年,粮食总产量53082万吨,比2008年增长0.4%;棉花产量640万吨,减少14.6%;油料产量3100万吨,增长5.0%;糖料产量12200万吨,减少9.1%。

12. 2009年,按播种面积计算的单位面积产量,粮食为4871.4公斤/公顷,比2008年减少79.4公斤,下降1.6%;棉花1302公斤/公顷,比上年减少10公斤,下降0.8%;油料2302.3公斤/公顷,减少2.8公斤,下降0.1%;糖料67437.8公斤/公顷,减少1641.8公斤,下降2.4%。

13. 2009年,肉类总产量7642万吨,比2008年增长5.0%,其中猪肉产量4889万吨,增长5.8%;牛、羊肉产量分别为636万吨和389万吨,分别增长3.6%和2.4%。2009年牛奶产量3518万吨,下降1.1%;禽蛋产量2741万吨,增长1.4%。2009年水产品产量5120万吨,增长4.6%。

14. 2009年,农产品生产价格比2008年下降2.4%,其中种植业产品生产价格上涨2.9%,林业产品生产价格下降5.1%,畜牧业产品生产价



格下降9.9%，渔业产品生产价格下降1%。粮食生产价格上涨3.7%，油料生产价格下降5.9%，棉花生产价格上涨11.8%；生猪生产价格下降18.4%。

15. 2009年，农业生产资料价格比2008年下降2.5%，其中化肥价格下降6.3%，农药价格与上年持平，农用种子价格上涨6.5%，饲料价格上涨2.4%，产品畜价格下降17.3%。

16. 2009年，农产品进出口贸易总额913.8亿美元，比2008年下降7.3%；其中，农产品出口额392.1亿美元，比2008年下降2.5%；农产品进口额521.7亿美元，比2008年下降10.6%；农产品进出口贸易逆差由2008年的181.1亿美元下降至129.6亿美元，减少28.4%。

17. 2009年，农民人均纯收入5153元，比2008年增加393元，实际增长8.5%，增速比2008年提高0.5个百分点。农民人均纯收入中，家庭经营纯收入2527元，比2008年增加91元，增长3.7%，其中，第一产业纯收入人均1988元，增加42元，增长2.2%。工资性收入人均2061元，增加208元，增长11.2%。在工资性收入中，外出务工收入人均850元，增加88元，增长11.6%。财产性收入人均167元，增加19元，增长12.9%。转移性收入人均398元，增加75元，增长23.1%。

18. 2009年农民人均纯收入中，家庭经营纯收入占49%，工资性收入占40%，财产性收入占3.3%，转移性收入占7.7%。

19. 2009年，东、中、西部地区农民人均纯收入分别为6742.8元、4864.8元和3685.6元，分别比2008年增长8.3%、7.4%和9.0%。

20. 2009年，农村居民内部收入分配差距略有扩大，农民人均纯收入的基尼系数为0.3850。

21. 2009年，城乡居民收入差距略有扩大，收入差距比由2008年的3.31:1扩大到3.33:1。

22. 2009年，农村居民人均生活消费支出3993元，比2008年增加332元，实际增长9.4%。农村居民人均生活消费支出中，食品消费支出1636元，增长2.3%，恩格尔系数为41%，比2008年下降2.7个百分点；



衣着支出 232 元，增长 9.8%；居住支出 805 元，增长 18.6%；家庭设备用品及服务支出 205 元，增长 17.7%；交通及通讯支出 403 元，增长 11.9%；文教娱乐支出 341 元，增长 8.3%；医疗保健支出 287 元，增长 16.9%。

23. 2009 年，东、中、西部地区农村居民人均生活消费支出分别为 4889 元、3714.8 元和 3170 元，分别比上年增长 7.5%、8.1% 和 14.1%。

24. 预计 2010 年第一产业增加值 37000 亿元（按 2009 年不变价格），较 2009 年实际增长 5%，占国内生产总值的比重为 9.9%。

25. 预计 2010 年粮食总产量 5.3 亿吨；油料总产量 3080 万吨，比 2009 略为下降；棉花总产量 680 万吨，比 2009 年增长 6.3%。

