

Table 1. Review articles of culturally competent interventions and/or services addressing HIV prevention in African, Caribbean, and Black communities and Indigenous Peoples

Author & year of publication	Evidence synthesis focus	Year of last literature search	Number & location of included studies*	Key findings related to cultural competency of interventions and/or services	Rating of overall confidence in the results of the review appraised using AMSTAR 2 (27) ‡
Demeke <i>et al.</i> , 2024 (7)	To examine the available evidence on the access, quality, gaps, facilitators, and barriers of engagement and identify interventions relevant to the HIV prevention and care continuum for Black men who have sex with men in Canada	2020	Included studies (n=19): Canada (n=19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of targeted interventions for Black men who have sex with men • There is a need for intervention strategies among Black men who have sex with men that affirm their racial and sexual identities in addition to their sexual practices 	Critically low
Kemp <i>et al.</i> , 2024 (3)	To review implementation research conducted in Indigenous communities in the Americas and the Pacific that focuses on improving delivery of HIV preventive or treatment services	2023	Included studies (n=31): Canada (n=10) United States (n=9) Australia (n=4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies consistently emphasized the value of tailored, culturally safe services • Community involvement in intervention development, adaptation, and delivery were crucial • No studies evaluated PrEP interventions 	Critically low
Vitsupakorn <i>et al.</i> , 2023 (2)	To characterize the integration of culture in HIV prevention and treatment interventions focused on Black/African Americans	2021	Included studies (n=25): U.S. (n=25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 25 interventions identified, 24 focused on prevention • 10 interventions targeted men who have sex with men or transgender women • There is much diversity regarding the ways in which interventions integrated cultural elements, with some conflating race/ethnicity with culture • Only 3 interventions were grounded in cultural theory • All interventions were labeled “culturally based”, but only 2 explicitly defined culture 	Critically low
Turpin <i>et al.</i> , 2022 (18)	To conduct a systematic literature review of interventions that promote PrEP use among Black sexual minority men	2021	Included studies (n=10): U.S. (n=10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key intervention components included providing PrEP access, PrEP counselling, HIV and PrEP education, linkage to general health care, and peer-based support • The delivery of PrEP through community-based organizations tailored to and led by Black sexual minority men may help address barriers to PrEP access and uptake • PrEP interventions based on cultural competency and cultural humility are needed 	Low
Kudrati <i>et al.</i> , 2021 (21)	To review literature that evaluates the use of social media and/or communication campaigns to increase PrEP awareness among young Black and Latinx men who have sex with men and women	2020	Included studies (n=8): U.S. (n=8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media platforms can be leveraged to disseminate PrEP information that is appropriate and engaging for specific audiences • Robust communication campaigns reflecting the social and cultural interests of those vulnerable to HIV are needed 	Critically low

Table 1 (continued). Review articles of culturally competent interventions and/or services addressing HIV prevention in African, Caribbean, and Black communities and Indigenous Peoples

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Remy <i>et al.</i> , 2019 (8)	To examine the available literature describing behavioural interventions designed to enhance the uptake of and adherence to HIV PrEP medication among Black men who have sex with men	2018	Included studies (n=7): U.S. (n=7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one study directly addressed the challenge of reaching Black men who have sex with men Only one study discussed the importance of working closely with the target population and community members to create and adapt interventions A need for more intervention research focused on Black men who have sex with men was identified 	Critically low
Crooks <i>et al.</i> , 2019 (19)	To examine the current state of STI/HIV behavioural interventions for women of color and determine how culture has been incorporated into interventions	2018	Included studies (n=17): U.S. (n=16) Netherlands (n=1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions that are culturally grounded, group based, and delivered face-to-face and in multiple sessions are needed A lack of clarity in how to incorporate culture into interventions has been identified 	Critically low
Fish <i>et al.</i> , 2016 (1)	To identify effective HIV and sexual health prevention strategies for Black and ethnic minority men who have sex with men	2015	Included intervention effectiveness studies (n=13): Canada (n=1) U.S. (n=12) Included additional intervention studies at the development stage (n=6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough preparatory work—such as developing culturally sensitive approaches and materials—is important to ensure interventions are relevant to the target population 	Moderate
Lauricella <i>et al.</i> , 2016 (4)	To examine the characteristics of prevention programs for youth developed using culturally grounded approaches	2015	Included studies (n=31): U.S. (n=25) Canada (n=1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close collaboration with target populations is critical to developing culturally grounded prevention interventions Most studies reported collecting extensive input from the community through focus groups, community-based participatory research, and participatory action research to support culturally grounded program development 	Critically low

*Only high-income jurisdictions listed

‡Rating overall confidence in the results of the review (27):

High: No or one non-critical weakness: the systematic review provides an accurate and comprehensive summary of the results of the available studies that address the question of interest.

Moderate: More than one non-critical weakness: the systematic review has more than one weakness but no critical flaws. It may provide an accurate summary of the results of the available studies that were included in the review.

Low: One critical flaw with or without non-critical weaknesses: the review has a critical flaw and may not provide an accurate and comprehensive summary of the available studies that address the question of interest.

Critically low: More than one critical flaw with or without non-critical weaknesses: the review has more than one critical flaw and should not be relied on to provide an accurate and comprehensive summary of the available studies.