LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL TREASURY

OVERVIEW OF THE PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

2025/26

The heartland of South Africa-development is about people

Foreword

The 2025/26 Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE) overview is presented during a time of significant global economic uncertainty, marked by geopolitical tensions and economic divergence among countries. As global economies navigate these challenges, South Africa's economy is projected to slow down due to various geopolitical factors, including the Russia- Ukraine war, conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, and the country's expected role in peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Despite these challenges, the South African economy has demonstrated resilience, achieving 0.6 percent growth in 2024. This growth can be attributed to the country's efforts to address energy crises and logistical constraints. The economy's continued growth is expected to rely heavily on achieving sustainable energy supplies and resolving freight and port challenges. Limpopo's economy, being heavily reliant on primary sectors, remains vulnerable to local and global shocks. The province's economic growth prospects are similarly constrained by the national challenges, including geopolitical tensions, global economic uncertainty, and regional instability, which collectively dampen its growth trajectory.

Following the national general election on 29 May 2024, the Government of National Unity was formed, marking the beginning of the 7th administration. This new government has inherited the ongoing fight against poverty, inequality, and unemployment. To address these challenges, initiatives must be implemented to drive economic growth and job creation as the country grapples with high unemployment rates and a growing working-age population.

The Limpopo province budget overview is a critical component of the annual budgeting process. It outlines the provincial government's revenues and spending plans over the next three years and provides an inclusive account of the 7th administration's priorities, revenue collection and spending plans, and service delivery commitments for provincial departments and their public entities.

18 March 2025

Mr. K.E. Mahoai (MPL)
MEC FOR FINANCE

DATE

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AG	Auditor-General
AI	Artificial Intelligence
BAS	Basic Accounting System
B-BBEE	Broad Based black economic Empowerment
BFI	Budget Facility for Infrastructure
COP28	28th Climate change Conference
CPI	Consumer Price Inflation
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DDM	District Development Model
EA	Economically Active
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMEA	Emerging Market and Emerging Asia
EPRE	Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
EU	European Union
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
GNU	Gross National Unity
HDI	Human Development Index
HoD	Head of Department
IDMS	Infrastructure Delivery Management System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IP	Integrated Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDARD	Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
LIBRA	Limpopo Business Registration Act
LITS	Livestock Identification and Traceability System
LP	Limpopo Province
LPT	Limpopo Provincial Treasury
MEC	Member of Executive Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MTBPS	Medium Term Budget Policy Statement
MTEC's	Medium Term Expenditure Committee Hearings
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NEDP	National Exporters Development Programme
NEA	Not Economically Active
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NDP	National Development Plan

NICD	National Institute for Communicable Disease
NSC	National Senior Certificate
NSNP	National School Nutrition Programme
NWU	North West University
LIBRA	Limpopo Business Registration Act
LITS	Livestock Identification and Traceability System
LPT	Limpopo Provincial Treasury
OTP	Office of the Premier
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWC	Price Waterhouse Coopers
Q	Quarter
Q on Q	Quarter on Quarter
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South African
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SR	Spending Reviews
SRD	Social Relief of Distress Grant
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
UBPL	Upper Bound Poverty Level
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USA	United States of America
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZBB	Zero-Based-Budgeting

CHAPTER 1: ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

The global economic growth continues to slowly recover from the blows of geo-political tensions, and the resilience has been remarkable. Despite the disruption in energy and food markets caused by the wars and the unprecedented tightening of global monetary conditions to combat decades-high inflation, the global economy has slowed but not stalled. While inflation has eased in major economies, allowing for lower rates over the past two months, there is still a risk of policy reversals as underlying inflation is still above target in several countries.

Advanced economies' growth is projected to remain flat, and Emerging Markets and Developing Economies, which includes China and India, will continue to drive global economic growth. Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as South Africa is expected to pick up in 2025 and 2026, while growth is forecast to slow down in Emerging and Developing Europe, which includes Russia, due to the continuing war. World trade volume estimates are revised downward slightly for 2025 and 2026. The revision is owed to the sharp increase in trade policy uncertainty, which is likely to hurt investment disproportionately among trade-intensive firms. That said, in the baseline, the impact of heightened uncertainty is expected to be transitory, and some trade flows given elevated trade policy uncertainty and in anticipation of tighter trade restrictions provide some offset in the near term.

The South African economy was 0.6 percent larger in 2024 compared with 2023. The growth of the country was driven by achieving a sustainable energy supply and fixing the freight and port challenges that were hindering growth. The finance industry was the notable bright spot, with electricity, gas & water, personal services and mining also expanding in 2024. On the downside, agriculture and trade were the most significant drags on growth.

1.2 World Economic Outlook

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

	YEAR OVER YEAR			
		Estimate	Projections	
	2023	2024	2025	2026
WORLD OUTPUT	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.3**
ADVANCED ECONOMIES	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**
EMERGING MARKET AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES	**4.4**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.3**
CHINA	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5
INDIA	8.2	6.5	6.5	6.5
EMERGING AND DEVELOPING EUROPE	**3.3**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**2.4**
RUSSIA	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.7**
BRAZIL	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.2
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**4.2**
NIGERIA	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
SOUTH AFRICA	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.6

Source: International Monetary Fund, WEO, January, 2025

The global economy is holding steady, although the degree of grip varies widely across countries. Global growth is projected at 3.3 percent both in 2025 and 2026, below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.7 percent. The forecast for 2025 is broadly unchanged from that in the October 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO), primarily on account of an upward revision in the United States offsetting downward revisions in other major economies. Global headline inflation is expected to decline to 4.2 percent in 2025 and to 3.5 percent in 2026, converging back to the target earlier in advanced economies than in emerging market and developing economies.

Among advanced economies, growth forecast revisions go in different directions. In the United States, underlying demand remains robust, reflecting strong wealth effects, a less restrictive monetary policy stance, and supportive financial conditions. Growth is projected to be at 2.7 percent in 2025. This is 0.5 percentage points higher than the October forecast, in part reflecting carryover from 2024 as well as robust labour markets and accelerating investment, among other signs of strength. Growth is expected to taper to its potential in 2026.

In the euro area, growth is expected to pick up but at a more gradual pace than anticipated in October, with geopolitical tensions continuing to weigh on sentiment. Weaker-than-expected momentum at the end of 2024, especially in manufacturing, and heightened political and policy uncertainty explain a downward revision of 0.2 percentage points to 1.0 percent in 2025. In 2026, growth is set to rise to 1.4 percent, helped by stronger domestic demand as financial conditions loosen, confidence improves, and uncertainty recedes somewhat. In other advanced economies, two offsetting forces keep growth forecasts relatively stable. On the one hand, recovering real incomes are expected to support the cyclical recovery in consumption. On the other hand, trade headwinds, including the sharp uptick in trade policy uncertainty, are expected to keep investment subdued.

In emerging markets and developing economies, growth performance in 2025 and 2026 is expected to broadly match that in 2024. The projection for October growth in 2025 has been marginally revised upward by 0.1 percentage points to 4.6 percent. This revision reflects carryover from 2024 and the fiscal package announced in November, largely offsetting the negative effect on investment from heightened trade policy uncertainty and property market drag. In 2026, growth is projected mostly to remain stable at 4.5 percent as the effects of trade policy uncertainty dissipate and the retirement age increase slows down the decline in the labour supply.

1.3 Climate change

The issue of climate change continues to affect the global economies and is a topical issue as the world tries to come up with strategies and solutions to the current changes of weather patterns as it continues to destroy the environment through extreme and harsh colds, floods and severe high temperatures. The impact of climate change is felt across all sectors, with the worst affected being the agricultural sector, as farmers' planting schedules had to change, thus tempering with production cycles and food security. Various organizations across the globe have developed mitigating factors however, those are not applicable similarly across all the regions given the heterogeneity of regions.

The United Nations held the UN Climate Change Conference (COP29) in 2024 with a new finance goal to help countries protect their people and economies against climate disasters and share in the vast benefits of the clean energy boom.

With a central focus on climate finance, COP29 brought together nearly 200 countries in Baku, Azerbaijan, and reached a breakthrough agreement that will:

- Triple finance to developing countries, from the previous goal of USD 100 billion annually to USD 300 billion annually by 2035.
- Secure efforts of all actors to work together to scale up finance to developing countries from public and private sources to the amount of USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

Known formally as the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG), it was agreed after two weeks of intensive negotiations and several years of preparatory work, in a process that requires all nations to agree unanimously on every word of the agreement.

The new finance goal is an insurance policy for humanity amid worsening climate impacts hitting every country, but like any insurance policy, it only works if premiums are paid in full and on time, as promises must be kept to protect billions of lives. The new finance goal will keep the clean energy boom growing, helping all countries to share in its huge benefits: more jobs, stronger growth, and cheaper and cleaner energy for all.

The International Energy Agency expects global clean energy investment to exceed USD 2 trillion for the first time in 2024. The new finance goal at COP29 builds on significant strides forward on global climate action at COP27, which agreed a historic Loss and Damage Fund, and COP28, which delivered a global agreement to transition away from all fossil fuels in energy systems swiftly and fairly, triple renewable energy, and boost climate resilience.

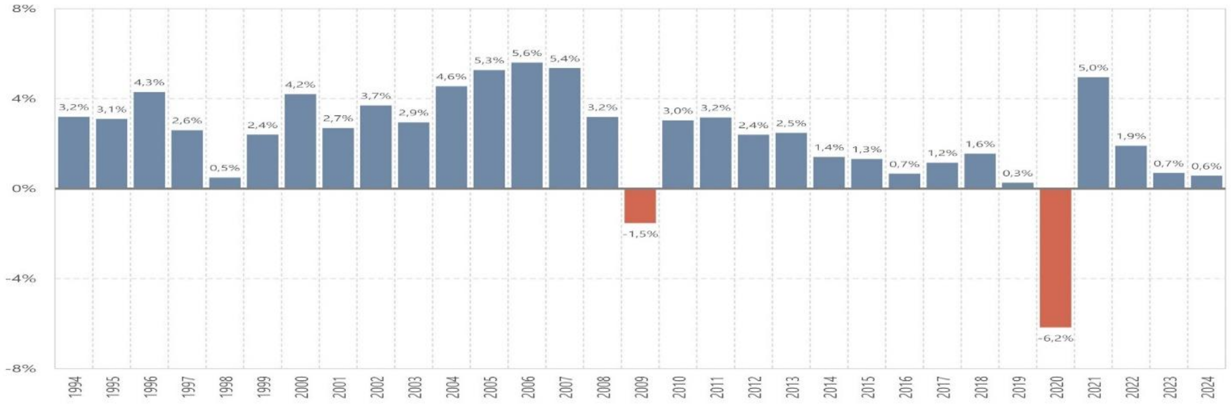
COP29 also reached an agreement on carbon markets, which several previous COPs had not been able to achieve. These agreements will help countries deliver their climate plans more quickly and cheaply and make faster progress in halving global emissions this decade, as required by science.

1.4 SA Annual GDP Growth

The South African economy is faced with various challenges, amongst others being the electricity and logistical supply crisis, though a lot of effort is being put into solving these challenges. The domestic economic growth in the near term is likely to remain muted due to these challenges as they are constraining the country's growth potential. The economic growth will be supported by more normal agricultural production, as well as strong household spending, given tailwinds including lower inflation and Two-Pot pension withdrawals. This expected rebound in growth will close the output gap, leaving the economy to operate in line with its potential from the current quarter onwards. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) expect SA's potential growth to trend higher over the next few years. This gets growth to about 2 percent by 2027.

Looking at the composition of output, since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, mining and manufacturing have underperformed, with output still below pre-pandemic levels. It is only due to growth in the tertiary sector that the economy is bigger now than it was five years ago. Similarly, on the demand side, investment has been depressed since Covid-19, while household and government spending have been more resilient.

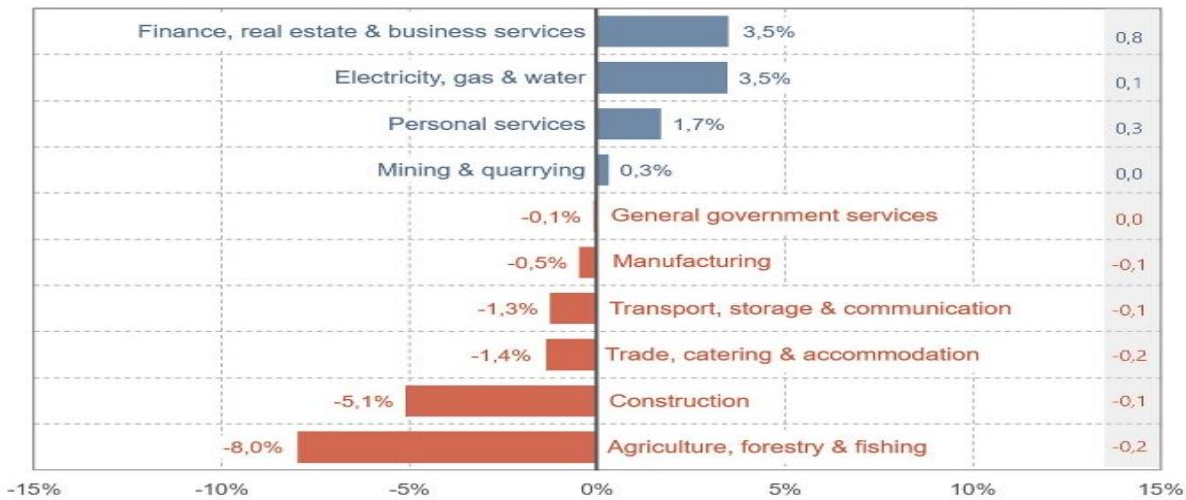
Figure 1: Annual growth in GDP at constant 2015 prices (measured by production)



Source: StatsSA, GDP, 2025

The fourth quarter GDP release concludes the results for the calendar year. The South African economy was 0.6 percent larger in 2024 compared with 2023. Primarily, the growth projections for the country will be driven by achieving a sustainable energy supply and fixing the freight and port challenges currently encountered.

Figure 2: South Africa annual Sector Contributions



Source: StatsSA, GDP, 2025

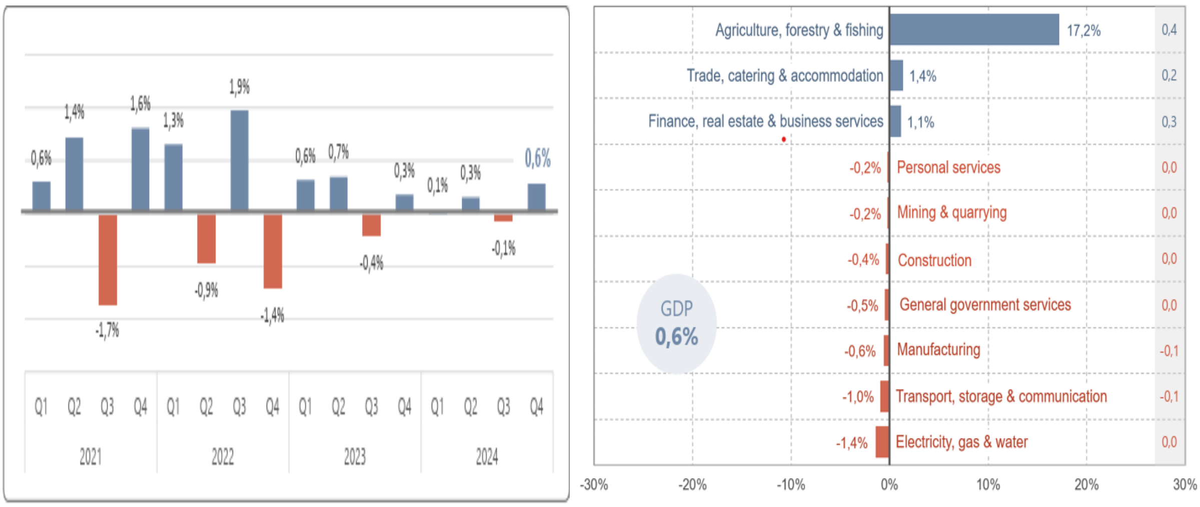
The annual increase in real GDP of 0.6 percent in 2024 was primarily led by higher economic activities in finance, real estate and business services (3.5% and contributing 0.8 of a percentage point), personal services (1.7% and contributing 0.3

of a percentage point) and electricity, gas and water (3.5% and contributing 0.1 of a percentage point). The agriculture; construction; trade; transport; manufacturing; and general government services industries recorded negative growth in 2024.

1.5 SA Quarterly GDP Growth

South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024, following a decrease of 0.1 percent in the third quarter of 2024. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increased by 17.2 percent, contributing 0.4 of a percentage point to the positive GDP growth. This was primarily due to increased economic activities reported for field crops and animal products. The finance, real estate and business services industry increased by 1.1 percent, contributing 0.3 of a percentage point. Increased economic activities were reported for financial intermediation, real estate activities and other business services. The trade, catering and accommodation industry increased by 1.4 percent, contributing 0.2 of a percentage point. Increased economic activities were reported for wholesale trade, retail trade and motor trade.

Figure 3: SA GDP growth in expenditure (constant 2015 prices seasonally adjusted percent change Q on Q) and industry growth SA quarterly GDP growth



Source: StatsSA, Q4 GDP, 2025

The transport, storage and communication industry decreased by 1.0 percent, contributing -0.1 of a percentage point. Decreased economic activities were reported for land transport and transport support services. The manufacturing industry decreased by 0.6 percent, contributing -0.1 of a percentage point. Six of the ten manufacturing divisions reported negative growth rates. The largest negative contributions were reported for the basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division and the motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division. General government services decreased by 0.5 percent. This was mainly due to decreased employment in national and provincial government and extra-budgetary institutions. The electricity, gas and water industry decreased by 1.4 percent. This was largely due to decreases in electricity production and consumption. The mining and quarrying industry decreased by 0.2 percent. Decreased economic activities were reported for manganese ore and iron ore.

1.6 Headline Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The 2024 headline CPI was recorded at 4.4 percent, a decline from 6 percent in 2023. The 2024 CPI is within the CPI target range as set by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). The CPI move to the SARB target range has brought so much relief to the consumers as the SARB have managed to decrease the repo rate in its three previous meetings by 25 basis points in each meeting to a total of 75 basis points, and one more cut is still anticipated for the year 2025.

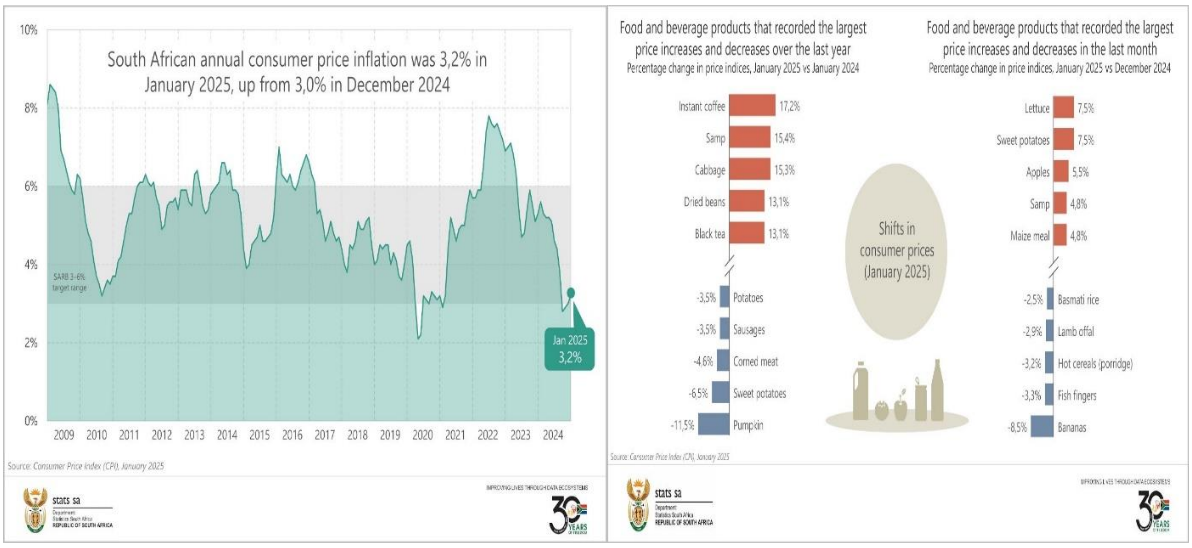
Table 2: CPI headline year-on-year rates

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average[1]
2020	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3
2021	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,5	5,9	4,5
2022	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8	7,6	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,2	6,9
2023	6,9	7,0	7,1	6,8	6,3	5,4	4,7	4,8	5,4	5,9	5,5	5,1	6,0
2024	5,3	5,6	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	4,6	4,4	3,8	2,8	2,9	3,0	4,4

Source: StatsSA CPI, 2025

In January 2025, South Africa's consumer price inflation (CPI) rose to 3.2 percent, up from 3.0 percent in December 2024, with the main contributors being housing and utilities, food and non-alcoholic beverages, and restaurants and accommodation services. The fuel index witnessed its third consecutive monthly rise, increasing by 0.9 percent in January compared with December. This took the annual rate to -4.5 percent from -10.2 percent. The price for inland 95-octane petrol, for example, was R21.59 in January, up from a recent low of R21.05 in October 2024. This contributed to the rise in overall transport inflation, which edged higher to -0.2 percent from -2.0 percent in December. Insurance & financial services is a new index in the CPI. The index increased by 0.9 percent from December to January.

Figure 4: SA headline Inflation and shifts in prices



Source StatsSA, CPI, 2025

The CPI for food & non-alcoholic beverages (NAB) increased by 2.3 percent in the 12 months to January. This is a lower increase than the 2.5 percent registered in December 2024. Inflation slowed for meat; fruits & nuts; sugar, confectionery & desserts; fish & other seafood; and milk, other dairy products & eggs. Cereal products, hot beverages, cold beverages, oils & fats, and vegetables registered higher rates.

Meat prices were on average 0.5 percent lower in January 2025 compared with January 2024. This is the third month that the CPI for meat has been in deflation. This is mainly the result of a downward trend in the price index during 2024. However, in January, prices increased by 0.8 percent month-on-month, following a 0.5 percent rise in December.

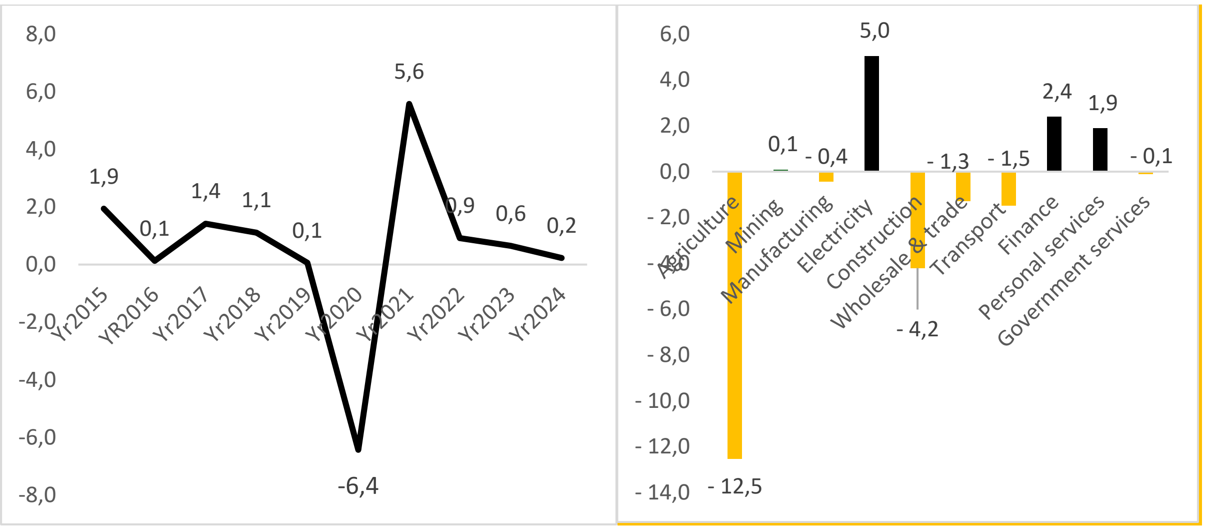
Prices for cereal products increased by an annual 3.8 percent from 3.7 percent in December. Maize meal prices rose by 4.8 percent between December and January, taking the annual rate to 10.1 percent. The annual increase for samp was 15.4 percent. In contrast, prices dropped for both white (-0.7%) and brown (-0.5%) bread. The annual increase for white bread was 1.9 percent and for brown bread 1.0 percent. Inflation for hot beverages remains sticky at high levels. The annual increase for this category was 13.7 percent in January, slightly up from 13.5 percent in December. Overall prices rose by 1.0 percent between December and January. Instant coffee and rooibos tea both increased by 1.4 percent month-on-month.

The annual inflation rate for instant coffee entered double-digit territory in March 2022, falling briefly below 10 percent in August 2023 before peaking at 22.3 percent in August 2024. The rate in January was 17.2 percent, the highest of all food products. Other food & NAB items that witnessed notable annual increases in January include Samp, fresh cabbages, dried beans, black tea, whiteners, fizzy drinks and chocolate.

1.7 Limpopo Economic Growth

The provincial economy continues to grow below the envisaged 2.0 percent growth as outlined in the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP). This slow growth is also a mirror reflection of the country's economic performance.

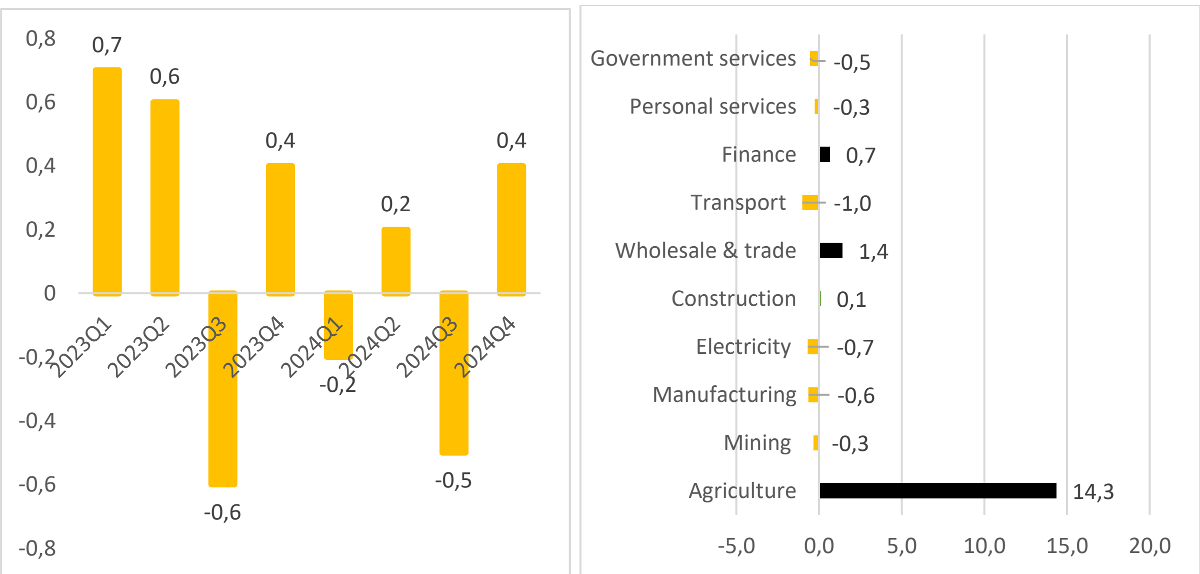
Figure 5:Limpopo annual economic growth and sector contributions



Source: Quantec, GDP, 2024.

During the past 10 years, Limpopo's GDP has only grown beyond 2.0 percent in 2021 at 5.5 percent from a negative growth of 6.4 percent in 2020, which was the result of the COVID-19 pandemic. During 2024, the province's GDP only grew by 0.2 percent, following a 0.6 percent growth in 2023. The agriculture sector, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, and transport all contributed negatively to the provincial GDP growth in 2024, while mining, electricity, finance, and personal services recorded positive growth.

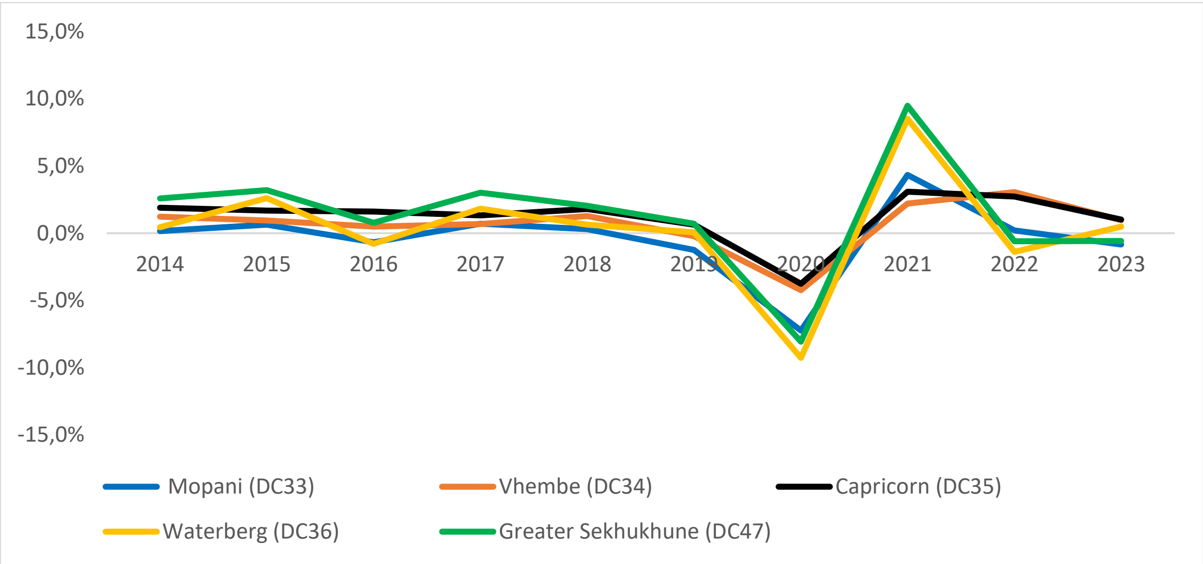
Figure 6: Limpopo Quarterly economic growth (Q4, 2024)



Source: Quantec, GDP, Q4,2024.

The Q4 2024 GDP for Limpopo has grown by 0.4 percent, coming from a negative growth in Q3 2024 of 0.5 percent. Limpopo's GDP performance is somehow a mirror reflection of the country's GDP growth since the SA GDP, as indicated earlier, has also grown positively. Agriculture remains one of the main sectors for Limpopo's economic growth and has recorded a significantly larger growth of 14.3 percent, therefore implying the need to strengthen investment in the agriculture sector for economic growth. The other sectors that had a positive growth in Q4: 2024 are wholesale & trade, finance, and construction, whilst the transport and communication sector, the Wholesale & retail trade, and others recorded a negative growth.

Figure 7: Limpopo Districts GDP Growth



Source: Quantec, GDP, 2024.

The Mining sector remains one of the main sectors for Limpopo District's economic growth. Greater Sekhukhune and Waterberg Districts have recorded a significantly larger growth as compared to the others and have shown a high response to external shocks that affect the mining industry. These districts continue to struggle to bounce back to pre-COVID levels. While Capricorn and Vhembe growth are flatter and less susceptible to the global economic turmoil, this is due to diversification of the district's economy and less reliance on a particular sector.

1.8 Labour Force Characteristics

1.8.1 SA Labour Force Characteristics

The labour force characteristics are published in the Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) Quarterly Labour force survey (QLFS). The survey is conducted on a quarterly basis to track closely the developments in the labor force.

