Thanks to Congressional support, HHS provided over $56 billion across its agencies towards improving Maternal and Child Health outcomes. This funding allowed agencies to establish key programs in this focus area and save lives.

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<th>Agency</th>
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| HRSA                    | HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
Awards $748M in FY22 through the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services block grant, providing key support to MCH. |
| NIH                     | NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH  
Maintains the Maternal Fetal Medicine Units Network, 12 centers conducting research on improving maternal, fetal, and neonatal health outcomes. |
| CDC                     | CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION  
$13M provided in FY22 for CDC’s Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies Network which supports State and local health departments monitor mothers and babies exposure to infectious diseases. |
| SAMHSA                  | SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
Awarded $2M in FY22 grant awards through the Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Grant Program, which established programs supporting key mental health programs for children and families. |
| ACF                     | ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
$29.9B budget utilized for at least 60 programs targeted at aiding children and families in multiple key areas of interest. |
| AHRQ                    | AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY  
Invested in multiple health care quality focused MCH projects, including post-partum mental health care, maternal morbidity and mortality after childbirth, and maternal care safety. |
Pregnancy Monitoring
The NIH and HRSA developed a competition around developing tech-based solutions to help providers remotely monitor pregnant women’s health. Several companies were given awards to fund key tech programs.

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health Workgroup
HRSA and CDC collaborated to establish this workgroup, which brings expertise from all areas of maternal and child health and develops objectives and programs based on their findings.

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System Expansion
The NIH and CDC helped expand PRAMS, a surveillance tool that collects population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences throughout and after pregnancy. This expansion included mothers with disabilities.

IHS
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
Awarded grant funding to address Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and other causes of infant mortality within native communities. These programs focused on surveillance and intervention development to reduce infant mortality.