# Community Involvement and Policymakers' Challenges in the Management of Historic Monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall

**Garba, Ado Danrimi[1]; Haruna, Lumi Zamani[2]; and Idris, Omeiza David[3]**

**Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Technology, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University**

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## ABSTRACT

Historic monuments preserve cultural identity and collective memory but face threats from inadequate funding, weak institutional coordination, and limited community involvement. This study examined community involvement and policymakers' challenges in managing historic monuments in Bauchi metropolis, with a focus on the Bauchi Traditional City Wall. A non-experimental survey design was adopted. Data were collected through structured questionnaires and field observations from 384 household respondents and ten (10) purposively selected policymakers and officials. Spatial mapping was conducted using QGIS 3.44.0, while questionnaire data were analysed using SPSS through descriptive statistics and chi-square tests. Findings revealed high awareness of historic monuments, with community contributions primarily involving monitoring and reporting damage, maintenance, voluntary labour, and financial support. However, most respondents reported no economic benefits from the monuments, while insufficient funding and weak government support were the major barriers to community involvement. Political interference emerged as the most prominent policymaker challenge, followed by inadequate funding and limited technical expertise. The chi-square test established a significant association between perceived economic benefits and management preferences ($\chi^2 = 19.788$, $p < 0.001$). The study concludes that community involvement remain largely informal and inadequately supported. It recommends sustainable conservation funding, stronger institutional coordination, effective enforcement of heritage laws, capacity building, and formal community–government partnerships to promote sustainable monument management.

**Keywords:** Community involvement, historic monuments, challenges, policymakers, wall.

## INTRODUCTION

Historic monuments are important parts of a society's cultural heritage because they preserve its history, traditions, identity, and collective memories (Daniyarovna, 2025). They provide evidence of how communities developed, traditional institutions operated, and how people organised their settlements in the past. Beyond their historical value, these monuments can support education, tourism, and local economic development (Zhou *et al*., 2022). However, preserving them requires more than protecting old structures from physical damage. It also involves maintaining their cultural significance and ensuring that communities understand, appreciate, and contribute to their continued existence (Bo, 2025). In many developing countries such as Ghana, India and Nigeria, historic monuments face increasing threats from urbanisation, population growth, inadequate funding, poor maintenance, and weak enforcement of conservation regulations (Guo, 2022). Addressing these problems requires the combined efforts of government agencies, traditional institutions, policymakers, and the communities that live around these heritage sites.

Community involvement is particularly important because people living around historic monuments are directly affected by decisions concerning their protection and use (Abdulaziz *et al*., 2023). Their contributions may include participating in consultation meetings, supporting maintenance activities,

reporting damage, educating younger generations, and working with traditional rulers and government agencies. Community leaders, property owners, traders, youth groups, and cultural organisations can also help raise awareness about the importance of preserving historic sites (Mensah, 2022). However, genuine participation requires more than informing residents about decisions that have already been made. It means giving them opportunities to express their views, contribute ideas, and take part in decisions affecting the monument. When communities feel excluded from management processes, they may show little interest in conservation programmes or struggle to reconcile preservation requirements with their everyday needs (Emifoniye, 2022).

Policymakers also face several challenges in protecting historic monuments. These include inadequate funding, limited technical expertise, weak enforcement of conservation laws, and poor coordination among government agencies and traditional institutions (Tsyrfa *et al*., 2024). They must also balance the need to preserve historic structures with the growing demand for land, housing, roads, and other urban infrastructure. Where responsibilities are unclear or development activities are poorly monitored, historic monuments may become vulnerable to neglect, encroachment, and inappropriate alterations. These challenges can be addressed through stronger institutional cooperation, adequate funding, public education, effective development control, and regular consultation with local communities. Policies that recognise residents as active partners in conservation are more likely to gain public support and achieve lasting results.

In Nigeria, historic monuments reflect the country's diverse cultural traditions, political history, architectural practices, and systems of traditional governance (Folarin, 2024). Despite their importance, many of these heritage resources face challenges associated with urban expansion, changing land-use patterns, limited public awareness, and inadequate institutional support (Audu *et al*., 2024). As towns and cities grow, pressure on land and infrastructure can affect the condition and surroundings of historic structures (Orola *et al*., 2026). In some cases, development activities may take place without sufficient consideration of their cultural and historical value.

Although government agencies have a major responsibility for protecting historic monuments, their efforts may achieve limited results when local communities are excluded from conservation decisions (Yusuf *et al*., 2023). Residents often possess valuable knowledge of local history, traditional practices, and the cultural importance of historic sites (Sharma *et al.*, 2024). Involving them in management activities can encourage a sense of ownership, improve public cooperation, and strengthen efforts to protect these resources for future generations.

Bauchi Traditional City Wall provides an important context for examining community involvement and the challenges associated with historic monument management in northern Nigeria. Bauchi has a rich history as a traditional, political and administrative centre, and its historic environment reflects the city's cultural development and traditional institutions. The city walls forms part of this heritage and represents an important feature of the traditional urban landscape (Gwani, 2006). Its significance goes beyond its physical structure, as it is connected to the history, identity, and cultural experiences of the people of Bauchi. Preserving the wall is therefore important not only for maintaining a historic structure but also for protecting part of the city's heritage for future generations. Nevertheless, historic structures can be affected by physical deterioration, inadequate maintenance, and competing demands for land and infrastructure. These pressures make it necessary to adopt management approaches that consider both conservation needs and the realities of contemporary urban development.

Against this background, examining community involvement and policymaker challenges in the management of the Bauchi Traditional City Wall is necessary to understand how the monument can be better protected. The study provides an opportunity to investigate the extent of community participation, and the difficulties policymakers encounter in carrying out their responsibilities. Understanding these issues can help identify weaknesses in existing management practices and suggest practical ways to improve collaboration between government agencies, traditional institutions, and local residents. Ultimately, effective management of the historic monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall requires a shared commitment to protecting its historical and cultural significance while recognising the needs of the host communities.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## Historic Monument

Historic monuments are physical structures, sites, or landmarks that possess significant historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, or social value to a community or nation (Vicente *et al.*, 2017). They serve as tangible evidence of past events, traditional practices, political institutions, and the achievements of earlier generations. Historic monuments may include ancient city walls, palaces, forts, religious buildings, tombs, traditional houses, archaeological sites, and memorial structures (Cauvin, 2022). Their significance extends beyond their physical appearance, as they embody collective memories, cultural identity, and the historical experiences of societies.

The preservation of historic monuments is essential for maintaining cultural heritage and promoting historical knowledge among present and future generations (Vîlcea *et al.*, 2023). They provide opportunities for research, education, tourism, and economic development by attracting visitors and supporting related businesses. Furthermore, historic monuments strengthen community identity, encourage cultural pride, and promote continuity between past and present generations (Ferraioli *et al.*, 2021). They may also contribute to urban development by enhancing the distinctiveness and attractiveness of historic settlements.

However, historic monuments face numerous challenges, including inadequate funding, poor maintenance, vandalism, urban expansion, environmental deterioration, and limited community participation in conservation activities (Tsyrfa *et al.*, 2024). Effective management therefore requires collaboration among government agencies, traditional institutions, heritage professionals, local communities, and other stakeholders. Appropriate conservation policies, public awareness, regular maintenance, and sustainable funding are necessary to protect these monuments. Ultimately, historic monuments represent valuable cultural assets whose preservation is fundamental to safeguarding historical authenticity, strengthening social identity, and ensuring the sustainable transmission of cultural heritage.

## Community Participation

Community participation is a bottom-up governance paradigm in urban planning and cultural resource management that engages local stakeholders, residents, and traditional institutions in direct decision-making, planning, and resource management (Tabatabaei *et al*., 2025). Rather than treating local populations as passive beneficiaries or recipients of top-down regulatory enforcement, genuine community participation shifts authority along the participatory continuum toward collaborative partnerships, co-management, and delegated power (Ginzarly & Teller, 2025). In the context of historic monument management, community participation bridges institutional gaps by aligning policy goals with local socioeconomic realities. When residents participate in identifying heritage values, monitoring physical assets, and designing sustainable utilization strategies (such as eco-tourism or cultural enterprises), they transition from potential encroachers to active custodians (Nuñez *et al*., 2025). This sense of shared ownership and agency fosters local stewardship, strengthens social cohesion, and enhances long-term policy compliance. Ultimately, community participation balances top-down conservation mandates with grass-roots development imperatives, ensuring that urban modernization and spatial interventions protect local identity, historical integrity, and community livelihoods.

