# Summary of Surveillance and Monitoring Recommendations

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<th>Focus Area</th>
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| Climate-related surveillance | ● Increase awareness for climate change issues with lawmakers and leaders at all levels of government  
● Summarize current research findings for stakeholders and sponsor further research into human health effects from climate change  
● Institute guidelines for data collection, storage and sharing  
● Collaborate with adjacent coastal areas and governments to collect and store data and to share health warnings resulted from locally-observed climate conditions/trends  
● Monitor coastal development and its link to climate changes; collaborate with development officials | ● Monitor plankton and algal blooms for relationship to climate events and to generate appropriate early public health warnings; execute protective actions if threshold values are triggered  
● Conduct coordinated research into relationship between chemical, biological and physical parameters and human health consequences  
● Maintain database of collected information  
● Work with climate/environment sector to establish set indicators that quantify the linkage between DD and various causes and create predictive disease models |
| Water quality monitoring | ● Institute marine and coastal environment monitoring techniques - data from space, meteorological sources, and partners  
● Work to promote water and sanitation infrastructure extension on national, regional and local agendas; advocate for these infrastructure needs in economic and cross-sectoral terms | ● Collaborate with adjacent localities to pool resources for large body water monitoring  
● Assure municipal water treatment and sanitation systems have weather-emergency plans and that these plans are practiced  
● Monitor seafood safety as a marker for ocean changes |
| Diarrheal disease surveillance | ● Assure adequate infrastructure for early diagnosis of DD; strengthen primary health care and self-care systems and monitor their effectiveness  
● Debate and create uniform standards for interpretation of surveillance data and corresponding action steps; assure adequate fund allocation  
● Teach healthcare providers more holistic approach to disease causation which considers “non-traditional” causes and accounts for individual and collective group risk factors for DD | ● Develop or enhance (re-evaluate to incorporate climate data and trends) surveillance systems and improve capacity to respond with prophylaxis, public health advisories as necessary  
● Provide health education to public on how to handle water and waste appropriately, recognize DD signs and report for early medical attention to assure proper treatment and reporting of illnesses  
● Work with climate/environment sector to establish set indicators that quantify the linkage between DD and various causes and create predictive disease models |

Source: The Impact of Climate Change on Water, Sanitation, and Diarrheal Diseases in Latin America and the Caribbean