

**2023/24**



**LIMPOPO**

**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**PROVINCIAL TREASURY**

**LIMPOPO**

**OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL  
REVENUE & EXPENDITURE**

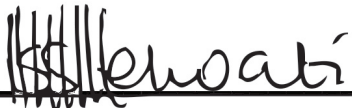
*The heartland of southern Africa - development is about people*

## Foreword

The 2023/24 Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE) overview is tabled during the difficult times of the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine at international level and the continuing electricity crisis in South Africa. This reality thus calls for concerted efforts both nationally and provincially to develop impactful interventions that can better the lives of the citizens. The International Monetary Fund current growth forecast gives an indication that more than a third of the global economy is headed for contraction in 2022 and 2023. Global economic risks such as the ongoing war in Ukraine remain high and could impede growth if they materialise. The reopening of the Chinese economy, however, may offer some reprieve by supporting a stronger rebound in global trade and demand.

In his 2023 national budget speech, the Minister of Finance projected that the South African economy would grow by an estimated 2.5 percent in 2022. This is an upward revision from 1.9 per cent projection in the 2022 MTBPS, reflecting a better-than-expected outcome in the third quarter of 2022. The size of the economy in 2022 was bigger than the pre-pandemic levels in real terms which is evidence of a robust economic recovery, however, the medium-term growth outlook has deteriorated. The continuous load shedding by Eskom, has taken a heavy toll on the SA and Limpopo economy as major industries were hit by power outages and this has led to closure of businesses. The load-shedding has become more persistent and prolonged, impacting on service delivery, and threatening the survival of many businesses.

The provincial overview is an integral part of the annual budgeting process that sets out planned provincial government spending over the next 3 years as well as providing a comprehensive account of priorities, spending plans and service delivery commitments of provincial departments and their public entities.

  
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**HON. SC SEKOATI (MPL)**  
**MEC FOR FINANCE**

06/03/2023  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**

## Table of Contents

FOREWORD .....	i
LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS .....	vi
1 CHAPTER 1: ECONOMIC OVERVIEW .....	1
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 World Economic Outlook .....	1
1.3 SA Economic Overview .....	2
1.4 SA Annual GDP Growth .....	2
1.5 SA Quarterly GDP Growth.....	3
1.6 Headline Consumer Price Index (CPI).....	4
1.7 The SA Electricity .....	5
1.8 Limpopo Economic Growth.....	7
1.9 Limpopo District economic growth .....	8
1.10 Limpopo Labour Force Characteristics .....	8
1.11 World Population .....	9
1.12 South African Population Estimates.....	10
1.13 Limpopo population .....	11
1.14 SA and Limpopo Human Development Index .....	12
1.15 SA and Limpopo Inequality.....	13
1.16 Limpopo Poverty indicators .....	14
1.17 National crime overview .....	15
1.18 Limpopo Matric Pass rate .....	16
1.19 Sanitation .....	17
1.20 Dwelling.....	18
1.21 Water infrastructure .....	18
1.22 Electricity connection.....	19
1.23 Refuse removal .....	20
1.24 Conclusion .....	21
2 CHAPTER 2: BUDGET STRATEGY AND AGGREGATES.....	24
2.1 Introduction .....	24
2.2 Aligning Provincial Budget to achieve Governments Prescribed Outcomes.....	28
3.2.1 Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state .....	30
3.2.2 Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job creation .....	31
3.2.3 Priority 3: Education, skills and health .....	37
3.2.4 Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services .....	45
3.2.5 Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government .....	46
3.2.6 Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe communities .....	48

3.2.7 Priority 7: A better Africa and world .....	51
2.3 Summary of Budget Aggregates.....	53
2.4 Financing.....	54
3 CHAPTER 3: BUDGET PROCESS AND THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK .....	55
3.1 The relationship between Strategic planning and budget.....	55
3.2 The Budget Allocation Strategies.....	55
3.3 Provincial Budget Process.....	56
3.4 The role of Provincial Treasury .....	57
3.5 The role of Departments.....	58
4 CHAPTER 4: RECEIPTS .....	60
4.1 Overall Position .....	60
4.2 Equitable Share.....	61
4.3 Conditional Grants.....	62
4.4 Provincial Own Receipts (Own Revenue).....	66
4.5 Donor Funding.....	71
5 CHAPTER 5: PAYMENTS .....	72
5.1 Overall Position .....	72
5.2 Payments by Vote .....	72
5.3 Payments by Economic Classification .....	77
3.2.8 Current Payments .....	77
3.2.9 Transfers and subsidies .....	78
3.2.10 Payment for Capital Assets .....	78
5.4 Payments by Policy Area.....	79
5.5 Infrastructure Management.....	80
6 Transfers.....	85
6.1 Transfers to Public Entities.....	85
3.2.11 Transfers to Local Government.....	85
7 Personnel Numbers and Costs .....	86
7.1 Payments on Training.....	87
8 ANNEXURES .....	88

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Annual growth in GDP at constant 2015 prices (measured by production) .	3
Figure 2:SA GDP growth in expenditure (constant 2015 prices seasonally adjusted percent change Q on Q) and industry growth.....	4
Figure 3:CPI headline year-on-year rates .....	5
Figure 4: Limpopo GDP and Sector Share (Constant 2010 prices percent change year-on-year).....	7
Figure 5: Limpopo district economic growth .....	8
Figure 6: World population growth and projections .....	10
Figure 7: Limpopo Total Population and Age Structure.....	12
Figure 8: SA and Limpopo HDI .....	12
Figure 9: SA and Limpopo Gini coefficient .....	13
Figure 10:SA and Limpopo percentage of people living below the lower poverty line .....	14
Figure 11: Q3 2022 national crime overview .....	15
Figure 12: Limpopo matric pass rate .....	17
Figure 13:Limpopo household access to sanitation by type in 2021 .....	17
Figure 14:Limpopo household access to dwelling by type in 2021.....	18
Figure 15:Limpopo household access to water by type in 2021 .....	19
Figure 16:Limpopo household source of energy by type in 2021 .....	20
Figure 17:Limpopo household access to refuse removal by type in 2020 .....	21

## Table of Tables

Table 1:World Economic Outlook Real GDP, annual percent change .....	1
Table 2:South African and Limpopo expanded unemployment rate .....	9
Table 3: 2022 Mid-year population estimates by population group and sex.....	11
Table 4:National Allocation to Limpopo Province .....	27
Table 5: National MTSF 2019-2024 and LDP 2020-2025 Priorities .....	29
Table 6: Provincial Budget Summary .....	53
Table 7:Summary of Provincial Receipts.....	60
Table 8: Summary of National Conditional Grant transfers by vote.....	63
Table 9: Provincial Own Revenue per vote .....	68
Table 10: Summary of provincial donor funding .....	71
Table 11: Payments by economic classification .....	77
Table 12: Payments by policy area .....	79
Table 13:Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by Vote ....	82
Table 14: Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by category .....	83
Table 15: Provincial Transfer to Public Entities .....	85
Table 16: Provincial Transfer to Local Government .....	85
Table 17: Summary of provincial personnel numbers and costs by vote .....	86
Table 18: Summary of provincial payments on training.....	87

Table 19: A1: Details of information on provincial own receipts ..... 88  
Table 20: A.2 Details on information on Conditional Grants..... 89  
Table 21: A.3 Details of provincial payments and estimates ..... 90  
Table 22: A.4 (a) Details of payments by functional area ..... 91  
Table 23: A.4 (b) Details of Provincial payments and estimates by function area .... 92

## LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS

BER	Bureau for Economic Research
COP27	27th Climate change Conference
CPI	Consumer Price Inflation
DBE	Department of Basic Education
EA	Economically Active
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HoD	Head of Department
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
LP	Limpopo Province
LTSM	Learner-Teacher Support Material
MEC	Members of Executive Council
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MTBPS	Medium Term Budget Policy Statement
NAB	Non Alcoholic Beverages
NEA	Not Economically Active
NDP	National Development Plan
NICD	National Institute for Communicable Disease
NSC	National Senior Certificate
Q	Quarter
Q on Q	Quarter on Quarter
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SA	South African
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SERO	Socio-Economic Review and Outlook
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
USA	United States of America
USAO	Universal Service and Access Obligations
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WHO	World Health Organization

# 1 CHAPTER 1: ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Introduction

During the tabling of the 2023 National Budget, the Minister of Finance upgraded the 2022 South African economic prospects from 1.9 percent to 2.5 percent in consideration of the upward revision of the IMF's global forecast. South Africa's economy increased by 1.6 percent in the third quarter of 2022, which was driven by the boom in the agricultural sector and the economy continues to grow above its pre-pandemic size in the third quarter of 2022.

Indications are that the continuing Russia-Ukraine conflict is also expected to put a major dent to South Africa and Limpopo's positive economic prospects, as the country has already witnessed spikes in fuel prices, which affects the production and transportation of many agricultural and other products. The electricity interruptions in the country continues to have a negative impact on both the country and provincial economic recovery.

## 1.2 World Economic Outlook

**Table 1: World Economic Outlook Real GDP, annual percent change**

	Year over Year			
	Estimate		Projections	
	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>World Output</b>	6,2	3,4	2,9	3,1
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	5,4	2,7	1,2	1,4
<b>Emerging Market and Developing Economies</b>	6,7	3,9	4,0	4,2
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	7,4	4,3	5,3	5,2
<b>Emerging and Developing Europe</b>	6,9	0,7	1,5	2,6
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	7,0	3,9	1,8	2,1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	4,7	3,8	3,8	4,1
Nigeria	3,6	3,0	3,2	2,9
South Africa	4,9	2,6	1,2	1,3
<b>World Consumer Prices</b>	4,7	8,8	6,6	4,3
Advanced Economies	3,1	7,3	4,6	2,6
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	5,9	9,9	8,1	5,5

Source: International Monetary Fund, WEO, January 2023



Global economic growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.9 percent in 2023, then rise to 3.1 percent in 2024. The forecast for 2023 is 0.2 percentage point higher than predicted in the October 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) but below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.8 percent. The rise in central bank rates to fight inflation and Russia’s war in Ukraine continues to weigh on economic activity. The balance of risks to the global outlook remains tilted to the downside, with scope for lower growth and higher inflation, but adverse risks have moderated since the October 2022 World Economic Outlook.

**Upside risks** - include more favourable surprises to domestic spending as in the third quarter of 2022, which, however, would increase inflation further. At the same time, there is room for an upside scenario with lower-than-expected inflation and less monetary tightening.

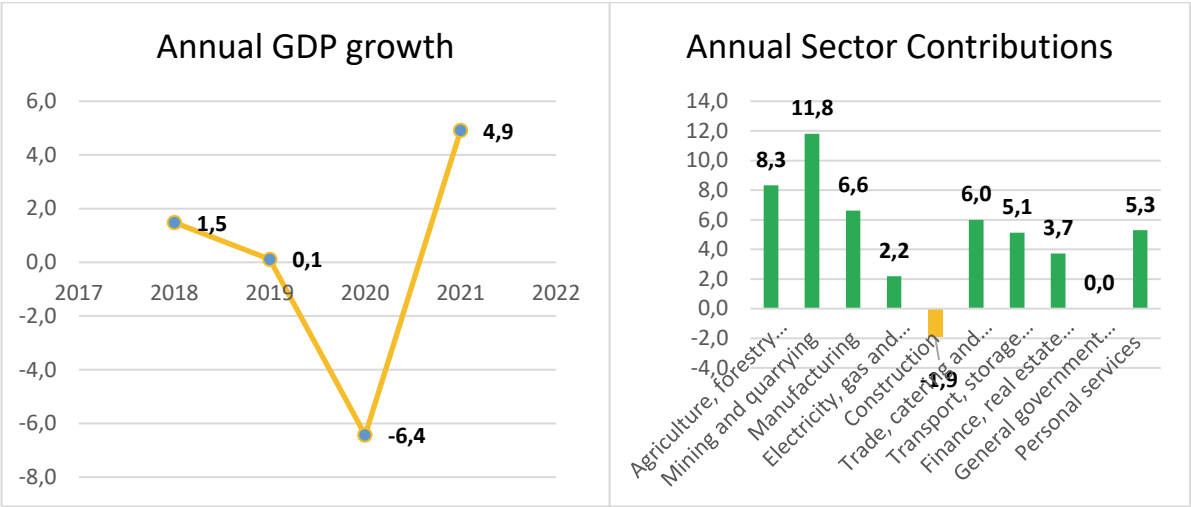
**Downside risks**- Numerous downside risks continue to weigh on the global outlook, lowering growth while, in a number of cases, adding further to inflation and these include China’s recovery stalling, War in Ukraine escalating, Debt distress, Inflation persisting, Sudden financial market repricing and Geopolitical fragmentation.

### **1.3 SA Economic Overview**

#### **1.4 SA Annual GDP Growth**

The South African Gross Domestic Product (GDP) clawed itself back to pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2022 (Q1: 2022), as highlighted in Stats SA’s set of GDP results released in June. After a dismal 2020 South African Gross Domestic Product (GDP) performance, which saw the economy contracting by 6.4 percent, economic activity increased by 4.9 percent in 2021, and projections are that the economy will slow down to 1.8 percent in 2022. The war between Russia and Ukraine gave a boost to South African commodity exports, such as coal, iron ore, platinum, and rhodium that generally increased in the first half of 2022.

**Figure 1: Annual growth in GDP at constant 2015 prices (measured by production)**



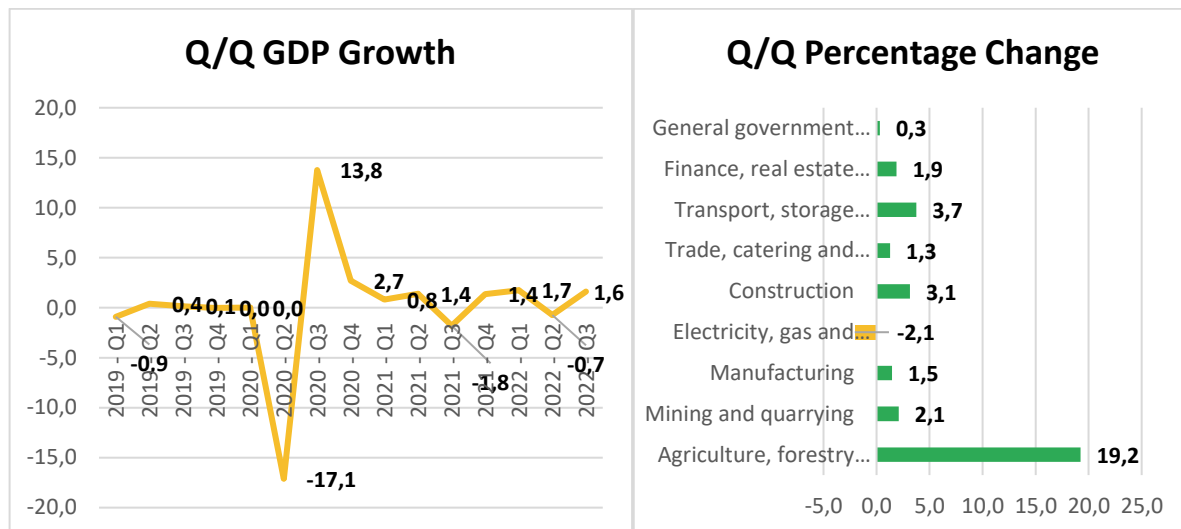
Source: StatsSA, Gross Domestic Product, Q4 2021

The Mining Sector at 11.8 percent, Agriculture at 8.3 percent, Manufacturing at 6.6 percent and trade at 6.0 percent recorded the highest growth rates in 2021. The Construction Industry is the only industry that contracted in 2021, falling by 1.9 percent and this was the fifth consecutive year of decline.

**1.5 SA Quarterly GDP Growth**

The South African economy experienced a positive growth trajectory in third quarter of 2022, as real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measured by production increased by 1.6 percent in the third quarter of 2022, following a decrease of 0.7 percent in the second quarter of 2022. The agriculture, finance, transport and manufacturing industries were the main drivers of growth on the supply side of the economy. The size of the South African economy now exceeds pre-pandemic levels, as real GDP, measured by production, was R1.161 trillion (constant 2015 prices) in the third quarter, which is above the previous peak of R1.152 trillion recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018.

**Figure 2: SA GDP growth in expenditure (constant 2015 prices seasonally adjusted percent change Q on Q) and industry growth**



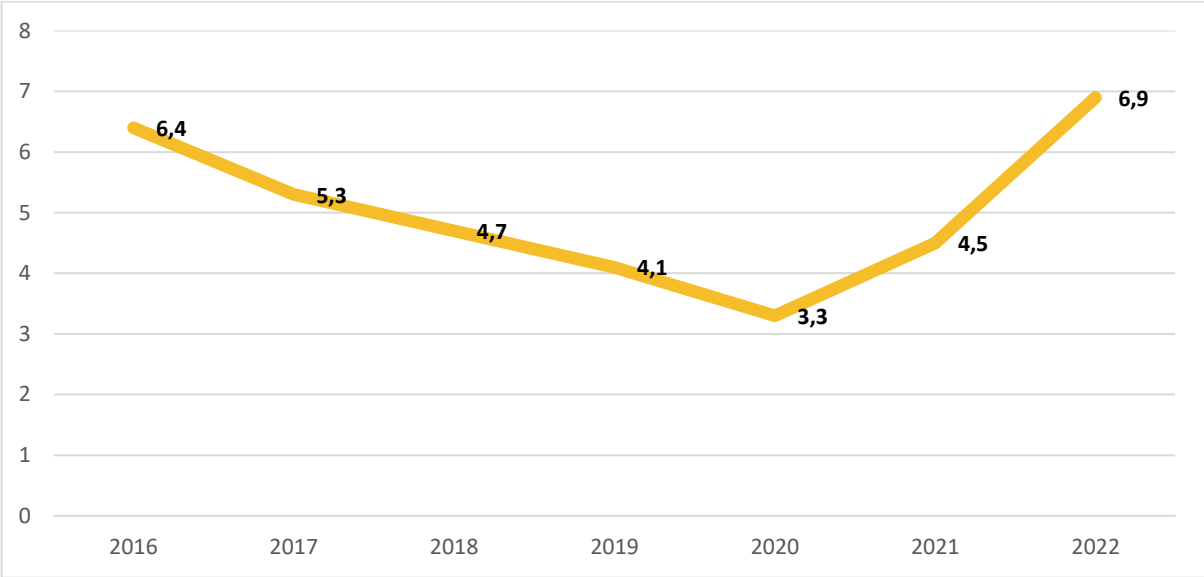
Source: StatsSA, Gross Domestic Product, Q3 2022

The agriculture industry was the largest contributor with an increase of 19.2 percent and contributing 0.5 percentage to GDP growth. Huge increase in the agricultural sector was mainly associated with a rise in the production of field crops and horticulture products. The finance industry increased by 1.9 percent and contributed 0.5 of a percentage point, the transport industry increased by 3.7 percent and contributed 0.3 of a percentage point, the manufacturing industry increased by 1.5 percent and contributed 0.2 of a percentage point to the total GDP growth in the quarter. On the downside, the electricity, gas & water supply industry contracted by negative 2.1 percent in the third quarter.

### 1.6 Headline Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The 2022 headline consumer inflation was on a rise, this was impacted by the continuing rise in fuel prices in the country influenced by the continuing war of Russia and Ukraine that also has a major impact in fuelling the consumer prices which were already on an upward spiral. As per the December CPI release, the results for the 2022 calendar year and an average annual inflation for 2022 was 6.9 percent, higher than the 4.5 percent recorded for 2021.

**Figure 3: CPI headline year-on-year rates**



Source: StatsSA, CPI 2021

The annual change in the CPI is continuing to test the 6 percent upper limit of the South African Reserve Bank’s monetary policy target range prompting the Bank to rise interest rates. Despite that decline, South Africa's central bank raised the repo rate during the year as it tries to bring inflation back within its 3%-6% target range, citing oil prices among potential risks.

Higher interest rates appeal to foreign investors, who are on the hunt for good returns and this bonds well for South Africa as a country as there is a need for foreign inflows of money to keep the rand stable, and local interest rates have been attractive for many years compared to other countries. However, the sharp hike in interest rates will heap more pain on the embattled South African economy and poor consumers, who are already struggling with sky-high fuel and food prices and record levels of load shedding.

**1.7 The SA Electricity**

South Africa’s government is continuing to face electricity challenges, as power cuts were imposed on 205 days in 2022 and every day in 2023 so far. President Ramaphosa prioritized to resolve the electricity challenges and cancelled his trip to

the World Economic Forum in Davos to hold crisis talks with power utility Eskom, labour groups and business. The following measures amongst others were taken by **NECOM** that may ease the power crisis:

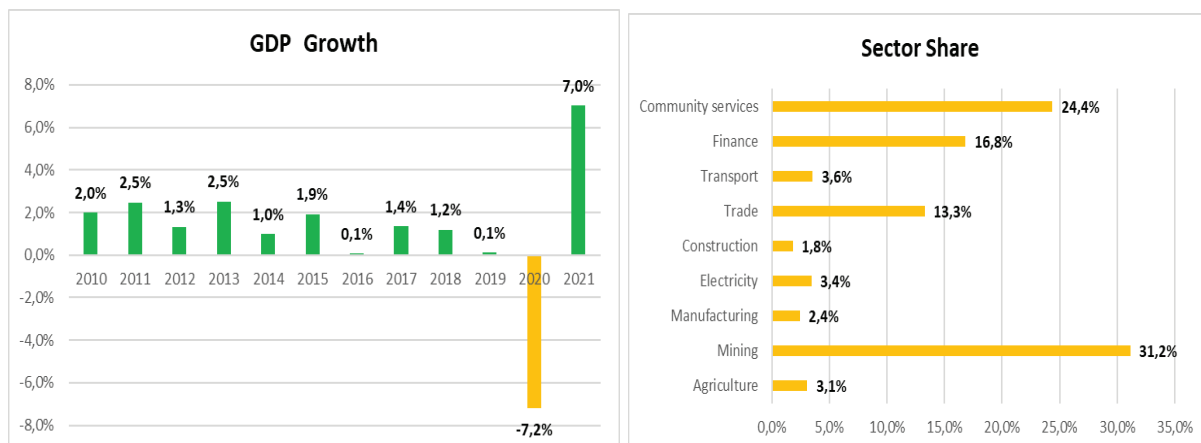
- The first of more than 100 privately owned power plants being developed will connect to the grid by the end of this year. In total, the planned projects could produce 9 000 megawatts, much of it for the companies own use.
- Emergency legislation is being developed to allow the faster approval and development of power plants.
- Contracts for the construction of plants that will produce 2 800 megawatts of renewable energy for the grid have been signed and construction will soon begin.
- As much as 1 000 megawatts may be imported this year from neighbouring countries, and Eskom will buy 1 000 megawatts of excess energy from private producers who already have facilities.
- Six of Eskom's 14 coal-fired power plants have been "identified for particular focus" in a bid to get them to perform more reliably.
- Efforts to finish incomplete plants and maintenance of other major units are being made.
- The time to complete regulatory processes for new plants has been reduced.

Experts agree that this plan is the most realistic route to end load shedding. During the last six months, considerable progress in implementing the plans were made and steps were taken to improve the performance of Eskom's existing power stations so that the coal-fired power stations that provide 80 percent of the country electricity produce the amount of electricity for which they were designed for. In the 2023 State of the nation address, the President further emphasised plans to fix the energy crisis to address the electricity shortfall of 4 000 to 6 000 MW. It is worth noting that the electricity crisis is going to continue for the foreseeable future unless if there is a speedily implementation of the above.

## 1.8 Limpopo Economic Growth

The Limpopo economy has been on slow trajectory growing on an average below 2.0 percent since 2010 to 2019 and the situation was worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The provincial economic growth is below the 5.0 percent target aspired in the Limpopo Development Plan. The provincial economy contracted by 7.2 percent in 2020 and followed by a rebound from the effects of the pandemic by 7.0 percent in 2021. The positive economic growth in 2021 can be credited to the booming mining commodity prices.