## Institutional Void

The concept of institutional void refers to the absence, weakness, or ineffectiveness of formal and informal institutions needed to regulate activities, coordinate stakeholders, and support effective governance (Ahsani & Keban, 2025). These voids may arise from inadequate policies, weak enforcement mechanisms, unclear institutional responsibilities, limited resources, and poor coordination among relevant organisations. In historic monument management, institutional voids can undermine conservation efforts by creating gaps in responsibility, monitoring, funding, and community engagement (Fu & Yan, 2024).

Regarding community involvement and policymaker challenges in the management of historic monuments, institutional voids may occur when heritage protection agencies lack adequate authority, conservation policies are poorly implemented, or collaboration between government institutions and traditional authorities is weak (Lehmann *et al*., 2022). Such conditions can limit opportunities for community members to participate in decision-making and reduce their willingness to support conservation initiatives. Furthermore, the absence of clear procedures for public consultation and stakeholder collaboration may exclude local residents from decisions affecting their cultural heritage (Sydow *et al.*, 2022). Policymakers may also struggle to address encroachment, physical deterioration, and competing urban development demands when institutional arrangements are ineffective.

Addressing institutional voids requires strengthening heritage protection policies, clarifying institutional responsibilities, improving coordination among government agencies and traditional institutions, and establishing effective mechanisms for community participation. These measures can promote shared responsibility, improve accountability, and support the sustainable management of historic monuments, including the Bauchi Traditional City Wall.

**Collaborative Governance**

Collaborative governance refers to a process in which government institutions work jointly with non-governmental stakeholders, including local communities, traditional rulers, private organisations, and civil society groups, to make decisions and address shared problems (Gash, 2022). It emphasises participation, mutual trust, information sharing, joint decision-making, and collective responsibility. Rather than allowing government agencies to manage public resources independently, collaborative governance encourages stakeholders to contribute their knowledge, resources, and perspectives towards achieving common objectives (Qi *et al*., 2024).

In the management of historic monuments, collaborative governance provides a framework for promoting cooperation between policymakers and communities in protecting cultural heritage (Kim *et al*., 2023). For instance, in managing the Bauchi Traditional City Wall, government agencies could collaborate with traditional authorities, residents, heritage professionals, and community organisations to identify conservation priorities, develop management strategies, monitor the monument's condition, and prevent encroachment (Imperiale *et al*., 2024). Community members can contribute local historical knowledge and participate in maintenance activities, while policymakers provide regulatory guidance, technical expertise, funding, and institutional support.

However, implementing collaborative governance may be constrained by inadequate funding, conflicting stakeholder interests, weak institutional coordination, limited community representation, and unequal decision-making power (Del Espino Hidalgo *et al*., 2023). These challenges can undermine trust and restrict meaningful participation. Addressing them requires clear stakeholder responsibilities, transparent communication, inclusive consultation, and effective mechanisms for resolving disagreements. Collaborative governance can therefore strengthen community involvement, improve policy implementation, and promote the sustainable management of historic monuments by establishing shared responsibility between government institutions and local communities (Mulyanto & Rahayu, 2025).

**Community Involvement in Historic Monument Management**

Community involvement is an essential component of historic monument management because local people are closely connected to the history, cultural values, and traditions that these monuments represent (Esichaikul & Chansawang, 2022). Their participation helps ensure that conservation efforts reflect local needs while preserving heritage for future generations. Communities can contribute to monument management through consultation, public awareness campaigns, routine maintenance, reporting damage, and participation in conservation planning and decision-making (Kyriakidis, 2020). Traditional rulers, community leaders, youth groups, property owners, and cultural organisations can also help mobilise public support and promote respect for heritage protection regulations.

Effective community participation encourages a sense of ownership and shared responsibility for protecting historic monuments (Chan, 2016). When residents understand the cultural and historical importance of these sites, they are more likely to support conservation initiatives and discourage activities that threaten their preservation. Community knowledge can also help policymakers identify local concerns and develop appropriate management strategies (Simakole *et al*., 2019). However, participation may be limited by inadequate awareness, insufficient resources, weak communication, and the exclusion of residents from decision-making processes (Fahmy & Thamarat, 2025). Therefore, government agencies and heritage managers should establish inclusive consultation mechanisms, provide conservation education, and encourage collaboration between local communities, traditional institutions, and relevant authorities (Jang *et al*., 2017). Strengthening these partnerships can improve the protection of historic monuments, reduce conflicts, and promote sustainable heritage management.

### Challenges of Managing Historic Monuments in Cities

The management and preservation of urban historic monuments are increasingly constrained by the dynamics of rapid urbanization, demographic expansion, competing spatial demands, and evolving socioeconomic conditions (Iliyasu, 2014). A primary structural constraint is chronic fiscal underfunding, which severely restricts institutional capacity for routine maintenance, structural repair, and conservation-grade restoration. Consequently, historic structures experience exacerbated physical degradation resulting from natural weathering, material aging, prolonged neglect, and inappropriate architectural alterations (Amin & Adu-Ampong, 2016).

Spatial expansion further intensifies land-use conflicts, as high-density demands for residential housing, transportation infrastructure, and commercial real estate frequently supersede heritage conservation imperatives (Roy & Kalidindi, 2017). These pressures are further compounded by legislative and administrative shortcomings; weak regulatory enforcement and defective oversight mechanisms leave historic assets vulnerable to spatial encroachment, unauthorized modifications, and outright demolition (Brito, 2021). At the institutional level, conservation governance is frequently compromised by administrative fragmentation, inter-agency misalignment, and a deficit in specialized technical expertise.
Moreover, low public heritage literacy and peripheral community involvement undermine local advocacy for preservation. In socioeconomically vulnerable urban settings, residents often prioritize immediate economic survival and housing security over heritage stewardship, particularly when local conservation policies yield negligible socioeconomic benefits (Roy & Kalidindi, 2017). Addressing these multifaceted challenges necessitates sustainable financing models, robust legal frameworks, continuous monitoring systems, and interdisciplinary technical capabilities. Crucially, fostering multistakeholder governance such as bridging policymakers, heritage professionals, traditional authorities, and local populations, alongside the formal integration of heritage conservation into overarching spatial planning agendas, is essential to reconciling urban modernization with cultural heritage retention.

## STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

### Research Locale

Bauchi Metropolis, the capital of Bauchi State in northeastern Nigeria, was founded in 1809 by Yakubu ibn Dadi as the headquarters of the Bauchi Emirate. Within the metropolis is the location of the Bauchi Traditional City Wall. Bauchi became the state capital in 1976 and has since developed into an important political, economic, and cultural centre (Ahmed, 2020; Shekarau, 2017). The study area lies between latitudes 10°17′ and 10°25′N and longitudes 9°45′ and 10°00′E, characterised by undulating plains, low hills, and a tropical wet-and-dry climate (Figures 1-3). Its vegetation is predominantly Sudan savanna, while River Bunga, River Warinje, and Gubi Dam support water supply and other activities (Aliyu *et al*., 2025). Bauchi is a multi-ethnic city inhabited by groups including Hausa, Fulani, Gerawa, Sayawa, and Jarawa, with Islam as the predominant religion. Economic activities include trading, farming, livestock rearing, transport, artisanship, and civil service. Rapid urbanisation has increased development pressures, making the

protection of historic features, including the Bauchi Traditional City Wall, important for preserving the city's cultural heritage.

