



Meanwhile.....

Oxfam has noted the following about mainstream global textile production:

It takes just four days for a CEO from one of the top five global fashion brands to earn what a Bangladeshi garment worker will earn in her lifetime.

42 people now own the same wealth as half of humanity (credit suisse).

How inequity translates to ecological breakdown:

The richest 1% of the world's population were responsible for **more than twice** as much carbon pollution as the 3.1 billion people who made up the poorest half of humanity.

City of Oakland Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report

Figure 2: Core Emissions

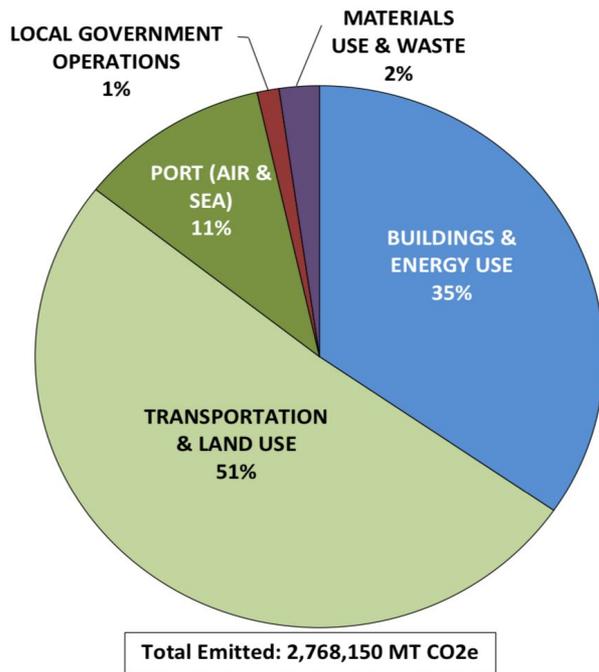
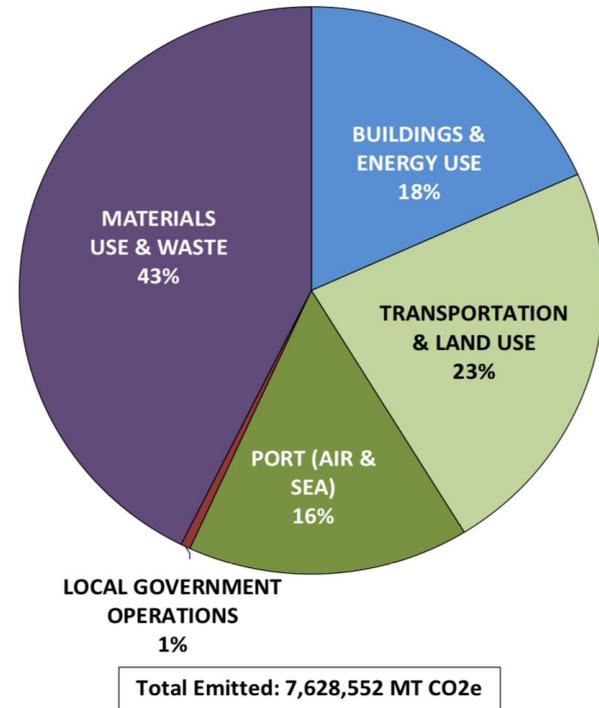
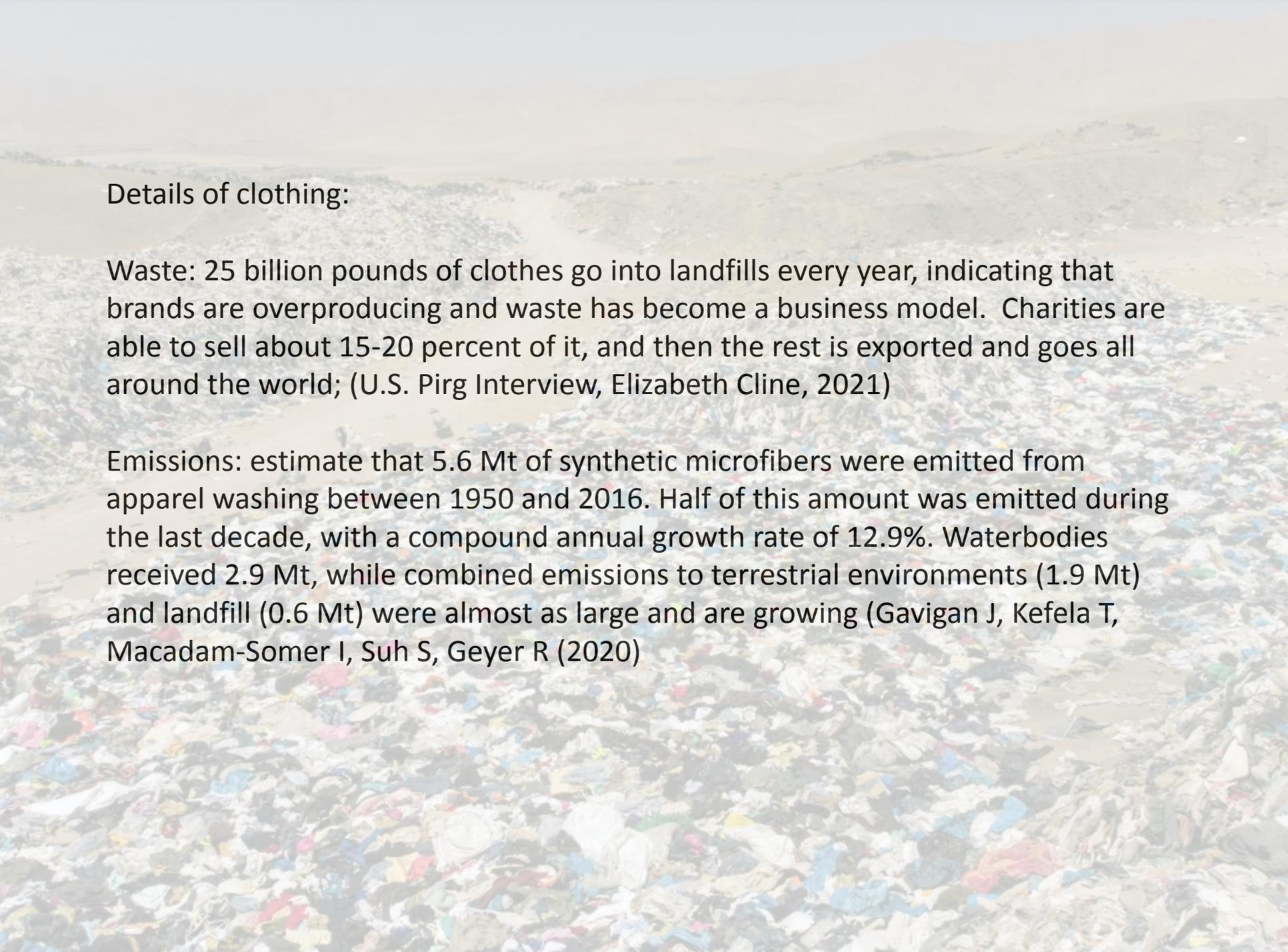