Figure 8: SA Labour Force Characteristics

	Jan-Mar 2024	Apr-Jun 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Oct-Dec 2024
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Both sexes				
Population 15-64 yrs	**41,158**	**41,296**	**41,431**	**41,561**
Labour Force	**24,971**	**25,036**	**24,957**	**25,069**
Employed	16,745	16,652	16,946	17,078
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	11,544	11,467	11,589	11,679
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,082	3,129	3,295	3,328
Agriculture	941	896	935	924
Private households	1,178	1,160	1,128	1,146
Unemployed	8,226	8,384	8,011	7,991
Not economically active	16,188	16,260	16,474	16,492
Discouraged work-seekers	3,048	3,195	3,355	3,466
Other(not economically active)	13,140	13,065	13,119	13,026
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	32.9	33.5	32.1	31.9
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.1
Labour force participation rate	60.7	60.6	60.2	60.3

Source: StatsSA, QLFS Q4, 2025

According to the QLFS Q4: 2024 results, there was an increase of 132,000 in the number of employed persons to 17,1 million in Q4: 2024, while there was a decrease of 20,000 in the number of unemployed persons to 8 million. This resulted in an increase of 112,000 (up by 0.4%) in the labour force during the same period. Discouraged work-seekers increased by 111,000 (up by 3.3%), and the number of persons who were not economically active for reasons other than discouragement decreased by 93,000 (down by 0.7%) between the third and fourth quarter of 2024. This led to an increase of 18,000 in the number of the not economically active population to 16.5 million.

The above changes in employment and unemployment resulted in the official unemployment rate decreasing by 0.2 of a percentage point from 32.1 percent in the third quarter of 2024 to 31.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024. The expanded unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2024 remained unchanged at 41.9 percent when compared with the third quarter of 2024.

1.8.2 Limpopo Labour Force Characteristics

Table 3: Limpopo Labour force characteristics

	Jan-Mar 2024	Apr-June 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Oct-Dec 2024
	Thousand			
Population 15-64 yrs	**4,023**	**4,036**	**4,049**	**4,061**
Labour force	**2,223**	**2,225**	**2,314**	**2,267**
Employed	1,495	1,526	1,559	1,543
Unemployed	728	699	755	724
Not economically active	1,800	1,811	1,735	1,794
Discouraged workers	521	559	513	536
Other (not economically active)	1,279	1,252	1,222	1,258
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	32.7	31.4	32.6	31.9
Employed/Population ratio	37.2	37.8	38.5	38.0
Labour force participation rate	55.3	55.1	57.2	55.8

Source: StatsSA, QLFS Q4, 2025

The 2024 fourth quarter QLFS shows that there has been an increase in the working age population (i.e 15-64 years) in Limpopo province. In the first quarter there were about 4.023 million people of working age, which has increased to 4.061 million people of working age in the last quarter of 2024. In terms of population employed and those looking to engage in employment, the labour force statistics show that Limpopo has more people employed than unemployed. In Q1 2024, there were about 1.495 million people in employment and about 728 thousand unemployed.

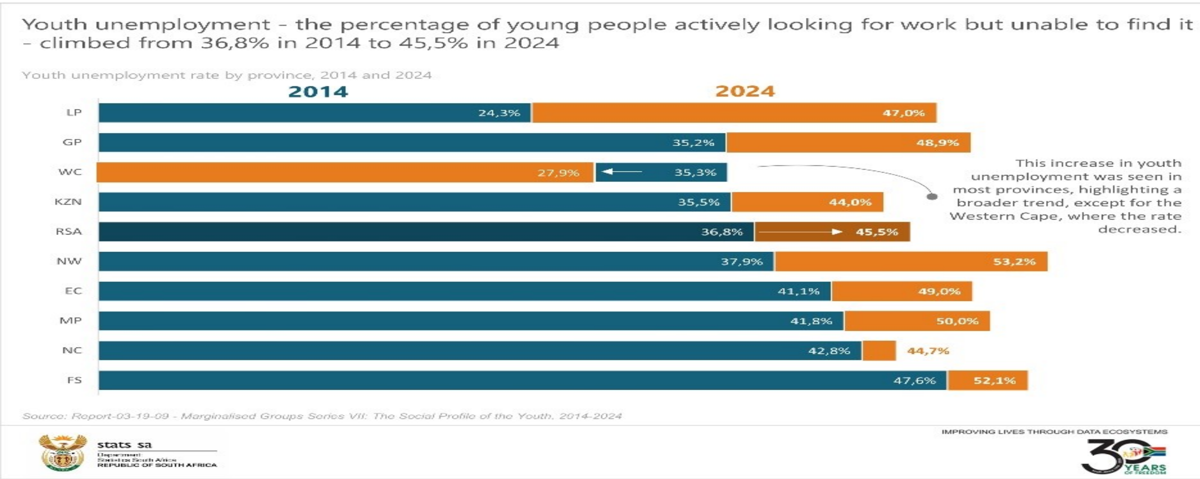
1.8.3 Youth Unemployment and Labour Market Challenges

Despite comprising a large share of the labour force, South African youth continue to grapple with high unemployment, largely due to a lack of relevant skills. While the National Development Plan has introduced policy interventions to address youth employment, joblessness has persisted and even worsened over the past decade.

Between 2014 and 2024, the number of people working or looking for work, known as labour force participation, fluctuated for youth and adults. However, adults were consistently more likely to be employed than younger workers. Over the decade, the percentage of young people who found jobs dropped by 2.8 percentage points from 30.5 percent in 2014 to 27.7 percent in 2024. Among adults, this rate fell by 3.3 percentage points from 57.6 percent in 2014 to 54.3 percent in 2024.

The percentage of young people actively looking for work but unable to find it ascended from 36.8 percent in 2014 to 45.5 percent in 2024. This increase in youth unemployment was seen in most provinces, highlighting a broader trend, except for the Western Cape, where the rate decreased.

Figure 9: Youth unemployment per province 2014 and 2024



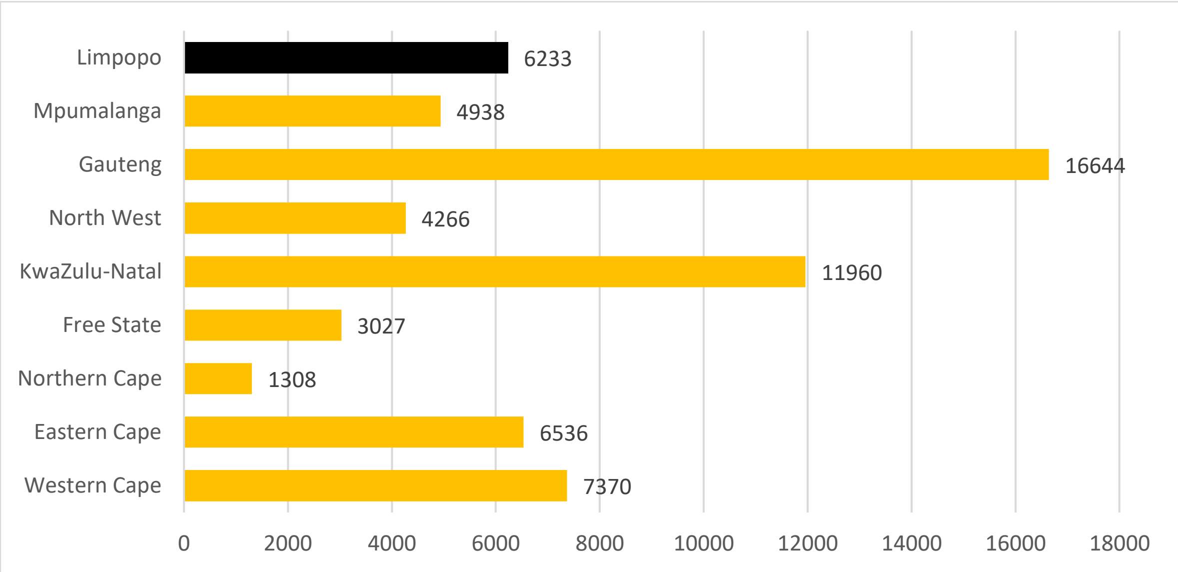
Source: StatsSA, The Social Profile of Youth,2014-2024

Education remains a crucial factor in employment outcomes. The share of unemployed young people without a matric qualification dropped by 10.3 percentage points (from 61.6% in 2014 to 51.3% in 2024), while those with a matric saw a decrease of 7.2 percentage points (from 77.2% in 2014 to 70.0% in 2024). The number of young people not in employment, education, or training (NEET) reached 43.2 percent in 2024, marking a 5.0 percentage point increase from 2014.

1.9 SA population

Of the nine provinces of South Africa, some are densely populated, whilst some are not. There are various reasons driving population either into or out of the province. It is well known that where there are better life opportunities, more population can be found. People's nature preferences differ, however, the majority sensibly will reside where there is peace and security and better off livelihoods.

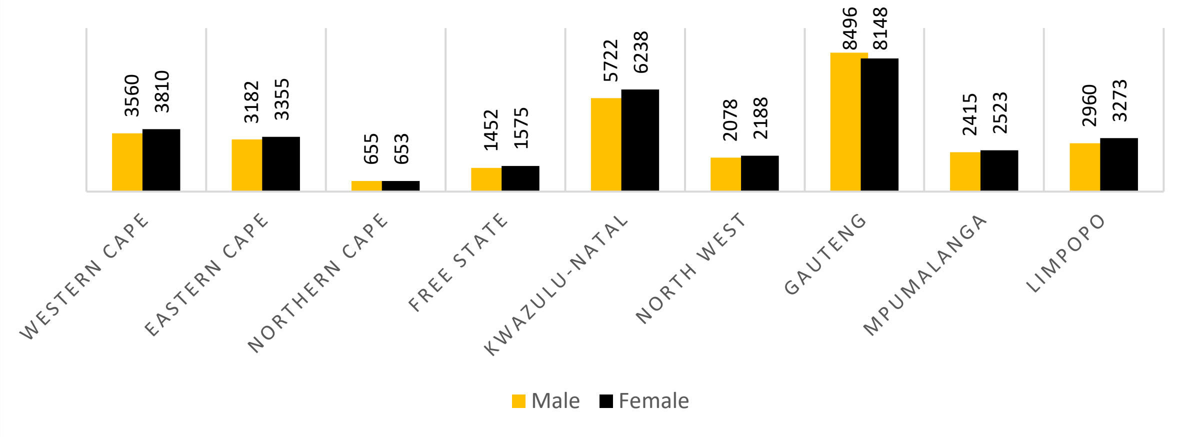
Figure 10: Provincial population



Source: StatsSA, GHS, 2023

According to StatsSA's General Household Survey of 2023, Gauteng (16.6 million) continues to be the largest populous province, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (11.9 million) and then Western Cape (7.3 million). Limpopo had approximately 6.2 million persons, thereby making it the fifth largest populated. Inherently, Northern Cape continues to exhibit the lowest level of population size with only around 1.3 million as a result of its low economic activities. The endowments of provinces as well as characteristics influence provincial population.

Figure 11: Population per gender



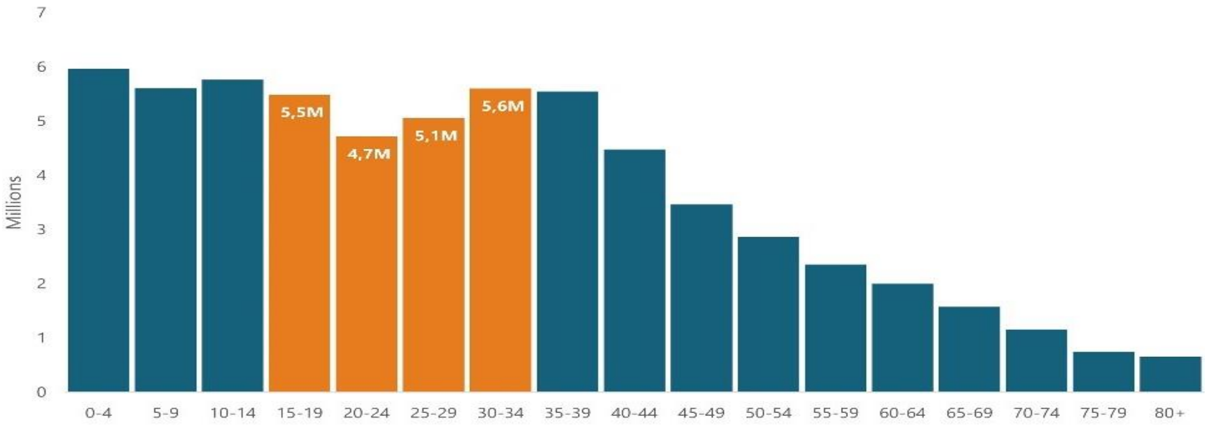
Source: StatsSA, GHS, 2023

For policy drive and proper planning, gender factors remain vital in the sense that if the province has a high number of females, expectations are that there will be a sizeable number of births. However, looking at the above as reflected, the number of females and males in each province do not vary significantly, and this ought to be factored in policy making. For Limpopo, there were more females than males in 2023, with females numbering around 3.3 million and males approximately 2.9 million.

1.10 The Social Profile of South African Youth

South Africa's youth, defined as individuals aged 15–34 years, form a crucial demographic and make up nearly one-third of the population. They represent a dynamic generation navigating a rapidly evolving society influenced by the labour market, poverty, crime and access to quality education. According to the 2024 Mid-year Population Estimates, approximately 21 million young people account for 33.1 percent of the country's population, underscoring their significant role in shaping the nation's social and economic landscape. Between 2014 and 2024, the youth population grew by 2.3 percent, while the overall population increased by 13.9 percent. Despite overall population growth in all provinces, the youth population declined in Eastern Cape and Free State, signaling migration trends and economic challenges.

Figure 12: Population age structure 5 year age groups



Source: StatsSA, The Social Profile of Youth,2014-2024

1.11 Economic Inactivity and Household Livelihoods

According to StatsSA Social's profile of youth, the inactivity rate for both youth and adults had fluctuations over the decade, peaking in Q3 of 2020. Nationally, the youth inactivity rate decreased by 2.6 percentage points (from 51.8% in 2014 to 49.2% in 2024), while the adult rate dropped by 1.7 percentage points (from 31.9% to 30.2%).

Income sources for households with youth remained largely unchanged between 2014 and 2023, with salaries, wages, commissions, social grants and remittances being the primary contributors. However, income from salaries and wages declined in 2023. In rural areas, social grants remained the second most relied-upon source of income, though their share slightly declined by 0.1 of a percentage point in 2023 (from 37.5% in 2014 to 37.6% in 2023).

At the household level, employment scarcity remained a pressing issue. The percentage of youth living in households without an employed adult increased, with the rate for males rising from 21.8 percent in 2014 to 23.8 percent in 2023, while for females, it climbed from 24.5 percent to 25.5 percent. Hunger among youth households also intensified, with the percentage of young people living in food-insecure homes increasing by 2.3 percentage points (from 13.5% in 2014 to 15.8% in 2023).

1.12 Living Conditions, Safety and Crime

Housing conditions for youth have improved over the decade, with the majority residing in formal dwellings. The proportion of youth living in formal housing increased by 4.4 percentage points (from 79.6% in 2014 to 84.0% in 2023), with the largest improvements recorded in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

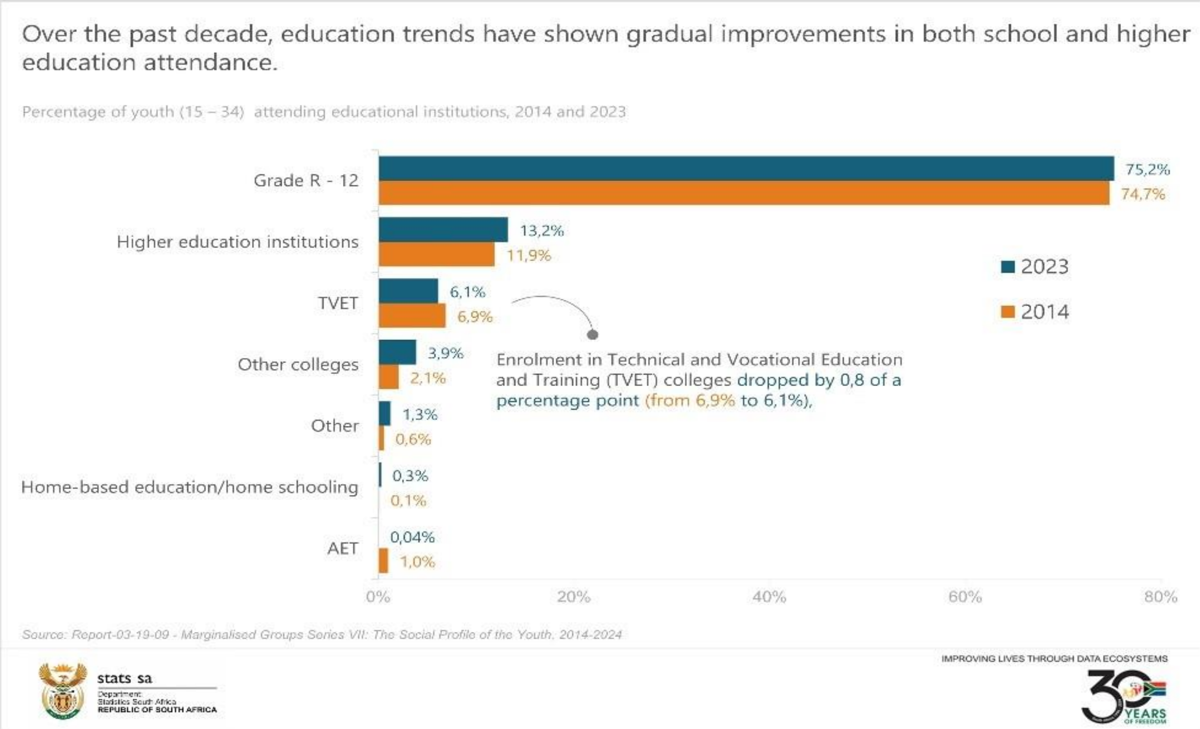
However, safety concerns among young people revealed that the percentage of youth who felt safe during the day declined by 1.8 percentage points (from 83.0% in 2018/19 to 81.2% in 2023/24), while those feeling safe walking alone at night remained stagnant at 34.9 percent. Young people aged 16–34 were more likely to be victims of assault, street robbery, and property theft crimes compared to older adults. Gender disparities in crime exposure remained evident, with young males more frequently targeted for assault, street robbery, and theft of personal property crimes than their female counterparts in 2023/24.

1.13 Education and Youth Development

Over the past decade, education trends have shown gradual improvements in both school and higher education attendance. From 2014 to 2023, youth school attendance rose slightly by 0.5 of a percentage point, from 74.7 percent to 75.2 percent. This increase in school attendance is reflected in a rise in higher education enrollment as well, which grew by 1.3 percentage points from 11.9 percent to 13.2 percent. Young graduates with degrees or other tertiary qualifications were also the least likely to be unemployed, further highlighting the value of continued education.

Despite these gains, some areas saw declines. Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges dropped by 0.8 of a percentage point (from 6.9% to 6.1%), and adult education and training (AET) participation fell to 0.04 percent from 1.0 percent, signaling a shift away from these options. However, there were slight increases in enrollment in home-schooling and other alternative education programmes, suggesting a growing interest in non-traditional education pathways.

Figure 13: Percentage of youth attending institutions,2014 and 2023



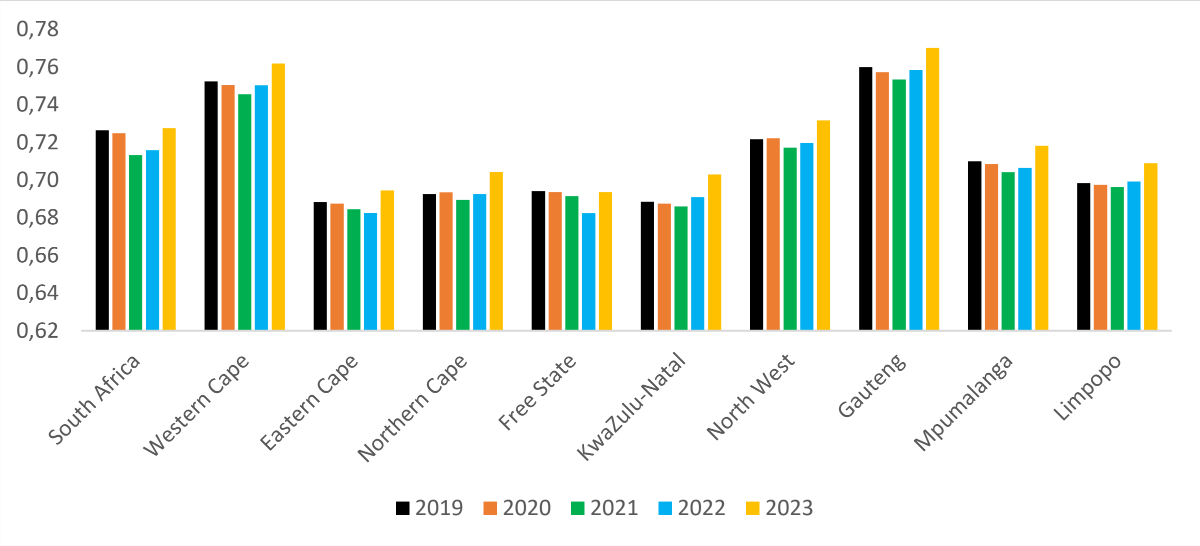
Source: StatsSA, The Social Profile of Youth,2014-2024

Over the past decade, South Africa's youth have faced persistent economic and social challenges, particularly in employment, education and safety. While there have been improvements in access to formal housing and higher education, high unemployment, economic inactivity, and safety concerns continue to shape the realities of young people across the country.

1.14 SA and Limpopo Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) has been developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and it is used to measure and track development progress among countries. The HDI provides valuable and accurate information to policymakers to make sound and informed decisions and can be defined as a composite relative index used to compare human development across population groups or regions. It is a combination of three basic dimensions of human development, namely a long and healthy life, knowledge or education, and a decent standard of living.

Figure 14 : SA and Limpopo Human Development Index



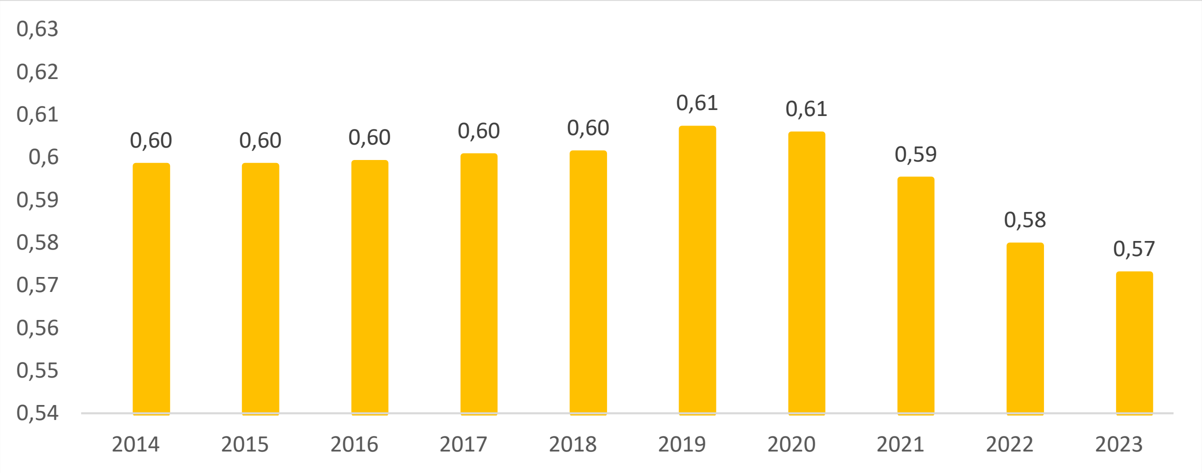
Source: Quantec, 2024

The HDI was the highest in 2023 for all provinces; this is an indication that human development levels for the South African population and its provinces are increasing, implying that the policies and interventions put in place are somehow bearing fruit. The higher levels of HDI are realised in developed countries, therefore, it could be accentuated that South Africa as a developing county is on track as far as human development is concerned. Gauteng and Western Cape have the highest levels of HDI, this could be due to their investment in health and education. Limpopo has had almost the same levels of HDI between 2019 and 2022, with a sharp rise in 2023, ranking fifth, with Eastern Cape and Free State having lower levels of human development, and this could be attributed to the high levels of unemployment in these provinces.

1.15 SA and Limpopo Inequality - Gini Coefficient

Income inequality is one of the major challenges facing South Africa and Limpopo. The Gini co-efficient is the most common measurement of levels of inequality, it is an index between 0 and 1 that measures the distribution of income in an economy and shows how the distribution of income differs from total equality. Total equality exists when the Gini coefficient measures zero, which means all households earn an equal income. Whereas a measure of 1 demonstrates total inequality, meaning one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing.

Figure 15 :Limpopo Gini-Coefficient



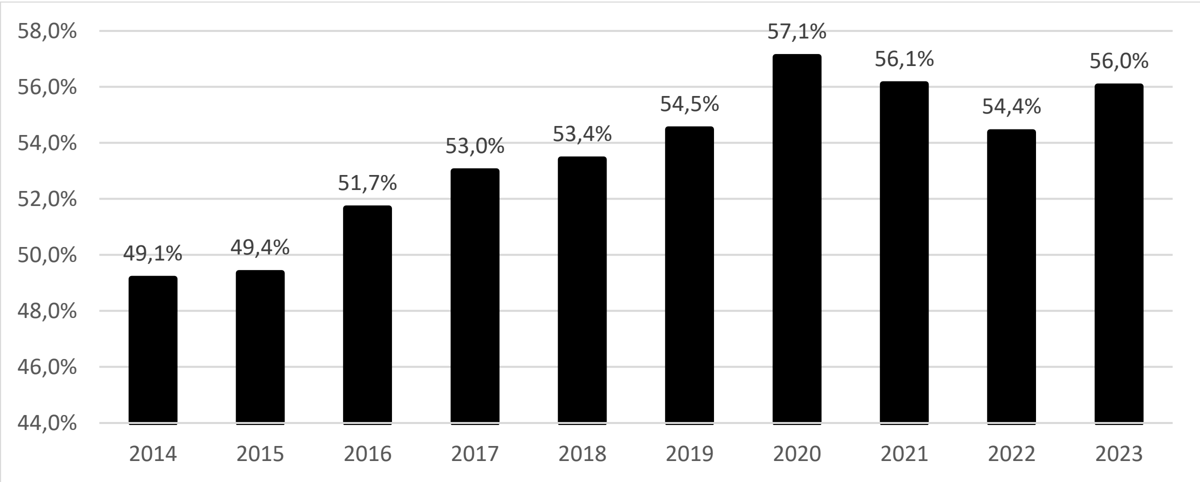
Source: IHS Markit – Regional Explorer, 2024

Conventionally, Limpopo is regarded as one of the poor provinces in South Africa, although there was a decline in inequality levels between 2014 and 2023, from 0.60 to 0.57. The decline is not as huge and desirable; thus, more efforts ought to be put into place to effectively reduce this provincial income inequality. This perpetual income inequality implies that there are low levels of economic activity in the province. Which need to be unlocked because when the majority of people are earning income, the gap will be significantly reduced. The effect of COVID-19 on income inequality is reflected above that during 2019 and 2020, income inequality increased to 0.61, which declined to 0.58 in 2022.

1.16 Limpopo poverty rate

Poverty in South Africa and Limpopo continue to affect most households as people continue to struggle to have access to the basic food stuff and what is accessible often lacks the essential nutrients needed for healthy growth and development mostly for the young people. The Government is continuing with its commitment to poverty alleviation, and several programmes are under implementation that have specific income and employment creation objectives aimed at reducing the poverty levels such as the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), Social Relief of Distress Grant (SRD) and others.

Figure 16: Limpopo share of people below poverty line



Source: IHS Markit – Regional Explorer, 2024

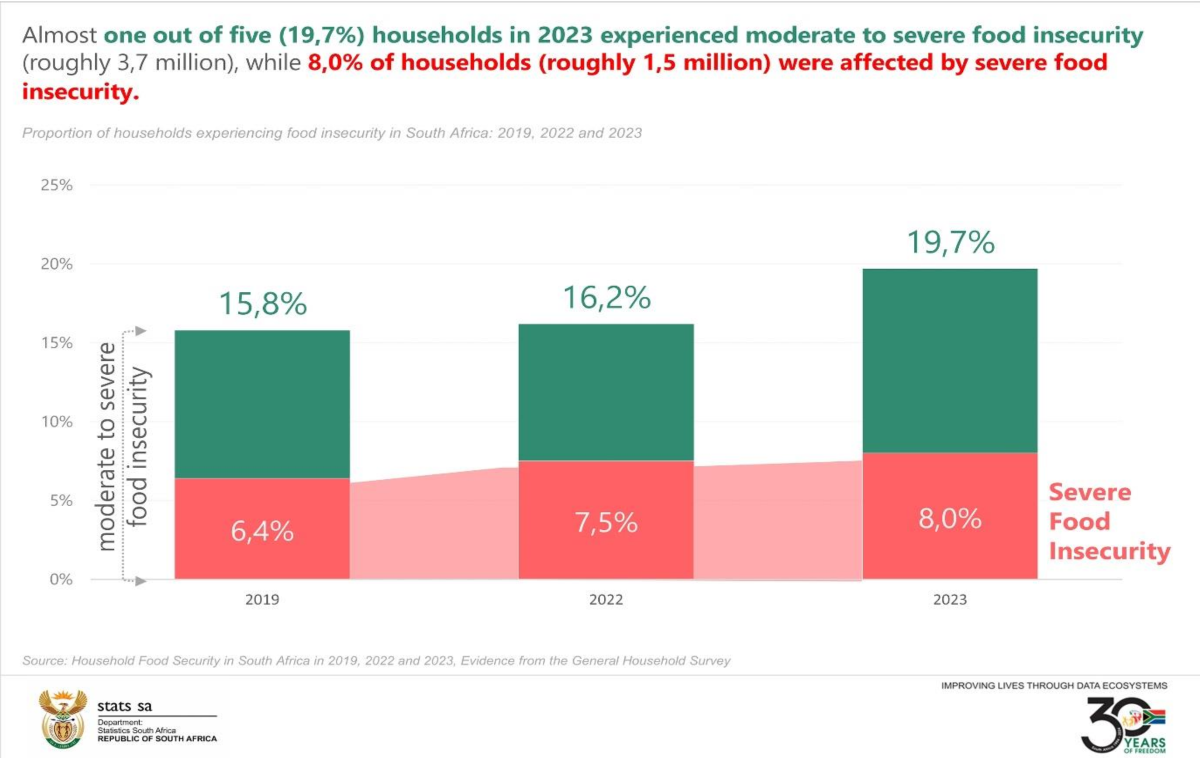
Over the last ten years from 2014 to 2023, Limpopo had about 49.1 percent share of people who lived below the poverty line and continued to increase yearly until it reached a peak in 2020 where it is shown as per above, there were 57.1 percent of people living below the poverty line amidst increasing poverty lines. From 2020, the share of people living under the poverty line declined to 56.1 in 2021 and subsequently to 54.4 in 2022 before it increased to 56.0 in 2023. There is a need for imperative interventions by the government, taking advantage that the country is at the dawn of the 7th administration under the Government of National Unity. The effort of the government in fighting poverty is recognised by the 7th administration Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), whereby "inclusive growth and job creation" is the priority.

1.17 Food Security

Food security in South Africa is more than just having food on store shelves; this is about ensuring that everyone has access to nutritious, affordable meals. Yet, for millions, this remains out of reach. Even when food is available, many households struggle to afford it, and what is accessible often lacks the essential nutrients needed for healthy growth and development.

A recent report by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), titled "Food Security in South Africa in 2019, 2022 and 2023: Evidence from the General Household Survey", highlights the scale of the issue: In 2023, approximately 3.7 million households faced moderate to severe food insecurity, while 1.5 million endured severe hunger. With economic pressures and rising food prices, ensuring food security remains a key challenge for the country and the province.