26. 预计 2010 年肉类总产量将达到 7800 万吨，比 2009 年增长 2.1% 左右。

27. 预计 2010 年农产品生产价格上涨 4% 左右，粮食生产价格上涨超过 5%。

28. 预计 2010 年农民人均纯收入仍将保持增长，实际增长率可能超过 8%。城乡居民收入差距扩大到 3.35:1。

Abstract

1. This abstract outlines some major indexes and changes of China's agriculture and rural economic development in 2009, and makes some forecasts about agriculture and rural economic situation in 2010.

2. In 2009, rural sectors produced 43.7 percent of China's GDP (at current price, the same below), decreased by 0.4 percentage point from that of 2008. Of China's GDP, primary industry accounted for 10.6 percent, decreased by 0.1 percentage point; rural secondary industry for 21.3 percent, decreased by 0.3 percentage point; rural tertiary industry for 11.8 percent, same from the previous year.

3. In 2009, China's GDP increased by 8.7 percent in real term. The contribution of rural sectors to GDP growth was 3.43 percentage points and the share of the contributions of rural sectors to the increase of the GDP was 39.5 percent, increased by 0.3 percentage point from that of the previous year. The contribution of primary industry to GDP growth was 0.43 percentage point and the share of the contributions of primary industry to the increase of the GDP was 4.9 percent, decreased by 1.6 percentage points. The contribution of rural secondary industry to GDP growth was 2.14 percentage points and the share of the contributions of rural secondary industry to the increase of the GDP was 24.6 percent, increased by 1.2 percentage points. The contribution of rural tertiary industry to GDP growth was 0.87 percentage point and the share of the contributions of rural tertiary industry to the increase of the GDP was 10 percent, increased by 0.7 percentage point.

4. In 2009, value added of primary industry reached 3547.7 billion Yuan (value added of service in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery is included), increased by 4.2 percent from that of 2008 in real term. Of the value added of primary industry, farming accounted for 55.5 percent, 1.6



percentage points up from 2008; forestry and fishery accounted for 4.5 and 9.7 percent respectively, both increased slightly from the previous year; animal husbandry accounted for 27.2 percent, 2.4 percentage points down.

5. In 2009, value added of township and village enterprises (TVEs) reached 9250 billion Yuan, increased by 10 percent from that of 2008. Of which, value added of industry was 6450 billion Yuan. In 2009, the sales income of TVEs was 38160 billion Yuan, increased by 9.7 percent; the total profit was 2240 billion Yuan, increased by 8.2 percent; the sum of taxes was 950 billion Yuan, increased by 8.4 percent.

6. In 2009, of the value added of rural industries, the primary industry accounted for 27.7 percent, decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 2008; the secondary industry accounted for 55.7 percent, increased by 1.1 percentage points; the tertiary industry accounted for 16.6 percent, increased by 0.3 percentage point.

7. In 2009, retail sales of consumer goods at county level and areas below county were 4021 billion Yuan, increased by 15.7 percent from 2008. It accounted for 32.1 percent of total retail sales of consumer goods, 0.05 percentage point up from 2008.

8. In 2009, investment in fixed assets of rural area reached 3070.7 billion Yuan, increased by 27.5 percent from that of 2008. It accounted for 13.7 percent of total investment in fixed assets in the whole country, 0.2 percentage point down from that of 2008.

9. In 2009, investment in fixed assets of rural area in the eastern, central and western region was 1896.76 billion Yuan, 674.07 billion Yuan and 499.9 billion Yuan, increased by 17.4 percent, 25.5 percent and 92.5 percent respectively from that of the previous year.

10. In 2009, the sown area of grain crops was 108.97 million ha., increased by 2.17 million ha. from that of 2008; the sown area of cotton was 4.95 million ha., decreased by 800 thousand ha; the sown area of oil-bearing crops was 13.6 million ha., increased by 760 thousand ha.; the sown area of sugar crops was 1.88 million ha., decreased by 110 thousand ha..

