

# Impact assessment of India's Swachh Bharat Mission – Clean India Campaign on acute diarrheal disease outbreaks: Yes, there is a positive change

Giribabu Dandabathula<sup>1</sup>, Pankaj Bhardwaj<sup>2</sup>, Mithilesh Burra<sup>3</sup>,  
Peddineni V. V. Prasada Rao<sup>4</sup>, Srinivasa S. Rao<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Regional Remote Sensing Centre – West, NRSC/ISRO, <sup>2</sup>Department of Community Medicine and Family Medicine, AIIMS, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, <sup>3</sup>Department of General Medicine, Zaporozhye State Medical University, Ukraine, <sup>4</sup>Department of Environmental Sciences, Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Enough evidence exists to attribute the occurrence of diarrheal disease outbreaks due to open defecation practice and unsafe sanitation methods. Open defecation enables pathogens such as virus, bacteria, and protozoa to infect humans by means of fecal-oral transmission methods through contaminated fluids, water, and fomites. To curb the malefic effects of open defecation, the Indian government had initiated pro sanitation program namely Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in 2014. SBM became the world's largest toilet-building initiative. More than 95 million toilets have been built across rural and urban India since the launch of this mission. This articulation summarizes the trend analysis of acute diarrheal disease (ADD) outbreaks over a 9-year period with emphasis on changes due to the building of toilets under the clean India campaign. **Methods:** Weekly ADD outbreaks data from national-level Integrated Disease Surveillance Program between 2010 and 2018 were used for trend analysis along with the number of toilets constructed in rural areas under SBM from the year 2014. **Results:** ADD outbreaks were analyzed from 2010 to 2018. The number of ADD outbreaks per year during the past 2 years (i.e., 2017 and 2018) of SBM regime was lesser than in any year during the investigation period. Seasonal variations during the months of May, June, July, and August account for 55%–60% of ADD outbreaks in any of the years; but for 2018, the total outbreaks were 46%, which is significantly lower than that of regular range of outbreaks in the peak season. **Conclusion:** The recent pattern of ADD outbreaks exhibits a declining rate.

**Keywords:** Acute diarrheal disease outbreaks, open defecation, sustainable development, Swachh Bharat Mission, toilet

## Introduction

The interaction between diarrheal diseases and the environment we live is highly reciprocal. The more we defecate in open, the more probability for fecal-oral transmissions, and thus more diarrheal cases. During diarrhea, a patient usually has abnormally loose or fluid stools which are passed more frequent than

in normal and this causes depleting body fluids resulting in profound dehydration. Acute diarrhea refers to many episodes of infectious diarrhea which have a rapid onset and short life (less than 14 days). Diarrhea is categorized as a common illness but acts as a global killer. Liu *et al.* reported that diarrhea kills approximately 2195 children every day which is more than AIDS, malaria, and measles combined.<sup>[1]</sup> Global Diarrhea Burden from WASH mentioned that diarrheal diseases account for one in nine child deaths worldwide, making diarrhea the second leading cause of death among children under the age of 5 years.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Address for correspondence:** Dr. Giribabu Dandabathula, Regional Remote Sensing Centre – West, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Govt. of India, ISRO Campus, KBHB, Jodhpur - 342 005, Rajasthan, India.  
E-mail: dgb.isro@gmail.com

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Most diarrheal germs are spread from the stools of one person to the mouth of another and transmitted through contaminated water, food, or fomites. The contamination with stools will happen if people practice open defecation near water sources, open spaces, and fields. The causative infectious agents due to open defecation include bacteria (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Shigella* species), viruses (*Rotavirus*, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia*), and helminths (*Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Necator americanus*, *Taenia saginata*). Brown *et al.* explained that excreta-related pathogens will find a new host from feces to food through fluids, fields, flies, fomites, and fingers.<sup>[3]</sup> Children are more vulnerable to this fecal–oral transmission process. De Graaf *et al.* elaborated the transmission amplifiers of enteric pathogens between humans through the fecal–oral route.<sup>[4]</sup> The practice of open defecation acts a basis for all infections and morbidity.<sup>[5]</sup>

Colombara *et al.* mentioned that the chronic health consequences of acute enteric infections are very much higher in India.<sup>[6]</sup> Ahs *et al.* mentioned that diarrheal diseases are associated with poor socioeconomic conditions, such as lack of access to safe water and sanitation, poor hygienic practices, and unsafe human waste disposal.<sup>[7]</sup> Literature study shows strong evidence that both sanitation and hygienic interventions are highly effective in reducing risks of diarrhea.<sup>[8]</sup> Studies done by Coffey *et al.* reported that open defecation constitutes a health and human capital crisis in India due to the stubborn practice of open defecation.<sup>[9]</sup>

