SWFF - FINISH MONDIAL BUSINESS MODEL IN FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURE
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.
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 $\rightarrow$ higher quantity and quality of co-compost
    • Higher quantity and quality of dry waste $\rightarrow$ 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
Thank You