Political context:
* Lack of government support for national-level programmes for sex work
* Political instability
* Criminalization of sex work (affects service delivery and sex worker collectivisation)
* Insufficient advocacy for sex worker needs

Funding models
* International donor funding predominates (undermines sustainability and privileges international agendas)
* Multiple donors and poor coordination, with fragmentation and duplication of services
* Lack of direct government funding
* Competition for attention and resources with the general population, which have high HIV levels in sub-Saharan Africa
* Limited funding for national-level monitoring of sex work programmes and surveillance

Sex work service delivery
* Focus more on HIV prevention, rather than HIV treatment and care, and SRH
* Stigma and discrimination, with insufficient sensitization training for health workers
* Few structural interventions, such as community empowerment, which mitigate the socio-cultural context
* Research prioritised over service-delivery
* Little cross-country learning, but also 'International models' implemented, with little local adaptation of services
* Programmes operating alongside government services rather than with them
* Lack of sex worker participation in the development of services