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Executive Summary

Kwaya Kusar LGA

Community Developmment Plan

Borno State, Nigeria.



2026-2030

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INTRODUCTION

Kwaya-Kusar Local Government Area has witnessed insurgency and flooding over the years. Beyond the loss of livelihoods, physical infrastructure such as health centres and schools became dilapidated and were destroyed. A lot of people were displaced, and lives were lost.

In view of the foregoing, the Local Government and the traditional leaders of Kwaya-Kusar LGA yearned for rapid social and economic development. With the support of the GIZ's Social and Economic Participation of Returnees, Internally Displaced Persons and the Host Population in North-East Nigeria (SEPIN) programme, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union (EU), they have initiated the Community Development Planning (CDP) process, which aims to bring together various stakeholders at the ward level to plan for the development of their communities through a participatory, bottom-up approach.

The CDP process has provided an opportunity for community stakeholders to come together to discuss the developmental challenges they face, including their causes and strategies for solving them through rigorous brainstorming with the support of experts.

While stakeholder sensitisation, ward analysis, and community mobilisation played a crucial role in the CDP process, the Community Development Planning Session itself was the heart of the process. This 2-day activity session per cluster is akin to village/town meetings where community members come together to discuss development issues that affect them and plan activities to address them.

The major objectives of the CDP session are:

- To provide an opportunity for different socio-economic groups to discuss and analyse their livelihoods, including problems, causes, strategies and potentials within the community that could help them solve these problems.
- To build people's capacity to participate more actively in development issues affecting them as individuals and their community as a whole.
- To create a platform where the people can discuss with their political and traditional leaders.
- To identify and prioritise the needs of the community.

Participants of the CDP Session were carefully selected, cutting across demographic and socio-economic groups within the wards, including vulnerable groups such as IDPs, persons living with disabilities (PWDs), and orphaned children.

The CDP process in Kwaya-Kusar LGA was facilitated by the Governance Component of GIZ's Resilience Programme and its partners comprising Oxfam International, Community Development and Reproductive Health Initiative (CODERHI), Budgeting and Planning Department of the LGA, and Borno State Government's ministries and extra-ministerial departments, including the Borno State Office for the Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response. The Executive and Legislative Arms of the Local Government, along with traditional and religious leadership, supported and guided the CDP process.

The CDP process resulted in the preparation and validation of the LGA Development Plan, which



highlights the LGA's development priorities for the next five (5) years.

The plan has since been reviewed to strengthen its gender responsiveness and climate resilience, in line with the CDP approach's inclusion principles. The original problems, priorities and solutions were kept as the communities defined them, and gender and climate considerations were added into the sector tables and the monitoring framework.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Development Planning (CDP) sessions for Kwaya-Kusar LGA were held from 6th to 14th October, 2025. They brought together a diverse group of stakeholders from across the LGA's ten wards to develop a joint plan for the community's development. The CDP sessions drew a wide range of participants, including political, traditional, and religious leaders; women leaders; men and women from different age groups; artisans; persons with disabilities (PWDs); internally displaced persons (IDPs); and female heads of households. The sessions aimed to promote participation and inclusion in the development process, recognising the diverse population, with the Bura (Babur/Pabir) people being the predominant ethnic group. Other ethnic groups in the LGA include the Tera, Hausa, and Fulani as minorities who are predominantly farmers, herders, and petty traders.

During the Community Development Planning (CDP) sessions, the people of Kwaya-Kusar LGA collectively defined development as "transformation for positive change" and envisioned a future with a good-quality educational system, improved agricultural activity, steady power supply, sufficient potable water, and good roads in good condition throughout the year. A developmentally advanced LGA which is flood-free and has well-equipped healthcare centres.

The LGA is blessed with natural resources such as monazite, tantalite, sharp sand, stones and rivers, sand for painting, as well as economic resources such as markets, provisions shops, grinding/milling machines, bakery, table water factories and social resources like worship centres, schools, viewing centres, and football fields. However, despite these resources, the LGA faces several challenges that threaten its development. These challenges, grouped into ten (10) sectors, include insufficient potable water, poor access roads, soil degradation from excessive agrochemical use and flooding, poor entrepreneurial skills across the LGA, and poorly equipped primary and secondary schools with insufficient qualified teachers and teaching aids. Furthermore, qualified health care centres are scarce, and those that exist are poorly equipped. Other challenges include delays in pension payments to retirees, domestic violence, and inadequate scholarships. In total, 104 priority needs (challenges) were identified.

The top five most prioritised sectors by sex and age of the CDP participants requiring priority support were education, health, agriculture and food security, economy and livelihood, water and sanitation, and physical infrastructure. Across all wards in the LGA, the general priority rankings were health, agriculture and food security, physical infrastructure, education, water and sanitation, economy and livelihoods, conflict and security, climate change and green economy, social protection, and gender.

