



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Of

2025/2026 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Contents

BACKGROUND	3
SECTION A: VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES	3
SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY (SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS).....	4
Population groups	5
Age groups census 2011-2022	5
Language groups.....	6
SECTION C: PROCESS FOLLOWED IN DEVELOPING THE IDP	8
SECTION D: DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES.....	9
SECTION E: 5 YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	10
SECTION F: ASSESSMENT/ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY’S STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT)	10
SECTION G: WRDM HIGH LEVEL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	11
SECTION H: WRDM AND CONSTITUENT LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES PRIORITIES/NEEDS/ AND PROJECTS /PROGRAMMES	12
SECTION I: IDP VERTICAL ALIGNMENT: SECTOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	14
SECTION J: FINANCIAL PLAN (BUDGET REPORT) OF THE WRDM	16
SECTION K: STATUS OF WRDM SECTOR PLANS	18
SECTION L: Approval of the WRDM 2025/26 IDP	21

BACKGROUND

The West Rand District Municipality (WRDM), a Category C municipality in Gauteng, comprises Mogale City, Merafong City, and Rand West City. Known for the Cradle of Humankind, it is well-connected to major Gauteng centres. Historical growth began with gold discoveries in the 1930s, leading to towns like Fochville and Carletonville. The urban core around Krugersdorp features mixed-income areas, while adjacent settlements face service limitations due to mining belts. Rand West City consists of urban, mining, and agricultural precincts, with the potential for agricultural growth due to proximity to major markets. Mining remains vital for economic development, necessitating its role in diversifying the local economy.



SECTION A: VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

In May 2022, Council affirmed the WRDM Vision, Mission, and Values, emphasizing Transparency and Accountability as essential for Good Governance following the strategic planning session.

VISION:

Integrating District Governance to achieve a better life for all









MISSION:

To provide an integrated and excellent developmental district governance system in the West Rand

SLOGAN:

Green is the new Gold

CORE VALUES

-  Service excellence;
-  Pride;
-  Integrity;
-  Responsibility;
-  Transparency;
-  Accountability;
-  Innovation; and
-  Teamwork

SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY (SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS)

2.1 The Population of WRDM including the local municipalities.

Population profile Demographic statistics are essential for planning in both the country and its regions. The West Rand District population is 6 percent of the Gauteng Province's total population which makes it the least populated region in the province, with less than million residents. West Rand Population Size and Growth in West Rand Table 1 below shows the population for the West Rand District between 2011 and 2022 as expounded by the 2022 StatsSA census and it is the lowest compared to Sedibeng and the metros. The West Rand District's population remains below a million mark, with the highest being Mogale City and the lowest being Merafong City.

Table 1: Population Size

Municipality	Population Size		Rank
	2022	2011	
West Rand	998 466	821 191	n/a
Mogale City	438 217	362 618	1
Rand West City	334 773	261 053	2
Merafong City	225 476	197 520	3

Table 2 depicts *population groups* whilst table 3 depicts population by gender which assists to explain current dynamics based on historical population settlement patterns.

Population groups

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Black	503,130	586,440	650,029	660,179	853,000
White	130,517	132,815	136,987	148,062	102,910
Coloured	15,489	17,628	20,503	21,153	28,061
Indian	5,720	7,078	9,411	9,201	12,019
Other	4,720	NA	3,887	NA	2,476
Total	659,577	743,961	820,817	838,595	998,466

Population and Gender

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2020 [†]	2022
Males	385,125	399,745	428,057	434,602	484,630	505 187
Females	274,452	344,215	392,760	403,993	429,840	493 279
Population density (persons/ha)	0.72	1.82	2.01	2.05	2.24	2.44
Total Population	659,577	743,961	820,817	838,595	915,661	998 466

Table 3 Population by gender whilst Table 4 indicates age groups, the 20 to 65-year cohort is very significant. The male-female ratio in this age group is important. As explained above male absenteeism or a male surplus is a good proxy for migrant labour. Furthermore, the number of women in this age group also indicates the expected number of households in an area.