**Figure 4: Limpopo GDP and Sector Share (Constant 2010 prices percent change year-on-year)**

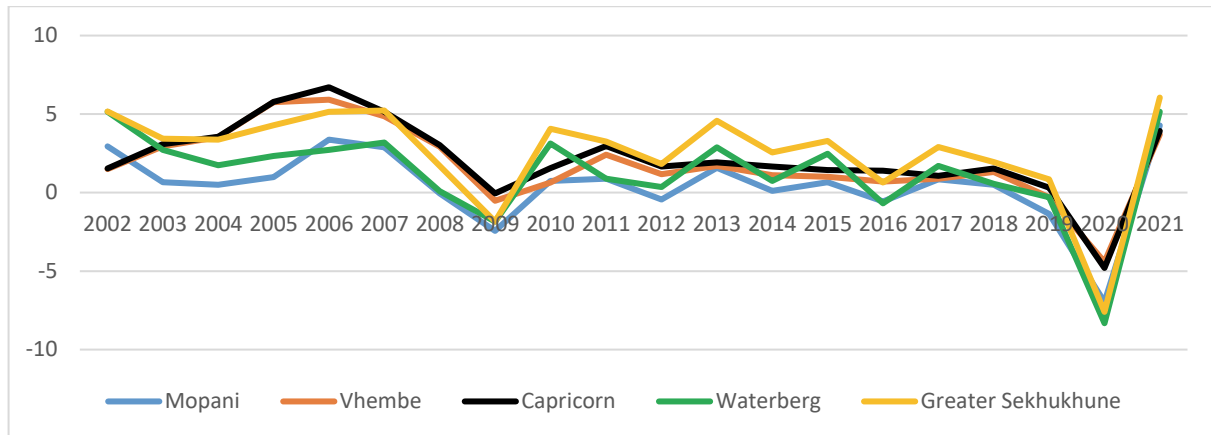


Source: IHS Regional Explorer, 2022

In 2021, the Mining industry had the biggest share (31.2%) in terms of percentage share to the provincial economy, followed by the community services (24.4%), Finance (16.8%) and Trade (13.3%). Other sectors contributed less than 4 percent each to the provincial economy, i.e., Transport (3.6%), Electricity (3.4%), Agriculture (3.1%), Manufacturing (2.4%) and Construction (1.8%). This is an indication that the provincial growth prospects continue to rely comprehensively on the Mining sector for a prolonged period unless drastic measures are taken to stimulate the growth of the other sectors in the provincial economy.

## 1.9 Limpopo District economic growth

**Figure 5: Limpopo district economic growth**



Source: Quantec, 2023

The Limpopo's Provincial Districts Gross Domestic Products has been on decline over the 2002 to 2021 period. Before the 2008 global financial crisis the Capricorn District had been the leading district in terms of GDP growth in the province, but after the financial crisis from 2010 to 2019, Greater Sekhukhune and Waterberg had been the drivers of the provincial economic growth. This is an indication that the provincial economy has been heavily reliant on the mining sector over this period. Three mining districts suffered the biggest decline during the Covid-19 crisis, because mining exports were restricted. As the world economies opened up in 2021 there was a boom in the mining industry as commodity prices were favourable and Greater Sekhukhune and Mopani took advantage of the mining explosion.

## 1.10 Limpopo Labour Force Characteristics

According to StatsSA Q3:2022 labour force characteristics, Limpopo has a population of about 3.9 million people of working age (16-64 years). From the working age population in the province only 1.9 million people were actively looking for employment and 1.4 million were employed, while 600 thousand were unemployed. About 2 million of the Limpopo working age population were not economically active, with 639 thousand being discouraged work seekers.

**Table 2:South African and Limpopo expanded unemployment rate**

	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022	Jul-Sep 2022
	<b>Thousand</b>				
<b>Limpopo</b>					
<i>Population 16-64 yrs</i>	3 890	3 904	3 917	3 931	3 945
<i>Labour Force</i>	1 696	1 792	1 966	2 183	1 937
<i>Employed</i>	1 145	1 184	1 265	1 391	1 377
<i>Unemployed</i>	551	607	700	791	600
<i>Not Economically active</i>	2 194	2 112	1 952	1 748	2 007
<i>Discouraged work-seekers</i>	655	601	511	387	639
<i>Other</i>	1 529	1 511	1 440	1 361	1 369
<b>Rates(%)</b>					
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	32,5	33,9	35,6	36,3	31
<i>Employed/population ratio(absorption)</i>	29,4	30,3	32,3	35,4	33,9
<i>Labour Force Participation rate</i>	43,6	45,9	50,2	55,5	49,1

Source: StatsSA, 2021

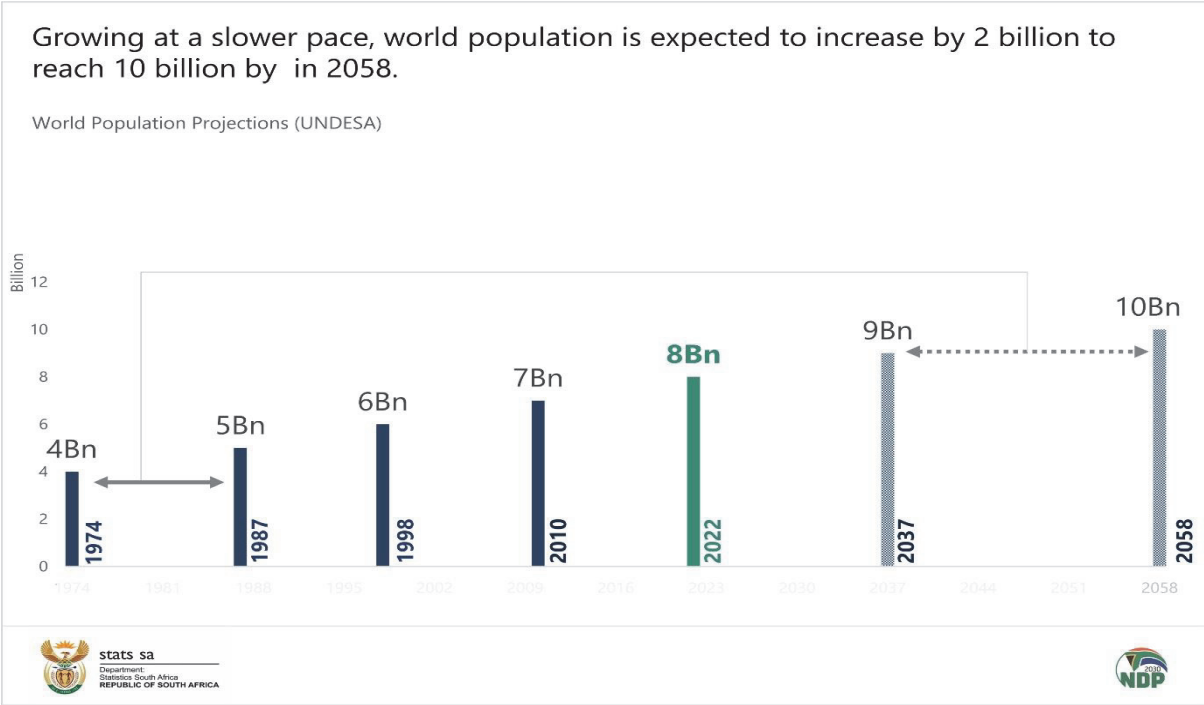
In quarter 3 of 2022, the provincial unemployment rate was at 31.0 percent and labour force participation at 49.1 percent, whilst the absorption rate at 33.9 percent at Q3:2022.

### 1.11 World Population

The total population of the world is projected to reach 8 billion as of the 15th of November 2022. As the population of the world increases it is important to consider an impact that this population's size and its projected growth to 9 billion in 2037 will have on the planet earth, as this has a huge impact towards issues of climate change and other related factors. It is not only the growth of the population per se but rather the use of natural resources (carbon footprint) that is should be monitored over time. According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), 1 in 8 persons will be displaced due to climate change globally by 2050. The 27th Climate Change conference (COP27) that took place in November 2022 in Egypt is an example of nations coming together in solidarity to contribute to a climate response.



**Figure 6: World population growth and projections**



Source: StatsSA,2022

World population growth continue to experience a natural increase which indicates the greater influence of births relative to deaths. Despite increasing migration across countries, South Africa’s population growth is also driven by natural increase.

**1.12 South African Population Estimates**

The mid-year population estimates cover all the residents of South Africa at the 2022 mid-year point and are based on the latest available information. The updated estimates are accompanied by an entire series of revised estimates for the period 2002–2022.

**Table 3: 2022 Mid-year population estimates by population group and sex**

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population
<b>African</b>	23 985 479	81,0	25 085 330	81,0	49 070 809	81,0
<b>Coloured</b>	2 601 932	8,8	2 737 987	8,8	5 338 919	8,8
<b>Indian/Asian</b>	794 882	2,7	760 114	2,5	1 554 996	2,6
<b>White</b>	2 242 589	7,6	2 396 679	7,7	4 639 268	7,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 624 882</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30 980 110</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>60 604 992</b>	<b>100,0</b>

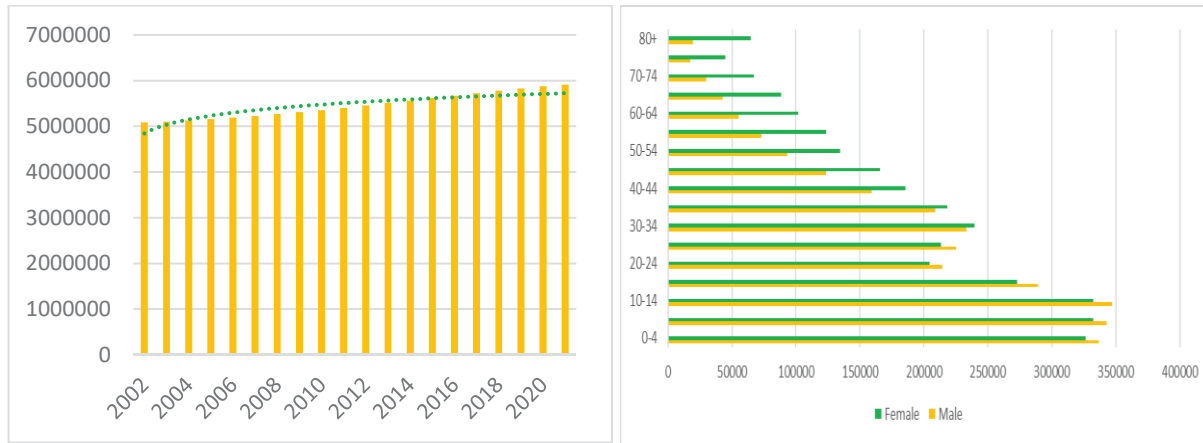
Source: StatsSA 2022 Mid-year population estimates

The Stats SA mid-year population estimates predicted the South African population to be at 60.6 million people. The black African population is in the majority at 49.1 million or 81 percent of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 4.6 million, the coloured population at 5.3 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1.6 million. Approximately 30.9 million or 51.1 percent of the population is female, while 48.9 percent (approximately 29.6 million) is male.

### 1.13 Limpopo population

During 2021 the Limpopo population was recorded at 5.9 million, an increase of approximately 900 thousand over the period 2002 to 2021 in the provincial population numbers, in almost 20 years. There was a linear development in terms of the growth in population numbers in the province and this can be attributed to the fact that the province continues to lose some of its people to other provinces like Gauteng as they migrate to look for schools and employment opportunities. As the population numbers increase, there will be added demand for public goods such as water, housing, energy, healthcare, and transportation.

**Figure 7: Limpopo Total Population and Age Structure**



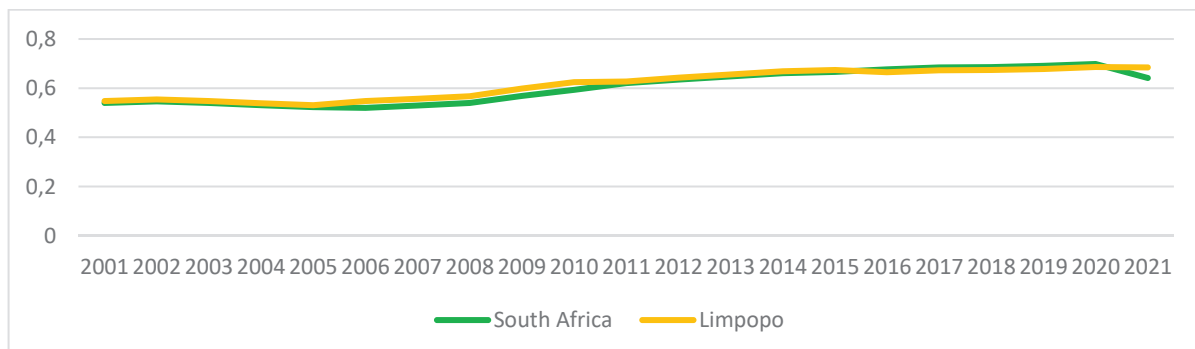
Source: Quantec, 2023

The structure of the provincial population in terms of age aligns to the national pattern. The Limpopo population is dominated largely by people of young age or youth, with ages ranging between below 395years which have a high dominance of male gender for the people aged between 0-4 to the age group of 25-29. The male gender dominance starts to be reduced from the age group of 30-34 to the age group of 80 and above, and this backs the notion that the male gender tends to emigrate to other provinces to look for better opportunities.

### 1.14 SA and Limpopo Human Development Index

HDI is used to quantify and measure the standard of development of the populations in a particular region.

**Figure 8: SA and Limpopo HDI**



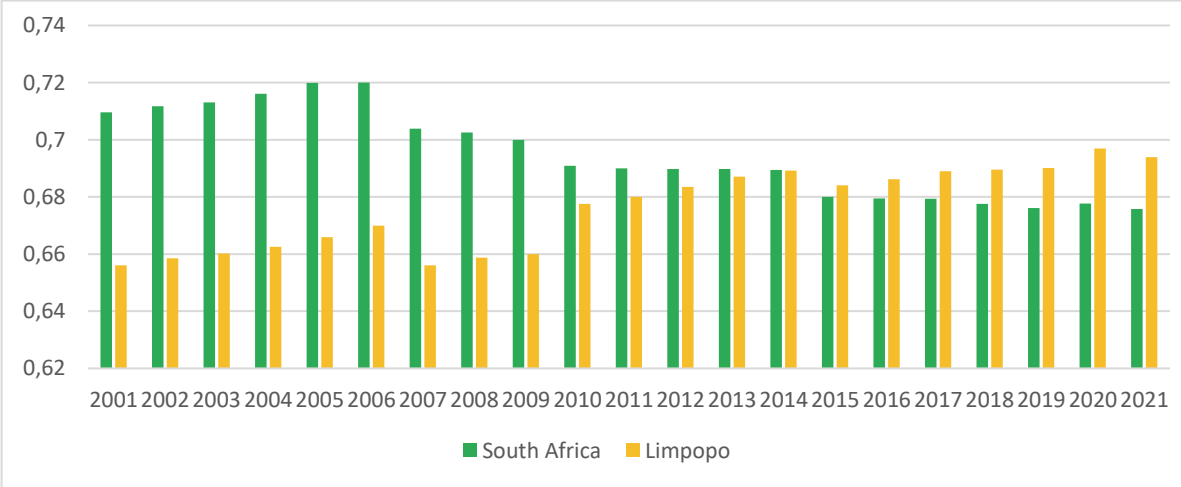
Source: Quantec,2023

There has been a significant improvement in terms of the standard of living for the country and the province over the past 20 years, as the country and provincial Human Development Index increased from 0.54 in 2001 to 0.64 and 0.66 in 2021 respectively. This is an indication that there was a substantial improvement in the living conditions of the people in the country and the province during this period, though the Covid-19 pandemic has put a dent in the positive trajectory.

**1.15 SA and Limpopo Inequality**

Income inequality continues to be a challenge that is facing not only the country, but also in the provinces and districts in Limpopo. In recent times, the province experienced an increase in the number of unemployed persons resulting in unemployment being considered one of the factors of income inequality. Low level of education and skills limit people’s ability to access decent jobs and to also participate fully in the society.

**Figure 9: SA and Limpopo Gini coefficient**



Source: Quantec, 2023

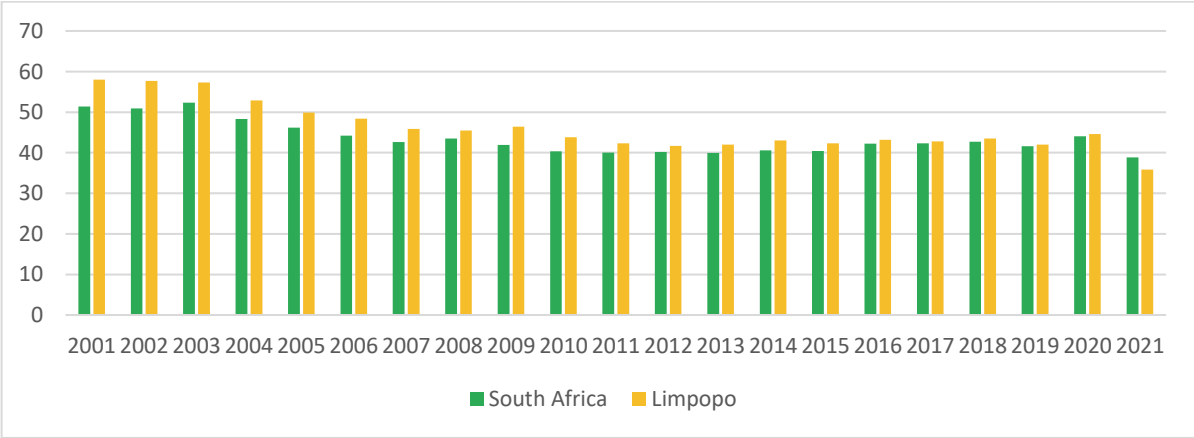
In South Africa, inequality has been on a decline from 2006 to 2021 declining from a high of 0.72 percent in 2006 to 2021. This can be attributed to high levels of economic growth and creation of employment opportunities for the people of the country during this period. The Limpopo province situation though has been different as the provincial

Gini Coefficient has been on the rise during the period 2001 to 2021 which increased from a low of 0.65 percent in 2007 to a high of 0.69 in 2020 this is an indication that there hasn't been significant changes between 2001 and 2021 in terms of improving the income inequality of the people of the province.

**1.16 Limpopo Poverty indicators**

Poverty can be described as more than just lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods, as it includes hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services as well as lack of participation in decision making. Poverty challenges ranges from people failing to meet their basic needs and facing different types of health problems. The LDP strives for poverty eradication is a long-standing policy priority for the provincial government programs with the aim to ensure an equitable society characterized by broad-based development. The number of people living in poverty has worsened due to the consequences of COVID-19 where many people lost income streams from employment and business failures (particularly informal traders). The lockdown also highlighted the extreme plight of the poor with hundreds of people joining queues to get food. The continuing electricity challenges in the country is another factor that further push the poor to poverty as businesses are closing and people are losing employment.

**Figure 10:SA and Limpopo percentage of people living below the lower poverty line**

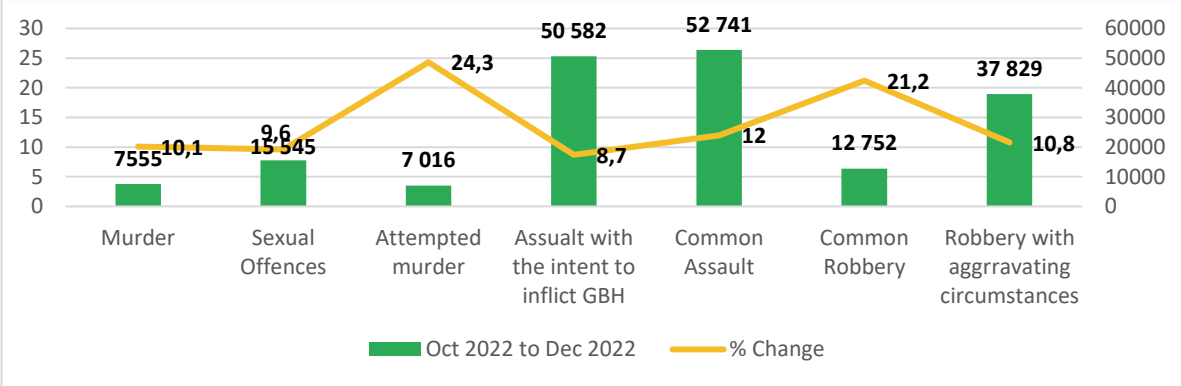


Source: Quantec, 2023

The percentage of people living below the lower poverty line has been decreasing over time for both the country and the province. Though the COVID-19 pandemic has put a dent in the decrease as many people have lost their jobs and some businesses closed, but through the government intervention such as the social relief of distress grant of 350 and other programmes the impact of the pandemic were minimised.

**1.17 National crime overview**

**Figure 11: Q3 2022 national crime overview**



Source: SAPS, 2023

About 7 555 murders were recorded in Q3 in South Africa, an increase of 696 murders (10.1%) compared to the previous year. Attempted murder cases increased to 7 016, an increase of 1 371 (24.3%) and 15 545 sexual offences were recorded in the quarter, which is an increase of 1 357 cases (9.6%). In total, contact crimes, which include the offences and assault GBH, common assault, common robbery, and robbery with aggravating circumstances, increased by 19 067 (11.6%) cases in the quarter to 184 020.

The most common causative factor for murder was arguments, misunderstandings, road rage or provocation, with 1164 murders recorded in Q3. The second-most common factor was vigilantism/mob justice, with 536 murders. The police also pointed to gang-related killings, which was the fifth most common factor, and said the majority of the 272 gang murders took place in the Western Cape. In Q3 of 2022, Gender Based Violence and Femicide skyrocketed: 1101 murders (12 every single day and an increase of 199 from the last year Q3) 1636

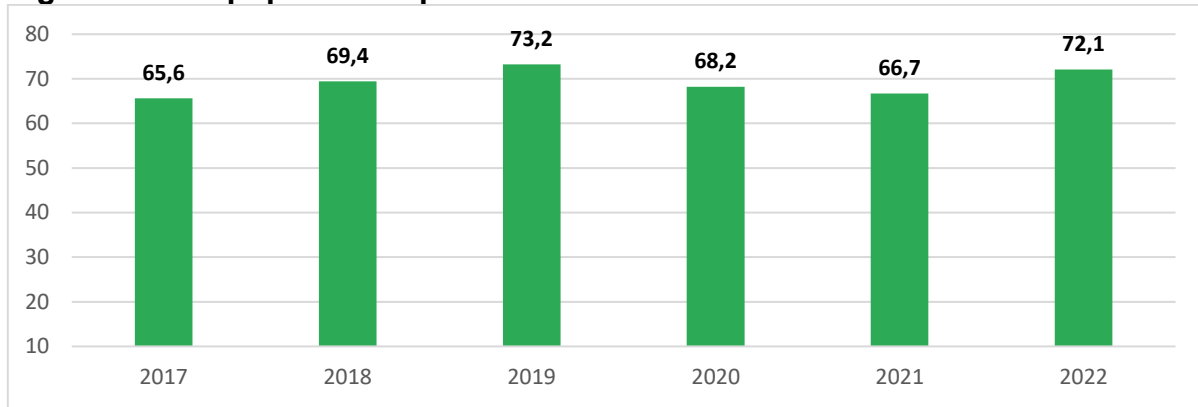
attempted murders (17.8 per day and an increase of 396 from last year) 17 271 assaults (187.7 per day and an increase of 1579 from last year).

### **1.18 Limpopo Matric Pass rate**

Education is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: it is identified as a stand-alone goal (Sustainable Development Goal 4) and it is also set as a target under other SDGs on health, growth and employment, sustainable consumption and production, and climate change. Education is a fundamental human right and an enabling right. To fulfil this right, the country and the province strive to ensure universal equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education and learning, which should be free and compulsory, leaving no one behind irrespective of their gender, disabilities, social and economic situation. Limpopo province is considered rural and the quality of education is not as advanced as in other provinces such as Gauteng and the Western Cape and most public schools in the province still lack proper technology in the classes which could be one of the negative effect to the performance of the schools in the province.

At 72.1 percent, Limpopo province continue to be the lowest in terms of matric pass rate among the nine provinces in the country. Though the province has shown significant progress in changing the situation as it has recorded progress moving from 66.7 percent in 2021. The Department of Education in the province shall continue to provide targeted support so those school that have shown no significant progress in their NSC results.

**Figure 12: Limpopo matric pass rate**

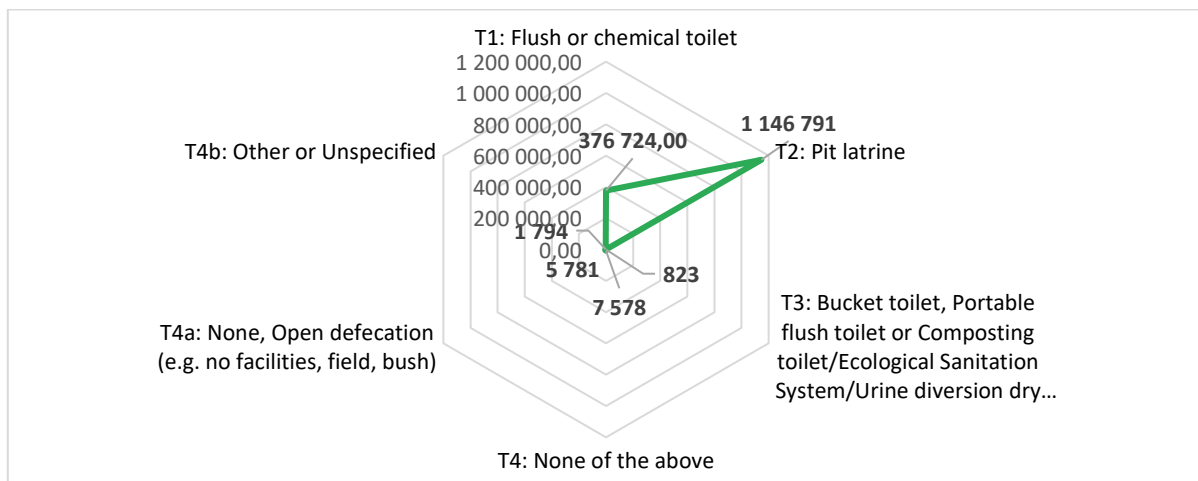


Source: Limpopo Department of Basic Education (DBE)

### 1.19 Sanitation

Provision of basic sanitation is regarded as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste, as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and waste water treatment and disposal. A huge backlog on sanitation continues to be experienced by the province due to its rurality and this delays public services to reach most of the rural areas timely, as well as increased cost to deliver such services since villages are far apart from each other.

