



SWFF - FINISH MONDIAL BUSINESS MODEL IN FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURE

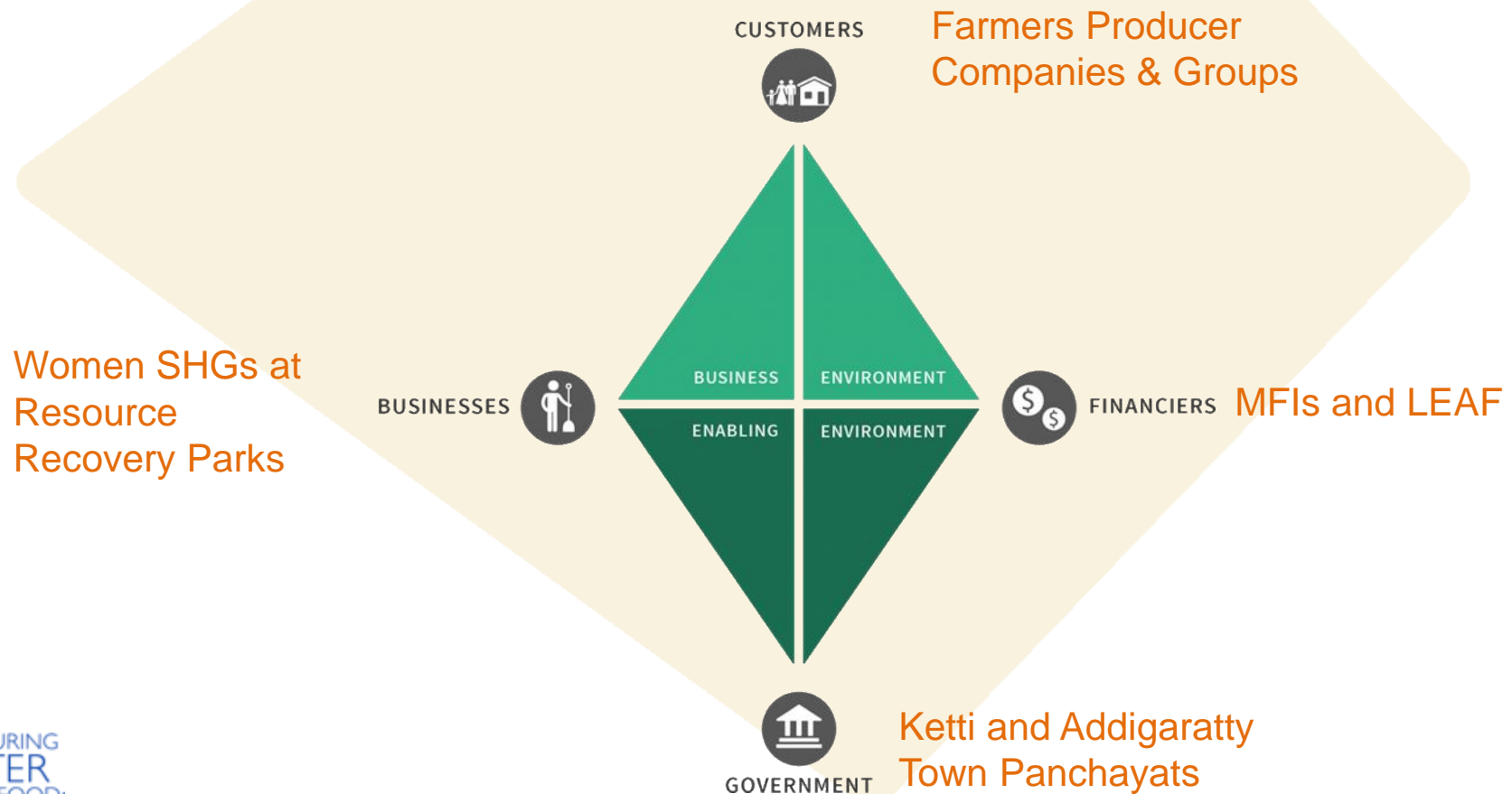
SECURING
WATER
FOR FOOD:
A GRAND CHALLENGE
FOR DEVELOPMENT



THE DIAMOND MODEL

- Objective

- To establish a local circular economy model in sanitation for agriculture that is scalable and autonomous with mobilization of private finance and market-linkage approach to advance green growth in the Nilgiris



BUSINESSES & GOVERNMENT



DEMAND & FINANCE



KEY LEARNINGS: ECONOMICS OF FSM FOR AGRICULTURE

- Integration with solid waste management is critical
 - In co-compost, organic solid waste makes up the larger part of the volume (80:20)
 - Establishment of a proper plan for source-segregation (organic and non-organic), collection and transportation plan of solid waste to the treatment site
 - This leads to:
 - Lower operational cost in waste segregation (human resources)
 - Higher quantity and quality of organic solid waste → higher quantity and quality of co-compost
 - Higher quantity and quality of dry waste → additional income source for the treatment site
- Integration of simple machinery to increase efficiency
- Promotion of co-compost as a replacement of chemical fertiliser instead of other manure (e.g. top dose application)
- Close engagement with farmers to prove the business case of co-compost based on its impact to crop yield, crop quality and agricultural practices (e.g. less watering)
- Engagement with the government to look at FSM & SWM as a financially sustainable business model
 - Importance of a proper sourcing of inputs (Faecal sludge & Solid waste): Proper segregation, collection and transportation of inputs to treatment site for sustainability
 - Additional revenue sources beyond sales of co-compost (e.g. sales of recyclables, tipping fee)
 - Integration of co-compost production/co-compost into the subsidy schemes for farmers
 - Advocacy and policy development



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Thank You

