

LIQUID DINÔIT

Barbara Araújo
Benedita Sousa
Eduarda Barbosa
Eva Pereira
Inês Pinto
Isabel Leal

Materials & Concept

Water
Minimal
Shape
Clothes to survive
No gender
Neutral
Natural
Denim
cork
Knit
Jersey

Recycled design and development: conception and creation of the “Recycled design costume/dress”

**ACCESS TO
CLEAN AND
SAFE WATER
IS A BASIC
HUMAN
RIGHT**

Did you know?

- In rural Sub-Saharan Africa millions of people share their domestic water sources with animals or rely on unprotected wells that are breeding grounds for pathogens.
- Average water use ranges from 200-300 litres a person a day in most countries in Europe to less than 10 litres in countries such as Mozambique. People lacking access to improved water in developing countries consume far less, partly because they have to carry it over long distances and water is costly. For the 854 million people or so people in the world who live more than 1 kilometre from a water source, water use is often less than 5 litres a day of unsafe water.
- At any one time, close to half of all people in developing countries are suffering from health problems caused by poor water and sanitation. Together, unclean water and poor sanitation are the world's second biggest killer of children. It has been calculated that 443 million school days are lost each year to water-related illness.
- The basic requirement for a lactating woman engaged in even moderate physical activity is 75 litres a day.
- The average distance that women in Africa and Asia walk to collect water is 6 kilometres.
- In Tajikistan nearly a third of the population takes water from canals and irrigation ditches, with risks of exposure to polluted agricultural run-off.
- People living in the slums of Jakarta, Manila and Nairobi pay 5 to 10 times more for water than those living in high-income areas in those same cities, and more than consumers in London or New York. In Manila, the cost of connecting to the utility represents about three months' income for the poorest 20% of households, rising to six months' in urban Kenya.
- A survey of 5000 schools in Senegal showed that over half had no water supply and almost half had no sanitation facilities. Of those schools with sanitation, only half had separate facilities for boys and girls. The result was that girls chose not to utilise these facilities, either because they did not want to risk being seen to use the toilet, or because they were worried that these facilities were not private or clean enough. Girls also avoided drinking water at school to avoid urination, thereby becoming dehydrated and unable to concentrate.

Source:
- Human Development Report 2004, United Nations Development Programme, 2004
- The Right to Water, Peter Doherty, 2005
- UNICEF, 2004









Materials Research & Conceptualisation

The Proposal

Conception of Garment for
“Liquid Collection”, inspired
by different shapes of water,
our vital element so punished
by the Fashion Industry



The Process



The Process

Fashion Design sustainable materials suppliers:

- Tintex – Interlock, Jersey, Felpa Americana, Rib
- Afemar – rubber band, zipper, pearls,
- ADIFAFE – needleds, rubi lines
- Mauser – electroluminescent wire
- Tavares – collants

Garment production through different shades of blue, diverse textures and silhouettes, with manual details, entirely developed with certificated materials, organics or recycle fibres, high performance and quality materials. Main goal: render our reverence to water

23rd May 2023

Fashion Show 21:00h

Final work of 3rd year of Fashion Design

FullJeans collection made by the 2nd year

Music performance by Manu Idhra

Showcase 2 VetCrea project

The Showcase