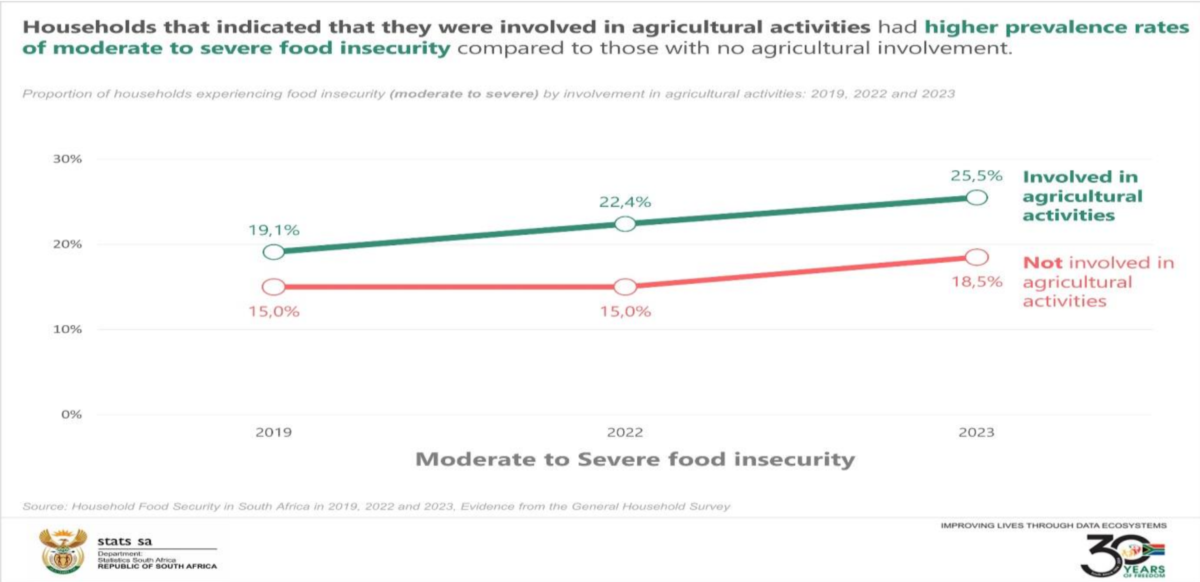
Figure 17: Proportion of households experiencing food insecurity in SA



Source: StatsSA, 2024

Household participation in agriculture is often seen as a solution to food insecurity, but recent data suggests the relationship is more complex. In 2023, 25.5 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities still faced moderate to severe food insecurity, compared to 18.5 percent of non-agricultural households experiencing the same challenges.

Figure 18: Proportion of households experiencing food insecurity



Source: StatsSA, 2024

Although agricultural households were expected to have greater food security, they experienced higher levels of food insecurity. This highlights the importance of strengthening support systems for small-scale farmers and improving the sustainability of household farming.

In 2023, among agricultural households, 27.8 percent grew food as a supplement, 24.7 percent cultivated it for extra income, and 23.6 percent relied on it as their primary food source. With over a quarter (27.8%) needing agriculture for sustenance, these figures highlight widespread food insecurity, ranging from moderate to severe.

For millions of South Africans, social grants are the difference between hunger and survival. The impact of social grants on food security is complex. While they help improve access to food, they do not guarantee food security.

According to the report, the proportion of grant-reliant households experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity increased from 20.2 percent in 2019 to 21.8 percent in 2022, reaching 26.6 percent in 2023. This represents a 22 percent rise in just one year, highlighting the growing pressure on vulnerable households.

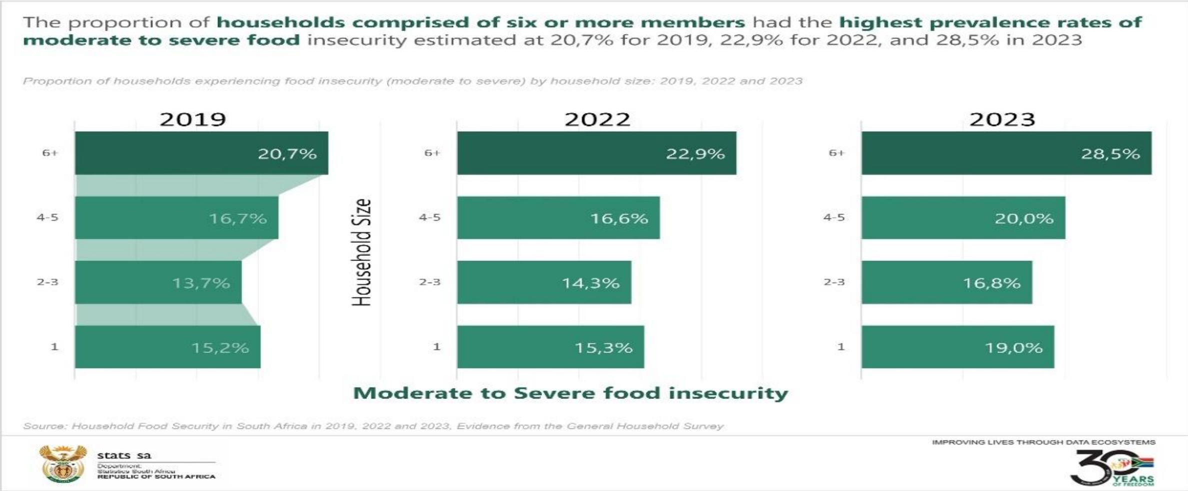
In contrast, food insecurity among non-beneficiary households declined to 10.8 percent in 2022 but returned to 2019 levels in 2023. Meanwhile, one in three food-insecure households (34.7%) reported that social grants were their primary source of income, reflecting the extent to which many households rely on these payments.

With inflation and the cost of living on the rise, the purchasing power of grants continues to weaken, leaving recipients struggling to secure enough food. While grants provide financial support, many recipient households continue to experience food insecurity, indicating ongoing economic challenges.

In 2023, food insecurity extended beyond grant-dependent households. Nearly one in four (23.8%) households facing moderate to severe food insecurity relied primarily on remittances as their main income source. Other sources of income accounted for 23.3 percent, some of which may include informal or illicit activities. Notably, only 13.6 percent of food-insecure households were wage earners, and 14.4 percent relied on business income, highlighting the limited economic opportunities available to those struggling with food insecurity.

Larger households typically face higher rates of moderate to severe and severe food insecurity, as there are more individuals to support. In 2023, households with six or more members accounted for approximately 28.5 percent of those experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, and around 10.8 percent of those facing severe food insecurity.

Figure 19: Proportion of households experiencing food insecurity



Source: StatsSA, 2024

In 2023, the prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity was higher among one-person households (19.0%) than in households with two to three members (16.8%). This is likely because single-person households rely entirely on one individual to meet their needs, whereas two- or three-member households have more opportunities to generate income, which can support the food needs of multiple people.

The triple challenge of poverty, inequality, and unemployment remains a major barrier to addressing household food insecurity in South Africa. These interconnected socio-economic issues continue to exacerbate the struggle for many households, leaving millions vulnerable and in need of lasting solutions.

1.18 Matric performance

In South Africa, achieving a matric pass is a pivotal milestone in a student's educational journey. The career paths and future opportunities available to an individual are largely dependent on successfully passing matric, making it a crucial stepping stone for their future aspirations.

Table 4 : SA vs Limpopo matric pass Rate (2019-2024)

	SA	LP
2019	81.3	73.2
2020	76.2	68.2
2021	76.4	66.7
2022	80.1	72.1
2023	82.9	79.5
2024	87.2	85.0

Source: Department of Basic Education, 2025

Limpopo province has recorded the highest percentage in its history for matric pass rate in 2024. This achievement reflects the investment that the Limpopo Department of Education is putting in place towards assisting pupils in the passing of the matric. The province has witnessed a slump in the pass rate between 2020 and 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 disruption, which kept learners away from school for a considerable period. Since 2021, the Limpopo matric pass rate has been increasing to 72.1 percent in 2022, 79.5 percent in 2023, and recently to 85.0 in 2024.

Table 5: Overall performance of the 2024 grade 12 cohort

PROVINCE	TOTAL WROTE	TOTAL ACHIEVED	% ACHIEVED	RANKING
EASTERN CAPE	99 739	84 760	84.98	8
FREE STATE	36 312	33 039	90.99	1
GAUTENG	133 228	117 793	88.41	3
KWAZULU-NATAL	161 962	144 990	89.52	2
LIMPOPO	93 474	79 461	85.01	6
MPUMALANGA	64 201	54 567	84.99	7
NORTH WEST	40 757	35 513	87.52	4
NORTHERN CAPE	12 937	10 892	84.19	9
WESTERN CAPE	62 863	54 414	86.56	5
NATIONAL	705 291	615 429	87.26	

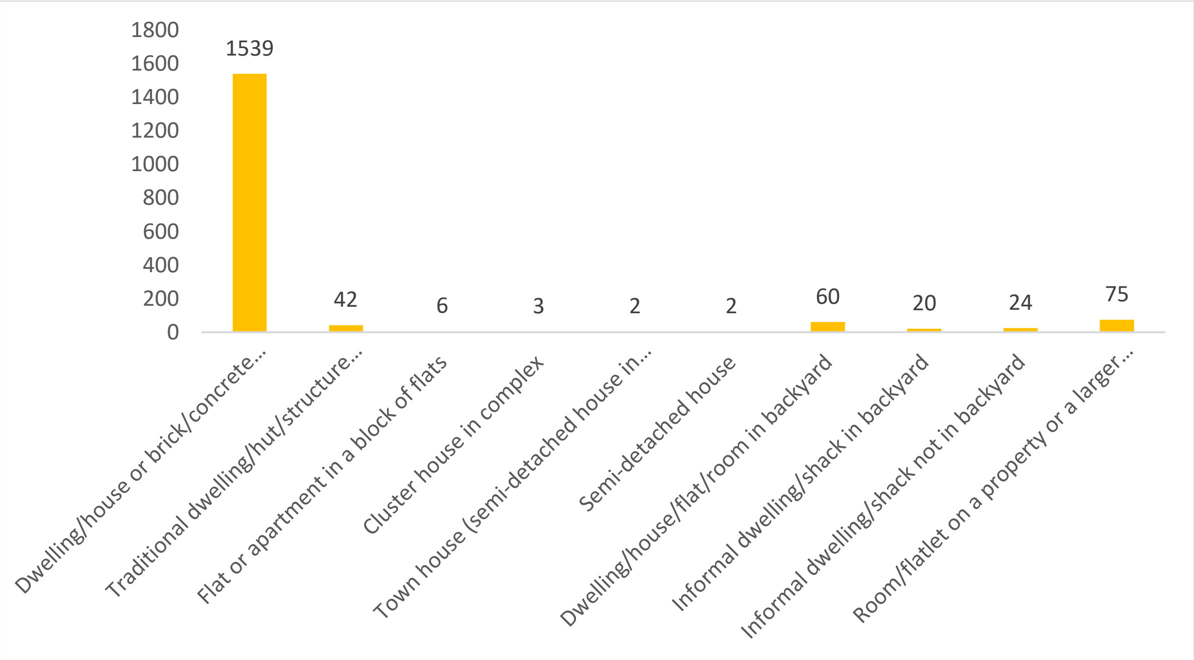
Source: Department of Basic Education, 2025.

As a reflection of population dynamics, the majority of learners who wrote the 2024 matric examination were from KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng province at 161 thousand and 133 thousand, respectively. The number of learners can effectively influence the pass rate; hence, Free State, which is ranked first in terms of pass rate, has the second lowest number of learners who sat for the exam. However, this may not holistically a true reflection since the Northern Cape Province, which has the lowest population in South Africa, also had the lowest number of learners who wrote and passed matric in 2024. KwaZulu Natal, despite high population, is the second highest in terms of matric pass rate. During 2023, Limpopo was the seventh-ranked, and in 2024 it improved to be the 6th ranked.

1.19 Access to dwellings

There are different types of dwellings dependent on factors such as income status, culture, geographical location and age. Most individuals normally do not reside in a dwelling type of their preference but in dwellings that are dictated by circumstances. However, some of the dwelling types are houses provided for by the government, in pursuit of a commitment to the provision of decent shelter as per human rights requirements.

Figure 20: Limpopo household access to dwelling by type



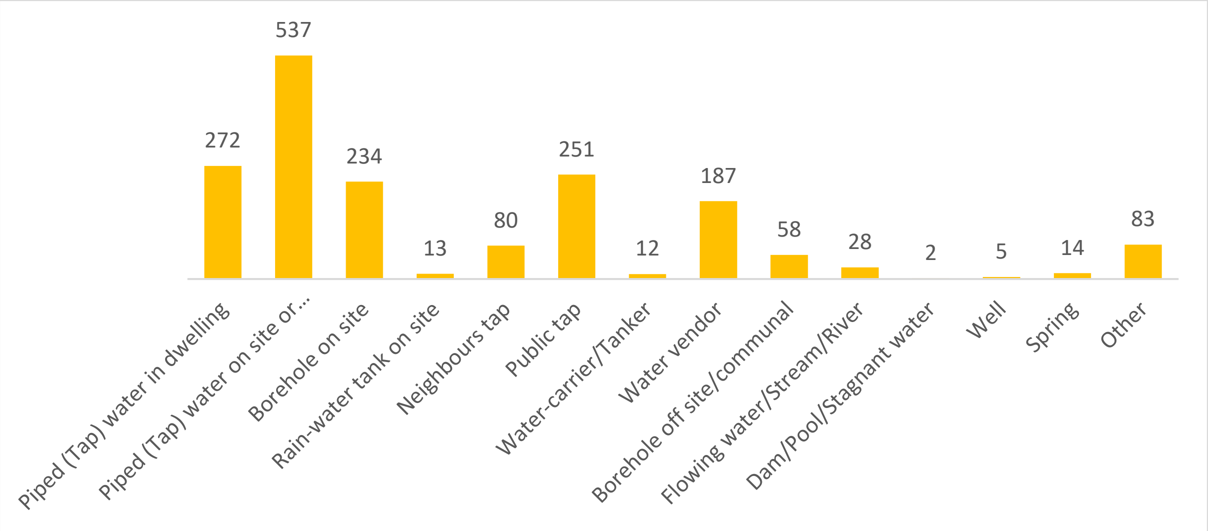
Source: StatsSA, GHS, 2023

About 1.5 million households are living in dwellings/houses or brick/concrete block structures on a separate stand or yard or farm. The Second category as a dwelling type for Limpopo households is room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat almost 75 thousand, followed by 60 thousand dwelling in house/flat/room in the backyard and the least dwelled type is town houses and also semi-detached houses comprising of around 2 thousand households each, respectively. Limpopo government has continuously been providing houses to the impoverished non-affording households, hence fewer households living in shacks and informal dwelling. The majority of households in Limpopo are Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structures on a separate stand or yard or on the farm, which are dwellings in line with those provided for by LPG.

1.20 Water infrastructure

Accessibility to clean and quality water is very instrumental in both social needs and the advancement of economic activity, as this can become one of the factors attracting investment. Limpopo is still having a backlog for the provision of water for both household and business operations. There are various sources of water in Limpopo, as indicated below.

Figure 21: Limpopo household access to water by type



Source: StatsSA, GHS, 2023

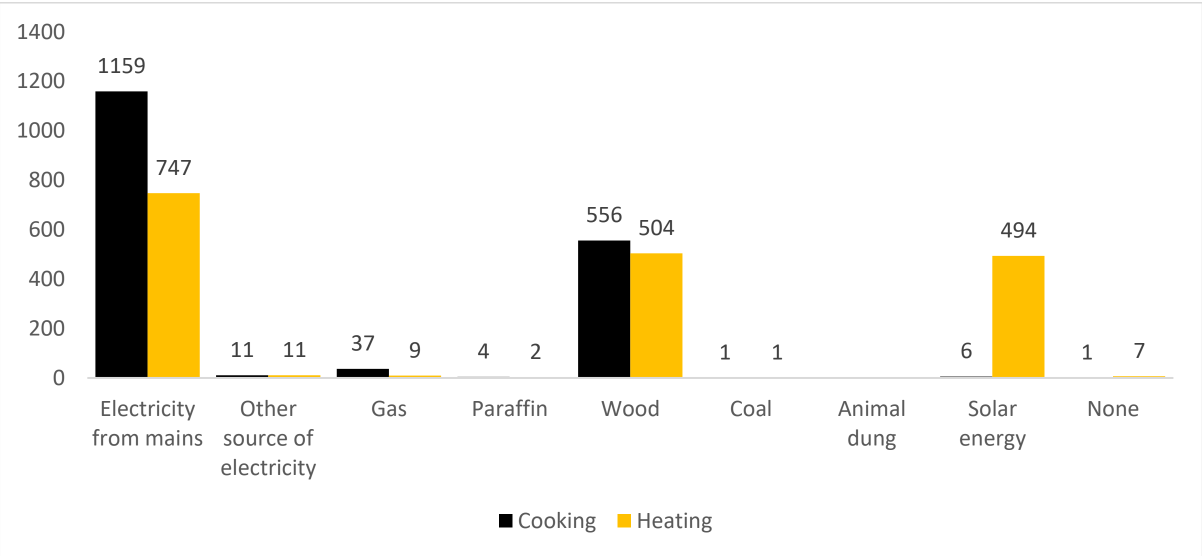
In Limpopo, out of about 1.7 million households in the province, most have access to is piped (tap) water on site or in the yard, which are at about 537 thousand households. While about 272 households have pipped (tap) water in dwelling, about 251 thousand households have access to public tabs and about 234 households have borehole on site. There are around 187 thousand households whose main source of water is a water vendor, which could put a dent in household income.

The province still has households that access their water from water source that are not clean, these include water flowing from river, stream, dam, spring or even from a well. The Province should invest effectively in water infrastructure, this will include building dams, drilling boreholes, and water purification plants, mainly in rural areas.

1.21 Source of energy

For the effective development of society and the ease of day-to-day household activities, there is a need for a proper source of energy. In Limpopo, the main source of energy is required for heating and cooking at a household level.

Figure 22: Limpopo household sources of energy



Source: StatsSA, GHS,2023

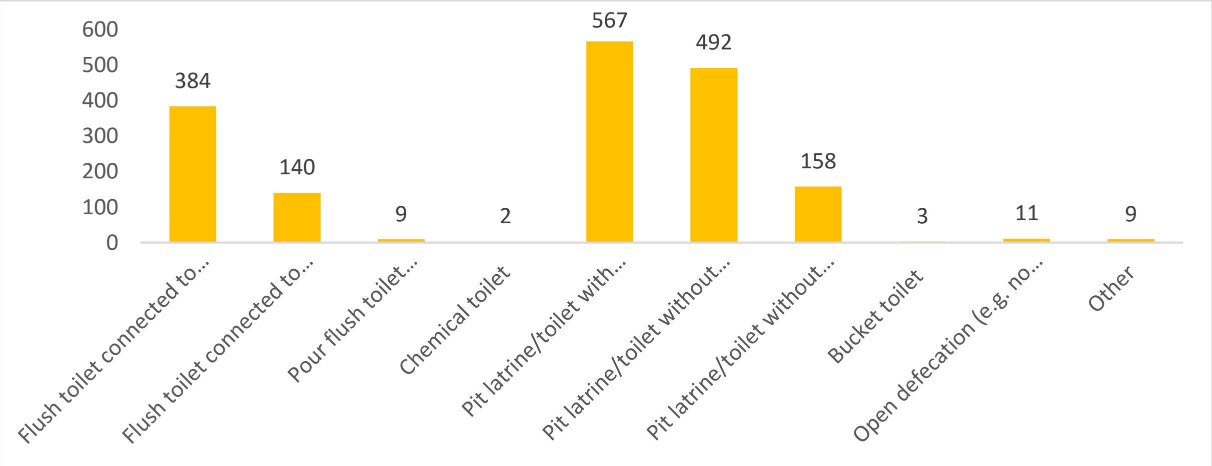
In terms of both cooking and heating, the main source energy is electricity from the mains, with 1.1 million households using electricity from the mains for cooking and 747 thousand households using energy from mains for heating.

The second highest source of energy for cooking is wood, utilised by 556 thousand households, and wood is also a secondary source of heating utilised by 504 thousand households.

Limpopo has around 494 thousand households that use solar energy for heating while about 6 thousand households use solar energy for cooking. This subsequent increase in solar energy for both heating and cooking is due to the consumers trying to find alternative sources of energy given the recent Eskom challenges that the country was facing. This has also led to a rise in the use of gas and paraffin as alternative sources of energy.

1.22 Sanitation

Figure 23: Limpopo sanitation type



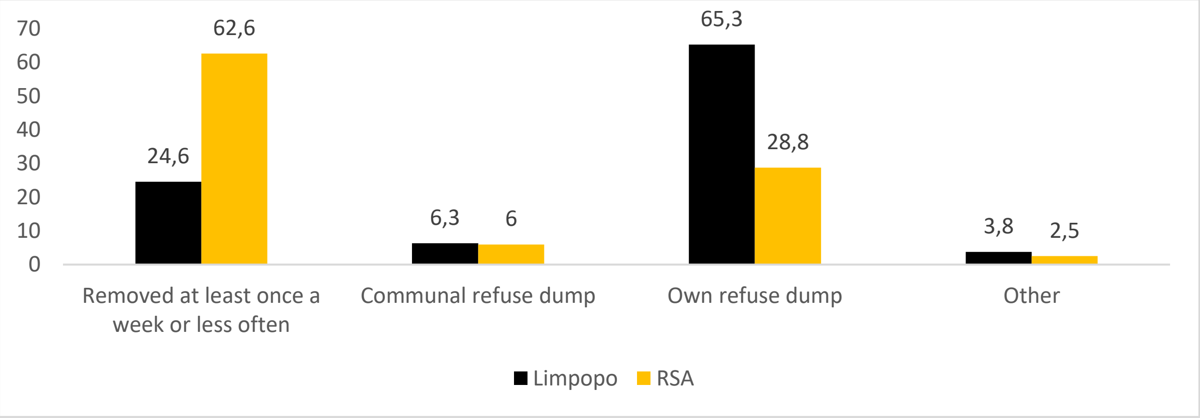
Source: StatsSA, GHS 2023.

Access to safe and hygienic sanitation is a human right, as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. South Africa, as well as Limpopo, has, over time, made significant progress in ensuring universal access to improved sanitation. In Limpopo, of various types of sanitation, the most used is pit latrine/toilet with a ventilation pipe, used by 567 thousand households, with the second most used being pit latrine/toilet without a ventilation pipe, used by 492 thousand households. The third most used sanitation type is Flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system, used by 384 thousand households. Chemical toilet remains the least used sanitation type, used by around 2 thousand households.

There are fewer households subjected to open defecation, and on the other hand, the number of flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system is increasing. Limpopo needs to increase the provision of proper sanitation facilities and maintain the existing ones for prolonged usage. However, there is a need to address the sanitation backlogs to eradicate the use of improper sanitation, such as open defecation.

1.23 Refuse Removal

Figure 24: Household refuse removal



Source: StatsSA, GHS,2023

In terms of refuse removal, in Limpopo, around 24.6 percent of households refuse is removed at least once a week or less often, whereas for South Africa, 62.6 percent of households refuse is removed at least once a week or less often. This significant difference can be attributed to the ruralness of most Limpopo households. Most of Limpopo households refuse is removed through own refuse dump accounting for about 65.3 percent and the lowest used method is other is about 3.8 percent. Given this picture whereby a larger percent of Limpopo households use their own refuse dump, may pose a risk of health as well as environmental challenges.

Own refuse dump may lead to water as well as land pollution thereby having negative effect on human, animals and plant health. Own refuse dump is uncontrolled and as such unprocessed waste becomes a breeding ground for diseases. Limpopo government should enhance the provision of recycling and waste bins in various zoned areas and enhance the programmes of litter picking, which could be extended to recycling. Recycling has the potential to reduce the final amount of waste for disposal, whereby the recycled products can generate income.

1.24 Conclusion

Global economic growth is estimated to be weaker than expected in 2024, this is due to the geopolitical fragmentation that is facing the world and this has led to economic divergence among world economies as countries continue to form allegiance with other nations. South African economic growth continues to grow at undesirable levels as the country continue to grow below the required rate to stimulate the economy and create employment opportunities. The low economic growth performance in the country is attributed to the structural challenges, which requires effective reforms. These reforms need to be implemented with speed and precision as there is limited room for failure.

Limpopo economic performance is somehow having a mirror reflection of the country GDP growth. Agriculture and mining sectors remain the main sectors for Limpopo economic growth and has been struggling in recent times due to climate changes and the low global demand for minerals. There is a need for the province to address the provincial development challenges and to unlock economic opportunities through increased productivity in the agriculture, manufacturing and construction sectors and a transformed economic structure with greater emphasis on value addition and high investment on infrastructure projects that will help to create employment and stimulate the economy.

South Africa and Limpopo economies continue to be faced with various challenges, ranging from the Eskom electricity load shedding and logistical crisis. Domestic economic growth in the near term is likely to remain muted due to these effects. The energy crisis is leading to power outages directly affecting production whilst logistical constraints which affects transportation of goods as well as trade, are still binding on economic activity and generally increase costs. These challenges continue to have negative consequences for both the country and also the province, and as such, they need to be addressed urgently so that the country and the province can start to realize positive economic growth and address the issues of high unemployment affecting the youth.

Global warming and climate change is continuing and there has been increasing interest in understanding the effects of climate mitigation policies on the macroeconomy. Leveraging the objective to eliminate carbon emissions by 2050, studies have focused on the impact of mitigation policies on economic activity, employment, and international trade, as well as their distributional effects. Understanding the effects of climate mitigation policies not only on the global economy but on different regions and countries is critical to forging a consensus on how to combat global warming and moving that process forward. Limpopo province has also experienced the effects of these climate changes, and this calls for stringent interventions from the province.

Though the province is an agricultural province, there is a need for the province to relook at its policy interventions for development and poverty reduction as it continues to deal with the issues of food insecurity, poverty, and inequality. Increasing the literacy levels as well as skills among others will play a major role in positioning the young people in the province at an advantage as they continue to look for employment opportunities.

CHAPTER 2: BUDGET STRATEGY AND AGGREGATES

2.1 Introduction

The global socio-economic developments such as the geo-political fragmentation have led to countries in the world to form groups and economic blocks as they create allies in terms of trade. The recent wars and changes in the political space due to elections that took place in 2024 around the globe continue to pose socio-economic uncertainty, and South Africa is not immune to that as the country is part of the global economy and, furthermore, part of the economic blocks such as BRICS and the G20 countries.

South Africa, as per IMF analysis, is on the correct path to resolving the challenges recognised as impediments to its local economic growth. South Africa has, after the first quarter of 2024, managed to provide a consistent energy supply, reducing the loadshedding significantly. Another challenge is ports and rail and progress, although a lot has been done to address this challenge.

Inflation has fallen below the midpoint of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) target range. Inflation decelerated from 5.9 percent in 2023 to an average of 4.6 percent in the first eleven months of 2024, driven by falling fuel and food prices and fell to 3.2 percent in January 2025. However, real GDP growth remained subdued in 2024, growing by 0.6 percentage points, with 2024 Q4 output also growing by 0.6 percent on a quarter-to-quarter basis. The economic sectors performed relatively better, reflecting improved confidence post-elections, no loadshedding since the end of March 2024, and declining interest rates. Inflation has been declining thus bringing a relief on consumer and that led to the SARB reducing the repo rate with 25 basis point, during the latest three consecutive sittings, however, economists argue that due to global uncertainty, further possible rate cut in the next sitting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), may not occur.

Locally, South Africa held its national general election in May 2024, resulting in the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) after the formation of the 7th

administration. This administration kickstarted with the development of three key policy priorities which are driving inclusive growth and job creation by reforming the electricity, freight rail, port, and water sectors, and supporting investment in infrastructure, digitalization and the just transition to renewable energy, while stabilizing public debt, secondly, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living, through support to vulnerable groups, better education and training, and reforming healthcare and thirdly building a capable, ethical, and developmental state by professionalizing the public service, fighting corruption, and addressing weaknesses in SOEs. In this regard, initiatives must be effective in driving the economy towards creation of more jobs as the country has had high unemployment for some time.

Concerningly, the country and the province continue to face high unemployment, which continues to be a challenge in the South African economy, especially youth unemployment. Addressing the issues of unemployment is top priority as this is directly related to socio-economic development and equality. The structure of the economy has to change drastically to cater to the much-required economic transformation. In Limpopo, there is a need to also change the economic structure by diversifying focus to other new industries with potential growth. Furthermore, there is a need for investment drive in the province to create more employment. 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.

Over the 2025 MTEF, the Provincial Equitable Share remains the largest source of provincial revenue, accounting for an average of 85 percent of the total provincial revenue. The Provincial Equitable Share increases from **R69.625 billion** in 2024/25 to **R74.064 billion** in 2025/26, **R77.792 billion** in 2026/27, and **R81.807 billion** in 2027/28 financial year. In monetary terms, this translates to a year-on-year increase of **R1.139 billion**, **R1.310 billion**, and **R1.890 billion**, respectively.

Table 6: National Equitable Share Allocation to Limpopo Province

National Allocation	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Equitable Share Baseline	**61 969 051**	**67 000 195**	**74 710 602**	**79 916 139**	**221 626 936**
Adjustment to baseline 2023/24 New data updates	969 789	1 446 620	-	-	1 446 620
Adjustment to baseline 2024/25 New data updates	145 763	(109 219)	153 199	-	43 980
Adjustment to baseline 2025/26 New Data updates	-	450 163	737 422	1 286 921	2 474 506
Additional Allocations: Compensation of Employees		530 692	572 843	603 535	1 707 070
Additional Allocations: Education PYEI		158 086	-	-	158 086
Revised allocation	**63 746 312**	**69 476 537**	**76 174 066**	**81 806 595**	**227 457 198**
Less: Fiscal Framework Reduction	**(2 416 197)**	**(2 549 592)**	**(2 648 478)**		**(5 198 070)**
Fiscal consolidation reduction	(2 271 866)	(2 397 586)	(2 488 624)	-	(4 886 210)
NT wage cost carry-through claw-back (Education and Health)	(144 331)	(152 006)	(159 854)	-	(311 860)
Plus : National Treasury Addition	**8 294 744**	**7 137 119**	**4 266 286**	-	**11 403 405**
Wage agreement - Non Pensionable Allowance and 3% Salary Increase	1 200 128	1 225 912	-	-	1 225 912
Education : Compensation of Employees Pressures	769 827	885 423	-	-	885 423
Health Pressures (CoE, Service Backlog, etc)	906 690	944 079	-	-	944 079
Addition: Wage cost carry-through (Education & Health)	2 506 280	2 641 934	2 780 769	-	5 422 703
Addition: Wage cost carry-through (Education & Health) Post-MTBPS	1 415 287	1 439 771	1 485 516	-	2 925 287
Earmarked allocations: Included in the Equitable Share Baseline	**167 549**	**175 055**	**182 910**	**191 125**	**549 091**
Plus: Social Development Food Relief function shift	8 078	8 440	8 818	9 215	26 473
Plus: Social Development Social Work grant conversion	70 353	73 505	76 803	80 252	230 560
Plus: Social Worker Addition	15 939	16 653	17 400	18 182	52 235
Plus: Social: Gender Based Violence and STI	17 106	17 872	18 674	19 513	56 060
Plus: Education: Sanitary Dignity Project	38 560	40 287	42 095	43 985	126 367
Plus: Treasury: Municipal Interventions	11 803	12 332	12 885	13 463	38 680
Plus: Treasury: Infrastructure Development	5 711	5 967	6 235	6 515	18 717
Total Preliminary Provincial Equitable Share	**69 624 859**	**74 064 064**	**77 791 873**	**81 806 595**	**233 662 532**

Over the 2025 MTEF period, the Province's Equitable Share has been adjusted upward as follows:

- R153.199 million in 2026/27 for 2024/25 new data updates in the Equitable Share Formula.
- R450.163 million in 2025/26, R737.422 million in 2026/27 and R1.286 billion in 2027/28 for 2025/26 new data updates in the Equitable Share Formula.
- Post-MTBPS additions of R530.692 million in 2025/26; R572.843 million in 2026/27; and R603.535 million in 2027/28 for Compensation of Employees to cover wage agreement shortfalls.
- R158.086 million in 2025/26 addition for Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI) mainly for Department of Education.

The following reductions remain in the province's Equitable Share over the 2025 MTEF period:

- Total reduction of R109.219 million only in 2025/26 for 2024/25 for phasing in 2024/25 new data updates in the Equitable Share Formula.
- Fiscal Consolidations of R2.398 billion in 2025/26; and R2.489 billion in 2026/27.
- Reduction in Education and Health wage-carry through cost of R152.006 million in 2025/26; and R159.854 million in 2026/27 which was National Treasury clawback of part of the additional funding made available for these departments in 2024 MTEF pre-MTBPS. However, these funds have been redirected to these departments' Compensation of Employees under Conditional Grant portfolio.

