



REMOTE VILLAGES IN TRANSITION  
遥远的村庄·变迁  
摄影：陈杰  
撰文：卢菲娅、刘旻

四川美术出版社



“这些照片会让读者深受触动，促使读者反思，在我们享受美好生活的同时，还有很多人仍然在穷困潦倒的生活中苦苦挣扎。有了这些项目的支持以及各级政府的扶持，希望就在眼前，明天必定会更加美好。”

“These photos will move you and cause you to reflect on the benefits we enjoy while many still struggle with a harsh life mired in poverty. With the support of projects such as these and from the government at all levels, hope is on the horizon that tomorrow will be better than today.”

撰文：卢菲娅、刘旻  
TEXT BY FAYE LO AND LIU MIN

摄影：陈杰  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY CHEN JIE



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# 影像扶贫

POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH PHOTOGRAPHY







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# 序一 / 忠实的观察者——陈杰

## PREFACE | CHEN JIE: A FAITHFUL OBSERVER

鲍昆 | BAO KUN

相对于新时期 80 年代中期以《北京青年报》和《中国青年报》为代表的报纸产生的“第一代”新时期摄影记者，陈杰属于传媒都市报化后的“第二代”摄影记者。

“第一代”摄影记者的特点是脱离了特定意识形态宣传的桎梏，将摄影的题材范围拓展，将镜头的视角全方位地瞄向了社会生活的方方面面，比如普通民众的经济生活和文化娱乐生活，以及那些还未获得权威认可的却预示着社会改革进步的事件。摄影本身真实性的基本特征，在这一代摄影记者中获得了地位，追求真实也成了这一代记者的时代特征。即使仍然是服从任务的宣传摄影，一些记者也是以淡化直接目的，转而以曲折委婉的“花边”、“花絮”的摄影方式来完成任務，比如糅进一些摄影艺术性的修辞，将直白的宣传转成艺术化的表达。这既符合“文革”后整个社会高扬的审美化需求，也为后续泛滥的唯美化的“假大空”倾向埋下了种子。“第一代”新闻摄影记者中以李晓斌、安哥、胡武功、贺延光、郑鸣、雍和、解海龙等人为首的一支新闻摄影力量，以坚定地直面记录社会，勇于发现历史新现象、新事物，以新闻摄影记者的社会责任为圭臬，为那个变革的时代生产推动历史前行的生动视觉信息。这一新力量，让中国的新闻摄影与国际同行的水平拉近了距离，开始显现中国记者必须对历史“在场”的这一永恒的专业素质要求。其中，胡武功和他陕西的新闻摄影同行们，与身在北京的新闻摄影界老前辈蒋齐生先生共同呼应，从理论的角度积极强调、倡导真实性、准确性、客观性的新闻摄影伦理，抵制和清理长久的虚假宣传摄影的造假风气。他们举办的“艰巨历程”大型摄影展览，里面专辟一个板块就是“假照片”，供同行和公众讨论新闻的道德伦理。这无疑为新闻的“诚实”“客观”“独立”“责任”“公平”等价值观的建立，做了理论上的启蒙与实践性的警示。“第一代”的探索，是在传统阻力的重重禁锢中艰难突破。在今天看来，“第一代”可谓居功至伟。因为他们为改革的中国，何为新闻摄影的观念建构，从实践和理论层面都给出了历史性的回答。

当历史进入到改革的深化阶段，在 20 世纪 80 年代，由于整个社会的全面进步，物质生产有了前所未有的跃升，新型印刷技术的引进和电子通信的进步，新闻的生产力已经迈入现代化的门槛。随着城市化的进步，沿海发达地区的城市，纷纷出现报业传媒的新面孔“都市报”和印刷精美的杂志。它们所以新，是因为其世俗阅读风格的定位，语言新鲜、活泼，很少说教，从国际国内政治新闻，到文化阅读和娱乐报道及评价，强调版面视觉效果的丰富多彩，都非常符合公众阅读接受的普遍性。在样式上，都市报和杂志与传统媒体最大的区别就是图片化和色彩化，再加上越来越多的广告，都市报和琳琅满目的杂志成为社会民主化进程中的一道靓丽风景。

报纸和杂志的图片化，养育了一支规模庞大的新闻报道摄影记者队伍。恰逢其时，高等院校纷纷开设摄影教育专业，也为这支队伍输送了大量的人才。也可以反过来说，大量受过高等摄影教育的人才，也促成了都市印刷传媒图片化的景观。这批摄影人才，构成了中国新闻摄影新理念与新实践的“第二代”。也是由于这些原因，一个新的摄影概念出现了，就是“传媒摄影”。这种摄影类型有较为鲜明的影像特征，普遍追求影像的视觉刺激感，利用广角镜头的景深范围大、夸张的透视变形制造戏剧性，以博取读者的关注。这颇为符合现代传媒的传播学要求，即吸引眼球，并一目了然。这种带有戏剧性的效果，被很多摄影记者们称为“视觉冲击力”（visual impact）。不过这种单纯追求“视觉冲击力”的倾向，往往会带来因只求效果，而忽略新闻内涵的缺陷，影像虽然夸张却并不真实。这无疑是一种浮夸，对新闻影像真正的真实性是一种伤害。至于中国新闻摄影渊源久远的摆拍造假恶习，“第二代”新闻摄影记者们也并未完全摆脱，个别没有道德的记者则还利用他们掌握数码新技术，进行高超的影像后期编辑改动。但这个问题并非中国摄影记者独有的现象，而是一个令国际新闻摄影界头疼的普遍“犯罪”，只是中国记者也并不例外。所以，新闻的道德伦理问题并不分国家和地区，而是一个普遍的人性问题。

2016 年 5 月 14 日，在三名家长的保护下，15 个孩子从勒尔小学出发，走崖壁，爬藤梯，踏上回家的路。  
Under the protection of three parents, 15 children set off from Le'er Primary School to climb the cliffs via the rattan ladders on their way home - 14 May 2016.







近十多年来，印刷传媒受到网络传播媒介越来越强大的碾压，报纸、杂志的订数在直线下滑。电子屏幕改变了人们的纸质阅读方式，尤其是移动互联终端的出现，彻底地颠覆了传统媒介的存在感。人们的阅读方式或主动、或被动地随潮流转变，旧的阅读方式被技术的更新淘汰出局。在这一巨大的变化中，纸质传媒的生存面临巨大的挑战。媒体从业人员也面临越来越严重的职场危机。在 20 世纪末，欧美发达国家的媒体纷纷开始裁撤摄影部门，现在除了大型媒体之外，一般媒体已经不再雇用专业的摄影记者。在这个新情况下，个别摄影人士转为新兴的网络媒体雇员，多数的则成为自由撰稿人式的摄影记者，其发布平台也基本转为自媒体，而报酬的取得也形式多样，非常不稳定。这一背景下的转换，造成许多“第二代”摄影人为了生存放弃新闻职业转而向艺术市场发展。这一变动，对承担观察社会、监督社会责任的新闻报道摄影和纪实摄影队伍影响巨大，但也起到大浪淘沙的作用，让真正具有使命感的摄影人，获得了自己真正深化的能力。可以说，剩下的是更好更优秀的记者与纪实摄影家。

长期在都市报摄影一线的陈杰，就是一个历经变迁却仍然坚持的优秀报道摄影记者。陈杰是《新京报》2003 年创刊时的首批摄影记者，在近二十年《新京报》的摄影工作中，他先后任摄影部副主编、主编等关键职位，但他还是放不下用镜头直接观察和记录社会的那种激情和执念。2014 年，陈杰选择辞去主编之职，转任首席记者，重归一线记者的身份。陈杰的这一次回归，开始了他释放自我生命的巨大能量之旅。

2014 年以来，陈杰先后发表十多篇关于环境问题的重大事件摄影报道。这些报道得到国家领导人的关注和要求整改的批示，并由国务院督办，直至将问题全面或部分解决。如陈杰 2014 年关于腾格里沙漠腹地因被化学工业污水直接排放造成严重污染的报道，导致当地相关的一百多名官员被问责，并建立隔绝污染设施，保证了沙漠和地下水的纯净。2017 年 8 月 2 日，陈杰对青海省玉树州治多县非法盗采煤矿的报道，有效地保护了中国水源圣地三江源的纯净，也对占国土面积三分之一区域内的水资源安全起到了警示的作用。2015 年 8 月 12 日，天津市滨海新区的瑞海公司危险品仓库发生相当于 445 吨 TNT 当量的巨大爆炸事件，造成 173 人死亡，1.7 万户居民房屋受损，8000 多辆车被焚毁，并造成严重的环境污染，直接经济损失 68.66 亿元，使其成为中国近年来代价最大的人为灾难事件。陈杰用小飞机航拍的视角对爆炸现场的俯瞰颇具震撼力，让读者公众对此事件的危害一目了然。陈杰用自己的敬业精神，保持着一个新闻记者的品格，将这些社会的突发事件负责任地记录下来，为保障公众的知情权做了分内的贡献。这显然需要更为深刻的人格坚持，那就是陈杰对自己总结的一句话：“我不会去粉饰太平。”这这也是一个记者为了揭露真相而应该执守的诺言。

如果说陈杰回归记者身份后，在忠实地履行记者职责，为社会的信息价值努力工作的话，那么他还有一些作品则鲜明地呈现了他作为人的温暖情怀。《4 尺校长：一个都不能少》的摄影报道就做到了感人的细腻。“4 尺校长”是陈杰拍摄的云南省马关县夹寒箐镇么龙村么龙小学校长熊朝贵的故事。这是一个平凡得不能再平凡的故事。它没有具体的刺激性的事件，只有一个老师带着一群学生日出而学、日落而息的平常。唯一的不平常，就是熊朝贵 4 尺出头（1.38 米）的身高。这个与大部分坐着的学生等高，甚至还要低的老师，带的是六个老师和六个年级二百多名学生，而且大多数学生是留守儿童。陈杰报道的影像平和，毫无一般媒体摄影的那种夸张的视觉冲击力，这样反而将一个身残男人面对现实的坚强表达得更平实和更有力量。陈杰也通过对熊朝贵的影像刻画，婉转地表达了相机取景框后面，他对善良和责任的敬意。

对于任何一个资深的摄影记者来说，在职业生涯中能够以自己的作品获得社会的广泛承认，都是一个孜孜以求的目标。但如何达到这个目标呢？我想离不开前面所提到的对“诚实”“客观”“独立”“责任”“公平”等这几个价值观的坚持，而保证这些价值观实现的，则是记者本人应具有的勇气和付出的汗水。老记者陈杰最后就是凭着这些坚持和努力，让他在多年的职业生涯中，以“悬崖村”这个惊动全国公众的新闻摄影报道，获得他在中国新闻摄影史上的声誉。

2016 年 5 月 24 日，《新京报》刊发陈杰与刘旻合作的题为《悬崖上的村庄》图文报道，首次将“悬崖村”的话题带入大众视野，而且将从 1986 年开始的国家扶贫行动向前推进了一步。中国几千年文明的基础，就是东亚地区的村落农耕文化。由于中国多山的地形，造成长期的发展不平衡。再加之历史上民族群落之间的利益政治，在广大的西部山

2016 年 5 月 12 日，勒尔社，村民坐在玉米秆上搜寻手机信号，村里没有发射塔，全靠山下发射上来的微弱信号接收手机短信和打电话。  
Villagers sit on corn straw searching for mobile phone signal. There are no cell towers in the village and they rely on the weak signals from down the mountain to receive text messages and calls - Le'er Cooperative, 12 May 2016.





岳地区存在大量的少数民族聚居区。由于交通不便，和现代的市场化落后，这些地区在某种程度上是被整个国家的现代化进程所遗弃的。许多高山上的彝、苗、壮等族群，还保持着落后的农业生产方式，与整个东部平原地区的差距有越来越大的趋势。陈杰和刘旻所报道的四川凉山深处的阿土勒尔村，是一座海拔 1400 多米，与地面垂直距离约 800 米，七十余户彝族人家居住的“悬崖村”。该村通往外界的道路就建立在悬崖之上，由木架和藤索构成。但是，这条与其说是路，不如说是“天梯”的交通线，应该存在了百年以上，但却被外界所遗忘。只有阿土勒尔村的老老少少，像杂技演员一样，冒着生命危险，经年累月在这危险的“路”上上上下下，来保持他们和村庄之外世界的联系。在整个社会高歌扶贫的环境下，这里成了遗忘角落里的“奇观”。陈杰和刘旻的报道，终于让光亮照进了这个角落。

美国新闻评论家比尔·科瓦奇（Bill Kovach）与汤姆·罗森斯蒂尔（Tom Rosenstiel）在他们合著的《新闻十大基本原则》一书中写道：“最早的新闻记者，把检视社会中被忽视的角落作为自己的责任，并坚定地将该责任作为新闻的核心原则（The earliest journalists firmly established as a core principle their responsibility to examine unseen corners of society）。”陈杰和刘旻就是社会忠实的观察者，是民众眼界的拓展和延伸。陈杰和刘旻的“悬崖村”报道，有力地弥补了扶贫工作可能出现的漏洞，引起了社会广泛的关注和协助，“悬崖村”里面的人们也因此得以脱贫。中国地域广袤，或许还会有类似“悬崖村”的角落，而“悬崖村”的报道，则提醒社会应该睁大眼睛，不要被花哨的赞歌迷乱了视线。

陈杰的作品要做阶段总结性的出版了，其出版意义不仅止于陈杰的自我总结，更是对我们的新闻工作者和社会公众的提示——社会的发展是不可能完全平衡的，光鲜幸福和惨痛不幸是一对长久相伴的存在。我们必须像陈杰一样持续地观察，做到“一个都不能少”！

谨以此序向陈杰和无数忠实的观察者们致敬。

Chen Jie is a member of the second generation of urban photojournalists, which followed the first generation produced by *Beijing Youth Daily* and *China Youth Daily* in the mid-1980s.

What made the first generation of photojournalists unique was that they were no longer bound by the ideological constraints of propaganda, and they expanded the range of subject matter in photography. They trained their lenses on all aspects of society, such as the economic and cultural lives of ordinary people, as well as events that presaged social reform and progress but had not yet been recognized by those in authority. Truth, an essential part of photography, found its place with this generation of photojournalists, and the pursuit of truth decisively shaped their work. Even if they were still taking propaganda photographs that fulfilled an assignment, some journalists attenuated the stated goal, and added complicated yet subtle points of interest. They worked in artistic touches, transforming straightforward propaganda into artistic expression. This was related to the post-Cultural Revolution need for aesthetics that was advocated across society, but this also planted the seeds of the overabundance of empty estheticism that was to follow. However, a new force in the first generation of photojournalists, led by Li Xiaobin, An Ge, Hu Wugong, He Yanguang, Zheng Ming, Yong He, and Xie Hailong, faced and recorded society,

2017 年 12 月 15 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，张艳、张娟、张鹏、张忠花、张建 5 人，在家里阁楼里的 3 张床上，他们分属两个家庭，他们的父亲是一对兄弟。  
Zhang Yan, Zhang Juan, Zhang Peng, Zhang Zhonghua and Zhang Jian in three beds in the attic of their home; they are from two families and their fathers are brothers - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Town, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 15 December 2017.





boldly discovering new and historic phenomena and events. Guided by a photojournalist's sense of social responsibility, they produced and promoted vivid visual imagery of that changing era. This new force closed the distance between Chinese photojournalists and their international colleagues and began to reveal the need for Chinese reporters to make their historical presence felt. Hu Wugong and his Shaanxi colleagues agreed with Jiang Qisheng, their predecessor in the Beijing photojournalism world; they actively emphasized and advocated for the photojournalistic ethics of truthfulness, accuracy, and objectivity, and they called for their colleagues to resist and eliminate the kinds of fabrications that had long been present in propaganda photographs. When they held the "An Arduous Journey" photography exhibition, they created a section entitled "Fake Pictures," which facilitated a conversation about journalistic ethics among photographers and viewers. These factors established the values of honesty, objectivity, independence, responsibility, and fairness in the news, offering theoretical and practical inspiration. The members of the first generation worked hard to break through layers of traditional resistance. Today, members of the first generation have received their due rewards, because they gave a historic answer, in both theory and practice, to the question: How should we build a conception of photojournalism for a reforming China?