**Figure 13: Limpopo household access to sanitation by type in 2021**



Source: Quantec, 2023

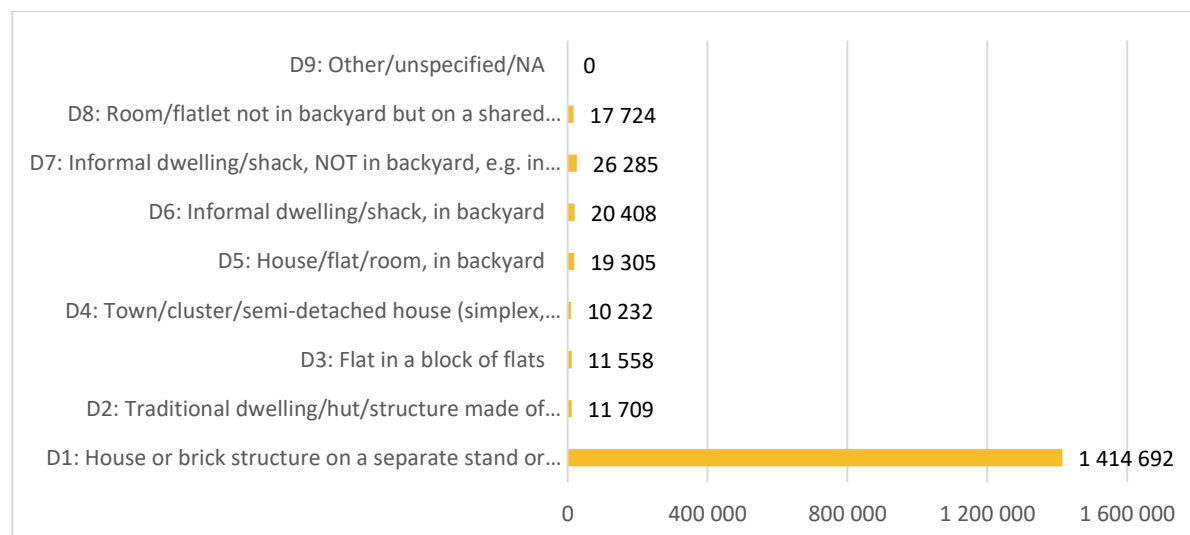


The province is dominated by number of households who are using pit latrine toilet facilities at 1.1 million in 2021. This is followed by households with flush or chemical toilets at around 376 thousand. There is a need for the province to continue improving efforts in addressing the sanitation for households and ensure people are having toilet facilities with some ventilation or drainage.

## 1.20 Dwelling

It remains the responsibility of the province to ensure that households have access to decent place of residence with easy access to transportation for work and other facilities. Majority of the households in Limpopo province (1.1 million) live in a house or brick house structure on a separate stand or yard which is an indication that the provincial government has done well in provision of dwelling facilities for its people and moving the households from living in a traditional dwelling/hut/structure as well as informal dwelling/shacks.

**Figure 14: Limpopo household access to dwelling by type in 2021**

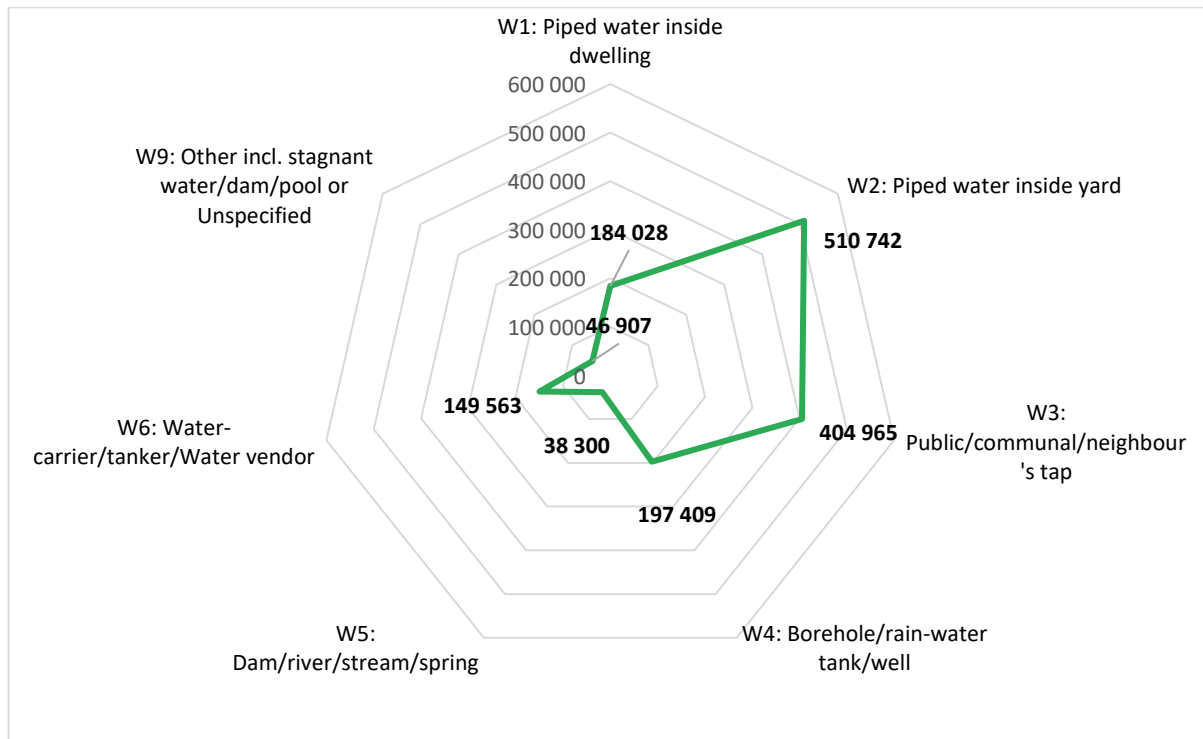


Source: Quantec, 2023

## 1.21 Water infrastructure

Access to clean drinking water is of prominent importance in South Africa and in the Limpopo province, most of the population does not have access to safe water facilities.

**Figure 15: Limpopo household access to water by type in 2021**



Source: Quantec, 2023

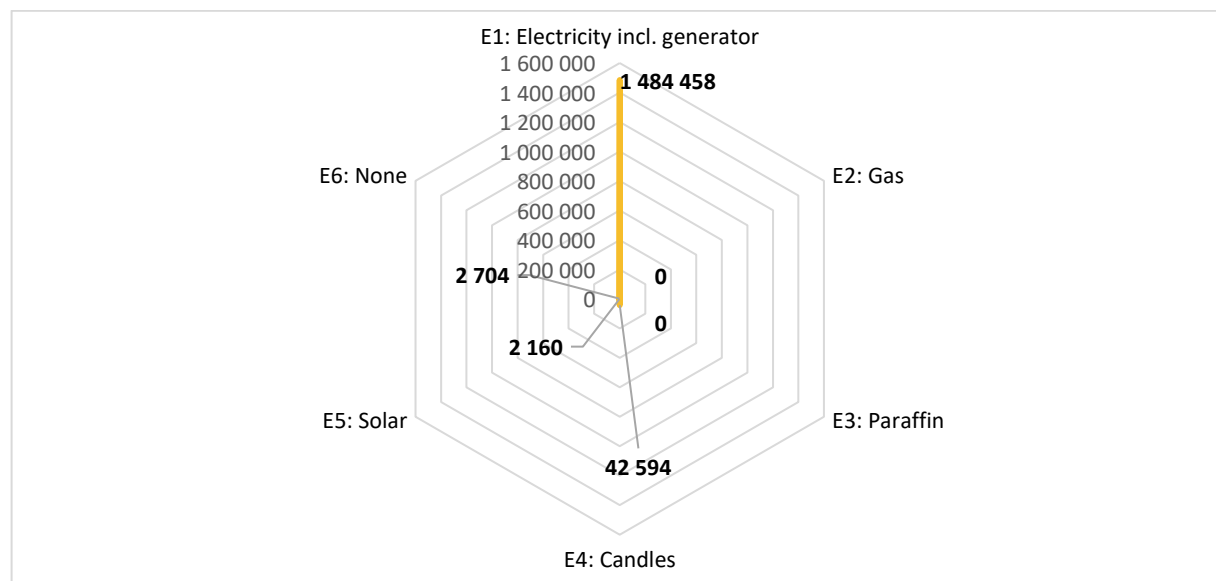
The number of households in Limpopo with access to piped water inside yard was recorded at 510 thousand during the year 2021, followed by 404 thousand households who use public/communal/neighbours' tap and those who use borehole/rainwater tank/well at 197 thousand while those who are having piped water inside the dwelling at 184 thousand households. The level of access to clean drinking water in the province need to be improved as the province still has a sizeable number of households who collect their water from dams/river/stream/spring, and others who receive water through watercarrier/tanker/water vendors and this has a bearing to the water quality issues.

## 1.22 Electricity connection

Non-payment and illegal connections make electricity provision more expensive and less reliable. The country and the province work jointly to overcome the energy crisis and as such a call is made to all South Africans to pay for the electricity they use as well as to save on electricity usage. The usage and need for reliable energy sources

is significantly important to embrace the 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution, and for Limpopo to be advanced in Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) there should be good electrical connectivity, mostly in the rural remote areas of the province, and this calls for investment on alternative sources of electricity supply to augment the challenges faced by Eskom in provision of this necessity.

**Figure 16: Limpopo household source of energy by type in 2021**



Source: Quantec, 2023

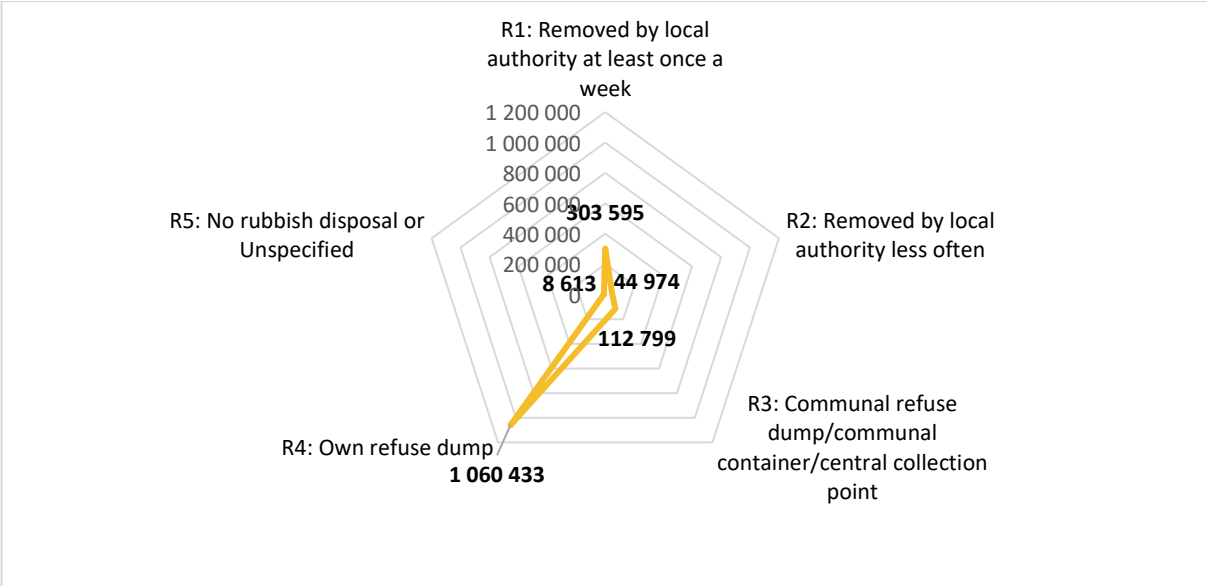
Limpopo province has done well on the electrical connection of its households over the years, the number of households with electrical connection including generator was recorded at around 1.5 million in 2021. Households depending on candles and paraffin for lighting continue to diminish in the province, while a new trend for solar and gas usage has emerged as households are escaping the scourge of load-shedding which appears to be a new normal.

### 1.23 Refuse removal

It remains the responsibility of local government to provide waste management services, which include waste removal, waste storage and waste disposal services, as per Schedule 5b of the Constitution of the Republic. Proper management of refuse removal is important in Limpopo and its district municipalities as this helps in avoiding

polluting the environment. In recent times waste management has been seen as an economic opportunity for the municipality as the waste and recycling economy is becoming prominent in the municipal space. This calls for municipalities to invest in the waste economy and start to manage this industry prudently as it has benefits of creating employment opportunities for the low skilled labour force.

**Figure 17: Limpopo household access to refuse removal by type in 2020**



Source: Quantec, 2023

The province has backlogs in refuse removal as the number of households that use their own refuse dump is over 1 million, with those who use communal refuse dump/communal container/central collection point being at 112 thousand households, and people end up disposing waste illegally or anywhere exposing risks to livelihood. The local authorities remove the refuse in the province at least once a week for 303 thousand households and this leads to households in the province to find alternative ways of dumping and some go as far as burning their own waste materials in avoidance of traveling long distances to the dumping sites.

**1.24 Conclusion**

Global economic growth continues to be supported primarily by Emerging Market and Developing Economies. The Russia-Ukraine war continues, with adverse effects on global prices and a survey of economists by Bloomberg found that experts believe there is a 45 percent chance that South Africa will enter a recession this year, driven

by load shedding and the ongoing power crisis. South Africa's power crisis is unlikely to let up in the short-term, and load shedding remains the single biggest downside risk and drag on South Africa's growth prospects in the next two years. Strong interventions to solve or stabilize the SA electricity crisis are necessary as they will bring some hope to the ailing economy of the country.

Continuous load shedding by Eskom took a heavy toll in the Limpopo provincial economy as major industries were hit by power outages. The recently announced increase in electricity prices and other administered prices continue to present clear medium-term risks, this calls for the provincial government to seek and invest in alternative sources of energy. Given the current load shedding challenges in the country and the province, the provincial government will need to be on the drive to install and encourage the use of solar energy in the province for both households and businesses as an alternative source of energy. The province will also need to gradually shift from the electricity as it assists in relieving the pressure from Eskom and invest in alternative sources of energy supply and implement green energy initiatives as it develops new sustainable settlement.

Limpopo province continuously aims to boost economic growth, enhance service delivery, reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality and better the livelihood of its citizens. The efforts of the provincial government have borne fruits in the third quarter as unemployment in the province has reduced drastically, giving hope to the provincial citizens during these difficult times. The province will need to continue doing more in terms of future planning and implementation of infrastructure projects so that the intended benefits to the communities are achieved. The provincial unemployment numbers are very high and are well above the LDP aspirations and this requires concerted efforts in the provincial government to address the employment handicaps which ranges from skills mismatches and lack of required skills as per the labour markets demands in the province. Transforming of the provincial economy remains fundamental as the province need to move from an extractor of raw materials and become a processor and add value through manufacturing and processing. This will help in creating industries and more employment opportunities in the province.

Poverty and inequality challenge is global, and intimately connected to other pressing issues of our times: not only rapid technological change, but also the climate crisis, urbanization and migration. Limpopo province and the country need to strive for high economic growth as the economic spill-offs of the growth will be the primary way for the province to achieve high living conditions and closing the income gap, this will be through creating opportunities for the poor in the economy, as sustainable employment is the route out of poverty and inequality. Low employment and high poverty levels will lead to high reliance on public goods and services which will adversely affect the provincial fiscus, at its worse situation diverting investment expenditure to social welfare. Investment by government and private sector in skills development could improve the provincial human development by providing more skilled workforce that can be absorbed and be productive in the economy of the province.

The province will need to be on investment drives to increase access to clean drinking water to the households. Water provision and access needs to be improved as the province as a sizeable number of households still collect their water from dams/river/stream/spring and others still receive water through watercarrier/tanker/water vendors and this has a bearing to the water quality issues.

## **2 CHAPTER 2: BUDGET STRATEGY AND AGGREGATES**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Economic growth in some of the world's largest economies is set to slow in 2023, with Europe and the United States showing signs of weakening activity. China's manufacturing activity was adversely affected by its zero-COVID policy, and the removal will support a gradual rebound in activity this year. Many countries are encountering the effects of high inflation through increased interest rates and while headline inflation seems to have peaked in many countries, it remains high. A number of global risks remain, implying the need for stronger domestic demand to support economic growth.

The current electricity crisis in South Africa is expected to worsen the economic situation for both the country and the province, as businesses are struggling to cope, and many are closing. This will lead to slow economic growth prospects, rising unemployment, and worsening of poverty and inequality in the country and the province. The South African economic conditions are mostly affected by continuous electricity outages, as well as risks of the poor financial affairs of State-Owned Enterprises that requires continuous bailouts from the National fiscus. On an international space the tension between Russia and Ukraine led to the increase in the price of food and fuel for South Africa.

The 2023 National Budget proposes R254 billion in debt relief to Eskom which would relieve extreme pressure on the utility's balance sheet, enabling it to conduct necessary maintenance of infrastructure. It also supports restructuring of the electricity market to help South Africa establish a stable, uninterrupted power supply as it transitions to a clean energy future. The scale of Eskom debt relief increases government borrowing, resulting in debt stabilising later than projected in the 2022 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement. Public debt is now set to stabilise at 73.6 per cent of GDP in 2025/26 and decline thereafter.

Healthy public finances can help build a prosperous future. Yet South Africa spends more to service its debt than it does on health, social development, or peace and security. There has also been a tendency to favour recurrent expenditure over investment, weakening the growth potential of the country even further. Over time, stronger public finances will enable government to spend less on debt service, which consumes 18 cents of every rand of revenue, and spend more on developmental priorities, including public infrastructure.

The total Limpopo Equitable Share allocation increases from R64.056 billion in 2022/23 to R65.349 billion or 2.0 percent in 2023/24, increase by 4.0 percent to R67.974 billion in 2024/25 and a further increase of 5.0 percent to R71.502 billion in 2025/26 financial years. The aforementioned equitable share allocations include the following reductions and additions:

(a) In 2021/22 National Treasury implemented budget cuts that affect the allocations for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years, as follows.

- R824.833 million, R1.308 billion in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively for New Data updates due to a **decrease in population** numbers.
- R8.518 billion in 2022/23, R5.484 billion in 2023/24 for Compensation of Employees Budget Cuts due to public service wage freeze.
- R970.801 million, R1.747 billion in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively for Fiscal Consolidation.

(b) During the 2023 MTEF allocations, the National Treasury has allocated the following additional funds included in the total equitable share amounts above:

- R585.551 million in 2023/24 and R661.709 million in 2024/25 for new data updates (2022 allocations).
- R578.731 million, R969.789 million and R1.446 billion in 2023 MTEF for new data updates (2023 Allocations).
- R1.174 billion, R1.200 billion and R1.126 billion in 2023 MTEF for 3.0 Percent Wage Increase.



- R884.669 million for Presidential Youth Employment Initiatives in Education in 2023/24 financial year. R40.820 million and R48.619 million for Social Development Welfare NGO Funding in 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years respectively.
- R389.117 million and R540.523 million for Health Sector in 2023/24 and 2024/25 year respectively.
- R867.622 million and R907.390 million for Education Sector in 2023/24 and 2024/25 year respectively.
- R866.782 million, R906.690 million and R944.079 million in Health for Pressures in CoE and other Service Backlogs in 2023 MTEF.
- R655.636 million, R769.827 million and R885.423 million in Education – for CoE Pressures in 2023 MTEF.

The following allocations are maintained in the baseline and earmarked for specific purposes:

- Department of Social Development is allocated **R7.731 million, R8.078 million and R8.440 million** in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively for Food Relief.
- Department of Social Development is also allocated **R67.329 million** in 2023/24, **R70.353 million** in 2023/24 and **R73.505 million** in 2024/25 in their equitable share as a conversion from the Social Worker Grant to employ social workers.
- Department of Social Development has further been allocated additional budget for Employment of Social Workers to deal with gender-based violence, substance abuse and issues affecting children as follows: - **R15.254 million in 2023/24, R15.939 million in 2024/25 and R16.653 million** financial year;
- **R16.731 million, R17.106 million, R17.872 million** have been allocated in the MTEF for Department of Social Development to address the social and structural drivers on HIV, TB, STI's and gender-based violence.
- An amount of **R36.903 million** in 2023/24, **R38.560 million in 2024/25, R40.287 million in 2025/26** has been allocated in Department of Education to sustain the Sanitary Dignity Project.

- Provincial Treasury has been allocated additional funding of **R11.295 million in 2023/24, R11.803 million in 2024/25, R12.332 million in 2025/26** to improve municipal support and intervention.
- Provincial Treasury has also been allocated **R5.466 million in 2023/24, R5.711 million in 2024/25 and R5.967 million in 2025/26** for Infrastructure Development support.

The final provincial equitable share allocation is summarised in the table below:

**Table 4: National Allocation to Limpopo Province**

<b>National Allocation</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>2025/26</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Equitable Share Baseline</b>	<b>69 935 348</b>	<b>67 845 593</b>	<b>61 969 051</b>	<b>67 000 195</b>	<b>196 814 839</b>
Adjustment to baseline 2021/22: New data updates	-824 833	-1 308 283	-		-1 308 283
Adjustment to baseline 2022/23: New data updates	82 596	585 551	661 709	-	1 247 260
Adjustment to baseline 2023/24 New data updates		578 731	969 789	1 446 620	2 995 140
<b>Revised allocation</b>	<b>69 193 111</b>	<b>67 701 592</b>	<b>63 600 549</b>	<b>68 446 815</b>	<b>199 748 956</b>
<b>Less: Fiscal Framework Reduction</b>	<b>(5 137 558)</b>	<b>(2 352 161)</b>	<b>4 373 177</b>	<b>3 055 414</b>	<b>5 076 430</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees 2020 (MTEF)</b>	<b>(5 131 559)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees 2021 (MTEF)</b>	<b>(3 387 204)</b>	<b>(5 484 531)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5 484 531)</b>
<b>Non-Compensation of Employees Fiscal Consolidation 2021</b>	<b>(970 801)</b>	<b>(1 747 113)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1 747 113)</b>
<b>Wage agreement - Non Pensionable Allowance and 3% Salary Increase</b>	<b>1 579 131</b>	<b>1 174 838</b>	<b>1 200 128</b>	<b>1 225 912</b>	<b>3 600 878</b>
<b>Education: Presidential Youth Employment Initiatives</b>	<b>882 381</b>	<b>884 669</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>884 669</b>
<b>Social Development : Welfare NGO Funding</b>	<b>23 175</b>	<b>40 820</b>	<b>48 619</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89 439</b>
<b>Health: Additional Sector Funding</b>	<b>844 101</b>	<b>389 117</b>	<b>540 523</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>929 640</b>
<b>Education: Additional Sector Funding</b>	<b>1 023 218</b>	<b>867 622</b>	<b>907 390</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 775 012</b>
<b>Plus: COVID-19 Support (Health Sector)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Health Pressures (CoE, Service Backlog, etc)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>866 781</b>	<b>906 690</b>	<b>944 079</b>	<b>2 717 550</b>
<b>Education : Compensation of Employees Pressures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>655 636</b>	<b>769 827</b>	<b>885 423</b>	<b>2 310 886</b>
<b>Earmarked allocations: Included in the Equitable Share Baseline</b>	<b>153 580</b>	<b>160 709</b>	<b>167 550</b>	<b>175 056</b>	<b>503 315</b>
Plus: Social Development Food Relief function shift	7 404	7 731	8 078	8 440	24 249
Plus: Social Development Social Work grant conversi	64 487	67 329	70 353	73 505	211 187
Plus: Social Worker Addition	14 610	15 254	15 939	16 653	47 846
Plus: Social: Gender Based Violence and STI	15 680	16 731	17 106	17 872	51 709
Plus: Education: Sanitary Dignity Project	35 345	36 903	38 560	40 287	115 750
Plus: Treasury: Municipal Interventions	10 819	11 295	11 803	12 332	35 430
Plus: Treasury: Infrastructure Development	5 235	5 466	5 711	5 967	17 144
<b>Total Preliminary Provincial Equitable Share</b>	<b>64 055 553</b>	<b>65 349 431</b>	<b>67 973 726</b>	<b>71 502 229</b>	<b>204 825 386</b>
<i>Equitable Share year-on-year growth</i>	<i>6.7%</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	

In conclusion, the 2023 MTEF provincial equitable share allocation is R65.349 billion in 2023/24, R67.974 billion in 2024/25 and R71.502 billion in 2025/26 financial year.

## **2.2 Aligning Provincial Budget to achieve Governments Prescribed Outcomes**

The achievements of planned outcomes are the priority to South Africa and Limpopo Government. The government laid down its objectives in terms of long term and short-term targets. These are plans and intentions which are outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) and in the National Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019 - 2024 (MTSF). In 2023/24 financial year, the National Government is faced with two critical challenges of floods and electricity load shedding which need immediate attention. As such, the President of the Republic of South Africa declared a National disaster that aims to channel resources and focus on addressing electricity challenges faced and improving infrastructure damaged by floods. The Minister of Finance during the 2023/24 budget speech thus set aside allocations to support the National State of Disaster.