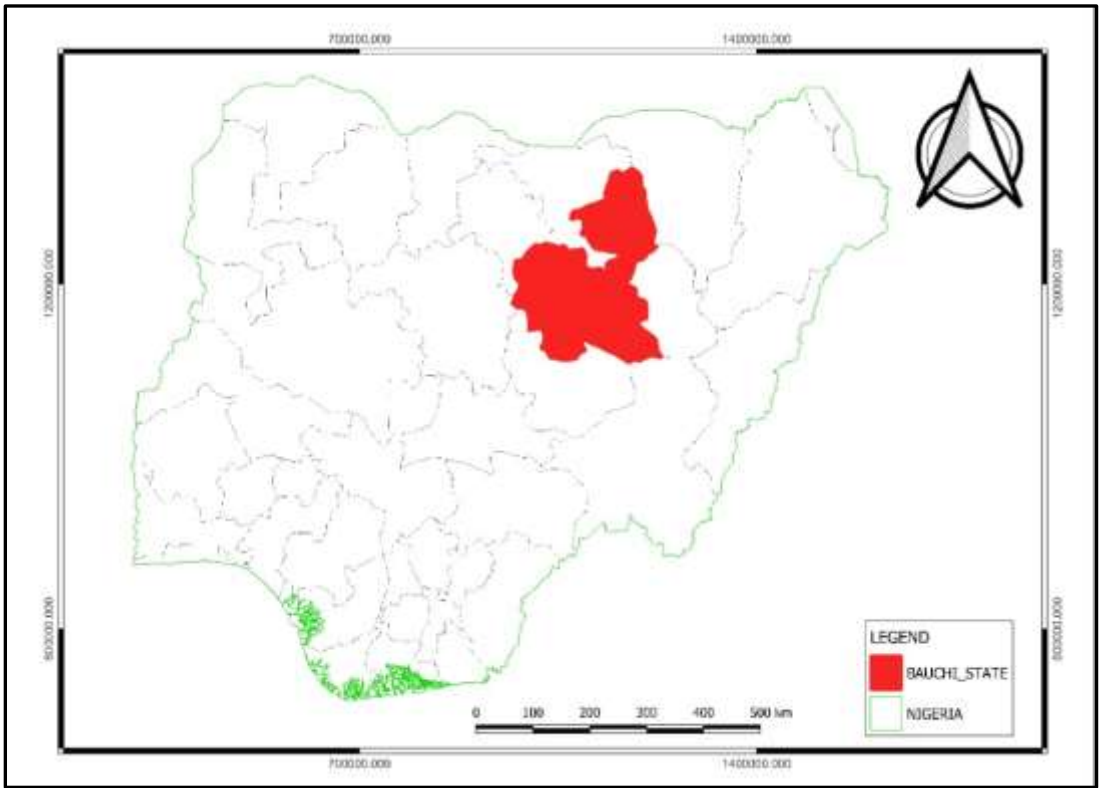



**Figure 1: Bauchi State in Nigeria**

**Source:** Bauchi State Ministry of Lands and Housing (2025)

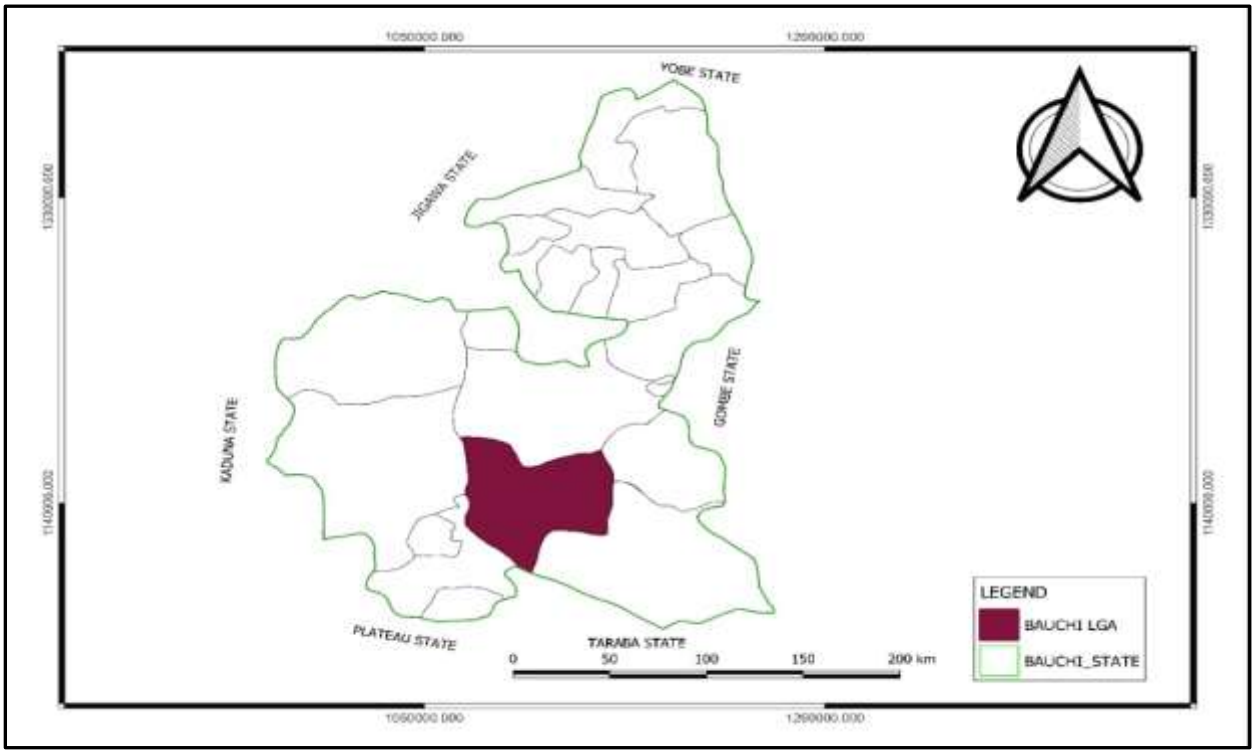



**Figure 2: Bauchi Local Government Area in Bauchi State**

**Source:** Bauchi State Ministry of Lands and Housing (2025)

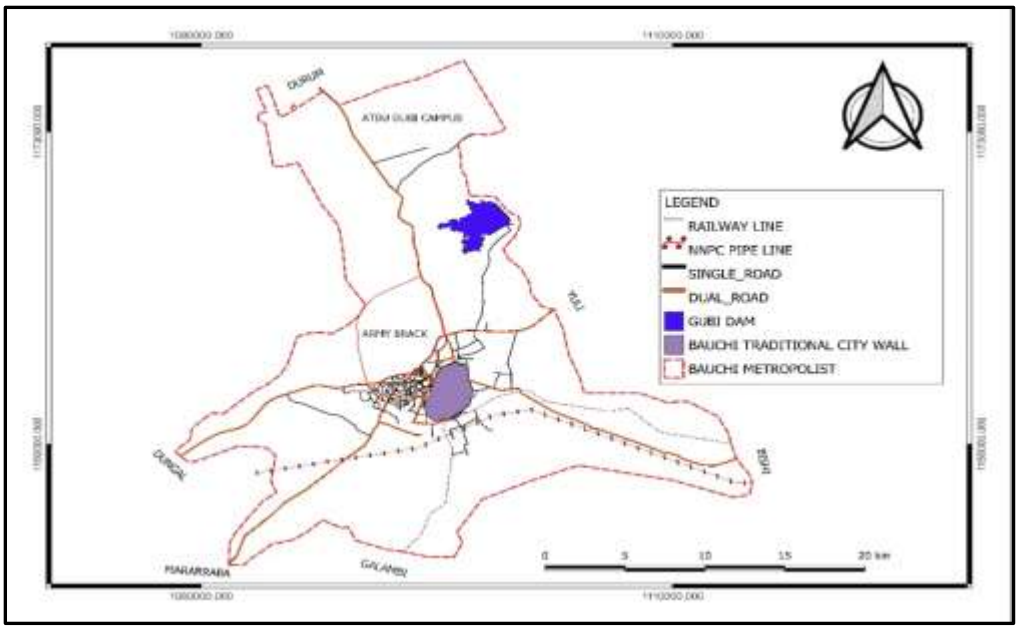



**Figure 3: Boundary of Bauchi Traditional City in Bauchi Metropolis**

**Source:** Bauchi State Physical Planning and Development Control Board (2025)

## METHODOLOGY

The study will adopt a non-experimental survey research design to examine the management of historic monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall. Primary data will be collected through structured questionnaires and field observations, while secondary data was obtained from government reports and relevant academic literature. The study population comprises household heads in five political wards containing historic monuments and officials of the Bauchi State Tourism Development Board and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The sampling frame consists of five political wards with a projected population from 2006 – 2025 resulting into 568,495 persons, based on an assumption of an annual growth rate of 3.2% (Figure 4).

