VISUAL MAP

Map the System 2019

HONEST FASHION

Beyond Transparency



A BRIEF HISTORY OF **FASHION**

Fashion has played an important role in human society for millennia. It also has come at an unsustainable cost.

32,000 BC

While anthropologists believe that humans started wearing clothes 100,000 to 500,000 years ago, this is the earliest evidence of humanmade fabrics found

1712

The Industrial Revolution starts. Cotton is considered the first global commodity

1801

'Jacquard Loom' is invented. Massproduced textiles are now possible

1941-49

Clothes were rationed due to WW2. War didn't end fashion. It generated creative innovations despite limited resources

1980

The 'quick response' model was developed in the US in the 1980s

1990

Fast fashion entered the public lexicon during the 1990s

2000

The dramatic increase from 2 to 52 'micro fashion seasons' pa is commonplace on the High Street

2005

The End of the Multifiber Arrangement leads to the rapid rise in manufacturing offshoring to low-cost developing countries

2012

World's largest summit on sustainable fashion held in Copenhagen. Higg Index is launched to score fashion's sustainability performance

2013

On 24 April, the Rana Plaza building collapsed in Dhaka, Bangladesh. This severe industrial negligence kills 1,132 people and injures more than 2,500

2014

Fashion Revolution launches to radically change how clothes are sourced, produced and consumed

Global Fashion Industry is valued at over \$2 trillion dollars

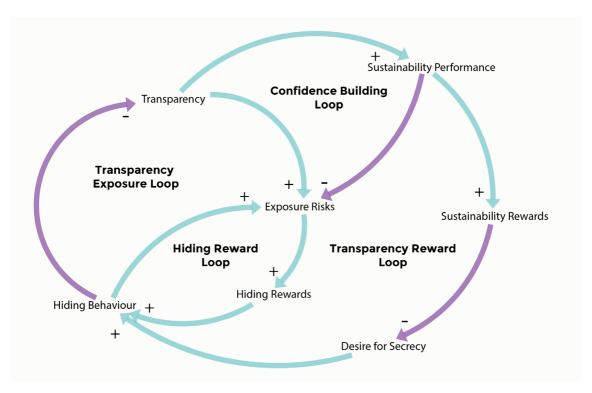
2030

Water consumption will increase to 118 billion m3, its carbon footprint to 2,791 tonnes & its waste will hit 148 tonnes

2019

WHY IS TRANSPARENCY IN SHORT SUPPLY?

espite the well known benefits that sustainability can generate, hiding behaviours **remain dominant**. While some fashion brands and retailers are benefiting from their transparency efforts, hiding is still commonplace.





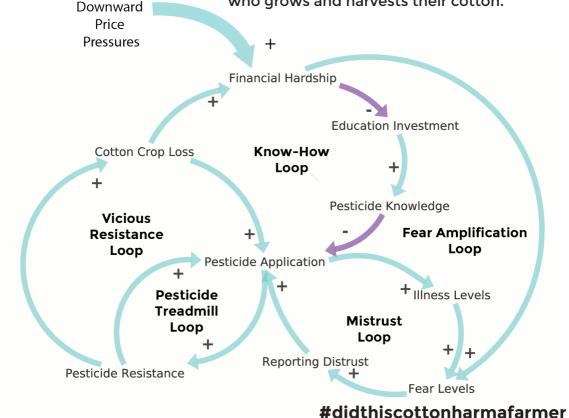
The Hiding Reward Loop is still dominant despite the reputational risk caused by exposure. Does secrecy and silence pervade the whole global fashion system?

FEAR IS PERVASIVE

To humanise our visual map, a journey along several steps of the global fashion supply system, our causal loop diagrams are complemented by evidence-based personas. Transparency is held back by a lack of TRUST. FEAR is often its immediate cause.



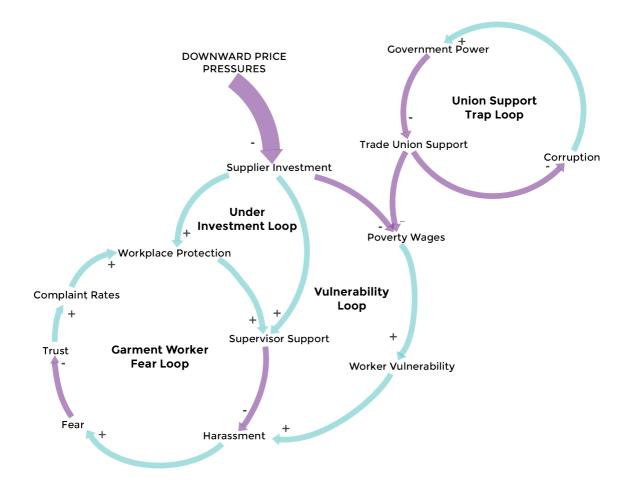
Aarav is a Cotton Farmer in India's Yavatmal District. He lost his brother to pesticide poisoning a decade ago. While he often feels ill, Aarav is more scared about reporting his pesticide symptoms than experiencing them. Aarav fears it would hurt his employment opportunities. Instead, buying into (some would say deceptive) advertising claims, he now uses less pesticide hungry GMO seeds. Aarav is now crippled with debt and locked into a relationship with a seed supplier. Worse, a new pesticide demanding sucker pest has reared its ugly head. He's trapped on the 'pesticide treadmill'. The fast fashion brands that increasingly demand cheap cotton can't help him. They have little idea who grows and harvests their cotton.