As per the 2011 Census of India, 68.84% of India's population lived in villages; among those, only 32.70% of the households had access to toilets.<sup>[10]</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6) aims to “achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.”<sup>[11]</sup> To adhere to the SDG6 targets and also to amplify the public health needs, the Indian government has committed to ending open defecation and unsafe sanitation method by 2019, the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth. In October 2014, it had launched a fully funded national hygiene, sanitation, and waste management campaign called Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).<sup>[12]</sup> The extent of the mission will cover both rural and urban areas of the country. The urban component of the mission will be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development, and the rural component by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The overall objectives of SBM are categorized as follows:<sup>[13,14]</sup>

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural and urban areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene, and eliminating open defecation
- Accelerate sanitation coverage to achieve the vision of SBM by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 through construction of individual household toilets, public toilets, and community toilets along with provisions of water storage and hand wash
- Motivate the communities and village development institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education. The mission should bring positive behavioral change

regarding healthy sanitation practices in both rural and urban areas. Generating awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health is also one of the top priorities in SBM

- Encourage cost-effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation. Augmentation of the modern and scientific municipal solid and liquid waste management is one more area where SBM is been capitalized
- Create a significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities
- Capacity augmentation to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Open (operation and maintenance).

The strategy is to move toward a “Swachh Bharat” aka Cleaner India by making it a massive mass movement that seeks to engage everyone in the task of cleaning homes, workplaces, villages, cities, and surroundings, in a collective quest. As on date, the progress reported for rural sanitation coverage is 98.8%; 92 millions of toilets were constructed, and 604 districts were declared with open defecation free (ODF) status. With respect to urban sanitation, 5.9 million of individual household toilets, community, and public toilets were constructed. Approximately 3461 cities/town were declared with ODF status.

An outbreak can be understood as an incident in which two or more people in a community, thought to have a common exposure, experience a similar illness or proven infection. This article investigates the trend of acute diarrheal disease (ADD) outbreaks occurred over a span of 9 years and correlates with that of SBM's objectives.

## Methods

National-level disease surveillance programs are highly useful to ensure global health security through a means to monitor the disease spread and at the same time to provide a public health response.<sup>[15]</sup>

Controllability of communicable disease relies on the effectiveness of the response systems. An effective response system depends on effective disease surveillance, where surveillance is the first step toward prevention.<sup>[16]</sup> In India, National Centre for Diseases Control under the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is the focal point for Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP).<sup>[17]</sup> IDSP consists of state-of-art cyber-infrastructure connecting all states and district headquarters to collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate the data to the public. In this article, ADD outbreaks for 9 years (2010–2018) were retrieved from IDSP weekly reports. The trend has been analyzed and inference has been compiled.

Earlier IDSP weekly reports were used by medical researches for investigating outbreaks related to hepatitis E, Zika virus, Kyasanur forest disease, dengue, and chikungunya.<sup>[18-22]</sup> Debnath and Ponnaiah in their findings mentioned that timeliness of

reporting is acceptable with respect to ADD outbreaks in IDSP database.<sup>[23]</sup>

The weekly reports of IDSP data are organized at the district level with information pertaining to disease, number of humans effected, date stamp of the outbreak, and case details. All the ADD outbreaks from 2010 to 2018 were retrieved from IDSP weekly outbreaks database.<sup>[17]</sup>