Age groups census 2011-2022

	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-60	60+
2011	78 305	119 858	317 539	252 762	52 726
2022	87 339	148 917	363 429	313 155	85 524

Table 5 Language groups display very strong spatial patterns in South Africa. These patterns and distributions have ramifications for education, labour markets, and labour relations. Its impact on the demand for community services, infrastructure and social facilities are, however, not significant for the planner.

Language groups

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Afrikaans	120,711	125,507	135,707	139,234
English	33,334	36,664	53,317	43,636
Ndebele	1,127	2,940	8,484	4,133
Sepedi	16,279	23,259	24,611	24,562
Sesotho	76,348	85,258	86,537	86,330
SiSwati	10,919	10,216	7,290	6,475
Tsonga	44,203	38,193	41,843	38,806
Tswana	171,494	214,740	219,109	265,103
Venda	4,979	9,185	11,545	10,850
Xhosa	110,834	123,014	119,512	118,382
Zulu	53,608	64,614	72,435	76,601
Other	15,742	10,369	40,427	24,483
Total	659,577	743,961	820,817	838,595

2.2 Natality and mortality rate

As of the year 2017 the WRDM registered 7707 births around the region. This includes the local municipalities as well. The number was stated by the Stats SA which the information was withheld until 27 August 2018 (StatsSA, 2018:35). Whilst the natality forms part of the population so is the mortality rate. Based on the 2017 stats collected, Mogale City is remains the lowest with a number of deaths recorded.

2.3 Development Indicators

The Gini co-efficient is one of the tools used to measure developmental objectives and progress. With South Africa being one of the most unequal societies, we remain at 1 instead of 0 being equality. Majority still living in absolute poverty (under R417 per month) as compared to relative poverty (above R417 per month), mainly due to high rate of unemployment.

2.4 District Economic Activity

The global economic trends continue to affect South Africa, Gauteng and its region's outlook. The commodity price slump has also affected economies of commodity exporting countries including South Africa. The West Rand, with its economy dominated by mining & quarrying activities, is also affected by such global events.

2.5 Labour Market Overview

During 2019, the West Rand labour market shed a lot of jobs due to the deteriorating economic conditions. The number of employed people fell by 4 per cent (or 12 476 people). This pushed the official unemployment rate to 32.3 per cent for the district, an increase of 3.1 percentage points from the rate recorded in 2018.

2.6 Household and Infrastructure

Notes: A formal dwelling unit is a structure built according to approved plans. Hygienic toilets were defined as flush toilets, chemical toilets and pit latrines with a ventilation pipe. Access to piped water was measured at the RDP level of piped water within the household's dwelling, within their yard or within 200 metres of their dwelling.

From 2010 the current era, household infrastructure in the West Rand improved in three out of five categories, namely, formal housing, hygienic toilets and refuse removal. The share of households living in formal housing increased from 68.2% to 70.8%. Mogale City was the only West Rand Local Municipality where this decreased, from 70.6 to 69.8%. Access to hygienic toilets in the district rose from 85.7 to 87%. Access to refuse removal by the local authorities increased from 78.4% to 82%. Access to piped water decreased marginally, from 90.6% to 90.4%. This was due to a decrease in access in Merafong City as access increased in the other two local municipalities. Access to electrical connections decreased from 80.3% to 78.7%. In this case, it was Mogale City and Rand West City where access decreased and in Merafong City where it rose.

NB: Detailed statistics is seen in the original document from page 13 to 19 based on the data collected by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA: 2022).

2.7 Education Profile

The proportion of people with a tertiary qualification, however, has improved, rising from 9.9 per cent in 2009 to 12.1 per cent in 2019 and going forward.

NB: Further details of Socio-economic details are highlighted from page 14 to 27.

