

# liFISP nobuqhetseba bokusetyenziswa kwezimali zoluntu



I migodlo yeFISP ibhatalwa ngurhulumente wesizwe ukuncedisa abalimi abancinci. Kodwa izibonelelo kwakunye nezichumisi ngamanye amaxesha ziphelela zibiwe okanye ziphelelwa zisisiwa kubalimi bamashishini amakhulu.

Akukho ukuthethwa phandle kwemiba ngokubhekisele kwizivumelwano zembewu nezichumisi, into eyenza ukuba kubenzima ukufumanisa ukuba sisixa esingakanani semali yoluntu ebhatalwa kwiinkampani zeembewu

nezichumisi. Iindlela zobuhloli novavanyo aziqinanga okanye azikho, kwaye akho waziyo ukuba zingakanani izichumisi nembewu ezilahlekayo.

KwiifISP ezininzi kuMazantsi eAfrika, inkxaso yezifakwa zibiwa zingekasiwa nokusiwa kwiindawo ebekumele ziye kuzo (diversion), abanini zi-voucher bayatshintsha bafune imali okanye bayithengisele abanye loo migodlo yenkxaso (leakage).

- ▶ **Tanzania** – 60% yelahleko ngenxa ye diversion.
- ▶ **Zambia** – 35% yelahleko ngenxa ye diversion okanye i-leakage.
- ▶ **Malawi** – 33% iyabiwa (diversion) okanye ithengiswe kwiimalike zabucala (leakage).
- ▶ **Mzantsi Afrika** – inani elivakalayo lomlinganiselo wezifakwa ubiwa ungekafiki kubaninizo okanye uthengiselwe abalimi ngaphakathi kwelizwe okanye abangaphandle kweli.