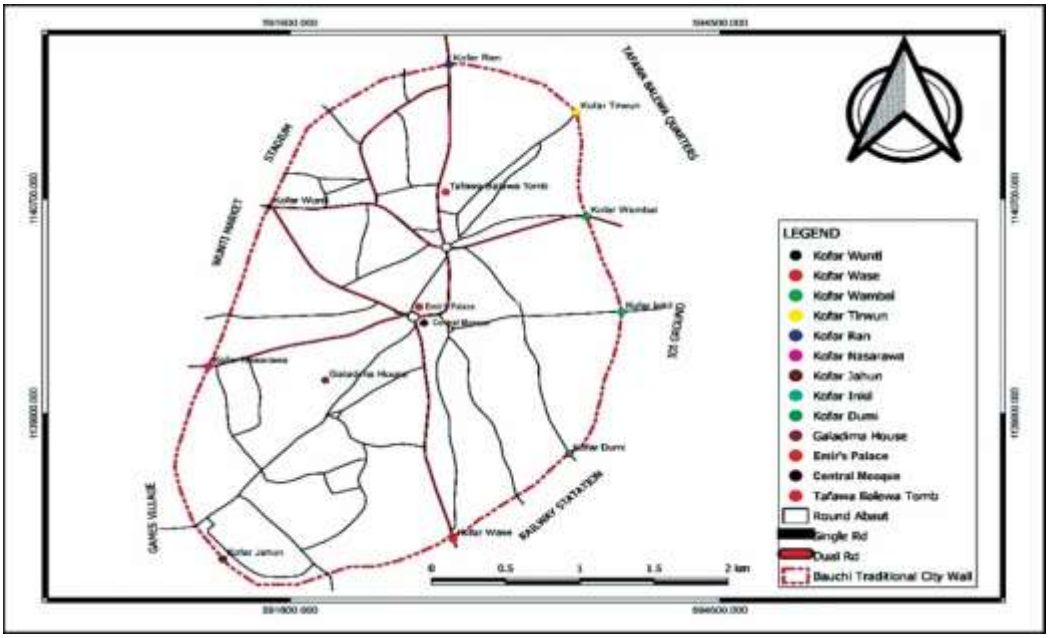



**Figure 4: Historic Monuments within Bauchi Traditional City Wall**

**Source:** Digitized by Researchers' using QGIS

Using the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) in Appendix I, a sample size of 384 respondents was distributed based on the projected population of each political ward where a historic monument was identified (Tables 1 – 2). The breakdown of the response rate is shown in the Table 4. The Table shows number of questionnaires administered to the respondents was above the sample size. After allocating the sample sizes for each ward, because of the decimals occurring in each results and approximations, the total sample size was 383 instead of 384, hence, Dan' Amar A was given an addition one (one) respondents so that instead of having 41 which was earlier calculated, the sample size for Dan' Amar became 42 so that the overall sample size can be 384. The sample size for the study was three hundred and Eight four (384) respondents in the study area. However, only 382 questionnaires were valid and retrieved which represents a response rate of 99.5%.

**Table 4: Response Rate (Questionnaire Administration)**

| S/No | Questionnaire | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Administered | 384 | 100 |
| 2 | Retrieved (response rate) | 382 | 99.5 |
| 3 | Not retrieved | 2 | 0.52 |
| 4 | Valid | 382 | 99.5 |
| 5 | Invalid | 0 | 0 |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

**Table 1: Distribution of Historic Monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall**

| S/N | Monument's Name | Political Ward of Monuments' Location | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bauchi Emir's Palace | Dan' Amar "A" | 9.84684 | 10.30982 |
| 2 | Central Mosque | Dan' Amar "A" | 9.84663 | 10.30997 |
| 3 | Kofar Inkil (Inkil City Gate) | Dan' Amar "A" | 9.85753 | 10.31008 |
| 4 | Kofar Dumi (Dumi City Gate) | Dan Amar "B" | 9.854176 | 10.29916 |
| 5 | Galadiman Bauchi House | Makama "A" | 9.83847 | 10.30241 |
| 6 | Kofar Jahun (Jahun City Gate) | Makama "A" | 9.834989 | 10.29213 |
| 7 | Kofar Nasarawa (Nassarawa City Gate) | Makama "A" | 9.83134 | 10.30611 |
| 8 | Kofar Wase (Wase City Gate) | Makama "A" | 9.84231 | 10.29745 |
| 9 | Tafawa Balewa Tomb | Dawaki | 9.84545 | 10.31918 |
| 10 | Kofar Tirwun (Tirwun City Gate) | Dawaki | 9.85445 | 10.32007 |
| 11 | Kofar Ran (Ran Gate) | Dawaki | 9.851036 | 10.32732 |
| 12 | Bauchi Traditional City Walls (11 km Radius) | (All 5 political wards) | | |
| 13 | Kofar Wambai | Dankade | 9.85664 | 10.31163 |
| 14 | Kofar Wunti (Wunti City Gate) | Dankade | 9.84660 | 10.31608 |
| | **Total** | **5 Wards** | | |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

**Table 2: Sample Size for the Study**

| Political Ward of Monuments' Location | Monument's Name | Projected Population (2025) | Sample Size per Political Ward |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dan' Amar "A" | 1. Bauchi Emir's Palace<br>2. Central Mosque | 61,084 | 41 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3. Kofar Inkil (Inkil City Gate) | | |
| Dan Amar "B" | 4. Kofar Dumi (Dumi City Gate) | 165,808 | 112 |
| Makama "A" | 5. Galadiman Bauchi House<br>6. Kofar Jahun (Jahun City Gate)<br>7. Kofar Nasarawa (Nassarawa City Gate)<br>8. Kofar Wase (Wase City Gate) | 98,252 | 66 |
| Dawaki | 9. Tafawa Balewa Tomb<br>10. Kofar Tirwun (Tirwun City Gate)<br>11. Kofar Ran (Ran Gate) | 180,535 | 122 |
| All Five Political Wards | 12. Bauchi traditional city walls (11 km Radius) | All Five Political Wards | |
| | | | |
| Dankade | 13. Kofar Wambai<br>14. Kofar Wunti (Wunti City Gate) | 62,816 | 42 |
| | **Total** | **568,495** | **384** |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

Purposive sampling was used to select a total of ten (10) relevant policymakers in the Bauchi State Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Bauchi State Tourism Development Board (Table 3), while simple random sampling was used to sample the persons living within the wards for questionnaire administration. Data for the study were collected using two sets of structured questionnaires designed to obtain information from community residents and officials of the Bauchi State Tourism Board. The first questionnaire was administered to residents of the wards in which the historic monuments associated with the Bauchi Traditional City Wall are located, while the second was administered to officials of the Bauchi State Tourism Board responsible for monument management. The use of two separate instruments was intended to capture the perspectives of community members on their involvement in historic monument management and the institutional challenges encountered by policymakers in the conservation and management of these heritage resources.

A limitation of this study is the relatively narrow institutional coverage of the survey of policymakers and officials. Although the 10 respondents provided perspectives from the Bauchi State Tourism Development Board and the Bauchi State Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the study did not include representatives of the National Commission for Museums and Monuments, the Bauchi State Physical Planning and Development Board, or the Bauchi Emirate Council. These institutions may provide additional insights into heritage conservation, development control, and traditional custodianship, respectively. Their exclusion may have limited the range of institutional perspectives captured, and the findings should therefore be interpreted within the context of the agencies surveyed. Future studies should broaden institutional representation to include these organisations and other relevant stakeholders to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges associated with historic monument management in Bauchi Metropolis.

The questionnaire items were developed based on the objectives of the study which is to assess the community involvement and policymaker challenges in the course of managing historic monuments. The residents' questionnaire focused on respondents' socioeconomic characteristics, awareness of historic monuments, participation in conservation and management activities and challenges of managing historic monuments. The questionnaire for Tourism Board officials focused on weak enforcement of heritage laws, inadequate funding among others. The items were structured to generate information relevant to the study objectives, using appropriate closed-ended response options.

To establish the content validity of the instruments, the draft questionnaires were submitted to five (5) experts in the fields of urban and regional planning and tourism management for review. The reviewers assessed the relevance, clarity, comprehensiveness, and appropriateness of the items in relation to the study objectives and the local context of the Bauchi Traditional City Wall. Their comments, such as removing ambiguous items, rephrasing questions, eliminating overlapping items, or adding questions addressing important aspects of community involvement and institutional challenges, were noted and effected. This process was intended to ensure that the instruments adequately covered the principal concepts investigated in the study.

A pilot test was conducted among ten (10) respondents drawn from 384 respondents. This was done to assess the clarity of the questions, suitability of the response options, comprehensibility of the language, and estimated time required to complete each questionnaire. Feedback from the pilot exercise informed some adjustment to the instruments.

Because some respondents might have had limited proficiency in English, the questionnaires were made available in Hausa and Nigerian Pidgin where necessary. The English-language versions served as the source instruments for translation into the relevant languages. The translated versions were reviewed by individuals proficient in English and the respective local languages to ensure that the meaning, intent, and cultural appropriateness of the questions were maintained. Particular attention was given to technical expressions relating to historic monuments, community participation, conservation, decision-making, and institutional constraints to ensure that respondents could understand the questions consistently across language versions.

During the main data collection, the appropriate questionnaire and language version were used according to each respondent's language preference. The questionnaires were administered to residents of the selected wards and officials of the Bauchi State Tourism Board, respectively. This approach enabled the study to obtain complementary information on community-level participation and the institutional challenges associated with managing the historic monuments of the Bauchi Traditional City Wall.

**Table 3: Sample size for Policymakers and Officials**

| **Agency** | **Number of Questionnaire** |
|---|---|
| Bauchi State Tourism Development Board | 5 |
| Bauchi State Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 5 |
| **Total** | **10** |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025).