When China deepened reform in the 1980s, progress in all of society meant notable advances in material life. With the introduction of new printing technologies and advances in electronic communications, the news industry made great strides toward modernization. With increased urbanization, new urban newspapers and beautifully printed magazines appeared in cities in developed areas along the coast. They were new because they were oriented toward a more colloquial style, and they used language that was fresh, vivid, and seldom preachy. In international and domestic political news, as well as culture and entertainment reporting and editorial, these publications emphasized the use of a range of visual effects in layouts, which would be widely welcomed by a mass readership. In terms of formatting, the major differences between traditional media and these urban newspapers and magazines were the emphasis on pictures and color, in addition to the proliferation of advertising. Urban newspapers and glossy magazines became a beautiful part of society's democratization.

The increased emphasis on pictures in newspapers and magazines nurtured a significant contingent of photojournalists. Just at that time, universities were establishing photography majors, which added a lot of talent to the pool. To look at it another way, the many capable people who had studied photography at university facilitated urban print media's focus on images. This group of talented photographers made up the second generation, which introduced new ideas and practices into Chinese photojournalism. For all of these reasons, a new conception of photography emerged: media photography (*chuanmei sheying*). This type of photography had several distinct characteristics: the universal pursuit of visual stimulation, the use of a wide-angle lens to capture the depth and breadth of a scene, and the manufacturing of drama through exaggerated angles. All of this was intended to grab the reader's attention. These images met the needs of modern media: they drew the eye, and their point was clear immediately. Many photojournalists call this dramatic effect "visual impact." However, this pursuit of pure visual impact often resulted in a mere effect, and the newsworthiness of the content was often secondary. These images were exaggerated, but not truthful, which was damaging to photojournalism. The second generation of photojournalists did not manage to completely shake off the long-standing bad habit of staged images; a few unethical reporters used the new digital technologies they had just mastered to make astounding changes to images in post-production. However, this issue is not unique to Chinese photojournalists; it is a problem that causes headaches in international photojournalism as well. Ethical issues in journalism exist regardless of nation or region; they are a universal problem.

For about a decade, print media has been steamrolled by online media, and the circulation of newspapers and magazines has dropped precipitously. Screens changed the habit of reading on paper, and especially with the emergence of mobile internet devices, traditional media has been completely undermined. People's reading habits changed with the trends, whether actively or passively; some readers were helplessly swept away from print media by changing technologies and immersed themselves in the unnuanced, one-way medium of television. This massive change presented print media with a major challenge and caused a crisis among media professionals. At the end of the twentieth century, media outlets in developed countries in Europe and North America began dissolving their photography departments. Now, no one except for large media outlets employ professional photojournalists. In these circumstances, a few photographers moved toward working in new online media and the majority became freelance photojournalists. They shifted toward presenting their work on their own websites and social media channels, and their sources of income became more diverse but much less stable. This transformation meant that many second-generation photographers abandoned journalism and turned to the art market to make a living. This shift had an immense influence on photojournalists

2018年3月1日，贵州毕节，张琴（中）的家搬到论河村中心新村，三姐妹有了自己的房间和新床。  
The family of Zhang Qin (middle) has moved into the Lunhe Central New Village, where the three sisters now have their own room and beds - Bijie, Guizhou, 1March 2018.





and documentary photographers who were observing and monitoring society, but it also separated the wheat from the chaff, giving photographers with a real sense of mission the ability to truly delve deeper. As a result, those who remain are better journalists and documentary photographers.

Chen Jie, who had spent a long time on the front lines of urban newspaper photography, is an outstanding photojournalist who has persisted despite these changes. Chen was among the first photojournalists to work at *The Beijing News* when it was founded in 2003. He worked for *The Beijing News* for nearly twenty years, serving as deputy editor-in-chief and editor-in-chief in the photography department, but he could not contain his passion for observing and recording society directly through his camera. In 2014, Chen Jie left his job as editor-in-chief and returned to the front lines as the lead correspondent. This homecoming marked the beginning of a long journey for him.

Since 2014, Chen Jie has published more than a dozen photographic reports on major environmental events. These reports have received attention from national leaders and generated policy documents requiring change. At times, the State Council has overseen and even directly resolved the issue in whole or in part. In 2014, Chen Jie reported on the serious pollution problem in the Tengger Desert caused by the direct discharge of wastewater from chemical plants. As a result, more than 100 local officials were censured, and a wastewater isolation facility was built to preserve the desert and nearby groundwater. On August 12, 2017, Chen Jie reported on illegal coal mining in Zhidui County, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai. His work effectively protected the source of the three rivers, an important water resource for China and elsewhere in Asia, and raised an alarm about the safety of one-third of China's water. On August 12, 2015, a major explosion, equivalent to the detonation of 445 tons of TNT, took place at the Ruihai International Logistics dangerous goods warehouse in Tianjin's Binhai District, killing 173 people, damaging 17,000 residences, and destroying more than 8,000 vehicles. It caused serious environmental pollution and direct economic losses of 6.866 billion RMB, making the explosion the costliest manmade disaster in China's recent past. Using a small plane, Chen Jie photographed the site from above, making the extent of the damage clear, and therefore shocking, to the viewer. With a respect for his profession and a journalist's strong character, Chen has responsibly recorded these sudden events in society, continuing with his work because the public has the right to know. This obviously requires immense perseverance, which Chen has summarized as: "I won't pretend that everything is fine." Journalists must keep their promise to seek out the truth.

After Chen Jie returned to work as a correspondent, in addition to faithfully performing his duty as a journalist and working to share information with the public, he also has a body of work that vividly presents a warmer human touch. His "Four-Foot Principal: No One Left Behind" report is deeply moving. "Four-Foot Principal" was Chen Jie's story of Xiong Chaogui, the principal of Melong Elementary School in Melong Village, Jiahang Township, Maguan County, Yunnan. This is a perfectly ordinary story; it does not develop around a specific, shocking event. The series focuses on a teacher leading his students into school in the morning and relaxing in the evening. The only unusual thing is that Xiong Chaogui is 4 (Chinese) feet or 1.38 meters tall. This teacher who is as tall as, or shorter than, the majority of his seated students, is in charge of 6 teachers and more than 200 students across 6 grades, the vast majority of whom are left-behind children. Chen Jie took a more restrained approach to these pictures, and because they lack any of the exaggerated visual impact usually employed in media photographs, the strength of a disabled man in the face of reality is made even more natural and powerful. Through his portrayal of Xiong Chaogui, Chen tactfully shows his respect for the principal's kindness and responsibility from behind the camera.

Every seasoned photojournalist is diligently looking for a way for their work to find broader societal recognition, but how should that goal be achieved? I think that this objective cannot be separated from honesty, objectivity, independence, responsibility, and fairness, and reporters must defend these values with courage and hard work. Chen Jie has relied on these values over his long career, which led to his cliff village story, surprising readers nationwide and earning him a place in the history of Chinese photojournalism.

On May 24, 2016, *The Beijing News* published "The Village on the Cliff," a collaborative report in text and images by Chen Jie and Liu Min. This report was the first time that the cliff villages had been introduced to a mass audience, and the project advanced the national poverty alleviation movement that has been in progress since 1986. For several thousand years, the foundation of Chinese civilization was village agriculture. Mountainous terrain had long caused imbalances in development, and due to past interest-based politics between ethnic groups, there are large numbers of ethnic minority communities in the mountainous areas of western China. Because of the difficulty of transportation and the lag in modern marketization, these areas have, to a certain extent, been left behind by China's modernization. Many Yi, Miao, and Zhuang groups living in the high mountains

2019年12月1日，贵州威宁县溜索村，溜索村整体搬迁后，71岁的高关妹没有随迁，她和丈夫一起照顾着因身体原因不能搬迁的91岁的母亲何莲美。  
The entire village of Liusuo has been relocated, but 71-year-old Gao Guanmei has not moved. Together with her husband, she takes care of her 91-year-old mother, He Lianmei, who cannot be relocated for medical reasons - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 1 December 2019.







still employ backward agricultural practices, and the gap between these areas and the eastern plains is only widening. Chen Jie and Liu Min reported on Atulie'er Village, a cliff village in the depths of the Liang Mountains (Liangshan) in Sichuan. Located at an elevation of 1,400 meters and perched 800 vertical meters above the ground, the village is home to more than 70 Yi households. The road from this village to the outside world was more of a "ladder to heaven" than a road, built onto a cliff out of wood and rattan. This path had existed for more than a hundred years, but had been forgotten by the outside world. Everyone in Atulie'er Village risks their lives, like acrobats, traversing this dangerous ladder, year after year, in order to maintain their connection to the world outside their village. At a time when all of society wants to help the poor, Chen Jie and Liu Min's reporting shone a light on this spectacle in a forgotten corner. In *The Elements of Journalism*, American media commentators Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel wrote, "The earliest journalists firmly established as a core principle their responsibility to examine unseen corners of society."<sup>1</sup> Chen Jie and Liu Min are faithful observers of society, expanding and extending the public's perspective. Their reporting on this village powerfully highlighted the gaps in poverty alleviation programs and attracted attention and assistance from the rest of society, which helped the people of the cliff village out of poverty. China is a vast country, so there may still be corners like this cliff village, but their reporting on Atulie'er reminded readers that they should open their eyes, and not allow their vision to be clouded by grand pronouncements. Poverty alleviation in China is a long-term project, which cannot be completed all at once.

Chen Jie is choosing to publish this body of work as a summary of a phase in his career, but the meaning of this book extends far beyond him; it serves to remind those of us working in journalism and all members of society that societal development cannot be balanced, and happiness and unhappiness are two sides of the same coin. Like Chen Jie, we must continue to observe, so that no one is left behind.

This preface is dedicated to Chen Jie and countless other faithful observers.

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Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel, *The Elements of Journalism* (New York: Three Rivers Press, 2007), 143.





## 序二 / 图片中的进步

### PREFACE II PICTURING PROGRESS

哈佛肯尼迪政府学院 | Harvard Kennedy School

常言道，“一图胜千言”。这组出色的照片反复印证了这一点，有力展现了贫困家庭在日常生活中的挣扎与无奈。卢菲娅、陈杰和“爱的小屋”种子基金会颇有先见之明地开展了这个项目，让我们有幸欣赏到这些照片。这些照片展现了挣扎、苦难和对美好未来的希冀。看了这篇图片报道的人无不为其呈现的生活景象所感动。而且图片报道《悬崖上的村庄》荣获了中国摄影金像奖等多个奖项，完全实至名归。

近年来，扶贫一直是中国政府的重点工作，并且取得了惊人的成果。这个项目就是一个绝佳示例，展现了非营利组织如何通过合作和吸引政府注意紧迫情况，帮助国家和地方政府实现目标。这些照片生动地记录了这些社区面临的挑战，促使政府和社会将宝贵的资源用在刀刃上。

这些成果是切实的，为很多这样的贫困山区提供了急需的支持和救助。小组调查了贵州、四川、甘肃和云南等省 100 多个村庄的情况。贵州省威宁县海拉镇获得了 1000 多万元的资金，用于为当地学校建设和改造宿舍，1000 多名学生因此受益，这些学校也从全县末流变成了现在的一流。这项工程的起点是四川省凉山州的“悬崖村”，其影响显而易见。2017 年到 2020 年，扶贫资金的规模比前几年翻了五番。其中最显著的成果是，现在“悬崖村”的 20 来名学生可以到全日制寄宿学校上学，这将极大地提升他们的学习能力，从而改善他们生活中的机遇。

这些照片会让读者深受触动，促使读者反思，在我们享受美好生活的同时，还有很多人仍然在穷困潦倒的生活中苦苦挣扎。有了这些项目的支持以及各级政府的扶持，希望就在眼前，明天必定会更加美好。感谢卢菲娅、陈杰和“爱的小屋”种子基金会的杰出工作。

An old saying states “A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words.” This remarkable collection of photos proves the point many times over, providing us with powerful images of the daily struggle of those families wrestling with poverty. We are fortunate that Faye Lo, Jie Chen and the Sky3 Seed Foundation had the vision to develop this project. They are pictures of struggle, hardship, and hope for a better future. Anyone who looks at this pictorial essay cannot fail to be moved by the images of the lives they reflect. It will not surprise anyone to know that the photo essay of “Cliff Village” won the Golden Statue Award for China Photography, among others.

In recent years, poverty alleviation has been a key focus of work for the Chinese government, which has produced spectacular results. This project provides a wonderful example of how a not-for-profit organization can help the local and national authorities to meet their goals through collaboration and bringing pressing cases to government attention. The photos capture beautifully the challenges these communities face, enabling government and society to channel precious resources to where they are needed most.

2018 年 3 月 26 日，甘肃定西，曹永平和父亲曹志珍给自己家里的地施肥，曹志珍夫妻有 20 多亩地，其中退耕还林了 10 亩。曹永平名下没有土地。  
Cao Yongping and his father, Cao Zhizhen, fertilise their family's land. Cao Zhizhen and his wife have more than 20 mu of land, of which 10 mu have been returned to forestry. Cao Yongping has no land under his name - Dingxi, Gansu, 26 March 2018.





The results have been tangible, providing much needed support and relief to many of these poor, mountainous communities. The group surveyed conditions in over 100 villages in such villages in Guizhou, Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan. Hailu Town in Wenning County, Guizhou Province received over 10 million yuan to construct and renovate dormitories for the local schools. The result was that over 1,000 students benefitted, and the schools went from being the worst in the county to now being among the best. The work started in “Cliff Village” in Liangshan, Sichuan Province and the impact is evident. Between 2017 and 2020, the amount of funding for poverty alleviation rose five times compared with the previous few years. Among the most notable results is that now almost 20 students from “Cliff Village” can be admitted to boarding-school full-time. This will have a significant consequence for their ability to learn, thus improving their life chances.

These photos will move you and cause you to reflect on the benefits we enjoy while many still struggle with a harsh life mired in poverty. With the support of projects such as these and from the government at all levels, hope is on the horizon that tomorrow will be better than today. Faye Lo, Jie Chen and Sky3 Seed Foundation should be thanked for their inspirational work.

2018年3月30日，甘肃定西，曹志珍为儿子移民新疆向亲戚征询意见，儿子即将离开故土，令他内心纠结。  
Cao Zhizhen asks his relative for advice on his son's migration to Xinjiang. Leaving his homeland has torn him up inside -  
Dingxi, Gansu Province, 30 March 2018.













# 甘肃·定西

## DINGXI, GANSU

2018 年 5 月 27 日，甘肃定西，蔡焦英在地膜覆盖的玉米地里用小铲子把草钩出来，这些草很生猛，除掉又长，所以她一整天都跪在地里想彻底斩草除根。

Cai Jiaoying is hooking out the grass with a small shovel in a corn field covered with plastic mulch; the grass is very vigorous and grows out again after being removed, so she spends the whole day on her knees in the ground trying to dig it out completely - Dingxi, Gansu, May 27, 2018.







年轻人走后，他们活成时间最后的手。

在甘肃定西白碌、石峡湾山区这样的极贫之地，光秃秃的褐色地表，夏天只有浅浅的绿色，毛毛糙糙地铺满千沟万壑。冬天即使有积雪点缀，有阳光照射，也太过苍凉。

定西的白碌乡现在只剩下 3000 多人，乡干部说，他们还在替出去的人守着他们的土地，那些战天斗地的梯田不能让它们就撂荒了，或许走了的人哪天还会回来。

35 岁以下的年轻人大多都出去了，涌进城市的建筑工地和工厂。走不出去的是定西老汉，像玉米秆一样矗立，成了一群“混时间”的土老汉。

白碌乡的曹永平是走出去的年轻人之一，2018 年，他选择了移民新疆。分房、分地、全家户口农转非等，这些诱人的政策，让他对眼前毫无指望的生活重新燃起希望。

2018 年 3 月 30 日下午，曹永平从定西市的出租屋回到老家曳碾沟村。这是他们前往新疆前最后一次回家。还有十几天杏花就要开了，父子俩站在老屋前，和那棵孤独的杏树一样，陷入长久的沉默。

曳碾沟，有一种解释是“拉石碾的山沟”，位于甘肃省定西市安定区白碌乡曳碾村，离定西市区 80 多公里，属于黄土高原的边缘，沟壑纵横、支离破碎，道路只能在山脊上蜿蜒前行，村里到 2016 年才通上 3 米宽的水泥路。老曹曹志珍一家祖辈几代，在这里居住了上百年。

他们要去的地方叫图木舒克，在 3100 公里外的新疆维吾尔自治区喀什地区，曹永平之前只在地图上看过。

定西有“苦甲天下”之称，是甘肃省乃至全国最贫困的地方之一，而白碌则是定西地区的极贫之地。

六天后的 4 月 6 日，33 岁的曹永平将带领全家迁往新疆，他们家也成为白碌乡通过政府组织的“转移就业”去新疆落户定居的第一户。

After the young people have left, time is the final adversary for the remaining elders. In extremely poor areas such as Shixiawan and Bailu Townships in Dingxi, Gansu, the bare brown earth gains just a touch of pale green in the summer, and the rough ground is crisscrossed with gullies and ravines. In the winter, this place still feels desolate, even if snow blankets the land and the sun is shining.