Figure 4: Consumption Emissions





Details of clothing:

Waste: 25 billion pounds of clothes go into landfills every year, indicating that brands are overproducing and waste has become a business model. Charities are able to sell about 15-20 percent of it, and then the rest is exported and goes all around the world; (U.S. Pirg Interview, Elizabeth Cline, 2021)

Emissions: estimate that 5.6 Mt of synthetic microfibers were emitted from apparel washing between 1950 and 2016. Half of this amount was emitted during the last decade, with a compound annual growth rate of 12.9%. Waterbodies received 2.9 Mt, while combined emissions to terrestrial environments (1.9 Mt) and landfill (0.6 Mt) were almost as large and are growing (Gavigan J, Kefela T, Macadam-Somer I, Suh S, Geyer R (2020))

What does it take for global communities to have humanely scaled, climate benefitting, fairly compensated natural fiber, dye, design systems and creative freedom?



RANGELAND, FARMLAND & CARBON SINK

Carbon farming shrinks the impact of climate change, which disproportionately impacts communities of color. Regenerating soil health improves water quality, decreasing the need for pesticides and herbicides frequently used to produce clothes.

SHEEP, COTTON, BAST FIBER

Choosing natural fibers like wool, cotton, hemp and flax connects us to agricultural systems and can increase biodiversity. Polyester and synthetic fibers tie us to fossil fuel production and create microplastic pollution, which harms marine and human life.

FIBER DYE & PROCESSING

Fiber and dye infrastructure can provide ethical solutions to the fashion industry's ongoing exploitation of BIPOC and the earth. These practices are healthier and safer for both the planet and people, allowing for a deeper investment in the local community.

DESIGNERS & MAKERS

Creators are key to transforming fabric, yarns, and raw materials into beautiful pieces. Purchasing directly from designers and makers builds direct relationships within communities, and can support BIPOC and women-owned businesses. Fashion can be an expression of place-based culture and agriculture.

GARMENTS

Clothing that is produced with soil health in mind is healthier for us too. By taking care of the clothes we have and making intentional purchases, we can help build more mindful relationships between us and our clothes.

COMPOST

Clothing waste and donation systems replicate colonial dynamics globally by disrupting the local economies of Black and Brown communities. Composting clothing made from fiber and natural dyes can create nutrients rather than waste.

A group of people, including men and women of various ages, are standing in a field, possibly a vineyard. They are dressed in casual outdoor attire like jackets and hats. The background is very bright and hazy, suggesting a sunny day. The overall tone is positive and collaborative.

Together, we are building the capacity for a global farmer, rancher, mill worker, cut and sew worker, tailor, designer, responsible brand, second hand market entrepreneur, and wearer movement.

We are unified by a mission to balance power in this industry & thereby establish a truly creative, ecologically sustaining and dignified textile economy.

Undergirding that transformation there must be direct investment into repairing communities ravaged by this industry, public and textile sector re-education, vocational training in soil to soil systems, and infrastructure (from soil-to-skin) for manufacturing, distribution, up-cycling, recycling and biodegradation (clothes that eventually feed the soil), all of which can be decentralized and operated within democrat work places.