In the year 2023/24 financial year, the Government continues with the implementation of plans as outlined in the NDP and the MTSF 2019 - 2024. The monitoring of public institutions in executing their legislative mandates is of high priority, as this assists in ensuring that government resources are used for purposes appropriated for, as well as ensuring that the government's outcomes are achieved.

The NDP highlights the critical principle of government working together reinforcing a collaborative, integrated and cooperative manner, across all the spheres of government. The Republic of South Africa (RSA) has adopted the District Development Model (DDM) as an approach to address silo planning, fragmented delivery of services within the three spheres of government and ensure participation of organs of society. The Inter-Governmental Relations, Integrated Planning, and Monitoring and Evaluation (IGR, IP, and M&E) Framework has thus been developed by Limpopo government to institutionalize the implementation of DDM. Therefore, Provincial government through Office of the Premier targets to monitor the

implementation of 90 percent of infrastructure project aligned to the Provincial Infrastructure Plan and to monitor the integrated development plan spatial referencing in the province in line with SPLUMA. The Office endeavours to monitor and coordinate implementation of GIS Policy Action Plan to improve service delivery in the province as well as monitoring the implementation of the Provincial Research and Development Framework and Policies supporting Economic and Social development aligned to the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP). Furthermore, Office of the Premier will coordinate the international missions and the implementation of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in the province.

**Table 5: National MTSF 2019-2024 and LDP 2020-2025 Priorities**

<b>MTSF 2019 – 2024 Priorities</b>	<b>LDP 2020 – 2025 Priorities</b>
1. A capable, ethical and developmental state	1. Transform the public service for effective and efficient service delivery
2. Economic transformation and job creation	2. Transformation and modernisation of the provincial economy
3. Education, skills and health	3. Provision of quality education and a quality healthcare system
4. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services	4. Integrated and sustainable socio-economic infrastructure development
	5. Accelerate social change and improve quality of life of Limpopo's citizens
5. Spatial integration, human settlements, and local government	6. Spatial transformation for integrated socio-economic development
6. Social cohesion and safe communities	7. Strengthen crime prevention and social cohesion
7. A better Africa and the world	8. Economic transformation and job creation through regional integration

The 2023/24 Limpopo Provincial Government's budget allocation is aligned with the 2020-2025 Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) and the National MTSF 2019-2024. The LDP 2020-2025 was adopted by the Limpopo Executive Committee with the aim to ensure that there is a social compact between government and private sectors, organised labour and civil society towards addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The 2020-2025 LDP highlights the need to address the provincial development challenges and to unlock economic opportunities through increased productivity in the manufacturing sectors and a transformed economic structure with greater emphasis

on value addition and high investment on infrastructure projects that will help in the creation of employment and stimulating the economy, the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) is geared to address such priorities. Below are the key strategies as expressed in MTSF 2019-2024 that the 2023/24 budget aims to achieve:

### **3.2.1 Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state**

The LDP aspires to building a capable, ethical, and developmental state which will generally be focused on improved governance, thereby creating an investment-friendly climate, and prioritising service delivery to the citizens of the province. This MTSF priority supports the implementation of the other 6 Priorities. It defines a capable state as follows: “A capable state has the required human capabilities, institutional capacity, service processes and technological platforms to deliver on the NDP through a social contract with the people”.

Through the Office of the Premier, the province will ensure there is efficient and effective public service in the Provincial Departments, Public Entities and Municipalities, by ensuring continuous creation of employment, skilling and development, retention and ensuring a well-motivated staff compliment. The basis for the planning and implementation during the 2023/24 financial is based on the following:

- Coordinate implementation of the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy within the Office of the Premier and the Provincial Departments with a view of expanding to other areas.
- Coordinate and monitor implementation of Workplace Skills Plan within the Provincial Departments.
- Manage and monitor Legal Service within the provincial line departments.
- Analyse the trends of resolving reported labour related cases in all Provincial Departments within the prescribed timeframes.
- Facilitate and monitor the mainstreaming of five (5) targeted groups in all Provincial Departments.

- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Corporate Governance Information Communication Technology Policy Framework.
- Monitor the alignment of integrated development plans to the Spatial referenced plans in the Province.
- Monitor the alignment of infrastructure projects to the provincial infrastructure plan.
- Monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Provincial Policy Framework.
- Monitor the implementation of the Provincial Research and Development framework.

### **3.2.2 Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job creation**

In transforming the economy, South Africa faces several challenges, some of them external, whereas some are the results of history or geography, and some because of limited capacity, which South Africa must plan for. Global economic development and the economic downturn, economic performance on the African continent, the rise of emerging markets, intensified global competition, technological change and climate change will greatly influence the context in which South Africa operates. Global commodity prices will affect different parts of the economy differently. A global drive for compliance on environmental standards will have cost implications; but it will in turn drive innovation, reduce waste, improve energy efficiency, and promote new investment.

Building a capable, ethical, and developmental state aims on growing, transforming, diversifying and modernising the economy thereby creating additional jobs, reducing poverty and unemployment, and ramping up measures to promote industrialisation, localisation, diversification, resilience and adaptability, to embrace the 4IR. In the short term, there are also commitments to recover the economy from the impact of COVID-19, as detailed in the Limpopo Socio-Economic Recovery Plan.

A large percentage of the jobs will be created in domestic-oriented activities and in the services sector. Some 90 percent of jobs will be created in small and expanding firms. The economy will be more enabling for business entry and expansion, with an eye to credit and market access. By 2030, the share of small and medium-sized firms in

output will grow substantially. Regulatory reform and support will boost mass entrepreneurship. Export growth, with appropriate linkages to the domestic economy, will play a major role in boosting growth and employment, with small- and medium-sized firms being the main employment creators. Economic participation in rural areas will rise from 29 percent to 40 percent as a result of reformed land tenure, support to farmers, expanded social services, higher agricultural output, mining social investment and tourism. Private and public-sector procurement will improve access to opportunities for small and medium enterprises. Human settlements and services will need to be conducive to small- and medium enterprise expansion.

Central to attaining the vision enshrined in the NDP, is the implementation of the Industrialisation Agenda that promotes economic growth, manufacturing, value addition (beneficiation and agro-processing), and technological innovation. A long-term vision is provided for dealing with the challenges of unemployment, inequality and creating a more inclusive society. Economic transformation can be achieved only when the private sector and government work together.

The vision is to have rural areas that are spatially, socially, and economically integrated, and where residents have access to economic opportunities, food security and jobs, as a result of agrarian transformation and infrastructure development programmes. By 2030, agriculture will contribute more significantly to the GGP of Limpopo. With regard to economic sectors, the LDP will focus on the growth and enrichment of the following strengths, and/or potential strengths, of the Province: agriculture, tourism, mining, manufacturing, construction, and the waste economy. The key actions for each sector are listed below.

The Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism (LEDET) will implement the following programmes during the 2023/24 financial year:

### **Manufacturing Support Programmes**

The Department will continue to support the development of skills for the economy to enhance manufacturing capabilities in the province through the implementation of the

projects within the ambit of Manufacturing Support Centre and the Fabrication Laboratory.

### **Limpopo-ISP**

The existing MOA will lapse at the end of 2023/24 financial year. Based on the reported impact made by the programme on strategic partnership secured and opportunities to develop the sector further; the department is in the process of renewing the MoA. The ISP is a co-funded programme, implemented in collaboration with National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) and rolled out in all the five (5) districts in the province targeting the whole value chain of waste management and recycling.

### **Industrialization**

LEDET will continue to support and coordinate the implementation of productivity and competitiveness in the economy including SMME's and cooperatives through various programmes such as Business Recovery, Capacity building and World-class Practices. The department will facilitate the development of skills for the economy through the implementation of Energy Management Systems training and the Industrial Symbiosis programme. To diversify the provincial economy and increase participation of our historically disadvantaged people in the green economy sector, the Department will pursue opportunities in the Waste Management space through the Industrial Symbiosis programme. The Department shall grow the beneficiation of waste by ensuring that one business' waste serves as an input in another business' operations.

### **Enterprise Development and Local Economic Development**

The Department will continue to co-fund and support local enterprise through various programme such as Bizniz in a box, SAB Socio-Next, ABSA consumer education, and Capacity Building programmes. The Department will continue implementing the LED Capacity Building Programme, Red Tape reduction, monitoring the implementation of the Limpopo Integrated Cooperative Development, and Promotion Strategy 2022-2027.



## **Market Access**

The Department will provide a platform for entrepreneurs to attend industry exhibitions to market their products and services. Market Access programme also provides opportunities to early-stage entrepreneurs to market their product and services; provide a platform for business-to-business networking; access to business advisory; and capacity building workshop. The ultimate plan is to increase Limpopo's exports of value-added produce and services. The programme will be implemented through co-funding with strategic partners.

## **Business Regulations and Governance**

In ensuring business compliance enforcement, the Department will continue to inspect businesses to ensure compliance with the regulatory framework and to protect consumers' rights against unscrupulous business ethics. The Department will ensure that the latest technologies are deployed to enhance productivity and efficiencies in the execution of its mandate.

## **Conduct B-BBEE Verification**

Section 13G (1) of the B-BBEE Act 46 of 2013, requires all spheres of government, public entities, and organs of state to report on their compliance with Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment in their audited annual financial statements and annual reports required under the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). Financial year 2023/24, is the year in which the Department will start conducting B-BBEE Compliance verification in the province.

## **Implementation of ROI framework**

As part of implementation of the Limpopo Mining Indaba Resolutions, the Department will be implementing the ROI framework with all the participating Mines and host communities to achieve sustainability, impact and social cohesion in the mining nodes. The ultimate plan is to host awards to recognize mining companies making a bigger

impact and those that go an extra mile in serving their communities through their programmes.

In line with the seven (7) Medium Term Strategic Framework priorities the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (LDARD) will continue to contribute to the realisation of the agriculture and rural development mandates. Over and above the energy crisis, the agricultural sector faces challenges of rising cost of inputs, such as fuel and fertilisers; effects of climate change, which increases the sector's vulnerability to natural disasters, poor management of resources in communal areas such as overgrazing, vandalism of infrastructure (fences, livestock handling facilities) and the increasing rate of resources degradation; biosecurity issues which include livestock stock diseases, specifically Foot and Mouth (FMD) and crop pests and diseases; and competing land use between agriculture and other sectors. The length of the Russia-Ukraine conflict will matter most for the upcoming season. This is specifically because Russia is the world's leading exporter of fertilizer materials, accounting for 14 percent of global exports in value terms.

Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Land Reform's Programmes in 2023/24 will therefore be focused on the support to producers towards mitigating the impact of these challenges. As stated, the input costs have increased by more than 50 percent and this reduced the income the farmers gained from the much higher commodity prices.

The implementation of the Revitalization of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chain (RAAVC) plan in collaboration with the private sector and relevant public entities would be intensified. The participation of producers in the integrated value chain would be increased through the support to 6 024 producers across different commodity groups.

The impact of rising food prices continues to threaten the food security status of the citizens, particularly that of vulnerable households. As part of intervention, food security will be promoted through support to 786 small holder producers and 4 177 subsistence producers in the form of production inputs and infrastructure.

Furthermore, 940 producers will be capacitated through targeted technical on-site demonstrations.

Implementation of biosecurity interventions will include 2 200 dipping sessions of cattle on communal areas and 10 000 visits to epidemiological units would be conducted for veterinary interventions. To reduce the level of risks associated with food, 460 inspections on facilities producing meat will be conducted and 30 000 laboratory tests performed according to approved standards.

Programmes for the prevention of the outbreak Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) will continue. 150 sessions of FMD vaccinations would be conducted. Furthermore, in collaboration with the national Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), SANParks and the livestock industry, necessary measures and interventions to keep the disease at bay will be implemented. This includes key among others:

- a. Minimizing contact between cattle and buffalo by keeping the fences of the Kruger National Park and surrounding community game reserves properly maintained.
- b. A continuous and timeous supply of FMD vaccines is paramount to keeping the annual vaccination schedule, of 4 times a year, in the protection zone in line with legislative requirement.
- c. Completion of the upgrading the three strategic Provincial Veterinary Laboratories for approval by DALRRD and accreditation by the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) so they handle and run lab tests for animal diseases.
- d. Continuation of the animal handling rehabilitation project, which would include construction of additional new and upgrading of existing facilities. This infrastructure is central in enabling basic primary animal health care.
- e. FMD Zone Red Meat Value Chain Development Programme: In response to the Market challenges experienced by livestock farmers within the Redline Zone. The Department in collaboration with DALRRD, Agricultural Research Council (ARC), Mopani and Vhembe Districts has started a process to establish the Red Meat Value Chain system which is aimed at improving market opportunities for

the FMD affected farmers and communities in the Redline area. The programme entails, the establishment of two Livestock Custom Feedlots and an Abattoir to create sustainable off-takes.

- f. Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS): A mass roll-out of the LITS in the FMD Controlled zone in 2023/24 will assist in curbing illegal movement of cattle.

### **3.2.3 Priority 3: Education, skills and health**

#### **A: Education**

The Department of Education is committed to improve learner performance across all the grades so that learners exit the system with the firm foundation for further studies and engagement with other responsibilities. The Department has started implementing e-learning and will continue to enhance teaching and learning using e-learning at schools.

By 2030, Limpopo must have a basic education system with high-quality, universal early childhood education and quality school education, with globally competitive literacy and numeracy standards. Education is seen as an important instrument in equalising individuals' life chances, preparing next generations to be economically mobile and successful, and is critical for poverty reduction. The 2023/24 budget puts more emphasis on the following areas, which will contribute directly to the Department's core mandate:

**Improvement of the Quality of Teaching and Learning:** Noting the much-improved 2022 Matric results, the Department continues to commit to improving learner performance across all the grades and to provide a firm foundation for further studies and the world of work. E-learning is regarded as a catalyst in that direction. An amount of R321.560 million has been provided for e-learning in the 2023-24 FY. This allocation is earmarked to improve the outcomes by an average of 5% over the 2023 MTEF. This will gradually increase the number of learners who will have access to e-learning gadgets by 40 000.

**Teacher Development and Support:** As part of improving teaching and learning, the Department will continue to invest in continuous professional development of teachers as well as ensuring proper and efficient functioning of districts and circuit offices. The department will intensify its efforts in providing the much-needed support to educators in the areas of Content and Methodology for effective mastery of their subject responsibilities. An amount of R15.408 million has been set aside in the 2023/24 financial year for this purpose. The ultimate outcome of this effort will lead to improved learner performance across the system. The education, training and innovation system should cater for different needs and produce highly skilled individuals. The graduates of Limpopo's universities and colleges should have the skills and knowledge to meet the present and future needs of the economy and society. Research and development should be significantly expanded.

**National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP):** NSNP is one of the interventions that supports effective learning by our learners in schools; and this support will continue to be provided in the 2023/24 FY. The Department has targeted to feed 1 640 435 learners from 3 552 public ordinary schools and 35 special schools with nutritious food and to continue providing 164 SMME's and 10 644 Food Handlers with job opportunities in the 2023/24 financial year.

**Provisioning of Scholar Transport:** Learner transport is another intervention provided by the education sector to promote access to education, particularly for those learners who reside outside the 5km radius from the nearest public school. This service, by design, is not intended for those learners who choose to attend far away school, despite a public facility having been provided nearby (so-called "school of choice"). The programme will continue improving punctuality at schools as learners will no longer be arriving late at schools due to distance travelled. The Department identified that 70 000 learners in 580 public ordinary schools and 314 learners in 03 public special schools in the province are walking 5km or more to the nearest public school to access their learning facility. These learners do qualify for the provisioning of Learner Transport in terms of policy and as such the department has targeted to ferry 60 000 learners in 505 public ordinary schools and 314 learners in 03 public special schools with effect from April 2023 to March 2024 (2023/24 financial year).

**Infrastructure Development:** The demand for infrastructure across the province is well documented as per the norms and standards for school infrastructure. This is a matter that is receiving our undivided attention to create safe and favourable environment for educative teaching and learning in our schools. The infrastructure needs of our educational institutions will be taken care of to nurture and create a conducive teaching and learning environment. The infrastructure budget will be utilized towards new and replacement infrastructure; upgrading of existing infrastructure; refurbishment, rehabilitation and renovations of existing infrastructure (including storm damaged schools); as well as maintenance and repairs of existing infrastructure. In order to further improve teaching and learning conditions, the Department is planning to undertake major upgrades and additions to needy schools across all the 10 educational districts in the Province. This investment will ensure major improvement of the teaching and learning environment particularly for schools in the rural areas, where there are dilapidated structures. Targets per performance indicator have been set at Programme level.

**Early Childhood Development (ECD):** This programme remains a priority of Government. With the basic education sector now in charge of ECD, one of the priorities around this programme is to strengthen and deepen the reach and delivery of ECD Programmes. On this aspect Education will continue to work very hard to ensure that our ECD Practitioners are capacitated and appropriately qualified to deliver on their mandate and responsibilities. 1 100 practitioners are planned to be trained. The Department will explore ways to ensure that there is improvement on the supply of other infrastructure resources required, including outdoor and indoor equipment like jungle gyms to 200 schools and 100 sites with Grade R and Pre-Grade R, to enhance provisioning of services for early childhood learners. 2 235 schools will be provided with Reading Resources and manipulatives. 529 Multi-Grade Teaching Schools have been targeted to be supported on the improvement of Literacy and Numeracy levels. 1 000 Departmental Heads will be oriented in the management of the ECD strategy, LDoE Reading Plan and Curriculum management. In addition, 200 Grade 1 Educators are planned to be trained on Play-Based Learning and 50 Teachers and officials will be enrolled in an accredited literacy course with Rhodes University

Early Childhood Development programme (0 – 4 & 1/2 half years) funds ECD centres through two components namely: Equitable share and Conditional grant. The total budget for equitable share for the FY 2023/24 is R299.075 million of which R294.933 million will subsidize 65 715 children accessing ECD services within registered Centres and R4. 142 million will subsidize 1 166 children accessing ECD services within registered mobile ECD's respectively. The budget for ECD conditional grant is R174.252 million of which R170.621 million is meant for transfers payments to ECD centres and 38 826 children will benefit from these funds.

The ECD function shift to the Department of Education, that took place in April 2022, is now completed and the Department has now assumed the responsibility for Early Childhood Development in the Province. The Department will use the current plans to ensure that the ECD landscape is further strengthened within the basic education sector to ensure that the young learners experience a seamless service that guarantees their future learning. Limpopo Department of Education will continue with the training programmes for the ECD Practitioners to ensure that learners benefit from the curriculum offering as we continue to lay the foundation for their future learning and the world of work. The department will still collaborate with the Limpopo Department of Social Development (LDSD) to ensure that those aspects of the ECD landscape that require the support of LDSD continue without interruption, for the benefit of the ECD beneficiaries across the province.

**Special School Education:** This program provides educational support to learners with severe disabilities, who cannot be integrated with other learners in the mainstream schooling system. These learners require attention of a special kind to ensure that their learning needs are adequately met.

**Inclusive Education:** Unlike learners in Public Special Schools, these learners are learners that have moderate learning disabilities, but who can still be integrated within the mainstream schooling system. To this end, the Department continues to ensure that all schools are ultimately inclusive schools, and the learning and teaching support required for these schools and learners continue to occupy the centre stage as well. To this end, the Department will continue, in 2023-24 to intensify its interventions

which will ensure that these learners' educational needs are attended to. Assistive Technologies/Devices for learners with special needs will be provided and 06 buses for 06 public special schools will be purchased. Advocacy and awareness campaigns will be conducted in all 10 districts through roadshows to orientate and train stakeholders, schools, districts, district officials, SGB's, SBST's. Institutionalisation of SIAS policy implementation through the development of SIAS in a nutshell, a practical guide which will be distributed to all the schools in 2023/24. Educators and SMT members will be trained on South African Sign Language, Braille and AAC, and on Education White Paper 6 (EWP6) and SIAS. Capacity building sessions will be conducted on Curriculum Differentiation, Accommodations and Concessions. The roles of various institutions that seek to promote inclusive education (namely, special schools, full-service schools and academic" schools) in the schooling system will be promoted and strengthened. The Department will further establish and strengthen the functionality of School Based Support Teams (SBSTs) in all schools as well as District Based Support Teams (DBSTs) in all the 10 districts; Promote the establishment of 141 Circuit Based Support Teams (CBSTs) as a Provincial innovation to close the policy gap between schools and the districts; Conduct information sharing sessions and Roadshows on the establishment of SBSTs in all Public Ordinary Schools through cluster sessions; and Monitoring and supporting public special schools and Full-service schools.

**Learner and Teacher Support Material (LTSM):** In the 2023/24 financial year, the Department will continue implementing a hybrid procurement method for e-Textbooks and hard copies for public ordinary schools for 2024 Academic Year. As part of LTSM, the Department is also responsible for the provision of Scholastic Stationery for all Public Ordinary Schools. An amount of R797.890 million has been set aside for this priority item in the 2023/24 FY, comprising of funding for textbooks and scholastic stationery (R778.914 million), transport contractors for distribution of LTSM (R15.956 million) and Warehouse leases (R3.020 million). The Department will continue to use LTSM procurement as a catalyst to empower the youth, women and persons living with disabilities in the Province.



**National School Funding Norms and Standards:** The Department intends to continue complying with the norms and standards amounts payable to public schools as gazetted by the Minister. Public ordinary schools are classified per Quintiles 1 - 5. Quintiles 1, 2 and 3 are regarded as No Fee Schools, and are therefore not expected to charge any school fees. Fee Exemption applies to schools in Quintiles 4 and 5, where learners will be exempted from paying school fees due to their socio-economic profile. A total amount of R2.693 billion has been budgeted for both Learner and Teacher Support Material at R797.890 million and transfers to school for running costs at R1.885 billion. The remainder of R10.0 million has been set aside for Compensation of fee exemption purpose. Transfers in terms of Norms and Standards for School Funding will be effected in May and November 2023 to all public ordinary schools. Independent schools and special schools will also receive their funds as expected. Small schools will be funded at a maximum of R37 129.00 per school.

## **B: Skills**

In partnership with Wits University, the Limpopo Province is offering courses in different fields in order to equip officials with different skills in their area of responsibilities. The ultimate aim is to enhance individual performance and equip officials with skills relevant to the work they perform on a daily basis. The Office of the Premier (OTP) in Limpopo will continue to advance and advocate for investment in capacity building, training and development of the current government workforce and those who are outside the employment of the provincial government. The Limpopo government will offer comprehensive capacity building programmes in collaboration with other relevant Sector Education Training Authorities (SETAs), Colleges and Universities and Accredited Training Institutions.

Skills development and capacity building remains an integral part of youth development and contribute to increasing the skills base in the province. In collaboration with other relevant Sector Education Training Authorities (SETAs), Colleges and Universities and Accredited Training Institutions, the Limpopo provincial government will offer comprehensive capacity building programmes and mentorship programmes to accelerate economic transformation and job creation in the province. A further key driver that was identified in the MTSF was Post Education and Training,

with an emphasis on skills development as a key driver, with the aim of reducing the number of youth that are not in education, employment or training (NEET'S). Skills Development for the province helps to improve labour force participation in an economy, as it assists in reducing turnaround times during production of goods and provision of services.

The OTP will further coordinate and monitor filling of funded vacant posts as well as compliance to human resource standards within the Provincial Departments and monitor implementation of Workplace Skills Plans within the Provincial Departments. OTP will continue to implement and monitor the Limpopo Development Plan, the Provincial HRD Strategy, Integrated Planning Framework, the Provincial Policy Framework and monitor and evaluate the implementation of human resource policies and practices in the province.

## **C: Health**

The South African health system is underpinned by the principles of primary health care and the district health system. Primary health care emphasises globally endorsed values, such as universal access, equity, participation and an integrated approach. Critical elements of primary health care include prevention and the use of appropriate technology. Other components include better access to and use of first-contact care, a patient-focused (rather than a disease-focused) approach, a long-term perspective, comprehensive and timely services, and home-based care when necessary.

The district health system embodies a decentralised, area-based, people-centred approach to health care. The World Health Organisation identifies six important elements of the system: Service delivery; The health workforce; Health information; Medical products, vaccines and technologies; Sound health financing; Good leadership and governance. Each of these is important for achieving equity and quality, responsiveness, social cohesion, financial risk protection and better efficiency in health care. The health challenges facing South Africa are well documented. The country faces a quadruple burden of disease: HIV/AIDS and related diseases such as Tuberculosis (TB), and sexually transmitted infections (STI) Maternal and child

morbidity and mortality Non-communicable diseases (mainly related to lifestyle) Violence, injuries and trauma. HIV/AIDS has been a leading cause of death, followed by interpersonal violence, TB, road traffic injuries and diarrhoeal diseases.