Just over 3,000 people remain in Bailu Township. The township cadre says that the lands of those who have left are still being maintained, because the terraced fields that people once worked so hard to create could not be left to fall apart. Perhaps the people who have left will come back one day.

Most of the young people under the age of 35 have left for construction sites and factories in the cities. The elders of Dingxi cannot leave; they are rooted to the earth like corn stalks, so they must simply while away the time.

Cao Yongping of Bailu Township is one of the young people who has left. In 2018, he chose to move to Xinjiang. Attractive policies such as housing and land allotments and the ability to change the entire family's household registration from rural to non-rural had reignited hope for his life, which had been without prospects until that point.

On the afternoon of March 30, 2018, Cao Yongping leaves the room he rented in the city of Dingxi and returns to his hometown of Zhuanniangou. This is the last time he will go home before he leaves for Xinjiang. There is still a week or two before the apricot flowers open, and father and son stand in front of their old house. Like that solitary



apricot tree, they stand in silence.

Zhuanniangou, literally “Millstone-Pulling Valley,” is in Zhuannian Village, Bailu Township, Anding District, Dingxi, Gansu. Located more than 80 kilometers from the Dingxi city center, Zhuanniangou is on the edge of the loess plateaus, crossed by ravines. Roads can only snake along mountain ridges. It was not until 2016 that the village built a three-meter-wide cement road. Several generations of the Cao family had lived here before Cao Zhizhen (Old Cao), going back more than 100 years.

Cao Yongping has his sights set on Tumxuk, located 3,100 kilometers away in Kashgar Prefecture, part of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. He has only seen it on a map.

Dingxi has been called “the most difficult place on earth.” It is one of the poorest places in Gansu and the country, and Bailu is the poorest place in Dingxi.

Six days later, on April 6, Cao Yongping, age 33, takes his entire family to Xinjiang. Their family becomes the first in Bailu Township to settle in Xinjiang through the government’s “Move for Employment” program.

2018年5月29日，甘肃省定西市新集乡保存完好的围有土墙的堡寨，也称“堡子”。

A well-preserved fortress with earthen walls, also known as a "fort" - Xinji Town, Dingxi City, Gansu Province, 29 May 2018.























上页左图：2018 年 3 月 24 日，甘肃省定西市白碌乡，张文清和妻子蔡焦英在老屋前，63 岁的蔡焦英右手和右腿残疾，并有语言表达障碍。

Left photo on the previous page: Zhang Wenqing and his wife Cai Jiaoying in front of their old house; 63-year-old Cai Jiaoying is disabled in her right hand and right leg and has a speech impediment - Bailu Town, Dingxi City, Gansu Province, 24 March 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 6 月 17 日，甘肃定西，张文清和妻子蔡焦英忙完上午的活后，在家里休息。

Right photo on the previous page: Zhang Wenqing and his wife Cai Jiaoying rest at home after their morning work - Dingxi, Gansu province, 17 June 2018.

→ 2018 年 5 月 27 日，张文清和弟弟张文德忙完农活后在一起抽烟，这是他们最惬意的时候。

→ Zhang Wenqing and his brother Zhang Wende smoke together after their farm work, and this is the most pleasant time for them - 27 May 2018.













上页左图: 2018 年 12 月 1 日, 张文德从庙里回来帮大哥张文清背玉米秆, 张文德单腿跪地, 一只手拽着绳子扣到肩膀上, 另一只手撑在地上, 整个人吃力地缓慢爬起来。

Left photo on the previous page: Zhang Wende returns from the temple to help his elder brother Zhang Wenqing carry the corn stalks. Zhang Wende kneels on one leg with one hand tugging the rope to his shoulder and the other hand propping up on the ground, while he struggles to stand up slowly - 1 December 2018.

上页右图: 2018 年 12 月 1 日, 甘肃定西, 张文清和弟弟张文德一起用铡刀切碎玉米秆, 用来做羊的饲料。

Right photo on the previous page: Zhang Wenqing and his brother Zhang Wende use a hay cutter to chop up corn stalks for sheep's feed - Dingxi, Gansu, 1 December 2018.













上页左图：2018 年 5 月 24 日，甘肃定西白碌乡，村民在耙子上压上重物，然后耙地，准备播种耐寒的玉米。  
Left photo on the previous page: Villagers put weights on the harrow and then harrow the ground, in preparation for sowing hardy maize - Bailu, Dingxi, Gansu, 24 May 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 5 月 24 日，甘肃定西白碌乡，从地里劳作回来的老人。  
Right photo on the previous page: An old man returning from his work in the field - Bailu, Dingxi, Gansu, 24 May 2018.

→ 2018 年 3 月 24 日，甘肃定西，在地里点大蒜的妇女。  
→ Women planting garlic in the field - Dingxi, Gansu, 24 March 2018.





2018年3月29日，甘肃定西。曹永平所在的村子现在剩下大约20户人家，外出人口过大半，留守人口大概35人，其中七八十岁的有15人，年轻人全部离开。

There are now about 20 families left in Cao Yongping's village, with more than half of the population away and about 35 people left behind, 15 of whom are in their 70s and 80s. All the young people have left - Dingxi, Gansu, 29 March 2018.













上页左图：2018 年 3 月 24 日，甘肃定西，在梯田里劳作的一对妇女。

Left photo on the previous page: A couple of women working in the terrace - Dingxi, Gansu, 24 March 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 6 月 19 日，甘肃定西，因腿部伤势没有痊愈，周克俭跪着锄地。

Right photo on the previous page: Zhou Kejian, who has not recovered from a leg injury, is hoeing on his knees - Dingxi, Gansu, 19 June 2018.













上页左图：2018 年 3 月 30 日，甘肃定西，两个孙女在窑洞前的水泥地上玩耍，曹志珍形影不离，笑得开心。这样的场景或许是最后一次，孙女们去新疆安顿好后，曹志珍也许不久也要随着儿子去新疆。

Left photo on the previous page: While the two granddaughters are playing on the concrete floor in front of the cave, Cao Zhizhen stays by the side, laughing happily. This may be the last time for them, as Cao Zhizhen may go to Xinjiang with her son soon after her granddaughters settle in - 30 March 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 3 月 30 日，听说曹志珍一家决定去新疆，曹志珍同父异母的 83 岁的兄长夫妻表示了“去新疆合适”。

Right photo on the previous page: Hearing that Cao Zhizhen's family has decided to go to Xinjiang, Cao Zhizhen's 83-year-old half-brother and his wife say "It's good to go to Xinjiang" - 30 March 2018.

→ 2018 年 4 月 5 日，甘肃定西，7 岁的曹怡和妈妈在房间里抹泪。曹怡在定西市西关小学读一年级，考虑到上学不能中断，曹永平打算在暑假再把她接到新疆。

→ 7-year-old Cao and her mother wipe their tears in the room. Cao Yi is in Grade 1 at Xiguan Primary School in Dingxi City. Considering that schooling cannot be interrupted, Cao Yongping plans to bring her to Xinjiang in the summer - Dingxi, Gansu, 5 April 2018.













2018 年 4 月 8 日，新疆图木舒克，曹永平和妻子在移民村选中中意的房子。

Cao Yongping and his wife have chosen their preferred house in the migrant village - Tumxuk, 8 April 2018.



2018 年 4 月 9 日，新疆图木舒克，曹永平的新家收到了政府分配的家具，他的女儿坐在新沙发上玩耍。

Cao Yongping is receiving furniture from the government for the new home, and his daughter is playing on the new sofa - Tumxuk, 9 April 2018.





2018 年 4 月 9 日傍晚，新疆图木舒克，曹永平一家在自己院子里，曹永平打算接着在院子里种上蔬菜、果树和花草。小曹觉得在甘肃老家要盖这样的房子至少要干上十几年。

In the evening, Cao Yongping's family is in their yard, where Cao Yongping intends to grow vegetables, fruit trees and flowers. Cao reckons it will take at least a decade of work to build a house like this in his hometown in Gansu - Tumxuk, 9 April 2018.













上页左图：2018 年 4 月 8 日，从甘肃定西的黄土高坡的刀耕火种，到新疆叶尔羌河流经的广袤的现代化作业的平原上，曹永平说，他要做好吃几年苦的准备，挣钱先把在家乡欠的 10 万元贷款还清，接着做更多自己想做的事情。

Left photo on the previous page: From the slash-and-burn cultivation on the loess slopes of Dingxi in Gansu to the vast plains of modern farming along the Yarkant River in Xinjiang, Cao Yongping says he has been prepared to bear hardships for a few years to earn money to pay off the 100,000 loan he owed in his hometown, and then do more of what he wants to do - 8 April 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 4 月 8 日，新疆图木舒克，曹永平参观村民使用的耕地机械。

Right photo on the previous page: Cao Yongping is taking a look at the ploughing machinery used by the villagers - Tumxuk, 8 April 2018.

→ 2018 年 4 月 9 日，新疆图木舒克，移民新村的傍晚，一个跟随父母从山东省移民过来的小孩，戴着奥特曼的面具独自玩耍。

→ A child who migrated with his parents from Shandong Province is playing alone in an Ultraman mask in the evening in the new immigrant village - Tumxuk, 9 April 2018.









# 四川·悬崖村

## THE CLIFF VILLAGES, SICHUAN

2016 年 5 月 14 日，孩子们在攀爬一段几乎垂直的“天梯”回家。15 个孩子中多数是女孩，在三个家长的保护下，背着沉沉的书包，大约用了 2 个小时，到达“悬崖村”。

The children are climbing an almost vertical "staircase" to get home. It takes the 15 children, mostly girls, carrying heavy school bags and protected by three parents, about two hours to reach the "cliff village" - 14 May 2016.





2020年5月，我采访昭觉县支尔莫乡乡长兼悬崖村第一书记帕查有格时，他告诉我，悬崖村是一个典型的高山彝族村庄。过去，村民普遍受教育程度较低，接受外界事物的能力也较低，这里没有通讯和交通，几乎是一种与世隔绝的状态。

2015年，他刚到悬崖村的时候，悬崖村村民给他的感觉还是幸福感比较强的。

这里是一个自给自足的原始村落，它的海拔、气候、光热条件等都不错，村民长久生活在这么一个相对封闭的环境，维持由来已久的生活状态，精神面貌不错，精、气、神都很足。

但与外界比较，这里确实很贫穷。村民的这种精神面貌跟当地贫穷落后的状态在帕查有格看来还是比较尴尬。

2016年5月12日，我们到达悬崖村，开始两天的采访。我们的视角更多的是一种探奇，此前几天走的很多偏远彝族村落，贫困状况比这里有过之无不及，所以贫困并非我们关注的要点。我了解的重点是这里出行方式的罕见的困难。

在悬崖村的第三天，当我跟随家长，体验了到山下接放学的孩子们爬藤梯回家的过程，我才被眼前的景象彻底震撼。

次日，我选了一张图片发在社交媒体上，并写道：“毫无疑问，我被眼前的场面震撼了，几天的极其艰苦、危机四伏的共同体验，再次面对如此痛楚的现实，内心仍被一次次猛烈撞击，我希望我镜头前惊心动魄的诉说最终能带来改变。”

2016年5月24日，《悬崖上的村庄》图文报道首次将悬崖村带到公众面前，并迅速引起中央和四川省的重视，凉山州委州政府开始着手解决悬崖村的出行安全等问题。次日，凉山州、昭觉县主要领导及各职能部门组成的工作组攀爬藤梯进入村子里开展工作，凉山彝族自治州州委书记林书成根据专家意见，表示要先修建一条钢筋结构梯道，解决群众的出行安全问题，接下来组织论证彻底的解决方案。

2017年7月，悬崖村钢梯通畅后，村里的用电接上了国家电网，光纤把4G信号接到每户人家。村民不仅用上了电饭煲、洗衣机、电冰箱，还会使用互联网与电商合作销售土特产。凉山州以悬崖村为原点，向周边辐射的旅游项目规划和实施也全面展开。

虽然悬崖村借助媒体连续不断的高曝光率，得到不少网络红利，但是因地理条件的限制，就医、就学条件难以满足实际需求，另外，有限的土地上人口过载，发展制约条件太多。虽然政府引导村民发展农家乐和小卖铺，但是，村民普遍缺乏旅游服务的意识，每年十几万游客中，能够在悬崖村上驻留的游客不过数百人。

凉山州副州长、昭觉县委书记子克拉格表示，四川脱贫看凉山，凉山脱贫看昭觉，昭觉脱贫看悬崖村。也就是说，悬崖村作为精准扶贫的一个样板，要达到更高标准。

2019年，悬崖村84户精准扶贫户被纳入易地搬迁。2020年5月12日到14日，在悬崖村被高度关注了四年后，大部分村民易地搬迁到了昭觉县城集中安置点。子克拉格说，易地搬迁点是昭觉县最高档的社区，相关配置也最为齐全，使得悬崖村彝族同胞实现了在四年里跨越千年的目标。

随着悬崖村和悬崖村周边的其他三个悬崖村村民陆续易地搬迁到县城，生活环境、医疗条件、就学条件等发生了巨变，但对于当地政府和悬崖村的人来说，这仅仅是改变的开始：从农村到社区，从农民到城镇居民，从靠土地生存到更多工作机会，包括移风易俗，人的城市化转型将是一个漫长的过程。

另外，围绕悬崖村向周边辐射的涉及六个乡的全域旅游项目的发展，也将成为下一步工作的重点。

2020年5月，凉山州副州长、昭觉县委书记子克拉格在接受我们的采访时说，自2016年5月24日媒体关注悬崖村以来，之后的悬崖村，乃至整个凉山州的彝族同胞贫困现状，被外界更多知晓，中央也重新调整了凉山州的扶贫力度，近四年通过各种渠道投入的资金较之前五年增加了五倍。他说，媒体的关注积极推动了悬崖村、昭觉县，乃至凉山州的变化，功不可没。



Last year, when I interviewed Pacha Youge, head of Zhi'eruo Township in Zhaojue County and first secretary of the cliff village, he told me that the cliff village was a typical high-mountain Yi village. In the past, the villagers generally received little formal education and they seldom interacted with the outside world. Because there was little communication or transportation infrastructure, the village was almost entirely cut off.

When Pacha Youge first arrived in the cliff village in 2015, the villagers gave him the impression that they were very happy. The villagers had lived in the closed environment of this primitive self-sufficient village with good elevation, climate, and sunlight conditions for a long time, maintaining their way of life. They seemed to have a positive mentality, remaining animated and energetic. However, they were certainly very poor compared to the outside world.

On May 12, 2016, we arrived at the cliff village, and conducted two days of interviews. We had traveled through many remote Yi villages that were far poorer than this one, so poverty was not the focus of our article. Instead, we wanted to better understand the unique difficulties of travel in this village.

On our third day in the cliff village, I followed the parents, and experienced the process of collecting the children returning from school. We met them at the foot of the mountain and climbed back up the rattan ladder to head home; I was stunned. "The last few days have been an extremely arduous experience, with dangers on all sides. My heart hurts every time I confront this painful reality. I hope that the breath-taking story I have captured with my camera will finally bring about change." I wrote on my social media.

On May 24, 2016, our story, "The Village on the Cliff" was published. This was the first time that the cliff village had been shown to a mass audience and the village rapidly attracted the attention of the central and provincial governments. The Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture Party Committee and government set about resolving the safety issues surrounding the cliff village. The next day, a working group comprised of officials from Liangshan Prefecture and Zhaojue County and the relevant government departments climbed up the ladders to the village and began their work.

