

Community Engagement in a Vector Control Programme

An illustrative case example of engagement practice in a vector borne, 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 programme studying changing mosquito vector patterns linked to shifting rainfall and temperature. 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

- Stakeholder mapping identified outdoor workers as a high risk group not covered by standard household surveys.
- A dedicated engagement channel was set up for this group through local employer associations.
- Consent materials were translated and read aloud at group briefings rather than distributed as printed text alone.

What worked well

Identifying outdoor workers as a distinct stakeholder group during mapping meant the study captured exposure patterns that a household only approach would have missed.

What could have been stronger

A grievance channel was only introduced midway through fieldwork. Setting this up before activities began would have given participants a channel from day one.

Lesson for future CSID work

Stand up the grievance or concerns channel described in the Implementation stage of the checklist before any fieldwork activity begins, not after.