In the 2023 MTEF, the department will continue providing quality health care service that is accessible, comprehensive, integrated, sustainable and affordable. This will be done through the guidance from the outcomes as outlined in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2020-2025 and the Limpopo Developmental Plan 2020-25. The key fundamental deliverables are decreasing Maternal and Child mortality; Combating HIV and decreasing the burden of diseases from Tuberculosis (TB); and Strengthening Health System Effectiveness. Primary Health Care as a backbone of health service delivery will be strengthened through the esteemed district health systems model.

In 2023/24 and over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the department will continue to improve access to quality health care services by prioritizing the following:

- Prevention and reduction of the burden of disease and health promotion: increase ART adults and child remain in care rate and viral load suppressed rate at 12 months to 90.0 per cent in meeting the 90-90-90 strategy;
- Reduction of maternal mortality to 131/100 000 live births; neonatal mortalities to 12.5 percent, and death in facility for children under five years to 1.9 percent;
- Prevent and control Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) by reducing malaria deaths to less than 1percent; and
- Provide and monitor essential medicine availability in all facilities wherein depot will be at 70 percent, and hospitals and PHC at 80 percent medicines availability respectively.

The Department will continue to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and to rollout the vaccination campaigns and other preventative measures in terms of the protocols as determined from time to time.

### **3.2.4 Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services**

To address the challenges of poverty and inequality, the democratic government adopted an integrated vision of social policy to promote human development, economic inclusion, and social stability. Democratic South Africa adopted a comprehensive social protection system and established minimum standards linked to a social wage. The democratic government modified the social protection system to eliminate racial inequities and introduced some new guarantees and benefits. The social protection system includes non-income transfers and a set of basic services. Basic services complement people's earnings to ensure that everybody can access a minimum level of consumption. These have had a significant impact in addressing poverty and asset inequality. Key elements of the system include: social assistance cash grants for children, the aged and persons with disabilities, access to free basic services, such as shelter, water, sanitation and energy for poor households, free education in 60 percent of schools in poor communities; a school nutrition and transport programme, free health care for pregnant women and children under six, statutory social insurance arrangements, i.e. unemployment insurance fund (UIF), compensation for injury and disease (COIDA) and the road accident fund (RAF), voluntary social security arrangements for those formally employed, i.e. pensions and provident funds, active labour market policies to facilitate labour market entry and redress the inequalities that are inherent in the system due to apartheid, income support for the working-age poor through public works programmes, a developmental social welfare approach, with a focus on individuals, families and communities.

During the 2023/24 financial year, the Limpopo Department of Social Development (LDSD) will continue to lead in terms of the main mandate of the development of the society by building a knowledgeable and capable society, through transformation of the society. The transformation of the society will be implemented by building conscious and capable citizens through the provision of integrated social development services.

The key priority interventions in the 2023/24 LDSD Annual Performance Plan will be as follows:

- Implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Relief Interventions Framework (CPRIF)
- Improved household food security through implementing of National Food and Nutrition Security Plan to benefit Community Nutrition Development Centres (CNDCs) which benefit food insecure people and create work opportunities through Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
- Implement the National Strategic Plan (NSP) to eradicate the incidents of Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF)
- Provision of skills development to youth aged between 18-35, Women aged 36 -59 Years and persons with Disability through Non-Profit and Community based organizations.
- To continue with family integration and preservation services
- Provision of social relief of distress to poor households in the form of school uniforms and other material support.
- Provision of Care and Protection Services to orphans and vulnerable children.

### **3.2.5 Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government**

The NDP proposes the development of a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) that supports integrated spatial planning and development across all scales (precinct level and up). It also puts forwards a set of normative principles to create settlements throughout our country that are economically viable, equitable, liveable and sustainable.

The main aim of development in Limpopo is to achieve spatial transformation and assist in poverty alleviation through improved integrated settlement development and linking job opportunities and housing opportunities, whereby all residents have access to at least basic engineering, economic and social infrastructure, and security of tenure. The spatial transformation of human settlements will be achieved through the consolidation of multi-programme investments in the eleven declared Priority Human

Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PHSHDAs) (urban focus), and the Provincial Growth Point Programme.

### **A: Human Settlements**

The 2020-2025 Departmental Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (CoGHSTA) Strategic Plan reflects their mission as being an effective agent of change that delivers quality services to the Limpopo citizens to promote developmental local governance, promote municipalities and Traditional Leadership Institutions, and deliver integrated and sustainable human settlements. The following delivery outputs are planned per each human settlement programme for the 2023/24 financial year.

- **Rural Housing programme:** The Department plans to reduce the housing backlog by completing 6 595 new housing units through Breaking New Grounds (BNG) programme.
- **Number of hectares acquired for Human Settlements purpose:** The Department plans to acquire 20 hectares of land to increase the delivery of housing in the Province.
- **Rental units constructed:** The Department planned to construct 514 rental units.
- **Site Services:** The Department intends to service 4500 sites.

### **B: Local government**

The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs facilitates the implementation of reconstitution of Traditional Councils programme in line with the Traditional and Khoi-son Leadership Act no 3 of 2019 (TKLA) to strengthen broader participation of community members in the traditional governance matter through the traditional councils. Furthermore, the Department continues with monitoring and providing support to 25 municipalities with implementation of infrastructure service delivery programs. 27 municipalities will be supported to implement SDF (Spatial

Development Framework) in terms of the guidelines. The Department will continue to provide support regarding Implementation of the District Development Model.

During the 2023/2024 financial year, Limpopo Provincial Treasury (LPT) will continue to carry out its mandate to ensure achievement of departmental outcomes as outlined in the LPT 2020 - 2025 Strategic Plan of developing its strategies and objective to support municipalities. One of LPT's main objectives will be to continue monitoring municipalities to improve compliance to the MFMA and other policies and legislation, thus positively contributing towards improved audit outcomes. Continuous support to Municipalities will be given and assessment reports on Infrastructure and Municipal Finances will be prepared and presented to oversight structures.

### **3.2.6 Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe communities**

Apart from focusing on basic services such as water and sanitation, as well as access to information and communication technology (ICT), the aim is to create an environment that makes room for all nationalities, races, ethnicities, genders, ages, as well as differently abled persons. There is also a strategic imperative to move people away from a dependence on social grants, towards becoming income-earners and self-sufficient.

#### **A: Social Cohesion**

The National Development Plan states that by 2030, residents of the country will be more conscious of that which they have in common, than their differences. Their lived experiences will progressively undermine and cut across the divisions of race, gender and ethnic divides. By 2030 there must be basic social protection guarantees aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty and protecting against vulnerability.

The Limpopo Department of Sports Arts and Culture (LDSAC) in 2023/24 financial year, will promote sport and recreation through the provision of various programmes to promote an active and healthy lifestyle and talent optimisation with an emphasis on delivering programmes.

The outputs within the Programme budget of Arts and Culture contributes to the outcomes which seeks to increase participation in Social Cohesion and Nation building Programmes, with the ultimate results of having cohesive and safe communities.

This will be achieved through support to statutory bodies to promote and protect heritage, national symbols, languages, arts, culture and geographical names standardisation processes. Each statutory body is set to develop a business plan to operationalize the object of its establishing legislation through programs that will enable active participation of women, people with disability and protection of children to build a cohesive society.

LDSAC will continue to develop the heritage landscape in collaboration with the National Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, specifically regarding the Liberation Heritage Route. Our focus is also to ensure that museums meet the desired standard in terms of infrastructure and exhibitions.

LDSAC will participate in promotion of indigenous languages through different projects such as Multilingualism campaigns, storytelling, music, poetry, book writing and reading which will enable to create a platform for sharing public spaces. The Department is committed to construct a Provincial Theatre and access to library for the community through the delivery of library infrastructure.

The Department through institutional sport structures (sport confederation, school sport structures, sport focus schools, sport academies) will coordinate and facilitate sport activities towards achieving an active and winning citizenry. The additional allocation from equitable shares will enable the Department to establish more sport hubs within the Province and provision of support in more sporting codes, support to active recreation, support to people living with disabilities, support to provincial teams for national championships and support to hubs.



## **B. Safe communities**

Personal safety is a human right. It is a necessary condition for human development, improved quality of life and enhanced productivity. When communities do not feel safe and live in fear, the country's economic development and the people's well-being are affected, hindering their ability to achieve their potential. This is acute in the case of women, who are more vulnerable and less likely to achieve their potential in unsafe environments. For people living in South Africa to feel safe, they need this downward trend to be accelerated in all categories of crime. Civil society organisations, community policing forums and criminologists must assist the police to determine the cause of the prevalence of crime, and police must use crime combating strategies that produce results. Safety and security is directly related to socioeconomic development and equality. A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation by providing an environment conducive to employment creation, improved education and health outcomes, and strengthened social cohesion.

The Province is committed to creating an environment where people living in Limpopo will feel safe at home, at school and at work, and are able to enjoy a community life free of fear. There will be zero tolerance for serious crime, sexual offenses or corruption. During the 2023/24 financial year the Limpopo Department of Transport and Community Safety (LDTCS) will continue with its responsibility of intensifying the fight against crime and corruption in the Province in collaboration with other stakeholders. Most importantly it will oversee, facilitate, and coordinate implementation of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (PCPS) and to contribute to the achievement of the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) and Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) crime reduction objectives. The concept of community policing remains the objective of the Government of the day and to this extent the LDTCS is also tasked with the responsibility of mobilizing communities in the fight against crime. The LSTCS will increase the involvement of women, youth and people with disability in community safety programmes to get it to a satisfactory level.

During the 2023/24 financial year, the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy will continue to direct for more concerted efforts in combating crime and violence against women and children. The programme provides oversight on the effectiveness

and efficiency of the South African Police Service. The programme assesses the effectiveness of the South African Police Service in terms of visible policing that contribute towards the reduction of crime, with special focused on organized crime, (including fraud, and corruption), violent crime, crime against women and children. The programme will also provide coordination of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster in the Province to ensure synergy in dealing with crime prevention in an integrated manner.

To improve the relations between police and community, the Provincial Secretariat for Police Service is mandated to capacitate and support these statutory Community Police Forum structures (CPF's) and mandatory community structures to ensure community participation in the safety programme and projects. The strengthening and capacitation of the community structures will also assist in the establishment of local village block and street committees.

The Provincial Secretariat for Police Service ensures that policy directives on the conduct of the police are correctly implemented and complied with at all times. In an endeavour to achieve the objectives of the Secretariat for Police Service Act, the programme also conducts research into policing matters. The findings and recommendations provide insight and valuable information into the cause, effect and solutions to reduce and fight crime in the province.

### **3.2.7 Priority 7: A better Africa and world**

In global terms, South Africa's foreign policy must be shaped by the interplay between diplomatic, political, security, environmental, economic, and regional co-operative dynamics that define early 21st century international relations. In particular, our foreign policy making should remain cognisant of global shifts in hard, soft and smart or mental power from West to East; the stratification of regional groupings in the world; the proliferation of threats to human and state security; to internal and external sovereignty, and to natural resources.

Based on our identity as an African country, South Africa's foreign policy should be driven by a clear and critical understanding of our national, regional and continental priorities in a multipolar world where the geo-strategic politics of the continent is, once again, becoming increasingly central to global political economic competition for natural resources and market share. As such, we need to have a clear strategy of South Africa's place in the region, on the continent and in the world over the next 20 to 30 years, and the political space the country will occupy.

On the continent, South Africa should improve collaboration and co-operation, through deeper integration and increased trade with its regional trade partners in Africa, and the global south, in general, particular emphasis should be placed on the role that South Africa can play in mediating the role and influencing the BRICS group and African countries. The impending Tripartite Free Trade Area is a significant step towards improved African integration and should be a priority in South Africa's foreign policies.

The National Development Plan and Agenda 2063 sets out a Vision for a future Africa, and the world. Limpopo has a unique advantage in that it borders three countries, namely Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. This presents an opportunity to export goods and services to these neighbouring countries, establish trade relations, and forge an integrated region, in support of an integrated continental and global political economy. Exports and trade have been identified as a key driver for economic growth. It is further important to promote intra Africa trade. The MTSF further highlights the fact that the nature of agreements, both political and economic, are complex and require countries to clearly articulate their foreign policy objectives and identify and forge relationships that will have positive geo-political impacts.

The Office of the Premier will continue to play a leading role in promoting sound intergovernmental and international relations in the provincial government, by ensuring alignment between different levels of government for better coordination and delivery of services in the Province. During the 2023/24 financial year, the Office of the Premier will coordinate the international missions undertaken by Departments and the implementation of signed MOUs, as well as coordinating and monitoring the implementation of donor funded projects/programmes in the Province.

## 2.3 Summary of Budget Aggregates

National transfers which include the Provincial Equitable Share and Conditional Grants are the primary revenue source for the provincial expenditure. The provincial own revenue collection and financing through the provincial reserves augment national transfers.

Transfer receipts from National Government have increases from R74.796 billion in 2022/23 to R76.678 billion in 2023/24, increases to R79.088 billion in 2024/25 and then increases to R83.172 billion in 2025/26 financial year. In order to finance the provincial expenditure, the Province will allocate the provincial own receipts of R1.710 billion in 2023/24, R1.793 billion in 2024/25 and R1.882 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The total receipts available for the 2023/24 financial year amounts to R78.388 billion in 2023/24, R80.882 billion in 2024/25 and R85.055 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The table below refers:

**Table 6: Provincial Budget Summary**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Provincial receipts</b>									
<b>Transfers from national</b>	<b>68 250 247</b>	<b>70 085 159</b>	<b>73 765 122</b>	<b>74 796 098</b>	<b>76 890 130</b>	<b>76 890 130</b>	<b>76 678 064</b>	<b>79 088 401</b>	<b>83 172 115</b>
Equitable share	58 964 758	60 298 989	62 556 211	64 055 553	65 241 491	65 241 491	65 349 431	67 973 726	71 502 229
Conditional grants	9 285 489	9 786 170	11 208 911	10 740 545	11 648 639	11 648 639	11 328 633	11 114 675	11 669 886
Provincial own source receipts	1 441 052	1 296 268	1 533 491	1 481 372	1 658 665	1 658 665	1 710 048	1 793 534	1 882 415
<b>Total transfers from National</b>	<b>69 691 299</b>	<b>71 381 427</b>	<b>75 298 613</b>	<b>76 277 470</b>	<b>78 548 795</b>	<b>78 548 795</b>	<b>78 388 112</b>	<b>80 881 935</b>	<b>85 054 530</b>
<b>Provincial payments</b>									
Current payments	59 328 890	59 048 972	61 877 572	62 053 829	64 442 040	64 456 902	66 243 254	68 936 391	71 578 222
Transfers and subsidies	8 283 979	8 095 770	9 681 486	9 508 951	10 848 515	10 855 645	9 982 648	9 215 411	9 690 987
Payments for capital assets	1 593 539	1 756 688	1 937 949	2 667 456	2 861 797	2 815 814	2 937 060	2 286 766	2 142 445
Payments for financial assets	5 332	4 361	5 292	0	1 527	1 527	-	-	-
<b>Total provincial payments</b>	<b>69 211 740</b>	<b>68 905 791</b>	<b>73 502 299</b>	<b>74 230 236</b>	<b>78 153 878</b>	<b>78 129 888</b>	<b>79 162 961</b>	<b>80 438 568</b>	<b>83 411 654</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before financing</b>	<b>479 559</b>	<b>2 475 636</b>	<b>1 796 314</b>	<b>2 047 235</b>	<b>394 916</b>	<b>418 907</b>	<b>-774 849</b>	<b>443 367</b>	<b>1 642 877</b>
<b>Financing</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	774 849	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after financing</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## **2.4 Financing**

The provincial budget is financed mainly from equitable share, conditional grants and provincial own revenue. The budget deficit of R774.849 million in 2023/24 financial year, will be financed from the provincial reserves to fund the allocated budget.

### **3 CHAPTER 3: BUDGET PROCESS AND THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 The relationship between Strategic planning and budget**

Planning and budgeting are two complementary and interdependent concepts that are relevant to any administration, both in public or business sector environments. The Provincial Government adopted the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) which provides a strategic framework to grow the economy for the development and improvement of quality of life of all people living in the province. The plan forms the basis of what the provincial government intends to achieve over the MTSF period.

Resource allocation on the other hand requires robust consultation with all affected parties to ensure that everyone knows and understands how the organisations intend to acquire and use available resources. In addition, given the scarce nature of resources, setting priorities is inevitable in ensuring that the most urgent issues are addressed first. The strategic planning and prioritisation is the starting point for the preparation of the departmental budget submission.

#### **3.2 The Budget Allocation Strategies**

Section 18 sub-section 1 (a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) of 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999), mandates provincial treasuries to manage the provincial financial affairs within their jurisdictional areas through preparation of provincial budget and exercising control over the implementation thereof by provincial departments and public entities. In compliance with its mandate, the Limpopo Provincial Treasury (LPT) engages provincial institutions through the Medium Term Expenditure Committee Hearings (MTEC's) to discuss budget performance and the alignment of MTEF budget and provincial priorities. The MTEC Hearings are held to provide support to the Executive Council Budget Committee which recommends the budget allocations to the Executive Council. These hearings provide a strong basis in ensuring that jointly agreed allocations achieve key policy priorities while maintaining fiscal discipline. The MTEC interactions capacitate Provincial Treasury to understand the departmental

needs in order to provide a comprehensive motivation for allocation of limited resources for approval by the Executive Council.

The Provincial Government is implementing the fiscal consolidation package as part of the fiscal strategy with the aim of stabilising the economy and providing response to unforeseen and unavoidable situations. As part of the allocation strategies, the provincial government considers allocation of funds to provincial priorities, for projects and programmes that will contribute towards job creation, development and economic growth in the province. Other measures include reduction of spending on non-essential items, performing cost-benefit analysis before decisions are made and identification of other revenue sources to augment provincial equitable share.

The Limpopo Provincial Treasury continues to ensure personnel budget sustainability by implementing the PERSAL block approach in which approval to fill posts is given if the request complies with the conditions set in the Provincial Personnel Management Framework and the Instruction Note 7 of 2016.

### **3.3 Provincial Budget Process**

The provincial budget process is a continuous cycle that runs from April to March every year. The provincial budget process is aligned to the National Treasury budget process schedule issued annually with MTEF Technical guidelines. The following outline illustrates the timetable for one year's budget process:

- National Treasury issues MTEF budget guidelines to Provincial Treasuries in June detailing how the MTEF 1st draft budget should be prepared and submitted. These guidelines are customised by the Provincial Treasury and issued to provincial departments and public entities in July;
- Provincial Treasury then conducts a workshop on MTEF budget guidelines and database to departments and public entities in July;
- Provincial Treasury subsequently conducts MTEC hearings in September;
- National Treasury issues preliminary allocation letters to the Provincial Treasury in October,

- Departments submit their 2nd draft MTEF budget documents to Provincial Treasury in November. Budget documents are analysed, consolidated and submitted by Provincial Treasury to National Treasury for further analysis;
- Provincial Treasury attends the National Treasury Benchmark exercise in December, where the allocation is analysed in terms of growth rates and alignment to National outcomes;
- After the benchmark meetings National and Provincial Treasury meet departments and discuss budget growth rates and issues raised in the Benchmark;
- Provincial Treasury then provides responses to issues raised during the Benchmark;
- In February, National Treasury issues the final allocation letters to Provincial Treasury and the Province then convenes the Provincial Executive Council Budget Committee to consider the final departmental allocations and recommendations made by National Treasury;
- Lastly, Provincial Treasury prepares the final MTEF budget for approval by the Executive Council and tabling to the Provincial Legislature.

### **3.4 The role of Provincial Treasury**

Provincial Treasury drives the budget reform process and ensures the efficient use of the scarce resources through realisation of public sector objectives such as poverty reduction and support towards national growth and prosperity. In its efforts to promote good governance, Limpopo Provincial Treasury attaches great focus in the management and utilisation of public resources. The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) of 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999), mandates the Provincial Treasuries to manage the provincial financial affairs within their jurisdictional areas, through the preparation of a provincial budget and exercising control over the implementation thereof by provincial departments and public entities.

Limpopo Provincial Treasury played a significant role of ensuring that the budget preparation process for 2023 MTEF was seamless. As one of its responsibilities,



Provincial Treasury prescribed the budget submission instructions and ensured that the required budget documents were submitted on time and in the correct format.

The following activities were performed by Provincial Treasury during the 2023 budget process:

- Customised and issued the Provincial Budget Process Schedule to departments and entities.
- Issued customised provincial MTEF guidelines and formats to departments;
- Conducted workshops with all departments and public entities on guidelines, formats, database completion and key assumptions on budget preparations;
- Conducted MTEC Hearings;
- Issued preliminary and final allocation letters;
- Analysed each departments and public entities budget document submissions for alignment and corrections;
- Prepared presentations to the Executive Council recommending the budget allocation per department for approval;
- Briefed the Portfolio committee on Finance on the provincial fiscal policy framework.

### **3.5 The role of Departments**

Departments play a vital role in the budget process, both in terms of planning and alignment of priorities within the available funding. Departments and public entities ensure that their activities and mandates are prioritised and adequately funded. This includes assessing the credibility of the plans and alignment of the sectoral programmes with the budget. The primary responsibilities of the departments and public entities in the budget process include:

- Consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- Alignment of Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (APPs) with the budget;
- Submission of budget bidding in line with the departmental mandates for consideration;

- Submission of budget documents as per the MTEF guidelines issued by Provincial Treasury;
- Participation during the MTEC hearing; and
- Ensuring that allocated funds are spent prudently.

## 4 CHAPTER 4: RECEIPTS

### 4.1 Overall Position

The province derives its receipts from equitable share, conditional grants, provincial own revenue and reserves. The equitable share allocation of the province is R65.349 billion, R67.974 billion and R71.502 billion in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial respectively. The conditional grant allocation for 2023/24 financial year is R11.329 billion, R11.115 billion in 2024/25 and R11.670 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The Province is doing its best to maximise revenue collection despite the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The provincial own revenue is projected to increase from R1.481 billion in 2022/23 to R1.710 billion in 2023/24, R1.794 billion in 2024/25 and R1.882 billion in 2025/26 supported by the provincial revenue enhancement strategies.

**Table 7: Summary of Provincial Receipts**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Transfers receipts from national</b>									
Equitable share	58 964 758	60 298 989	62 556 211	64 055 553	65 241 491	65 241 491	65 349 431	67 973 726	71 502 229
Conditional grants	9 285 489	9 786 170	11 208 911	10 740 545	11 648 639	11 648 639	11 328 633	11 114 675	11 669 886
<b>Total receipts: Treasury funding</b>	<b>68 250 247</b>	<b>70 085 159</b>	<b>73 765 122</b>	<b>74 796 098</b>	<b>76 890 130</b>	<b>76 890 130</b>	<b>76 678 064</b>	<b>79 088 401</b>	<b>83 172 115</b>
<b>Provincial own receipts</b>									
Tax receipts	659 224	626 955	735 271	725 120	847 011	847 011	892 817	938 527	986 918
Casino taxes	79 253	44 442	66 549	71 119	71 119	71 119	76 809	82 953	89 590
Horse racing taxes	40 386	33 208	63 378	50 623	93 651	93 651	101 143	109 235	117 973
Liquor licences	3 648	3 517	3 884	4 478	4 478	4 478	4 482	4 486	4 490
Motor vehicle licences	535 937	545 788	601 460	598 900	677 763	677 763	710 383	741 853	774 865
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	309 133	251 262	278 393	329 964	326 707	326 707	348 484	364 206	379 347
Transfers received	21 891	21 005	16 911	10 099	28 461	28 461	8 067	8 424	8 798
Fines, penalties and forfeits	78 795	79 331	86 250	79 435	80 481	80 481	84 038	87 761	91 666
Interest, dividends and rent on land	268 144	250 470	260 183	274 178	294 353	294 353	307 652	321 498	335 963
Sales of capital assets	14 404	9 536	32 185	11 746	14 719	14 719	14 975	16 193	19 942
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	89 461	57 708	124 297	50 831	66 933	66 933	54 015	56 926	59 781
<b>Total provincial own receipts</b>	<b>1 441 052</b>	<b>1 296 268</b>	<b>1 533 491</b>	<b>1 481 372</b>	<b>1 658 665</b>	<b>1 658 665</b>	<b>1 710 048</b>	<b>1 793 534</b>	<b>1 882 415</b>
<b>Total provincial receipts</b>	<b>69 691 299</b>	<b>71 381 427</b>	<b>75 298 613</b>	<b>76 277 470</b>	<b>78 548 795</b>	<b>78 548 795</b>	<b>78 388 112</b>	<b>80 881 935</b>	<b>85 054 530</b>

## 4.2 Equitable Share

The Provincial Equitable Share accounts for approximately 83.4 percent of the provincial available resources. The equitable share allocation for the province is R65.349 billion, R67.974 billion and R71.502 billion in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial respectively.

The above equitable share allocations include the following reductions and additions:

(a) In 2021/22 National Treasury implemented budget cuts that affect the allocations for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years, as follows.

- R824.833 million, R1.308 billion in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively for New Data updates due to a **decrease in population** numbers.
- R8.518 billion in 2022/23, R5.484 billion in 2023/24 for Compensation of Employees Budget Cuts due to public service wage freeze
- R970.801 million, R1.747 billion in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively for Fiscal Consolidation.

