

Summary of Surveillance and Monitoring Recommendations

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Focus Area	Policy Considerations	Program Action Steps
Climate-related surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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](#)