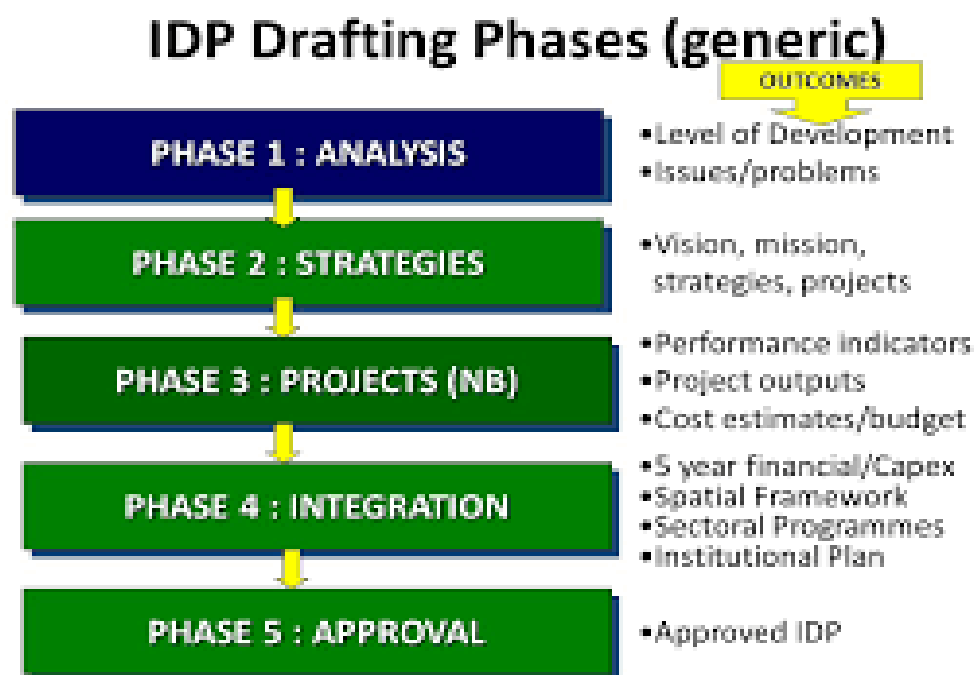
SECTION C: PROCESS FOLLOWED IN DEVELOPING THE IDP

The IDP Framework Plan is mandated by the Municipal Systems Act, requiring district municipalities to establish an integrated development planning framework collaboratively with local municipalities. This plan ensures mutual linkage and cooperative governance, facilitating alignment between district and local IDPs. Key elements include identifying binding legislative plans, specifying coordination principles, and establishing consultation procedures. The Framework Plan is designed as a coordination tool for the West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) to optimize planning processes.

The legislative backdrop includes the Constitution Act, which emphasizes developmental planning to fulfill local government objectives, and the White Paper promoting sustainable human settlements. The Municipal Systems Act details the IDP development process, emphasizing a strategic plan to integrate and coordinate efforts effectively. Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations provide additional clarity, while the Municipal Finance Management Act highlights the need for budget alignment.

An adopted IDP is reviewed with input from the MEC for Local Government. The IDP process aims to inform municipal planning and budgeting while adhering to timelines to ensure timely approval. Future actions involve municipalities outlining specific planning processes and associated costs. The development rationale is shaped by theories advocating for developmental local governance and scoped economic understanding, positioning local government as a catalyst for community development within a democratic state framework.

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE IDP IS DONE IN THE FOLLOWING FIVE (5) KEY PHASES:



- **Phase 1** determines the situation of municipalities, their priority issues as well as an indication on what the plans should be focusing on;

- **Phase 2** is where development objectives, strategies and vision based on key issues are formulated;
- **Phase 3** is derived from the strategies, objectives and vision to inform concrete proposals for projects to implement these strategies;
- **Phase 4** is to ensure that all sector plans from within and outside the municipality are aligned and integrated; and
- **Phase 5** is the public comments and approval of the plan.