Data collection instruments will include structured questionnaires, a camera and a Global Positioning System (GPS) device. GPS coordinates will establish monument locations, while photographs will document the physical characteristics of existing historic monuments in the study area (Figures 5 – 6).
QGIS version 3.44.0 will be used to map the spatial distribution of monuments, and SPSS will
analyse the collected data. Trained field assistants will administer questionnaires in English, Hausa and Nigerian Pidgin between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Information from policymakers will help identify challenges affecting monument preservation and management.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Physical Characteristics and Condition of Existing Historic Monuments

The photographs of all the existing historic monuments within Bauchi traditional city wall were taken and

assessed to describe their physical characteristics. Among the northern and eastern entrances, *Kofar Nasarawa* (Figure 5), stands out as a grand double-arched monumental gateway featuring twin vehicular lanes separated by a central structural column, crowned with decorative pinnacles.




**Figure 5: Kofar Nasarawa**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

*Kofar Wase* presents a distinct rectangular lintel frame built over heavy-duty masonry, flanked by prominent lateral buttresses and decorated with intricate geometric Hausa-Islamic relief patterns carved into its upper exterior walls (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: Kofar Wase**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

*Kofar Tirwun* was designed as a singular wide-span arch with smooth, rounded upper corners covered in cement plaster, topped with raised decorative crenellations along its roof parapet (Amos *et al*., 2026). However, its existing situation is such that it has gone extinct due to road construction and lack of conservation (Figure 7). Meanwhile, *Kofar Inkil* originally featured a wide single-barrel arched portal supported by dual side structures, finished in smooth light plaster and adorned with traditional Hausa decorative relief moldings (Amos *et al*., 2026). However, its existing situation is such that it has gone extinct due to road construction and lack of conservation (Figure 8).



**Figure 7: Kofar Tirwun**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)



**Figure 8: Kofar Inkil**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

Figure 9 presents *Kofar Dumi* which originally retains a classic thick-set gatehouse silhouette featuring a wide single-arch passage encircled by raised relief paneling painted in bold contrasting accents to emphasize the threshold (Amos *et al*., 2026). However, its existing situation is such that it has gone extinct due to road construction and lack of conservation.



**Figure 9: Kofar Dumi**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

*Kofar Ran* in Figure 10, incorporates a robust structural archway spanning the roadway, grounded by heavy flanking pylons and topped with a flat parapet featuring stepped *zankwaye* finials that recall traditional Hausa defensive aesthetics. Kofar Jahun is a traditional city gate characterised by a prominent gateway structure with two tall, thick vertical pillars supporting a horizontal beam. The gate appears to be constructed from masonry materials finished with a rough, weathered plaster surface in a brownish-grey colour. Its upper section features a distinctive series of triangular, pointed projections arranged in a continuous row along the horizontal beam, giving the structure a traditional architectural appearance (Figure 11).



**Figure 10: Kofa*r Ran***

***Source:*** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)



**Figure 11: Kofar Jahun**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

The largest arterial gateways are *Kofar Wambai* and *Wunti Gate (Kofar Wunti)* which are built at an impressive civic scale to facilitate heavy intra-city movement. Kofar Wambai consists of a massive double-lane archway structure supported by heavy structural piers, with decorative relief bands tracing the curves of the main arches and a flat roof parapet accented by ceremonial finials (Figure 12). Wunti Gate features wide-span double arches surmounted by a high, elevated header wall richly ornamented with multi-colored geometric patterns, royal symbols, and vertical structural pilasters extending to the top parapet (Amos *et al*., 2026). However, the current situation of Wunti Gate is that it has been demolished and there a current construction of a bridge around the location of the gate (Figure 13).



**Figure 12: Kofar Wambai**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)



**Figure 13: Kofar Wunti (Wunti Gate)**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

The Emir's Palace features a distinctive traditional architectural design with a white exterior, reddish-brown base, and elaborately decorated façade (Figure 14). The walls display intricate geometric patterns reflecting traditional Hausa and Islamic architectural influences. The roofline has repeated pointed projections, while the main entrance features a prominent arch framed by a reddish-brown structure, light-coloured borders, and steps. A decorative emblem appears above the entrance. The building has a well-finished exterior and a paved forecourt, reflecting its cultural and institutional significance within Bauchi's historic urban landscape.



**Figure 14: Emir's Palace**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

The old Central Mosque in Bauchi showcases traditional Sudanic-Islamic mud-brick architecture. It features low, earth-toned reddish-brown walls adorned with intricate geometric relief patterns and linear incisions (Figure 15). The parapets are styled with characteristic crenellations and pinnacles, complemented by

contrasting light-colored central sections. An exterior staircase leads to an upper level, while a recessed entryway highlights the facade. The structure is enclosed by a modern green metal fence, blending historic heritage features with contemporary security enhancements.



**Figure 15: Old Central Mosque**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

The remnants of the historic Bauchi traditional city wall, originally commissioned in the early 19th century by Malam Yakubu ibn Dadi to secure an 11-kilometer perimeter, now stand as a quiet testament to a bygone era of fortification and urban defense. As captured in the image, the surviving section is heavily weathered, reduced from its original towering red-mud structure into a low, eroded earthen mound (Figure 16). Decades of rainfall, natural wear and tear, and urban encroachment have stripped the wall of its sharp parapets and geometric reliefs, leaving behind an exposed core of compressed earth and organic root fibers. The immediate surroundings highlight the pressures of modern urbanization: the ancient relic is closely abutted by modern multi-story construction encased in scaffolding, while scatterings of debris, timber, and domestic clutter mark the transition of historical space into contemporary urban waste and development zones. What remains is a fragile historical fragment slowly succumbing to the elements and the relentless expansion of the modern city.



**Figure 16: Remnant of Traditional City Wall of Bauchi**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

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The Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Tomb in Bauchi stands as a striking architectural monument dedicated to Nigeria's first and only Prime Minister, embodying both national remembrance and modern sculptural design. As depicted in the image, the memorial complex is anchored by a monumental, forward-leaning white concrete tower that mimics the shape of a traditional fortress spear or minaret, symbolizing strength, leadership, and national unity (Figure 17). The main mausoleum building features a light-colored facade richly embossed with intricate, traditional indigenous patterns and motifs that pay homage to northern Nigerian heritage.



**Figure 17: Tafawa Balewa Tomb**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

The historic Galadima House in Bauchi metropolis is a fine example of traditional Sudanic-Islamic architecture, featuring robust earthen construction. The structure displays a thick mud-brick gateway with a recessed central doorway, flanked by weathered reddish-brown perimeter walls. Its parapet features traditional corner pinnacles and a raised central triangular point. The upper facade is distinctly adorned with vibrant turquoise and dark blue geometric wall patterns, intricate linear reliefs, and circular motifs that contrast with the earthy lower walls (Figure 18).



**Figure 18: Galadima House Bauchi**

**Source:** Researchers' Field Observations (2025)

**Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents**

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents from the field survey are presented in Table 7. The descriptive analysis shows a total sample size of 382 respondents across the various political wards. In terms of gender distribution, a significant majority of the respondents were male, accounting for 77.7 percent (n = 297), while females constituted 22.3 percent (n = 85). The predominance of male respondents suggests that male respondents constituted the majority of participants in the study. The findings show that the assessment of historical monument management in Bauchi Metropolis was largely informed by male respondents. Therefore, the study's findings may reflect male perspectives more strongly than female perspectives. Nevertheless, the inclusion of both male and female respondents provides some gender diversity, allowing the study to capture perspectives from both groups. The predominance of male respondents is consistent with findings by Oladipo *et al*. (2022), who reported higher male participation in community conservation and management of cultural heritage resources.

Age distribution shows that the respondents were predominantly within their active working years, with 147(38.5%) falling within the 31 to 45 age group and 142(37.2%) within the 46 to 59 age bracket. Respondents aged 60 and above constituted 57(14.9%), while the youth bracket of 18 to 30 years represented the smallest group at 36(9.4%). The age distribution suggests that the assessment was largely informed by respondents with substantial life and community experience, particularly those aged 31–59 years. These age group have experienced and witnessed the changes in historic monument management over time. However, the relatively low representation of young adults suggests that greater attention should be given to youth involvement in the management of historic monuments. This could include historic monument education programmes, and digital promotion of historic monuments. Acoording to Vinodan *et al.* (2024) Historic monument management by policymakers should adopt an intergenerational approach that integrates the experience and knowledge of older residents with the creativity and technological capabilities of younger people.