The Equitable Share allocation also includes earmarked allocations allocated to various provincial departments of R175.055 million in 2025/26, R182.910 million in 2026/27, and R191.125 million in 2027/28. The earmarked allocation per department is detailed below:

- A total of R8.440 million in 2025/26, R8.818 million in 2026/27, and R9.215 in 2027/28 is sustained in the baseline of the Department of Social Development for Food Relief.
- The 2025 MTEF budget also sustains the allocation, in the baseline of the Department of Social Development, for Employment of Social Workers to deal with gender-based violence, substance abuse and issues affecting children at R16.653 million in 2025/26, R17.400 million in 2026/27, and R18.182 million in 2027/28.
- An amount of R17.872 million in 2025/26, R18.674 million in 2026/27, and R19.513 million in 2027/28 is sustained within the Department of Social Development to address the social and structural drivers of HIV, TB, STI, and gender-based violence.
- A total amount of R40.287 million in 2025/26, R42.095 million in 2026/27, and R43.985 million in 2027/28 is sustained in the Department of Education baseline for the Sanitary Dignity Project.

- In the Limpopo Provincial Treasury, an amount of R12.332 million in 2025/26, R12.885 million in 2026/27, and R13.463 million in 2027/28 is sustained to improve municipal support and interventions. Furthermore, R5.967 million in 2025/26, R6.235 million in 2026/27, and R6.515 million in 2027/28 remain in the baseline allocation of the department for Infrastructure Development Support.

2.2 Aligning Provincial Budget to achieve Governments Prescribed Outcomes

The 7th term of administration governed by the GNU has set out plans to achieve its outcomes and priorities for both the country and the Limpopo Provincial Government. The objectives are crafted in terms of long-term and short-term targets, and they serve as plans and intentions which are outlined both in the National Development Plan (NDP) and in the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024-29. This is the last phase of the NDP implementation, and there is a need to expedite the interventions as the assessment indicates that South Africa is lagging and might not achieve its NDP goals. The country has made progress in addressing the loadshedding and logistical challenges which were rife between 2022 and 2023, thereby allowing some resources to be shifted to other priorities.

During 2025/26 financial year, the Government plans to address challenges affecting the country development through continued implementation of NDP and the MTDP 2024-2029. One identified setback in government achieving its intended objective was lack of synergy between three spheres of government. It is against this background that NDP and District Development Model (DDM) were developed amongst others to address this challenge. 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 the Limpopo

government to institutionalize the implementation of DDM. It is significant to conduct monitoring of public institutions in their execution of legislative mandates. Monitoring and evaluation assist primarily with ensuring proper allocation and usage of state resources to achieve government-outlined outcomes.

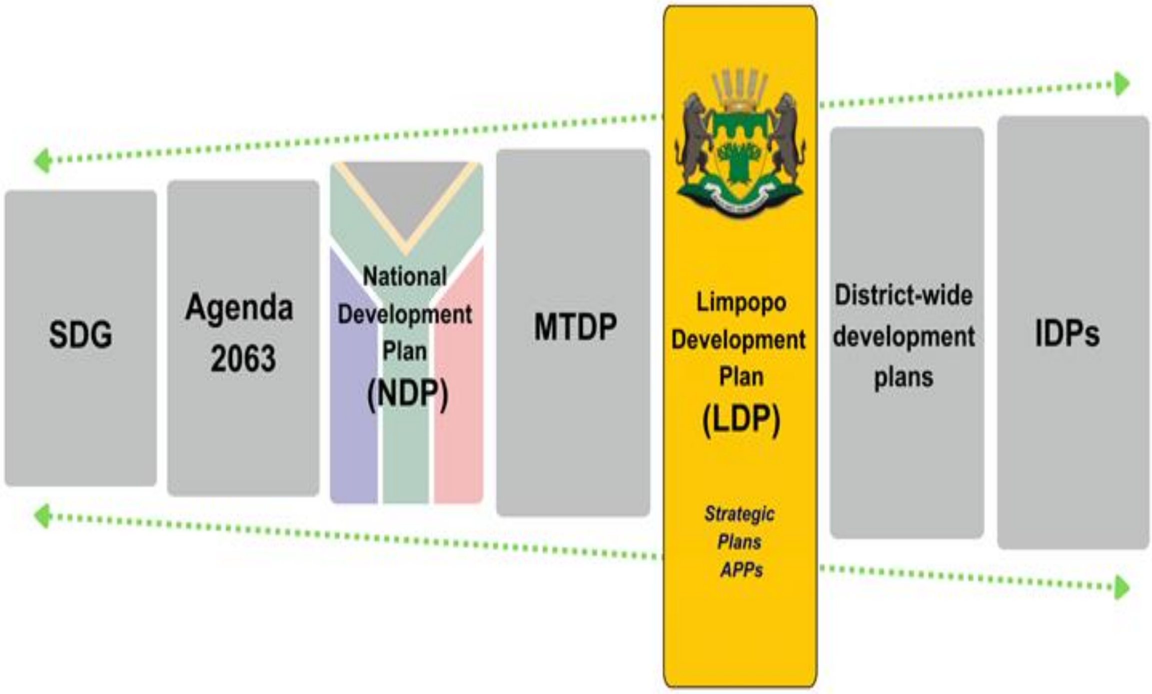
The Limpopo provincial government plans to continue monitoring the implementation of infrastructure projects aligned to the Provincial Infrastructure Plan and to monitor the integrated development plan spatial referencing in the province through Office of the Premier (OTP). The OTP furthermore endeavours to monitor and coordinate implementation of the 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). On international engagements, the OTP will coordinate the international missions and the implementation of signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) in the province with the neighbouring and other countries to allow for easy flow of people, goods and services.

The purpose of the LDP 2025-2030 is to provide a strategic framework for sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental stewardship within the province. It aims to align provincial initiatives with national development priorities, fostering a coordinated approach to address key challenges such as unemployment, poverty, and inequality. It promotes integrated planning and resource mobilization across sectors, stimulates industrialization and job creation and ensures inclusive and equitable development that benefits all communities within the province.

There is a need for policy alignment from the international context to the local government level, as illustrated graphically below. The alignment is essential for successful, integrated implementation. It ensures a unified vision while aligning short-term actions with long-term objectives, thereby establishing a solid foundation for sustainable development.

POLICY CONTEXT AND ALIGNMENT

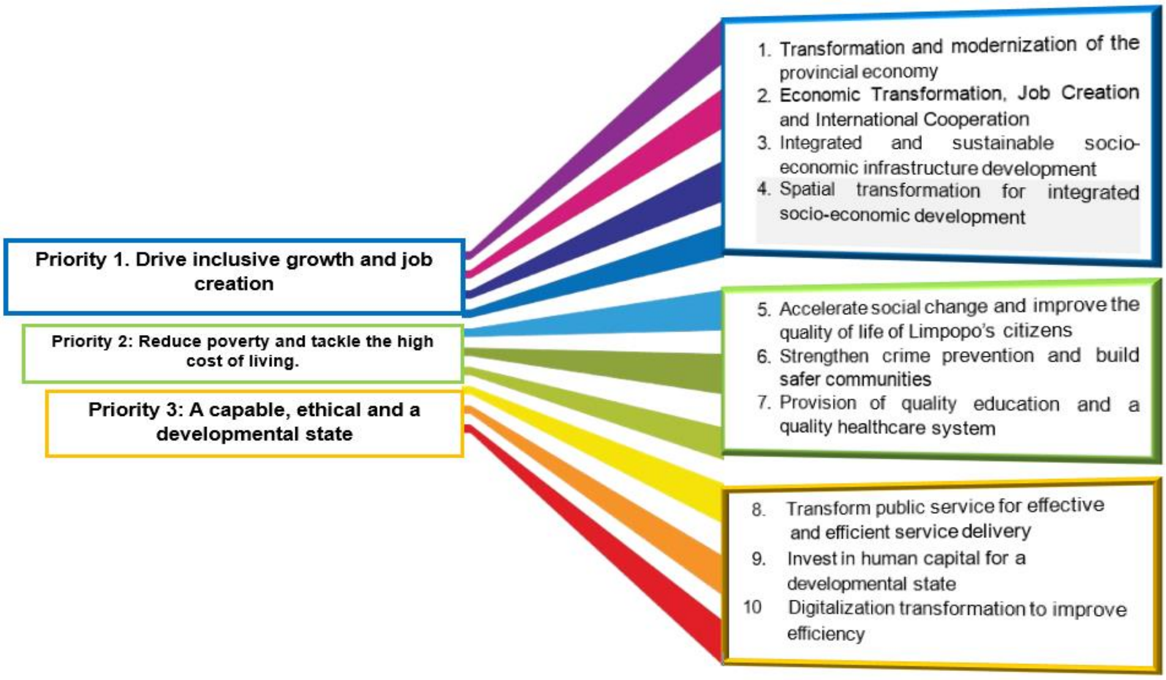
Figure 25: Policy alignment



The purpose of the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) 2025-2030 is to provide a strategic framework for sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental stewardship within the province The LDP is firmly rooted in global, continental, national, provincial, and local policy frameworks including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063, the National Development Plan 2030, National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), and Limpopo Spatial Development Framework (LSDF).

The figure below shows the alignment of the provincial priorities as outlined in the LDP with that of the National Government as outlined in the MTDP.

Figure 26: MTDP 2024-2029 and LDP 2025-2030 Priorities



Source: LDP 2025-2030

The 2025/26 Limpopo Provincial Government's budget allocations are aligned with the 2025-2030 Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) priorities and the National MTDP 2024-2029 priorities as outlined. The purpose of the LDP 2025-2030 is to provide a strategic framework for sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental stewardship within the province. It aims to align provincial initiatives with national development priorities, fostering a coordinated approach to address key challenges such as unemployment, poverty, and inequality.

The MTDP 2024−2029 is one element of that wider development planning process, focusing on what is required in the medium term during the Seventh Administration. The objective of the plan is to put the country on a path to meet its development goals and to keep it on track. To achieve this objective, this MTDP 2024−2029 considers various recent analyses of South Africa's performance.

The MTDP 2024−2029 aligns with the goals and objectives of the NDP and the minimum programme of priorities of the GNU. The NDP remains South Africa's long-term country plan towards 2030 and is aligned with its international commitments on the continent and globally. The introduction of the MTDP 2024−2029 as the implementation plan of the NDP, replacing the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), serves to align with international naming conventions and to place a greater emphasis on development outcomes.

The LDP 2025-2030 is a plan that is designed as a blueprint to drive economic growth, sustainable development, and social upliftment within the province. It highlights the need to address the provincial development challenges and to unlock economic opportunities through increased productivity in the manufacturing sectors, industrialisation and a transformed economic structure with greater emphasis on value addition and high investment in infrastructure projects that will help in the creation of employment and stimulating the economy, the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is geared to address such priorities.

Below are the key strategies as expressed in LDP 2025-2030 that the 2025/26 budget aims to achieve:

2.2.1 Priority 1: Transformation and modernisation of the provincial economy

Economic transformation focuses on unlocking high-potential areas to stimulate growth and create sustainable employment. Promote diversified economies by prioritizing local development, particularly in rural areas, to reduce reliance on primary industries. Limpopo economic growth has been stagnant for some time, requiring imperative interventions. The department will continue to facilitate the implementation of the Special Economic Zones: Refurbishment of Industrial Parks in Thohoyandou and Lebowakgomo upon funding approval and allocation by the Department of Trade Industry and Competition (DTIC).

The Department has entered into an MOA with Productivity SA for three years starting in the 2024/25 financial year; thus, Programme implementation will continue focusing on the following areas:

- Entrepreneurs Training
- Kaizen Programme
- Business Turnaround Solutions
- Champions Trained

Implementation of the Provincial Integrated Energy Plan:

The province, through the Office of the Premier, finalized an Integrated Energy Plan. The Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) department is expected to facilitate and or implement the key initiatives in addressing energy challenges whilst ceasing quick wins/opportunities to grow and achieve developmental imperatives through the green energy sector. The implementation may be hampered by a lack of funds.

Waste Economy (Limpopo Industrial Symbiosis Programme)

The department will continue with the implementation of the Industrial Symbiosis Programme to drive green economy intervention in the 2025/26 financial year.

Implementation of the Limpopo Gambling Act

The Department will monitor and evaluate the performance of the Limpopo Gambling Board in line with the approved shareholders compact agreement.

Implementation of the Limpopo Consumer Protection Act

LEDET will implement this act by resolving consumer complaints within 90 days, referring some of the unresolved cases to the Limpopo Consumer Court and other relevant institutions for finalization. The Department will support and capacitate the Limpopo Consumer court and provide secretarial services to the Limpopo Consumer Court. The department will continue conducting consumer education awareness and campaigns and providie advice in the Province to make consumers aware of their consumer rights.

2.2.2 Priority 2: Economic Transformation, Job creation, and international cooperation

In the coming financial year, the province commits to continue with the implementation of its mandate of transforming the provincial economy through several internal and external programmes. Global economic development continues to be key in fulfilling the provincial economic performance and creating much-needed jobs. Through the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET), the province will implement the following proposed programmes in the 2025/26 financial year:

National Exporter Development Programme

LEDET will continue to implement the National Exporters Development Programme (NEDP) which is aimed at expanding the exporter base in South Africa, Limpopo and increasing exports in general but especially of those products and services that add value, contribute to employment creation and the green economy, and enhance intra-trade in the African continent.

The above aim is achieved through the facilitation and implementation of components of the NEDP. The identified three (3) components are export awareness, export development and export (trade) promotion.

Industrialization Programme

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.

Air Quality Management

The province is currently implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that was reviewed in the 2023/2024 financial year. This has created a platform for the province to determine its current state of air quality, how it has been changing over recent years, and what should be done to ensure clean air quality in the province. It provides provincial goals and objectives and prescribes short - and long-term policies and controls to improve air quality. This AQMP sets out a plan of action that will attain air quality goals in a specified geographical area. Both government, business, industry, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) and the population, as its success will depend on support from all these sectors and key roles players. The ultimate goal is to assure that health effects and impact on building materials and the environment will be minimised in the future.

LEDET is at an advanced stage towards appointment of service providers for the supply, installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of three (3) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations at the Modimolle Disaster Management Station, Polokwane Fire Station and Thohoyandou Disaster Management Station respectively.

Waste Management

LEDET has a responsibility to issue waste management licenses to those facilities that will implement projects. Whilst the mandate for waste management is the jurisdiction of local municipalities, LEDET continues to support local municipalities through monitoring the performance of waste disposal sites. Although there is evidence of challenges associated with waste management in Limpopo, the proper functioning and monitoring of solid waste disposal sites and improved waste collection and recycling efforts can provide significant improvement to the situation. There are no hazardous waste disposal sites in Limpopo, and the department is currently not monitoring hazardous waste generation or its disposal. The integrated waste management plan for the province has been reviewed and is currently being implemented.

LEDET has appointed service providers to develop Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plans for the selected two (2) local municipalities, that is, the Polokwane and Makhado Local Municipalities, respectively. This project will commence in the 2025/2026 financial year and will likely be concluded by the end of the financial year.

LEDET continues to monitor the implementation of the waste economy initiatives by the DFFE, as listed below:

- municipal cleaning and greening programme;
- refurbishment of buy-back centres;
- supply & installation of weighbridges/ weigh pads at selected municipal waste disposal facilities

Biodiversity and Conservation

Biodiversity is globally identified as the cornerstone of socio-economic growth and sustainable development in the Limpopo Province. Therefore, the Province has to establish mechanisms in which biodiversity can be sustainably used to contribute towards dealing with socio-economic ills such as unemployment, poverty and inequality, among other things. As part of the game reduction programmes, LEDET issued game culling numbers to some nature reserves to also assist with the maintenance of the ecological state of the provincial protected areas. The Department also concluded the game census for 2024 in fourteen (14) reserves based on the available budget, and such will guide recommendations to be made in respect of the development of a game management plan for implementation in the 2025/2026 financial year. The Department concluding the appointment of a service provider to conduct veld condition assessments in the selected provincial protected areas inform further scientific programmes such as game translocation and game exchange within the provincial protected areas.

The Department has concluded the development of reserve management plans for the twelve (12) provincial protected areas; Man’ombe NR, Tzaneen Dam NR, Witvinger NR, Mantrombi NR, Rust de Winter NR, Percy Fyfe NR, Lillie Flora NR, Leswena NR, Letaba Ranch NR, Makuya NR, Nylsvlei NR, and Doorndraai Dam NR. The review processes for the remaining sixteen (16) has commenced, however, consultation process thereof will be guided by budget availability.

Biodiversity Economy

The biodiversity economy initiatives have been identified to be one of the initiatives that contribute to economic growth and development in the province. To enhance the contribution of the wildlife industry to sustainable development and economic growth for the province, the department has implemented the initiatives detailed below.

LEDET, as contribution in implementing game culling, provides venison to communities adjacent to the nature reserves for the improvement of their livelihoods and is currently in a process of renewing the co-management agreements with the following institutions:

- Majeje Traditional Authority (Letaba Ranch Nature Reserve)
- Mabunda Traditional Authority (Letaba Ranch Nature Reserve)
- Manoko Community Property Association (Blouberg Nature Reserve)
- Rambuda Traditional Authority (Nwanedi Nature Reserve)
- Tale Ga-Morudu Traditional Authority (Wonderkop Nature Reserve)
- Bakenberg Traditional Authority (Masebe Nature Reserve)
- Mphephu Traditional Authority (Nzhelele Nature Reserve)
- Lekgalameetse CPA's (Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve)
- Modjadji Community (Modjadji Nature Reserve)
- Bahananwa Traditional Authority (Maleboch Nature Reserve)
- Mutele Traditional Authority Mphaphuli Traditional Authority Makuya Traditional Authority (Makuya Nature Reserve)

Contribution to conservation estate

With 17724 hectares added into the conservation estate in the Limpopo province in terms of the National Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 in the financial year 2023/2024, LEDET envisages adding approximately 5000 hectares into the conservation estate under the current fiscal circumstances in the 2025/26 financial year following the finalization of the public consultation processes on the existing intention to declare.

Biospheres Reserves

LEDET continues to support the three (3) Biosphere Reserves in the province, that is, the Kruger to Canyon, Vhembe and Waterberg Biosphere Reserves. Key projects supported for implementation include the green community, education and awareness, research, and conservation projects. These projects are aimed at the improvement of food security, job creation, changing behaviour and conservation and maintenance of natural systems, established networks, national and international, and resource mobilisation programmes.

Tourism has been positioned as a priority economic driver, as echoed in the National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS) to which provinces have to align. As a result, there is a need to review the Limpopo Tourism Growth Strategy (TGS) for implementation in the next five years. The focus of the TGS will remain the 6 tourism clusters that are embedded in the mega conservation cluster, and which depicts the comparative advantage of Limpopo as a tourist destination. These tourism clusters are: Family and recreation cluster, Special interest cluster, Sport and wildlife cluster, Culture and heritage cluster, Safari and hunting cluster, and Business and events cluster.

Enabling factors towards successful implementation of the Limpopo Tourism Growth Strategy that should receive attention in the next five years include:

- Effective and continuous communication, alignment, and partnership between the public and private sectors
- Air access is affordable for domestic travel and increases ease of access to Limpopo.
- Access to information and programmes that enable:
  - ✓ improved general tourism awareness,
  - ✓ tourism skills development,
  - ✓ tourism business support and marketing opportunities,
  - ✓ access to funding,
  - ✓ broad-based benefits, and
  - ✓ compliance with tourism policy and regulatory requirements.

South Africa belongs to the international world, and therefore, its foreign policy is shaped by the interplay between diplomatic, political, security, environmental, economic, and regional co-operative dynamics that define early 21st century international relations. South African foreign policies remain cognisant of global developments, and such is applicable to the Limpopo.

Apart from belonging to international world, South Africa also belongs to continental and regional blocs therefore its foreign policy of the country 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.

South Africa has borders with three countries, namely Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Furthermore, it is a member of Southern African Development Community (SADC) and SACU on a regional level. The country and the province will establish trade relations through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which is a free trade area encompassing most of Africa 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 in the continent, and it is important to promote intra-Africa trade. This presents an opportunity to export goods and services to these neighbouring countries, The MTDP further highlights the fact that the nature of agreements, both political and economical, are complex and require countries to clearly articulate their foreign policy objectives and identify and forge relationships that will have positive geo-political impacts. 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.

2.2.3 Priority 3: Integrated and sustainable socio-economic infrastructure development

Infrastructure Management

The infrastructure management plan is in place and is being implemented. The management of infrastructure, maintenance of machinery and equipment, and allocation of other resources such as human, machinery, and equipment in nature reserves is also ongoing, however, subject to budget availability. LEDET concluded the construction of twenty (20) new chalets at Nylsvlei Nature Resreve and the construction of new staff accommodation facilities at Blouberg Nature Reserve, with the latter being utilized. LEDET concluded the construction of Base camp at Wolkberg Nature Reserve and took practical conclusion of such on 14 December 2023 and the facility is currently in use. LEDET is currently implementing the upgrade of an access road to Basecamp at Wolkberg Nature Reserve with a contract value of approximately R10 million and the upgrade of the restaurant, including the kitchen area and four (4) septic tanks. LEDET also conducted joint site visits with Provincial Treasury to determine the infrastructure maintenance needs in the nature reserves. One of the findings is that there is a need for the provision of a baseline budget to address the infrastructure maintenance needs to ensure sustainable revenue generation, thus the need for budget per nature reserve. A costed infrastructure management plan has been developed and submitted to the Provincial Treasury for consideration. Any other infrastructure development projects will be implemented as per the approved infrastructure Budget Plan (Table B5) and be subject to budget availability.

Environmental Governance

Planning frameworks are increasing at a global level, but a lack of implementation reduces effectiveness. Staffing shows a decreasing trend with consistently high levels of vacant posts in key environmental management departments at different levels of government in Limpopo (Provincial, District and Local). Compliance and enforcement is decreasing due to increases in wildlife crime and staffing issues negatively affecting efficient enforcement. Capacity is decreasing due to insufficient resources being allocated as well as the lack of skills and development at the district and local levels.

Environmental governance is a cross-cutting theme that touches on all environmental issues in the Province. The need for stronger environmental governance is well recognised, as is the link between a sustainable and effectively protected environment and the numerous benefits for economic development, social health, and well-being.

Some key policies, laws and structures are in place in the Limpopo Province, and a few more are under development. The presence of such frameworks and tools requires urgent and effective implementation. Shortfalls in resources, skills, and capacity must be addressed to ensure the alignment and implementation of key policies, plans, and laws that pertain to environmental management at the different levels of government within the Province. Strengthened institutional structures and capacities and increased staff and resources for essential environmental management functions, collaboration among government sectors, different levels of government, and other parties to promote and support cooperative environmental governance, and support for environmental observation, research, and monitoring to inform decision-making and improve risk identification and mitigation.

If these challenges are not effectively addressed, they will exacerbate the rate of environmental degradation and have the potential to undo or undermine many of the positive advances made in meeting South Africa's own development goals as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). According to the NDP, some of the measures to protect the country's natural resources and build climate resilience include, amongst others, the following:

- Protection of the natural environment for future generations;
    - Environmental management framework that ensures that developments that have serious environmental or social effects are offset by support improvements in related areas.
    - A targeted amount of land and oceans under formal protection
- Enhancing the resilience of people and the economy to climate change
- Policy shifts in the short to medium term in respect of broadening the price on carbon to encourage economy-wide efficiency and investment in green technologies.
- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and improvement in energy efficiency

- Extraction of mineral wealth to generate resources to raise living standards, skills, and infrastructure in a sustainable manner
- A set of natural resources indicators is reported annually in publications.

To uphold the constitutional right to a safe environment that is not harmful to people's health or well-being, Provincial Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) continued to ensure this realization of protecting the environment. The fight against the increasing poaching of rhinos, lions, and pangolins, unsustainable exploitation of fauna and flora, non-compliance to environmental legislation, and other environmental crimes remain high on the government agenda. The Department continues to implement compliance and enforcement activities in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies.

Climate Change Management

The President of the Republic of South Africa has, on 23 July 2024, in Government Notice 5050 in GG 50966 of 23 July 2024, assented to the Climate Change Act 22 of 2024. While the Climate Change Act has been promulgated, it is not yet in force as the President must still proclaim its commencement under section 38. The objectives of this Act are:

- provide for the coordinated and integrated response to climate change and its impacts by all spheres of government in accordance with the principles of cooperative governance;
- provide for the effective management of inevitable climate change impacts through enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, to build social, economic, and environmental resilience and an adequate national adaptation response in the context of the global climate change response;
- Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe and in a

manner that enables economic, employment, social, and environmental development to proceed sustainably.

As a step towards addressing climate change threats, the Limpopo province has reviewed the 2016 provincial climate change response strategy and developed a collective provincial response to climate change and an action plan to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the province and to achieve long-term, transformative, low-emission, climate-resilient development. Grounded in science and based on inputs from stakeholders, the revised strategy seeks to harmonise the provincial approach to climate change over the next five years, setting out the guiding principles, priorities, and action areas for enhanced climate cooperation. Informed and guided by existing efforts of various role players, the strategy provides a framework around which Limpopo province can build resilient societies, unlock mitigation potential, leverage the opportunities of a flourishing green economy, and develop partnerships in support of a just, inclusive, and equitable transition.

A key determinant of the strategy's long-term success will be its ability to transform these prescriptive intentions into meaningful action by identifying specific entry points for joint execution. It aims to guide the necessary structural adjustments to the provincial social, economic, and governance structures necessary for successful implementation of identified priority response actions and to address the increasing impacts of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure sustainable interventions that benefit both people and nature. This Strategy responds to the urgency of the global climate change threat and covers the geographic region of Limpopo Province. It informs all stakeholders on their direction of implementation, collaboration efforts, and investment planning. It is thus inclusive of all stakeholders and interest parties in both the private and public sectors.

2.2.4 Priority 4: Spatial transformation for integrated Socio-economic development

The National Development Plan also puts forward a set of normative principles to create settlements throughout the country that are economically viable, equitable, and sustainable. It further champions the development of a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) that supports integrated spatial planning and development across all scales. In Limpopo, the fundamental goal for development 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 services, 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) and the Provincial Growth Point Programme.

Tourism is one of the sectors that has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with the outbreak being felt across the entire tourism value chain. The latest United Nation's Tourism statistics have revealed that international tourism has almost completely recovered from the unprecedented crisis of COVID-19, with many destinations reaching, and even exceeding, pre-pandemic arrivals, as well as domestic trips. In addition, the latest results of the 2022 Domestic Tourism Survey indicates that a total of 33.1 million day trips and 23.2 million overnight trips were undertaken in South Africa, with a total expenditure of approximately R41.2 billion.

It is acknowledged that the sector has come out of tourism sector recovery, and as such, our renewed focus must be on achieving the tourist figures and statistics that we enjoyed in the pre-COVID era. With the National Department of Tourism's plans to grow tourism now being entrenched in the Tourism Sector Master Plan, our provincial efforts should be geared towards aligning to such plans. One of the pillars of the Master Plan focuses on hosting events in Villages, Townships, and Small Towns/Dorpies (also known as VTSDs). This is aimed at encouraging the geographic spread of activities and events to improve seasonal and regional tourism benefits throughout the country. The province has a host of hidden gems in small towns that the department must capitalize on to boost tourism as an economic driver.

To achieve transformative tourism growth, there will be an increased focus on improved stakeholder relations and planning initiatives so that the province is able to set the tone for the development of the tourism sector for the next 5 years and beyond. The uniqueness of the province is an opportunity that we must maximize in developing the economy, noting that, across the value chain, tourism remains the largest employer in the country's economy.

Destination development is a key function of the tourism mandate of the department. The implementation of signage along the 06 provincial tourism mega-conservation clusters aims to elevate the importance of the province as a tourist destination to all travellers and tourists. No tourist destination can function optimally from an economic perspective without being clearly signposted. The implementation of signage will furthermore assist in directing tourists towards key tourist attractions which are often located within remote rural areas. By directing more tourists to the route, it is anticipated that occupancy rates will increase and that more jobs will be created.

LEDET has been awarded the bid to host the National Tourism Career Expo (NTCE) for the 2024 to 2027 period (3 years), with the first-year event having been held on 08 to 10 October 2024 at the Peter Mokaba Stadium. The NTCE is a collaborative effort between the Department of Tourism, the Culture Arts, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Sector Education & Training Authority (CATHSSETA) and LEDET. The expo is aimed at Grade 9 to 12 learners, TVET and university students, and unemployed graduates by providing an opportunity for information sharing with tourism curricula experts and stakeholders, as well as with educators and learners on diverse careers available in the sector. It draws thousands of learners and educators from across the country to a three-day showcase of tourism careers and opportunities.

Business Regulations and Governance:

In 2025/2026 and over the MTEF, the LEDET will :

- Train all municipalities designated as business registration centres to improve the regulatory environment for small enterprises.
- Collaborate with stakeholders (District municipality, local municipality, SAPS, and Home Affairs) on inspecting and shutting down non-compliant businesses, particularly the Spaza shops.

LEDET will embark on the following projects to optimize service delivery:

- Education and awareness on the sorghum beer permits introduced by the Limpopo Liquor Act, 2009, as amended by the Limpopo Liquor Amendment Act of 2015.
- Finalise the conversion of old liquor licenses (Licenses issued in terms of National Liquor Act 27 of 1989) to corresponding licenses issued in terms of the Limpopo Liquor Act
- Capacitate the Limpopo Provincial Liquor Council to deal with any regulatory matter concerning the liquor industry and liquor licenses in the province.
- Support the Liquor Board, Liquor Appeal Tribunal, and Local Liquor Authorities to effectively and efficiently execute their mandates.
- The Department will provide secretariat services to the Local Liquor Authorities, Limpopo Liquor Board, Limpopo Appeal Tribunal and Limpopo Liquor council.

2.2.5 Priority 5: Accelerate social change and improve quality of Limpopo's citizens

In line with the NDP priorities of addressing the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty, and inequality, the Limpopo provincial government continues with its path of fighting against these challenges. The province has adopted an integrated vision of social policy to promote human development, economic inclusion, and social stability. The democratic South Africa adopted a comprehensive social protection system and established minimum standards linked to a social wage. The 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 for 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 Occupational 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.

The Limpopo Department of Social Development (LDSD) in its 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan has prioritized the following service delivery interventions:

Old Persons

Services to older persons: The Older Persons Act No 13 of 2006 is aimed at the empowerment and protection of older persons and the promotion and maintenance of their status, rights, well-being, safety, and security. LDSD shall revive active ageing programmes, specifically the choir and centenary celebrations (celebration of persons above 100 years) in conjunction with SASSA. In addition, social workers will continue to be trained on the OPAR system to strengthen reporting mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for the Active Aging Programme will also be revised.

Services to persons with Disabilities: The National Disability Policy 2015 is intended to guide and inform the mainstreaming of services to people with disabilities. facilitate the provision of integrated social services to people with disabilities; and to guide the Departmental staff in terms of addressing social barriers that exclude people with disabilities.

LDSD has planned to develop the Social Development Disability Mainstreaming Strategy, where Districts, civil society and all other affected stakeholders will be consulted. Service packages for Shiluvane Frail Care Centre and Epilepsy SA will be reviewed and relevant Service Level Agreements signed. Two hundred and ninety-four **(294)** persons with disabilities accessing residential facilities and three thousand five hundred and twenty-four **(3 524)** persons with disabilities accessing services in protective workshops.

Care and Services to Families: Seventy three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight (**73 628)** family members participating in Family Preservation services, two hundred and nineteen (**219)** re-united with their families and twenty-nine thousand and forty **(29 040)** participating in parenting programmes.

Childcare and protection Services: Children`s Act No 38 of 2005 ,sets out principles relating to the care and protection of children, defines parental responsibilities and rights and makes new provision for the adoption of children, LDSD provides these services through its Social workers and funded NPOs wherein thirty three thousand nine hundred **(33 900)** children with valid foster care orders , nine hundred **(900)** children placed in foster care and thirty seven **(37)** children in foster care re-unified with their families.