SECTION D: DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES

The sixteen Development Priorities over the five-year term as contextualised by the WRDM Council are as follows:

Priority 1 - End / Reduce Poverty and Ensure Zero Hunger Results

Priority 2- Good Health and Wellbeing / Healthy Communities Results

Priority 3 - Quality Education Results

Priority 4 - Gender Equality Results

Priority 5 - Clean water and sanitation Result

Priority 6- Affordable Clean Energy Results

Priority 7 - Decent Work and Economic growth

Priority 8 - Industry, innovation, and Infrastructure

Priority 9 - Reduced Inequalities

Priority 10 - Sustainable communities

Priority 11 - Peace Justice and Strong institutions

Priority 12 - Partnership for Goals

Priority 13 - Be Tough on Crime

Priority 14 - Safe Working environment

Priority 15 Accountable Municipal Administration

Priority 16 - End Corruption in all forms

SECTION E: 5 YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The alignment with universal declarations is of vital importance for better service delivery. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are one of the guiding principles of each country wishing to develop and strive for a better life for all. From the universal declaration, to National level down to the grassroots levels, the respect of the IDP and adhering to community needs, depicts a good relationship between the communities and those who serve them.

Five year plan is indicated per departments within the municipality on the following pages 43 – 67 were the strategic level of the key performance indicators and the alignment of KPI into MsCoa is captured.

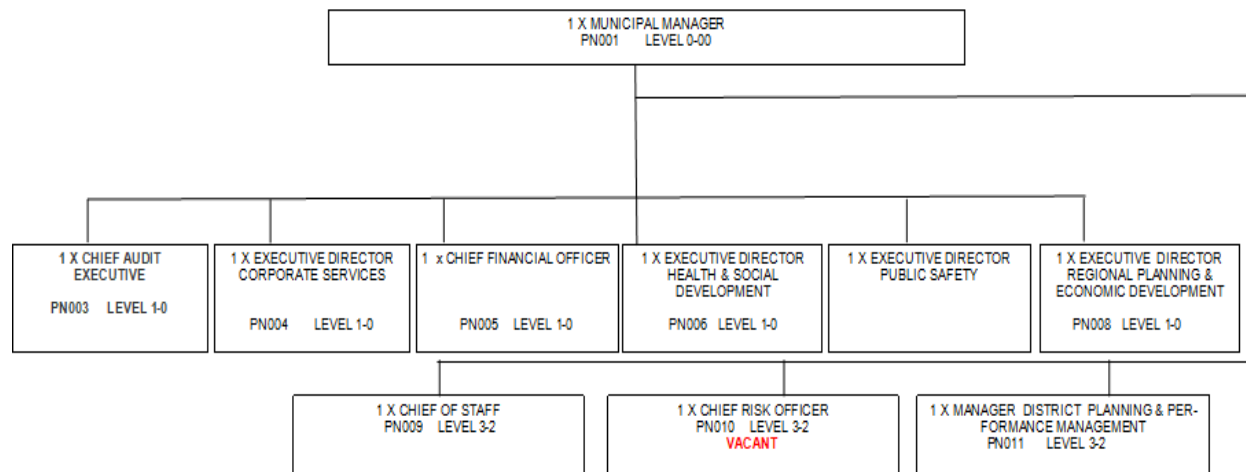
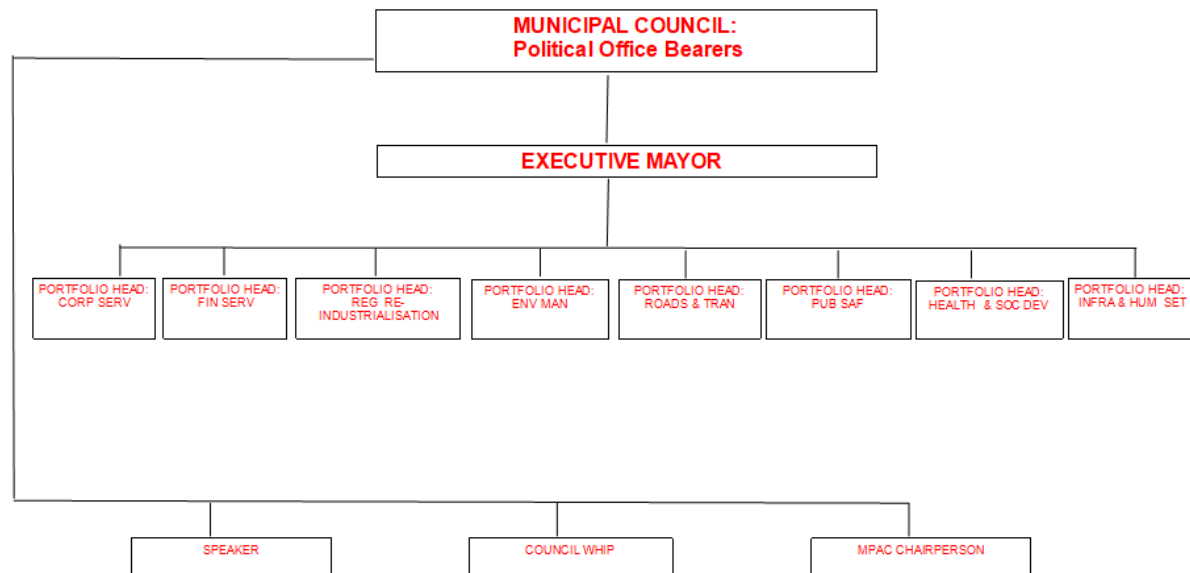
SECTION F: ASSESSMENT/ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT)