To address the identified challenges and in line with the LGA CDP's vision, a Problems-Solution-Activity (PSA) Matrix was prepared. The matrix proposed solutions and activities to address the identified problems from community members' perspective, with support from sector experts.

To ensure the sustainability of the CDP, the communities selected persons of different ages, genders, and villages to serve as members of the Ward Development Support Committee (WDSC).

Gender-responsive and climate-smart review:

In 2026, Hevom Partners Limited reviewed the plan to strengthen how it reflects gender equality, social inclusion, and climate resilience. No community-identified problem, priority, solution or activity was removed, changed or re-ranked. Instead, additional causes, solutions and activities were added within the existing sector tables (shown as tracked changes), along with gender and climate monitoring indicators. The additions respond to the needs of women, girls, youth, persons with disabilities, widows, female-headed households and displaced persons, and to the main climate hazards in Kwaya-Kusar LGA: flooding, erratic rainfall, heat waves, soil erosion and windstorms.

THIS IS OUR LGA

Geographical Information



Kwaya-Kusar Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the south-western part of Borno State, Nigeria. It lies between latitudes 10°18'N and 10°40'N, north of the Equator, and longitudes 11°43'E and 12°05'E, east of the Greenwich Meridian. The LGA borders Biu LGA to the east, Hawul LGA to the west, Bayo LGA to the south, and Shani LGA to the south-east. It has an estimated total land area of approximately 795.2 km^2.

The LGA lies along the River Gongola and has fertile land suitable for agricultural production. It is characterised by well-drained sandy-loam to clay soils that support the cultivation of a wide range of crops and contribute significantly to people's livelihoods.

Demographics: Population



According to the 2006 population census, Kwaya-Kusar LGA had a population of 56,500 inhabitants, comprising 29,065 males and 27,435 females. The projected population as at March 2022 was 83,100[1] people. Religions practised in the LGA include Christianity and Islam. The major ethnic group in the LGA is Bura/ Pabur, and other ethnic groups include Fulani, Hausa, and Tera.

[1] https:https://www.citypopulation.de/en/nigeria/admin/

Summary of socio-economic situation



The main socio-economic activities of inhabitants of Kwaya-Kusar LGA are farming, hunting and trading. Major crops grown in the LGA include sorghum, soybean, groundnut, beans, bambara nuts, millet, sugarcane, banana, cassava, cocoa-yam, sweet potato, mango, palm-shoot, dates, paw-paw, doom-palm, lemon, orange, cashew, sesame seed, pumpkin, yam, local cucumber and vegetables, maize, and rice; livestock rearing, including cattle, sheep, goats, ducks, guinea fowl, turkey and poultry, is also common. Other economic activities in the LGA are: tailoring, food processing, welding and fabricating, and blacksmithing. The financial institution operating in Kwaya-Kusar is Union Bank. Other source of cash for business transactions is the point of sale (POS).

Climate Risk and Vulnerability

Based on the problems identified by communities during the CDP sessions, the main climate-related hazards in Kwaya-Kusar LGA are: perennial flooding, reported in Kwaya-Kusar, Wada, Gusi-Billa, Guwal, Wawa and Peta Wards, which damages homes, farmland, roads and water and sanitation facilities; erratic rainfall, reported in eight wards; heat waves, reported in seven wards; soil degradation and erosion, reported in nine wards; and windstorms that destroy houses and other buildings, reported in nine wards. Water scarcity, linked to the rock basement and rising demand, adds to the burden on women and girls who collect water. Women, children, elderly persons, PWDs, IDPs and female-headed households are affected more severely because of their limited access to land, income, information and decision-making. Add ward-level quantitative climate data (rainfall, temperature, vegetation, and flood vulnerability) to this plan when it becomes available for Kwaya-Kusar.

OUR VISION

We, the people of Kwaya-Kusar, envision a Local Government Area with sufficient potable water, improved agricultural productivity, good access roads, improved quality education, and improved employment opportunities for our teeming youth, a steady power supply, and improved communication networks for all communities. Furthermore, we envision Kwaya-Kusar communities with good access roads, an improved centre of commerce and industry, access to improved health care services, and skills acquisition centres. We hope to create an inclusive society with improved security leading to peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for all of society.

OUR SHARED VALUES

As people of Kwaya-Kusar LGA, we are known for our hard work, truthfulness, respect for the elderly, unity, and hospitality, especially to strangers. We are compassionate people with a strong sense of togetherness, love, and kindness.

Hada kanmu shine cigaban al'umanmu.

Our unity leads to the development of our people.

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