1. When can communities be meaningfully engaged in research? (Check all that apply)
   - □ Never
   - □ Early (e.g., during protocol design and development)
   - □ Throughout all phases of research
   - □ For the dissemination of research results

2. People who live in the target community and are characterized by the following should be included in community engagement in research:
   - □ a) Common culture and traditions
   - □ b) Legitimate political authority
   - □ c) Representative group or individuals
   - □ d) Common economy or shared resources
   - □ e) Relevant local researchers, policy makers, academics, public health professionals, community representatives
   - □ f) All of the above
   - □ g) A, B, and D only

3. If a researcher gained consent from the community, in local language and face-to-face meetings, it is not necessary to obtain individual consent from participants as well.
   - □ True
   - □ False

4. Good practices for community engagement include the following. (Check all that apply).
   - □ The Institutional Review Board (IRB) / research ethics committee determines the appropriate level of community engagement in the consent process.
   - □ Community members are never included to help conduct the research as this could contribute to incorrect results.
   - □ Researcher discusses with community members how study data and samples will be stored and who controls them after the study is complete.
   - □ Community members may become co-authors on papers discussing results and may review drafts of journal articles about the research in their community.
   - □ Since community members are not scientists, they should be engaged after the study is designed.