Understanding the Profile of the Organisation against its strengths and weaknesses at an internal level and reviewing its opportunities and threats at an external level provides an important input into assessment of the readiness and skills levels.

The slides representing the outputs of the SWOT Analysis can be viewed on page 67 – 68.

SECTION G: WRDM HIGH LEVEL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

This section provides the overview on Institutional Development: organisational structure, status on filling of critical vacancies and the policies/bylaws for implementation of the IDP.



SECTION H: WRDM AND CONSTITUENT LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES PRIORITIES/NEEDS/ AND PROJECTS /PROGRAMMES

Chapter 4 of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 forms the pedestal for public participation in local government, wherein municipalities are required to involve community/stakeholders in the affairs of the municipalities. Public participation meetings were held in November/December 2024- February 2025 period and issues raised are depicted in the tables below. *See Page 73-91 for detailed needs as per the municipal wards.*

Upon the conclusion of the public participation, the recorded information is clustered as per the department that will aid on the delivery of those, controlled by the availability of the budget. With that gathered, municipalities will compile the Draft IDP, to be taken through Council there after the **IDP Representative Forum** will take place, where community representatives, political office bearers, stakeholders are given the opportunity to raise their concerns. Often such gathering is conducted on the month of **May**.

Key Performance Area	Community Priority/Need	Local Municipality
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	Access to piped water and maintenance of water networks (curb water leakages)	All
	Access to sewer and maintenance of sewer networks (curb blockages and spillages)	All
	Access to electricity	All
	Access to street/highmast lights and maintenance of existing ones	All
	Tarred/Paved roads and maintenance of roads (potholes and erection of speed humps)	All
	Maintenance of storm water drainage systems	All
	Access to refuse removal services and removal of illegal dumping.	All

Key Performance Area	Community Priority/Need	Local Municipality
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	Development of new cemeteries and maintenance of existing ones	All
	Development of new parks and maintenance of existing ones	All
	Grass cutting	All
	Maintenance of community halls	All
	Access to sports facilities and maintenance of existing ones	All

Key Performance Area	Community Priority/Need	Local Municipality
Spatial Planning and Human Settlement	<u>Disaster Management:</u> Need for information campaigns - Dolomitic Risk Management (Sinkholes)	Merafong City LM
	Access to social housing (RDPs) and rental housing	All
	Access to sites	All
	Registration of informal settlements and backyard dwellers in housing database	All
	Illegal occupation of land and buildings	All
	Processing and approval of town planning applications and building plans on time	All

Key Performance Area	Community Priority/Need	Local Municipality
Local Economic Development	Job creation	All
	Development of informal traders facilities	All
	Development of SMMEs and cooperatives (Training/skills development)	All
	Need for taxi rank/Bus stop/Shelter	Rand West City LM
	Completion of incomplete projects (road project)	All
	Develop programmes for unemployed graduates	All

Above tables illustrates an overview of community needs as per the local municipality.