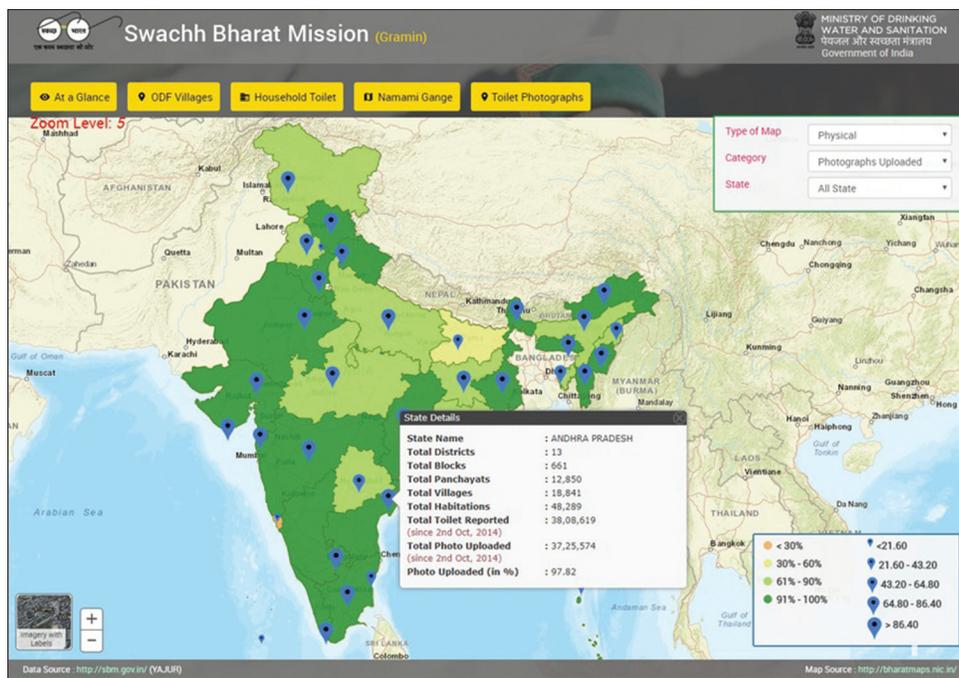
Monthly toilets construed and completed in all forms were taken from SBM web portal (<https://sbm.gov.in>) which is maintained by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The SBM web portal contains all the results from various management information systems (MIS) and disseminated through the online dashboards for the purpose of transparency and accountability. The progress of SBM is shown for social reporting using web-based geographic information system (GIS) along with the information about the total number of photographs that are uploaded. Figure 1 depicts the dashboard of SBM. On regular intervals and during milestone achievements, Indian government issues press information about the highlights of the mission.<sup>[24]</sup> Geospatial platforms like Bhuvan web portal (<http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in>) were used to disseminate geotagged photographs as a part of the evidence as shown in Figure 2.

## Results

Table 1 represents the year-wise count of ADD outbreaks, summer and July season peaks, the total number of toilets constructed under SBM, and total villages that gained the status of ODF. The following remarks are derived from the statistical observations done on the trend from 2010 to 2018.

- 2017 and 2018 recorded the lowest number of total ADD outbreaks
- Summer peak of 2018 showed the lowest number of ADD outbreaks in comparison to the remaining years' summer peaks. Remarkably, the total outbreaks that recorded during this year were much lower than the total outbreaks that were recorded during 2010
- It is worth mentioning that the outbreaks were directly proportional to the population as the risk of spreading the disease to others will increase with an increase in the population.<sup>[25]</sup> The population of India as per the census for the year 2011 was 1.21 billion, and the model-derived population at the end of the year 2018 was 1.37 billion.<sup>[26]</sup> The trend of total ADD outbreaks showed 50% lower for 2017 and 2018 in comparison to the total ADD outbreaks that occurred during 2016
- The impact of seasonality is highly correlated with ADD outbreaks.<sup>[27]</sup> Evidentially, 52%–60% of ADD outbreaks were recorded in India during the months of May, June, July, and August from 2010 till 2017. In 2018, certain environmental correction seemed to have happened as these four months have recorded a lesser number of outbreaks in comparison to previous years (46.60% only).

Figures 3 and 4 depict the trend line of monthly total and a yearly total of ADD outbreaks, respectively, from 2010 to 2018. The trend line shows that in 2017 and 2018, the ADD outbreaks are minimum for the months of May, July, August, September, November, and December. Figure 5 represents the bubble chart for the ADD outbreaks for the hotspot districts in the states of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Karnataka,



**Figure 1:** Dashboard of Swachh Bharat Mission for social reporting which gives progress of the mission along with open defecation free (ODF) status of the villages

and Assam. Interpretation from this bubble chart clearly shows that for 2017 and 2018, there is a recognizable change in ADD outbreaks' pattern.

## Discussion

Hutton *et al.* while reporting their work on global cost-benefit analysis of water supply and sanitation interventions for developing regions explained that the accrued returns will be on higher side.<sup>[28]</sup> Earlier, the Government of India had initiated programs such as Central Rural Sanitation Program in 1986 which failed because the reality on the ground did not match the requirements for success.<sup>[29]</sup> Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in the year 1999 including the key lessons that were learned from previous ones and consisted of forward

looking policies, combined resources, strong institute setting, and decentralized delivery.<sup>[30]</sup> TSC resulted in semi-success as the progress observed was uneven but high citizen participation, strong monitoring, and political determination were intensified. TSC was restructured and renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 2012. In 2014, the sanitation flagship program was redesigned once again and rechristened to SBM, which aimed at providing access to sanitation facilities and eradicating the practice of open defecation by 2019.

