

Community Engagement in a Flood Response CSID Study

An illustrative case example of engagement practice in a flood related, climate sensitive infectious disease context.

***Placeholder content notice:** this document is a structural placeholder prepared for the initial toolkit launch. It will be replaced with the CE4CSID Working Group's final content once supplied by BSHD.*

Context

This illustrative case example describes a CSID study examining waterborne disease risk following seasonal flooding in a rural district. It is provided as a teaching example for the toolkit and will be replaced with a documented case once supplied by the CE4CSID Working Group.

Engagement approach used

- Community entry was made through the district health office and village development committee.
- An initial community meeting explained the flood and disease link in plain language before any household visits began.
- A local health worker was trained as a liaison to answer questions between formal visits.
- Findings were shared back at a community meeting before the final report was published.

What worked well

Early involvement of the village development committee meant the research schedule was adjusted to avoid clashing with the planting season, improving both participation and data quality.

What could have been stronger

Feedback sessions were held only at the end of the study. Earlier interim feedback may have surfaced concerns about water source safety sooner.

Lesson for future CSID work

Build at least one interim feedback point into the schedule, rather than a single session at the close of the project.