

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 654  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2022**

**CASES OF ANAEMIA**

**654. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of fact regarding the growing cases of anaemia among the children and women in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken/being taken to curb the disease along with the initiatives taken to address the issue of adolescence anaemia, as noted by the National Nutritional Survey;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to increase the target coverage of the Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementations (WIFS) for out of school girls vis-a-vis from the current targets, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to add the National Anaemia Awareness Day in the List of National Health Programme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the number of health clinics and counsellors for adolescent in the country, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

- (a) As per National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5, 2019-21), the prevalence of anaemia is 67.1 percent in children aged 6-59 months and the prevalence of anaemia is 57 percent in women aged 15-49 years in the country.
- (b) In 2018, the Government of India has launched the Anaemia Mukta Bharat (AMB) strategy under POSHAN Abhiyaan with the target for reducing anaemia in women, children

and adolescents in life cycle approach. The strategy aims to cover children 6-59 months, children 5-9 years, adolescents 10-19 years, women of reproductive age (15-49 years), pregnant women and lactating women through newer interventions implemented via robust institutional mechanisms. The details of the steps taken by the Government to address the problem of anaemia is provided at **Annexure I**.

The AMB strategy also address the issue of adolescence anaemia, as noted by the National Nutritional Survey.

(c) Targets are set up by the State/UT Government for coverage of Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) for out of school girls.

(d) There is no proposal to add the National Anaemia Awareness Day in the List of National Health Programme.

(e) There are 7714 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics and 1870 Adolescent Health Counsellors in the country as on September 2022. The State and UT wise number of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics and number of Adolescent Health Counsellors is attached at **Annexure II**.

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**Details of the steps taken by the Government to address the problem of anaemia**

- i. Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation in all six target age groups-
- ii. Intensified year-round Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Campaign for: (a) improving compliance to Iron Folic Acid supplementation and deworming, (b) enhancing appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, (c) encouraging increase in intake of iron-rich food through diet diversity/quantity/frequency and/or fortified foods with focus on harnessing locally available resources, and (d) ensuring delayed cord clamping after delivery (by 3 minutes) in health facilities
- iii. Testing and treatment of anaemia, using digital methods and point of care treatment, with special focus on pregnant women and school-going adolescents
- iv. Addressing non-nutritional causes of anaemia in endemic pockets with special focus on malaria, hemoglobinopathies and fluorosis
- v. Providing incentives to the ANM for identification and follow-up of pregnant women with severe anaemia in high priority districts (HPDs)
- vi. Management of severe anaemia in pregnant women is done by administration of IV Iron Sucrose/Blood transfusion
- vii. Awareness by ASHAs through community mobilization activities and IEC and BCC activities.
- viii. Convergence and coordination with other line departments and ministries for strengthening implementation
- ix. National Centre of Excellence and Advanced Research on Anaemia Control (NCEAR-A) at AIIMS, Delhi in capacity building of health care providers
- x. Development of AMB Training Toolkit for capacity building of health care providers in anaemia management and AMB e-Training Modules are developed to facilitate training of the health care providers through virtual platform.

**Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)** programme entails provision of weekly supervised IFA tablets to the in-school adolescent boys and girls and out-of-school adolescent girls along with biannual albendazole tablets for helminthic control for prevention of iron and folic acid deficiency anaemia. The programme is implemented across the country in both rural and urban areas, covering government, government aided, municipal schools and Anganwadi Centres. Screening of targeted adolescent population for moderate/ severe anaemia and referral of these cases to an appropriate health facility; information & counselling for prevention of nutritional anaemia are also included in the programme. The programme is implemented through convergence with key stakeholder ministries- the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Department and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, with joint programme planning, capacity building and communication activities.

**Annexure II****State/ UT wise details for Number of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics and Number of dedicated Adolescent Health Counsellors as on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2022**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State / UT</b>	<b>No of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics established</b>	<b>No of dedicated Adolescent Health Counsellors</b>
1	A&N Islands	27	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1404	31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31	8
4	Assam	54	63
5	Bihar	203	0
6	Chandigarh	20	0
7	Chhattisgarh	305	0
8	D&N Haveli & Daman & Diu	20	4
9	Delhi	31	0
10	Goa	33	25
11	Gujarat	727	57
12	Haryana	208	66
13	Himachal Pradesh	99	18
14	Jammu & Kashmir	45	73
15	Jharkhand	207	27
16	Karnataka	517	204
17	Kerala	90	30
18	Ladakh	4	7
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	102	102
21	Maharashtra	837	132
22	Manipur	113	15
23	Meghalaya	122	21
24	Mizoram	50	6
25	Nagaland	36	6
26	Odisha	236	0
27	Puducherry	54	0
28	Punjab	219	0
29	Rajasthan	330	70
30	Sikkim	27	4
31	Tamil Nadu	442	0
32	Telangana	150	16
33	Tripura	41	16
34	Uttar Pradesh	344	78
35	Uttarakhand	81	328
36	West Bengal	505	463