SECTION I: IDP VERTICAL ALIGNMENT: SECTOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Subsequent to the issuing of Circular No.11 of 2020, on the processes to align Integrated Development Plans and One Plans of district and metro municipalities as part of the implementation of the District Development Model (DDM), the National Department of Cooperative Governance undertook an exercise to collect and consolidate sector commitments earmarked for the districts and metro spaces. This exercise resulted to the development of list of projects from the various sector departments for each district and metro municipalities. The purpose of this exercise is to assist municipalities with the review of their IDPs with the intention to provide sector department's commitments to be included in the IDP review process.

List of planned or underway projects to address service delivery issues are detailed from, page 92 – 105.

Review of the DDM One Plan

DDM One Plan is defined as a Long-Term Strategic Framework that provides a common understanding of the state of development in the district/metro; a shared vision of development over the next 25-30 years; agreed set of impact-oriented strategies required to realise the vision and desired future outcomes and impacts; and agreed set of enablers and implementation commitments to give effect to the strategies in the immediate, short, medium and long term. The DDM in Gauteng was endorsed by the Premier's Co-ordinating Forum (PCF) in December 2019 and the Province's approach to DDM was approved by EXCO in June 2020. Gauteng utilizes the Centre of Government i.e. the Office of the Premier (OOP), Gauteng Provincial Treasury (GPT) and Gauteng Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs (COGTA) working together, to lead, support and guide the planning and budgeting process and ensure the participation of local government (municipalities), provincial sector departments and, the national sphere of government. To give effect to this, a DDM Road Map and Action Plan was developed to monitor and measure progress on the performance on the DDM in Gauteng. During early 2021, the Political and Technical DDM/ IGR Steering Committees were formed across all five (5) Districts and Metropolitans, with the cooperation and support of the respective local municipalities where applicable. Initial stages of DDM implementation saw positive working relations in these various committees with a great deal of success in developing the District/Metro DDM Profiles and Diagnostic Reports towards the One Plans, Visioning and Development Strategies and, Implementation Commitments i.e. long term catalytic projects and programmes within each District or Metro. This then resulted in the development of all five (5) District / Metro One Plans i.e. West Rand and Sedibeng Districts and, City of Tshwane, City of Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg Metropolitans. All One Plans were submitted accordingly to the National Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG) as was required by the end of June 2021.

Objectives of the DDM

- A Solve horizontal & vertical Silos

- Narrow distance between people and government
- Deliver Integrated Services and M&E
- Inclusive and gender responsive budgets and programmes based on people and community needs Youth empowerment
- Maximising impact
- Facilitate for Local Economic Development Poor integration, coordination of programmes/projects
- Sustainable development, accelerate initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment & equality
- Inculcate Long Range Planning

List of planned or underway projects are detailed from, page 109 – 112.

SECTION J: FINANCIAL PLAN (BUDGET REPORT) OF THE WRDM

Despite Municipality's financial constraints, WRDM strives to stabilize its finances and significantly improved its cash holdings. The Budget and Treasury team continues to strive to improve the financial position of the institution by focusing on core principles, that is, the collection of all outstanding debt from those that can afford to pay for their municipal services.

A summary of the operating budget is provided in the table below:

Gauteng: West Rand (DC48) - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance by Functional Classification