11. In 2009, output of grain crops was 530.82 million tons, increased by 0.4 percent from that of 2008; output of cotton was 6.40 million tons,



decreased by 14.6 percent; output of oil-bearing crops was 31 million tons, increased by 5 percent; output of sugar crops was 122 million tons, decreased by 9.1 percent.

12. In 2009, yield of grain crops per ha. was 4871.4 kg, decreased by 79.4 kg or 1.6 percent from the previous year; yield of cotton per ha. was 1302 kg, decreased by 10 kg or 0.8 percent; yield of oil-bearing crops per ha. was 2302.3 kg, decreased by 2.8 kg or 0.1 percent; yield of sugar crops per ha. was 67437.8 kg, decreased by 1641.8 kg or 2.4 percent.

13. In 2009, total output of meat was 76.42 million tons, 5 percent higher than that of 2008. Of which, output of pork was 48.89 million tons, increased by 5.8 percent; output of beef and mutton was 6.36 and 3.89 million tons respectively, increased by 3.6 and 2.4 percent respectively. Output of cow milk was 35.18 million tons, decreased by 1.1 percent. Output of poultry eggs was 27.41 million tons, increased by 1.4 percent. Output of aquatic product was 51.2 million tons, increased by 4.6 percent.

14. In 2009, the producer price of farm products went down by 2.4 percent from that of 2008. Of which, the producer price of planting products went up by 2.9 percent; the producer price of forestry products, animal husbandry products, and fishery products went down by 5.1 percent, 9.9 percent, and 1 percent respectively. The producer price of grain crops increased by 3.7 percent; the producer price of oil-bearing crops went down by 5.9 percent; the producer price of cotton went up by 11.8 percent. The producer price of pig went down by 18.4 percent.

15. In 2009, prices of means of agricultural production went down by 2.5 percent from that of 2008. Of which the price of chemical fertilizer went down by 6.3 percent; the price of pesticide was same from 2008; the price of seeds went up by 6.5 percent; the price of forage went up by 2.4 percent; the price of production livestock went down by 17.3 percent.

16. In 2009, the sum of import and export of agricultural products reached 91.38 billion US dollar, decreased by 7.3 percent from the previous year. Of the sum of import and export of agricultural products, the sum of export of agricultural products was 39.21 billion US dollar, decreased by 2.5 percent; the sum of import of agricultural products was 52.17 billion US dollar, decreased by



10.6 percent. Adverse balance of agricultural products trade decreased from 18.11 billion US dollar in the previous year to 12.96 billion US dollar.

17. In 2009, per capita net income of rural households was 5153 Yuan, increased by 393 Yuan from the previous year or 8.5 percent in real term. This growth rate was 0.5 percentage point higher than that of the last year. Of which, net income from household operations was 2527 Yuan, increased by 91 Yuan or 3.7 percent. Of the income from household operations, net income from primary industry was 1988 Yuan, increased by 42 Yuan or 2.2 percent. Per capita income from wages and salaries was 2061 Yuan, increased by 208 Yuan or 11.2 percent. Of the wages and salaries income, per capita income from working outside of residence was 850 Yuan, increased by 88 Yuan or 11.6 percent. Per capita income from properties was 167 Yuan, increased by 19 Yuan or 12.9 percent; per capita income from transfers was 398 Yuan, increased by 75 Yuan or 23.1 percent.

18. In 2009, net income from household operations accounted for 49 percent of net income of rural households, income from wages and salaries accounted for 40 percent, income from properties accounted for 3.3 percent, and income from transfers accounted for 7.7 percent.

19. In 2009, per capita net income of rural households in the eastern, central and western region was 6742.8 Yuan, 4864.8 Yuan, and 3685.6 Yuan, increased by 8.3 percent, 7.4 percent and 9.0 percent respectively.

20. In 2009, income difference among farmers enlarged slightly. The Gini coefficient of farmers' net income was 0.3850.

21. In 2009, income gap between urban residents and rural residents enlarged slightly, from 3.31:1 in the previous year to 3.33:1.