In July 2017, a steel ladder was built to make the climb safer until a more complete solution could be formulated. The village was connected to the national grid and fiberoptic cable brought 4G signal to every household. The villagers now had electric rice cookers, washing machines, and refrigerators, and they could also work with e-retailers to sell local products online.

The continued media exposure had brought some improvements to the cliff village, but because of the geography, there was still limited access to medical care and schooling. In addition, there were more people than the limited amount of land could accommodate, which placed significant restrictions on development.

Zike Lage, deputy prefect of Liangshan Prefecture and secretary of the Zhaojue County Committee, said that Sichuan's poverty alleviation efforts looked to Liangshan, Liangshan's efforts looked to Zhaojue, and Zhaojue's looked to the cliff village. As a model for targeted poverty assistance, the cliff village program had to be carried out to a higher standard.

In 2019, 84 impoverished households from the cliff village were incorporated into a relocation plan. From May 12 to 14, 2020, after four years of sustained interest in the cliff village, most of the villagers would be moved to resettlement housing in the best neighborhood in Zhaojue County with the most complete infrastructure; this would help the Yi people of the cliff village to progress 1000 years into the future in just 4 years.

Three other cliff villages around the one I photographed were moved to the county seat, marking a major shift in the villagers' living conditions and their access to medical care and education, but for the local government and the villagers, this was just the beginning. Urbanization is a long process.

In May 2020, we interviewed Zike Lage. He said that, since the report on May 24, 2016, more people had become aware of the poverty among Yi people in the cliff village and in Liangshan Prefecture, so the central government had ramped up poverty assistance programs in Liangshan. The funding that had arrived through various channels in nearly four years had increased five times compared to the previous five years, "Media coverage had actively driven the changes."

2016年11月10日，四川省凉山彝族自治州昭觉县支尔莫乡阿土勒尔村勒尔社，是一座名副其实的“悬崖村”，72户人家居住在这里，这个村处于美姑河大峡谷断坎岩肩斜台地，所在位置就像三层台阶的中间那级，海拔1400多米，与山下的学校及公路垂直落差约800米。

Le'er Cooperative, home to 72 households, located on a sloping terrace on the shoulder of a broken rock in the Grand Canyon of the Meigu River, is a veritable "cliff village". Its location is like the middle step of a 1400-metre three-stage staircase, and the vertical drop between the village and the school and roads is about 800 metres - Atule'er, Zhiermo, Zhaojue County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, 10 November 2016.















上页左图：2019 年 8 月 1 日，悬崖村的地势险峻，周边山上植被丰富，适合养殖山羊，悬崖村家家户户都养殖有山羊。

Left photo on the previous page: With its treacherous terrain and rich vegetation on the surrounding hills, the cliff village is suitable for goat farming, and every family in the cliff village has goats - 1 August 2019.

上页右图：2016 年 6 月 5 日，悬崖村特土社海拔高度在 1400 多米到 1600 多米，呈东高西低走向，村落三面临崖，一面靠山，是三个连片“悬崖村”（凉山连片悬崖村：脚下是深渊，头顶有落石，村民会“飞檐走壁”）中受地质灾害威胁最严重的农牧社。特土社有 66 户居民，住房主要沿悬崖分布。

Right photo on the previous page: The cliff village of Tetu is at an altitude of more than 1,400 to 1,600 metres above sea level, with the landscape being high in the east and low in the west, facing cliffs on three sides and leaning against the mountains on one side. It is the most seriously threatened farming community among the three contiguous "cliff villages" (Liangshan contiguous cliff villages: with abysses underfoot and rocks on top of them, villagers can "fly over the wall"). There are 66 households in Tetu, whose houses are mainly located along the cliffs - 5 June 2016.

→ 2016 年 5 月 14 日，经过两个多小时的艰苦攀爬，孩子们到达山崖边，他们稍做休息后，回到各自家中。

→ After more than two hours of hard climbing, the children reach the cliff. After a short rest, they return to their homes - 14 May 2016.















上页左图：2016 年 5 月 14 日，放学途中，坐在藤梯上休息的孩子。

Left photo on the previous page: The children are taking a rest on the rattan ladder on their way home from school - 14 May 2016.

上页右图：2016 年 5 月 14 日，勒尔社的孩子们在悬崖上攀登 1 个多小时后，到达半途，他们聚集在一处相对安全的崖壁上休息片刻。

Right photo on the previous page: After climbing the cliffs for over an hour, the Le'er children have reached the halfway point where they gather on a spot that is currently safe to rest for a while - 14 May 2016.

→ 2016 年 6 月 6 日，连续山路徒步 5 小时，8 岁的吉觉尔子汗如雨下。  
→ After 5 hours of continuous mountain trekking, 8-year-old Juejierzi is drenched in sweat - 6 June 2016.















上页左图：2017 年 10 月 5 日，悬崖村勒尔社，陈古吉的家里，墙壁上挂满了背行李的绳索。这样的情景在悬崖村家家户户都能看到。过去，一般的情况，村里 8 岁以上的人都要背负从山下购买的生产生活资料以及山上的特产，往返上下于危机四伏的藤梯。

Left photo on the previous page: Hung on the walls of Chen Guji's house, in the cliff village of Le'er, are ropes for carrying luggage. Such a scene can be seen in every household in the cliff villages. In the past, normally, people over the age of eight in the village had to carry on their backs the means of production and livelihood purchased from down the mountain as well as the special products from the mountain, going up and down the crisis-ridden rattan ladders - 5 October 2017.

上页右图：2016 年 6 月 1 日，勒尔社，陈古吉一家人一起吃饭，他的孩子除了最小的，其余的孩子都已经开始承担家务。

Right photo on the previous page: The Chenguji family eats together, and all but the youngest of his children have begun to take on household chores - Le'er Village, 1 June 2016.

→ 2016 年 5 月 13 日，勒尔社，一位下山赶集的村民用绳子拴着两只鸡挂在肩上，因为道路不便，村民种植的土特产和养殖的牲口很难运到山下。

→ A villager going down the hill to the market hangs two chickens on a rope over his shoulder. Because of the inconvenient road, it is difficult for the villagers to transport the local produce they grow and the livestock they breed down the hill - Le'er Cooperative, 13 May 2016.















上页左图：2016 年 5 月 9 日，大凉山深处，很多村落的土地板结，田地要靠牛来耕种。  
Left photo on the previous page: Deep in the Daliang Mountains, the land in many villages is so crusty that the fields have to be cultivated with oxen - 9 May 2016.

上页右图：2020 年 5 月 2 日，村民播种的豆子。  
Right photo on the previous page: Beans sown by the villagers - 2 May 2020.

→ 2016 年 5 月 9 日，村民从山上打柴火背回家，用来生火做饭，迫于电力严重不足，这是一直延续至今的传统。  
→ The villagers carry firewood home from the hills to make a fire for cooking, a tradition that has continued to this day due to the severe lack of electricity - 9 May 2016.















上页左图：2019 年 7 月 31 日，20 岁出头的阿勒五达和另两个伙伴合作搬运 2 根 6 米长的钢管上山。瓦伍社在 2017 年也开始修建钢梯，后来因为被纳入整体搬迁，钢梯修建一半就停止了，后来村里只有建档立卡户被纳入易地搬迁范围，非贫困户没有纳入搬迁范围，钢梯修建又陆陆续续在持续，不过是由政府出资提供建筑所需的材料，由村民自发修建。

Left photo on the previous page: Alewuda, who's just a little over 20, and his two partners collaborate to carry two 6-metre-long steel pipes up the hill. Wawu Cooperative also started building steel ladders in 2017, then stopped halfway because it was included in the overall relocation. Later, only the village's documented households were included in the relocation, and non-poor households were not included, and the steel constructions continue again one after another, but the government only provides the materials needed for the construction, and the villagers need to build the ladders by themselves - 31 July 2019.

上页右图：2016 年 5 月 6 日，瓦伍社，悬崖峭壁上修建好的钢梯，由于每年雨季，山上常有滚石落下砸到钢梯，钢梯也需要村民经常修复和维护。

Right photo on the previous page: The steel ladders built on the cliff face require frequent repair and maintenance by the villagers as rocks often fall on the ladders during the rainy season every year - Wawu Cooperative, 6 May 2016.

→ 2016 年 11 月 19 日，7 岁的陈木黑爬到半途稍做休息，他的爸爸陈古吉跟在后面。以前，陈古吉会带着一个背包绳，系住陈木黑的腰，一路连提带拽上山，如今，只要跟在后面，陈木黑自己就能爬钢梯上山了。

→ 7-year-old Chen Muhei takes a break halfway up the mountain while his father, Chen Guji, follows behind. In the past, Chen Guji would carry a backpack rope and tie it around Chen Muhe's waist to carry and drag him all the way up the mountain, but now Chen Muhe can climb the steel ladder on his own as long as his father follows behind - 19 November 2016.















上页左图： 2016 年 11 月 19 日，是四川凉山阿土勒尔村勒尔小学放假的日子，再过两天，他们将迎来彝族年。与以往不同，这次放学，20 名住在山顶勒尔社的孩子首次攀爬完工后的新天梯，更安全地回到“悬崖村”。

Left photo on the previous page: 19 November 2016 is the end of the semester for the Le'er Primary School in the village of Atule'er in Liangshan, Sichuan province. The villagers will be celebrating the Year of the Yi in two days. This time, unlike in the past, the 20 children who live in the Le'er Cooperative at the top of the mountain are climbing for the first time the new staircase that has just been completed. Now they get back to the "cliff village" more safely.

上页右图： 2015 年 9 月 24 日，哈甘乡瓦伍村幼儿班，陈龙在教室里查看孩子们学写汉语拼音字母。陈龙是哈甘乡瓦伍村幼儿班的教师，这个地方是凉山彝族自治州现存的 19 个“悬崖村”之一，现有户籍人口约 700 多人，哈甘乡瓦伍村与支尔莫乡阿土勒尔村勒尔社被一个宽 200 多米、深 800 米的大峡谷分开，南北遥遥相望。

Right photo on the previous page: Chen Long checks on the children learning to write the Hanyu Pinyin alphabet in a classroom in Wawu Village, Hagan, where he works as a teacher in the playgroup. Wawu is one of the 19 existing "cliff villages" in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, with a household population of about 700 people. Wawu of Hagan and Le'er of Atule'er, Zhiermo are separated by a large gorge of more than 200 metres wide and 800 metres deep, looking north and south at each other - 24 September 2015.

→ 2019 年 8 月 2 日，村里大人要下山，正好带上吉克史洛和弟弟吉克陈英一起下山。换了衣服的弟弟高兴地戴上了自己唯一的玩具——奥特曼面具。  
→ The adults of the village are going down the mountain, taking Jike Shiluo and his younger brother Jike Chenying with them. Changing clothes, the younger brother happily puts on his only toy, an Ultraman mask - 2 August 2019.















上页左图：2020 年 4 月 29 日，悬崖村勒尔社，村里的房屋都是土坯房，很多年久失修，亟待改善。

Left photo on the previous page: The houses in the village are all adobe, many of which are in poor condition and in need of improvement - Cliff Village Le'er Cooperative, 29 April 2020.

上页右图：2019 年 8 月 2 日，悬崖村特土社，9 岁的吉克石里在悬崖村的家门口抱着一把放羊时摘来的花。

Right photo on the previous page: 9-year-old Jike Shili in front of her home holds a handful of flowers she picked while herding sheep - Cliff Village Tetu Cooperative, 2 August 2019.

→ 2015 年 2 月 8 日，四川凉山，一对藏猫猫的女孩。

→ Girls playing hide and seek - Liangshan, Sichuan, 8 February 2015.























上页左图：2016 年 6 月 3 日，悬崖村的孩子没有节假日一说，只要在家就要参与各种劳动，很多孩子五六岁就开始成为家里的劳力，做些力所能及的事情。

Left photo on the previous page: The children of the cliff village have no holidays and are involved in all kinds of work whenever they are at home. Many of them start to work as labourers in the family at the age of five or six, doing what they can - 3 June 2016.

上页右图：2020 年 5 月 10 日，大人在山下市场带来的免费气球，孩子们也能玩上个半天。

Right photo on the previous page: The children like playing with the balloons, which are brought by adults free of charge from the market down the mountain - 10 May 2020.

→ 2020 年 5 月 1 日，悬崖村，10 岁的陈木黑在家里的墙头玩耍，墙上挂着爱心人士送他的米老鼠。

→ Ten-year-old Chen Muhei plays on the wall of his home, which is hung with a Mickey Mouse given to him by caring people - Cliff Village, 1 May 2020.







2020 年 5 月 3 日，悬崖村的 4 个村民使用自己的自媒体账号做直播。悬崖村现在的网速早已从无网络跨入 4G 时代了，悬崖村目前有 10 多个网红，个人粉丝量从几万到几十万。

Four villagers in the cliff villages use their own self-media accounts to do live broadcasts as the cliff villages now have entered the 4G era. The cliff villages currently have more than 10 streamers, with the number of fans ranging from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands each - 3 May 2020.









2020 年 4 月 30 日，悬崖村，做直播的村民。

A live-streaming villager - Cliff Village, 30 April 2020.





2020年4月28日，悬崖村，吉克九里边爬钢梯，边做直播，在直播过程中，曾有网友打赏8000元，为他买了一大一小两匹马。

Jike Jiuli is live-streaming while climbing steel ladders. During his live streaming, a netizen once rewarded him RMB 8,000 to buy two horses, one large and one small - 28 April 2020.











上页左图: 2017 年 10 月 5 日, 悬崖村, 清晨, 陈古吉家, 三个女孩一起梳洗打扮。  
Left photo on the previous page: Early in the morning, the three girls are freshening up together at Chen Guji's - Cliff Village, 5 October 2017.

上页右图: 2016 年 11 月 10 日, 勒尔社, 露天午睡的村民。  
Right photo on the previous page: A villager napping in the open - Le'er Cooperative, 10 November 2016.

→ 2015 年 2 月 5 月, 四川凉山, 放羊的少年。  
→ Shepherd boy - Liangshan, Sichuan, 5 February 2015.















上页左图：2016 年 5 月 9 日，四川凉山昭觉县，放牧的彝族老人。  
Left photo on the previous page: An elderly Yi herder - Zhaojue, Liangshan, Sichuan, 9 May 2016.

上页右图：2016 年 5 月 14 日，悬崖村，放羊的村民。  
Right photo on the previous page: A villager herding sheep - Cliff Village, 14 May 2016.

→悬崖村的未来。2017 年 10 月 4 日，勒尔社，陈古吉的家中，妻子俄地有洗照看着锅里的煮羊肉，准备晚饭，陈古吉的孩子和亲戚的孩子聚在灶台边玩耍。曾经在勒尔小学支教的老师万朝辉说，悬崖村的孩子和过去相比，现在精神状态、学习成绩和个人生活习惯改变巨大。他说，改变悬崖村，需要从知识开始，这一代的孩子是悬崖村的希望。  
→ The future of the cliff village. In Chen Guji's home, his wife Edi Youxi is cooking mutton in the pot, making dinner, while Chen Guji's children and the relatives' children gather by the stove to play. Wan Zhaohui, a teacher who used to teach at Le'er Primary School, said that the children of the cliff village have changed dramatically in their mental state, academic performance and personal habits compared to the past. He said that to change the cliff village, one needs to start with knowledge, and the children of this generation are the hope of the cliff village - Le'er Cooperative, 4 October 2017.













↑ 2020年5月13日，达体前往县城新房子前，好好打扮了一番。身后土坯房的墙上，挂了好几个电源插座。

↑ Dati is dressing up well before heading to his new house in the county. Several electrical sockets are hung on the adobe wall behind him - 13 May 2020.

← 2015年2月5日，悬崖村，农户家的窗子。

← Window of a farmer's house - Cliff Village, 5 February 2015.



搬出大山挪穷窝 迁出幸福新生活





2020 年 4 月 27 日，四川凉山，昭觉县体育场内的宣传标语，一些等候易地搬迁抽签分房的村民在草坪上小憩。

A banner in the Zhaojue County Stadium, where some villagers waiting for their homes to be allocated by drawing lots for relocation are taking a rest on the lawn - 27 April 2020.



2020 年 4 月，四川凉山，悬崖村村民将要搬迁入住的位于昭觉县县城的其中一个住宅小区。  
The villagers of the cliff village will be relocated into one of the communities in Zhaojue County -  
Liangshan, Sichuan, April 2020.