Description R thousands	Current year 2024/25		2025/26 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year 2027/28
<u>Revenue - Functional</u>					
<i>Municipal governance and administration</i>	124 516	133 148	134 770	140 970	145 587
Executive and council	40 118	40 118	41 843	43 767	45 693
Finance and administration	84 399	93 030	92 927	97 202	99 894
<i>Community and public safety</i>	185 848	185 848	193 239	202 128	211 022
Public safety	134 051	134 051	139 215	145 619	152 026
Health	51 797	51 797	54 024	56 510	58 996
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	83 425	55 674	47 220	49 919	52 116
Planning and development	83 425	55 674	47 220	49 919	52 116
<i>Trading services</i>	840	840	879	919	959
Energy sources	840	840	879	919	959
Total Revenue - Functional	394 629	375 509	376 108	393 936	409 684
<u>Expenditure - Functional</u>					
<i>Municipal governance and administration</i>	124 453	131 632	136 924	143 085	147 796
Executive and council	42 360	42 620	44 453	46 453	48 497
Finance and administration	82 093	89 012	92 471	96 633	99 299
<i>Community and public safety</i>	185 570	185 553	188 613	197 100	205 773
Public safety	134 035	134 035	134 879	140 949	147 150
Health	51 535	51 518	53 734	56 152	58 622
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	84 414	58 024	50 519	53 166	57 093
Planning and development	84 414	58 024	50 519	53 166	57 093
Total Expenditure - Functional	394 437	375 209	376 056	393 351	410 662
Surplus/(Deficit)	192	300	52	584	(978)

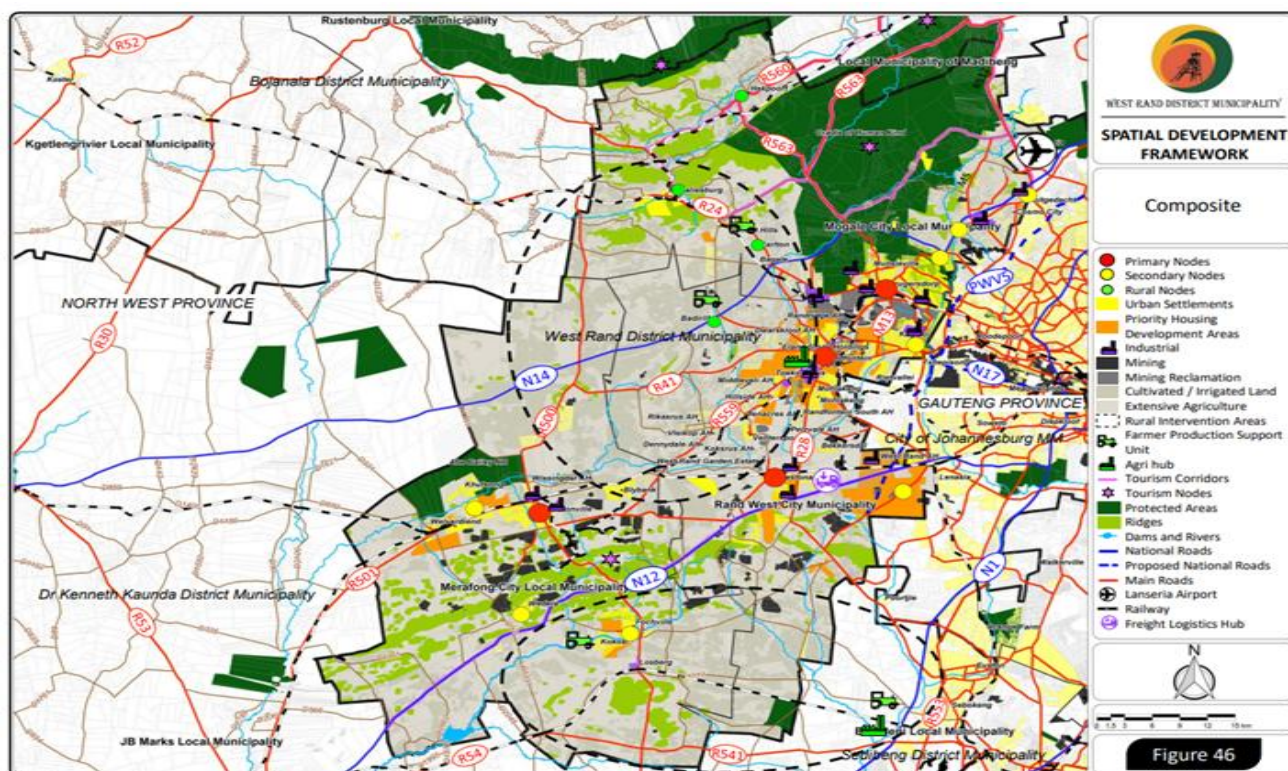
NB: Further financial details are provided from page 113 to 121.

