Annex 12C. Potential Financing Mechanisms for Malaria Elimination

Supplemental material for: Shretta, R., J. Liu, C. Cotter, J. Cohen, C. Dolenz and others. 2017. "Malaria Elimination and Eradication." In *Disease Control Priorities* (third edition). Volume 6, *Major Infectious Diseases*. Edited by K.K. Holmes, S. Bertozzi, B.R. Bloom, and P. Jha. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Financing mechanisms	Pros	Cons	Applicability in Malaria
e-guarantees and market based mechanisms (e.g.: Int'l finance facility, Advance market commitment)	 Generate immediate revenues from expected future commitments Produces a stable source of resource Identify new sources of private sector funding 	 Entail a heavy set up and transaction cost Does not necessarily generate new revenue Heavy discounting- ultimate burden of payment is handed off to the future generation 	Limited applicability (Greater potential when financial markets are developed)
Diaspora bonds	 Frontloads funds for development Potential for funding depends on the size of diaspora population and the remittance and savings from them 	 High transaction cost Success depend on interest rates in the capital market Might be difficult to implement in countries where the migrants fled the internal conflict and oppressive governments Earmarking funds for malaria specific projects might need a strong information campaign which itself might be costly 	Limited applicability
Debt swap and debt conversion mechanisms	 Helps reallocate resources from debt repayment to social development Fund is predictable as it is predetermined 	 Depends on creditor's willingness to cancel debt the stock of debt Reallocation of fund from debt relief may be difficult to earmark 	Limited applicability (low debt in eliminating countries)
Solidarity levy on airline taxes	 New revenue stream from private sector Has a large base and potential for revenue generation 		Applicable (Proven mechanism in some setting)

POTENTIAL FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION

Obligatory charges/taxes (airline ticket levy, levy on tourism, sin taxes, foreign transaction fees)	 Has a large base and potential for revenue generation Once the tax system is instigated, it ensures a stable, predicable and sustainable source of revenue Low transaction cost 	 May suffer restrain from the political forces and individuals May take a long time to implement due to need for changes in legislation and policies Competing needs for funding among many social causes 	Applicable
Voluntary contributions and Involving private sector	 Increased level of social awareness among individuals and private sector organizations Pooling the resources from various private sectors could generate a significant pool of additional resource for malaria 	 Advocating for malaria elimination among private sector industries and individuals itself might be costly Voluntary contributions at the individual level may not be a stable source of resource as the stream is predictable 	Applicable
Endowment Funds	 Provides sustainable funding as the endowed fund is invested only the returns are used to fund programs Suitable for investors who are more risk averse 	 Require a large scale funding in the beginning sufficient enough to yield returns that could sustain programs May be difficult to find donors to provide endowment funding 	Applicable (requires a large investment upfront)
Regional Funds	• Potential to raise resources from donors, and regional governments and interested private donors interested in development issues affecting cross borders	• Developing proper incentive mechanisms to avoid free riding problems inherent in public goods might be difficult	Applicable (Opportunity to fund cross border activities)