

Global Health

An American Success Story

CUGH Webinar | July 13, 2017 | 4pm ET

“The Impact of Proposed Cuts to U.S. Funded Climate Change Activities”



A photograph of five US Presidents standing in a row in the Oval Office. From left to right: George W. Bush, Barack Obama, George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Jimmy Carter. Each President has a blue callout bubble pointing to them, containing text about a specific event or initiative. The background features large windows with gold curtains and a wooden desk.

RIO
Summit

Health
Security/
Climate

Malaria
and HIV

Clinton
Health
Access
initiative

Carter
Center

As part of “America First” Agenda Budget intent is to reduce foreign assistance by more than a **third** – including **-2.2B from Global Health**.



<http://thehill.com/policy/finance/334768-here-are-the-66-programs-eliminated-in-trumps-budget>

The U.S. currently spends \$607.5 million per year (mostly through USAID) to provide women in poor countries with birth control and reproductive healthcare.

eliminated.





ABOUT 830 WOMEN DIE EACH DAY
due to complications in pregnancy and
childbirth.

This is despite a **44%** reduction in
maternal deaths between 1990 and 2015:



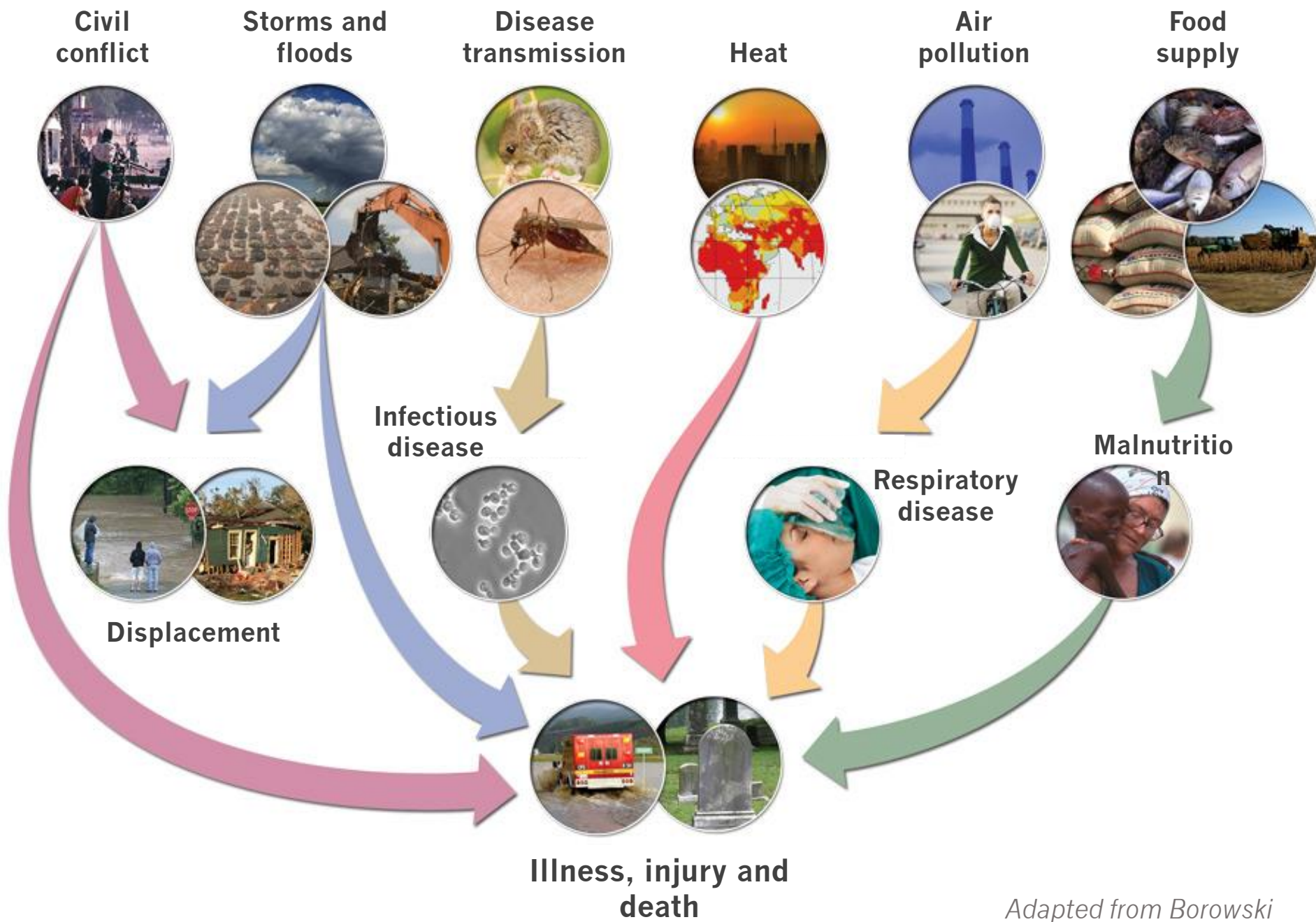
**NO WOMAN SHOULD DIE IN
PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH**