22. In 2009, per capita consumption expenditure of rural households was 3993 Yuan, increased by 332 Yuan or 9.4 percent in real term from the previous year. Of the per capita consumption expenditure of rural households, expenditure of food was 1636 Yuan, increased by 2.3 percent, and the Engle coefficient was 41 percent, 2.7 percentage points down from the previous year; expenditure of clothes was 232 Yuan, increased by 9.8 percent; expenditure of residence was 805 Yuan, increased by 18.6 percent; expenditure of household facilities, articles and services was 205 Yuan, increased by 17.7 percent;



expenditure of transport and communications was 403 Yuan, increased by 11.9 percent; expenditure of culture, education and recreation was 341 Yuan, increased by 8.3 percent; expenditure of health care and medical service was 287 Yuan, increased by 16.9 percent.

23. In 2009, per capita consumption expenditure of rural households in the eastern, central and western region was 4889 Yuan, 3714.8 Yuan, and 3170 Yuan, increased by 7.5 percent, 8.1 percent and 14.1 percent respectively.

24. It is estimated that the value added of primary industry will reach 3700 billion Yuan (at 2009 constant price) in 2010, increase by about 5 percent in real term. The proportion of the value added of primary industry in GDP will be about 9.9 percent in 2010.

25. It is estimated the total output of grain crops will be 530 million tons in 2010; the total output of oil-bearing crops will be 30.8 million tons, decrease slightly; the total output of cotton will be 6.8 million tons, increase by 6.3 percent.

26. It is estimated the total output of meat will be 78 million tons in 2010, increase by about 2.1 percent.

27. It is estimated the producer price of farm products will go up about 4 percent in 2010; the producer price of grain crops go up above 5 percent.

28. It is estimated the growth rate of per capita net income of rural households will be over 8 percent in real term in 2010. The income gap between urban residents and rural residents will enlarge to 3.35 : 1.

前 言

《中国农村经济形势分析与预测》，简称《农村经济绿皮书》，是由中国社会科学院农村发展研究所和国家统计局农村社会经济调查司共同撰写的每年一卷的系列研究报告，这项工作已经持续地开展了18年。在两个机构的共同努力下，《农村经济绿皮书》追求的视野宏观性，体系完整性，方法连续性，数据权威性，预测可靠性，政策前瞻性的目标正在逐步得到实现，《农村经济绿皮书》的成果也得到了越来越多的人的认可。

一 农村形势的评估和展望

2009年农业农村经济形势好于年初预期，主要体现在以下几方面。

1. 粮食和主要农产品供给稳定

2009年，我国发生了严重的自然灾害，导致粮棉油糖单产全部下降。然而，粮食播种面积增长2.0%，化解了粮食单产下降1.6%的影响，粮食总产量仍然达到53082万吨，增长0.4%。其他主要农产品的状况为：棉花产量640万吨，下降14.6%；棉花种植面积495万公顷，下降14.0%，是棉花减产的主要因素。油料总产量3100万吨，增长5.0%；油料种植面积1360万公顷，增长6.0%，是油料增产的决定性因素。糖料产量12200万吨，下降9.1%；糖料种植面积188万公顷，下降5.5%，对糖料减产的影响略大于单产的减产。肉类总产量7642万吨，增长5.0%。其中猪肉产量4889万吨，增长5.8%；牛肉产量636万吨，增长3.6%；羊肉产量389万吨，增长2.4%。禽蛋产量2741万吨，增长1.4%。水产品产量5120万吨，增长4.6%。受三聚氰胺事件影响，全年



牛奶产量 3518 万吨，下降 1.1%。

2. 农产品和农业投入品质量安全水平提高

2009 年，蔬菜、畜产品、水产品监测合格率分别达到 96.4%、99.5% 和 97.2%，分别比上年提高 0.1、0.8 和 1.5 个百分点；生鲜乳三聚氰胺监测合格率达到 100%，无公害农产品、绿色食品、有机农产品合格率分别达到 99.1%、98.8% 和 100%，总体保持较高水平。全年未发生大的农产品质量安全事故。农药、饲料质量安全指标合格率分别达到 82.6%、90.9%，兽药前 3 季度抽检合格率为 85.6%。