(b) During the 2023 MTEF the National Treasury has allocated the following additional funds included in the total equitable share amounts above:

- R585.551 million in 2023/24 and R661.709 million in 2024/25 for new data updates (2022 allocations);
- R578.731 million, R969.789 million and R1.446 billion in 2023 MTEF for new data updates (2023 Allocations)
- R1.174 billion, R1.200 billion and R1.126 billion in 2023 MTEF for 3.0 Percent Wage Increase.
- R884.669 million for Presidential Youth Employment Initiatives in Education in 2023/24 financial year.
- R40.820 million and R48.619 million for Social Development Welfare NGO Funding in 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial year respectively.

- R389.117 million and R540.523 million for Health Sector in 2023/24 and 2024/25 year respectively.
- R867.622 million and R907.390 million for Education Sector in 2023/24 and 2024/25 year respectively.
- R866.782 million, R906.690 million and R944.079 million in Health for Pressures in CoE and Service Backlogs) in 2023 MTEF.
- R655.636 million, R796.827 million and R885.423 million in Education – for CoE Pressures in 2023 MTEF.

### **4.3 Conditional Grants**

Conditional grants allocations give effect to national priorities and are designed to achieve specific objectives with conditions that each recipient department must adhere to. The purpose of conditional grants is to address inter-governmental policy matters in all provinces and the spending is governed by the Division of Revenue Act. Provincial conditional grants allocation amount to R34.113 billion over the 2023 MTEF with R11.329 billion allocated in 2023/24, R11.115 billion in 2024/25 and R11.670 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The conditional grant allocations increase by 5.5 percent in 2023/24, reduces by 1.9 percent in 2024/25 and increases by 5.0 percent in 2025/26 financial year. The table below refers:

**Table 8: Summary of National Conditional Grant transfers by vote**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23			2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Vote 3</b>	<b>1 994 828</b>	<b>2 359 258</b>	<b>2 773 199</b>	<b>3 162 676</b>	<b>3 382 014</b>	<b>3 382 014</b>	<b>3 354 291</b>	<b>3 509 862</b>	<b>3 724 265</b>
National School Nutrition Programme	1 287 931	1 231 100	1 476 026	1 529 904	1 530 388	1 530 388	1 664 681	1 728 315	1 819 178
HIV/AIDS (Life Skills Education)	23 667	14 137	22 307	26 875	27 646	27 646	27 036	28 226	29 490
Education Infrastructure Grant	635 936	996 196	1 177 410	1 315 811	1 486 546	1 486 546	1 371 984	1 433 659	1 497 887
EPWP Integrated Grant	2 365	1 773	1 877	2 702	2 702	2 702	2 444	-	-
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	13 690	19 965	20 533	18 354	18 354	18 354	17 065	-	-
Learners with profound intellectual Disabilities Grant	25 669	26 224	26 406	34 451	38 184	38 184	34 228	35 023	36 721
Maths, Science and Technology Grant	5 569	69 863	48 640	49 721	49 721	49 721	49 592	51 828	54 150
<b>Early Childhood Development</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184 858</b>	<b>228 473</b>	<b>228 473</b>	<b>187 261</b>	<b>232 811</b>	<b>286 839</b>
Maintenance Component	-	-	-	17 568	18 879	18 879	13 009	14 064	14 251
Subsidy Component	-	-	-	167 290	209 594	209 594	174 252	218 747	272 588
<b>Vote 4</b>	<b>311 963</b>	<b>191 346</b>	<b>251 880</b>	<b>336 813</b>	<b>351 306</b>	<b>351 306</b>	<b>340 365</b>	<b>346 260</b>	<b>361 772</b>
Land Care Programme	12 862	10 736	9 938	13 303	16 031	16 031	13 480	13 674	14 287
Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme	237 996	118 875	159 876	237 816	248 092	248 092	241 700	252 555	263 869
EPWP Integrated Grant	7 686	6 591	6 732	10 361	10 361	10 361	8 593	-	-
Lima/Letsamea Projects	53 419	52 231	61 996	75 333	76 822	76 822	76 592	80 031	83 616
Provincial Disaster Drought Relief Grant	-	2 913	13 338	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 06</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>2 973</b>	<b>2 196</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
EPWP Incentive Allocation	3 562	2 973	2 196	2 146	2 146	2 146	1 920	-	-
<b>Vote 7</b>	<b>3 295 556</b>	<b>3 721 122</b>	<b>3 968 592</b>	<b>4 195 723</b>	<b>4 447 366</b>	<b>4 447 366</b>	<b>3 926 774</b>	<b>3 960 919</b>	<b>4 138 368</b>
<b>District Health Programme Grant</b>	<b>1 992 085</b>	<b>2 305 720</b>	<b>2 440 770</b>	<b>2 621 492</b>	<b>2 716 285</b>	<b>2 716 285</b>	<b>2 388 635</b>	<b>2 495 907</b>	<b>2 607 723</b>
Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Component	1 927 923	2 216 342	2 330 016	1 935 362	2 026 013	2 026 013	1 924 794	2 011 235	2 101 338
<b>District Health Component</b>	<b>64 162</b>	<b>89 378</b>	<b>110 754</b>	<b>686 130</b>	<b>690 272</b>	<b>690 272</b>	<b>463 841</b>	<b>484 672</b>	<b>506 385</b>
Community Outreach Services Component	-	-	-	377 600	397 450	397 450	-	-	-
Malaria Control Component	42 572	65 677	68 585	65 002	65 112	65 112	-	-	-
Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Component	21 590	23 701	42 169	30 897	36 190	36 190	-	-	-
COVID-19 Component	-	-	-	212 631	191 520	191 520	-	-	-
<b>National Health Insurance</b>	<b>32 070</b>	<b>31 805</b>	<b>58 053</b>	<b>83 490</b>	<b>103 349</b>	<b>103 349</b>	<b>97 796</b>	<b>67 847</b>	<b>70 887</b>
NHI (HP Contracting)	-	-	31 948	36 300	36 300	36 300	-	-	-
Mental Health Services Component	-	-	16 117	17 175	17 175	17 175	-	-	-
Oncology Services Component	-	-	9 988	30 015	49 874	49 874	-	-	-
EPWP Integrated Grant	2 000	-	1 980	2 978	2 978	2 978	3 133	-	-
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	37 295	31 805	36 853	33 847	33 847	33 847	33 038	-	-
National Tertiary Services	424 443	426 438	438 838	481 051	512 058	512 058	470 401	473 305	494 509
<b>Health Professions Training and Development</b>	<b>221 705</b>	<b>231 727</b>	<b>246 495</b>	<b>372 699</b>	<b>372 699</b>	<b>372 699</b>	<b>380 788</b>	<b>353 623</b>	<b>369 465</b>
Training and Development Component	147 158	157 180	149 734	151 242	151 242	151 242	148 411	149 359	156 050
Statutory Human Resources	74 547	74 547	96 761	221 457	221 457	221 457	232 377	204 264	213 415
Health Facility Revitalisation	585 958	651 179	745 603	600 166	706 150	706 150	552 983	570 237	595 784
Emergency Disaster Fund (COVID-19)	-	42 448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 8</b>	<b>361 599</b>	<b>386 511</b>	<b>421 104</b>	<b>424 444</b>	<b>424 444</b>	<b>424 444</b>	<b>442 911</b>	<b>460 754</b>	<b>481 396</b>
Public Transport Operations	359 599	384 511	419 116	422 338	422 338	422 338	440 951	460 754	481 396
EPWP Integrated Grant	2 000	2 000	1 988	2 106	2 106	2 106	1 960	-	-
<b>Vote 9</b>	<b>891 745</b>	<b>572 499</b>	<b>1 791 868</b>	<b>1 212 187</b>	<b>1 321 000</b>	<b>1 321 000</b>	<b>1 800 890</b>	<b>1 323 498</b>	<b>1 382 791</b>
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	875 983	566 794	1 779 847	1 199 876	1 308 689	1 308 689	1 782 057	1 323 498	1 382 791
Transport Disaster Management Grant	9 995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EPWP Integrated Grant	5 767	5 705	12 021	12 311	12 311	12 311	18 833	-	-
<b>Vote 10</b>	<b>177 830</b>	<b>128 743</b>	<b>168 646</b>	<b>219 703</b>	<b>224 628</b>	<b>224 628</b>	<b>221 888</b>	<b>230 859</b>	<b>241 314</b>
Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	71 861	25 246	57 238	64 978	64 978	64 978	66 331	69 424	72 647
Community Library Services	104 203	101 965	109 484	152 619	157 544	157 544	153 597	161 435	168 667
EPWP Incentive Allocation	1 766	1 532	1 924	2 106	2 106	2 106	1 960	-	-
<b>Vote 11</b>	<b>1 373 593</b>	<b>834 546</b>	<b>760 930</b>	<b>1 176 418</b>	<b>1 485 300</b>	<b>1 485 300</b>	<b>1 229 361</b>	<b>1 282 523</b>	<b>1 339 980</b>
Human Settlement Development	1 362 599	828 353	623 705	906 953	1 096 440	1 096 440	946 060	988 547	1 032 834
Provincial Emergency Housing Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	10 244	4 962	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant	-	-	136 538	269 465	387 263	387 263	281 341	293 976	307 146
EPWP Incentive Allocation	750	1 231	399	-	1 597	1 597	1 960	-	-
<b>Vote 12</b>	<b>80 977</b>	<b>144 498</b>	<b>182 025</b>	<b>10 435</b>	<b>10 435</b>	<b>10 435</b>	<b>10 233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	10 139	9 096	9 244	7 865	7 865	7 865	7 581	-	-
EPWP Integrated Grant	1 999	1 793	2 772	2 570	2 570	2 570	2 652	-	-
Early Childhood Development	68 839	133 609	170 009	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total conditional grants</b>	<b>8 491 653</b>	<b>8 341 496</b>	<b>10 320 440</b>	<b>10 740 545</b>	<b>11 648 639</b>	<b>11 648 639</b>	<b>11 328 633</b>	<b>11 114 675</b>	<b>11 669 886</b>

**Specific grants within the various departments are outlined below.**

### **Vote 3: Department of Education**

The department will receive total conditional grant allocations amounting to R3.354 billion in 2023/24, R3.510 billion in 2024/25 and R3.724 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The conditional grants will be used for HIV/AIDS (Life Skills Education), Learners with Profound Intellectual Disabilities, National School Nutrition Programme, Education Infrastructure, Math, Science and Technology, Social Sector Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP), Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Integrated Extended Public Works Programme. The conditional grants increase throughout the outer years of the MTEF except the Social Sector EPWP and Integrated EPWP grants as these allocations are based on performance.

Department is expected to deliver on each grant in line with the grant framework for the specific grant.

### **Vote 4: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development plays a significant role in supporting the farmers in order to produce quality products through training of subsistence farmers and provision of land care.

The department will receive conditional grants amounting to R340.365 million in 2023/24, R346.260 million in 2024/25 and R361.772 million in 2025/26 financial year. The conditional grants will be used mainly for Land Care, Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programmes, Ilima / Letsema projects and Integrated Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) which is performance based and is not allocated over the MTEF.

## **Vote 6: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism**

The Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism will receive an allocation of R1.920 million for Integrated EPWP grant for the 2023/24 financial year. The grant plays a significant support in creating general employment which improves the life of the people.

## **Vote 7: Department of Health**

The Department of Health is the second highest receiver of the total provincial budget however the highest receiver of conditional grants to deliver quality health services and prevent all transmittable diseases including COVID-19 virus.

The department is allocated an amount of R3.927 billion for conditional grants in 2023/24, R3.961 billion in 2024/25 and R4.138 billion in 2025/26 financial year. Over the 2023 MTEF the department will have the following conditional grants; - District Health Programme Grant, Health Facility Revitalisation Grant, National Health Insurance Grant, Health Professions Training and Development Grant, EPWP Integrated Grant and EPWP Social Sector Grant.

## **Vote 8: Department of Transport and Community Safety**

The Department of Transport and Community Safety will receive conditional grants amounting to R442.911 million in 2023/24, R460.754 million in 2024/25 and R481.396 million in 2025/26 financial year. The allocation will be used for Public Transport Operations and Integrated Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Grant.

## **Vote 9: Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure**

The Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure will receive conditional grants amounting R1.801 billion in 2023/24, R1.323 billion in 2024/25 and R1.383 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The conditional grants will be used for Provincial Roads Maintenance and Integrated Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) projects. The department will maintain the provincial roads utilising the funds allocated



to the grant. The Integrated EPWP grant is a performance based allocation and is only allocated in 2022/23 financial year.

#### **Vote 10: Department of Sport, Arts and Culture**

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture is allocated conditional grants amounting to R221.888 million in 2023/24, R230.859 million in 2024/25 and R241.314 million in 2025/25 financial year. The grant will be used mainly for Mass Participation and Sport Development, Community Library Services and Integrated Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Incentive grant.

#### **Vote 11: Department Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs**

The Department Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs will receive grants amounting to R1.229 billion in 2023/24, R1.283 billion in 2024/25 and R1.340 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The conditional grant is mainly for Human Settlement Development, Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership aimed at fast tracking the improvement of informal settlements and Intergrated Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) incentive grant.

#### **Vote 12: Department of Social Development**

The Department of Social Development is allocated conditional grant of R10.233 million for 2023/24 for Integrated Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Social Sector EPWP.

### **4.4 Provincial Own Receipts (Own Revenue)**

The Provincial government is mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to generate own revenue to address provincial service delivery priorities. The province has revenue enhancement strategies to improve the collection of own revenue. Provincial Treasury continues to support the new and existing revenue

enhancement initiatives brought forth by Departments and Public Entities and thus ensuring that the Provincial Own revenue is maximised to augment the provincial equitable share baseline. The provincial own revenue generated is allocated for service delivery priorities. The revenue generated from eleven (11) Departments and three (3) Schedule 3C public entities is deposited into the Provincial Revenue Fund except own revenue generated by the Limpopo Legislature and the other two (2) Schedule 3D public entities which are retained by such institutions in terms of the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act. In 2023/24 financial year, the Limpopo own revenue collection is projected at R1.710 billion or 2.1 percent of the total provincial receipts.

Department of Transport and Community Safety is the largest contributor to the own revenue collection at 49.9 percent primarily on motor vehicle licenses fees. The Department is implementing revenue enhancement initiatives to improve access to public services through the introduction of K53 Testing Ground's project and the operationalisation of registering authorities over the 2023 MTEF.

Provincial Treasury is the second largest in revenue collection at 17.9 percent from interest earned on bank balances. However, interest earned on provincial bank balances cannot be relied on as it depends on spending pattern of Departments. Departments are continually encouraged to identify new sources of revenue to enhance revenue baseline.

Departments of Health; and Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) are contributing an equal percentage of 12.3 percent. Revenue collection by Department of Health is mainly from the collection of patient fees whereas from the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) is primarily from casino and horse racing taxes through the Limpopo Gambling Board. LEDET is financially supported on revenue enhancement projects to upgrade the wildlife Resorts, implement the provincial liquor Act and commercialisation of resorts which will ultimately increase Provincial own revenue.

The remaining seven (7) departments contribute a total of 7.6 percent viz. Department of Education (3.7 percent); Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure (2.3 percent); and

Agriculture & Rural Development (0.8 percent) with potential to generate more revenue on interdepartmental (shared) services, property rentals; and boarding services and tuition fees respectively.

**Table 9: Provincial Own Revenue per vote**

Summary of provincial own receipts by Vote	Audited outcome			Main appropriation	Revised Aproportion	Revised estimates	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	1 240	1 510	806	674	-	674	703	734	767
Vote 03: Education	78 882	51 545	48 702	60 906	(4 185)	56 721	63 586	66 639	69 839
Vote 04: Agriculture and Rural Development	15 803	11 015	11 600	13 557	(0)	13 557	14 154	14 779	15 534
Vote 05: Provincial Treasury	244 718	245 034	256 064	272 658	20 000	292 658	306 262	320 044	334 446
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment & Tourism	179 732	117 857	167 506	165 669	51 348	217 017	210 659	226 155	242 851
Vote 07: Health	207 846	162 240	180 966	201 637	-	201 637	210 508	220 612	232 160
Vote 08: Transport and Community Safety	646 346	651 953	731 247	717 094	97 131	814 225	852 873	890 655	930 288
Vote 09: Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure	35 372	31 651	41 093	38 242	522 545	560 787	39 925	41 841	43 715
Vote 10: Sport, Arts & Culture	2 659	386	974	2 515	-	2 515	2 625	2 743	2 865
Vote 11: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements	25 287	18 018	87 830	5 791	-	5 791	6 008	6 465	6 956
Vote 12: Social Development	3 167	5 061	6 704	2 630	7 701	10 331	2 745	2 867	2 995
<b>Total provincial own receipts by Vote</b>	<b>1 441 053</b>	<b>1 296 268</b>	<b>1 533 491</b>	<b>1 481 372</b>	<b>694 540</b>	<b>2 175 913</b>	<b>1 710 048</b>	<b>1 793 534</b>	<b>1 882 415</b>

The table above depicts the history of own receipts per vote from the 2019/20 to 2021/22 financial year, 2022/23 financial year and the collection estimates over 2023 MTEF period. The Provincial own revenue estimates increase from the main appropriation of R1.481 billion in 2022/23 to R1.710 billion in 2023/24 which represent an increase of 15.4 percent.

**Vote 1: Office of the Premier**

Office of the Premier derives its main sources of own revenue from commission on insurance and parking fees. The own revenue budget grows by 4.3 percent, 4.4 percent and 4.5 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 percent respectively. The average growth of 4.4 percent over the 2023 MTEF is due to inflationary related factors.

### **Vote 3: Education**

The main sources of revenue of the department are commission on insurance and examination fees. The own revenue budget grows by 4.4 percent, 4.8 percent, and 4.8 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The average growth of 4.7 percent over the 2023 MTEF is due to inflationary related factors.

### **Vote 4: Agriculture**

The revenue collection for the department is mainly on academic services: tuition, registration & exam fees, boarding services from agricultural colleges as well as sale of agricultural produce. The own revenue budget grows by 4.4 percent, 4.4 percent and 5.1 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. Average growth over the MTEF is 4.6 percent mainly due to inflationary related factors.

### **Vote 5: Provincial Treasury**

The departmental revenue is generated through commission on insurance, interest on bank balances, parking fees and previous year's debts recoveries. The own revenue budget increases by 12.3 percent, 4.5 percent and 4.5 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The average growth over the 2023 MTEF is 7.0 percent.

### **Vote 6: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism**

The main sources of revenue are from casino, horse racing taxes, hunting permits, liquor licenses and tourism revenue. The own revenue budget of the department increased by 27.2 percent in 2023/24, 7.4 percent in both 2024/25 and 2025/26. The increase of the revenue baseline is on casino taxes due to increased gambling activities. The average growth over the 2023 MTEF is 13.6 percent.

### **Vote 7: Health**

The revenue of the department is mainly generated from patient fees. The own revenue budget grows by 4.4 percent, 4.8 percent and 5.2 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. Average growth over the MTEF is 4.8 percent mainly due to inflationary related factors.

### **Vote 8: Transport and Community Safety**

Main sources of revenue are derived from motor vehicle licences and traffic fines. Other sources include abnormal load fees and public permits. The own revenue budget of the department increases by 18.9 percent, 4.4 percent and 4.4 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26. The average growth over the 2023 MTEF is 9.1 percent.

### **Vote 9: Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure**

Main source of revenue is derived mainly from rental of government properties. Other revenue sources are commission on insurance. The own revenue budget of the department increases by 4.4 percent, 4.8 percent, and 4.5 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively which is due to inflationary related factors. The average growth over the MTEF is 4.6 percent.

### **Vote 10: Sport, Arts and Culture**

The Department derives its own revenue mainly on entrance fees from hosting Mapungubwe Arts Festival. The own revenue budget of the Department increases by 4.4 percent, 4.5 percent, and 4.4 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The average growth over the 2023 MTEF is 4.4 percent.

### **Vote 11: Co-operative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs**

The main sources of revenue are commission on insurance and parking fees. The own revenue budget of the Department increases by 3.8 percent, 7.6 percent, and 7.6 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The average growth over the 2023 MTEF is 6.3 percent.

### **Vote 12: Social Development**

The main sources of revenue are commission on insurance, rentals and parking fees. The own revenue budget of the Department increases by 4.4 percent, 4.4 percent and 4.5 percent in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The average growth over the 2023 MTEF is 4.4 percent.

## 4.5 Donor Funding

**Table 10: Summary of provincial donor funding**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
3. Education	23 154	3 887	3 197	105 035	148 124	148 118	103 213	51 363	51 363
6. Economic Development, Environment And Tourism	174	307	6 553	3 605	3 605	3 605	-	-	-
7. Health	733	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	4 187	5 000	3 551	8 533	8 533	8 533	-	-	-
12. Social Development	7 860	5 061	4 000	3 965	3 965	3 965	4 087	4 206	-
<b>Total Donor Funding</b>	<b>36 108</b>	<b>14 331</b>	<b>17 301</b>	<b>121 138</b>	<b>164 227</b>	<b>164 221</b>	<b>107 300</b>	<b>55 569</b>	<b>51 363</b>

It is estimated that a total amount of R107.300 million will be received from donors during 2023/24 financial year, mainly in Department of Education to assist schools with infrastructure delivery, including building of sport centres, boreholes, school furniture, etc.

## 5 CHAPTER 5: PAYMENTS

### 5.1 Overall Position

The provincial expenditure increases from R78.154 billion adjustment budget in 2022/23 to R79.163 billion in 2023/24, then grows to R80.439 billion in 2024/25 and further increases to R83.412 billion in 2025/26 financial years.

**Table 11: Summary of provincial payments and estimates per vote**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
1. Office Of The Premier	426 506	382 520	383 054	417 501	442 800	442 800	438 385	454 216	469 909
2. Provincial Legislature	422 972	354 163	384 663	385 979	494 208	486 480	492 417	470 048	487 217
3. Education	31 953 760	32 939 203	35 202 652	36 445 088	37 626 852	37 626 852	38 188 358	39 360 227	40 695 942
4. Agriculture And Rural Development	1 876 971	1 616 467	1 545 884	1 657 274	1 793 892	1 793 892	1 770 786	1 821 524	1 903 007
5. Provincial Treasury	471 279	419 977	350 895	409 910	403 195	403 195	457 668	473 004	489 066
6. Economic Development, Environment And	1 938 125	1 380 849	1 640 170	1 612 128	1 735 466	1 735 466	1 449 920	1 404 386	1 422 366
7. Health	21 011 275	22 030 377	22 909 761	22 725 589	23 593 596	23 593 596	23 772 225	24 194 579	25 207 871
8. Transport And Community Safety	2 251 555	2 141 399	2 288 543	2 365 562	2 491 972	2 491 972	2 483 553	2 479 521	2 582 997
9. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	3 466 960	2 940 445	4 211 714	3 471 248	4 354 254	4 359 365	4 950 435	4 387 788	4 532 047
10. Sport, Arts And Culture	470 336	390 627	461 242	533 293	549 829	528 456	621 816	690 345	775 756
11. Cooperative Governance, Human Settler	2 779 131	2 109 400	1 888 060	2 418 737	2 760 472	2 760 472	2 591 844	2 682 633	2 754 449
12. Social Development	2 142 865	2 200 364	2 235 661	1 787 927	1 907 342	1 907 342	1 945 555	2 020 297	2 091 026
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>69 211 735</b>	<b>68 905 791</b>	<b>73 502 299</b>	<b>74 230 236</b>	<b>78 153 878</b>	<b>78 129 888</b>	<b>79 162 960</b>	<b>80 438 568</b>	<b>83 411 653</b>

### 5.2 Payments by Vote

#### Vote 1: Office of the Premier

The Office of the Premier is allocated R438.385 million in 2023/24, R454.216 million in 2024/25 and R469.909 million in 2025/26 financial years. Included in the 2023/24 allocation is R23.536 million earmarked funding to implement ICT related projects in the province, Provincial Energy Strategy and Provincial ICT Infrastructure Assessment Audit.

## **Vote 2: Provincial Legislature**

The Provincial Legislature receives an allocated budget of R492.417 million in 2023/24, R470.048 million in 2024/25 and R487.217 million in 2025/26 financial year.

## **Vote 3: Education**

Education receives the highest share of 48.2 percent of the provincial budget. The department is allocated R38.188 billion in 2023/24, R39.360 billion in 2024/25 and R40.695 billion in 2024/25 financial years respectively.

The 2023/24 allocation includes R884.669 million for Presidential Youth Employment Initiatives, R36.903 million for Sanitary Dignity Project, R655.636 million additional Compensation of Employees for Educators, R100.000 million for E-Education, R100.000 million for Storm Damage Schools, R70.000 million for Improvement of Matric Results Project, R3.354 billion for Conditional Grants and R772.750 million from own revenue.

## **Vote 4: Agriculture and Rural Development**

Agriculture and Rural Development is allocated a budget of R1.771 billion in 2023/24, R1.822 billion in 2024/25 and R1.903 billion in 2025/26 financial years respectively. The allocation includes R340.365 million in 2023/24 financial year for Conditional Grants.

Included in the departmental allocation, is an amount of R30.0 million for Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-Processing Value Chain (RAAVC) Projects.