George W. Bush: PEPFAR saves millions of lives in Africa. Keep it fully funded.



Former president George W. Bush greets children at a school in Gaborone, Botswana.
(Mike Hutchings/Reuters)

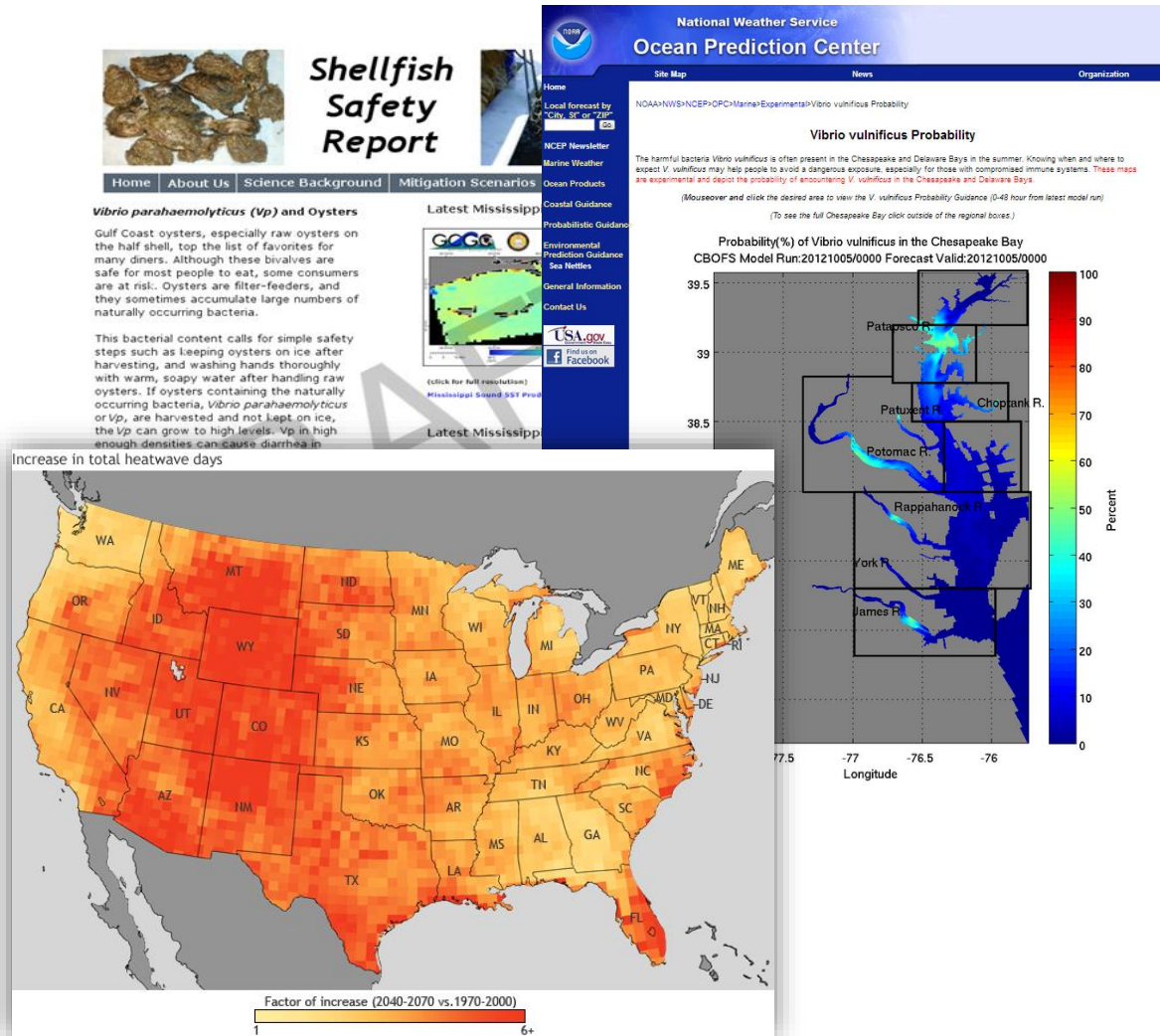
By George W. Bush April 7



Adapted from Borowski

NOAA's Climate and Health Role: Capacity to Predict Health Risks at Home and Abroad

- Through collaborative research with universities and other agencies NOAA helps develop useful climate information for public health



The National Integrated Heat Health Information System



The National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS)

NIHHIS is an integrated system that builds understanding of the problem of extreme heat, defines demand for climate services that enhance societal resilience, develops science-based products and services from a sustained climate science research program, and improves capacity, communication, and societal understanding of the problem in order to reduce morbidity and mortality due to extreme heat. NIHHIS is an interagency partnership.

— VIEW HEAT WARNING MESSAGES FOR YOUR STATE —

Quick Start Guide | Understanding the Risk | Heat Health Tools | Reports & Plans | Case Studies | Heat Forecasts | About NIHHIS

Planning for heat waves beyond warnings
Browse by weekly, monthly, seasonal and beyond forecasts.

CLIMATE DRIVERS

- More frequent elevated temperatures
- Prolonged heat waves
- Seasonal timing of event

ENVIRONMENTAL & INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

- City planning: Urban heat island effect
- Access to support services & resources (electricity, water, cooling centers)

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

- Exposure to elevated temperatures (daily maximum, minimum, and mean)
- Combined impact of temperature, humidity, and wind

SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL CONTEXT

- Social isolation, poverty, and homelessness
- Access to & use of air conditioning
- Outdoor work, recreation, and commuting
- Accelerated heat acclimation

At Risk Groups

Extreme heat affects everybody, but some populations may be exceptionally vulnerable. Learn more about how these at risk groups can adapt to extreme heat to reduce their risk.