The educational background indicates a highly literate sample, as half of the respondents at 192(50.3%) had attained a secondary school education and 137(35.9%) possessed tertiary qualifications. Basic education was recorded for 34(8.9%), while non-formal education and no education accounted for 17(4.5%) and 2(0.5%) respectively. The educational profile suggests that the study obtained responses from a largely literate population capable of engaging with issues surrounding historic monument management. The high proportion of respondents with secondary and tertiary education provides a favourable basis for public awareness, participation, and support for monument management. However, management strategies should adopt an inclusive approach that combines formal education with indigenous and community-based knowledge, ensuring that less formally educated residents are also involved in the management of historic monuments.

Finally, the assessment of duration of stay of respondents, shows that more than half of the respondents at 213(55.8%) had lived in the area for 16 years or longer. Those with a duration of stay between 6 to 10 years stood at 81(21.2%) followed by 1 to 5 years at 70(18.3%) and 11 to 15 years at 18(4.7%). This implies that long-term residents can potentially provide valuable information about historical changes, deterioration, and changes in the management of historic monuments. Their knowledge can complement information obtained from government agencies and heritage professionals.

**Table 7: Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents**

| Socioeconomic Characteristics | Classification | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | 297 | 77.7 |
| | Female | 85 | 22.3 |
| | | 382 | 100.0 |
| Age group (years) | 18 – 30 | 36 | 9.4 |
| | 31 – 45 | 147 | 38.5 |
| | 46 – 59 | 142 | 37.2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 60 and above | 57 | 14.9 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| Level of Education | Non-formal education | 17 | 4.5 |
| | No education | 2 | 0.5 |
| | Basic | 34 | 8.9 |
| | Secondary | 192 | 50.3 |
| | Tertiary | 137 | 35.9 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| Duration | 1 – 5 | 70 | 18.3 |
| | 6 – 10 | 81 | 21.2 |
| | 11 – 15 | 18 | 4.7 |
| | 16 and above | 213 | 55.8 |
| | | 382 | 100 |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

**Assessment of Community Involvement in Historic Monuments' Management**

The survey findings regarding the involvement of communities in the management of historic monuments are presented in Table 4. The data indicates an overwhelmingly high level of baseline awareness, with 369(96.6%) of respondents confirming they are aware of historic monuments within their community, compared to a minor 13(3.4%) who reported otherwise. The finding implies that residents within Bauchi Traditional City Wall possesses a strong community awareness base that can be leveraged to improve historic monument management. Monument management authorities such as Bauchi State Tourism Development Board and Bauchi State Ministry of Culture, local communities and other stakeholders can build on this high level of awareness through community sensitisation, heritage education, and participatory conservation programmes through which residents can report threats to historic monuments. Halim and Tambi (2021) reiterated the role of community awareness in the management and promotion of historic monuments.

When assessing the role played by communities in the protection of historic monuments, a substantial proportion of the respondents engages in reporting and monitoring damage to historic monuments 175(45.8%), while 116(30.4%) assist by participating in maintenance. Residents providing local knowledge constitute 45(11.8%), leaving only 46(12.0%) who claim no personal involvement in monument management. The relatively high participatory role in monitoring, reporting damage and maintenance by respondents, provides a strong basis for developing a community-based historic monument management approach. Rather than relying exclusively on government institutions, heritage authorities such as Bauchi State Tourism Development Board, could establish mechanisms through which residents are formally involved in site monitoring, maintenance programmes, and conservation planning.

The responses of the communities regarding their awareness in the management of historic monuments suggests that about 248(64.9%) of the respondents noted that community members are aware while the remaining 35.1% are not aware of any participation of their communities in historic monument management. Majority awareness provides a strong foundation of local support and active stewardship for historic monument preservation. However, the sizeable uninformed population reveals clear gaps in participation. In order to ensure long-term sustainability monuments, management authorities must diversify communication channels, and actively involve disconnected community members in conservation and management efforts for historic monuments (Fahmy & Thamarat, 2025)

In the case of community contributions to historic monument management, nearly half of the respondents 189(49.5%) stated that their community contributes via voluntary labour, while 165(43.2%) highlighted communal financial support. Conversely, institutionalized cultural practices or traditions account for just 6(1.6%) of preservation efforts, and 22(5.8%) of respondents noted an absolute lack of community contribution. The findings imply that community willingness to contribute to historic monument management exists but is expressed mainly through informal contributions rather than institutionalised heritage-management mechanisms.

This provides an opportunity for the government and heritage-management authorities in Bauchi Metropolis to formalise and coordinate existing community contributions. Rather than treating voluntary labour and communal financial support as isolated activities, management authorities could establish community heritage committees, maintenance partnerships, community conservation funds, and formal channels for incorporating indigenous knowledge and traditional practices. Such mechanisms could transform existing informal contributions into a more structured and sustainable component of historic monument management.

Majority of the respondents, 332(86.9%) indicated that their community derives no economic benefits from historic monuments. For the 50(13.1%) who did acknowledge economic utility, the benefits were distributed between political benefits at 24(48%), tourism at 20(40%) and job opportunities at 6(12%). In the case of those claiming there are political benefits, this may be true because historic monuments may attract the attention of government officials, political officeholders, and public institutions.

Communities hosting historically significant sites may receive visits from government representatives, which can create opportunities for lobbying for roads, electricity, water supply, and other public infrastructure. Such investments can improve residents' economic conditions, although they do not necessarily result from the monument itself.

Similarly, the presence of a historic monument may strengthen a community's visibility in government development programmes. Residents may associate political recognition, the allocation of projects, or inclusion in public programmes with the monument's historical importance. Where such interventions create employment, improve infrastructure, or support local businesses, political attention can produce indirect economic benefits.

Historic monuments may serve as a symbol of collective identity and community prestige. Community leaders may use its historical importance to advocate for public investment, tourism development, or other government interventions. Residents may therefore perceive political recognition as a means of improving their community's economic prospects.

The results imply that historic monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall have not been effectively integrated into the local economic development system. The fact that 86.9% of respondents reported no economic benefit suggests that, despite the cultural and historical importance of the monuments, their potential for generating tourism revenue, employment, business opportunities and community livelihoods remains largely unrealised.

The small proportion identifying tourism benefits (40% of those who reported benefits) suggests that heritage tourism is present but relatively underdeveloped. Similarly, the low recognition of employment opportunities indicates that monument management currently has limited capacity to create direct or indirect livelihood opportunities for surrounding communities.

The capacity of communities where historic monuments are located are faced with challenges that limit their involvement in historic monument management. Insufficient funding was identified as the primary barrier limiting community involvement, confirmed by 176(46.1%) followed closely by weak government support at 128(33.5%). Internal constraints, such as a lack of awareness at 40(10.5%) and localized land-use pressures at 38(9.9%) represent secondary challenges. The findings imply that community involvement in historic monument management in Bauchi Traditional City Wall is constrained more by resource and institutional deficiencies than by a lack of community willingness or awareness. Addressing these constraints therefore requires a management strategy that provides communities with financial support and technical assistance**.**

According to the respondents, a majority claim of 339(88.7%) reported no existence of traditional rules or practices that aid the protection of historic monuments. Only about 43(11.3%) claimed the existence of such rules and practices. The major implication is that the management of historic monuments in Bauchi

Traditional City Wall may be underutilising indigenous knowledge and traditional systems of heritage stewardship.

This represents a potential weakness because local communities may possess historical knowledge, customary norms and culturally embedded practices that could complement formal conservation measures. The finding does not necessarily mean that traditional rules have completely disappeared. Rather, the high percentage of respondents reporting their absence may indicate that such practices are not widely known, formally recognized or directly associated with existing monument management.

According to the respondents, about 378(99.0%) affirmed that they have never received any form of support or guidance from government agencies or external organizations regarding monument management. Only about 4(1.0%) reported receiving support. The absence of institutional support has serious implications for the effectiveness and sustainability of historic monument management. Communities may have the willingness and local knowledge to participate, but without technical guidance and conservation expertise, their efforts may be insufficient to address the maintenance and management of historic monument.

Consequently, when respondents were asked to designate primary future responsibility for monument management, institutional dependency remained high. More than half, at 215(56.3%), believe that government agencies should bear primary responsibility, while 123(32.2%) advocated for direct management by community members. Interestingly, despite the theoretical benefits of collaborative governance, only 18(4.7%) proposed a joint responsibility model combining both community and government resources, while 26(6.8%) opted for other administrative channels for managing historic monuments.