↑ 2020 年 5 月 14 日，四川凉山昭觉县，入住新房的达体。

↑ Dati has moved into his new home - Zhaojue, Liangshan, Sichuan, 14 May 2020.

→ 2020 年 5 月 15 日，四川凉山昭觉县，搬到新家后，孩子们在等候大人安置家具。

→ The children wait for the adults to place the furniture after moving to their new home - Zhaojue, Liangshan, Sichuan, 15 May 2020.







2020 年 5 月 14 日，四川凉山昭觉县，入住新房的女孩在小区内摆姿势拍照。

A girl moving into her new home is posing for a photo in the compound - Zhaojue, Liangshan, Sichuan, 14 May 2020.











# 贵州·毕节

BIJIE, GUIZHOU

2017 年 12 月 16 日，贵州毕节，14 岁的陈慧琳和她的床。  
14-year-old Chen Huilin and her bed - Bijie, Guizhou, 16 December 2017.







曾经国内“穷人最多”的城市，这四年都经历了什么？

8 岁的朱福军，和爷爷生活在一栋破旧木屋的阁楼上，木板下的牛圈，散发着难闻的气味。

朱福军天不亮就起床，饿着肚皮，翻山越岭去村小上学，学校中午发放的免费午餐，是他每天的第一顿饭。营养不足的他，和 6 岁的孩子身形差不多。

张正勇一家，住在山谷河道边，被山洪冲走了一间旁屋后，一家五口人暂住在不到十平方米的煮猪食的石棉瓦房里。一到暴雨天，全家人就不敢睡觉。

71 岁的卯留玉身患糖尿病，靠自己打胰岛素缓解病情，她不敢搬进城去，因为担心“不能养猪种地，人老了，又做不了其他事情，就没钱买药了”。

.....

几年来，我们在毕节市七星关区、威宁县、大方县的十多个贫困村落，见到了许多张像朱福军、张正勇、卯留玉这样，鲜活且贫穷的面孔。

“贫穷”，一度是贵州省毕节市难以摆脱的标签，最多时超过 260 万的贫困人口，让它成为全国“穷人最多”的城市。得益于精准扶贫，到 2019 年底，毕节市贫困人口已减少到 12 万，预计 2020 年将全面实现脱贫。

“十三五”期间，毕节共实施易地扶贫搬迁 28.48 万人，建设安置点 139 个，建筑面积 610 平方米，建成安置住房 66756 套，于 2019 年 12 月底全部搬迁入住。与之对应的另一组数据：4 年来，毕节 28.48 万深居大山，被山体滑坡、泥石流、洪涝等自然灾害威胁的贫困村民，经过易地搬迁，在城里开始了新的生活。曾受山体滑坡、泥石流、洪涝等自然灾害威胁的民众，从此安居无忧，迁出地生态环境，也得到了修复。

教育保障：毕节规划建设学校 138 所，已建成 114 所，在建 24 所，解决 7.64 万适龄学生就学问题。孩子们起早摸黑、爬山越岭，往返几个小时上下学的场景，将逐渐成为历史。

.....

我们目睹和记录了山中村落的现实困境，也促成和见证了它们的改变。

除了走访和记录，我们也在引导社会力量的介入，参与对贫困村落的帮扶，先后联合中国社会福利基金会、腾讯公益慈善基金会，发起了多个助学助困公益项目，促成了 100 多个贫困家庭的孩子得到长期资助。

Once known as the city with the most people living in poverty, Bijie has experienced a lot in four years.

Zhu Fujun, age eight, lives with his grandfather in an old, rickety wooden loft. The cow pen below gives off a terrible smell. Zhu rises before the sun and, with an empty belly, he makes the long hike to the village elementary school. The free lunch that the school provides at noon is his first meal every day. He is malnourished, so he is about the size of a six-year-old.



Zhang Zhengyong's family lives along the river in a valley. After a mountain torrent washed away an adjoining building, the family of five lives in the building where the pig feed is made; it is roofed with corrugated asbestos sheeting and measures less than ten square meters. No one in the family is able to sleep during thunderstorms.

Mao Liuyu, age 71, has diabetes, and she needs to take insulin. She does not dare to move into town, because she worries, "There I can't raise pigs and farm the land. I'm too old to do anything else. I wouldn't have the money to buy my medication."

Over the last few years, we have seen many lively, poor faces like those of Zhu Fujun, Zhang Zhengyong, and Mao Liuyu in a dozen poor villages in Bijie's Qixingguan District, Weining County, and Dafang County.

"Impoverished" was a label that Bijie, a city in Guizhou, has found difficult to escape. At its worst point, the city was home to more than 2.6 million people living in poverty, the most of any city in China. Thanks to targeted poverty alleviation measures, by late 2019, the number of people living in poverty in Bijie had dropped to 120,000, and officials estimate that poverty will be completely eradicated in 2020.

During the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan period, the city of Bijie relocated 284,800 people as part of poverty alleviation measures. The city built 66,756 homes in 139 resettlement areas, covering a total construction area of 6.1 million square meters. All of the residents had moved in by late December 2019.

In four years, those 284,800 poor villagers in Bijie who lived in the deep mountains or had been threatened by natural disasters such as landslides and floods had been moved elsewhere and begun new lives in urban areas. In this way, the people affected by these disasters were given stable homes and the natural environments that they left behind could be restored.

To ensure that children received a good education, Bijie planned to build 138 schools, of which 114 have been completed and 24 are under construction. These schools will offer instruction for 76,400 school-aged children. Scenes of children rising early and returning late, climbing steep mountains, and spending hours transiting to and from school will gradually become a thing of the past.

We saw and recorded the real difficulties faced by the residents of mountain villages, but we also witnessed and affected change in these places. In addition to visiting and documenting these villages, we channeled societal momentum into helping the people who live there. The China Social Welfare Foundation and the Tencent Foundation launched several financial aid and emergency fund programs, offering long-term assistance to children in more than 100 poor families.

2018年2月27日，地处深山、不通公路的贵州省毕节市木梳块村。

Mushukuai Village, located deep in the mountains and not accessible by driveway - Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 27 February 2018.















上页左图：2018 年 12 月 8 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村。  
Left photo on the previous page: Lunhe Village, Zhejue Town, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 8 December 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 6 月 26 日，贵州省毕节市七星关区海子街镇五十亩村，8 岁的李佳雪在家门口的梨树下。  
Right photo on the previous page: 8-year-old Li Jiaxue under the pear tree in front of her home - Wushimu Village, Haizijie Town, Qixingguan District, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 26 June 2018.

→ 2018 年 6 月 25 日，贵州省毕节市七星关区海子街镇五十亩村，6 岁的李创达独自在玉米地里玩耍。  
→ 6-year-old Li Chuangda is playing alone in the cornfield - Wushimu Village, Haizijie Township, Qixingguan District, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 25 June 2018.















上页左图：2017 年 12 月 14 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，8 岁的朱福军在回家的路途中休息，他在深山里的家离村里的学校有大约步行 2 小时的路程。

Left photo on the previous page: 8-year-old Zhu Fujun is taking a rest on his way home. It takes him about 2 hours to walk from his home deep in the mountains to school - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Town, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 14 December 2017.

上页右图：2017 年 12 月 15 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，8 岁的张梅带着弟弟妹妹在家里。

Right photo on the previous page: 8-year-old Zhang Mei babysits her brother and sister at home - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Town, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 15 December 2017.

→ 2017 年 12 月 15 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，8 岁的张梅和 5 岁的弟弟张顺全。

→ 8-year-old Zhang Mei and her 5-year-old brother Zhang Shunquan - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Township, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 15 December 2017.















上页左图：2017 年 12 月 14 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，4 岁的张琴坐在与奶奶合睡的床上。

Left photo on the previous page: 4-year-old Zhang Qin is sitting on the bed shared by her and her grandma - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Town, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 14 December 2017.

上页右图：2017 年 12 月 14 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，6 岁的苏胜友的床是在猪圈上的一个小阁楼里。

Right photo on the previous page: The bed of 6-year-old Su Shengyou is in the attic above the pigpen - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Township, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 14 December 2017.

→ 2017 年 12 月 15 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县哲觉镇论河村，12 岁的张顺利睡在自己的床上。

→ 12-year-old Zhang Shunli in her bed - Lunhe Village, Zhejue Town, Weining County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 15 December 2017.















上页左图：2018 年 2 月 28 日，贵州省毕节市七星关区，宋善明和妻子孙中秀准备出门去做农活。

Left photo on the previous page: Song Mingshan and his wife Sun Zhongxiu going to do farm work - Qixingguan District, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 28 February 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 6 月 25 日，贵州省毕节市七星关区海子街镇，汤德章和妻子带着两个女儿在一间危房里居住。

Right photo on the previous page: Tang Dezhang, his wife and two daughters live in a dilapidated house - Haizijie Township, Qixingguan District, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, 25 June 2018.

→ 2019 年 2 月 26 日，贵州省毕节市威宁县，农民在播种土豆。

→ Farmers sowing potatoes - Weining, Bijie, Guizhou, 26 February 2019.











2018 年 6 月 27 日，贵州省毕节市七星关区，易地搬迁的村民乘坐政府安排的巴士到达安置点。

Relocated villagers arrive at the resettlement site on a government-arranged bus - Qixingguan District, Bijie, Guizhou, 27 June 2018.











上页左图：2018 年 6 月 25 日，贵州省毕节市七星关区海子街镇五十亩村，18 岁的汤关田和 20 岁的姐姐汤关琳从危房搬进了新房。

Left photo on the previous page:18-year-old Tang Guantian and his 20-year-old sister Tang Guanlin have moved into their new home from the dilapidated house - Wushimu Village, Haizijie, Qixingguan, Bijie, Guizhou, 25 June 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 3 月 3 日，贵州省毕节市大方县，为易地搬迁安置点配建的孤儿院陆续有来自农村的孤儿入住。

Right photo on the previous page: The orphanage built for the resettlement site has been housing orphans from rural areas - Dafang County, Bijie, Guizhou, 3 March 2018.

→ 2017 年 12 月 12 日，贵州省毕节市大方县，易地搬迁安置点配建的孤儿院里的孩子。

→ A child in the orphanage built for the resettlement site - Dafang, Bijie, Guizhou, 12 December 2017.















上页左图：2018 年 3 月 1 日，贵州毕节，张顺丽一家搬到论河村中心新村，她有了自己的独立房间。

Left photo on the previous page: Zhang Shunli's family has moved into the Lunhe Central New Village, where she has got her own room - Bijie, Guizhou, 1March 2018.

上页右图：2018 年 2 月 26 日，贵州毕节，首批入住易地搬迁安置点新房的一户人家准备拍摄合影照片。

Right photo on the previous page: One of the first relocated house holds are preparing to take a photo together - Bijie, Guizhou, 26 February 2018.

→ 2017 年 12 月 12 日，贵州省毕节市大方县，易地搬迁安置点配建的孤儿院内，弹钢琴的孩子。

→ A child is playing the piano in the orphanage built for the resettlement site - Dafang, Bijie, Guizhou, 12 December 2017.















上页左图：2020 年 6 月 12 日，贵州省毕节大方县，易地搬迁安置点设置的留守儿童希望小课堂，孩子们放学后聚集在这里看书。

Left photo on the previous page: The Classroom of Hope established for the left-behind children in the resettlement site, so that they can gather after school to read books - Dafang, Bijie, Guizhou, 12 June 2020.

上页右图：2020 年 6 月 14 日，贵州省毕节七星关区，易地扶贫安置点，妇女手工培训中心。

Right photo on the previous page: Women's craft training center at the resettlement site - Qixingguan, Bijie, Guizhou, 14 June 2020.

→ 2020 年 6 月 14 日，贵州毕节七星关区，易地搬迁安置点设立的社区扶贫就业车间，吸引了一些打工青年返乡就业。

→ The community-based Poverty Alleviation Employment Workshop set up in resettlement site has attracted some working young people to return home for employment - Qixingguan, Bijie, Guizhou, 14 June 2020.



就业扶贫车间

就业扶贫车间

新市民·追梦桥  
—— 创业工作站 ——  
毕节市工匠场

招工









# 贵州·溜索村

Liusuo Village, GUIZHOU

2019年2月24日，贵州省威宁县溜索村，溜索过江的孩子。

A child crossing the river by zip wire - Liusuo Village, Weining,  
Guizhou, 24 February 2019.







云贵两省交界的牛栏江大峡谷大岩山谷底，南岸是贵州省威宁县海拉镇花果村大石头组，北岸是云南省会泽县火红乡耳子山村槽槽组。

两个自然村都是建在峭壁之下的斜坡面上，隔着牛栏江，牛栏江之上，有两条百米溜索将两岸连接起来。

大石头组至今不通公路，通向外界有两个途径，一个就是徒步从峡谷底部攀登大岩山到谷顶的环山路，另一个途径是溜索到对岸的水电路搭便车外出。

大石头组分上下两个寨，有 12 个小学生 在谷顶的花果小学读书，每天凌晨 4 点半，在漆黑的夜里，他们打着手电，攀爬陡峭的大山，通常历时 3 到 4 个小时到达山顶的花果小学，整个上学路需要爬升 1100 多米，路程 8 公里。

每天放学也是走同样的路，因为是下坡，用时不到 3 小时。

大石头组还有 7 个中学生在距离更远的海拉镇中学就读，每周往返一次，单程大约 20 公里，其中最为艰险的是大约 7 公里的梯子沟路，剩下的道路是 13 公里水泥路，整个路段落差 1400 多米。

如果孩子们溜索过江对岸的槽槽组，需要坐车经历 50 公里崎岖不平的险峻盘山公路，因为对岸是水电路，不通客车，只能搭便车，所以偶尔有中学生溜索到对岸搭车上学。

2019 年 3 月 20 日，海拉镇政府经与 4 户家长商量，决定将大石头组 12 个小学生全部转学到有寄宿条件的海拉镇红辉小学，让孩子们每周返家一次。

2019 年 3 月 22 日，在海拉镇政府的安排下，大石头组 12 个小学生通过溜索到对岸，然后坐上镇政府安排的两辆越野车，绕道上游 3 公里的大岩洞水电站水电施工桥回到海拉镇所辖地，再沿着蜿蜒险峻的峡谷道路行驶大约 50 公里，历时两个多小时到海拉镇红辉小学。

令家长担忧的是，转学后，不再有车辆接送，读小学的孩子们将像中学生那样要走 20 公里的路，小小年纪，太艰难了。

为彻底解决孩子们入学难的问题，唯有易地搬迁是最佳路径，一些孩子的家长不愿意搬迁，海拉镇政府积极开展艰苦的动员工作，力争在 2020 年前，将大石头组有学生的家庭全部整体搬迁到威宁县城易地搬迁安置点。

有干部表示，在易地搬迁之前，如果让大石头组的中小學生都能够采取全日制寄宿，那么孩子上学难的问题就能够迎刃而解，即使家长在政府全力劝说下，依旧不愿意搬迁，也无大碍。但是，海拉镇分管教育的副镇长孔德亚说，令人遗憾的是，海拉镇无论小学还是中学，目前都不具备全日制寄宿条件。

2019 年 4 月 18 日，我们报道了这座“溜索村”及村里 12 个小学生艰难求学的故事，并联合腾讯公益慈善基金会发起了为解决溜索村 12 个小学生、7 个中学生从现阶段到高考期间的易地搬迁后的生活和就学成本的公益项目。

报道刊发后，公益项目需要筹集的 81 万资金在 24 小时内募集完成。

报道也引起了国务院和贵州省的重视，贵州省委组成工作组，会同威宁县各有关部门，对大石头组现状及整个海拉镇教育情况进行了排查。

经调研，最终确定投入一千多万元，对包括花果小学的 7 所镇、村小学，增加总面积 5340 平方米的寄宿设施，彻底解决海拉镇符合寄宿条件学生的寄宿问题。

按照工程进度，预计工期为 180 天，将彻底解决海拉镇孩子们上学难的问题。

同时，县各有关部门组成工作组进入大石头组，劝说此前不愿易地搬迁的家庭进行搬迁，全寨 29 户未搬迁户于 2019 年 4 月 28 日全部搬迁至威宁县五里岗易地搬迁安置点，19 个中小學生就近入学，开始新的生活。

2019 年 2 月 26 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，俯瞰大石头组和流过的牛栏江，因为处于枯水期，加上上游大岩洞水电站截水发电，所以大石头组面临的牛栏江水势较小，但往返两岸依旧需要溜索过江。

Overlooking the Dashitou Group and the flowing Niulan River. The Dashitou Group faces less water in the Niulan River because it is in the dry season and because the water is cut off by the upstream Dayandong Hydropower Station to generate electricity, but people still need to cross the river via zip wire - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 26 February 2019.