Gender-Based Violence and Femicide: LDSD in collaboration with NPOs running the victim empowerment centres, and the university of Limpopo are in the process of conducting research titled *"Factors influencing the increasing incidents of gender-based violence and femicide in the province"*. The evidence generated by the research study shall assist all relevant stakeholders to develop proactive and resilient strategies in and endeavour to prevent and or reduce the incidents and impact of gender-based violence and feminine. The department has appointed thirty **(30)** unemployed graduates as Researchers hence the contribution towards addressing youth unemployment and provide the necessary experience for future marketability.

Youth and Women Development: LDSD in partnership with Vaal University of Technology (VUT), Limpopo Economic Development Agency (LEDA) AND National

Youth development Agency (NYDA), will embark on skills development revolution wherein six hundred (**600)** youth falling with the NEET (Not Educated, Employed and Training) category

Food and Nutrition Security: The Cabinet adopted National Food and Nutrition Security Policy in 2013 with a view to mitigate against the high levels of food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition especially among the people in poor and vulnerable households. LDSD shall continue to provide cooked meals to sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty (16 750) people through DSD feeding programmes (Centre-based) such as the Drop-in Centres (DICs) and Community Nutrition Development Centres (CNDCs) while creating two thousand five hundred (2 500) work opportunities for cooks, cleaners, security, and data capturers. Additional Six thousand (6 000) households shall be supported to access food through DSD food security programmes such as household food production backyard gardens to ensure sustained food availability, accessibility, responsible utilization, and supply stability.

Human Settlements

The Department of Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (CoGHSTA) Strategic Plan reflects the Departmental' s mission as being an effective agent of change that delivers quality services to the Limpopo citizens. To give effect to this mission, the Department will continue 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 2025/26 financial year.

- **Provision of adequate housing**: In line with Breaking New Grounds (BNG) programme, housing backlog is projected to be reduced by completing 2 986 new housing units. This included approving subsidies for first time home buyers.
- **Hectares acquired for Human Settlements purpose**: Acquire 30 hectares of land to increase the delivery of housing in the province while transforming the spatial patterns of the province and promoting socio economic development.

- **Rental units constructed**: 194 rental units are earmarked for completion as progress is being recorded on the blocks designed.
- **Site Services**: The Department intends to service 1 640 sites for human settlements development as well as in situ provisions.

Local government

Through its Cooperative Governance, the Department will continue with monitoring and providing support to 25 municipalities with implementation of infrastructure service delivery programs. All 27 municipalities will be supported to implement SDF (Spatial Development Framework) in terms of the guidelines and compliance to Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA). The Department will continue to provide support regarding Implementation of the District Development Model.

Traditional Institutional Development

Established Traditional Councils will be provided with administrative support that includes payment of salaries, provision of tools of trade, furniture, and conducting workshops for traditional surgeons and protocol. Funding challenges for traditional leadership institutions are contributing to the department having increased contingency liabilities due to the increase in disputes within Royal families. Investigative Committees are being established by the Premier following the Traditional Khoi Leadership Act (TKLA) to deal with Royal disputes. High-quality management of initiation schools, mainly through fortified relations with relevant partners. Credit is given to the cooperation of key role players (SAPS and Departments of Health and Social Development) that continue to support the registered schools to curb the deaths of initiates with leadership of the Provincial Initiation Co-ordinating Committee (PICC).

Limpopo Provincial Treasury (LPT) will continue to carry out its mandate during the 2025/2026 financial year to ensure achievement of departmental outcomes as outlined in the LPT Strategic Plan of developing its strategies and objective to support municipalities. LPT main objectives will be to conduct 12 consolidated In-Year

Monitoring reports monitored in line with section 32 of PFMA within 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 state of finances will be prepared and presented to oversight structures.

2.2.6 Priority 6: Strengthen crime prevention and build safer communities

According to NDP, the key to the country's unity is embracing the reality that all South Africans have many identities, and yet are South African. The Constitution, and the values it sets out, is based on South Africa's diversity. South Africans need to work continually to build unity in diversity. Alongside NDP, is the LDP which also focuses on creating a conducive environment that will allow for all nationalities, races, ethnicities, genders, ages, as well as differently abled persons to live freely amongst each other. Another important aspect is to reduce the number of citizens who are dependent on social grants, towards becoming self-sustainable and to start earning income through wages and creating businesses. Social cohesion is achievable through various engagements including sports, arts and culture and has the potential to reduce poverty.

The Limpopo provincial government will strive to achieve the National Development Plan target as it states that 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 2025/26 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 through its mandate of championing for a socially cohesive and active citizenry through sport, arts, culture and heritage services for sustainable economic growth and development. In 2025/26 financial year, the department will promote sport and recreation through the provision of various programmes to promote an active and healthy lifestyle and talent optimization with an emphasis on delivering programmes.

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. The Department will continue to develop, promote and preserve the heritage landscape in collaboration with the National Department of Sport, Arts and Culture promotion of constitutional values and maintenance of existing museum infrastructure.

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.

LDSAC is committed to the provision of information and access to library for the community through the delivery of library infrastructure.

LDSAC 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.

Safe communities

During the 2025/26 financial year the provincial government through 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. It is important for people living in the province to feel safe, as personal safety is a human right and 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 provincial economic development and the people's well-being are affected, hindering their ability to achieve their potential to the fullest. It is significant for the involvement of civil society organisations, community policing forums and criminologists and ought to be treated as a top priority to assist the police to determine the cause of the prevalence of crime, as crimes are committed in the communities where the criminals are occasionally known, and police must use crime combating strategies that produce results. According to crime statistics, Limpopo has to some extent lower levels of crime however, more needs to happen in order to curb criminal activities.

During the 2025/26 financial year, the LDTCS Community Mobilisation Awareness Campaigns will be conducted and will comprise of a series of sub-activities such as community safety exhibitions, tourism safety, safety in the health sector, community safety awards, community safety outreaches and sports against crime.

Six hundred (600) compliance inspections will be conducted in each financial year, without any increase to eradicate corrupt activities at RA, PVTS as well as DLTC which contributes to the risk of increased fatalities. The target for speed operations has been changed from 16 995 to 24 298 in 2025/26. The accident statistics show that the highest possible cause of accidents is over speeding. Around 650 000 vehicles will be weighed per financial year as a baseline for 2023/24 till 2027/28 financial year. This is informed by the current decline on vehicle weighed due to compliance on loads management in the Province. This will lead to better roads and less fatalities in the Province.

Four thousand (4000) drunken driving operations will be conducted per financial year over MTEF period. This is the target to reduce the fatalities caused by drunken driving. Two million seven hundred (2 700 000) vehicles will be stopped and checked in the province as a target for the MTEF period to reduce accident caused by unroadworthy vehicles as well as the fitness of drivers in terms of relevant legislations. The target for pedestrian operations has been increased from 350 to 1 500 from 2024/25 financial year. The operations will be conducted at identified hazardous locations with the aim of reducing pedestrian fatalities for the whole MTEF period.

Nine (9) formal trainings will be conducted for 2025/26 and the outer years. Sixty (60) informal trainings will be conducted for 2025/26 and the outer years. The Department will maintain the current target of 6 683 pending formal directive. The target on the number of schools involved in road safety education of 2 037 will be maintained.

The capacity-building for Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and Community Safety Forums (CSFs) is crucial in strengthening skills, providing knowledge and resources to improve the functionality of the structures. It is crucial that the Provincial Secretariat of Police Services (PSPS) ensures that SAPS and municipalities support these community structures to perform maximally. When these structures are capacitated, they can ably execute their programmes and projects and contribute positively to the formation of local village blocks and street committees.

The Domestic Violence Act (DVA) audits at all police stations will assess the level of compliance with the DVA implementation and monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of SAPS in terms of court processes at various Magistrate Courts focusing on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide related cases.

The research projects conducted by PSPS contribute towards the achievement of the objectives of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act and related legislation and ensures that policing policy is informed by evidence-based research.

The target (number of Community Mobilisation Awareness Campaigns conducted) of 100 will be broken down into 25 per quarter and will comprise of a series of sub-activities such as community safety exhibitions, tourism safety, safety in the health sector, community safety awards, community safety outreaches and sports against crime. This is a new target for 2025-26 and will remain as such during the MTEF period subject to reviews.

The target on the output indicator of number of Schools involved in Community safety education programmes of 100 has been set for 2025-26 and also for the MTEF period subject to reviews. The number of 100 will be broken down into 25 activities per quarter. It will comprise of activities such as school safety awareness searches and seizures in school premises, and school safety debates among others.

2.2.7 Priority 7: Provision of quality education and a quality healthcare system

A: Education

The Limpopo Department of Education (LDoE) 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. LDoE has started implementing e-learning and will continue to enhance teaching and learning using e-learning at schools.

Through the Department of Education, Limpopo will strive to have a high-quality basic education system, universal early childhood education and quality school education, with globally competitive literacy and numeracy standards. Noting the much-improved 2023 Limpopo matric results, LDoE 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. The 2025/26 budget will put more emphasis on the following areas, which will contribute directly to LDBE core mandate:

Improvement of the Quality of Teaching and Learning:

e-Learning

LDoE has been allocated R100 million which will be used to procure 1 000 sets of digital data project projectors and screens for officials and schools, 1 500 laptops for teachers and officials, 30 virtualizers, tablets for learners and equipment for five broadcasting centres.

Mathematics, Sciences and Technology

LDoE will provide LTSM in a form of learner and teacher guides to grade 12 learners and teachers available in the market. Develop, print and provide learner support materials for camps (different categories of grade 12 learners). Develop, print and provide learner support materials for grades 8 – 11 teachers and learners. Provide learner transport for grades 8 and 9 visiting industries in STEMI careers, science centres and universities (educational excursions). Host provincial launch for the National Science Week. Provide schools with mathematics kits (manipulatives) and science kits.

Inclusive Education

Inclusive Education will continue with capacity building and the implementation of the SIAS Policy in 2025/26 by:

- Institutionalisation of Inclusion – stepping on the Minister's declaration prioritising Inclusion in 2024. The first leg has already been done with the MEC Provincial Launch of Inclusive Education as a Priority Programme.

- Inclusive Education will continue to advocate for a better understanding and effective implementation of the SIAS Policy and Capacity building through early Screening and Identification of Barriers to Learning experienced by our Learners in our classrooms across the curriculum from Grade RR-12. Provide appropriate support and resources according to the available budget to ensure that no learner is left behind.

- All schools should be able to implement SIAS policy effectively using: "SIAS in a Nutshell: A Practical Guide Handbook" which has been made user friendly for teachers to understand and apply.
- Making all schools inclusive through provision of appropriate resources to accommodate all learners and ensure correct implementation of Accommodations and Concessions.

- Migrating all learners of school going age from special care centres as well as the out of school children and youth into schools currently standing at 415 which should have been finalised before the end of the 2nd term 2024 in terms of DBE Circular S28 of 2023 (see attached DBE Circular)
- Conducting Capacity building sessions on Curriculum Differentiation, Accommodations and Concessions. The roles of various institutions that seek to promote inclusive education (namely, special schools, full-service schools and public-ordinary (Mainstream schools) in the schooling system will be promoted and strengthened.
- LDoE will continue to train Educators and SMT members on South African Sign Language (SASL), Braille and Alternative Augmentative Communication (AAC), and on Education White Paper6 (EWP6) 2001 and SIAS.
- LDoE will further establish and strengthen the functionality of School Based Support Teams (SBSTs) in all schools as well as District Based Support Teams (DBSTs) as support system in all the 10 districts. Conduct information sharing sessions and Roadshows in all Public Ordinary Schools through cluster sessions; other key stakeholders and Monitoring and supporting Public Special Schools and Full-Service Schools to act as lead change agency of Inclusion.
- Focused training on Curriculum Differentiation for Subject Advisors, SMTs and Educators and training of ECD Practitioners and Foundation Phase educators on SIAS Policy, Strengthen Parents Support Groups through training of SGBs on SIAS Policy, Strengthen educators' support in Special Schools on specialised areas of Inclusion (Braille, SASL, AAC, etc)
- Strengthen stakeholders' collaboration and partnerships in ensuring holistic support to leaners (DSD, Dept of Health, Autism SA, DEAFSA, SANCB, etc)
- LDoE will continue to provide LTSM Assistive Technologies/Devices In accordance with the available budget to support our learners with special needs who require high levels and intense support to perform well and receive

appropriate resources that assist them with their day-to-day learning and these learners are mainly catered for in public special schools.

The Teacher Development

The following programmes and targets are planned for the next financial year:

- Number of educators with training on inclusion, 1000
- Number of educators trained in Literacy/Languages, 3000
- Number of educators trained in Numeracy/ Mathematics, 3000
- Number of training programmes developed and Endorsed by SACE, 10
- Number of educators monitored and supported to implement the skills and knowledge benefited from the training, 300
- Number of Educators competent integrate ICT in teaching including coding and robotics, 2000
- Number of School Based Educators Supported to implement QMS, 2000
- Number of Office Based Educators supported to implement EMS PMDS, 50
- Number of Educators participating in the outstanding performance appreciation and reward programmes, 3 000
- Number of Circuit Managers on management of the curriculum, 140
- Number of Principals, Deputy Principals and Departmental Heads trained in Instructional Leadership including Mentoring and Coaching, 1000
- Number of schools and educators supported on electronic recording and reporting in the CPTD-MS, 500
- Number of foundation phase teachers trained in reading methodology, 1000
- Number of foundation phase teachers trained in numeracy content and methodology, 1000

- Number of ECD Practitioners trained on the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), Content and methodology,1 200.
- Number of newly appointed teachers Inducted, 500

Learner Attainment strategy

LDoE in its pursuit to achieve more than 80 percent in 2025 Academic year. The financial year 2025/26 has planned to administer the following enrichment programmes for the Class of 2025:

- 2025 Autumn enrichment classes
- Winter Enrichment classes
- Weekend extra classes
- Rapid Response Intervention programme
- Spring revision classes
- Residential camps for differentiated learners
- Camps for Special schools
- Conduct of performance review sessions
- Development of Teacher/Learner support materials
- Quarterly performance award ceremonies

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

ECD Curriculum targeted the following performance areas:

- Launch the Reading Plan (1 Launch)
- Conduct advocacy for the reading Plan (ten districts)
- Print the Reading Plan (1000 copies)
- Conduct enrichment programmes (Celebrate national and international significant days through reading: Mother Tongue Day, Play Day, Book Flood week, Literacy Day etc) Monitor and support Languages and Life Skills in Grades R-3 and Pre Grade R (10 Districts)
- Conduct school readiness assessment (1000 learners)

- Conduct quarterly reviews (four Quarterly reviews)
- Register new cohort of practitioners with UNIVEN (50 Practitioners for BED)
- 50 registered NWU students continue to year three
- 50 Rhodes students continue to year two
- Monitor the reading strategy - 400 schools
- Monitor Pre grade R (40 sites)

Early Childhood Development programme (0-4years): Funds will be transferred to ECD centres through two components namely: Equitable share and Conditional grant. The total budget for NPI equitable share for the financial year 2025/26 is **R326. 534** million to subsidize **72 450** children accessing ECD services within registered Centres and mobile ECD programmes respectively. The budget for ECD conditional grant is **R269. 534** million meant for NPI transfers and benefitting **60 000** children.

QUIDS-UP

LDoE plans to keep on procuring and provide age appropriate and culturally relevant reading resources to 40 percent of quintile 1 to 3 schools(incrementally) at all ten districts. All Districts to be further supplied with reading resources (School durable material) and distributed to a certain number of schools per year to (Grade 4 and 6). The purpose of reading resources provision is to establish the reading corners, inculcating the love for reading to learners and to encourage reading for pleasure to all. The establishment and usage of reading corners will be supported and monitored.

Enrichment Programmes: Learners participated in Entrepreneurship Initiative and Language enrichment activities to promote active participation in economic activities as workers and/entrepreneurs and reading for meaning respectively. The enrichment activities that are enhanced in the form of competitions are intended to improve Inter-Sen learners' cognitive and literacy level

National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)

The programme will see centralised secondary school participating in School breakfast except Vhembe West centralised Secondary and five circuits in Vhembe East due to budget issues. Although there is no funding attached to the Sustainable Food Production programme, the department will continue facilitate the drive and awareness towards resuscitating school food gardens in all NSNP benefiting schools. The programme will still greatly assist the province towards the reduction of unemployment rate as 10 538 Food Handlers will be contracted on a 12-month period. The schools will still receive support through monitoring, funds for fuel, cooking equipment and awareness as well.

Scholar Transport

In 2025/26 financial yearly, based on the needs and budget availability, it is projected that 560 schools will be serviced through learner transport programme

LDoE will continuously work with the Department of Transport and Community Safety to strengthen the relationship and intensifying monitoring and compliance on service providers. The services will still be route-based approach and compensated based on the category of vehicle, number of kilometres travelled and rate.

Infrastructure Development

In 2025/26 financial year Infrastructure will be delivered to schools as per the following targets:

- Number of public ordinary schools provided with water infrastructure. Annual Target 100.
- Number of Public ordinary schools provided with electricity infrastructure. Annual Target 0.
- Number of public ordinary schools supplied with sanitation facilities. Annual Target 100.

- Number of public ordinary schools where scheduled maintenance projects were completed. Annual Target 15.
- Number of additional classrooms built in or provided for existing public schools (includes new and replacement schools). Annual Target 85.
- Number of new Grade R classrooms built or provided (includes those in new, existing and replacement schools). Annual Target 12.

Learner and Teacher Support Material

LDoE will continue to provide every learner with LTSM. There is a total provision of R905.254 million in the budget estimate for 2025/26 financial year broken down as follows:

Textbooks & stationary (R886.898 million), Transport contractors (R15.956 million) and warehouse lease (R2.400 million).

LDoE has already reached universal coverage and is committed to maintaining this even in future. In terms of retrieval status, the department is at 91.6 percent. Every learner will have a Textbook for every subject offered. Textbooks that will be procured in the 2025/26 financial year are top-ups at a maximum of 10.0 percent since retrieval status has improved and no new curriculum was introduced. The budget balance after procuring 100.0 percent stationery and 10.0 percent textbooks will be utilized to procure digital LTSM as part of the implementation of the e-Education strategy.

National schools funding norms and standards

The 2025/26 allocations for Public Ordinary Schools are projected at an estimated annual budget of R2.939 billion with 1 733 819 learner enrolment for 3 588 registered schools, for Public Special Schools at an estimated annual budget of R105 .482 million with 8 465 learner enrolment for 35 registered schools and for independent schools at an estimated R175 .500 million with 44 997 learner enrolment for 105 registered subsidized schools. Public Ordinary and Special Schools will be paid bi-annually at 50.0 percent for the 1st and 2nd tranche. Independent Schools will be paid quarterly.

Library services

- Strengthen advocacy on library revitalisation.
- Train educators on library guidelines and establishment of reading corners and clubs.
- Train teacher librarians in collaboration with Room to Read, Nalibali, etc.
- Mobilise and lead all stakeholders and NPOs into one Reading Programme.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships and collaboration with all key stakeholders (e.g Room to Read, DSAC, Nalibali, NECT, UNICEF, AVBOB, MTN, etc) to promote reading for pleasure and distribute available reading materials.
- Aggressively extend the MEC's Reading Club to the remaining Districts review and monitor its functionality quarterly.
- Provide all schools with Reading Calendars to guide them on Year Activities.
- Provision of multimedia resources.
- Revitalisation of school libraries.
- Establish and strengthen the functionality of Reading Clubs.
- Community mobilisation to promote Reading for Pleasure.
- Continue to promote the establishment and functionality of Reading Corners.
- Stakeholder collaboration.
- Introduce digitization as mitigation to learners experiencing literacy and numeracy problems through the use of Assistive Technologies / Devices.
- Procure e-Library resources to selected schools in the province.

Sanitary dignity programme

LDoE provides Sanitary pads to female learners in quintile 1-3 schools and special schools in the province. The purpose of the programme is to provide sanitary pads to indigent girls in quintiles 1- 3 of public ordinary schools and special schools. Some girls miss school due to the unaffordability of sanitary products and sanitation facilities at school; this disempowers young girls and hinders their education.

An estimated budget for the financial year 2025/26 is R40. 287 million. The number of schools targeted is 36 special schools and 3,414 public ordinary schools, where the number of female learners is 235,596. The estimated number of pads to be distributed is 2,827,157. Girl learners will each receive 03 packs of pads (12 pads per pack) every quarter for use over three months from April 2025 – March 2026.

School furniture provision

The current school furniture backlog is comprised of 3,103 schools. Collectively, they required school furniture amounting to close to 258,358 furniture units in different forms. The rough estimation is R549.000 million. The estimated 2025/26 budget is R100.000 million, and the following items will be purchased:

- Grade “R” Tables and Chairs
- Double combination desks
- Single combination desks and
- Teachers' Tables and Chairs

The 2024/25 budget is R60 million, which will cover 54,739 units to reduce the backlog to R489.000 million and 203,619 units. There was a challenge of spending due to nonexistence of contract in place. LDoE will be participating in NWDoE school furniture contract.

B: Health

The Limpopo Department of Health (LDOH) will continue to provide 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 MTDP 2024-29 and the Limpopo Developmental Plan 2025-30. The key fundamental deliverables remain the same as in the 2024/25 financial year, namely 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 during the year through the esteemed district health systems model.

In 2025/26 and over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), LDOH 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 95.0 per cent in meeting the 95-95-95 strategy.
- Reduction of maternal mortality to 111/100 000 live births; neonatal mortalities to 11.8 per 1000 live births, and death under five years against live birth rate to 1.3%.
- Prevent and control Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) by reducing malaria deaths to less than 1 percent; and
- Provide and monitor essential medicine availability in all facilities wherein depot will be at 83 percent and hospitals and PHC at 85 percent medicines availability respectively.

Furthermore, the department will continue to rollout the vaccination campaigns and other preventative measures in terms of the protocols as determined from time to time.

2.2.8 Priority 8: Transform public service for effective and efficient service delivery

The Limpopo provincial government, in line with this priority, continues to focus on improved administrative governance, intending to create a policy-thriving governance. The responsibilities of the Office of the Premier, amongst others, are to oversee the administration of provincial and national legislation and to coordinate the function and performance of the provincial administration and its departments. The Office of the Premier is also responsible to monitor and evaluate service delivery and governance in the province, to oversee the implementation of policy and planning and to strengthen the intra governmental relations as well as international relations. The proper coordination of policies and rendering of proper service has great potential of creating investor friendly environment.

In the coming 2025/26 financial year, the Office of Premier aims to coordinate and also monitor the implementation of 5 strategic pillars of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy in all the Provincial Departments.

In response to the District Development Model, The Office of Premier has developed the Inter-Governmental Relations, Integrated Planning, and Monitoring and Evaluation (IGR, IP, and M&E) Framework to institutionalize the implementation of DDM. 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 Office therefore aims to monitor the alignment of 90 percent of infrastructure project plans to the Provincial Infrastructure Plan and to monitor the integrated development plan spatial referencing in the province in line with SPLUMA.

Subsequently, OTP endeavours to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Geographic Information System (GIS) Policy Action Plan to improve service delivery in the province as well as monitor the implementation of the Provincial Research and Development Framework and Policies supporting Economic and Social development aligned to the LDP.

Limpopo Provincial Government will continue with its existing partnership with Wits University, 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 daily.

Skills development and capacity building remain 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 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). Skills Development for the province helps to improve labour force participation in an economy, as it assists in reducing turnaround times during the production of goods and provision of services.

Furthermore, the Office is set to improve governance by implementing 98 percent of internal and external audit recommendations and advancing the five strategic pillars of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Emphasizing inclusive economic growth, the targets for preferential procurement include 30 percent spent on women, 30 percent on youth, and 5 percent on persons with disabilities, and maintaining a strong record of paying 100 percent of legitimate supplier invoices within 30 days. Additionally, the implementation of the five stages of the Business Continuity Management Plan Lifecycle will further enhance resilience and preparedness, positioning the Office for a successful year ahead.

In the coming financial year, the Office will intensify its commitment to accountability and social justice through robust monitoring and evaluation efforts. We plan to actively engage with six targeted stakeholder groups in transformation programs, reinforcing a collective effort towards a more inclusive and efficient public sector. Eleven of our provincial departments will be closely monitored for their adherence to the Consequence Management Framework, ensuring that appropriate actions are taken in cases of misconduct and promoting a culture of responsibility. Additionally, five district municipalities will be assessed on the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, reinforcing the government's dedication to addressing and preventing gender-based violence in the community. Furthermore, the evaluation of eleven departments on the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability Framework (GRPBMEAF) will promote gender equity in resource allocation and program effectiveness. These initiatives reflect a proactive approach to governance, prioritizing transparency, accountability, and the promotion of gender equality as key pillars for the year ahead. The Office aims to communicate the three government priorities clearly to the people of Limpopo, reinforcing accountability and public engagement.

2.2.9 Priority 9: Invest in human capital for a developmental state

The Office of the Premier is targeting to monitor all the 11 provincial departments to have vacancy rates below 10 percent and also implement programmes in Workplace Skills Plans within these Departments. Every quarter, OTP will report on the implementation of the Limpopo Human Capital Investment Strategy. The Limpopo Human Capital Investment Strategy is a medium-term strategy that provides a platform for an integrated and coordinated approach in the skills development drives to meet the skills needs of the province in the medium term.

In addition, the Office of the Premier will monitor the implementation of the Corporate Governance of Information Communication and Technology Strategy in all Provincial Departments to improve the province's response to developments such as 4IR. The Office of the Premier is specifically targeting to implement ICT application system as per the configuration standards document and will also monitor the implementation of e-Government projects in all departments.

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.

In the coming financial year, the Office of the Premier is poised to make significant strides in enhancing public sector professionalism and inclusivity. With the implementation of the six pillars of the National Framework towards the Professionalization of the Public Sector, the Office aims to ensure a more competent and accountable workforce. Achieving 50 percent representation of women at the Senior Management Service (SMS) level and a 7 percent employment equity target for persons with disabilities reflects a commitment to diversity. The plan includes the implementation of four training programs under the Workplace Skills Plan.

2.2.10 Priority 10: Digitalisation transformation to improve efficiency

The Office of the Premier is committed to advancing its initiatives aimed at fostering development and transparency in the public sector. A key focus will be the initiation of five skill development programs annually, specifically designed to benefit youth who are NEET. With eleven provincial departments also under scrutiny for their adherence to the Limpopo Human Resource Development Public Sector Plan and government information management prescripts, the Office will maintain high standards of operational integrity. The monitoring of the eleven provincial departments will ensure the effective implementation of the National Framework towards the Professionalisation of the Public Sector while also overseeing the Corporate Governance of the Information Communication Technology Policy Framework and the Litigation Strategy. The implementation of two ICT digital projects as part of the eGovernment strategy will enhance service delivery in the province. Furthermore, the drafting of 100 percent of provincial legislation will adhere to established service standards, ensuring timely and efficient governance.

2.3 Summary of Budget Aggregates

National transfers to the province comprise Equitable Share and Conditional Grants, which remain the primary revenue sources for provincial payments. These two sources of funding contribute 98 percent of the total revenue of the province, with provincial own revenue contributing 2 per cent. Therefore, the provincial own revenue collection and financing through the provincial reserves augment national transfers.

The 2025/26 transfer receipts from the National Government increase by R4.960 billion from R81.404 billion in 2024/25 to R86.364 billion in 2025/26. The National Transfers further increase to R89.335 billion in 2026/27 and R93.876 billion in 2027/28. Overall provincial receipts increase by R5.119 billion or 6.1 per cent from R83.255 billion in 2024/25 to R88.373 billion in 2025/26. The total provincial receipts are further expected to increase by 3.5 percent in 2026/27 and 5.1 percent in 2027/28 to R91.439 billion and R96.079 billion, respectively.

On the other hand, the overall provincial payments is projected to increase from R81.111 billion in 2024/25 to R88.936 billion in 2025/26, R91.139 billion in 2026/27, and R94.771 billion in 2027/28.

Table 7: Provincial Budget Summary

	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Provincial receipts									
Transfers from national	**73 765 122**	**78 006 141**	**79 718 243**	**81 403 803**	**81 536 052**	**81 536 052**	**86 364 176**	**89 335 401**	**93 876 368**
Equitable share	62 556 211	66 505 239	68 586 350	69 624 859	69 624 859	69 624 859	74 064 064	77 791 873	81 806 595
Conditional grants	11 208 911	11 500 902	11 131 893	11 778 944	11 911 193	11 911 193	12 300 112	11 543 528	12 069 773
Total transfers from National	**73 765 122**	**78 006 141**	**79 718 243**	**81 403 803**	**81 536 052**	**81 536 052**	**86 364 176**	**89 335 401**	**93 876 368**
Provincial payments									
Current payments	61 877 634	63 323 514	66 608 859	69 662 547	69 897 069	70 015 101	75 998 717	79 568 068	82 807 429
Transfers and subsidies	9 681 426	10 530 956	10 866 806	10 173 163	10 750 506	10 758 547	9 470 295	8 391 065	8 810 690
Payments for capital assets	1 937 948	2 607 181	3 321 228	3 274 905	3 298 875	3 303 056	3 467 146	3 180 255	3 153 102
Payments for financial assets	5 292	26 927	66 039	-	-	0	-	-	-
Total provincial payments	**73 502 300**	**76 488 578**	**80 862 931**	**83 110 615**	**83 946 450**	**84 076 703**	**88 936 158**	**91 139 389**	**94 771 221**
Surplus/(deficit) before financing	**262 822**	**1 517 563**	**-1 144 688**	**-1 706 812**	**-2 410 398**	**-2 540 651**	**-2 571 982**	**-1 803 987**	**-894 853**
Provincial own receipts	**1 536 367**	**2 388 978**	**2 238 683**	**1 853 890**	**2 264 186**	**2 263 952**	**2 009 257**	**2 103 854**	**2 202 651**
Surplus/(deficit) after financing	**1 799 189**	**3 906 542**	**1 093 995**	**147 078**	**-146 211**	**-276 699**	**-562 725**	**299 867**	**1 307 798**

2.4 Financing

The provincial budget is financed mainly from equitable share, conditional grants and provincial own revenue. The budget shortfall in 2025/26 will be funded from provincial reserves and the surplus of R299.867 million in 2025/26 and R1.308 billion in 2027/28, will also offset the deficit and cater for unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances over the MTEF period.

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

3.1 The relationship between Strategic planning and budget

The preparation and planning phase of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget is guided by several planning documents, as detailed in section 3.3. Planning and budgeting are interdependent and essential for effective administration. The Provincial Government has adopted the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP), which serves as a strategic framework for economic growth, development, and improving the quality of life for provincial residents. This plan underpins the provincial government's objectives over the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) period.

The 2025 MTEF budget is designed to fund the provincial priorities outlined in the LDP. Effective resource allocation requires thorough consultation with all stakeholders to ensure they understand how resources will be acquired and utilized. Given the constrained fiscal environment, prioritization is crucial to address pressing issues and service delivery challenges. Strategic planning and prioritization are the foundation for departmental budget submissions.

3.2 The Budget Allocation Strategies

Section 18(1) (a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) of 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999), mandates the provincial treasury to manage the provincial financial affairs through the preparation of provincial budget, and exercising control over the implementation thereof by provincial departments and public entities. In line with this provision, the Provincial Treasury engages provincial departments and public entities through the Medium-Term Expenditure Committee Hearings (MTEC's) to assess and discuss the budget performance, the forthcoming budget estimates, and the alignment of the MTEF budget with provincial priorities. The MTEC hearing provides the Provincial Treasury with a sound understanding of the departmental needs to make informed recommendations for the allocation of limited resources to strategic priorities for approval by the Executive Council.