The findings imply that historic monument management in Bauchi Traditional City Wall is characterised by strong institutional dependence on government, despite evidence of existing community involvement. This creates an important management gap: communities appear willing to participate in certain activities, but relatively few respondents perceive shared government–community responsibility as the preferred future management arrangement. A more effective approach may therefore be to move from a predominantly government-led method, towards a participatory or co-management approach, in which government provides legislation, technical expertise and funding, while communities contribute local knowledge, monitoring, maintenance, cultural interpretation and site protection.

**Table 4: Respondents opinion on Role of communities in the Management of Historic Monuments**

| | **Statement** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Awareness of historic monuments within your community | | |
| | Aware | 369 | 96.6 |
| | Not Aware | 13 | 3.4 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 2 | Role played in the protection or management of historic monuments | | |
| | Monitoring/reporting damage | 175 | 45.8 |
| | Participating in maintenance | 116 | 30.4 |
| | Providing local knowledge | 45 | 11.8 |
| | No involvement | 46 | 12.0 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 3 | Awareness of Community Participation in the Management of Historic Monument | | |
| | Aware | 248 | 64.9 |
| | Not aware | 134 | 35.1 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 4 | Community Contributions to the Preservation of Historic Monuments | | |
| | Financial support | 165 | 43.2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Voluntary labour | 189 | 49.5 |
| | Cultural practices/traditions | 6 | 1.6 |
| | No contribution | 22 | 5.8 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 5 | Awareness of Community Economic Benefit from Historic Monuments | | |
| | Aware | 50 | 13.1 |
| | Not Aware | 332 | 86.9 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 6 | If Aware, State the Economic Benefits | | |
| | Job opportunities | 6 | 12.0 |
| | Political benefit | 24 | 48.0 |
| | Tourism | 20 | 40.0 |
| | | 50 | 100.0 |
| 7 | Challenges Limiting Community Involvement in Managing Historic Monuments | | |
| | Lack of awareness | 40 | 10.5 |
| | Insufficient funding | 176 | 46.1 |
| | Weak government support | 128 | 33.5 |
| | Land-use pressure | 38 | 9.9 |
| | | 382 | 100.0 |
| 8 | Existence of Traditional Rules or Practices that Protect Historic Monuments in Community | | |
| | Exists | 43 | 11.3 |
| | No existence | 339 | 88.7 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 9 | Awareness of Government or Organizational Support for the Management of Historic Monuments | | |
| | Aware | 4 | 1.0 |
| | Not Aware | 378 | 99.0 |
| | | 382 | 100 |
| 10 | Perception of the Primary Responsibility for Managing Historic Monuments | | |
| | Community members | 123 | 32.2 |
| | Government agencies | 215 | 56.3 |
| | Joint responsibility (community and government) | 18 | 4.7 |
| | Others | 26 | 6.8 |
| | | 382 | 100 |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

**Assessment of Policymakers Challenges in the Management of Historic Monuments**

Table 5 presents the descriptive statistics regarding the institutional, financial and structural challenges encountered by policymakers in the management of historic monuments. The responses are evaluated across a five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree, alongside computed mean scores and standard deviations to assess the perceived severity and consistency of each constraint.

The empirical data reveals that resource deficits and political dynamics form major obstacles to heritage conservation. Specifically, regarding the first statement, "Inadequate funding significantly hinders policymakers in managing historic monuments," a large majority of the policymakers expressed agreement, with 6(60.0%) strongly agreeing and 1(10.0%) agreeing with the statement. Meanwhile, 1(10.0%) remained neutral, 1(10.0%) disagreed and 1(10.0%) strongly disagreed. This item yielded a high mean score of 4.00, though it exhibited a wider response dispersion with a standard deviation of 1.491. The implication of this finding is that the effectiveness of agencies and policymakers responsible for historic monument

management may be significantly weakened by inadequate financial support. The finding also implies that improving financial allocation and establishing sustainable funding mechanisms are essential for strengthening historic monument management in Bauchi Traditional City Wall. Adequate funding would enhance the capacity of relevant authorities to implement conservation policies, undertake regular maintenance and restoration, improve monitoring and enforcement of historic monuments for present and future generations. Eppich and Grinda (2019) reiterated a positive relationship between adequate funding and the management of historic monuments.

The second statement, "Weak enforcement of heritage laws affects the effective management of historic monuments," revealed a strong consensus toward agreement. The data reveals that 6(60.0%) of the respondents agreed and 1(10.0%) strongly agreed with this assertion. The remaining responses were distributed between 2(20.0%) who were neutral and 1(10.0%) who disagreed, with no respondents strongly disagreeing, resulting in a mean score of 3.70 and a tightly grouped standard deviation of 0.823. The implication of this finding is that the existence of heritage laws and policies alone may not guarantee the effective protection and management of historic monuments unless such regulations are properly implemented and enforced.

For the third statement, "Lack of technical expertise and skilled personnel is a major challenge for policymakers," the feedback indicates a significant capacity deficit, as a total of 4(40.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed and 3(30.0%) agreed with the assertion. Conversely, 2(20.0%) maintained a neutral stance and 1(10.0%) disagreed returning a high mean score of 4.00 with a standard deviation of 1.054. The implication of this finding is that the effective preservation of historic monuments may be constrained by inadequate access to professionals with expertise in areas such as monument conservation and management. Where appropriately trained personnel are lacking, conservation and management decisions for monument may be poorly informed, maintenance activities may be inadequate. Therefore, the finding suggests the need for relevant government agencies and institutions responsible for heritage management to strengthen their human resource capacity through the recruitment of qualified staff.

The fourth statement examined whether "Conflicts between development pressures and conservation goals limit effective decision-making." This item was characterized by a predominantly ambivalent response structure, as a majority of 6(60.0%) remained neutral. For the remaining policymakers, 2(20.0%) strongly agreed, 1(10.0%) agreed, and 1(10.0%) strongly disagreed. This item returned the lowest relative severity in the set, with a mean score of 3.30 and a standard deviation of 1.160. The implication of this finding is that, although development pressure may not currently be regarded as the most critical obstacle to monument management in Bauchi Traditional City Wall, it still has the potential to threaten historic monuments where urban expansion, or changes in land use occur around monument locations. The finding implies that policymakers should adopt a more proactive approach by strengthening coordination between development control agencies and heritage management institutions such as the Bauchi State Tourism Management Board and the Bauchi State Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

For the fifth statement, "Poor coordination among government agencies contributes to ineffective monument management," institutional friction was widely confirmed. The distribution matches the legal enforcement metric exactly, with 6(60.0%) of the policymakers agreeing and 1(10.0%) strongly agreeing. Furthermore, 2(20.0%) expressed neutrality and 1(10.0%) registered disagreement, yielding a mean score of 3.70 and a standard deviation of 0.823. The implication of this finding is that the management of historic monuments may be weakened where agencies responsible for monument management or development control operate independently without effective collaboration. Poor coordination may result in overlapping responsibilities, duplication of efforts and gaps in the monitoring and protection of historic monuments. The finding implies the need to strengthen inter-agency collaboration through clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

In the case of the sixth statement, "Limited community involvement makes it difficult for policymakers to manage historic monuments effectively", the data indicates that socio-communal distance hampers official efforts. Exactly half of the sample, at 5(50.0%), agreed with the statement, while 2(20.0%) strongly agreed. On the other hand, 3(30.0%) disagreed, and no respondents selected the neutral or strongly disagree

categories, producing a mean score of 3.60 and a standard deviation of 1.174. The implication of this finding is that the exclusion or inadequate involvement of local communities may reduce public support and collective responsibility for the management of historic monuments.

The seventh statement assessed if "Political interference affects the implementation of policies for historic monument management." This item captured an acute combined agreement level of 8(80.0%), with responses equally split between 4(40.0%) strongly agreeing and 4(40.0%) agreeing. The remaining respondents were divided between 1(10.0%) who were neutral and 1(10.0%) who disagreed, with none strongly disagreeing, thereby producing the highest overall mean score of 4.10 and a standard deviation of 0.994. The implication of this finding is that political interests and interference may undermine the implementation of policies and decisions relating to the management of historic monuments. Political influence may lead to delays in policy implementation and selective enforcement of heritage regulations. Furthermore, political interference may weaken the autonomy and effectiveness of institutions responsible for monument management. The finding implies that there is a need to strengthen institutional independence and accountability in the management of historic monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall.

For the eighth statement, "Lack of public awareness reduces the effectiveness of policies related to historic monuments," the respondents confirmed that public knowledge gaps pose an obstacle. The metrics show that 4(40.0%) agreed and 2(20.0%) strongly agreed, whereas 3(30.0%) remained neutral and 1(10.0%) strongly disagreed, generating a mean score of 3.60 and a standard deviation of 1.174. The implication of this finding is that inadequate public knowledge about the significance of historic monuments may result in limited public support for conservation policies. When residents are unaware of the importance of historic monuments, they may be less likely to participate in monument conservation activities, report acts of vandalism or encroachment, or support government initiatives aimed at protecting historic monuments.