## **Vote 5: Provincial Treasury**

The Provincial Treasury receives a budget allocation of R457.668 million in 2023/24, R473.004 million in 2024/25 and R489.065 million in 2025/26 financial year.

Included in the departmental allocation, are National Priority Funding of R11.295 million for Municipal Intervention Capacity Building and R5.466 million for Infrastructure Capacity Building Programmes.



## **Vote 6: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism**

The Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism is allocated a budget of R1.450 billion in 2023/24, R1.404 billion in 2024/25 and R1.422 billion in 2025/26 financial year. Included in the 2023/24 allocation is R1.920 million for EPWP Conditional Grant and R603.067 million for transfers to Public Entities. The public entities transfer amount include R215.0 million for Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone and Fetakgomo-Tubatse Industrial Park, R22.700 million for Tourism Marketing to be transferred to the Limpopo Tourism Agency.

The department is responsible for economic development in the province and the 2023/24 allocation also includes an amount of R20.000 million for state resort refurbishment, R8.500 million for Reserve commercialization and R1.900 million for the implementation of a resort central reservation system. The department is also allocated R50.000 million for Waste Management and Air Quality Control Projects.

## **Vote 7: Health**

The Department of Health receives the second highest allocations of the provincial budget at 30.0 percent. The total allocation to the department is R23.772 billion in 2023/24, R24.195 billion in 2024/25 and R25.208 billion in 2025/26 financial years.

Included in the 2023/24 allocation is R119.945 million for placement of medical graduates, R192.955 million for Employment of Doctors, R50.000 million for Purchase of Ambulances and R20.000 million for Cuban Doctor Programme. The 2023/24 allocation also includes R3.927 billion for Conditional Grants and R637.2 million from own revenue.

## **Vote 8: Transport and Community Safety**

The Department of Transport and Community Safety is allocated R2.484 billion in 2023/24, R2.480 billion in 2024/25 and R2.583 billion in 2025/26 financial years respectively.

Included in the 2023/24 allocated is R442.911 million for conditional grants, R70.498 million for transfer to Gateway Airport Authority Limited (GAAL), R98.688 million for provincial priorities which include R30.000 million for revitalization of Traffic Training College, R33.000 million for the construction of K53 Projects, R3.000 million for Mampakuil Project, R6.700 million for the revitalization of traffic stations, R6.000 million for the finalisation of the Thohoyandou taxi facility and R20.0 million for Implementation of Service Delivery Projects at Gateway Airport Authority Limited (GAAL).

### **Vote 9: Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure**

The department receives a budget allocation of R4.950 billion in 2023/24, R4.388 billion in 2024/25 and R4.532 billion in 2025/26 financial years.

Included in the 2023/24 allocation is R150.000 million for Municipal Rates and Taxes, R130.000 million for ZCC R71 Interchange Road Project, R100.000 million of Purchase of Building as per Exco Resolution, R100.000 million of Purchase of Yellow Fleet, R20.000 million of Refurbishment of LEDET Suid Street Building, R30.000 million of Construction of Roads at Musina Makhado SEZ and R6 million to install prepaid electricity meters in state owned properties.

The 2023/24 allocation also includes R1.801 billion for conditional grants, part of which will be allocated to Roads Agency Limpopo as part of the RAL allocation of R2.009 billion for roads maintenance and upgrading, partnerships and other operational costs.

### **Vote 10: Sport, Arts and Culture**

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture receives an allocation of R621.816 million in 2023/24, R690.345 million in 2024/25 and R775.756 million in 2025/26 financial year. The allocation for 2023/24 includes conditional grants allocations amounting to R221.888 million.

Included in the departmental 2023/24 allocation is R10.0 million for the Provincial Theater.

### **Vote 11: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs**

The Department Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs is allocated budget of R2.592 billion in 2023/24, R2.683 billion in 2024/25 and R2.754 billion in 2025/26 financial year. Included in the 2023/24 allocation is conditional grant allocation of R1.229 billion of which R946.060 million is for Human Settlement Development Grant, R281.341 Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant and R1.960 million is for EPWP Grant.

The allocation for 2023/24 financial year also includes R25.000 million for Construction and Maintenance of Traditional Council Offices, R5.000 million for Furnishing of Traditional Council Offices and R55.000 million for Purchase of Vehicles for Senior Traditional Leaders.

### **Vote 12: Social Development**

The Department of Social Development will receive R1.946 billion in 2023/24, R2.020 billion in 2024/25 and R2.091 billion during 2025/26 financial year. The 2023/24 allocation includes a conditional grant allocation of R10.233 million for Expanded Public Works Programme.

Included in the budget allocation for 2023/24 and over the MTEF are the funds for conversion of Social Work Grant to Equitable Share, Food Relief Function Shift and Gender Based Violence and an additional R40.8 million for the payment of existing welfare NGO's.

### 5.3 Payments by Economic Classification

The Provincial Budget is allocated in various Economic Classifications as per Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) namely; Compensation of Employees, Goods and Services, Transfers and Subsidies and Payments for Capital Assets as outlined in the table below.

**Table 11: Payments by economic classification**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>59 328 885</b>	<b>59 048 972</b>	<b>61 877 572</b>	<b>62 053 829</b>	<b>64 442 039</b>	<b>64 456 902</b>	<b>66 243 253</b>	<b>68 936 391</b>	<b>71 578 222</b>
Compensation of employees	48 466 249	48 048 076	49 065 633	50 756 769	51 411 918	51 381 096	52 047 585	53 805 313	55 280 246
Goods and services	10 859 793	10 998 943	12 810 933	11 296 031	13 029 091	13 074 776	14 194 587	15 129 949	16 296 795
Interest and rent on land	2 843	1 953	1 006	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 081	1 130	1 181
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>8 283 979</b>	<b>8 095 770</b>	<b>9 681 486</b>	<b>9 508 951</b>	<b>10 848 515</b>	<b>10 855 645</b>	<b>9 982 648</b>	<b>9 215 411</b>	<b>9 690 987</b>
Provinces and municipalities	105 511	198 373	312 336	191 242	190 077	190 319	167 004	167 274	173 630
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 565 242	1 715 799	2 815 570	2 467 566	3 084 957	3 127 072	2 796 823	2 468 248	2 455 567
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	703 628	646 502	702 234	716 593	836 277	835 874	842 389	851 401	936 815
Non-profit institutions	2 842 955	3 943 492	4 221 429	4 375 236	4 609 075	4 595 075	4 375 337	3 913 644	4 226 178
Households	2 066 643	1 591 604	1 629 917	1 758 314	2 128 129	2 107 305	1 801 095	1 814 844	1 898 797
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1 593 539</b>	<b>1 756 688</b>	<b>1 937 949</b>	<b>2 667 456</b>	<b>2 861 797</b>	<b>2 815 814</b>	<b>2 937 060</b>	<b>2 286 766</b>	<b>2 142 445</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 226 702	1 281 311	1 436 714	2 168 785	2 173 918	2 174 454	1 910 641	1 499 485	1 317 844
Machinery and equipment	362 838	465 769	492 110	493 159	680 714	634 195	1 019 190	782 908	820 033
Heritage Assets	181	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	3 709	-	565	1 512	1 512	1 512	990	1 103	1 152
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	109	9 608	8 560	4 000	5 653	5 653	5 639	3 270	3 416
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>5 332</b>	<b>4 361</b>	<b>5 292</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>69 211 735</b>	<b>68 905 791</b>	<b>73 502 299</b>	<b>74 230 236</b>	<b>78 153 878</b>	<b>78 129 888</b>	<b>79 162 960</b>	<b>80 438 568</b>	<b>83 411 654</b>

#### 3.2.8 Current Payments

Current payments include payments for Compensation of Employees and Goods and Services. The allocation for current payments is R66.243 billion in 2023/24, R68.936 billion in 2024/25 and R71.578 billion in 2025/26 financial year and represents 83.7 percent of the total allocation.

Included in the current payment is Compensation of Employees allocation which represent 65.7 percent of the total budget and is allocated R52.048 billion in 2023/24, R53.805 billion in 2024/25 and R55.280 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The

Compensation of Employees is increasing by 2.5 percent from R50.757 billion in 2022/23 to R52.048 billion to provide for existing staff, carry through cost for 2022/23 salary increases and other liabilities such as pay progression, grade progressions, etc and for filling of vacant posts.

Goods and Services represents 17.9 percent of the total allocation and is allocated R14.195 billion, R15.130 billion and R16.298 billion in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years respectively. The Goods and Services increased by R2.899 billion or 25.7 percent from 2022/23 to 2023/24 financial year to provide for contractual obligations and non-negotiable items that were having a budget shortfall that were funded in 2022/23 adjustment budget.

### **3.2.9 Transfers and subsidies**

The allocation for Transfers and Subsidies is R9.983 billion in 2023/24, reduces to R9.215 billion in 2024/25 and increases to R9.691 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The allocation is intended for transfers to Departmental Agencies (i.e. public entities), schools, funded Non-Profit Organisations; service providers for construction of Human Settlement Houses under Human Settlement Grant and for Payments of Leave Gratuity to staff exiting the public service.

### **3.2.10 Payment for Capital Assets**

Payments for Capital Assets increase from R2.667 billion in 2022/23 to R2.937 billion in 2022/23, reduces to R2.287 billion in 2024/25 and further reduces to R2.142 billion in 2025/26 financial year. The allocation is for Construction of Fixed Structures, Machinery and Equipment, Biological Assets and Software and Intangible Assets. An amount of R1.911 billion or 65.1 percent of the Payments for Capital Assets' budget is allocated to Buildings and Other Fixed Structures which is infrastructure investment and should assist in job creation in construction industry.

## 5.4 Payments by Policy Area

The table below shows the allocation in terms of functional areas. The clustering of these departments is in line with the services they provide within the province as per the mandates in line with the plans.

**Table 12: Payments by policy area**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General Public Services	6 027 450	5 195 946	6 350 121	5 815 421	6 854 650	6 852 033	6 338 904	5 785 056	5 978 239
Public Order and Safety	60 502	50 507	47 081	62 316	62 644	62 644	56 563	52 088	47 159
Economic Affairs	5 631 103	4 760 533	5 095 554	5 208 703	5 567 073	5 567 073	5 262 087	5 277 202	5 472 552
Environmental Protection	375 046	327 675	331 962	363 944	391 613	391 613	385 608	376 141	388 659
Housing and Community Amenities	1 539 398	1 010 559	868 265	1 287 954	1 600 279	1 600 279	2 591 844	2 682 633	2 754 449
Health	21 011 275	22 030 377	22 909 761	22 725 589	23 593 596	23 593 596	23 772 224	24 194 579	25 207 871
Recreation, Culture and Religion	470 341	390 627	461 242	533 293	549 829	528 456	621 816	690 345	775 756
Education	31 953 760	32 939 203	35 202 652	36 445 088	37 626 852	37 626 852	38 188 358	39 360 227	40 695 942
Social protection	2 142 865	2 200 364	2 235 661	1 787 927	1 907 342	1 907 342	1 945 555	2 020 297	2 091 026
<b>Total provincial payments and estimates by policy area</b>	<b>69 211 740</b>	<b>68 905 791</b>	<b>73 502 299</b>	<b>74 230 236</b>	<b>78 153 878</b>	<b>78 129 888</b>	<b>79 162 959</b>	<b>80 438 568</b>	<b>83 411 653</b>

Office of the Premier, Legislature, Provincial Treasury and Public Works provides support to departments in terms of public services and ensures that required legislations and policies are available and implemented by departments. Furthermore, these departments provide support and training to other departments to effectively implement the plans as adopted by Legislature. These departments are allocated a total budget of R6.339 billion, R5.785 billion and R5.978 billion in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial year respectively.

Provincial Secretariat of Police Services Programmes under Department of Transport and Community Safety is responsible for public order and safety in the Province. The programme is allocated R56.563 million in 2023/24 financial year. Economic affairs and environmental protection remains the responsibility of the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism and Agriculture. These departments are allocated R5.262 billion in 2023/24, R5.277 billion in 2024/25 and R5.473 billion in 2025/26 financial year.

Housing Development is the competency of the Department of Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs which is allocated R2.592 billion, R2.683 billion and R2.754 billion in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively.

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture oversees recreation, culture, and religion programmes in the province. The department is allocated R621.816 million in 2023/24, R690.345 million in 2024/25 and R775.756 million in 2025/26 financial year.

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Department of Health, Education and Social Development are tasked with the responsibility of providing health care, basic education, and social services to the public respectively. An amount of R63.906 billion or 80.7 percent of the provincial budget is allocated to the three departments in 2023/24.

The other functional area's payments are allocated in line with the services to be rendered and the mandates for the policy area.

## **5.5 Infrastructure Management**

During the previous years until recently, there has been on-going efforts by the Provincial Government to improve infrastructure planning and delivery in the province. Though the Province has not been able to fully realise some of the envisaged outcomes articulated in the provincial growth and development plan, considerable progress has been made in the forward planning and delivery of infrastructure. This can be attested to the improvement in the provincial infrastructure expenditure and delivery performance reports during the 2022/23 financial year.

Indeed, there is maturity in the accounting and reporting of infrastructure projects and programmes; on both physical and financial aspects across all the provincial departments and implementing agents. The adopting of a uniform framework on reporting by Provincial Government, for accounting by the departments and implementing agents allow for ease of planning, reporting and monitoring of implementation across all the project cycles by the provincial infrastructure governance structures on a monthly basis. It can now be said that; it is easy to identify

blockages and propose interventions in the planning and delivery of infrastructure projects throughout.

The Limpopo Provincial Treasury (LPT) together with the Limpopo Department of Public Works Roads and Infrastructure (LDPWR&I) are a convener and coordinator of the infrastructure planning framework that has now been established and endorsed by all the infrastructure governance structures in the province. In essence, the planning framework is aligned to the Provincial Budget Cycle and other legislative frameworks such as the Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management (FIDPM), Government Immovable Asset Management Act (GIAMA), including the Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS). It is the responsibility of LPT as the custodian of the Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) to ensure that all infrastructure departments within the province including implementing agents; conform to a uniform system of planning, procuring, and delivery of infrastructure.

In preparation for the 2023/24 MTEF, all sector departments have been assisted to develop and submit the Infrastructure Asset Management Plan (IAMP), to Provincial Treasury and Limpopo Department of Public Works Roads and Infrastructure (LDPWR&I). All the provincial user departments have complied to this requirement as stipulated in the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA). Other sector plans such as the Infrastructure Programme Management Plans (IPMPs) were also developed and finalised by the sector departments. Implementing Agents worked on the Infrastructure Programme Implementation Plans articulating in detail their readiness to kick-start with the projects and programmes assigned to them.

The infrastructure planning is now aligned to the budget cycle, as well as departmental Annual Performance Plans (APP) and it is the baseline which informs the development of the Infrastructure Programme of Action for the 2023/24 financial year. All the above-mentioned outputs and initiatives were completed in line with the provincial planning framework, that informed the consolidated 2023/24 provincial infrastructure readiness and implementation report. The consolidated 2023/24 provincial infrastructure readiness and implementation report was endorsed by the Heads of Departments in the fourth quarter of the 2023/24 financial year.



Over the 2023 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period provincial infrastructure has been allocated the total budget of R 21. 471 billion. This allocation will fund infrastructure projects of various categories in line with the overall strategic objectives of the province and the project details are captured in the project list (Table B5) of each department.

**Table 13: Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by Vote**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
				2022/23					
Vote 03: Education	636 873	996 511	1 177 754	1 533 690	1 607 425	1 607 425	1 486 484	1 548 723	1 513 138
Vote 04: Agriculture and Rural Development	137 147	73 869	56 568	180 961	192 927	192 927	183 024	299 467	329 555
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	20 120	11 480	25 200	27 000	37 000	37 000	20 000	5 000	5 000
Vote 07: Health	821 173	986 294	1 284 542	759 965	1 098 367	1 098 367	851 637	789 757	850 684
Vote 08: Transport and Community Safety	15 229	31 894	24 930	57 188	50 688	50 688	78 688	45 000	33 000
Vote 09: Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure	3 010 294	2 972 594	3 818 784	3 002 238	3 842 768	3 827 309	3 398 011	2 853 444	2 969 893
Vote 10: Sport, Arts and Culture	51 150	43 050	60 970	89 997	76 906	80 497	54 314	120 795	111 994
Vote 11: Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs	1 423 298	975 511	1 135 926	1 176 418	1 485 300	1 485 300	1 229 361	1 282 523	1 339 980
Vote 12: Social Development	36 796	25 213	8 485	20 717	17 650	17 650	10 662	30 053	30 400
<b>Total provincial infrastructure (including non infrastructure items)</b>	<b>6 152 080</b>	<b>6 116 416</b>	<b>7 593 159</b>	<b>6 848 174</b>	<b>8 409 031</b>	<b>8 397 163</b>	<b>7 312 181</b>	<b>6 974 762</b>	<b>7 183 644</b>

The Department of Public Works Roads & Infrastructure is allocated a budget of R3.398 billion or 46 percent, Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs with an allocation of R1.229 billion or 17 percent, the Department of Education with R1.486 billion or 20 percent and the Department of Health with R851.6 million or 12 percent. Limpopo Provincial Government infrastructure is mainly funded through conditional grants and Provincial Equitable Share.

**Table 14: Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by category**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Existing infrastructure assets</b>	<b>1 613 054</b>	<b>1 606 609</b>	<b>2 864 114</b>	<b>2 155 342</b>	<b>2 931 880</b>	<b>2 917 587</b>	<b>3 309 336</b>	<b>3 136 374</b>	<b>3 251 655</b>
Maintenance and repairs	892 188	989 996	2 108 877	836 111	1 230 646	1 214 930	1 867 568	2 126 819	2 454 130
Upgrades and additions	583 885	261 272	645 140	1 001 428	1 183 550	1 183 357	1 062 440	675 490	606 639
Rehabilitation and refurbishment	136 981	355 341	110 097	317 803	517 684	519 300	379 328	334 065	190 886
<b>New infrastructure assets</b>	<b>423 073</b>	<b>609 469</b>	<b>605 745</b>	<b>664 515</b>	<b>500 186</b>	<b>519 686</b>	<b>416 320</b>	<b>437 305</b>	<b>440 044</b>
<b>Infrastructure transfers</b>	<b>2 769 694</b>	<b>2 285 973</b>	<b>2 906 341</b>	<b>2 718 828</b>	<b>3 591 088</b>	<b>3 591 088</b>	<b>3 255 460</b>	<b>3 075 874</b>	<b>3 154 384</b>
Infrastructure transfers - Current	2 149	-	-	2 000	6 430	6 430	5 133	7 453	7 787
Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2 767 545	2 285 973	2 906 341	2 716 828	3 584 658	3 584 658	3 250 327	3 068 421	3 146 597
<b>Infrastructure: Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Infrastructure: Leases</b>	<b>47 226</b>	<b>49 776</b>	<b>44 743</b>	<b>46 623</b>	<b>55 721</b>	<b>55 721</b>	<b>58 202</b>	<b>48 496</b>	<b>50 669</b>
<b>Non Infrastructure</b>	<b>1 299 033</b>	<b>1 564 589</b>	<b>1 172 216</b>	<b>1 262 866</b>	<b>1 330 156</b>	<b>1 313 081</b>	<b>272 863</b>	<b>276 713</b>	<b>286 892</b>
<b>Total provincial infrastructure payments and estimates<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6 152 080</b>	<b>6 116 416</b>	<b>7 593 159</b>	<b>6 848 174</b>	<b>8 409 031</b>	<b>8 397 163</b>	<b>7 312 181</b>	<b>6 974 762</b>	<b>7 183 644</b>
<i>Capital infrastructure</i>	<i>3 911 484</i>	<i>3 512 055</i>	<i>4 267 323</i>	<i>4 700 574</i>	<i>5 786 078</i>	<i>5 807 001</i>	<i>5 108 415</i>	<i>4 515 281</i>	<i>4 384 166</i>
<i>Current infrastructure</i>	<i>2 240 596</i>	<i>2 604 361</i>	<i>3 325 836</i>	<i>2 147 600</i>	<i>2 622 953</i>	<i>2 590 162</i>	<i>2 203 766</i>	<i>2 459 481</i>	<i>2 799 478</i>

During the 2023/24 financial year a total budget of R416.3 million or 6 percent is allocated towards new infrastructure mainly for construction of new clinics, libraries, schools, upgrades of gravel roads to tar, centres for place of safety, nature reserves and housing development. The estimated budget allocation for rehabilitation and refurbishment is R379.3 million or 5 percent, upgrading and additions of existing facilities is R1.062 billion or 15 percent and R1.862 billion or 26 percent is allocated for maintenance.

Departments have been assisted to capture the projects and programmes for 2023/24 financial year in the web Infrastructure Reporting Model (IRM), which will enable sector departments to report progress and performance of their infrastructure on a monthly basis to both Provincial and National Treasury. On a monthly basis through the institutional arrangements forums and by also using the web-based Infrastructure Reporting Model (IRM) assessments, the LPT will provide feedback on areas of improvements. Provincial Treasury jointly with DPWR&I continue to focus and work on areas of strategic weakness especially the rate at which procurement of projects and programmes for infrastructure takes place. The biggest challenge in this regard are the significant budgets that remain allocated to projects and programmes at pre-

construction for a greater part of the first quarter during every financial year; failing to move from planning stages to construction stages timeously in order to expedite expenditure.

Provincial Treasury will continue to take the lead in institutionalising the rollout of the Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management (FIDPM) and provide guidance in this regard. This is to ensure that there is a differentiated process and approach during the procurement of infrastructure. Strengthening of the infrastructure delivery chain in the 2023/24 financial year is our major focus, this is so that we can avoid a recurrence of the same challenges experiences in the 2023/24 financial year. The Infrastructure Technical Management Committee (ITMC) will continue working on institutionalizing the Departmental Infrastructure Coordinating Committees (DICC) meetings in all departments. It is our view that some of these recurring challenges can be resolved speedily and timeously if departments can have well established monthly DICC meetings to discuss.

## 6 Transfers

### 6.1 Transfers to Public Entities

**Table 15: Provincial Transfer to Public Entities**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Economic Development, Environment and Tourism</b>	<b>1 044 807</b>	<b>615 194</b>	<b>663 983</b>	<b>748 983</b>	<b>825 183</b>	<b>825 183</b>	<b>603 067</b>	<b>544 691</b>	<b>509 961</b>
Limpopo Gambling Board	72 117	61 381	60 652	75 652	82 652	82 652	66 736	69 740	72 947
Limpopo Tourism Agency	91 216	66 413	66 697	76 697	75 297	75 297	80 105	83 709	87 536
Limpopo Economic Development Agency	881 474	487 400	536 634	596 634	667 234	667 234	456 226	391 242	349 478
<b>Transport and Community Safety</b>	<b>53 151</b>	<b>65 777</b>	<b>67 331</b>	<b>67 331</b>	<b>67 331</b>	<b>67 331</b>	<b>70 498</b>	<b>37 874</b>	<b>28 405</b>
Gateway Airport Authority Limited	53 151	65 777	67 331	67 331	67 331	67 331	70 498	37 874	28 405
<b>Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure</b>	<b>1 293 589</b>	<b>1 366 034</b>	<b>1 492 770</b>	<b>1 540 410</b>	<b>2 092 658</b>	<b>2 092 658</b>	<b>2 008 966</b>	<b>1 774 418</b>	<b>1 800 617</b>
Limpopo Roads Agency	1 293 589	1 366 034	1 492 770	1 540 410	2 092 658	2 092 658	2 008 966	1 774 418	1 800 617
<b>Total departmental transfers</b>	<b>2 391 547</b>	<b>2 047 005</b>	<b>2 224 084</b>	<b>2 356 724</b>	<b>2 985 172</b>	<b>2 985 172</b>	<b>2 682 531</b>	<b>2 356 983</b>	<b>2 338 983</b>

Provincial Public Entities are allocated R2.683 billion in 2023/24 financial year, R2.357 billion in 2024/25 and R2.339 billion in 2025/26 financial year. Majority of the allocation or 74.9 percent of the transfers to public entities is allocated Road Agency Limpopo at R2.009 billion for Construction and Maintenance of Provincial Roads, followed by Limpopo Economic Development Agency at R456.226 million. An amount of R80.105 million is allocated to Limpopo Tourism Agency, R66.736 million to Limpopo Gambling Board and R70.498 million to Gateway Airport Authority Limpopo in 2023/24 financial year.

#### 3.2.11 Transfers to Local Government

**Table 16: Provincial Transfer to Local Government**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Category A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category B	5 991	3 296	4 161	3 859	3 859	3 808	3 696	3 887	4 050
Category C	97 094	192 978	306 975	158 821	158 847	158 847	160 788	160 052	165 638
Unallocated	432	557	542	892	892	892	930	972	1 016
<b>Total provincial transfers</b>	<b>103 517</b>	<b>196 831</b>	<b>311 678</b>	<b>163 572</b>	<b>163 598</b>	<b>163 547</b>	<b>165 414</b>	<b>164 911</b>	<b>170 704</b>

An amount of R165.414 million is allocated by different departments to pay for the rates and taxes and motor vehicles licenses in 2023/24 financial year. The allocation is mainly in the Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure for payment of Rates and Taxes to Municipalities.