The Niulan River in the Dayan Mountain valley forms part of the boundary between Yunnan and Guizhou provinces. The south bank is home to Dashitou Group in Huaguo Village, Haila Township, Weining County, Guizhou, while the north bank is home to Caocao Group in Erzishan Village, Huohong Township, Huize County, Yunnan.

The two natural villages are built on cliff slopes, separated by the Niulan River. A 200-meter cable over the river links the two sides.

Dashitou Group cannot be reached by paved road. There are two routes to the outside world: one is a mountain path that runs from the bottom of the valley, around the top of Dayan Mountain, and to the top of the valley on the other side, and the other is the cable over the river to a vehicle on the hydroelectric service road on the opposite bank.

The Dashitou Group is divided into the upper and lower camps, and 12 primary school students attend Huaguo Elementary School at the top of the valley. Every day at 4:30 a.m., in the pitch black, they carry flashlights as they climb up the precipitous mountain. It usually takes them three to four hours to reach Huaguo Elementary School, located at the top of the mountain. On their 8-kilometer walk to school, students have to climb more than 1,100 meters in elevation.

At the end of every school day, students must take the same route home, and because it is downhill, it takes under three hours. Dashitou Group also has seven middle school students that attend Haila Township Middle School, which is even farther away. They return home once per week, traveling about 20 kilometers one-way. The most difficult part is about seven kilometers of trench pathways, and the remaining 13 kilometers is a cement road. The entire journey involves a difference in elevation of more than 1,400 meters.

If the children use the cable to cross the river to Caocao Group, they need to get in a vehicle to traverse the 50 kilometers of bumpy, steep, and winding roads. Because the hydroelectric service road does not allow for buses, the children have to hitchhike.

On March 20, 2019, after working with the four families, the Haila Township government decided to transfer the 12 elementary school students from Dashitou Group to Honghui Elementary School in Haila Township, which had boarding facilities, and have the children return home once per week.

On March 22, 2019, the Haila Township government arranged for the 12 elementary school students from Dashitou Group to take the cable to the opposite shore, then the off-road vehicles arranged by the township government would take them three kilometers upstream to the Dayandong Hydroelectric Station work bridge to return them to Haila Township jurisdiction. From there, they would drive about 50 kilometers on a meandering and steep road. With this method, it took more than two hours to reach Honghui Elementary School.

The parents were concerned that, after they transferred to another school, vehicles would no longer be available, and the children in elementary school would have to travel 20 kilometers, like the middle school students; that would certainly be too difficult for children that young.

Relocation was the best way to give the children better access to education. The parents of some of the children were unwilling to move, so the Haila Township government launched an intense mobilization effort to move all of the families in Dashitou Group with school-aged children into a resettlement area in the Weining County seat before 2020.

An official noted that, before the relocation, they would have been able to resolve the problem if they could have offered the elementary and middle school students from Dashitou Group a full-time boarding option. This would have given the children better school access even if the parents were unwilling to move despite the government's persuasion. However, Kong Deya, deputy head of Haila Township in charge of education, said that, unfortunately, elementary and middle schools in Haila Township do not have full-time boarding facilities.

On April 18, 2019, we reported on this village, and the difficulties that these 12 elementary schoolers faced in attending classes. We worked with the Tencent Foundation to create a program that would pay for the post-relocation living and schooling costs of the village's 12 elementary and 7 middle school students from their current stage to the college entrance examinations.

After the article was published, the 810,000 RMB that the program needed was collected in less than 24 hours. The State Council and Guizhou province noted the article, and the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee established a working group with Weining County departments to survey and address the situation in Dashitou Group and education in Haila Township in general.

2019年4月28日，贵州威宁县，处于溜索村上游一公里处的水库，一边是云南，一边是贵州。

A reservoir located one kilometer upstream of the Liusuo Village, with Yunnan on one side and Guizhou on the other - Weining, Guizhou, 28 April 2019.







Their report determined that an investment of more than 10 million RMB into seven township and village elementary schools, including Huaguo Elementary School, would allow them to add 5,340 square meters of dormitory facilities and offer boarding options to Haila Township children who needed it.

The project, which would give children in Haila Township much better access to schools, was estimated to take 180 days to complete. At the same time, a working group comprised of officials from different county departments traveled to Dashitou Group to persuade families who were unwilling to move. By April 28, 2019, the remaining 29 households had moved to the Wuligang relocation area in Weining County, and the 19 middle and elementary school students had started school and begun their new lives.

2019 年 12 月 1 日，溜索村对岸是云南省曲靖市会泽县火红乡耳子山村槽槽组，两条百米溜索将两省的两个组连接起来。

Across the river from the Liusuo Village is the Caocao Group of Erzishan Village, Huohong Township, Huize County, Qujing City, Yunnan Province, where two 100-metre zip wires connect the two groups in the two provinces, 1 December 2019.















上页左图：2019 年 3 月 24 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，上学途中的孩子。

Left photo on the previous page: Children on their way to the school - Liusuo, Weining, Guizhou, 24 March 2019.

上页右图：2019 年 2 月 25 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，上学途中休息的孩子们，他们每天上学往返耗时 7 个小时。

Right photo on the previous page: Children taking a rest on their way to the school. It takes them 7 hours every day to go to school and go home - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 25 February 2019.

→2019 年 3 月 24 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，9 岁的卯米会溜索过江去上学。

→ 9-year-old Mao Mihui gets across the river by zip wire to go to school - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 24 March 2019.











好好做人  
认真读书  
敢想  
敢说  
敢做



心正則廉潔  
身正則剛直  
行正則威嚴





上页左图：2019 年 2 月 25 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，9 岁的卯米会徒步 4 小时后到达学校，准备上课。

Left photo on the previous page: 9-year-old Mao Mihui arrives at the school after 4 hours of walking and is ready for class - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 25 February 2019.

上页右图：2019 年 2 月 25 日，贵州威宁县溜索村孩子们上学的花果小学。

Right photo on the previous page: Huaguo Primary School where the children from Liusuo Village go to school - Weining, Guizhou, 25 February 2019.

→上页左图：2019 年 2 月 25 日，贵州威宁县溜索村孩子们上学的花果小学。

→ Left photo on the previous page: Huaguo Primary School where the children from Liusuo Village go to school - Weining, Guizhou, 25 February 2019.















上页左图：2019 年 3 月 24 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，村里人饮用的是从山上引来的山泉水。

Left photo on the previous page: The people of the village drink spring water brought from the mountains - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 24 March 2019.

上页右图：2019 年 3 月 23 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，13 岁的王方贤（左）在花果小学读 5 年级，11 岁的弟弟王方云（右）读 4 年级。他们的妈妈 10 年前改嫁出走，爸爸在外地打工，所以兄弟俩长年和 80 岁的奶奶伍年妹生活在一起。

Right photo on the previous page: 13-year-old Wang Fangxian (left) is in Grade 5 at Huaguo Primary School, while his 11-year-old brother Wang Fangyun (right) is in Grade 4. Their mother remarried and left 10 years ago and their father works elsewhere, so the brothers live with their 80-year-old grandmother Wu Nianmei for years - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 23 March 2019.

→ 2019 年 3 月 24 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，卯米会和姐姐卯会朵睡的房间没有安装灯泡，只有一点微弱的光透过一个书本大小的方洞照进来。

→ There is no light bulb in the room where Mao Mihui and her sister Mao Huiduo sleep, and only a small amount of light shines through a book-sized square hole in the room - 24 March 2019.















上页左图：2019 年 3 月 22 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，在地里劳作的老人。因为自然条件艰苦，村里的壮劳力都选择了外出打工。

Left photo on the previous page: An old villager is working in the field. Because of the difficult natural conditions, the village's strongest workers have chosen to go out to work - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 22 March 2019.

上页右图：2019 年 11 月 30 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，溜索村整体搬迁后，村里最年长的 91 岁的何莲美留在村里，由 71 岁的儿子和儿媳妇照料，进城的后辈，也常回到村里看望老人。

Right photo on the previous page: After the relocation of the entire village of Liusuo, the oldest person in the village, 91-year-old He Lianmei, stays in the village and is taken care of by her 71-year-old son and daughter-in-law, and her offspring, who have gone to the city, often return to the village to visit her - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 30 November 2019.

→ 2019 年 3 月 24 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，16 岁的卯春坊不久就要和家人搬迁到县城，家里 3 岁的土狗“小灰”不能带进城，令她非常伤感。

→ 16-year-old Mao Chunfang will soon be moving to the county with her family, and she is very sad that her 3-year-old dog, “Little Grey”, cannot be brought into the city with her - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 24 March 2019.







2019 年 12 月 1 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，溜索村最后一户留守老人 ——91 岁老人何莲美的家。

The home of 91-year-old He Lianmei, the last elderly left behind in Liusuo Village - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 1 December 2019.











2020 年 6 月 8 日，贵州威宁县，王方贤兄弟和奶奶在威宁县城的新家里，新家使用面积 80 平方米，兄弟俩还获得了腾讯公益慈善基金会每人每年 5000 元，一直到高中毕业的资助金。

Wang Fangxian, his brother and their grandmother have a new home in Weining County, with 80 square metres of usable space. The brothers have also received a grant of 5,000 yuan per year from Tencent Charity Foundation until they graduate from high school - Weining, Guizhou, 8 June 2020.



2019 年 4 月 28 日，贵州威宁县，可容纳 5 万多人的威宁县五里岗街道易地扶贫搬迁安置点，其中从山区迁入的贫困人口大约 4 万多人，有劳动力的人员，一部分人实现就地就近就业，一部分人由政府组织或自发外出打工。

The Wuligang Street resettlement site in Weining County, which accommodates more than 50,000 people, has housed about 40,000 poor people who have moved in from the mountainous areas, some of whom are employed locally and nearby, and some of whom have been organised by the government, or have gone, on their own initiative, out to work - Weining, Guizhou, 28 April 2019.









↑ 2019 年 4 月 28 日，贵州威宁县，溜索村整体搬迁到威宁县五里岗街易地扶贫搬迁安置点，卯米会一家住进了使用面积 120 平方米的楼房。

↑ The entire village of Liusuo has been relocated to the Wuligang Street resettlement site in Weining County, and the Mao Mihui family now lives in a building with a usable area of 120 square metres - Weining, Guizhou, 28 April 2019.

→ 2019 年 4 月 28 日，贵州威宁县，卯米会随家人搬迁到县城的新家。

→ The new home of Mao Mihui's family in the county seat - Weining, Guizhou, 28 April 2019.







欢迎新同学

五年级(3)班

全体师生

一九年四月二十九日









上页左图：2019 年 4 月 29 日，贵州威宁县，从溜索村搬迁到县城后，卯申文到新学校入学，班主任为他举行了欢迎仪式。

Left photo on the previous page: After moving from the village of Liusuo to the county seat, Mao Shenwen enrolls in his new school where his class teacher holds a welcome ceremony for him - Weining, Guizhou, 29 April 2019.

上页右图：2019 年 12 月 3 日，贵州威宁县，在威宁县第七小学，溜索村的刘章秒和卯米会是二年级同班同桌的同学。

Right photo on the previous page: In the 7th Primary School in Weining County, Liu Zhangmiao and Mao Mihui are desk mates and class mates in the second grade - Weining, Guizhou, 3 December 2019.

→ 2019 年 4 月 29 日，贵州威宁县，从溜索村易地搬迁到县城的王方贤入学安置点附近配建的学校，不用像过去那样每天耗时 7 小时在上学和放学路上。

→ Wang Fangxian, who has been relocated from Liusuo Village to the county seat, is enrolled in a school near the resettlement site and does not have to spend seven hours a day on the way to and from school as he did in the past - Weining, Guizhou, 29 April 2019.





内容  
是黄色历史不出界眼  
坏是恶劣，没有叫  
有漫 横沙，蓝天和  
上朋。  
直 挺 拔 旁  
一 文 献 昭 容 甚 甚  
公 对 在 那 样 恶 劣  
风 林。  
用 国 家 的  
经 济 学， 边 际 效 用











上页左图：2020 年 6 月 10 日，贵州威宁县，易地扶贫搬迁安置点五里岗街道就业扶贫车间，143 名留守妇女带着孩子在车间里制作手工凉鞋、拖鞋。

Left photo on the previous page: In the Poverty Alleviation Employment Workshop on Wuligang Street, 143 left-behind women with their children are making handmade sandals and slippers - Weining, Guizhou, 10 June 2020.

上页右图：2020 年 6 月 9 日，贵州威宁县，在易地扶贫搬迁安置点的社区扶贫工厂“亲子车间”里，一个婴儿躺在妈妈的工作台上。

Right photo on the previous page: A baby lies on its mother's workbench in the "parent-child workshop" of the community-based Poverty Alleviation Employment Workshop in a resettlement site - Weining, Guizhou, 9 June 2020.

→ 2020 年 6 月 7 日，贵州威宁县，一家生产食用菌的工厂，吸收了数百名从包括溜索村在内的区域易地搬迁到县城的中青年，曾经的农民转变成了产业工人。

→ A factory producing edible fungi has absorbed hundreds of young and middle-aged people, including those who have been relocated to the county from the village of Liusuo, and former farmers have been transformed into industrial workers - Weining, Guizhou, 7 June 2020.











# 云南·会泽

## HUIZE, YUNNAN

2014 年 6 月 11 日，云南会泽，农田里的女孩。  
A girl in the farmland - Huize, Yunnan, 11 June 2014.







曾以“山多人穷”著称的云南省会泽县，几乎吻合你对“贫困山区”的所有想象：山区占全县面积 95.7%，总人口 106 万，38 万人居住在高寒、冷凉的深山，贫困人口近 20 万。

这个位于云贵川三省交界处的贫困县，被小江、金沙江、牛栏江深度切割，山区面积广大，且地貌破碎，山高、坡陡、谷深。38 万人久居深山。

在扶贫攻坚的大背景下，这个每年地方财政收入仅 12 亿元的国家级贫困县，举全县之力，在一年时间，建起了国内规模最大的安置区，10 万人从深山搬进新城，开始新的生活。

在会泽开电器店的章俊伟，从未感受过如此快速的变化：一年时间，他身边突然多了一座城，又仿佛一夜之间，如潮水般涌进近 10 万人。他给在北京做生意的朋友打电话，让他们快回来。“机遇来了，这两年肯定能赚到钱！”他说，“比你在北京好”。

2007 年，因为眼馋堂哥在云南玉溪做电器生意发了财，章俊伟从温州来到云南。他选择在会泽落脚。

在会泽开店 13 年，章俊伟有了两个门面，但收入远没到发财的标准。

新城拔地而起，让他看到了机会。他大致数了一下，新城家具店开了 100 多家，新城加老城的电器店，增加了 40 多家。“等到过年，打工的带钱回来了，必然是个大旺季。”

章俊伟说的“新城”，指会泽县西部新城。与“新城”对应的，是有“天南铜都”之称的会泽县老城，人口 15 万，位于新城东边，两个城区中心相距仅 3 公里。撇开“新老”的区分，二者其实是相连的，只是在风貌上有着一些差别。住老城的多是原住民，而新城则几乎全是易地搬迁的外来户。老城区最中心那些仍在住人的老房子，正朝着历史遗址的方向进化，而新城更像一个现代城市，遍地都是崭新的高楼大厦。

为什么建新城？原因很简单，“一方水土养活不了一方人”。在这个山区小县，“山顶搬山腰、村头搬村尾、坎上搬坎下”的传统扶贫，成本高、难度大，且极易返贫，要一步到位，只能搞易地搬迁。

“引 10 万人搬迁进城，再建一个会泽新城”，被确定为治本之策。因此，每年地方财政收入只有 12 亿左右的会泽，举全县之力，“用建城的理念和标准来建设安置区”，一年多时间，建起了“会泽新城”。这也是目前国内规模最大的易地扶贫搬迁安置区。

新城一期搬入的，全部是建档立卡贫困户，安排入户时没打散穿插，邻里关系照旧。89 栋安置房，都以搬迁户原住地命名：老鹰岩楼、半坡楼、炭山楼、白石岩楼、温泉楼、里可楼……

“感觉大家还在一起，没有因进城而分开。”

有人迁入了新城，有人因为习惯了农村生活选择了留在山里。也有人把孩子老人接进城里，自己继续留守在村里种植和放牧，用习惯的劳作方式维持生活来源。

在记录新城故事的同时，我们通过报道，联合腾讯公益慈善基金会，发起了 3 个助学助残项目，惠及两百余人。



Huize County, Yunnan, was a place known for its many mountains and many people living in poverty. The Beixiao River, Jinsha River, and Niulan River cut through the county, located at the border of Yunnan, Guizhou, and Sichuan provinces. It is the epitome of an impoverished mountain area. Steep mountains and deep valleys cover 95.7% of the county, and 380,000 of its 1.06 million people live in cold, high mountains. Nearly 200,000 people live in poverty.