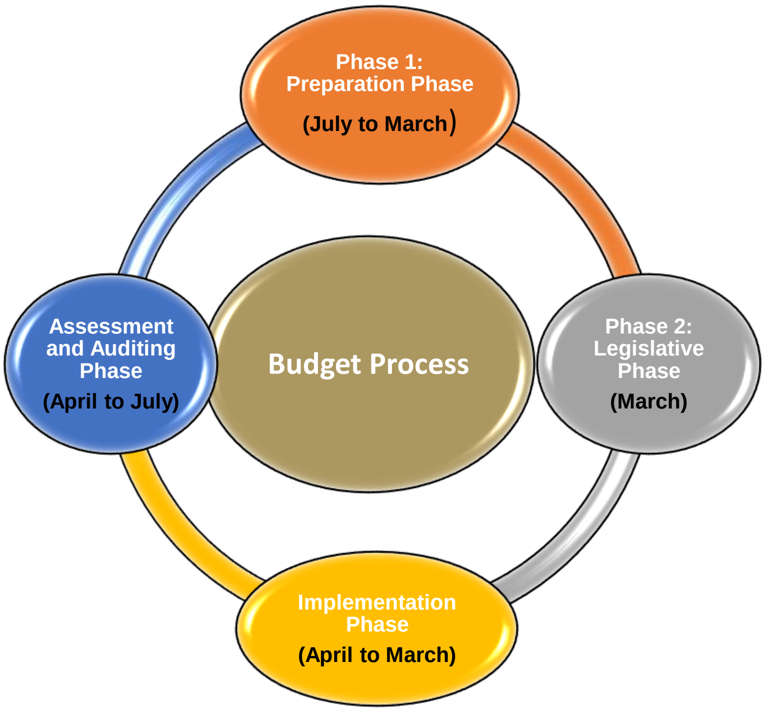
MTEC hearing recommendations thus undergo thorough discussions in various provincial forums. This process ensures that all stakeholders are consulted and that the budget accurately reflects the province's priorities. Ultimately, the Executive Council endorses the budget, marking the culmination of a rigorous and collaborative process.

In recent years and over the 2025 MTEF period, the provincial envelope has been negatively impacted by Fiscal consolidation implemented by the national government as part of a fiscal strategy to stabilise the economy and reduce public debt. This has resulted in a constrained provincial budget, thereby limiting resources available for allocation to national and provincial priorities, for projects and programmes that will contribute towards job creation, development, and economic growth in the province. However, the 2025 MTEF period will see a conclusion of fiscal consolidation in the outer year, but the provincial budget remains constrained as the reductions implemented in 2025/26 and 2026/27 remain.

Therefore, the Provincial Treasury will continue implementing Budget Reforms over the 2025 MTEF period to ease the impact of fiscal consolidation on service delivery imperatives. This will be implemented in collaboration with provincial departments and public entities to assist these institutions in leveraging reforms such as Spending Reviews (SR), Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB), and Budget Facility for Infrastructure (BFI). The SR and ZBB are very useful instruments during constrained fiscal environments as they provide an opportunity for institutions to re-examine expenditure baselines to identify efficiency gains and savings. The two reforms assist the province in highlighting issues around the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of institutions' expenditures and enable them to make better decisions about resource allocation. Leveraging BFI is also critical as it eases pressure on the Equitable Share as the projects are funded by the national government.

3.3 Provincial Budget Process

The 2025 MTEF essentially details the three-year rolling expenditure and revenue plans for provincial departments and public entities. This means that incremental budgeting is not applied; instead, targeted re-prioritisation and efficiency gains are in alignment with government priorities as enshrined in the National Development Plan (NDP), Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), and Limpopo Development Plan (LDP). This is critical as it ensures that the MTEF budget is anchored to improve the quality and effectiveness of spending within sustainable fiscal limits. The overall theme for the 2025 MTEF budget is maintaining the balanced fiscal stance set out to stabilise public finances and reduce fiscal and economic risks while promoting economic growth and supporting the most vulnerable members of society. While one of the key strategies implemented over the past years essentially for achieving this was fiscal consolidation, the 2025 Budget will see a conclusion of the fiscal consolidation strategy announced in the 2020 MTBPS. The phases of the budget process are illustrated as follows:



- **Budget Preparation Phase**

The Budget process kickstarts when the National Treasury issues the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) technical guidelines to provinces. The guidelines outline the economic environment under which the MTEF is formulated. They also provide a summary of the fiscal strategy for the 2025 MTEF and guidance on the data required to inform budget deliberations. The outcome of the deliberations will be recommended first to the provincial MTECs and ultimately to Provincial Executive Councils. The guidelines are informed by several documents, and these include NDP, MTDP, national priorities that may have been pronounced by the President during the State of the Nation Address and Budget Reforms such as BFI, SR, ZBB and BFI, etc. The following are the activities that take place during phase one of the budget process:

- MTEF budget guidelines are issued by the National Treasury to Provincial Treasuries in June describing how the MTEF 1st draft budget should be prepared and submitted. These guidelines are tailored by the Provincial Treasury and issued to provincial departments and public entities in July.
- Workshops on MTEF budget guidelines and database are conducted by the Provincial Treasury to provide further guidelines to departments and public entities in July on the correct interpretation of the guidelines;
- Subsequently, the Provincial Treasury leads MTEC hearings with departments in September;
- The Provincial Treasury receives the preliminary allocation letter from the National Treasury in October/November;
- The Provincial Treasury receives 2nd Draft MTEF budget documents from Departments based on a preliminary letter issued by the former. Budget documents are analysed, consolidated, and submitted to the National Treasury by Provincial 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;

- Subsequently, benchmark meetings are held between the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasuries to discuss budget growth rates and other issues as per terms of reference provided;
- Provincial Treasury then responds to issues raised during the Benchmark;
- The National Treasury issues the final allocation letters to Provincial Treasury in February, and the Province then convenes various committees including the Provincial Executive Council Lekgotla, to consider the final departmental allocations and recommendations made by National Treasury until such is endorsed by the Executive Council.

- **Legislative Phase**

The Legislative phase of the budget process includes tabling of the provincial budget at the Limpopo Provincial Legislature (LPL), which takes place annually not later than two weeks after the tabling of the national annual budget by the Minister of Finance, but the Minister may approve an extension of time for the tabling of a provincial budget as per the requirement of Section 27(2) of the PFMA. The legislation prescribes the period in which provinces should table their budgets after the Minister of Finance has tabled the national budget in February. The provincial appropriation bill, budget documents, and other supporting documents are submitted to the provincial legislature to facilitate the legislative process of approving the provincial budget.

The budget tabling introduces the provincial legislature's stakeholder consultation process, which involves deliberations on the provincial appropriation bill and departments' budgets. During the consultation process, provincial departments present and discuss their budgets with the respective portfolio committees within the provincial legislature. The stakeholder consultation process leads to the approval of the provincial appropriation bill and provincial budget by the Legislature.

- **Implementation Phase**

The implementation phase follows the budget tabling in the legislature and is also the phase that permits service delivery. Subsequently, in the budget tabling, each provincial department is required to capture its budgets in the Basic Accounting System (BAS) before the start of the new financial year to ensure that expenditure is aligned to the provincial budget. Each department is required to compile and submit projections of monthly expenditure and revenue that is aligned with the provincial budget to inform the national planning of cash flows between the province and the national government. If the new financial year starts whilst the provincial legislature is yet to approve the provincial budget, the provincial spending is limited to the provisions of Section 29 of the PFMA until the legislature approves the provincial budget. The application of section 29 permits expenditure not exceeding 45 percent of the previous year's budget in the first four months and may increase by 10 percent each month thereafter.

During this phase, Limpopo Provincial Treasury monitors spending against spending plans and receives monthly In-year Monitoring Reports (IYM) and Quarterly Performance Reports (QPR) from departments and public entities. These reports are used to produce consolidated reports, which are also submitted to several stakeholders, including the Portfolio Committee on Finance in the legislature, National Treasury, HODs forum, Executive Council, and the various Audit Committees.

The expenditure performance report (IYM) provides the Provincial Treasury with an opportunity to monitor and evaluate the expenditure of provincial departments during the year to ensure transparency and effectiveness. These reports ensure that spending by provincial departments is in line with the approved plans and serves as an early warning system for the detection of unwanted expenditure such as unauthorized, irregular, wasteful and fruitless expenditure.

- **Assessment and Auditing Phase**

The auditing stage encompasses a review of the final budget and expenditure documents by independent audit institutions such as the Auditor-General (AG) and assessing the consistency of such documents against the legal authorisation. The AG examines the financial management, performance and position of each institution by scrutinising its year-end reports (i.e., Annual Reports). After performing its auditing function, the AG issues an audit report in which an opinion is presented on the status and quality of the financial statements and management as reflected in the year-end documents.

The Auditor-General must submit audit reports to any legislature that has a direct interest in the audit and to any other authority prescribed by national legislation. All audit reports are made public.

3.4 The role of Provincial Treasury

Provincial Treasury drives the budget reform process and ensures the efficient use of scarce resources through the 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 to 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 the 2025 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 2025 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 department's and public entities' budget document submissions for alignment and correctness;
- 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; and
- Participated in the Benchmark Exercise.

3.5 The role of Departments

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

- Consultation with internal and external stakeholders;
- Ensuring alignment of Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (APPs) with the Limpopo Development plan and budget;
- Submission of budget bids in line with the departmental mandates, sector and provincial priorities for consideration;
- Submission of budget documents as per the MTEF guidelines issued by Limpopo Provincial Treasury;

- Taking part in MTEC hearing;
- Providing support to the Limpopo Provincial Treasury during the Benchmark Exercise preparations;
- Ensuring that allocated funds are spent prudently;
- Submission of IYMs and QPRs to the Limpopo Provincial Treasury; and Submission of Annual.

CHAPTER 4: RECEIPTS

4.1 Overall Position

The province's receipt is made of equitable share, conditional grants, provincial own revenue, and reserves. The equitable share allocation of the province is R74.064 billion in 2025/26, increasing to R77.792 billion in 2026/27 and R81.807 billion in the outer year. The conditional grant portfolio is allocated R12.300 billion in 2025/26, R11.544 billion in 2026/27, and R12.070 billion in the outer year. Whilst the provincial own revenue will amount to R2.009 billion in 2025/26, R2.104 billion in 2026/27 and R2.203 billion in the outer year. The table below summarizes the provincial receipts over the 2025 MTEF period:

Table 8: Summary of Provincial Receipts

	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Transfers receipts from national									
Equitable share	62 556 211	66 505 239	68 586 350	69 624 859	69 624 859	69 624 859	74 064 064	77 791 873	81 806 595
Conditional grants	11 208 911	11 500 902	11 131 893	11 778 944	11 911 193	11 911 193	12 300 112	11 543 528	12 069 773
Total receipts: Treasury funding	**73 765 122**	**78 006 141**	**79 718 243**	**81 403 803**	**81 536 052**	**81 536 052**	**86 364 176**	**89 335 401**	**93 876 368**
Provincial own receipts									
Tax receipts	735 271	876 480	936 159	1 005 757	1 054 936	1 054 936	1 119 551	1 171 049	1 224 105
Casino taxes	66 548	74 358	74 438	70 504	67 342	67 342	70 440	73 680	77 069
Horse racing taxes	63 376	121 678	185 970	173 400	243 065	243 065	254 246	265 941	278 175
Liquor licences	3 887	4 044	4 447	20 000	2 676	2 676	20 000	20 920	21 882
Motor vehicle licences	601 460	676 400	671 304	741 853	741 853	741 853	774 865	810 508	846 979
Sales of goods and services other than (	278 394	309 017	363 344	359 427	377 479	377 464	385 387	401 937	418 028
Transfers received	16 911	547 048	23 671	8 554	104 049	104 049	13 815	14 451	15 115
Fines, penalties and forfeits	86 250	89 269	97 481	87 686	93 302	93 302	91 513	95 721	100 027
Interest, dividends and rent on land	260 184	453 269	712 844	321 671	561 332	561 334	345 883	365 471	386 959
Sales of capital assets	32 185	33 819	33 257	11 635	19 952	19 952	17 089	17 827	19 567
Transactions in financial assets and liabil	124 296	76 325	68 174	56 156	50 144	50 146	36 020	37 399	38 851
Total provincial own receipts	**1 533 492**	**2 385 227**	**2 234 931**	**1 850 886**	**2 261 194**	**2 261 183**	**2 009 258**	**2 103 854**	**2 202 651**
Total provincial receipts	**75 298 614**	**80 391 368**	**81 953 174**	**83 254 689**	**83 797 246**	**83 797 235**	**88 373 434**	**91 439 256**	**96 079 019**

4.2 Equitable share

Over the 2025 MTEF, the Provincial Equitable Share remain the largest source of provincial receipts, accounting for an average of 85 percent. The Provincial Equitable Share increases from **R69.625 billion** in 2024/25 to **R74.064 billion** in 2025/26, **R77.792 billion** in 2026/27, and **R81.807 billion** in 2027/28 financial year. In monetary terms, this translates to a year-on-year increase of **R1.139 billion**, **R1.310 billion**, and **R1.890 billion**, respectively.

Over the 2025 MTEF period, the Province's Equitable Share has been adjusted upward as follows:

- R153.199 million in 2026/27 for 2024/25 new data updates in the Equitable Share Formula.
- R450.163 million in 2025/26, R737.422 million in 2026/27, and R1.287 billion in 2027/28 for 2025/26 new data updates in the Equitable Share Formula.
- Post-MTBPS additions of R530.692 million in 2025/26; R572.843 million in 2026/27; and R603.535 million in 2027/28 for Compensation of Employees to cover wage agreement shortfall.
- R158.086 million in 2025/26 addition for Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI) mainly for Department of Education.

The following reductions remain in the province's Equitable Share over the 2025 MTEF period:

- Total reduction of (R109.219 million) only in 2025/26 for 2024/25 new data updates in the Equitable Share Formula.
- Fiscal Consolidations of (R2.398 billion) in 2025/26; and (R2.489 billion) in 2026/27. The Fiscal Consolidation is phased out in the outer year of the 2025 MTEF period.
- Reduction in Education and Health wage-carry through cost of (R152.006 million) in 2025/26; and (R159.854 million) in 2026/27 which was National Treasury clawback of part of the additional funding made available for these departments in 2024 MTEF pre-MTBPS. However, these funds have been

redirected to these departments' Compensation of Employees under Conditional Grant portfolio and essentially remain within the province's Conditional Grant portfolio.

4.3 Conditional Grants

Conditional grant allocations fund national priorities/policies and are intended to achieve specific objectives with conditions that each recipient department must adhere to. The intent of conditional grants is to address intergovernmental policy matters in the province, and the spending is governed by the Division of Revenue Act.

The conditional grants allocations have changed over the 2025 MTEF period following the conclusion of reviews of the conditional grant system by the national government and the development of reforms based on the outcome of the reviews. While some of the changes have started trickling in, these reforms will be fully implemented over the next three years, effective from the 2025/26 financial year, and the main aim is to rationalise the conditional grant portfolio.

Reforms over the 2025 MTEF period will include merging the comprehensive agriculture support program grant with the llama/Letsema grant and the Education Infrastructure grant with the school infrastructure backlog grant. The Community Library Service grant will be incorporated into the Provincial Equitable Share. The discussion below highlights the changes that have been made to the provincial conditional grants.

- **Basic Education**

Nationally, R100.000 million in 2025/26 and R110.000 million in 2026/27 will be shifted from the School Infrastructure Backlogs Grant to the Early Childhood Development Grant. These funds will support the infrastructure component of the grant, ensuring that early childhood development centres have adequate facilities.

As part of the conditional grant review recommendations, the Education Infrastructure Grant and the School Infrastructure Backlogs Grant will be merged in a phased manner over the 2025 MTEF.

In 2025/26, allocations for the School Infrastructure Backlogs Grant will remain within the conditional grant to address outstanding projects and accruals from 2024/25. For 2026/27 and 2027/28, R1.200 billion and R1.700 billion, respectively will be shifted to the Education Infrastructure Grant. These funds will remain unallocated. Additionally, allocations for infrastructure oversight will be transferred to the Department of Basic Education's budget to enable continued monitoring of project implementation.

- **Public Works and Infrastructure**

For the 2025 MTEF, the Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces will be merged with the Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces, consolidating them into a single grant as part of the conditional grant review reforms. From 2025/26, the new grant will be called the Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces.

- **Sport, Arts and Culture**

As part of the conditional grants review process, the Community Library Services Grant will be phased into the Provincial Equitable Share (PES) over two years. The Cost of Employees component will be transferred to the PES in the 2026/27 financial year, while the capital component will be determined through further engagements during the 2025/26 financial year. During this transition, no new libraries will be built. The focus will instead be on completing ongoing projects and prioritising the operationalisation of libraries already constructed.

- **Transport**

Nationally, a total of R94 million will be reprioritised over the 2025 MTEF from the Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant to the S'hamba Sonke Programme within the Department of Transport. The funds will be used to augment the existing funds allocated towards providing technical support services for the monitoring of road maintenance projects implemented by provinces.

- **Agriculture, land reform and rural development**

Over the 2025 MTEF, a total of **R199.000 million** nationally is reprioritised from the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant to the national government. This funding will be used to augment funding for the Blended Finance Scheme that is administered by the National Department of Agriculture. Within the same conditional grant, **R300.000 million** is made available from the infrastructure portion to fund Extension Officers in the extension recovery planning services portion of the grant allocated proportionately across all provinces. These changes affected all provinces.

- **Health**

Over the 2025 MTEF, **R21.00 million** (R6.000 million in 2025/26, R7.000 million in 2026/27 and R8.000 million in 2027/28) is reprioritised to the central chronic medicines dispensing and distribution (CCMDD) programme (within the National Health Insurance Indirect Grant: Health Systems Component). This is to support the gradual transition of Centres for Disease Control donor-funded posts into the department. **R1.100 billion** has been provisionally allocated in 2025/26 and 2026/27 in the National Health Insurance Indirect Grant: Health Facility Revitalisation through the Budget Facility for Infrastructure. The funding is allocated for the **Limpopo Siloam District Hospital**. Approval is contingent upon meeting specific requirements, including a socio-economic analysis, a clear demand analysis, and a defined funding structure. The National Department of Health will, between February and March 2025, have to address these.
Similarly, **R2.300 billion** has been provisionally allocated under the Health Facility Revitalisation Grant for health technology at Tygerberg Hospital. The funding is over four years, starting in the 2027/28 financial year with an allocation of **R295.000 million**. The project is contingent upon the finalisation of a public-private partnership agreement and the submission of the final list of health technology costs.

Over the 2025 MTEF period, the provincial conditional grants allocations to the 9 provinces amounts to R33.913 billion, with R12.300 billion allocated in 2025/26, R11.544 billion in 2026/27 and R12.070 billion in 2027/28 financial year. The conditional grant allocations increase by 4.4 percent in 2025/26, before declining significantly by 6.2 per cent in 2026/27 and rebounding by 4.6 per cent. However, the allocation for 2027/28 remain below the baseline of 2025/26 despite the rebound affected by the conditional grants reforms articulated above.

The Limpopo conditional grant allocations per department are detailed below:

Table 9: Summary of National Conditional Grant transfers by vote

R thousand	Outcome 2021/22	Outcome 2022/23	Outcome 2023/24	Main appropriation 2024/25	Adjusted appropriation 2024/25	Revised estimate 2024/25	Medium-term estimates 2025/26	Medium-term estimates 2026/27	Medium-term estimates 2027/28
Vote 3	**2 773 198**	**3 296 482**	**3 115 193**	**3 614 406**	**3 620 647**	**3 620 647**	**3 846 963**	**3 900 993**	**4 079 424**
National School Nutrition Programme	1 476 026	1 498 954	1 650 749	1 741 094	1 744 692	1 744 692	1 847 963	1 904 970	1 991 076
HIV/AIDS (Life Skills Educvation)	22 307	21 788	23 228	28 087	28 087	28 087	29 504	30 847	32 236
Education Infrastructure Grant	1 177 410	1 483 884	1 171 469	1 503 403	1 505 003	1 505 003	1 567 199	1 546 008	1 616 650
EPWP Integrated Grant	1 876	2 690	2 206	2 224	2 224	2 224	15 847	-	-
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	20 533	17 279	15 553	14 707	14 707	14 707	-	-	-
Learners with profound interlectual Dusabilities Grant	26 406	30 987	35 643	36 062	37 029	37 029	37 898	39 615	41 876
Maths, Science and Technology Grant	48 640	41 459	41 303	50 827	50 827	50 827	52 584	54 993	57 480
Early Childhood Development	**-**	**199 441**	**175 042**	**238 002**	**238 078**	**238 078**	**295 968**	**324 560**	**340 106**
Maintenance Component	-	-	-	18 100	19 076	19 076	23 186	39 285	41 933
Subsidy Component	-	-	-	219 902	219 002	219 002	272 782	285 275	298 173
Vote 4	**265 009**	**308 980**	**318 377**	**320 960**	**345 860**	**345 860**	**346 013**	**353 151**	**370 734**
Land Care Programme	9 938	12 134	15 428	13 674	13 674	13 674	14 287	14 942	15 617
EPWP Integrated Grant	6 732	10 071	8 593	4 753	4 753	4 753	5 289	-	-
Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme	159 876	219 758	217 590	247 211	272 111	272 111	242 853	250 725	263 677
ILima/Letsema Projects	73 709	67 017	76 766	55 322	55 322	55 322	83 584	87 484	91 440
Provincial Disaster Drought Relief Grant	14 754	-	-	-	-	-			
Vote 06	**2 198**	**2 146**	**1 733**	**2 116**	**2 116**	**2 116**	**2 914**	**-**	**-**
EPWP Incentive Allocation	2 198	2 146	1 733	2 116	2 116	2 116	2 914	-	-
Vote 7	**3 968 592**	**4 395 010**	**3 866 082**	**4 088 524**	**4 088 524**	**4 088 524**	**4 201 855**	**4 226 225**	**4 417 375**
District Health Programme Grant	**2 440 770**	**2 707 737**	**2 324 812**	**2 500 738**	**2 500 738**	**2 500 738**	**2 542 523**	**2 659 502**	**2 779 785**
Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Component	2 330 016	2 019 996	1 857 863	1 988 305	1 988 305	1 988 305	2 002 464	2 094 445	2 189 167
District Health Component	**110 754**	**687 741**	**466 949**	**512 433**	**512 433**	**512 433**	**540 059**	**565 057**	**590 618**
Community Outreach Services Component	-	377 544	367 690	406 209	406 209	406 209	428 525	448 371	468 658
Malaria Control Component	68 585	64 827	65 438	72 001	72 001	72 001	75 421	78 900	82 466
Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Component	42 169	33 306	33 821	34 223	34 223	34 223	36 113	37 786	39 494
COVID-19 Component	-	212 064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resource and Training Grant	**246 495**	**372 693**	**380 785**	**369 609**	**369 609**	**369 609**	**378 833**	**390 479**	**408 144**
Training and Development Component	149 734	151 237	148 409	158 163	158 163	158 163	162 479	164 120	171 545
Statutory Human Resources Component	96 761	221 456	232 376	211 446	211 446	211 446	216 354	226 359	236 599
National Health Insurance	**58 053**	**67 936**	**129 661**	**90 636**	**90 636**	**90 636**	**53 727**	**54 840**	**57 322**
NHI (HP Contracting)	31 948	26 892	40 097	34 333	34 333	34 333	34 774	35 010	36 595
Oncology Services Component	9 988	23 871	71 880	38 082	38 082	38 082	-	-	-
Mental Health Services Component	16 117	17 173	17 683	18 221	18 221	18 221	18 953	19 830	20 727
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	36 853	33 843	30 664	22 031	22 031	22 031			
EPWP Integrated Grant	1 980	2 977	2 826	3 290	3 290	3 290	22 698		
National Tertiary Services Grant & Oncology	**438 838**	**503 691**	**478 527**	**500 899**	**500 899**	**500 899**	**581 731**	**550 142**	**575 028**
National Tertiary Services Grant	438 838	503 691	478 527	500 899	500 899	500 899	515 551	533 215	557 336
Oncology Services Component	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 180	16 927	17 692
Health Facility Revitalisation	745 603	706 133	518 807	601 321	601 321	601 321	622 342	571 262	597 096
Vote 8	**421 153**	**424 197**	**442 588**	**463 885**	**463 885**	**463 885**	**485 037**	**503 451**	**526 217**
Public Transport Operations Grant	419 116	422 305	440 819	460 754	460 754	460 754	481 396	503 451	526 217
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant				970	970	970	1 141	-	-
EPWP Integrated Grant	2 037	1 892	1 769	2 161	2 161	2 161	2 500	-	-
Vote 9	**1 791 824**	**1 247 821**	**1 742 194**	**1 943 192**	**1 973 244**	**1 943 192**	**2 067 848**	**1 317 204**	**1 376 926**
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	1 779 803	1 236 073	1 725 197	1 934 494	1 964 546	1 934 494	2 055 765	1 317 204	1 376 926
EPWP Intergrated Grant	12 021	11 748	16 997	8 698	8 698	8 698	12 083	-	-
Vote 10	**194 020**	**217 878**	**217 627**	**231 074**	**242 379**	**242 379**	**233 855**	**244 581**	**256 046**
Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	57 750	64 978	61 386	70 488	70 488	70 488	68 893	75 705	79 176
Community Library Services	134 241	150 794	154 472	157 664	168 969	168 969	161 431	168 876	176 870
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant				873	873	873	-	-	-
EPWP Incentive Allocation	2 029	2 106	1 769	2 049	2 049	2 049	3 531	-	-
Vote 11	**760 930**	**1 196 140**	**1 530 935**	**1 107 584**	**1 167 335**	**1 167 335**	**1 109 617**	**997 924**	**1 043 051**
Human Settlement Development	623 705	991 734	1 199 962	892 884	892 897	892 897	925 163	937 124	979 501
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant	136 538	203 164	329 204	212 572	272 310	272 310	181 106	60 800	63 550
EPWP Incentive Allocation	399	1 242	1 769	2 128	2 128	2 128	3 348		
Vote 12	**182 025**	**10 233**	**9 346**	**7 203**	**7 203**	**7 203**	**6 010**	**-**	**-**
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	9 244	7 862	6 952	4 958	4 958	4 958	-	-	-
Early Childhood Development	170 009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EPWP Intergrated Grant	2 772	2 371	2 394	2 245	2 245	2 245	6 010	-	-
Total conditional grants	**10 358 949**	**11 098 887**	**11 244 075**	**11 778 944**	**11 911 193**	**11 881 141**	**12 300 112**	**11 543 528**	**12 069 773**

The details of Conditional Grants per department are detailed below:

Vote 3: Department of Education

The department's conditional grant allocation amounts to R3.847 billion in 2025/26, R3.901 billion in 2026/27, and R4.079 billion in 2027/28. The allocation has been made available for various conditional grant categories, namely, HIV/AIDS (Life Skills Education), Learners with Profound Intellectual Disabilities, National School Nutrition Programme, Education Infrastructure, Math, Science and Technology, Early Childhood Development (ECD), and Integrated Extended Public Works Programme. The allocation for Integrated EPWP grants is only in 2025/26 as it is based on performance outcome. The department is expected to deliver on each grant in line with the framework for the specific grant.

Vote 4: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

The department's conditional grant allocation amounts to R346.013 million in 2025/26, R353.151 million in 2026/27, and R370.734 million in 2027/28. The allocation is mainly for Land Care, Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programmes, Ilima / Letsema projects, and Integrated Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP). The conditional grants allocation will enable the department to continue playing its role in supporting the farmers to produce quality products through the training of subsistence farmers and the provision of land care across the province.

Vote 6: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism

In 2025/26, only R2.914 million allocation for Integrated EPWP is made available for this department. The grant creates general employment opportunities, which improves the life of the people across the province.

Vote 7: Department of Health

The Department receives the highest share of the provincial total conditional grant's allocation of R4.202 billion in 2025/26, R4.226 billion in 2026/27, and R4.417 billion in 2027/28. This allocation plays a critical role in ensuring the provision of quality health services in the province.

Over the 2025 MTEF, the department will receive allocations for the District Health Programme Grant, Health Facility Revitalisation Grant, National Health Insurance Grant, Health Professions Training and Development Grant, and EPWP Integrated Grant. The latter is allocated for only the first year of the 2025 MTEF and the following years allocation will be based on performance outcome.

Vote 8: Department of Transport and Community Safety

The department will receive conditional grants allocation amounting to R485.037 million in 2025/26, R503.451 million in 2026/27, and R526.217 in 2027/18. The department's conditional grant allocation shows an increasing trend in line with the government's commitment to continue providing efficient and affordable public transport operations in the province and the creation of job opportunities through the Integrated Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Grant.

Vote 9: Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure

The department will receive conditional grants amounting to R2.068 billion in 2025/26, before decreasing significantly to R1.317 billion in 2026/27 and a slight rebound to R1.377 billion in the outer financial year. The conditional grants will be used for Provincial Roads Maintenance and Integrated Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) projects. The decrease in the middle year is attributed to fiscal consolidation implemented by the national government. The department will continue maintaining the provincial roads utilising the funds allocated over the 2025 MTEF.

Vote 10: Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture

The department is allocated conditional grants amounting to R233.855 million in 2025/26, R244.581 million in 2026/27, and R256.046 million in 2027/28. The grant will mainly cater for Mass Participation and Sport Development, Community Library Services and Integrated Expended Public Works Programme (EPWP) Incentive grant.

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

The department receives R1.110 billion in 2025/26, before decreasing to R997.924 million in 2026/27 and rebounding at R1.043 billion in the 2027/28 financial year. The decrease in the middle year is due to fiscal consolidation implemented by the national government. However, resources will continue to be channelled towards Human Settlement Development and Informal Settlement Upgrading aimed at fast-tracking the improvement of informal settlements in the province.

Vote 12: Department of Social Development

The department only receives R6.010 million conditional grant allocation in 2025/26 financial year, mainly for Integrated EPWP.

4.4 Provincial Own Receipts (Own Revenue)

The South African economy has seen positive growth in the last quarter of 2024. Positive economic growth has been realised in the agriculture, finance, and trade industry while other industries did not display a positive economic growth. The partial economic growth limits the country's ability to respond to financial, social, and developmental needs. The economic growth is not at a level that enables the country to cover all developmental needs, and this puts more pressure on the National fiscus as resources must be reprioritised to fund pressing issues in the country. With the country's uneven economic outlook, Provinces are obliged to continuously initiate funding models to supplement the declining equitable share. The province has revenue enhancement strategies that enable the Departments to increase the Provincial Revenue baseline and ultimately add to the Provincial Equitable Share. Provincial Treasury continues to support the new and existing revenue enhancement initiatives implemented by Departments and Public Entities to maximise provincial own revenue and supplement the provincial equitable share baseline.

The Provincial Government is mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to generate its revenue to address provincial service delivery priorities. In the 2025/26 financial year, Limpopo's revenue collection is projected at R2.009 billion or 2.3 percent of the total provincial receipts. The provincial revenue generated will be allocated for service delivery priorities. The own revenue of the Province is generated from eleven (11) Departments and three (3) Schedule 3C Public Entities. Revenue generated by Limpopo Provincial Legislature and the other two (2) Schedule 3D Public Entities are retained by these institutions in terms of the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).

The Department of Transport and Community Safety (DTCS) is the largest contributor to the provincial own revenue collection at 46.4, with motor vehicle licenses as the item collecting most revenue. The Department is currently implementing revenue enhancement initiatives to improve access to public service through the introduction of four (4) Registering Authorities in Polokwane, Makhado, Tzaneen, and Lephalale, which are operational. The Department is constructing two new K53 Testing Ground Projects, one each in Thohoyandou and Seshego, and the Thohoyandou project is at an advanced stage of completion.

Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) is the second largest contributor in the province at 19.1 percent. The revenue of the department is mainly generated from horse racing and casino taxes due to increased online sports betting activities. More revenue could be generated from tourism through the implementation of revenue enhancement strategies, which amongst others includes refurbishment, maintenance, commercialisation, marketing of state resorts and implementation of Liquor Act.

Limpopo Provincial Treasury (LPT) is the third largest own revenue contributor in the province at 17.1 percent from interest earned on bank balances. Interest earned depends solely on positive balances or spending patterns by Departments, which is not reliable; hence, Departments are continually encouraged to identify new sources of revenue to increase the Provincial Revenue baseline.

The Department of Health also plays a critical role in contributing to provincial own revenue collection at 11.5 percent. The contribution is mainly influenced by the collection of patient fees from private patients, the Road Accident Fund, and Medical Aid funders. The Department is in the process of introducing spot billing in the institutions, and the project is supported as part of revenue enhancement initiatives in the province.