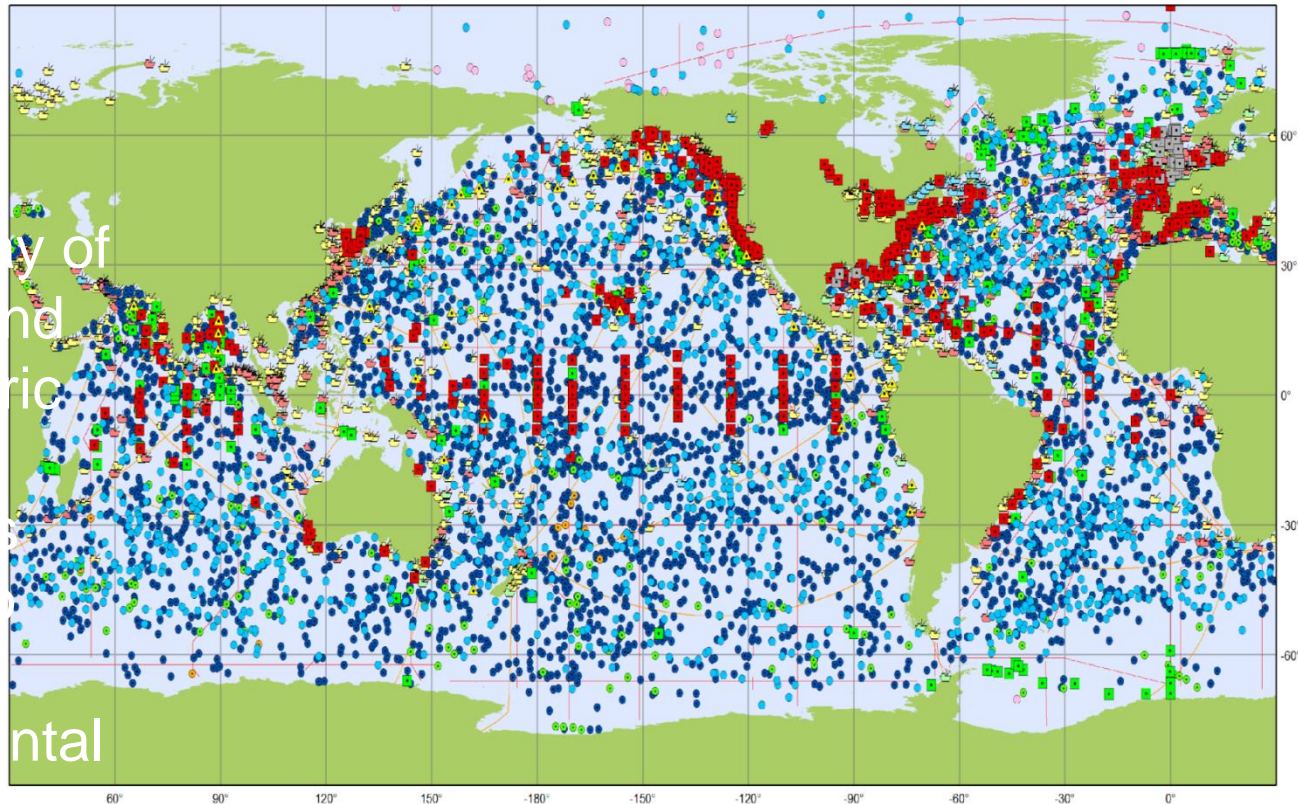
CHILDREN | EMERGENCY RESPONDERS | THE ELDERLY

NIHHIS is made possible by our participating agencies.

Logos of participating agencies: NOAA, EPA, FEMA, OSHA, SAMHSA, NIOSH, ASPR, CDC.

NIHHIS interagency web portal (climate.gov/nihhis)

NOAA's Climate and Health Role: Environmental Data Underpin Everything



Main in-situ Elements of the Global Ocean Observing System

June 2016

Argo	DBCP	OceanSITES	SOT	ASAP Radiosondes (7)	SOOP XBTs (46)
• Argo (3758)	• Surface Drifter (1442)	■ Platforms (331)	• VOS-Clim-Automated (103)		
• Deep-Argo (16)	■ Fixed Platform (104)	GO-SHIP	• VOS-Clim-Manned (354)		
• Bio-Argo (275)	• Ice Buoy (29)	GO-SHIP (61)	• VOS-Automated (147)		
	■ Moored Buoy (474)		• VOS-Manned (1161)		
	▲ Tsunameter (46)				



Generated by www.jcommops.org, 07/07/2016

**NOAA budget in millions of dollars,
rounded to the nearest million:**

Program	FY17 Omnibus	FY18 President's Budget Request	Percent Change FY18 Request vs FY17 Omnibus
Overall	\$5,675.00	4,775.30	-15.85%
National Ocean Service (NOS)	\$521.10	\$387.00	-25.73%
National Marine and Fisheries Service (NMFS)	\$851.54	\$821.00	-3.59%
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)	\$514.13	\$350.00	-31.92%
OAR Climate Research Program	\$158.00	\$128.00	-18.99%
National Weather Service (NWS)	\$1,121.57	\$1,059.00	-5.58%
NESDIS	\$2,203.60	\$1,816.00	-17.59%
Mission Support	\$261.47	\$234.00	-10.51%
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	\$297.93	\$300.68	0.92%

Climate Program Specifically Targeted

- Climate Data Targeted
- Climate Research (external) Targeted
- Long term Climate Prediction Targeted



Northeast Regional Climate Center

Recent and historical weather data
customized to meet your needs

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Weather Station Data
State & Regional Analyses
Analyses for Industry
Climate Resources
Publications & Services