With the renewed focus on poverty alleviation, this nationally recognized impoverished county with annual fiscal revenue of only 1.2 billion RMB built the nation's largest resettlement area in just a year. Approximately 100,000 people were moved from the deep mountains and into the new town, where they could begin new lives.

Zhang Junwei, who owns electronics stores in Huize, had never experienced such rapid change. In just a year, a new city had sprung up nearby and nearly 100,000 people had flooded in seemingly overnight. He called friends doing business in Beijing, and told them to come back quickly, "This is our chance! We can certainly make money for the next two years!" He said, "It'll be better than being in Beijing."

Zhang Junwei moved from Wenzhou to Yunnan in 2007, because he envied a cousin who struck it rich in the electronic appliance business in Yuxi, Yunnan. He chose to settle in Huize. He opened his store in Huize 13 years ago, and he had two shopfronts, but he had not made nearly enough to consider himself rich.

As the new town was being built, he saw an opportunity. He made a rough count, and there were more than 100 furniture stores in the new town and around 40 electronic appliance stores in the new and old towns combined. "Wait until Chinese New Year, when the workers bring money home; it will be our busiest season."

The new town Zhang noticed was built in the western part of Huize County. Corresponding to the new town is the old Huize County seat, called "the copper capital of the South," which is home to 150,000 people. It is located to the east of the new town, and the two town centers are just three kilometers apart. The two towns are connected, though they were built in different styles. The old town is home to long-time residents, while the new town is populated almost entirely by households that have been relocated from elsewhere. In the very center of the old city, people still inhabit old houses that look like they are part of a historic site, while the new town looks like a modern city, with new high-rise buildings.

Why did they build a new town? The reason was very simple: the existing city could not sustain the influx of people. In this small mountain county, traditional methods of poverty alleviation, such as moving people from the top to the middle of the mountain, establishing village committees instead of village heads, and moving people from the top to the bottom of the ridge were difficult and expensive, and made it very easy for people to fall back into poverty. Urban relocation was the only way to achieve the desired goal.

In order to address the root of the problem, the county decided to move 100,000 people from the mountains into the purpose-built Huize New Town. Therefore, Huize, a place that had just 1.2 billion RMB in fiscal revenue, put the entire county's energies behind building a resettlement area to the idea and standard of a city. Huize New Town, China's largest resettlement area, was built in just over a year.

Everyone who moved into phase one of the new town were members of registered impoverished households. These households were not scattered when they were moved to the new town, so that people could retain their community ties. The 89 resettlement buildings were all named for the places where the residents had originally lived: Laoyingyan, Banpo, Tanshan, Baishiyuan, Wenquan, and Like.

"I feel like everyone's still together; we haven't been separated because we moved into town." While some people moved, others stayed on the mountain because they were accustomed to rural life. Still others brought their children and elders into town, then continued to live in the mountain village to farm and tend livestock, making their livings as they had in the past.

We reported on the new town story, and through this coverage, we worked with the Tencent Foundation to launch three programs that would assist school-aged children and the disabled, benefitting more than 200 people.

2020年7月24日，云南会泽，处于小江断裂带的村落，曾因泥石流频发多次受灾，被纳入整体搬迁村落。云南小江流域是世界上著名的泥石流发育区，被称为泥石流天然博物馆。A village in the Xiaojiang fault zone, which has been affected many times by frequent mudslides, is included in the overall relocation of the village. The Xiaojiang River Basin in Yunnan is a world-renowned area for the development of mudslides and is known as a natural museum of mudslides - Huize, Yunnan, 24 July 2020.















上页左图：2016 年 5 月 5 日，云南会泽，农田里的地膜和储水井。

Left photo on the previous page: Plastic mulch and water storage wells on farmland - Huize, Yunnan, 5 May 2016.

上页右图：2020 年 7 月 15 日，云南会泽，大海乡小江村大石坪组房屋的建筑材料，都是取材于泥石流冲击下来形成的泥石流沉积物。

Right photo on the previous page: The building materials for the houses of Dashiping Group, Xiaojiang Village, Dahai Township are taken from the mudslide deposits formed by the impact of the mudslides - Huize, Yunnan, 15 July 2020.

→ 2016 年 4 月 12 日，云南会泽，一头驴驮着饲料在路边小憩，一群过路的羊毫不客气地上前享用。

→ A donkey carrying fodder is taking a rest by the side of the road and a passing flock of sheep unceremoniously come forward to enjoy the fodder - Huize, Yunnan, 12 April 2016.















上页左图: 2014年6月12日, 云南会泽, 在田地边入睡的孩子, 她的爷爷奶奶在地里劳作。村里的家庭大多情况相似, 青壮年外出打工, 老人孩子留守。

Left photo on the previous page: A child is sleeping by the field while her grandparents are working in the fields. It is common in the village that the young go out to work while the elderly and children are left behind - Huize, Yunnan, 12 June 2014.

上页右图: 2020年7月24日, 云南会泽, 小江断裂带的河谷, 一场小雨后, 孩子们上学的道路被浑浊的水流阻断, 只能涉水而过, 遇到大雨, 形成的激流无法通过。

Right photo on the previous page: In the valley of the Xiaojiang River fault zone, after a light rain, the children's path to school is blocked by the muddy water and they have to wade through it, and when they encounter heavy rain, the rapids are impossible to pass - Huize, Yunnan, 24 July 2020.

→ 2020年7月24日, 云南会泽, 搬迁进城的孩子回到村里看望留在亲戚家的猫。她的亲戚是不愿意搬迁的家庭之一。

→ A child who has been relocated to the city returns to the village to visit the cat at her relative's, who are one of the families that do not want to be relocated - Huize, Yunnan, 24 July 2020.















上页左图：2015 年 2 月 3 日，云南会泽，村里葬礼上的仪式。  
Left photo on the previous page: Rituals at the funeral in the village - Huize, Yunnan, 3 February 2015.

上页右图：2015 年 2 月 5 日，云南会泽，村里的红白喜事上的舞狮人。  
Left photo on the previous page: Lion dancers who perform at the village's weddings or funerals - Huize, Yunnan, 5 February 2015.

→ 2020 年 7 月 24 日，云南会泽，山里一些村落不通公路，摩托车成了出行的重要工具。  
→ Some villages in the mountains are not accessible by road, so motorbikes have become an important tool for getting around - Huize, Yunnan Province, 24 July 2020.















上页左图：2020 年 7 月 23 日，云南会泽大海乡，牧羊的人。  
Left photo on the previous page: A shepherd - Dahai County, Huize, Yunnan, 23 July 2020.

上页右图：2016 年 4 月 13 日，云南会泽，山里的村民用马运输木料。  
Right photo on the previous page: Villagers in the mountains use horses to transport timber - Huize, Yunnan, 13 April 2016.

→ 2020 年 7 月 23 日，云南会泽大海乡，周相红把 200 多只绵羊带到草甸放养，这里是绿意盎然的夏牧场。周相红易地搬迁到新城后，把老人和孩子放在了城里，自己又回到了牧场放羊，对于他来讲，城里打工没有放牧自在。  
→ Zhou Xianghong brings more than 200 sheep to the meadow, which is a lush summer pasture. Zhou Xianghong moved to the new town and left his elderly and children in the city, and returned to graze his sheep, because for him, working in the city is not as comfortable as grazing - Dahai, Huize, Yunnan, 23 July 2020.















上页左图：2014 年 6 月 13 日，云南会泽，没有搬迁村落的留守老人和孩子。

Left photo on the previous page: Older people and children left behind in a village that has not been relocated - Huize, Yunnan, 13 June 2014.

上页右图：2020 年 7 月 15 日，云南会泽，一些易地搬迁的村落，还留守着一些不愿意搬迁的老人，他们习惯了山里的日常，生活能够自理，于是就选择了留在山里。

Right photo on the previous page: In some of the villages that have been relocated, there are still elderly people left behind who do not want to be relocated, who are used to life in the mountains and can take care of themselves, so they choose to stay in the mountains - Huize, Yunnan, 15 July 2020.

→ 2020 年 7 月 15 日，云南会泽，大海乡小江村大石坪组易地搬迁到县城后，搬迁户的老房子陆续被拆除。

→ After relocating to the township, the old houses of the relocated families were demolished one after another - Dashiping Group, Xiaojiang Village, Dahai County, Huize, Yunnan, 15 July 2020.











2020 年 7 月 17 日，云南会泽，新城里的社区扶贫车间，做棒球频繁拉线、使用改锥，牛顶贤双手磨出了厚厚的老茧。

In the community's Poverty Alleviation Workshop in the new town, Niu Dingxian's hands have worn thick calluses from making baseball, frequently pulling wires and using a screwdriver - Huize, Yunnan, 17 July 2020.



2020 年 7 月 21 日，云南会泽，新城配建的其中一所小学。新城从小学到高中，共建有 12 所学校，提供学位 15840 个，另外，还有三所可容纳 9000 名学生的高中在建，所建的 15 所学校在覆盖到全部的易地搬迁家庭之后，还有一些空余学位可供外来学生择校就读。

One of the primary schools built for the new city of Huize in Yunnan. There are 12 schools in the new city, from primary to high school, providing 15,840 places, and 3 high schools with a capacity of 9,000 students are under construction. The 15 schools built will cover all the relocated families, and there will also be some spare places for outside students, 21 July 2020.















上页左图：2020 年 7 月 20 日，云南会泽，新城里的小学，易地搬迁家庭的孩子就近在条件更好的学校入学。

Left photo on the previous page: A primary school in the new town, where children of relocated families are enrolled in the nearest school with better conditions - Huize, Yunnan, 20 July 2020.

上页右图：2020 年 7 月 18 日，云南会泽，随着新城的扩张，县城周边的原来的荒地、田地也被纳入新城，于是出现了城市里出现羊群的景观。

Right photo on the previous page: The expansion of the new city brings the former wasteland and fields around the county into the new city, so sheep appear in the city - Huize, Yunnan, 18 July 2020.

→ 2020 年 7 月 17 日，云南会泽，新城社区扶贫车间，随大人到车间里的孩子趁大人离开，在操作台上模仿大人工作的样子。

→ In the community's Poverty Alleviation Workshop, children accompanying adults to the workshop imitate the adults' work on the table while they are away - Huize, Yunnan, 17 July 2020.















上页左图：2020 年 7 月 20 日，云南会泽，新城里的一家电子厂，吸纳了易地搬迁家庭的 100 多个外地打工的青年返乡就业。

Left photo on the previous page: An electronics factory in the new town has absorbed more than 100 young people from the relocated families who had been working elsewhere to return to their hometown for employment - Huize, Yunnan, 20 July 2020.

上页右图：2020 年 7 月 17 日，云南会泽新城，高位瘫痪的牛顶贤躺在床上，用“蛙泳”的姿势缝制棒球，每做一个能挣 3 元钱。

Right photo on the previous page: Paraplegic Niu Dingxian lies on his stomach and stitches baseballs in a "breaststroke" position, earning 3 yuan for each one he makes - Huize, Yunnan, 17 July 2020.

→ 2020 年 7 月 14 日，云南会泽，新城扶贫工厂内的储物间。

→ Locker room in the Poverty Alleviation Factory of the new town - Huize, Yunnan, 14 July 2020.

















#### 卢菲娅

创业者与公益人。致力于推动环保、儿童教育、扶贫等慈善工作。2020 年 2 月疫情初期在新加坡国立大学求学期间发起抗疫物资捐助行动，感召同学校友合力发放抗疫物资到达国内外八十家医院第一线。2016 年和摄影家陈杰发起的“四川大凉山影像扶贫”等调研项目，推出一系列专题报道，引起公众广泛关注，促成了当地状况的改善。2013 年创办“爱的小屋”种子基金，六年孵化超过 55 个公益项目。2010 年联合创办麦田教育基金会，为中国第一家由草根公益组织成功转型为合法注册的公益基金会。2015 年她完成了北京师范大学中国公益研究院和美国印第安纳大学慈善学院合办的国际慈善管理硕士课程。2017 年获得哈佛肯尼迪学院的奖学金课程“高级慈善领导力”。

#### Faye Lo

has a deep commitment to philanthropic causes, such as environmental protection, children's education and poverty alleviation. In February 2020, with a critical shortage of supplies during the pandemic, Faye rallied for donations among her classmates and friends, while studying at the National University of Singapore. To expedite the process, she arranged to purchase and to deliver the supplies directly to over 80 hospitals in China and abroad. In 2016, she and photographer Chen Jie launched a research project called the “Images of Poverty Alleviation in the Daliang Mountains of Sichuan”, in which a series of special reports were published that drew wide public attention. The reports motivated those in senior positions both in the government and private sectors to invest large sums for significant infrastructure projects in these mountainous areas. Faye also founded the Sky3 Seed Foundation in 2013, which has incubated over four-dozen charity projects. Prior to that, she co-founded the Maitian Education Foundation in 2010, which is the first grass-roots organisation to have successfully transitioned into a legally registered charity foundation in China. She completed the Executive Master of Philanthropy programme jointly run by the China Philanthropy Research Institute of Beijing Normal University and the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy in 2015. And, she was awarded a scholarship to attend the Executive Leaders in Philanthropy at the Harvard Kennedy School in 2017.



#### 刘旻

调查记者、中华人民共和国人与生物圈国家委员会媒体传播专家组成员。先后发表的十多篇涉及环境和社会问题的调查报道影响巨大，其中《长江源保护之争》《煤矿盗采“伤口”威胁三江源》《中铝兰州铝业偷埋万吨危废》《宁夏腾格里沙漠再现污染》得到高层批示，由生态环境部挂牌督办。2016 年到 2020 年参与主创的四川“悬崖村”系列报道，不仅促成了悬崖村状况的改善，而且对整个凉山州扶贫工作起到了巨大促进作用。因其环境报道产生的巨大影响，2019 年获得第八届阿拉善 SEE 生态奖。作品先后多次获得中国新闻奖、北京新闻奖等。先后出版：《大城记》（全三册）、《热走京郊》、“北京地理”丛书（《名家宅院》《民间绝艺》《王谢门庭》《古都城门》《传世字号》）、走读中国之《漫步怀柔》《走下悬崖村》。

#### Liu Min

is an investigative reporter and member of the Media Communication Expert Group of the Chinese National Committee for Man and the Biosphere Programme, UNESCO. Liu has published a dozen highly influential investigative reports on environmental and social issues, among them *The Fight to Protect the Source of the Yangtze River*, *Bootleg Pits Threatening the Sanjiangyuan Region*, *10,000 Tons of Hazardous Wastes Buried by Lanzhou Branch of Aluminium Corporation of China Limited in Secret* and *Pollution Re-appears in the Tengger Desert in Ningxia* were supervised and handled by China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment following the instructions from senior government officials. The *Cliff Village* series report in which Liu participated between 2016 and 2020 not only completely overhauled the situation of the Cliff Village in Sichuan Province, but has also greatly boosted poverty-alleviation efforts in the entire Liangshan Prefecture. As a result of his enormously influential environmental reports, Liu won the 8th Alxa SEE Ecological Award in 2019. His works have also repeatedly won the China Journalism Award and Beijing Journalism Award. He has also published: *Records of a Big City* (three volumes, 60 years of the urban-development history of Beijing), *Tourist Attractions in Suburban Beijing*, *Beijing Geography* series (*Residences of Eminent Families*, *Consummate Folk Art*, *Noble Residences*, *Gates of Ancient Capitals* and *Time-Honoured Brands*) and *Visit and Learn about China: Stroll through Huairou and Leaving Cliff Village*.