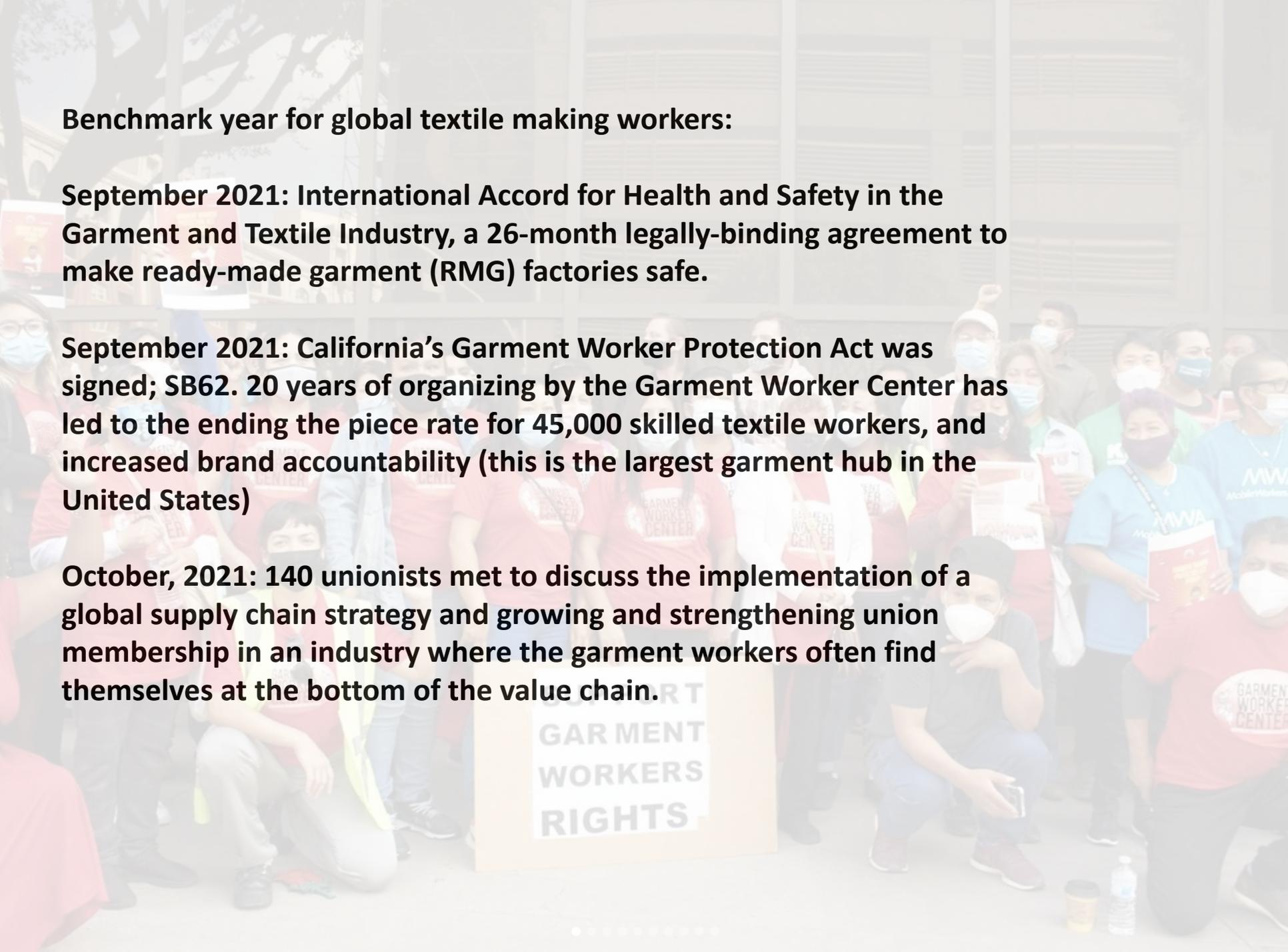
Stitching Together Updates & Progress

Benchmark year for global textile making workers:

September 2021: International Accord for Health and Safety in the Garment and Textile Industry, a 26-month legally-binding agreement to make ready-made garment (RMG) factories safe.

September 2021: California's Garment Worker Protection Act was signed; SB62. 20 years of organizing by the Garment Worker Center has led to the ending the piece rate for 45,000 skilled textile workers, and increased brand accountability (this is the largest garment hub in the United States)

October, 2021: 140 unionists met to discuss the implementation of a global supply chain strategy and growing and strengthening union membership in an industry where the garment workers often find themselves at the bottom of the value chain.



**GARMEN
WORKERS
RIGHTS**



Great Year in Our California Community For Land Regenerating Food & Fiber Agriculture:

Farmworker Safety and Wellbeing: \$165M

California just confirmed: \$75M this year in investments in
Healthy Soils

Repurpose Farmland for groundwater recharge and wildlife
habitat \$50M

Conservation Agricultural planning: \$17M

Biologically Integrated Farming: \$2M

Front line Dialogue Up Next:

Context Setting: 75% of garment workers worldwide are women, (2018, Textile Exchange)

Solutions defined by the most impacted have lasting results

