



Reach Every Mother and Child Act (S.1730)

The Problem: In the last 25 years, deaths of mothers and children under five globally have been nearly cut in half. Despite this progress, every day, approximately 800 women, almost entirely from developing countries, die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.

In fact, the risk of a woman dying in childbirth is 47 times higher in Africa than in the United States and more than 17,000 children under five years old will die each day of treatable conditions.

The United States should play a bigger role in this global fight to help mothers and their children get the health care they need.

The Solution: The bipartisan Reach Every Mother and Child Act (S.1730) will strengthen our government's efforts to end the preventable deaths of mothers, newborns and young children in developing countries by:

- Requiring a multi-year U.S. strategy to end preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths;
- Establishing a permanent U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Maternal and Child Survival Coordinator focused on implementing strategy to ensure that the most effective interventions are scaled up in target countries; and
- Requiring the Executive Branch to develop a financing framework to leverage commitments from the private sector, non-profit organizations, partner countries, and multinational organizations.

Other Noteworthy Facts

- The Reach Every Mother and Child Act was first introduced in the 114th Congress by Rep. Dave Richert (R-WA-8) as H.R.3706. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) as S.1911.
- The bill gained strong bipartisan support in the 114th session, with more than 200 co-sponsors for the House version and 35 co-sponsors for the Senate version.
- Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) reintroduced the Reach Every Mother and Child Act as S.1730 in the 115th Congress.