## 陈杰

记者、中国摄影家协会会员。

2014 年 9 月报道的腾格里沙漠污染事件，引发中国环保风暴，问责 280 多人。

2016 年 5 月独家报道了四川凉山彝族自治州“悬崖村”孩子爬天梯上学的现状，引起社会广泛关注，给悬崖村乃至凉山彝族自治州精准扶贫工作带来巨大推动作用。

从事媒体工作 16 年，2016 年获得世界新闻摄影比赛奖（荷赛），先后 5 次获得中国新闻奖，2 次获得金镜头年度杰出记者。2015 年被评为中国最佳环境记者，获得第六届阿拉善 SEE 生态奖，2016 年当选 CCTV 中国十大法治人物，2017 年腾讯传媒奖年度记者，2018 年获得中国摄影最高奖金像奖，2019 年获得映·纪实摄影奖，以及侯登科纪实摄影大奖等。

著有《从旁观到介入》《走下悬崖村》。

本专题使用索尼相机和大疆无人机拍摄。

Chen Jie

is an reporter and member of China Photographers Association.

In September 2014, Chen Jie's coverage of the Tengger Desert pollution incident set off an uproar over environmental protection in China and over 280 people were called to account.

His exclusive coverage of the children from "Cliff Village" in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province, who had to climb tall ladders to go to school, captured widespread social attention in May 2016 and significantly promoted targeted poverty-alleviation efforts in "Cliff Village" and even the prefecture.

During his 16 years of media work, Chen has won the World Press Photo competition (the ±Netherlands) in 2016 and five China Journalism Awards and named Outstanding Journalist of the Year of the Golden Camera Award twice. He was named China's Best Environmental Journalist in 2015, won the 6th Alxa SEE Prize and selected as Top 10 Rule of Law Figures by China Central Television in 2016 and Journalist of the Year by Tencent Media Award in 2017. He won the Golden Statue Award for China Photography, the highest award, in 2018, the Inter Art Center New Documentaries Prize in 2019 and the Hou Dengke Documentary Photography Award.

He is the author of *From Onlookers to Intervener* and *Leaving Cliff Village*.

This project is shot by Sony and Dajiang drone.



# 后记一 / 卢菲娅的十年传奇公益之路

## POSTSCRIPT | FAYE LO'S DECADE-LONG PHILANTHROPIC JOURNEY

卢菲娅是新加坡国立大学商学院的 EMBA 学生。2020 年初，新冠疫情打乱了原本平静的生活，菲娅第一时间在新加坡国立大学开启了一场爱心接力。她与同学们一起，向全球筹集医疗物资并寻找物流方案，及时将物资送到中国湖北省的医务人员手中。这场温暖又鼓舞人心的活动广受欢迎，甚至还得到了谷歌前 CEO 埃里克·施密特先生 (Eric Schmidt) 的万里驰援，她的活跃表现让我关注到了这位在平静的外表下蕴积着力量的女性。

她现任云九资本公益创投总监，专职投身公益已有十年。她以志愿者的身份四处走访贫困山村，为留守儿童的教育奔走，参与建立逾 10 万人的公益志愿者团队。她在 2013 年发起的“爱的小屋”种子基金，6 年来孵化超过 55 个公益项目。

菲娅的职业生涯始于广告和风险投资。其专业背景也让她的公益活动体现出别具一格的创新思路。她知道，单个组织的力量不过是杯水车薪，无法帮助贫困儿童摆脱困境。真正要做的是，利用媒体的影响力，将他们的困境展示于公众，寻求社会大众的广泛援助，寻找可行的解决方案。为此，她联合学者、科学家、作家和记者等组成了“影像扶贫”团队，四年间在甘肃、贵州、四川进行了累计 6 个多月的调研，行走于 10 多个市县的 72 个村落，如大凉山的悬崖村、牛栏江峡谷的溜索村和贵州毕节。这些贫困山村和留守儿童似乎已被整个世界所遗忘，现在得以通过团队制作并在大众媒体和互联网平台上传播的海量文章、图片、短纪录片或视频故事公之于众，将他们的现状与困境完整地呈现于大众眼前，让千万人的关怀涓滴汇成了江河，同心协力帮助他们摆脱贫困。

这一幕幕震撼人心的图景，让来自全国的热心人慷慨解囊，对助学项目的捐助如潮水一般涌来，也迅速得到了政府的高度关注，为她足迹所到之处带来天翻地覆的变化。她用自己的双脚感知所走访的贫困群体的苦难，对已经发生的变化深感欣慰。我必须为她卓著的努力和有创造性的公益模式喝彩，作为院长，我要为有菲娅这样的学生而感到骄傲，她的贡献也体现了新加坡国立大学商学院的核心价值观。

Faye is currently an EMBA student at NUS Business School. In early 2020, the pandemic disrupted our peaceful life. Faye immediately spearheaded a charity initiative at NUS. She, along with fellow students, globally sourced medical supplies and secured efficient logistics solutions to provide timely aid to the medical personnel in Hubei, China. This heartfelt and inspiring initiative was widely welcomed in our community and further afield; it even received the support of Eric Schmidt, the former chief executive officer of Google. She impressed me as a proactive and resilient lady, with the courage and ability to act.

Faye currently serves as the investment head of the social enterprise division of Sky9 Capital. She has dedicated herself to philanthropic work for a decade. She volunteered to visit impoverished villages in mountainous areas to support education for the underprivileged children in China. She amassed a team with over 100,000 volunteers and founded the Sky3 Seed Foundation in 2013, which has incubated over 55 charity projects within 6 years.

Faye started her career in advertising and venture capital. Her professional background has armed her with a unique and innovative approach to conducting her charity work. She understands that no single organization can help underprivileged children out of their predicament. Rather, it is imperative to leverage media influence to bring the plight to public attention,



so as to rally support broadly from the society and find sustainable solutions. Towards this end, Faye cofounded a team for the “images for poverty alleviation” project, consisting of academics, scientists, writers, and journalists. They spent a total of six months conducting research in Gansu, Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces of China over a four-year period. They left their footprints in 72 villages of a dozen cities and counties, such as “Cliff Village” in the Daliang Mountains, the “Zip-Line Village” in the Niulan River Valley, and Bijie in Guizhou Province. These impoverished villages and left-behind children might have been forgotten by the world. Today, however, thanks to the publicity created by the numerous articles, images, short documentaries, and video stories produced by the team and disseminated on mass media and online platforms, their life and predicaments are fully presented to the public. Hundreds of millions of viewers have extended their support and joined force to lift the people out of poverty.

The powerful images have led good Samaritans across China to contribute generously to the cause. Their donations to the educational-support projects, as well as governmental support, have brought tremendous changes to the places Faye has visited. She deeply felt the pain of the people she visited on her journey and is gratified by the changes that have taken place. I cheer her remarkable efforts and innovative philanthropic entrepreneurship models. As the Dean of the school, I am proud to have Faye in our student body. Her contribution epitomizes the core values of NUS Business School.

Andrew K Rose

新加坡国立大学商学院院长

Dean, NUS Business School



## 后记二 / 我们的公益之路

### POSTSCRIPT II OUR PHILANTHROPIC JOURNEY

2014 年 9 月，我在媒体上看到《沙漠之殇》这篇令我震惊的图文报道，一年多的持续关注中，我发现这篇报道最终促使腾格里沙漠污染的状况得到了巨大改变。

究竟是怎样的一个人发出了这篇报道，他是如何通过自己的相机和笔，来推动改变的呢？

通过辗转介绍，2016 年，我终于和陈杰在上海见了面，我们彼此沟通了对社会公共利益的理解。

“从旁观到介入”，是我们一致的态度，既是他职业的基本责任，也是我从事公益的一个理念，由此，我们就一起踏上了新的公益旅程。

这些年，我们持续关注悬崖村，让悬崖村呈现在公众面前，最终促进了悬崖村的改变。2018 年我们的“影像扶贫”项目对百余个贫困村落展开了田野调查，随着国家精准扶贫政策的深入推进，一些贫穷落后的村庄行将消失。我们希望详尽地用影像记录下它们变迁的过程，为“中国变迁”存史。

拍摄这些作品的一路上，陈杰和他的妻子刘旻女士，还为许多困境中的儿童、妇女等发起爱心筹款，先后发起的十多个项目，通过中国社会福利基金会、腾讯公益等线上直接筹集善款上千万元。

能完成这些了不起的纪实摄影作品，离不开许许多多背后为我们提供帮助的人。

首先，我们要感谢的是采访路上为我们提供协助的人。

四川悬崖村村民陈古吉，在陈杰 20 次上下悬崖村时，他不计报酬，很多次帮助陈杰背负装备、当向导，而且陈古吉成为悬崖村被报道后，借助外界关注，通过自己努力首先脱贫的悬崖村村民；悬崖村所在的支尔莫乡干部阿皮几体、第一书记帕查有格等，不仅大力协助陈杰和刘旻的采访，还成为推动悬崖村改变的不可或缺的基层力量；贵州溜索村的村主任刘述参，本身就面临家庭难题，他不顾个人困难，积极投入扶贫攻坚工作中，同时协助陈杰和刘旻完成了对溜索村的系列采访，他是溜索村最终发生巨大改变的重要纽带。多年来，一路上，许许多多协助我们完成调研和采访的那些群众和干部，包括那些获得帮助后努力奋斗的人，他们是精准扶贫最终取得成功的重要力量。我还要感谢许许多多专业人士、爱心人士的鼓励和支持。

衷心感谢我的第一个公益拍档麦田教育基金会创始人莫凡先生、与我并肩作战多年的“爱的小屋”全体成员、云九资本和 51WORLD，北京师范大学中国公益研究院院长王振耀教授、桥水基金的 Ray Dalio 先生、哈佛大学肯尼迪学院教授托尼·赛奇、谷歌前 CEO 埃里克·施密特先生、新加坡国立大学商学院院长 Andrew K Rose、傅强教授以及中文 EMBA28 班的全体老师学员……感谢你们在我的公益之旅中的支持和陪伴，我们还将继续同行，将爱进行到底。

希望读者喜爱这本摄影集以及背后一个个家庭和他们的生动的故事，也祝愿大家在当下和未来无论怎样，都内心光明，即便在苦难中也能坚持爱，因为爱能胜过一切黑暗。



记得小学四年级有一天回家，桌子上有一盆葡萄，我吃的时候，才发现全部都是烂的。我父亲告诉我，回家路上，看见一个孩子骑自行车打翻了葡萄，老板要求小孩把一地的烂葡萄全部买走，小孩大哭，父亲于心不忍，把葡萄全部买回家。

那是我第一次知道，原来还可以因为这样的理由买葡萄。帮助有需要的、处于弱势和苦难环境里的人从此成为我心里一颗小小的种子。

以此书纪念我远在天堂永远挚爱的父亲卢文狮先生，是他最初照亮了我的公益之路。

In September 2014, I read a report in the media titled The Tragedy of Desert that astonished me. After following up the report for more than one year, I discovered that it finally led to fundamental changes to the polluted Tengger Desert.

Who wrote this report and how did the person inspire the changes by using just pen and camera? Through a few referrals, I met with Mr. Chen Jie in Shanghai in 2016, and compared notes on understanding public interest of the society.

Both of us believe in the importance of moving from “a bystander to someone involved”, which is his basic motivation and which represents my conviction to work on philanthropy. In light of this, we stepped forward on our new journey.

By paying close attention to the Cliff Village in recent years, we have helped raise public awareness about the village, thus resulting in fundamental changes in the village. When carrying out the project “Images for poverty alleviation” in 2018, we conducted field studies in more than 100 impoverished villages. As China continues to facilitate the targeted policy of poverty alleviation, some impoverished villages will disappear forever. We hope to use these photos to record the process of such transformation in the impoverished villages.

When photographing these images, Mr. Chen Min and his wife Ms. Liu Min also raised funds for many women and children living in poverty.

Many people have been generous to provide their help, which is indispensable for us to complete this remarkable project.

First, we wish to express our gratitude to those who have helped us on our photography journey. Mr. Chen Guji, a resident of the Cliff Village in Sichuan, helped Mr. Chen Jie carry outfits and worked as the guide free of charge, in most of our 20 visits to the village. Even more, Mr. Chen Guji was one of the first local villagers to escape poverty with his own efforts after the village became known to the outside world thanks to the media coverage. Mr. ApiJiti, an official of Zhi’ermo Township Government which has jurisdiction over the village, and Mr. PachaYounge, the Party Secretary of the Township, not only provided great help with the interviews of Mr. Chen Jie and Ms. Liu Min, but also became the indispensable grassroots power that promoted changes to the village. Mr. Liu Shushen, Director of the Zip-Line Village Administration, faced many personal challenges in his family. In spite of these difficulties, he helped



Mr. Chen Jie and Ms. Liu Min complete interviews with the Zip-Line Village, thus becoming an important bond facilitating the huge changes to the village. For years, many common people and officials have generously helped us finish the studies and interviews, and they have been a key force in the poverty alleviation fight.

I also want to thank many professionals and philanthropic people for their encouragement and support.

Our gratitude goes to the following people: Mr. Mo Fan, my first charity partner and founder of the Maitian Education Foundation; all staff members of Sky3 Seed who have worked with me for years; Mr. Ron Cao from Sky9 Capital; Mr. Li Yi from 51WORLD; The Founder & Professor Wang Zhen Yao from China Philanthropy Research Institute; Mr. Wang Zhenyao, the Director of CPRI of Beijing Normal University, Mr. Ray Dalio from Bridgewater Associates Professor Anthony Saich from Harvard Kennedy School; Dr. Andrew K Rose, Dean of NUS Business School; Professor Fu Qiang and all faculty members and students of the Chinese EMBA28 class; Mr. Eric Schmidt, the former CEO of Google; and Ms. Yang Lulu. We wish to thank you for your support and guidance on our philanthropic journey. We will keep moving forward on our philanthropic journey.

I hope all readers will love this collection of photos and the vivid stories of the families behind the photographs. I also wish everyone has inner peace at present and in the future. Wish you can persist in love even in tough times because love can overcome all darkness.

I would like to share a short story with you. Once I went home from the school, I was in grade four at that time, and saw grapes on the table. When I started eating them, I realized they were all broken. My father told me that on his way home he saw a child riding a bicycle accidently knock down the grapes and the vendor began demanding the child to buy all the broken grapes. The child started crying. So my father bought all the grapes. That was the first time I knew that one could buy things for this reason, namely, to help people in need. That act by my father has since become a small seed in my heart.

I would like to use this book to commemorate my most beloved late father, Mr. Roger Lo. He was the first one to illuminate my journey to charity.

卢菲娅

Faye Lo

2020年5月，悬崖村特土社，主播村民木果和同村的几个主播在一起聚餐，他们同时开启直播，与粉丝互动。自2018年悬崖村出现第一个通过互联网做直播的村民后，陆续发展到有十多个主播。

Villager-streamer Muguo and several streamers from the same village get together as they simultaneously turn on their live streaming and interact with their followers. Since 2018, when the first villager who did live broadcast via the internet appeared in the cliff village, there has been more than ten streamers one after another - May 2020.







2019 年 4 月 28 日，贵州威宁县溜索村，搬迁的最后一户人家。因为身体不好，经不起搬迁过程的路途折腾，村里最年长的 91 岁的何莲美留在村里。何莲美拉着 9 岁的卯米会的手。老人虽然不舍，但却说：“进城好，以后孩子上学就不苦了。”老人的儿子，71 岁的卯稳树说，他和妻子会一直守着母亲，母亲最大的意愿是“入土为安”。他说，也许，等老人过世了，大石头组就彻底沉寂了。

The last family left after the relocation. He Lianmei, the oldest person in the village at 91 years old, stays in the village because she is in poor health and can not withstand the journey of the relocation. He Lianmei is holding the hand of 9-year-old Mao Mihui. Although reluctant, she says, "It's good to go to the city, so the children won't suffer so much on their way to school." Her son, 71-year-old Mao Wenshu, says that he and his wife will always be there for his mother, whose greatest wish is to "rest in peace". Perhaps, he says, when she passes away, the Dashitou Group will be completely silent - Liusuo Village, Weining, Guizhou, 28 April 2019.







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