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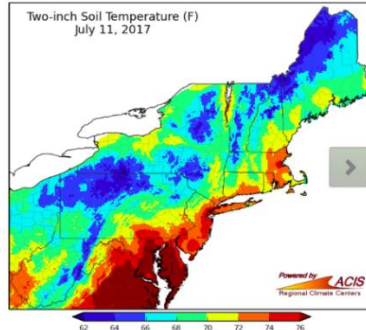
Like 1.2K

We appreciate any feedback:
nrcc@cornell.edu

March 2016 Temperature Averages (°F)

State	Average	Departure	Rank	Coolest	Warmest
Connecticut	42.9	6.1	117	26.3 in 1916	45.8 in 2012
Delaware	49.2	5.2	118	32.2 in 1960	53.7 in 1921
Maine	29.0	2.1	97	17.0 in 1923	34.6 in 2010
Maryland	49.2	5.8	118	31.6 in 1960	53.0 in 1921
Massachusetts	41.0	5.7	116	25.7 in 1916	44.1 in 2012
New Hampshire	34.9	5.0	112	20.7 in 1916	38.9 in 2012
New Jersey	46.8	6.0	119	30.4 in 1916	49.8 in 2012
New York	37.6	5.9	113	21.5 in 1960	43.3 in 2012
Pennsylvania	43.2	6.4	117	24.5 in 1960	47.7 in 2012
Rhode Island	42.9	5.4	118	27.8 in 1916	45.5 in 2012
Vermont	33.3	4.9	111	18.6 in 2014+	38.7 in 2012
West Virginia	48.4	6.5	116	27.6 in 1960	52.6 in 2012
Northeast	39.8	5.4	114	24.6 in 1960	44.5 in 2012

Rankings are for the 122 years between 1895 and 2016. 1=coolest; 122=warmest.
Departures are calculated using the 1981-2010 normals.
+ indicates extreme also occurred in one or more previous years.



WEBSITE HIGHLIGHTS



Your Help Is Needed! Petition Congress to Restore RCC Funding!

[View the Petition](#)



In the FY 2018 budget submitted to Congress, program funding for the Regional Climate Centers (RCC) was reduced by 82%. With this reduced level of funding the RCCs will not be able to respond to customer phone requests, collect current weather and climate information, and provide an active website that includes value-added climate information and products.

Unless contract funding is restored by Congressional action, the RCCs will be forced to close all service operations on March 6, 2018. We are asking you to petition Congress to restore funding to the RCC program that will enable us to provide the climate information that you have come to rely upon. Please fill the adjacent petition form. It should only require a few minutes of your time and will greatly influence Congressional action.

We thank you for your help.



<http://www.nrcc.cornell.edu>


THE REAGAN BUDGET: RATIONALE FOR DROPPING PROGRAMS; KEY PROGRAMS TO BE ELIMINATED AND THE REASONS FOR DOING SO


Published: February 6, 1986

Correction Appended

In the budget submitted to Congress today, President Reagan proposed to abolish more than two dozen Government programs. The Administration's rationale for eliminating these programs, as well as the justification for some other budget proposals, is contained in a document distributed by the Office of Management and Budget. What follows is a description, drawn from that document, of some of the prominent programs the President would terminate and the Administration's rationale for doing so. The dates are fiscal years. UU Health Professions Training Program: Training grants to increase the number of doctors, dentists, nurses and other

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and local responsibilities." Transit systems are expensive and are "paid for by all taxpayers for the benefit of a few." Saving: \$82 million in 1987; \$2.2 billion in 1991. UU Landsat Program: Five land remote sensing satellites, built and operated by the Government, that provide information to oil companies, crop forecasters and others. Proposal: Discontinue Federal subsidies. Rationale: The satellite system "primarily benefits private interests," and they "should be underwriting the system's cost." Saving: \$54 million in 1987; \$2 million in 1991. UU Amtrak Program: Government-subsidized passenger service railroad. Proposal: End subsidy Oct. 1. Rationale: "It is not a Federal





Meet Earth Engine