SCARED OF RETALIATION



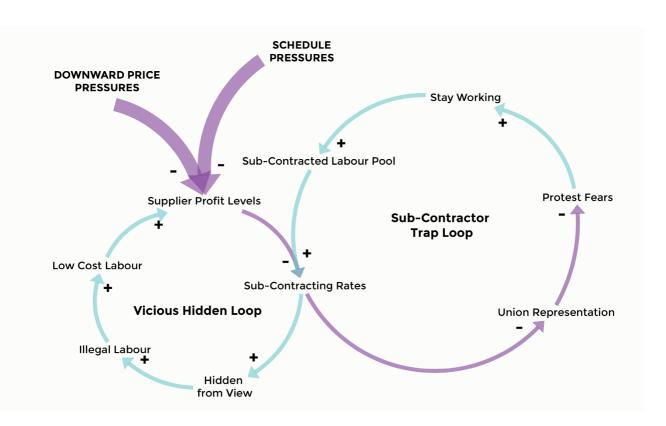
Nazia is a Garment Worker in Dhaka,
Bangladesh. If the poor working conditions
and poverty wages weren't enough to
contend with, Nazia also suffers almost
daily sexual harassment from her line
manager. She is at the end of her tether. She
desperately needs to earn a living, but she is
scared to speak up. She tried talking to her
HR Manager, but he also feared him. In fear
of retaliation, Nazia also feels unable to file
a formal complaint at her factory. If she tells
her family, they wouldn't let her out of the
house. Nazia feels alone in her despair.



HIDDEN FROM VIEW



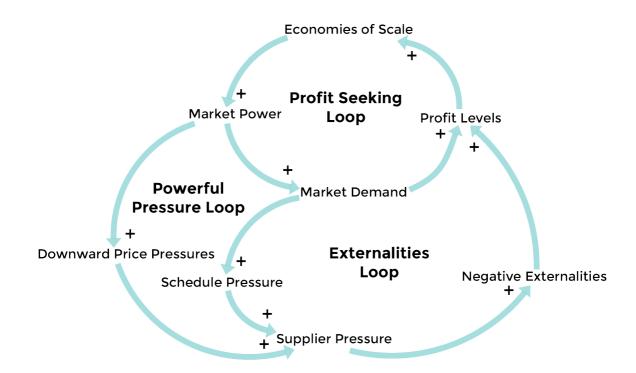
Saba is a Subcontracted Factory Worker also in Dhaka. Saba's situation is even more precarious. She's hidden from view. Nazia's factory have sub-contracted work to Saba's factory to meet unreasonable fast fashion retailer deadlines. As a young child, she shouldn't have to work in dangerous conditions, but poverty leaves her little choice. She's also too scared to protest. Some of her co-workers have just been fired for taking their protest to the streets. Saba fears there is no escape.



FEAR TO SPEAK UP



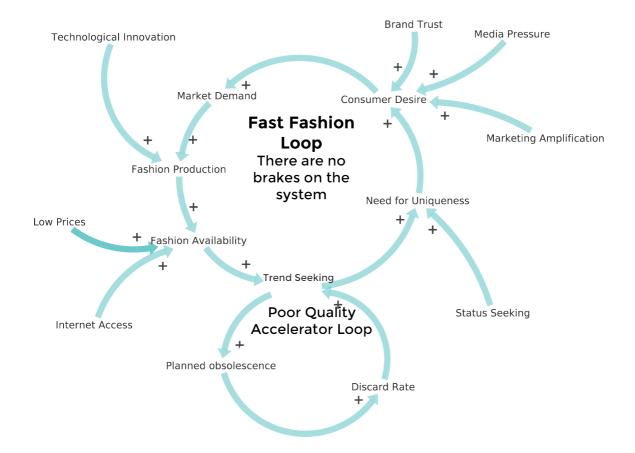
Clara is a Fashion Buyer for a well-known UK fast fashion brand. She is under immense pressure to undertake cost negotiation strategies that deep down she knows generate poor outcomes for people like Nazia and Saba. She's beginning to feel extremely uncomfortable about her role and its consequences. But equally Clara doesn't feel able to raise these troubling issues with her employer. After all, there are plenty of others who would love to replace her. Sustainability simply isn't high on her fashion brand's business agenda.