SECTION K: STATUS OF WRDM SECTOR PLANS

During November 2019 the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, in conjunction with the West Rand District Municipality, commissioned the compilation of the West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in line with the requirements of Sections 12 and 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act 16 of 2013. Furthermore, the District SDF was tabled and adopted by the Municipal Council in 2022.

The main objective of the project is to develop a SDF for the entire West Rand District Municipality area which:

- Provides a strategic spatial development vision for the district area in line with the broad development objectives of the National and Provincial policies.
- Provides a clear and comprehensive Spatial Framework for the district area which will inform, improve and guide cross-sectoral policy alignment and project implementation and integration.



Map indicating location of the WRDM

The table below provides a list of other sector plans including their status

Name of Sector Plan	Responsible Department/Unit	Date of approval by Council	Date of next review	Comments
District Disaster Management Plan	Disaster Management and community Safety	October 2022	2027	-
District Disaster Management Frame work	Disaster Management and community Safety	November 2021	2027	-
Veld fire risk Management strategy	EMS	February 2022	2027	-
Emergency management services master plan	EMS	February 2022	2027	-
District Safety plan	Disaster Management and community Safety	October 2022	2027	-
Integrated Waste Management Plan	H&SD	2010	2015	Budget need to be availed
Air Quality Management Plan	H&SD	2010	2015	Budget need to be availed
WRDM Green IQ Strategy	H&SD	2012	2017	Budget need to be availed
Bioregional Plan	H&SD	2015	2020	Budget need to be availed
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan	H&SD	2017	2022	Budget need to be availed
Wetland Strategy and Action Plan for West Rand District Municipality	H&SD	2017	2022	Budget need to be availed
Gap Analysis, Baseline Resource Assessment and High-Level Mapping of Wetlands in the West Rand District Municipality	H&SD	2018	2023	Budget need to be availed

Name of Sector Plan	Responsible Department/Unit	Date of approval by Council	Date of next review	Comments
Alien and Invasive Plant Species Management Plan as required in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act still need to be compiled.	H&SD	Not yet in place	Not yet in place	still need to be compiled as required in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
WRDM Local Economic Development Strategy	Regional Planning and Economic Development	TBC	TBC	-
West-Rand-Tourism-Sector-Strategy	Regional Planning and Economic Development	TBC	TBC	-
The District Integrated Transport Plan (DITP)	Regional Planning and Economic Development	TBC	TBC	-
West Rand Spatial Development Framework	Regional Planning and Economic Development	TBC	TBC	-
West Rand Sustainable Human Settlement Plan	Regional Planning and Economic Development	TBC	TBC	-

SECTION L: Approval of the WRDM 2025/26 IDP

The 2025/26 IDP (comprehensive document) was approved by the WRDM Council on the 29th of May 2025 and is available on municipal website for access by the public.



**WEST RAND DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY**



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

30 May 2025

Certified true copy of an extract from the Ordinary Council meeting of the West Rand District Municipality, held on 29 May 2025 at 10H00


Cllr HB MUNYAI
COUNCIL SPEAKER

ITEM 46

WRDM

**OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER: 2025/26 FINAL REVIEWED
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)**

15/2/R

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT:

1. Council approves the 2025/26 Final Reviewed Integrated Development Plan.
2. The 2025/26 Final Reviewed Integrated Development Plan be publicised on municipal website and submitted to the MEC for Local Government.
3. Council takes cognisance of the 2025/26 Draft SDBIP to be approved by the Executive Mayor within 28 days after the approval of the Budget.

Private Bag X033, RANDFONTEIN 1760
Cor 6th & Park Streets, RANDFONTEIN
Tel: (011) 411-5000/412-2701 Fax: (011) 412-3663
Email: admin@wrldm.gov.za Website: www.wrldm.gov.za