Finally, responses to the ninth statement, "Inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems hinder proper management of historic monuments," point to significant oversight gaps. The data demonstrates that 4(40.0%) of the policymakers strongly agreed and 3(30.0%) agreed with the statement. Minor proportions of 1(10.0%) each reported being neutral, disagreeing, or strongly disagreeing, culminating in a mean score of 3.80 and a standard deviation of 1.308. The implication of this finding is that inadequate monitoring may make it difficult for the relevant authorities such as Bauchi State Tourism Board, to regularly assess the physical condition of historic monuments, and detect early signs of deterioration. Without an effective monitoring and evaluation system, problems affecting historic monuments may remain undetected until they become severe, thereby increasing the cost maintenance and management.

**Table 5: Responses on Policymakers challenges encountered in the management of Historic monuments**

| | Statement | SD | D | N | A | SA | mean | Std dev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inadequate funding significantly hinders policymakers in managing historic monuments. | 1(10.0) | 1(10.0) | 1(10.0) | 1(10.0) | 6(60.0) | 4.00 | 1.491 |
| 2 | Weak enforcement of heritage laws affects the effective management of historic monuments. | 0(0.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(20.0) | 6(60.0) | 1(10.0) | 3.70 | 0.823 |
| 3 | Lack of technical expertise and skilled personnel is a major challenge for policymakers. | 0(0.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(20.0) | 3(30.0) | 4(40.0) | 4.00 | 1.054 |
| 4 | Conflicts between development pressures and conservation goals limit effective decision-making. | 1(10.0) | 0(0.0) | 6(60.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(20.0) | 3.30 | 1.160 |
| 5 | Poor coordination among government agencies contributes to ineffective | 0(0.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(20.0) | 6(60.0) | 1(10.0) | 3.70 | 0.823 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | monument management. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Limited community involvement makes it difficult for policymakers to manage historic monuments effectively. | 0(0.0) | 3(30.0) | 0(0.0) | 5(50.0) | 2(20.0) | 3.60 | 1.174 |
| 7 | Political interference affects the implementation of policies for historic monument management. | 0(0.0) | 1(10.0) | 1(10.0) | 4(40.0) | 4(40.0) | 4.10 | 0.994 |
| 8 | Lack of public awareness reduces the effectiveness of policies related to historic monuments. | 1(10.0) | 0(0.0) | 3(30.0) | 4(40.0) | 2(20.0) | 3.60 | 1.174 |
| 9 | Inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems hinder proper management of historic monuments. | 1(10.0) | 1(10.0) | 1(10.0) | 3(30.0) | 4(40.0) | 3.80 | 1.398 |

Strongly Agreed (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D)

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

The null hypothesis formulated for this study states that there is no association between economic benefits derived from historic monuments and community's preference across all management options. To examine this relationship, a Chi-Square Test of Independence was executed using the cross-tabulated field data presented in Table 6. This test evaluates whether a systematic association exists between the local community's recognition of economic benefits and their suggested management options for historic monuments. Table 6 cross-tabulates management preferences across two distinct community groups: those who perceive local economic benefits (n = 50) and those who do not (n = 332), totaling 382 respondents. Among the 50 respondents who acknowledge that the community benefits economically from the historic monuments, 56.0 percent (n = 28) still favor government agencies as the primary caretakers, while 28.0 percent (n = 14) choose community members, and 16.0 percent (n = 8) opt for joint responsibility between the community and the government. Conversely, within the larger cohort of 332 respondents who see no tangible economic benefits, 56.3 percent (n = 187) prefer government agencies, 32.8 percent (n = 109) lean toward community members, 7.8 percent (n = 26) select other unspecified management options, and a minimal 3.0 percent (n = 10) advocate for a collaborative community-and-government approach.

The Chi-square test of independence revealed a statistically significant association between perceived economic benefits from historic monuments and community preferences for their management, $\chi^2$ (3, N=382)=19.788), p<0.001. Cramér's V was 0.228, indicating a small-to-moderate association between the variables. The expected counts ranged from 2.36 to 186.86, with two of the eight cells recording expected frequencies below 5. Since the p-value was below the 0.05 significance level, the null hypothesis was rejected. The findings indicate that perceptions of economic benefits are associated with community preferences for managing historic monuments. However, the overall Chi-square test establishes an association across all management options; it does not independently establish that perceived benefits specifically increase preference for joint management over government-led management.

This finding is consistent with Kim et al. (2023), who reported an association between collaborative governance approaches to historic monument management and the economic benefits associated with historic monuments in urban areas.

**Table 6: Cross Tabulation of Perceived Economic Benefit by Management Preference**

| **Management Preferences** | **Perceived Economic Benefit** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Yes** | **No** | **Overall** | $\chi^2$ | **p-value** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community members | 14 | 109 | 123 | 19788 | <0.001 |
| Government Agencies | 28 | 187 | 215 | | |
| Community and government | 8 | 10 | 18 | | |
| Others | 0 | 26 | 26 | | |
| **Total** | 50 | 332 | 382 | | |

**Source:** Researchers' (2025)

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concludes that community involvement in the management of historic monuments in Bauchi Traditional City Wall is evident through monitoring damage, reporting threats, and participating in maintenance. However, these contributions remain largely informal due to inadequate institutional support, insufficient funding, and limited opportunities for meaningful participation in decision-making. Policymakers also face challenges, particularly political interference, inadequate funding, limited technical expertise, weak enforcement of heritage laws, and poor coordination among relevant government agencies. Furthermore, the study established a significant relationship between perceived economic benefits and community preferences for collaborative monument management. The findings highlight the need to strengthen partnerships between government institutions and local communities to ensure sustainable heritage conservation. The study recommends that relevant government agencies establish community heritage committees involving traditional rulers, residents, and conservation professionals to coordinate monitoring, maintenance, and decision-making. Sustainable funding should be provided for monument restoration, routine maintenance, and community-led conservation initiatives. Heritage protection laws should be effectively enforced, while institutional responsibilities should be clearly defined to improve inter-agency coordination and minimise political interference. Regular training should enhance the technical capacity of policymakers and community representatives. Public awareness campaigns should promote heritage education and encourage the integration of indigenous knowledge into conservation practices. Furthermore, historic monuments should be incorporated into sustainable heritage tourism programmes to generate employment and livelihood opportunities for surrounding communities. These measures would strengthen shared responsibility, improve conservation outcomes, and safeguard Bauchi's cultural heritage for future generations.

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# APPENDIX I

**Krejcie And Morgan Sample Size Table (1970)**

| N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 10 | 100 | 80 | 280 | 162 | 800 | 260 | 2800 | 338 |
| 15 | 14 | 110 | 86 | 290 | 165 | 850 | 265 | 3000 | 341 |
| 20 | 19 | 120 | 92 | 300 | 169 | 900 | 269 | 3500 | 346 |
| 25 | 24 | 130 | 97 | 320 | 175 | 950 | 274 | 4000 | 351 |
| 30 | 28 | 140 | 103 | 340 | 181 | 1000 | 278 | 4500 | 354 |
| 35 | 32 | 150 | 108 | 360 | 186 | 1100 | 285 | 5000 | 357 |
| 40 | 36 | 160 | 113 | 380 | 191 | 1200 | 291 | 6000 | 361 |
| 45 | 40 | 170 | 118 | 400 | 196 | 1300 | 297 | 7000 | 364 |
| 50 | 44 | 180 | 123 | 420 | 201 | 1400 | 302 | 8000 | 367 |
| 55 | 48 | 190 | 127 | 440 | 205 | 1500 | 306 | 9000 | 368 |
| 60 | 52 | 200 | 132 | 460 | 210 | 1600 | 310 | 10000 | 370 |
| 65 | 56 | 210 | 136 | 480 | 214 | 1700 | 313 | 15000 | 375 |
| 70 | 59 | 220 | 140 | 500 | 217 | 1800 | 317 | 20000 | 377 |
| 75 | 63 | 230 | 144 | 550 | 226 | 1900 | 320 | 30000 | 379 |
| 80 | 66 | 240 | 148 | 600 | 234 | 2000 | 322 | 40000 | 380 |
| 85 | 70 | 250 | 152 | 650 | 242 | 2200 | 327 | 50000 | 381 |
| 90 | 73 | 260 | 155 | 700 | 248 | 2400 | 331 | 75000 | 382 |
| 95 | 76 | 270 | 159 | 750 | 254 | 2600 | 335 | 1000000 | 384 |

*Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size* *Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*