MISPLACED TRUST



Emily is a Fast Fashion Consumer who loves nothing more than fashion shopping. An avid Instagramma, Emily doesn't think twice of the need to buy lots and often. She needs to look good, right? At Uni she studied Marketing, but sustainability issues were hardly mentioned. While she hates the idea of people or nature being harmed, she trusts the brands she buys from. But how could she know her trust is misplaced? The fashion brands she buys from are silent where it counts - at point of purchase.



ANGER AT BETRAYAL



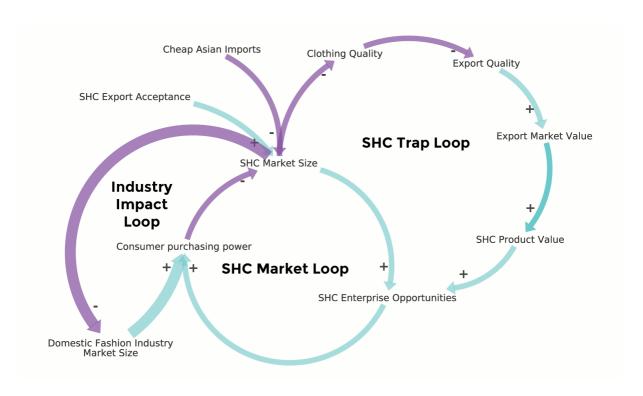
Tara is a Responsible Citizen who tries to recycle as much as possible. Frustrated that hardly any of her clothes are recyclable, she regularly donates clothes instead. But her local textile charity box fails to state only 20% of donations end up being resold in a Leicestershire charity shop. Unbeknownst to Tara, many of her donations are sold for profit and end up in East Africa. When she learns their fate in a documentary, she feels angry - her trust has been betrayed. Why didn't anyone tell her where her donations may end up?



FEAR-DRIVEN POVERTY TRAP



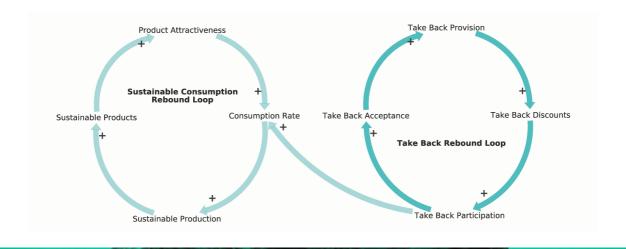
Amos is a Second-Hand Clothes (SHC)
Market Trader in Mozambique. Amos has a regular customer following. The quality of clothes however is 'hit and miss'. When he forks out to buy a clothing bale, he hopes to get lucky. Sometimes he isn't. Amos only just gets by financially. He would love to set up a fashion label but is aware of the irony. The flood of dirt cheap SHC puts a dampener on his start-up dreams. How could he generate sales when people can buy a pair of jeans for next to nothing?





BEWARE REBOUND EFFECTS

In our report, we look at existing levers and their ability to enact positive change. Yet we must be mindful that levers may generate **Rebound Effects**. For instance, sustainable fashion is an attractive 'pull' mechanism. While sustainable purchases are better, this type of lever does not necessarily reduce consumption rates, a must if we are to successfully dematerialise our economy. Equally, take-back schemes often offer discount vouchers - to tempt more purchases.

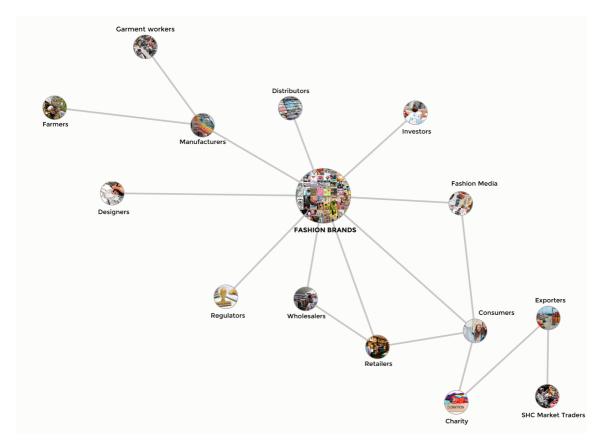




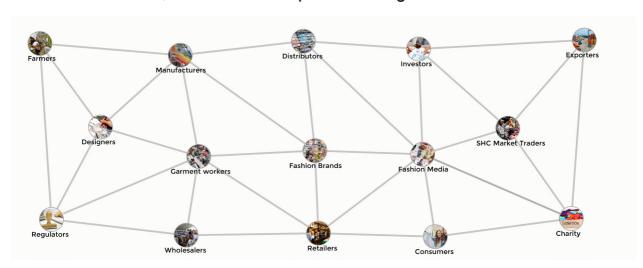
... so you can buy more

RESTRUCTURE POWER DYNAMICS

Power asymmetries are also evident in the global fashion system. According to network scientist Albert-Laszlo, a centralised hub-like arrangement is vulnerable.



Our report attempts to shift the system's power dynamics towards a more distributed, less hierarchical power arrangement.





Please Read our **HONEST FASHION** Report

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