Prüss-Üstün and Corvalán specified that human behavior is also a major factor that can be attributed to ADD outbreaks along with poor sanitation methods.<sup>[31]</sup> Iyer in his report mentioned that "Unlike earlier era sanitation programmes, the SBM is not only a toilet construction programme but also a mass level

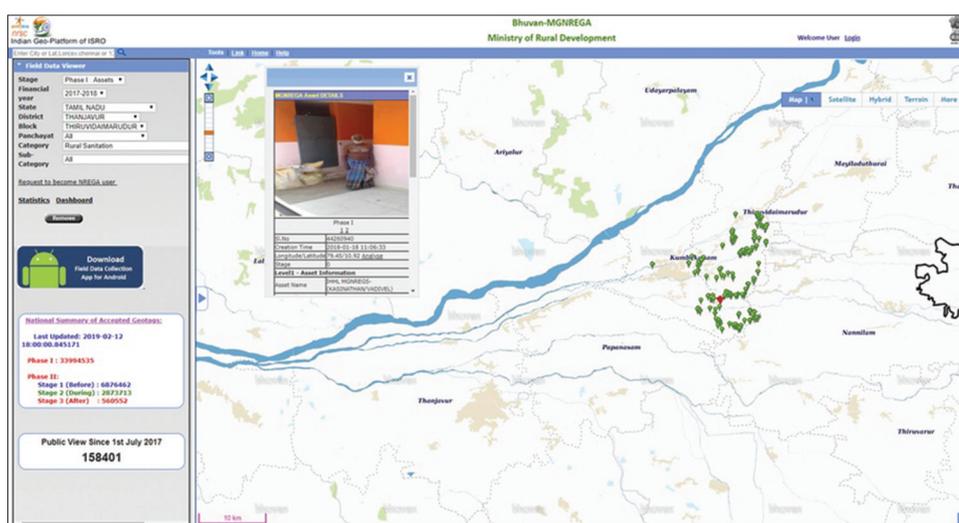


Figure 2: Bhuvan web portal depicting location based photographic evidence of toilets build under convergence programs

Table 1: Total number of acute diarrheal diseases, peak outbreaks, and number of toilets constructed under SBM

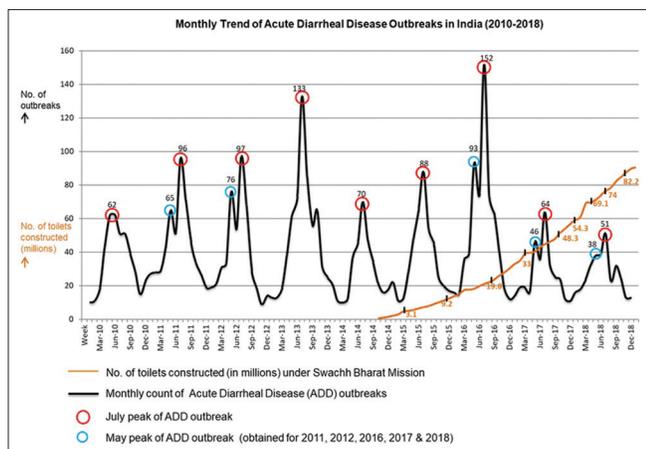
Year	No. of total ADD outbreaks in a year	Total ADD outbreaks during summer peak	Total ADD outbreaks during July peak	Total no. of ADD outbreaks during May, June, July, and August and their % with respect to total yearly ADD outbreaks	No. of toilets constructed under SBM (in millions)*	Total no. of villages declared as ODF and %
2010	415	62	51	226 (54.46)		
2011	536	65	96	284 (52.98)		
2012	470	76	97	295 (62.76)		
2013	613	62	133	353 (57.58)		
2014	344	37	70	200 (58.13)	1.5	
2015	437	48	88	256 (58.58)	12.5	47,021 (7.9)
2016	631	93	152	393 (62.28)	30.5	182,621 (30.5)
2017	318	46	64	178 (55.97)	57.1	349,319 (58.2)
2018	324	38	51	151 (46.60)	90.5	550,485 (85.9)

SBM: Swachh Bharat Mission; ADD: Acute diarrheal disease; ODF: Open defecation free, \*SBM initiated in October, 2014

Table 2: Budget allocation by the Government of India toward SBM (Urban and Rural/Gramin)<sup>[33-34]</sup>

Category of SBM	Budget allocations (in INR billion)				
	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2017-18
SBM - G	28.50	65.25	105	169.48	153.43
SBM - U	16.91	10.00	23.00	23.00	25.00

SBM: Swachh Bharat Mission



participation have revolutionized the world's largest sanitation program in India. Full-fledged evaluation of SBM has to be made using the indicators of SDG 6.2. Economic significance is one more area where the decrease in ADD outbreaks can significantly strengthen the GDP. However, the results from our investigation suggest that the anticipated change has started as per the ambitions of SBM.

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## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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