## 7 Personnel Numbers and Costs

**Table 17: Summary of provincial personnel numbers and costs by vote**

R thousands	Actual						Revised estimate				Medium-term expenditure estimate					
	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23				2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	
	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Filled posts	Addition al posts	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Personnel numbers <sup>1</sup>	Costs
<b>Vote</b>																
1. Office Of The Premier	464	312 615	439	307 791	439	297 011	443		443	306 271	443	315 383	443	324 844	443	334 589
2. Provincial Legislature	243	221 148	243	233 836	259	256 288	259		259	266 318	259	293 013	259	301 804	259	310 858
3. Education	68 511	26 230 009	56 832	26 114 714	61 394	26 750 777	61 394		61 394	27 715 321	61 394	28 298 978	61 394	29 570 283	61 394	30 458 964
4. Agriculture And Rural Development	3 132	1 135 357	3 128	1 080 184	3 122	1 020 439	2 664		2 664	1 067 995	2 664	1 067 995	2 664	1 100 305	2 664	1 132 834
5. Provincial Treasury	496	303 898	473	283 299	408	279 043	365		365	275 702	365	331 169	408	343 933	408	354 074
6. LEDET	1 248	581 796	1 343	541 111	1 144	553 700	1 183		1 183	563 691	1 183	560 585	1 123	567 103	1 123	584 116
7. Health	42 072	15 048 215	42 376	14 966 409	42 276	15 406 490	41 584		41 584	16 802 161	41 584	16 447 701	44 311	16 712 537	44 311	17 092 312
8. Transport And Community Safety	3 185	1 087 159	3 345	1 089 526	2 230	1 050 377	2 360		2 360	1 132 780	2 360	1 134 948	2 382	1 168 456	2 382	1 184 969
9. Public Works, Roads And	3 197	1 069 792	2 710	997 684	2 687	935 198	2 718		2 718	925 930	2 718	1 013 982	2 714	1 044 401	2 714	1 075 733
10. Sport, Arts And Culture	484	197 706	465	197 861	446	200 814	557		557	202 159	557	252 049	573	259 610	593	267 399
11. CoGHSTA	3 671	1 079 897	3 831	1 051 959	3 651	992 925	3 277		3 277	1 006 949	3 277	1 020 075	3 177	1 050 678	3 177	1 082 198
12. Social Development	3 274	1 198 678	3 317	1 226 808	3 317	1 374 980	3 317		3 317	1 315 819	3 317	1 321 707	3 317	1 361 359	3 317	1 402 199
<b>Total</b>	<b>129 977</b>	<b>48 466 271</b>	<b>118 502</b>	<b>48 091 182</b>	<b>121 373</b>	<b>49 118 042</b>	<b>120 121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120 121</b>	<b>51 381 096</b>	<b>120 121</b>	<b>52 047 585</b>	<b>122 765</b>	<b>53 805 313</b>	<b>122 785</b>	<b>55 280 245</b>

The personnel numbers are projected to remain stagnant at 120 121 in 2023/24 and increase to 122 765 in 2024/25 and 122 785 in 2025/26 financial year to accommodate warm bodies and vacant funded posts.

## 7.1 Payments on Training

**Table 18: Summary of provincial payments on training**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
1. Office Of The Premier	6 152	345	320	390	390	390	440	490	512
2. Provincial Legislature	1 217	1 615	1 640	1 720	1 720	1 720	1 796	1 877	1 961
3. Education	79 738	84 123	88 750	93 010	93 010	93 010	97 102	101 762	106 321
4. Agriculture And Rural Development	9 690	3 082	4 005	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 449	10 917
5. Provincial Treasury	1 030	2 839	4 916	7 634	7 634	7 634	7 977	8 360	8 735
6. Economic Development, Environment And Tourism	12 745	9 662	4 818	6 597	6 597	6 597	7 519	7 857	8 209
7. Health	488 729	546 756	505 164	810 997	713 934	713 895	684 172	662 684	708 215
8. Transport And Community Safety	6 600	6 800	199	927	927	927	602	629	657
9. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	9 309	1 054	379	2 384	1 384	1 384	2 929	2 061	2 153
10. Sport, Arts And Culture	1 630	1 712	1 516	1 580	1 580	1 580	1 795	1 837	1 870
11. Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements And Urban Development	4 269	1 374	2 375	5 542	5 542	5 542	10 981	11 587	11 955
12. Social Development	4 669	4 926	5 197	5 446	5 446	5 446	5 686	5 941	6 208
<b>Total payments on training</b>	<b>625 778</b>	<b>664 288</b>	<b>619 279</b>	<b>941 227</b>	<b>843 164</b>	<b>843 125</b>	<b>830 999</b>	<b>815 534</b>	<b>867 713</b>

Training and development is allocated R830.999 million in 2023/24, R815.534 million in 2024/25 and R867.713 million in 2025/26 financial year mainly in the Department of Health for Training and Development of Health Professional including Cuban Doctor Programme. Training and development of personnel contributes significantly towards developmental state.

## 8 ANNEXURES

**Table 19: A1: Details of information on provincial own receipts**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Tax receipts</b>	<b>659 224</b>	<b>626 955</b>	<b>735 271</b>	<b>725 120</b>	<b>847 011</b>	<b>847 011</b>	<b>892 817</b>	<b>938 527</b>	<b>986 918</b>
Casino taxes	79 253	44 442	66 549	71 119	71 119	71 119	76 809	82 953	89 590
Horse racing taxes	40 386	33 208	63 378	50 623	93 651	93 651	101 143	109 235	117 973
Liquor licences	3 648	3 517	3 884	4 478	4 478	4 478	4 482	4 486	4 490
Motor vehicle licences	535 937	545 788	601 460	598 900	677 763	677 763	710 383	741 853	774 865
<b>Sales of goods and services other than capital assets</b>	<b>309 133</b>	<b>251 262</b>	<b>278 393</b>	<b>329 964</b>	<b>326 707</b>	<b>326 707</b>	<b>348 484</b>	<b>364 206</b>	<b>379 347</b>
Sales of goods and services produced by department (excl. capital assets)	308 166	250 006	275 832	327 927	324 369	324 369	346 770	362 439	377 434
Sales by market establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees	44 932	38 928	54 951	64 994	72 862	72 862	79 358	82 904	82 293
Other sales	263 235	211 078	220 882	262 933	251 506	251 506	267 413	279 535	295 141
<i>Of which</i>									
<i>Commission on insurance</i>	50 144	50 302	49 687	51 196	51 052	51 052	52 729	55 205	57 613
<i>Patient fee</i>	105 267	66 227	85 387	103 507	103 507	103 507	108 061	113 248	117 698
<i>Parking fee</i>	3 339	3 645	3 880	4 220	4 027	4 027	4 263	4 458	4 636
<i>Rentals</i>	69 509	65 468	65 915	87 410	80 276	80 276	84 740	88 239	91 680
Sales of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excl. capital assets)	967	1 256	2 561	2 037	2 338	2 338	1 713	1 767	1 913
<b>Transfers received from:</b>	<b>21 891</b>	<b>21 005</b>	<b>16 911</b>	<b>10 099</b>	<b>28 461</b>	<b>28 461</b>	<b>8 067</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>8 798</b>
Other governmental units (Excl. Equitable share and conditional grants)	21 891	21 005	16 911	10 099	28 461	28 461	8 067	8 424	8 798
<b>Fines, penalties and forfeits</b>	<b>78 795</b>	<b>79 331</b>	<b>86 250</b>	<b>79 435</b>	<b>80 481</b>	<b>80 481</b>	<b>84 038</b>	<b>87 761</b>	<b>91 666</b>
<b>Interest, dividends and rent on land</b>	<b>268 144</b>	<b>250 470</b>	<b>260 183</b>	<b>274 178</b>	<b>294 353</b>	<b>294 353</b>	<b>307 652</b>	<b>321 498</b>	<b>335 963</b>
Interest	267 986	250 258	260 111	273 438	293 818	293 818	307 067	320 887	335 325
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	157	212	72	740	535	535	584	611	638
<b>Sales of capital assets</b>	<b>14 404</b>	<b>9 536</b>	<b>32 185</b>	<b>11 746</b>	<b>14 719</b>	<b>14 719</b>	<b>14 975</b>	<b>16 193</b>	<b>19 942</b>
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital assets	14 404	9 536	32 185	11 746	14 719	14 719	14 975	16 193	19 942
<b>Financial transactions in assets and liabilities</b>	<b>89 461</b>	<b>57 708</b>	<b>124 297</b>	<b>50 831</b>	<b>66 933</b>	<b>66 933</b>	<b>54 015</b>	<b>56 926</b>	<b>59 781</b>
<b>Total provincial own source receipts</b>	<b>1 441 052</b>	<b>1 296 268</b>	<b>1 533 491</b>	<b>1 481 372</b>	<b>1 658 665</b>	<b>1 658 665</b>	<b>1 710 048</b>	<b>1 793 534</b>	<b>1 882 415</b>





**Table 21: A.3 Details of provincial payments and estimates**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2022/23	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>59 328 890</b>	<b>59 048 972</b>	<b>61 877 572</b>	<b>62 053 829</b>	<b>64 442 039</b>	<b>64 456 902</b>	<b>66 243 253</b>	<b>68 936 391</b>	<b>71 578 222</b>
Compensation of employees	48 466 249	48 048 076	49 065 633	50 756 769	51 411 918	51 381 096	52 047 585	53 805 313	55 280 246
Salaries and wages	42 159 508	41 502 623	42 496 735	44 041 223	44 780 279	44 717 473	45 227 651	46 840 794	47 951 894
Social contributions	6 306 741	6 545 453	6 568 898	6 715 546	6 631 639	6 663 623	6 819 934	6 964 519	7 328 352
Goods and services	10 859 798	10 998 943	12 810 933	11 296 031	13 029 091	13 074 776	14 194 587	15 129 949	16 296 795
Administrative fees	7 617	5 641	2 888	7 129	7 993	6 126	6 236	6 790	6 755
Advertising	30 577	24 353	28 024	33 271	30 770	29 176	28 682	30 113	32 637
Minor assets	27 780	38 053	37 127	43 516	58 109	58 168	44 926	43 159	45 207
Audit cost: External	100 657	96 807	95 811	102 756	115 006	116 573	119 666	132 081	135 492
Bursaries: Employees	42 999	50 649	43 804	40 189	44 590	52 354	45 869	50 752	53 387
Catering: Provincial activities	85 658	39 087	76 067	83 451	100 868	99 508	119 901	102 873	109 315
Communication (G&S)	211 996	225 531	246 715	232 985	239 101	240 919	252 525	246 994	262 879
Computer services	383 240	389 787	350 547	475 998	426 075	375 487	497 781	538 163	579 465
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	133 506	182 980	88 529	162 549	234 510	246 120	204 615	190 029	206 821
Infrastructure and planning	13 953	3 593	97 179	40 567	98 189	97 501	87 164	68 924	73 385
Laboratory services	599 397	526 446	549 411	406 129	601 510	652 004	638 620	672 184	746 709
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	32 500	27 914	68 013	9 207	23 110	49 792	55 792	38 397	37 971
Contractors	737 201	527 667	766 503	512 935	496 646	535 137	922 698	696 851	813 859
Agency and support / outsourced services	1 334 900	1 218 974	1 361 010	1 411 172	1 545 432	1 579 529	1 663 283	1 651 552	1 728 130
Entertainment	739	450	226	1 175	1 375	793	1 372	1 337	1 401
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	363 584	311 157	365 301	278 946	346 466	360 227	413 002	412 153	436 720
Housing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	31 054	25 413	30 700	26 409	25 184	26 192	41 109	30 005	41 311
Inventory: Farming supplies	90 859	96 351	84 222	71 745	94 816	78 391	36 319	33 383	36 208
Inventory: Food and food supplies	148 484	147 094	165 693	150 476	181 554	159 790	183 092	187 731	217 746
Inventory: Chemicals, fuel, oil, gas, wood and coal	34 466	35 318	33 021	38 973	36 859	69 571	94 194	92 456	96 597
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	577 685	559 187	703 034	744 452	786 791	786 791	824 684	898 404	936 594
Inventory: Materials and supplies	56 850	53 774	71 759	44 713	51 463	51 402	78 418	102 560	107 698
Inventory: Medical supplies	557 467	1 197 415	823 713	734 187	597 498	585 309	543 933	631 851	658 988
Inventory: Medicine	1 594 350	1 668 080	1 792 642	1 515 900	1 716 929	1 814 476	1 863 065	2 068 152	2 152 002
Medias inventory interface	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	34 959	191 627	388 037	545 694	601 878	603 208	611 602	654 076	676 588
Consumable supplies	172 207	282 276	241 566	258 581	263 980	255 331	299 876	310 239	355 057
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	200 134	120 052	134 377	188 582	245 643	244 612	273 840	282 365	372 635
Operating leases	314 178	310 833	323 502	316 102	269 801	270 835	307 933	331 679	348 346
Property payments	1 753 413	1 938 477	2 378 848	1 686 198	2 507 670	2 298 596	2 513 984	3 148 367	3 497 855
Transport provided: Provincial activity	322 526	250 725	414 894	355 727	471 044	470 679	491 795	515 614	539 428
Travel and subsistence	648 520	242 961	375 060	358 380	424 367	486 131	462 003	509 066	516 020
Training and development	52 745	26 270	16 046	164 316	80 909	69 421	80 067	82 931	87 034
Operating payments	49 827	104 026	440 157	149 141	139 610	138 489	219 784	222 138	233 556
Venues and facilities	62 475	17 717	34 651	48 477	58 818	57 912	75 988	65 492	68 143
Rental and hiring	51 284	62 258	181 496	56 001	105 527	108 226	90 768	81 088	84 856
Interest and rent on land	2 843	1 953	1 006	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 081	1 130	1 181
Interest	1 892	955	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	951	998	915	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 081	1 130	1 181
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>8 283 979</b>	<b>8 095 770</b>	<b>9 681 486</b>	<b>9 508 951</b>	<b>10 848 515</b>	<b>10 855 645</b>	<b>9 982 647</b>	<b>9 215 411</b>	<b>9 690 987</b>
Provinces and municipalities	105 511	198 373	312 336	191 242	190 077	190 319	167 003	167 274	173 630
Provinces	2 118	1 955	2 710	28 125	28 181	28 285	3 088	2 887	3 015
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	25 800	25 800	25 800	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and funds	2 118	1 955	2 710	2 325	2 381	2 485	3 088	2 887	3 015
Municipalities	103 393	196 418	309 626	163 117	161 896	162 034	163 915	164 387	170 615
Municipalities	99 796	193 537	306 988	156 970	155 749	155 887	157 508	157 695	163 626
Municipal agencies and funds	3 597	2 881	2 638	6 147	6 147	6 147	6 407	6 692	6 989
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 565 242	1 715 799	2 815 570	2 467 566	3 084 957	3 127 072	2 796 823	2 468 248	2 455 567
Social security funds	4 739	16 121	16 829	26 975	26 130	26 130	24 798	13 618	14 115
Provide list of entities receiving transfers	2 560 503	1 699 678	2 798 741	2 440 591	3 058 827	3 100 942	2 772 025	2 454 630	2 441 452
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	703 628	646 502	702 234	716 593	836 277	835 874	842 389	851 401	936 815
Public corporations	703 628	644 402	702 234	716 593	836 277	835 874	842 389	851 401	936 815
Subsidies on production	344 005	262 402	283 118	294 647	418 372	418 372	401 438	390 647	455 419
Other transfers	359 623	382 000	419 116	421 946	417 905	417 502	440 951	460 754	481 396
Private enterprises	-	2 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	2 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	2 842 955	3 943 492	4 221 429	4 375 236	4 609 075	4 595 075	4 375 337	3 913 644	4 226 178
Households	2 066 643	1 591 604	1 629 917	1 758 314	2 128 129	2 107 305	1 801 095	1 814 844	1 898 797
Social benefits	440 741	532 326	701 214	371 087	398 658	420 691	397 793	388 752	409 064
Other transfers to households	1 625 902	1 059 278	928 703	1 387 227	1 729 471	1 686 614	1 403 302	1 426 092	1 489 733
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1 593 539</b>	<b>1 756 688</b>	<b>1 937 949</b>	<b>2 667 456</b>	<b>2 861 797</b>	<b>2 815 814</b>	<b>2 937 060</b>	<b>2 286 766</b>	<b>2 142 445</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 226 702	1 281 311	1 436 714	2 168 785	2 173 918	2 174 454	1 910 641	1 499 485	1 317 844
Buildings	1 078 189	1 201 931	1 331 021	1 997 349	1 968 738	1 969 274	1 737 445	1 272 769	1 071 082
Other fixed structures	148 513	79 380	105 693	171 436	205 180	205 180	173 195	226 716	246 762
Machinery and equipment	362 838	465 769	492 110	493 159	680 714	634 195	1 019 190	782 908	820 033
Transport equipment	61 306	99 366	91 018	105 850	154 760	112 481	477 929	273 159	219 813
Other machinery and equipment	301 532	366 403	401 092	387 309	525 954	521 714	541 261	509 749	600 220
Heritage Assets	181	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	3 709	-	565	1 512	1 512	1 512	990	1 103	1 152
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	109	9 608	8 560	4 000	5 653	5 653	5 639	3 270	3 416
Payments for financial assets	5 332	4 361	5 292	-	1 527	1 527	-	-	-
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>69 211 740</b>	<b>68 905 791</b>	<b>73 502 299</b>	<b>74 230 236</b>	<b>78 153 878</b>	<b>78 129 888</b>	<b>79 162 960</b>	<b>80 438 568</b>	<b>83 411 654</b>

**Table 22: A.4 (a) Details of payments by functional area**

Function	Category	Department	Programme
General public services	Legislative	Premier	Administration Institutional Support Policy & Governance
		Provincial Legislature	Administration Facilities for Members and Political Parties Parliamentary Services
	General Services	Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure	Administration Infrastructure Operations Expended Public Works Programme Roads Infrastructure
	Financial and fiscal affairs	Provincial Treasury	Administration Sustainable Resource Management Assets, Liabilities and Supply Chain Management Financial Governance Shared Internal Audit Services
Public order and safety	Police services	Transport and Community Safety	Provincial Secretariat of Police Services
Economic Affairs	General economic affairs	Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	Administration Economic and Development
	Agriculture	Agriculture and Rural Development	Administration Sustainable Resource Management Farmer Support and Development Veterinary Services Technology research and Development Agricultural Economics Structured Agricultural Training Rural Development Coordination
	Transport	Transport and Community Safety	Administration Transport Infrastructure Transport Operations Transport Regulations
	Communication	Tourism	Tourism
Environmental Protection	Environmental protection	Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	Environmental Affairs
Housing and community amenities	Housing development	Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs	Administration Human Settlements Cooperative Governance Traditional Institutional Development
Health	Outpatient service	Health	Administration District Health Services Emergency Medical Services Provincial Hospital Services Central Hospital Services Health Sciences and Training Health Care Support Services Health Facilities Management
	R&D health (CS) Hospital services		
Recreation, culture and religion	Recreational and sporting services Cultural services	Sport, Arts and Culture	Administration Cultural Affairs Library and Archives Sport and Recreation
Education	Pre-primary and primary Secondary education Subsidiary service to education Education not definable by level	Education	Administration Public Ordinary Schools Independent Schools Subsidies Public Special School Early Childhood Development Infrastructure Development Auxiliary and Associated Services
Social protection	Social security services	Social Development	Administration Social Welfare services Children and Families Restorative Services Development and Research

**Table 23: A.4 (b) Details of Provincial payments and estimates by function area**

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>General Public Services</b>									
Executive and Legislature									
Office of the Premier	426 506	382 520	383 054	417 501	442 800	442 800	438 384	454 216	469 909
Provincial Legislature	422 972	354 163	384 663	385 979	494 208	486 480	492 417	470 048	487 217
Financial and Fiscal Services									
Provincial Treasury	471 279	419 977	350 895	409 910	403 195	403 195	457 668	473 004	489 066
General Services (Public Works, Local Government)	4 706 693	4 039 286	5 231 509	4 602 031	5 514 447	5 519 558	4 950 435	4 387 788	4 532 047
<b>Total: General Public Services</b>	<b>6 027 450</b>	<b>5 195 946</b>	<b>6 350 121</b>	<b>5 815 421</b>	<b>6 854 650</b>	<b>6 852 033</b>	<b>6 338 904</b>	<b>5 785 056</b>	<b>5 978 239</b>
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>									
Police Services	60 502	50 507	47 081	62 316	62 644	62 644	56 563	52 088	47 159
Community Safety	60 502	50 507	47 081	62 316	62 644	62 644	56 563	52 088	47 159
<b>Total: Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>60 502</b>	<b>50 507</b>	<b>47 081</b>	<b>62 316</b>	<b>62 644</b>	<b>62 644</b>	<b>56 563</b>	<b>52 088</b>	<b>47 159</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>									
General Economic Affairs									
Dept of Economic Affairs	1 443 917	962 618	1 227 387	1 142 775	1 239 487	1 239 487	957 891	918 994	919 707
Agriculture and Rural Development									
Dept of Agriculture Affairs	1 876 971	1 616 467	1 545 884	1 657 274	1 793 892	1 793 892	1 770 786	1 821 524	1 903 007
Transport									
Department of Transport	2 191 053	2 090 892	2 241 462	2 303 246	2 429 328	2 429 328	2 426 990	2 427 433	2 535 838
Communication									
Dept of Economic Dev	119 162	90 556	80 821	105 408	104 366	104 366	106 420	109 251	114 000
<b>Total: Economic Affairs</b>	<b>5 631 103</b>	<b>4 760 533</b>	<b>5 095 554</b>	<b>5 208 703</b>	<b>5 567 073</b>	<b>5 567 073</b>	<b>5 262 087</b>	<b>5 277 202</b>	<b>5 472 552</b>
<b>Environmental Protection</b>									
Environmental Protection	375 046	327 675	331 962	363 944	391 613	391 613	385 608	376 141	388 659
<b>Total: Environmental Protection</b>	<b>375 046</b>	<b>327 675</b>	<b>331 962</b>	<b>363 944</b>	<b>391 613</b>	<b>391 613</b>	<b>385 608</b>	<b>376 141</b>	<b>388 659</b>
<b>Housing and Community Amenities</b>									
Housing Development									
Department of Housing	1 539 398	1 010 559	868 265	1 287 954	1 600 279	1 600 279	2 591 844	2 682 633	2 754 449
<b>Total: Housing and Community Amenities</b>	<b>1 539 398</b>	<b>1 010 559</b>	<b>868 265</b>	<b>1 287 954</b>	<b>1 600 279</b>	<b>1 600 279</b>	<b>2 591 844</b>	<b>2 682 633</b>	<b>2 754 449</b>
<b>Health</b>									
Outpatient services	6 743 676	7 130 416	7 474 467	7 762 273	7 943 999	8 162 455	7 727 125	7 882 847	8 251 366
R and D Health (CS)	2 554 227	3 250 379	3 541 629	3 147 543	3 332 716	3 349 009	3 291 024	3 004 129	3 164 254
Hospital Services	11 713 372	11 649 582	11 893 665	11 815 773	12 316 881	12 082 132	12 754 075	13 307 603	13 792 251
<b>Total: Health</b>	<b>21 011 275</b>	<b>22 030 377</b>	<b>22 909 761</b>	<b>22 725 589</b>	<b>23 593 596</b>	<b>23 593 596</b>	<b>23 772 224</b>	<b>24 194 579</b>	<b>25 207 871</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>									
Sporting and Recreational Affairs									
Sport, Arts and Culture	470 341	390 627	461 242	533 293	549 829	528 456	621 816	690 345	775 756
<b>Total: Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>470 341</b>	<b>390 627</b>	<b>461 242</b>	<b>533 293</b>	<b>549 829</b>	<b>528 456</b>	<b>621 816</b>	<b>690 345</b>	<b>775 756</b>
<b>Education</b>									
Education not defined by level	31 953 760	32 939 203	35 202 652	36 445 088	37 626 852	37 626 852	38 188 358	39 360 227	40 695 942
<b>Total: Education</b>	<b>31 953 760</b>	<b>32 939 203</b>	<b>35 202 652</b>	<b>36 445 088</b>	<b>37 626 852</b>	<b>37 626 852</b>	<b>38 188 358</b>	<b>39 360 227</b>	<b>40 695 942</b>
<b>Social protection</b>									
Social Security Services	426 939	421 496	463 159	435 045	462 787	467 187	468 941	484 929	503 561
Social Services and Population Development	1 715 926	1 778 868	1 772 502	1 352 882	1 444 555	1 440 155	1 476 614	1 535 368	1 587 465
<b>Total: Social protection</b>	<b>2 142 865</b>	<b>2 200 364</b>	<b>2 235 661</b>	<b>1 787 927</b>	<b>1 907 342</b>	<b>1 907 342</b>	<b>1 945 555</b>	<b>2 020 297</b>	<b>2 091 026</b>
<b>Total provincial payments and estimates by policy area:</b>	<b>69 211 740</b>	<b>68 905 791</b>	<b>73 502 299</b>	<b>74 230 236</b>	<b>78 153 878</b>	<b>78 129 888</b>	<b>79 162 959</b>	<b>80 438 568</b>	<b>83 411 653</b>



# LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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