The other remaining seven (7) Departments collectively contribute 5.9 percent mainly through Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure (2.3 percent); Education (2.1 percent); Agriculture and Rural Development (0.8 percent); Social Development (0.3 percent); Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (0.2 percent); Sport, Arts and Culture (0.1 percent) and lastly Office of the Premier.

Table 10: Provincial Own revenue per vote

	Audited outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimates	Medium-term estimates		
Summary of provincial own receipts by Vote	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	806	698	825	734	-	734	794	830	868
Vote 03: Education	48 702	57 111	72 393	55 541	(3 581)	51 960	42 715	43 670	44 649
Vote 04: Agriculture and Rural Development	11 600	11 387	24 755	14 779	2 889	17 668	15 534	16 240	16 986
Vote 05: Provincial Treasury	256 064	448 849	703 099	320 044	239 625	559 669	343 960	363 452	384 789
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment & Tourism	167 506	249 808	310 277	293 072	62 976	356 048	383 711	401 359	419 819
Vote 07: Health	180 966	198 905	221 907	220 612	-	220 612	230 981	241 375	252 237
Vote 08: Transport and Community Safety	731 247	819 061	828 060	890 655	-	890 655	931 488	974 337	1 018 184
Vote 09: Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure	41 093	580 180	51 420	41 841	104 410	146 251	46 142	48 270	50 137
Vote 10: Sport, Arts & Culture	974	3 066	2 609	2 635	1 016	3 651	2 643	2 699	2 832
Vote 11: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs	87 830	2 347	4 072	4 135	965	5 100	4 325	4 524	4 732
Vote 12: Social Development	6 704	13 816	15 514	6 838	1 996	8 834	6 964	7 099	7 418
Total provincial own receipts by Vote	**1 533 492**	**2 385 227**	**2 234 932**	**1 850 886**	**410 297**	**2 261 183**	**2 009 258**	**2 103 855**	**2 202 651**

The Provincial Own Revenue table above depicts the history of own receipts per vote from the 2021/22 to 2023/24 financial years and the 2024/25 financial year, and the collection estimates over 2025 MTEF. The Provincial own revenue estimates increase from the main appropriation of R1.851 billion in 2024/25 to R2.009 billion in 2025/26, representing an increase of 8.6 percent, which is above the projected inflation rate and influenced by the envisaged implementation of the revenue enhancement projects.

Vote 1: Office of the Premier

The Office of the Premier derives its revenue mainly from commission on insurance and parking fees. The 2025/26 own revenue budget of R0.794 million grows by 8.2 percent, and by 4.6 percent, and 4.5 percent in 2026/27, and 2027/28, respectively. The average growth of 5.7 percent over 2025 MTEF is slightly above the inflation.

Vote 3: Education

The main source of revenue for the department is the commission on insurance. The revenue budget of the Department declines by 23.1 percent in the 2025/26 financial year to R42.715 million and increases by 2.2 percent in the 2026/27 and 2027/28 financial years. The decline in 2025/26 is due to the reduction of the baseline as some of the services are no longer rendered by the Department on behalf of the Department of Higher Education.

Vote 4: Agriculture and Rural Development

The departmental own revenue collection is derived mainly from commission on insurance, academic services: (tuition, registration and boarding fess), and sales of agricultural produce. The own revenue budget grows by 5.1 percent to R15.534 million in 2025/26 and by 4.5 percent and 4.6 percent in 2026/27 and 2027/28 respectively. Average growth over 2025 MTEF is 4.7 percent due to inflationary related factors.

Vote 5: Limpopo Provincial Treasury

The own revenue budget of the department is mainly generated from interests earned on bank balances, commission on insurance, parking fees, and previous year's debts recoveries. The own revenue budget grows by 7.5 percent to R343.960 in 202526 and by 5.7 percent, and 5.9 percent in 2026/27, and 2027/28, respectively. The own revenue grows by an average of 6.3 percent over the 2025 MTEF period, which is slightly above the inflation rate.

Vote 6: Economic Development, Environment, and Tourism

The department derives its own revenue mainly from tax receipts comprised of casino taxes, horse racing taxes, liquor licenses, and tourism revenue. The own revenue budget grows by 30.9 percent in 2025/26 to R383.711 million and by 4.6 percent in 2026/27 and 2027/28 financial years. The abnormal growth in 2025/26 is mainly on horse racing taxes due to improved public participation in gambling activities and the expected implementation of the Liquor License Act. The average growth over the 2025 MTEF period is 12.7 percent.

Vote 7: Health

The Department's revenue is mainly from health patient fees and commission on insurance. The own revenue budget grows by 4.7 percent to R230.981 million in 2025/26 and further grows by 4.5 percent in 2026/27 and 2027/28 financial years. The average growth over 2025 MTEF is 4.6 percent, mainly due to inflationary related factors.

Vote 8: Transport and Community Safety

The sources of revenue from the Department are from motor vehicle licenses, penalties on motor vehicle licenses, and traffic fines. Other sources include abnormal load fees and public permits. The own revenue budget grows by 4.6 percent to R931.488 million in the 2025/26 and by 4.5% in 2026/27 financial year and by 4.6 percent in 2027/28. The average growth over 2025 MTEF is 4.6 percent, mainly due to inflationary related factors.

Vote 9: Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure

The Department generates its revenue from the rental of government properties for residential dwellings and commercial purposes. Another revenue source is commission on insurance. The own revenue budget of the Department grows by 10.3 percent to R46.142 million in 2025/26 and by 4.6 percent, and 3.9 percent in, 2026/27, and 2027/28, respectively. The average growth over the 2025 MTEF period is 6.2 percent.

Vote 10: Sport, Arts, and Culture

The Department derives its own revenue mainly from entrance fees from the hosting of the Mapungubwe Arts Festival. The other sources are commission on insurance and parking fees. The own revenue budget grows by 10.3 percent to R2.643 million in 202526 and by 4.6 percent, and 3.9 percent in 2026/27, and 2027/28, respectively. The average growth over the 2025 MTEF period is 6.2 percent.

Vote 11: Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs

The main sources of revenue of the Department are commission on insurance and parking fees. The own revenue budget grows by 4.6 percent to R4.325 million in 2025/26 and by 4.6 percent in 2026/27 and 2027/28. The average growth over 2025 MTEF is also 4.6 percent, which is in line with the inflationary-related factors.

Vote 12: Social Development

The main sources of revenue are commissions on insurance, rentals, and parking fees. The own revenue budget grows by 1.8 percent to R6.964 million in 2025/26 and by 1.9 percent, and 4.5 percent in 2026/27, and 2027/28, respectively. The average growth over 2025 MTEF is 2.8 percent, which is below the inflation rate.

4.5 Donor Funding

Table 11: Summary of provincial donor funding

R thousand	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Main appropriation 2024/25	Adjusted appropriation 2024/25	Revised estimate 2024/25	Medium-term estimates 2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
3. Education	3 197	126 022	21 676	51 363	15 127	15 127	51 363	53 726	56 144
6. Economic Development, Environment And '	6 553	1 640	1 083	4 883	4 883	4 883	-	-	-
7. Health	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	3 551	5 730	2 575	2 385	2 385	2 385	-	-	-
12. Social Development	4 000	4 208	4 087	1 101	1 101	1 101	9 790	-	-
Total Donor Funding	17 301	137 701	29 421	59 732	23 496	23 496	61 153	53 726	56 144

Donor funding is projected at R61.153 million in the 2025/26 financial year, an increase of R37.657 million from the adjusted budget for the 2024/25 financial year. Donor funding is expected to decline by 12.1 per cent to R53.726 million in 2026/27, affected by the Department of Social Development, which is not expecting any donor funding during this period. However, a CPI increase of 4.5 per cent is expected in 2027/28, which is mainly in the Department of Education, which maintains a year-on-year increase over the 2025 MTEF period.

The main beneficiary of the donor funding received by the province is Department of Education mainly for infrastructure delivery which includes construction of ablution facilities, classrooms' blocks, administration blocks, kitchenettes, building of sport centres, drilling and boreholes, school furniture, school uniform, sanitary towels, library books, foundation phase practitioners training courses and materials, foundation phase learning and reading materials for language, literacy and numeracy programmes as well as provision of support on whole school development.

CHAPTER 5: PAYMENTS

5.1 Overall Position

The overall provincial expenditure is projected to increase from the 2024/25 Adjusted Budget of R83.946 billion to R88.936 billion in 2025/26 and further increase to R91.139 billion in 2026/27 and R94.771 billion in 2027/28 financial year.

Detail provincial payments and estimates are presented in table 16 below:

Table 12 : Summary of provincial payments and estimates per vote

	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
1. Education	35 202 652	37 083 528	38 637 672	40 029 190	40 059 900	40 145 114	42 529 435	44 704 873	46 574 167
2. Health	22 909 761	23 414 047	24 589 310	24 639 298	24 756 824	24 756 824	26 073 702	27 638 185	28 788 058
3. Social Development	2 235 661	1 878 935	2 007 301	2 076 681	2 103 681	2 152 981	2 294 865	2 411 217	2 519 873
4. Office Of The Premier	383 055	440 633	455 098	506 194	510 396	510 396	554 810	579 484	590 207
5. Provincial Legislature	384 663	454 163	495 672	549 516	648 475	649 094	671 660	702 868	744 987
6. Agriculture	1 545 883	1 632 635	1 713 931	1 782 612	1 846 101	1 846 101	1 909 803	1 967 461	2 049 593
7. Provincial Treasury	350 895	383 294	389 195	478 062	453 110	453 131	512 898	551 331	576 176
8. Economic Development,Enviroment And T	1 640 170	1 660 400	1 665 775	1 866 315	1 810 382	1 804 453	2 286 629	1 468 385	1 425 830
9. Transport And Community Safety	2 288 543	2 375 769	2 465 006	2 610 612	2 642 022	2 642 022	3 024 635	3 085 338	3 204 124
10. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	4 211 714	4 281 155	4 969 600	5 271 886	5 674 870	5 675 898	5 626 786	4 753 629	4 893 810
11. Cooperative Governance ,Human Settle	1 888 061	2 372 052	2 848 603	2 473 151	2 686 686	2 686 686	2 573 445	2 532 234	2 645 152
12. Sport, Arts And Culture	461 242	511 967	625 768	827 099	754 004	754 004	877 492	744 383	759 243
Total payments and estimates	**73 502 300**	**76 488 578**	**80 862 931**	**83 110 615**	**83 946 450**	**84 076 703**	**88 936 158**	**91 139 389**	**94 771 221**

5.2 Payments by Vote

Vote 1: Office of the Premier

The Office of the Premier is allocated R1.724 billion over the next three years of which R554.810 million is made available for the 2025/26 financial year. The 2025/26 allocation is inclusive of R109.568 million earmarked funding for ICT related projects in the province.

Vote 2: Provincial Legislature

The Provincial Legislature is allocated a total budget of R2.120 billion over the next three years of which R671.660 million is made available for the 2025/26 financial year. This allocation is mainly for the operational expenditure of the Provincial Legislature essentially to expand the oversight capacity of the institution.

Vote 3: Education

The highest share of the provincial budget is allocated to Department of Education which receives R133.808 billion over the next three years in line with the provincial government's commitment to continue providing quality education in the province and to implement programmes vital for improving learners' performance across all grades. Of the total MTEF allocation, R110.588 billion or 82 per cent is directed towards funding Public Ordinary School Education to cater for 1.648 million learners in No Fee Public Ordinary Schools in line with the National Norms and Standards for School Funding.

The 2025 MTEF budget includes R902.101 million additional funding for wage agreement critical to sustain the salaries of teachers in the province who provide quality education to our learners.

In the next financial year, a total of R42.529 billion is made available for the Education sector and this includes R158.086 million for Presidential Youth Employment Initiative for the teacher assistants' programme; R100.000 million for E-Education, R100.000 million for Storm Damage Schools project; R70.000 million for Improvement of Matric Results Project; and R41.880 million for procurement of school furniture and R3.847 billion in conditional grant funding for School feeding, School infrastructure and Early Childhood Development amongst others.

Vote 4: Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and Rural Development is allocated R5.927 billion over the next three financial years, of which R1.910 billion is made available for 2025/26 financial year. The 2025/26 allocation includes R32.792 million for the Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-Processing Value Chain (RAAVC) Projects and R10.000 million for the Lebowakgomo Broiler Houses. The Department is also allocated conditional grants amount to R346.013 million in 2025/26 which will grow to R370.734 million in 2027/28.

Vote 5: Provincial Treasury

Over the next three years, the Provincial Treasury is allocated a total budget R1.640 billion, of which R512.897 million is made available for the 2025/26 financial year. Included in the 2025/26 financial year is R5.962 million for Infrastructure Capacity Building Programmes and R12.332 million for Municipal Intervention Capacity Building Programmes.

Vote 6: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism

The Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism is allocated a budget of R5.181 billion over the next three financial years, of which R2.287 billion is made available for the 2025/26 financial year. Included in the 2025/26 allocation is R1.144 billion set aside for transfers to Limpopo Economic Development Agency (LEDA), R102.064 million for Limpopo Tourism Agency, and R72.143 million Limpopo Gambling Board. The transfer to LEDA is inclusive of R730.788 million for the implementation of Musina Makhado Special Economic Zone and Fetakgomo Tubaste Industrial Hub catalytic projects and operational costs. This budget also allocates a total of R206.667 million to Great North Transport in 2025/26 financial year for the acquisition of buses to provide much-needed relief to the existing aging fleet, enhancing operational efficiency and passenger experience.

The Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism's 2025/26 allocation also includes R68.500m for waste management and air quality control; and for the completion, refurbishment, maintenance, operationalisation and equipping of various state resorts. The department is also allocated R4.500 million for National Tourism Career Expo.

Vote 7: Health

The health function is allocated R82.500 billion over the next three financial years to support the equitable provision of public health services, including free primary healthcare. About R54.974 billion or 70 per of the health budget is directed to funding District Health Services particularly district hospitals, primary healthcare facilities such as clinics, community health centres and HIV/AIDS programmes, which also provide outreach services. Furthermore, the 2025 MTEF budget include R512.996 million additional allocation for the wage agreement.

In 2025/26 financial year, R26.074 billion is made available and this allocation will ensure that the department continues sustaining the salaries of medical health professionals and the procurement of medicine for distributions to public hospitals and clinics across the province. Included in the 2025/26 budget is R54.654 million for the procurement of additional Ambulances to covers areas that are in dire need of these ambulances and R4.202 billion conditional grant funding for District Health Care. Hiv/Aids, Health Profession Training, Health Tertiary Services, National Health Insurance and health Infrastructure.

Vote 8: Transport and Community Safety

The budget for Department of Transport and Community Safety is R9.314 billion over the next three financial years, of which R3.025 billion is made available for the 2025/26 financial year.

Included in the 2025/26 allocation is R281.188 million for the implementation of provincial priorities which includes, amongst others, R56.000 million for the Electronic Vehicle Monitoring System, R3.500 million for moving violation recorder and R221.688 million for various infrastructure projects.

The 202526 allocation also includes R152.898 million set aside for transfer to Gateway Airport Authority Limited (GAAL), of which R97.898 million will be used for the implementation of GAAL's Service Delivery Improvement Plan Projects and R55.000 million for operational costs. The 2025/26 allocation also includes conditional grant funding of R485.037 million, mainly for Public Transport Operations.

Vote 9: Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure

The allocation for the Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure is R15.274 billion in the next three financial years. In 2025/26 an allocation of R5.627 billion is made available, which includes conditional grant funding of R2.068 billion for provincial roads maintenance.

In the 2025/26 financial year, a total of R577.675 million is earmarked for the implementation of provincial priorities and this includes, amongst others, R150.000 million for the settlement of municipal rates and taxes, R100.000 million for procurement Road Fleet and Equipment, R100.000 million for the procurement of office building, and R89.000 million for the construction of 15 additional parliamentary houses.

The department's 2025/26 financial year allocation also includes R958.617 million set aside for transfer to Road Agency Limpopo (RAL) to improve the provincial roads network. The allocation to RAL includes allocation for the implementation of roads infrastructure and maintenance projects which have respectively being allocated R420.000 million and R280.869 million. A further R125.000 million is allocated to RAL for ST Engenas Zion Christian Church (ZCC) R71 Interchange project.

Vote 10: Sport, Arts and Culture

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture receives a total budget of R2.381 billion for the next three financial years, of which of R877.492 million is allocated for the 2025/26 financial year. The 2025/26 allocation is inclusive of R216.000 for the construction of the Provincial Theater and R10.000 million for the Provincial Archives maintenance and Upgrading. Included in the allocation to the department is R233.855 million conditional grant funding for Mass Participation and Sport Development and Community Library services, amongst others.

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

The Department Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs receives a total budget of R7.751 billion for the next three financial years. Of this, R2.573 billion is allocated in the 2025/26 financial year and this allocation includes R25.000 million for Construction of Traditional Council Offices and R5.000 million for Furniture for Traditional Council Offices and conditional grant funding of R925.163 million for Human Settlements Development and R181.106 million for Informal Settlement Upgrading.

Vote 12: Social Development

The Department of Social Development is allocated R7.226 billion for the next three financial years for the delivery of welfare services, development initiatives, empowerment programmes, gender equality initiatives and advocacy for children, women, youth, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities.

In 2025/26 financial year, the department receives R2.295 billion and this includes R13.903 million for fight against violence against women, R16.653 million for social workers and R17.872 million for HIV prevention programmes.

5.3 Payments by Economic Classification

Allocations are made by economic classification. The main categories of economic classification are current payments (payments made for operational requirements such as compensation of employees, and goods and services); transfers and subsidies; payments for capital assets (assets that can be used for more than 1 year); and payments for financial assets (loans or equity investments in public corporations).

The below table presents expenditures per economic classification:

Table 13: Payments by economic classification

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Current payments	**61 877 634**	**63 323 514**	**66 608 859**	**69 662 547**	**69 897 069**	**70 015 101**	**75 998 717**	**79 568 068**	**82 807 429**
Compensation of employees	49 065 487	50 505 827	52 055 847	55 811 894	54 556 560	54 514 634	58 839 116	62 212 122	64 753 185
Goods and services	12 811 082	12 816 557	14 551 652	13 849 523	15 339 379	15 499 322	17 158 421	17 354 711	18 052 952
Interest and rent on land	1 065	1 130	1 359	1 130	1 130	1 145	1 181	1 235	1 291
Transfers and subsidies to:	**9 681 426**	**10 530 956**	**10 866 806**	**10 173 163**	**10 750 506**	**10 758 547**	**9 470 295**	**8 391 065**	**8 810 690**
Provinces and municipalities	312 336	199 112	217 798	167 380	230 267	230 365	172 540	181 038	189 184
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 815 594	3 153 084	3 393 935	3 790 051	4 008 470	4 008 470	2 571 963	1 542 251	1 488 700
Public corporations and private enterprises	702 234	822 402	843 876	859 716	857 881	857 881	920 247	997 623	1 020 091
Non-profit institutions	4 221 429	4 510 787	4 300 996	3 734 628	3 836 269	3 836 169	4 246 228	4 270 308	4 469 598
Households	1 629 833	1 845 571	2 110 200	1 621 388	1 817 619	1 825 662	1 559 317	1 399 845	1 643 117
Payments for capital assets	**1 937 948**	**2 607 181**	**3 321 228**	**3 274 905**	**3 298 875**	**3 303 056**	**3 467 146**	**3 180 255**	**3 153 102**
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 436 714	2 059 137	2 060 677	2 431 544	2 283 575	2 288 354	2 626 680	2 406 639	2 437 579
Machinery and equipment	492 110	536 173	1 233 607	839 391	1 008 987	1 008 403	834 419	768 182	709 843
Software and other intangible assets	8 560	11 871	26 944	3 970	6 313	6 299	6 047	5 434	5 680
Payments for financial assets	**5 292**	**26 927**	**66 039**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Total economic classification	**73 502 300**	**76 488 578**	**80 862 931**	**83 110 615**	**83 946 450**	**84 076 703**	**88 936 158**	**91 139 389**	**94 771 221**

5.3.1 Current Payments

The above table shows that current payments constitute the largest share of the budget, driven mainly by compensation of employees. This category of spending receives a total allocation of R75.999 billion in 2025/26, R79.568 billion in 2026/27 and R82.807 billion in 2027/28 financial year. The allocation for compensation of employees will mainly cater for existing personnel in the provincial departments, the 2025 salary wage agreement and other liabilities such as pay progression, grade progressions, etc and for filling vacant posts. Goods and services also increase year-on-year, mainly to cover contractual obligations, key accounts, and non-negotiables.

5.3.2 Transfers and subsidies

This spending category receives the second largest allocation of the provincial budget as it caters 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 Payments of Leave Gratuity to staff exiting the public service. In 2025/26, a total of R9.470 billion is set aside for this purpose, decreasing to R8.811 billion in the 2027/28 financial year.

5.3.3 Payment for Capital Assets

This spending category accommodates allocations for Construction of Fixed Structures, Machinery and Equipment, Biological Assets and Software and Intangible Assets. In the 2025/26 financial year, a total of R3.467 billion is allocated under this spending item, decreasing to R3.153 billion in the 2027/28 financial year as some mega projects are scheduled to be concluded in the 2026/27 financial year.

5.4 Payments by Policy Area

The following table 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 14: Payments by policy area

Function	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
General Public Services	6 350 122	6 620 774	7 507 131	8 039 279	8 621 256	8 622 924	8 680 580	7 963 446	8 240 321
Public Order and Safety	47 081	57 744	55 978	63 677	60 177	60 177	65 997	69 634	70 455
Economic Affairs	5 095 554	5 259 045	5 412 479	5 797 564	5 839 691	5 836 691	6 735 901	6 046 259	6 197 622
Environmental Protection	331 962	352 015	376 255	398 298	398 637	395 708	419 169	405 291	411 470
Housing and Community Amenities	868 265	1 310 523	1 651 037	1 239 530	1 352 281	1 352 281	1 259 018	1 156 100	1 210 011
Health	22 909 761	23 414 047	24 589 310	24 639 298	24 756 824	24 756 824	26 073 702	27 638 185	28 788 058
Recreation, Culture and Religion	461 242	511 967	625 768	827 099	754 004	754 004	877 492	744 383	759 243
Education	35 202 652	37 083 528	38 637 672	40 029 190	40 059 900	40 145 114	42 529 435	44 704 873	46 574 167
Social protection	2 235 661	1 878 935	2 007 301	2 076 681	2 103 681	2 152 981	2 294 866	2 411 217	2 519 873
Total provincial payments and estimates by policy area	**73 502 300**	**76 488 578**	**80 862 931**	**83 110 615**	**83 946 450**	**84 076 704**	**88 936 158**	**91 139 389**	**94 771 221**

General Public Service Function

The general public services function focuses on building a capable, ethical and developmental state that delivers services to all citizens. The departments within the General Public Services function are allocated a total budget of R8.681 billion, R7.963 billion and R8.240 billion in 2025/26, 2026/27 and 2027/28 financial years, respectively. This allocation is mainly directed to the Office of the Premier, Legislature, Provincial Treasury and Public Works as they provide support to departments in terms of public services and ensures that they operate within the framework of public services legislation and regulations such as the Public Service Act and Regulations, PFMA, Treasury Regulations, Instruction Notes, Directives etc. Furthermore, these departments provide support and training to other departments to effectively implement the plans as adopted by the Legislature.

Public Order and Safety Function

This function aims to establish a capable developmental state by promoting safer communities, boosting business confidence, managing borders effectively and supporting development. The Provincial Secretariat of Police Services Programmes in the Department of Transport and Community Safety is clustered within the Public Order and Safety since they are tasked with the responsibility of ensuring public order and safety in the province. The allocation for this function area is R206.086 million over the next three years.

Economic Affairs and Environmental Protection Functions

These functions are both within the ambit of the Departments of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism and Agriculture and focus on economic regulation and infrastructure. Over the 2025 MTEF, these functions receive a combined budget of R20.215 billion.

Housing Development Function

Over the next three years, a total of R3.625 billion is allocated to the Housing Development function, which is delivered within the ambit of the Department of Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs' Human Settlement programme.

Culture, Recreation and Religion

A total of R2.381 billion is allocated to the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture over the next three years as it is mandated to oversee recreation, culture, and religion programmes in the province. This department is solely clustered within the function area as its core mandate is to advance cultural and recreational activities within the province.

Social Services Function

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Department of Health, Education and Social Development are mandated to provide health care, basic education, and social services to the public, respectively. To realise this, an amount of R223.534 billion is allocated to this function over the next three years. It should be noted that this function accounts for about 80 percent of the budget, in line with the commitment of the province to continue providing social protection over the period ahead.

5.5 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

Strategic long-term planning is fundamental for effective infrastructure planning, delivery and maintenance. Investment in infrastructure remains the backbone for economic recovery, development and improving the living standards of the citizens, hence, the province continues to introduce fundamental reforms to enhance planning, delivery and financing. The province continues to prioritize infrastructure by strengthening governance, not only to promote value for money but to ensure that the infrastructure budget allocations are directed towards the right projects in a coordinated and reliable manner.

Primarily and notably, the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) remains a strategic blueprint that aims to create a sustainable and viable economy by ensuring resources are invested towards infrastructure. It provides a guiding framework that fosters coordination of resources across the various spheres of government (provincial departments, districts, and local municipalities) and private sector. In order to realise the targets set out in the LDP, the province plans to establish and institutionalise the Limpopo Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (LIIMP) to foster integrated planning and promote interdepartmental collaboration. The Master Plan aims to provide a cohesive framework for infrastructure development, supporting sustainable growth and efficient resource utilization across the province.

The province is also developing a framework for funding of LDP 2025-30 priority programmes. This framework will assist in the resourcing of catalytic projects – together with sourcing of alternative funding mechanisms such as Public Private Partnerships, Developmental Banks, and Budget Facility for Infrastructure.

Furthermore, there is a need to enhance the province’s capacity to deliver infrastructure projects on time, within budget, and to the required quality standards. The province is developing a framework to oversee the capacity and performance of the implementing agencies. This framework is intended to provide a coordinated approach to define the minimum requirements regarding capacity, systems, and processes that an entity or sector department must meet to be recognized as an infrastructure implementing agent. In addition, it will clarify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, expanding the scope of services to ensure effective planning, procurement, and delivery of infrastructure programmes.

It is also essential to advance the progress made in enhancing infrastructure planning, delivery, and procurement over the years. The province's infrastructure planning framework, which was applied over the past years, is aligned with best practices, which include the National Treasury's Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management (FIDPM) and the national and provincial budget cycles. It is, therefore, necessary that the province continue to implement this framework over the 2025 MTEF. The province will further augment the development of key planning documents to support effective planning and delivery mechanisms and assess our readiness for infrastructure project implementation. In addition, the province will continue to hold workshops in line with the planning framework to ensure provincial departments are well-guided in aligning their infrastructure plans with MTEF allocations, improving procurement plans, identifying challenges impacting project delivery and developing acceleration strategies. These efforts have been instrumental in driving positive progress for infrastructure delivery planning and performance in the province. In preparation for the 2025 MTEF, all departmental infrastructure plans were utilised to inform the final allocation, as summarised in the table below.

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

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Vote 03: Education	1 177 754	1 502 048	1 453 584	1 623 503	1 626 079	1 626 079	1 692 385	1 687 293	1 760 583
Vote 04: Agriculture and Rural Development	55 568	150 814	170 196	206 260	225 524	225 524	210 194	216 314	226 263
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	25 200	27 000	26 400	25 000	25 700	25 700	31 000	15 000	5 000
Vote 07: Health	1 284 542	1 098 367	886 279	848 228	848 228	848 228	907 242	916 072	957 423
Vote 08: Transport	24 930	49 864	48 500	62 688	68 500	68 500	141 688	58 000	40 000
Vote 09: Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure	3 818 784	3 864 887	3 561 341	3 714 650	4 179 940	4 179 940	3 203 691	2 871 799	3 026 913
Vote 10: Sport, Arts and Culture	60 970	58 006	101 936	243 585	156 289	156 289	267 064	121 714	59 327
Vote 11: Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs	760 530	1 196 140	1 530 935	1 107 584	1 217 335	1 217 335	1 109 617	997 924	1 043 051
Vote 12: Social Development	8 485	17 650	7 441	20 333	20 333	20 333	15 000	17 582	18 373
Total Infrastructure (including non infrastructure items)	**7 216 763**	**7 964 776**	**7 786 612**	**7 851 831**	**8 367 928**	**8 367 928**	**7 577 881**	**6 901 698**	**7 136 933**

Over the 2025 MTEF period, a total budget of R21.616 billion has been allocated for the delivery of infrastructure within the province. This allocation will fund infrastructure projects of various investment categories in line with the overall strategic objectives and priorities of the province. The project details are captured in the project list (Table B5 annexures) providing a comprehensive view of all infrastructure projects undertaken by a sector department or government agency.

Limpopo Provincial Government infrastructure is primarily funded through conditional grants, with more focus on maintenance and rehabilitation of existing assets. The Department of Public Works Roads & Infrastructure is allocated a budget of R3.204 billion or 42.3 percent, the Department of Cooperative Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs an allocation of R1.109 billion or 14.6 percent, the Department of Education is allocated R1.692 billion or 22.3 percent and the Department of Health receives R907.242 million or 12.0 percent.

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

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Existing infrastructure assets	**2 872 599**	**2 961 596**	**3 349 807**	**3 253 377**	**3 410 941**	**3 410 941**	**3 676 205**	**3 207 770**	**3 325 424**
Maintenance and repairs	2 108 877	1 245 430	1 647 945	1 506 242	1 706 175	1 706 175	1 818 132	1 530 155	1 635 964
Upgrades and additions	653 625	1 339 495	1 415 861	1 354 315	1 291 002	1 291 002	1 151 576	1 226 998	1 246 244
Rehabilitation and refurbishment	110 097	376 671	286 001	392 820	413 764	413 764	706 497	450 617	443 216
New infrastructure assets	**597 260**	**439 496**	**400 999**	**643 807**	**531 993**	**531 993**	**612 576**	**448 180**	**431 798**
Infrastructure transfers	**2 547 301**	**3 301 928**	**3 721 901**	**3 690 944**	**4 135 766**	**4 135 766**	**2 980 597**	**2 937 858**	**3 065 091**
Infrastructure transfers - Current	-	6 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2 547 301	3 295 228	3 721 901	3 690 944	4 135 766	4 135 766	2 980 597	2 937 858	3 065 091
Infrastructure: Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure: Leases	44 743	55 721	58 202	63 502	63 502	63 502	68 282	67 501	70 539
Non Infrastructure	1 154 860	1 206 035	255 703	200 201	225 726	225 726	240 221	240 389	244 081
Total Infrastructure (including non infrastructure items)	**7 216 763**	**7 964 776**	**7 786 612**	**7 851 831**	**8 367 928**	**8 367 928**	**7 577 881**	**6 901 698**	**7 136 933**
Capital infrastructure	*3 908 283*	*5 450 890*	*5 824 762*	*6 081 886*	*6 372 525*	*6 372 525*	*5 451 246*	*5 063 653*	*5 186 349*
Current infrastructure	*3 308 480*	*2 513 886*	*1 961 850*	*1 769 945*	*1 995 403*	*1 995 403*	*2 126 635*	*1 838 045*	*1 950 584*

Upgrading existing infrastructure and ensuring proper maintenance to existing buildings and other fixed structures in order to prevent deterioration is of high importance for the province.

For the 2025/26 financial year specifically, a budget of R612.576 million or 8.08 percent is allocated towards new infrastructure, such as construction of the provincial theatre, community libraries, development of agricultural infrastructure, and completion of the provincial traffic training college, to name a few. The estimated budget allocation for rehabilitation and refurbishment is R706.497 million or 9.32 percent of schools' infrastructure and government offices; upgrading and additions of existing facilities is R1.152 billion or 15.20 percent for upgrades of healthcare centres, community clinics, schools, and re-gravelling of roads; and R1.818 billion or 24.00 percent is allocated for maintenance of various projects. Provincial infrastructure capital transfers constitute R2.981 billion or 39.33 percent of the allocated budget for the implementation of road maintenance and human settlement development programmes.