3. 农民工就业再创新高

受国际金融危机的影响，2009 年初有大批农民工失去工作岗位，返回农村。各级政府纷纷采取举措，帮助农民工就业。随着经济的企稳，到 2009 年 11 月底，全国外出就业的农民工达到 1.52 亿人，已高于金融危机爆发前的水平。同时，农民工流向发生了值得关注的变化，到东部就业的比例下降了 2 个百分点，到中部的比例维持不变，到西部的比例则上升了 2 个百分点。

4. 农民收入再创新高

2009 年，农民人均纯收入 5153 元，比上年增加 392 元，实际增长 8.5%，连续 6 年实现较高速度的增长。2009 年农民人均纯收入首次突破 5000 元，农民人均工资性收入首次超过 2000 元，首次超过家庭经营第一产业纯收入。但城乡居民可比收入的比率扩大为 3.33，增加 0.02。

5. 农民的民生状况趋于改善

2009 年，政府在农村道路和饮水安全等基础设施建设、新型农民养老保险试点、最低生活保障制度建设等方面的投入进一步增加，实施标准进一步提高，受益农户的覆盖面进一步扩大，农民的民生状况进一步改善。虽然城乡居民食品消费价格略有上涨，消费性支出增加较多，但由于农民收入增长更快，农村居民家庭恩格尔系数降至 41.0%，比上年相比下降 2.7 个百分点。虽然城乡居民的恩格尔系数差距还有 4.5 个百分点，但与上年相比差距缩小了 1.3 个百分点。农村消费品零售额名义增长



速度略高于城市。全年县及县以下社会消费品零售额 40210 亿元，增长速度自 1986 年以来首次超过城市。县及县以下社会消费品零售额占总量的比重较上年提高了 0.1 个百分点。6069 万农村人口的饮水安全问题得到解决，提前 1 年完成“十一五”饮水安全规划任务，提前 6 年实现联合国千年宣言提出的到 2015 年将饮水不安全人口比例降低一半的目标。

6. 农村改革继续深化

2009 年，集体林权制度改革全面推进，集体林木采伐管理机制改革取得突破，农民专业合作社加速发展，农村供销社等领域的改革取得新的进展。农村化解公益性债务、乡镇机构改革、完善农村县乡财政管理体制等农村综合改革也在稳步推进。

7. 农村生产环境趋于改善

2009 年，完成抗旱浇地面积 4.5 亿亩，减少粮食损失 499 亿公斤，为全国粮食连续 6 年丰收提供了重要保障。受多次大范围、高强度降雨过程影响，全国有 210 多条河流相继发生超警戒水位以上洪水。由于备汛充分、监测和调度得力，重要堤防无一决口，水库无一垮坝，全国洪涝受灾面积较常年减少近四成。农村非农产业发展环境趋好。

8. 农村生态环境趋于改善

据第七次森林资源清查，全国森林面积 29.25 亿亩，比上一次清查净增 3.08 亿亩；森林覆盖率 20.36%，净增 2.15 个百分点；提前实现了 2010 年森林覆盖率达到 20% 的奋斗目标。活立木蓄积量 149.13 亿立方米，净增 11.28 亿立方米；人工林面积 9.3 亿亩，净增 1.26 亿亩。近两年，我国造林面积是全世界其他地区的 2.5 倍。

9. 农村继续保持和谐稳定的局面

农业补贴力度的继续加大，农村新型合作医疗制度和最低生活保障制度的全面实施，农村新型养老制度的推广，村民自治工作的推进，有效地保障了农村社会和谐稳定的局面。

展望 2010 年，第一产业增加值按 2009 年不变价格计算将达到 3.7 万亿元，比上年实际增长 5%。粮食总产量 5.3 亿吨，油料总产量为 3080 万