The procurement plans for each department have been finalised and are at advanced stages to have projects at pre-planning stages concluded. Effective implementation of the budget for the current financial year will be expedited through plans that the Provincial Treasury (PT) monitors continuously through the Infrastructure Reporting Model (IRM) to review departments' spending trends every month. The infrastructure governance structures are in place to enable sector departments to report the progress and performance of their infrastructure. The Provincial Treasury will provide feedback to provincial departments on areas where improvements are required every month.

In conclusion, PT will continue to drive the Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) in enhancing efficiency in the delivery of infrastructure and value by confronting delivery challenges, which may negatively influence provincial plans.

6 Transfers

6.1 Transfers to Public Entities

Table 15: Provincial Transfer to Public Entities

R thousand	Outcome			Main	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimates	MTEF Estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	**678 982**	**825 183**	**603 067**	**986 113**	**891 765**	**1 892 918**	**1 318 662**	**488 689**	**427 728**
Limpopo Gambling Board (LGB)	75 651	82 652	66 736	68 592	81 692	68 592	72 143	75 494	79 496
Limpopo Tourism Agency (LTA)	66 697	75 297	80 105	82 864	85 364	82 864	102 064	106 783	112 110
Limpopo Economic Development Agency (LEDA)	536 634	667 234	456 226	834 657	724 709	1 741 462	1 144 455	306 412	236 121
Transport and Community Safety	**67 331**	**67 331**	**73 498**	**127 015**	**93 007**	**151 870**	**152 898**	**40 950**	**-**
Gateway Airport Authority Limited	67 331	67 331	73 498	127 015	93 007	151 870	152 898	40 950	-
Public Works, Roads, and Infrastructure	**1 786 771**	**2 092 658**	**2 178 966**	**2 557 360**	**2 895 431**	**2 557 360**	**959 752**	**862 286**	**866 215**
Roads Agency Limpopo	1 786 771	2 092 658	2 178 966	2 557 360	2 895 431	2 557 360	959 752	862 286	866 215
Total	**2 533 084**	**2 985 172**	**2 855 531**	**3 670 489**	**3 880 203**	**4 602 148**	**2 431 312**	**1 391 925**	**1 293 943**

The total transfer to public entities amounts to R2.431 billion in the 2025/26 financial year, decreasing to R1.392 billion in 2026/27 and decreasing further to R1.293 billion in the outer year. In the next financial year, 54 percent of the transfers to entities will be made through the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, with the bulk of these transfers made to Limpopo Economic Development, which receives R1.144 billion for the implementation of SEZ catalytic projects. The second largest transfer will be made by the Department of Public Works, Roads, and Infrastructure, mainly to RAL for the maintenance of the provincial road network, including the construction of new ones. The Department of Transport and Community Safety also supports Gateway Airport Authority Limited, and this entity is set to receive a total transfer of R152.898 million, which will primarily be used for the implementation of the service delivery improvement plan.

6.1.1 Transfers to Local Government

Table 16: Provincial Transfer to Local Government

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Category A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category B	2 367	982	1 021	1 510	49 372	49 372	1 514	1 584	1 655
Category C	306 796	195 232	213 907	161 996	177 221	177 221	167 369	175 360	183 251
Unallocated	542	499	437	972	972	972	672	972	1 017
Total provincial transfers	**309 705**	**196 713**	**215 365**	**164 478**	**227 565**	**227 565**	**169 555**	**177 916**	**185 923**

The transfer to municipalities by the provincial departments mainly caters to payments for the rates and taxes and motor vehicles licenses. The bulk of the transfer is made by the Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure, mainly for payment of Rates and Taxes to Municipalities. The overall allocation for transfers to municipalities is R169.555 million in 2025/26, R177.916 million in 2026/27 and R185.923 million in 2027/28 financial year.

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					
	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25				2025/26		2026/27		2027/28	
	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs	Filled posts	Additional posts	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs	Personnel numbers[1]	Costs
Departments																
1. Education	66 660	26 750 777	65 983	27 607 510	66 194	28 929 173	61 394		61 394	30 138 254	61 394	32 599 000	58 827	34 678 000	58 827	36 025 000
2. Health	42 276	15 406 490	43 668	16 154 980	42 151	16 230 765	42 536		42 536	16 885 091	42 536	18 041 492	43 013	18 857 631	43 013	19 642 673
3. Social Development	2 990	1 374 980	2 887	1 313 642	2 769	1 394 521	2 762		2 762	1 453 369	2 762	1 606 000	2 907	1 698 297	2 907	1 774 718
4. Office Of The Premier	380	291 690	408	287 862	388	296 622	360		360	323 844	360	350 461	405	366 617	405	383 508
5. Provincial Legislature	259	256 288	259	266 318	259	282 166	274		274	329 190	274	359 539	274	385 626	274	413 468
6. Agriculture	3 000	1 020 439	2 297	987 436	1 891	987 328	2 020		2 020	1 065 574	2 020	1 175 000	2 181	1 259 150	2 186	1 317 012
7. Provincial Treasury	408	279 043	365	275 702	408	271 993	453		453	315 571	453	370 776	461	402 587	461	420 738
8. Economic Development,Enviroment And Tourism	1 144	553 700	1 183	531 012	1 159	534 738	1 130		1 130	560 467	1 130	608 649	1 134	645 120	1 134	674 233
9. Transport And Community Safety	2 180	1 050 377	2 020	1 068 872	1 954	1 120 743	2 085		2 085	1 185 560	2 085	1 266 326	2 085	1 326 366	2 085	1 377 929
10. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	2 687	935 198	2 718	859 687	2 262	944 679	2 262		2 262	931 575	2 262	1 053 000	2 136	1 102 000	2 136	1 152 000
11. Cooperative Governance ,Human Settlement And	3 358	969 951	3 206	1 006 949	3 105	1 039 399	3 104		3 104	1 062 700	3 104	1 139 000	3 100	1 208 000	3 104	1 266 000
12. Sport, Arts And Culture	446	200 814	408	197 276	536	212 401	527		527	263 439	527	269 874	527	282 629	527	305 911
Total	**125 788**	**49 089 747**	**125 402**	**50 557 246**	**123 076**	**52 244 528**	**118 907**	**-**	**118 907**	**54 514 634**	**118 907**	**58 839 115**	**117 050**	**62 212 025**	**117 059**	**64 753 191**

The personnel numbers are projected at 118,907 in 2025/26 to decline to 117,050 in 2026/27, and increase slightly in 2027/28 financial year to 117,059. Worth noting is that the decrease in 2026/27 is mainly in the Department of Education, affected by the contract for Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI) officials, which is expected to run for twelve (12) months.

7.1 Payments on Training

Table 18: Summary of provincial payments on training

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		'2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
1. Education	88 750	93 010	97 102	101 762	101 762	101 762	106 321	111 212	116 217
2. Health	505 089	639 159	597 682	666 974	596 760	596 760	659 092	672 297	702 551
3. Social Development	450	893	598	1 700	1 824	1 824	3 126	2 221	2 120
4. Office Of The Premier	92	12 789	2 768	7 380	6 586	6 586	7 972	1 437	1 501
5. Provincial Legislature	1 640	1 720	1 796	1 877	1 877	1 877	1 961	2 051	2 144
6. Agriculture	4 005	5 000	10 000	10 449	10 449	10 449	10 917	11 419	11 933
7. Provincial Treasury	4 916	2 711	2 395	4 059	4 059	4 059	4 163	2 906	3 037
8. Economic Development,Enviroment And Tourism	4 818	6 597	7 519	7 857	7 857	7 857	8 209	8 587	8 973
9. Transport And Community Safety	199	927	602	1 594	1 594	1 594	1 541	1 590	1 662
10. Public Works, Roads And Infrastructure	379	1 073	3 800	3 800	3 800	2 435	4 000	4 249	4 500
11. Cooperative Governance ,Human Settlement And Traditi	2 375	4 668	2 482	11 512	11 512	11 512	12 198	12 767	13 342
12. Sport, Arts And Culture	1 516	1 580	1 795	1 837	1 827	1 827	1 906	1 991	2 186
Total payments on training	**614 229**	**770 127**	**728 539**	**820 801**	**749 907**	**748 542**	**821 406**	**832 727**	**870 166**

Overall, a total of R821.406 million has been made available for training and development in the provincial departments, an increase of R71.499 million from the 2024/25 Adjusted Budget. The highest allocation is within the Department of Health for Training and Development of Health Professional including Cuban Doctor Programme. Training and development of personnel contributes significantly towards a developmental and capable state.

8 ANNEXURES

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

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			2025/25	2026/27	2027/28
Tax receipts	**735 271**	**876 480**	**936 445**	**1 005 757**	**1 054 936**	**1 054 936**	**1 120 752**	**1 172 304**	**1 225 418**
Casino taxes	66 548	74 358	74 438	70 504	67 342	67 342	70 440	73 680	77 069
Horse racing taxes	63 376	121 678	185 970	173 400	243 065	243 065	254 246	265 941	278 175
Liquor licences	3 887	4 044	4 447	20 000	2 676	2 676	20 000	20 920	21 882
Motor vehicle licences	601 460	676 400	671 590	741 853	741 853	741 853	776 066	811 763	848 292
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	**278 569**	**309 126**	**363 519**	**359 608**	**377 096**	**372 451**	**382 847**	**399 285**	**415 272**
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)	276 008	307 895	360 886	357 662	374 733	369 455	381 460	397 835	413 758
Sales by market establishments	1 200	407	1 303	369	553	369	386	403	425
Administrative fees	60 409	72 054	82 278	79 457	85 896	85 896	90 375	94 524	98 798
Other sales	214 399	235 434	277 305	277 836	288 284	283 191	290 699	302 907	314 535
Of which									
Health patient fees	123 834	134 984	159 776	162 239	167 233	167 239	169 167	175 918	182 938
Other (Specify)	45 157	55 441	52 726	54 987	49 887	49 903	58 891	61 577	64 396
Other (Specify)	9 268	10 071	19 990	12 274	17 678	13 563	14 695	15 348	16 021
Other (Specify)	41 385	45 456	47 528	50 560	54 951	53 951	54 102	56 518	57 942
Sales of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excluding capital ass	2 560	1 231	2 633	1 946	2 363	2 996	1 387	1 450	1 515
Transfers received from:	**16 911**	**547 048**	**23 671**	**8 554**	**104 049**	**104 049**	**13 815**	**14 451**	**15 115**
Other governmental units	16 911	547 048	23 671	8 554	104 049	104 049	13 815	14 451	15 115
Higher education institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
International organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households and non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	**86 250**	**89 269**	**97 195**	**87 686**	**93 302**	**93 302**	**91 513**	**95 721**	**100 027**
Interest, dividends and rent on land	**262 784**	**456 870**	**716 320**	**324 388**	**563 962**	**566 739**	**350 883**	**370 471**	**391 984**
Interest	262 712	456 275	715 977	323 577	563 565	566 348	349 999	369 546	391 018
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on land	72	595	343	811	397	391	883	925	966
Sales of capital assets	**32 185**	**33 820**	**33 257**	**11 635**	**20 317**	**21 070**	**17 089**	**17 827**	**19 567**
Land and sub-soil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital assets	32 185	33 820	33 257	11 635	20 317	21 070	17 089	17 827	19 567
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	**124 397**	**76 366**	**68 275**	**56 263**	**47 553**	**48 443**	**37 509**	**38 951**	**40 471**
Total provincial receipts	**1 533 492**	**2 385 227**	**2 234 932**	**1 850 886**	**2 261 183**	**2 261 183**	**2 009 257**	**2 103 854**	**2 202 651**

Table 20: A2: Details on information on Conditional Grants

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Vote 3	**2 773 198**	**3 296 482**	**3 115 193**	**3 614 406**	**3 620 647**	**3 620 647**	**3 846 963**	**3 900 993**	**4 079 424**
National School Nutrition Programme	1 476 026	1 498 954	1 650 749	1 741 094	1 744 692	1 744 692	1 847 963	1 904 970	1 991 076
HIV/AIDS (Life Skills Educvation)	22 307	21 788	23 228	28 087	28 087	28 087	29 504	30 847	32 236
Education Infrastructure Grant	1 177 410	1 483 884	1 171 469	1 503 403	1 505 003	1 505 003	1 567 199	1 546 008	1 616 650
EPWP Integrated Grant	1 876	2 690	2 206	2 224	2 224	2 224	15 847	-	-
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	20 533	17 279	15 553	14 707	14 707	14 707	-	-	-
Learners with profound interlectual Dusabilities Grant	26 406	30 987	35 643	36 062	37 029	37 029	37 898	39 615	41 876
Maths, Science and Technology Grant	48 640	41 459	41 303	50 827	50 827	50 827	52 584	54 993	57 480
Early Childhood Development	**-**	**199 441**	**175 042**	**238 002**	**238 078**	**238 078**	**295 968**	**324 560**	**340 106**
Maintenance Component	-	-	-	18 100	19 076	19 076	23 186	39 285	41 933
Subsidy Component	-	-	-	219 902	219 002	219 002	272 782	285 275	298 173
Vote 4	**265 009**	**308 980**	**318 377**	**320 960**	**345 860**	**345 860**	**346 013**	**353 151**	**370 734**
Land Care Programme	9 938	12 134	15 428	13 674	13 674	13 674	14 287	14 942	15 617
EPWP Integrated Grant	6 732	10 071	8 593	4 753	4 753	4 753	5 289	-	-
Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme	159 876	219 758	217 590	247 211	272 111	272 111	242 853	250 725	263 677
ILima/Letsema Projects	73 709	67 017	76 766	55 322	55 322	55 322	83 584	87 484	91 440
Provincial Disaster Drought Relief Grant	14 754	-	-	-	-	-			
Vote 06	**2 198**	**2 146**	**1 733**	**2 116**	**2 116**	**2 116**	**2 914**	**-**	**-**
EPWP Incentive Allocation	2 198	2 146	1 733	2 116	2 116	2 116	2 914	-	-
Vote 7	**3 968 592**	**4 395 010**	**3 866 082**	**4 088 524**	**4 088 524**	**4 088 524**	**4 201 855**	**4 226 225**	**4 417 375**
District Health Programme Grant	**2 440 770**	**2 707 737**	**2 324 812**	**2 500 738**	**2 500 738**	**2 500 738**	**2 542 523**	**2 659 502**	**2 779 785**
Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Component	2 330 016	2 019 996	1 857 863	1 988 305	1 988 305	1 988 305	2 002 464	2 094 445	2 189 167
District Health Component	**110 754**	**687 741**	**466 949**	**512 433**	**512 433**	**512 433**	**540 059**	**565 057**	**590 618**
Community Outreach Services Component	-	377 544	367 690	406 209	406 209	406 209	428 525	448 371	468 658
Malaria Control Component	68 585	64 827	65 438	72 001	72 001	72 001	75 421	78 900	82 466
Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Component	42 169	33 306	33 821	34 223	34 223	34 223	36 113	37 786	39 494
COVID-19 Component	-	212 064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resource and Training Grant	**246 495**	**372 693**	**380 785**	**369 609**	**369 609**	**369 609**	**378 833**	**390 479**	**408 144**
Training and Development Component	149 734	151 237	148 409	158 163	158 163	158 163	162 479	164 120	171 545
Statutory Human Resources Component	96 761	221 456	232 376	211 446	211 446	211 446	216 354	226 359	236 599
National Health Insurance	**58 053**	**67 936**	**129 661**	**90 636**	**90 636**	**90 636**	**53 727**	**54 840**	**57 322**
NHI (HP Contracting)	31 948	26 892	40 097	34 333	34 333	34 333	34 774	35 010	36 595
Oncology Services Component	9 988	23 871	71 880	38 082	38 082	38 082	-	-	-
Mental Health Services Component	16 117	17 173	17 683	18 221	18 221	18 221	18 953	19 830	20 727
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	36 853	33 843	30 664	22 031	22 031	22 031			
EPWP Integrated Grant	1 980	2 977	2 826	3 290	3 290	3 290	22 698		
National Tertiary Services Grant & Oncology	**438 838**	**503 691**	**478 527**	**500 899**	**500 899**	**500 899**	**581 731**	**550 142**	**575 028**
National Tertiary Services Grant	438 838	503 691	478 527	500 899	500 899	500 899	515 551	533 215	557 336
Oncology Services Component	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 180	16 927	17 692
Health Facility Revitalisation	745 603	706 133	518 807	601 321	601 321	601 321	622 342	571 262	597 096
Vote 8	**421 153**	**424 197**	**442 588**	**463 885**	**463 885**	**463 885**	**485 037**	**503 451**	**526 217**
Public Transport Operations Grant	419 116	422 305	440 819	460 754	460 754	460 754	481 396	503 451	526 217
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant				970	970	970	1 141	-	-
EPWP Integrated Grant	2 037	1 892	1 769	2 161	2 161	2 161	2 500	-	-
Vote 9	**1 791 824**	**1 247 821**	**1 742 194**	**1 943 192**	**1 973 244**	**1 943 192**	**2 067 848**	**1 317 204**	**1 376 926**
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	1 779 803	1 236 073	1 725 197	1 934 494	1 964 546	1 934 494	2 055 765	1 317 204	1 376 926
EPWP Intergrated Grant	12 021	11 748	16 997	8 698	8 698	8 698	12 083	-	-
Vote 10	**194 020**	**217 878**	**217 627**	**231 074**	**242 379**	**242 379**	**233 855**	**244 581**	**256 046**
Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	57 750	64 978	61 386	70 488	70 488	70 488	68 893	75 705	79 176
Community Library Services	134 241	150 794	154 472	157 664	168 969	168 969	161 431	168 876	176 870
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant				873	873	873	-	-	-
EPWP Incentive Allocation	2 029	2 106	1 769	2 049	2 049	2 049	3 531	-	-
Vote 11	**760 930**	**1 196 140**	**1 530 935**	**1 107 584**	**1 167 335**	**1 167 335**	**1 109 617**	**997 924**	**1 043 051**
Human Settlement Development	623 705	991 734	1 199 962	892 884	892 897	892 897	925 163	937 124	979 501
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant	136 538	203 164	329 204	212 572	272 310	272 310	181 106	60 800	63 550
EPWP Incentive Allocation	399	1 242	1 769	2 128	2 128	2 128	3 348		
Vote 12	**182 025**	**10 233**	**9 346**	**7 203**	**7 203**	**7 203**	**6 010**	**-**	**-**
Social Sector (EPWP) Grant	9 244	7 862	6 952	4 958	4 958	4 958	-	-	-
Early Childhood Development	170 009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EPWP Intergrated Grant	2 772	2 371	2 394	2 245	2 245	2 245	6 010	-	-
Total conditional grants	**10 358 949**	**11 098 887**	**11 244 075**	**11 778 944**	**11 911 193**	**11 881 141**	**12 300 112**	**11 543 528**	**12 069 773**

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

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Current payments	**61 877 634**	**63 323 514**	**66 608 859**	**69 662 547**	**69 897 069**	**70 015 101**	**75 998 718**	**79 568 068**	**82 807 430**
Compensation of employees	49 065 487	50 505 827	52 055 847	55 811 894	54 556 560	54 514 634	58 839 116	62 212 122	64 753 186
Salaries and wages	42 496 585	43 728 415	44 766 853	48 284 690	47 135 509	47 106 574	51 223 427	53 975 439	56 244 980
Social contributions	6 568 902	6 777 412	7 288 995	7 527 204	7 421 051	7 408 060	7 615 688	8 236 683	8 508 206
Goods and services	12 811 082	12 816 557	14 551 652	13 849 523	15 339 379	15 499 322	17 158 421	17 354 711	18 052 952
Administrative fees	2 888	4 536	6 181	8 254	8 780	9 199	8 193	8 144	8 337
Advertising	28 025	31 133	30 105	32 118	36 590	37 424	71 027	41 774	46 262
Minor assets	37 127	23 567	14 369	38 240	33 962	34 399	44 608	38 483	44 857
Audit cost: External	95 811	116 093	122 332	132 282	131 484	132 472	136 017	137 670	143 879
Bursaries: Employees	43 805	52 223	48 103	57 670	57 033	57 428	58 829	60 710	63 453
Catering: Provincial activities	76 069	84 856	101 311	128 474	137 250	138 281	156 239	161 607	168 035
Communication (G&S)	246 715	214 621	240 160	243 215	288 477	292 763	266 064	286 075	284 942
Computer services	350 545	387 176	475 069	585 250	568 030	570 626	653 851	684 407	681 504
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	88 712	195 306	164 555	266 939	206 263	212 095	384 023	434 422	490 474
Infrastructure and planning	97 179	91 978	85 371	65 274	88 892	88 892	293 792	278 704	142 640
Laboratory services	549 377	605 407	728 849	693 920	740 543	740 635	617 077	752 537	767 384
Scientific and technological services	68 014	53 246	170 521	35 396	63 495	64 535	41 145	40 066	41 904
Legal services	–	–	18 167	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contractors	766 502	505 291	810 551	656 987	678 686	679 374	1 903 600	1 297 179	1 459 377
Agency and support / outsourced services	1 361 010	1 426 260	1 730 012	1 741 361	1 754 118	1 786 500	1 885 136	1 891 851	1 959 349
Entertainment	226	448	1 481	911	820	857	1 028	1 076	1 124
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	365 300	412 489	444 854	372 883	515 524	516 941	572 661	600 812	627 505
Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	30 700	19 111	28 920	25 732	35 766	36 105	48 555	35 949	36 871
Inventory: Farming supplies	84 222	88 233	109 386	57 900	65 617	65 617	75 127	91 585	96 286
Inventory: Food and food supplies	165 693	194 756	239 380	184 330	267 055	266 395	231 389	240 213	249 918
Inventory: Chemicals,fuel,oil,gas,wood and coal	33 021	96 426	105 886	84 186	60 541	60 384	93 967	104 503	100 879
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	703 034	693 324	807 498	910 871	930 661	930 661	923 377	986 295	1 029 678
Inventory: Materials and supplies	71 759	44 714	84 334	86 468	90 969	90 969	93 051	87 797	98 018
Inventory: Medical supplies	823 713	672 774	722 923	594 698	795 624	795 559	751 436	776 240	787 459
Inventory: Medicine	1 792 642	1 840 184	2 007 071	1 739 227	1 825 868	1 824 688	1 937 431	2 239 988	2 343 328
Medsas inventory interface	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Other supplies	388 037	474 523	527 691	274 988	409 281	410 916	302 390	292 015	230 356
Consumable supplies	241 608	214 987	295 606	305 099	345 854	382 617	369 841	366 520	381 553
Consumable: Stationery,printing and office supplies	134 702	191 669	250 255	301 369	325 259	326 079	356 501	387 368	388 566
Operating leases	323 502	241 557	280 175	291 588	295 100	296 075	374 967	410 054	431 738
Property payments	181 496	81 992	216 366	60 883	73 981	73 991	93 614	80 300	76 626
Transport provided: Provincial activity	2 378 918	2 409 631	2 238 056	2 618 942	2 961 952	2 946 516	3 120 951	3 143 160	3 424 750
Travel and subsistence	414 894	415 465	545 714	394 035	588 648	673 885	409 262	419 377	471 345
Training and development	375 060	592 234	515 881	500 966	629 047	631 030	594 007	587 436	580 930
Operating payments	16 046	31 671	26 043	65 730	60 320	59 445	84 795	79 028	90 019
Venues and facilities	440 185	257 120	303 218	217 988	181 415	177 938	119 218	228 927	226 454
Rental and hiring	34 545	51 556	55 258	75 349	86 474	88 031	85 252	82 440	77 153
Interest and rent on land	1 065	1 130	1 359	1 130	1 130	1 145	1 181	1 235	1 291
Interest	150	173	66	–	–	15	–	–	–
Rent on land	915	957	1 293	1 130	1 130	1 130	1 181	1 235	1 291
Transfers and subsidies	**9 681 426**	**10 530 956**	**10 866 806**	**10 173 163**	**10 750 506**	**10 758 547**	**9 470 295**	**8 391 065**	**8 810 690**
Provinces and municipalities	312 336	199 112	217 798	167 380	230 267	230 365	172 540	181 038	189 184
Provinces	2 710	2 711	2 942	3 322	3 322	3 420	3 425	3 584	3 745
Provincial Revenue Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and funds	2 710	2 711	2 942	3 322	3 322	3 420	3 425	3 584	3 745
Municipalities	309 626	196 401	214 856	164 058	226 945	226 945	169 115	177 454	185 439
Municipalities	306 988	195 733	214 130	162 366	225 253	225 253	167 176	176 198	184 129
Municipal agencies and funds	2 638	668	726	1 692	1 692	1 692	1 939	1 256	1 310
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 815 594	3 153 084	3 393 935	3 790 051	4 008 470	4 008 470	2 571 963	1 542 251	1 488 700
Social security funds	16 829	18 658	22 365	9 011	9 294	9 294	13 290	10 194	11 433
Provide list of entities receiving transfers	2 798 765	3 134 426	3 371 570	3 781 040	3 999 176	3 999 176	2 558 673	1 532 057	1 477 267
Higher education institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments and international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	702 234	822 402	843 876	859 716	857 881	857 881	920 247	997 623	1 020 091
Public corporations	702 234	822 402	843 876	859 716	857 881	857 881	920 247	997 623	1 020 091
Subsidies on production	283 118	400 097	403 057	398 962	397 127	397 127	438 851	494 172	493 874
Other transfers	419 116	422 305	440 819	460 754	460 754	460 754	481 396	503 451	526 217
Private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidies on production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	4 221 429	4 510 787	4 300 996	3 734 628	3 836 269	3 836 169	4 246 228	4 270 308	4 469 598
Households	1 629 833	1 845 571	2 110 200	1 621 388	1 817 619	1 825 662	1 559 317	1 399 845	1 643 117
Social benefits	701 189	464 322	457 499	379 166	493 212	500 726	343 182	294 783	488 108
Other transfers to households	928 644	1 381 249	1 652 701	1 242 222	1 324 407	1 324 936	1 216 135	1 105 062	1 155 009
Payments for capital assets	**1 929 415**	**2 598 875**	**3 295 849**	**3 274 705**	**3 298 332**	**3 302 513**	**3 466 896**	**3 179 210**	**3 152 010**
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 436 714	2 059 137	2 060 677	2 431 544	2 283 575	2 288 354	2 626 680	2 406 639	2 437 579
Buildings	1 331 021	1 868 491	1 890 031	2 268 022	2 126 042	2 130 821	2 441 763	2 232 256	2 270 968
Other fixed structures	105 693	190 646	170 646	163 522	157 533	157 533	184 917	174 383	166 611
Machinery and equipment	430 873	453 227	1 003 701	558 350	675 841	693 910	511 955	487 951	417 671
Transport equipment	63 551	133 050	445 857	129 310	238 993	241 993	135 869	109 036	54 099
Other machinery and equipment	367 322	320 177	557 844	429 040	436 848	451 917	376 086	378 915	363 572
Heritage Assets	61 237	82 946	229 906	281 041	333 146	314 493	322 464	280 231	292 172
Specialised military assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and sub-soil assets	565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	26	3 565	1 565	3 770	5 770	5 756	5 797	4 389	4 588
Payments for financial assets	**1 288**	**476**	**1 913**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total economic classification	**73 502 300**	**76 488 578**	**80 802 931**	**83 110 615**	**83 946 450**	**84 076 704**	**88 139 389**	**91 139 389**	**94 711 221**

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 R&D health (CS) Hospital services	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
Recreation, culture and religion	Recreational and sporting services Cultural services	Sport, Arts and Culture	Administartion 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	Administartion 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

Function	Outcome 2021/22	Outcome 2022/23	Outcome 2023/24	Main appropriation 2024/25	Adjusted appropriation 2024/25	Revised estimate 2024/25	Medium-term estimates 2025/26	Medium-term estimates 2026/27	Medium-term estimates 2027/28
General Public Services									
Executive and Legislature	767 718	894 796	950 770	1 055 710	1 158 871	1 159 490	1 226 469	1 282 352	1 335 194
Financial and Fiscal Services	350 895	383 294	389 195	478 062	453 110	453 131	512 898	551 331	576 176
General Services	5 231 509	5 342 684	6 167 166	6 505 507	7 009 275	7 010 303	6 941 213	6 129 763	6 328 951
Total: General Public Services	**6 350 122**	**6 620 774**	**7 507 131**	**8 039 279**	**8 621 256**	**8 622 924**	**8 680 580**	**7 963 446**	**8 240 321**
Public Order and Safety									
Police Services	47 081	57 744	55 978	63 677	60 177	60 177	65 997	69 634	70 455
Total: Public Order and Safety	**47 081**	**57 744**	**55 978**	**63 677**	**60 177**	**60 177**	**65 997**	**69 634**	**70 455**
Economic Affairs									
General Economic Affairs	1 227 387	1 207 530	1 184 680	1 358 152	1 286 980	1 283 980	1 729 311	919 182	868 623
Agriculture	1 545 884	1 632 635	1 713 931	1 782 612	1 846 101	1 846 101	1 909 803	1 967 461	2 049 593
Transport	2 241 462	2 318 025	2 409 028	2 546 935	2 581 845	2 581 845	2 958 638	3 015 704	3 133 669
Communication	80 821	100 855	104 840	109 865	124 765	124 765	138 149	143 912	145 737
Total: Economic Affairs	**5 095 554**	**5 259 045**	**5 412 479**	**5 797 564**	**5 839 691**	**5 836 691**	**6 735 901**	**6 046 259**	**6 197 622**
Environmental Protection									
Environmental Protection	331 962	352 015	376 255	398 298	398 637	395 708	419 169	405 291	411 470
Total: Environmental Protection	**331 962**	**352 015**	**376 255**	**398 298**	**398 637**	**395 708**	**419 169**	**405 291**	**411 470**
Housing and Community Amenities									
Housing Development	868 265	1 310 523	1 651 037	1 239 530	1 352 281	1 352 281	1 259 018	1 156 100	1 210 011
Total: Housing and Community Ame	**868 265**	**1 310 523**	**1 651 037**	**1 239 530**	**1 352 281**	**1 352 281**	**1 259 018**	**1 156 100**	**1 210 011**
Health									
Outpatient services	15 677 313	16 724 832	17 734 076	17 726 142	17 867 767	17 867 767	18 784 680	20 057 029	20 719 965
R and D Health (CS)	2 771 320	2 718 303	2 902 438	3 039 423	2 972 316	2 972 316	3 176 333	3 335 080	3 542 924
Hospital Services	4 461 128	3 970 912	3 952 796	3 873 733	3 916 741	3 916 741	4 112 689	4 246 076	4 525 169
Total: Health	**22 909 761**	**23 414 047**	**24 589 310**	**24 639 298**	**24 756 824**	**24 756 824**	**26 073 702**	**27 638 185**	**28 788 058**
Recreation, Culture and Religion									
Sporting and Recreational Affairs	461 242	511 967	625 768	827 099	754 004	754 004	877 492	744 383	759 243
Total: Recreation, Culture and Relig	**461 242**	**511 967**	**625 768**	**827 099**	**754 004**	**754 004**	**877 492**	**744 383**	**759 243**
Education									
Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary	35 202 652	37 083 528	38 637 672	40 029 190	40 059 900	40 145 114	42 529 435	44 704 873	46 574 167
Subsidised Services to Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education not defined by level	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total: Education	**35 202 652**	**37 083 528**	**38 637 672**	**40 029 190**	**40 059 900**	**40 145 114**	**42 529 435**	**44 704 873**	**46 574 167**
Social Protection									
Social Security Services	463 159	468 876	531 199	525 671	543 789	562 989	577 489	627 472	655 711
Social Services and Population Devel	1 772 502	1 410 059	1 476 102	1 551 010	1 559 892	1 589 992	1 717 377	1 783 745	1 864 162
Total: Social Protection	**2 235 661**	**1 878 935**	**2 007 301**	**2 076 681**	**2 103 681**	**2 152 981**	**2 294 866**	**2 411 217**	**2 519 873**
Total provincial payments and estim	**73 502 300**	**76 488 578**	**80 862 931**	**83 110 615**	**83 946 450**	**84 076 704**	**88 936 158**	**91 139 389**	**94 771 221**

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