

19
**FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK & PEST CONTROL SERVICES
RESOURCE INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NIGERIAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SURVEY**

**UYO
URBAN LIVESTOCK SURVEY
DRAFT FOR COMMENT**

DR. O. J. IFUT AND DR. C. F. I. ONWUKA

February 1991

1. Introduction *

Uyo town is located in central Akwa Ibom State. Theoretically the town is in the humid rain-forest belt of Nigeria, but now there is very little rain forest surrounding it. The town has at different times been a provincial headquarters, a local government headquarters, and, most recently, a state capital. As a state capital it has undergone substantial changes, particularly the opening of new roads, residential areas and industrial layouts. Its new civil service function has also meant Uyo is no longer a purely commercial town.

The majority of Uyo's inhabitants are Ibibio, but the population is becoming increasingly cosmopolitan as other Nigerians and non-Nigerians migrate to the town as civil servants or for business purposes. In the 1963 census Uyo's population was put at 15,162. In 1990 the projected figure is 29,533.

Uyo has links with other commercial centres in south-eastern Nigeria by road and plans have been made to develop the river port at Nwaniba in order to link Uyo to it.

2. Available Cartography

There is a fairly recent map of Uyo showing the principal streets, industrial enterprises and educational institutions prepared by the survey division of the Ministry of Lands and Survey. However, there are a number of new developments such as the new ring road linking Itiam village and Aka village, the Governor's office complex and the Akwa Ibom State Television Station, which are not shown on this map. Other important landmarks which have been left out include St. Luke's Hospital and Anua village.

For the purposes of this survey it was necessary to update the map, so the entire town was surveyed by car. At the same time the extent of each suburb was plotted and a stratification was assigned to each part of the town.

Map I shows the major roads and wards of urban Uyo.

* **Acknowledgments:** The work of the enumerators A.Idio, S.Anwana, E.Udo, W.Edward, C.Okpo, E.Etukudo and J.Ekanem, the chief enumerator is gratefully acknowledged. We also acknowledge the cartographic work done by Mr E.Ekanem of the Dept. of Geography and Regional Planning, University of Cross River, Uyo, and the secretarial work of Mrs Angela Okpen of the Principal's Office, Ogoja.

3. Stratification of the Urban Area.

Following preliminary reconnaissance five stratification zones were established as follows:

- a) High Density
- b) Low Density GRA
- c) Campus
- d) Industrial/Government
- e) Open Land

The high density area has a mixture of bungalows and storey buildings. Thatched houses still exist, but there are very few remaining in contrast for example to Calabar.

The federal and state government housing units as well as the various housing estates, such as Utuks, Okedo and Confidence estates, have all been stratified as low density areas. They contain no shops or businesses.

Campus areas include the University of Cross River, the School of Arts and Sciences, Cornelia Connelly College and a host of primary and post primary institutions. There is little livestock in this zone since it is mostly occupied by a transient student population.

The industrial area of Uyo is fairly small as until the town became a state capital in 1987 its functions were mainly commercial. Many government offices included in this stratum are just being built and are using up a great deal of previously open land. There is no significant livestock population in this zone.

Despite the increase in building construction there are still substantial areas of open land in Uyo. These areas are used by Uyo inhabitants principally for farming, and occasionally for the grazing of cattle brought from the north for slaughter.. The Uyo sports stadium is also included in this category.

Map II shows the extent of each of the zones. The area of each was determined by plotting an outline map of Uyo onto tracing paper, and underlying it with graph paper to calculate the irregularly shaped areas.

Table 1 shows the areas in km² of the stratified zones in Uyo. The boundary of the town was placed at the Idak Okpo/Urua Ekpa road to the north, the old ring road to the west, the industrial layout to the south and Anua village to the east.

Table 1 Area of Stratified Zones

Stratum	Sample Blocks	Total Area
Traditional	8	12.40
Low density	1	1.03
Total Inhabited	9	13.43
Industrial/Govt	-	1.98
Campus	-	2.82
Open land	-	24.09
Uyo Total	-	42.32

Nine sample blocks were chosen covering 5.3% of the urban area. Inspection showed there to be very little livestock in the industrial, campus or open land areas, so these zones were not sampled. The sample blocks chosen are presented in tables 2a & b.

Table 2a Traditional

Ward	Size of Sample km ²	Bounding Streets
1. Barracks Rd	0.237	Barracks, Ekpenyong, Brooks
2. Aka/Udo Umana	0.236	Aka, Udo Otung Ubo, Umoren
3. Akpan Essien	0.256	Abak, Iboko, Ikot Ekpene
4. Afaha Oku	0.254	Ikpa, Urua Ekpa, Idak Okpo
5. Anua	0.155	Nwaniba, Utuks Lane, Mbak Lane
6. Ikot Udoro	0.339	Uko Essiet, Nelson Mandela
7. Aka Itiam	0.389	Aka, Aka-Itiam, Old Ring
8. Udi/Udo Obio	0.105	Ikot Ekpene, Udi, Abak, Oku
Total Sample Area	1.97	
Total Area of Stratum	12.40	
Sample Percentage	15.89	

Table 2b Low Density

Ward	Size of Sample km ²	Bounding Streets
1.Federal Housing	0.248	Abak, Clement Isong, Edet A Archibong
Total Area of Stratum	1.08	
Sample Percentage	24.07	

4. Results of Census of Blocks

Method

The census was carried out in Uyo urban area by a team of enumerators under the supervision of a team leader. Each enumeration zone was paced out by the team leader before the enumerators were assigned to the zones. Each enumerator made a sketch map of the block and marked each house as either:

- a)Unoccupied
- b)Sampled
- c)Refusal/Owner absent or lying

Table 3 gives a summary of households sampled.

Table 3 Totals of Households Sampled

Stratum	Houses Counted	With Livestock	Refusal/ Absent
High Density	1397	704	108 (7.7)
Low Density	171	111	20 (11.7)
Total	1568	815	128

The figures in brackets are the percentage number of refusals. In the case of refusals an average livestock holding was calculated from those owners that did answer which was then assigned to the refusals. From the new total the density per km² of each species in each ward was calculated. This was then multiplied by the area of the ward to give an estimated total for the ward. There were no residual areas as every ward in Uyo was sampled. Tables 4a & b show the estimates for the two strata.

Table 4a Traditional

Species	Barracks	Aka/Udo	Akpan/ Essien	Afaha Oku	Anua	Ikot Udoro	Aka- Itiam	Udi- Udo
Goats	696	1707	363	356	1409	679	214	413
Sheep	37	18	4	-	86	-	2	-
Pigs	112	737	-	-	532	-	28	172
Dogs	165	629	188	85	361	94	26	48
Rabbits	16	36	4	35	-	-	-	-
Cats	255	809	100	35	275	58	62	62
Chickens	1476	2624	858	705	3127	1394	643	1012
Ducks	138	144	48	-	842	-	8	-
Pigeons	96	18	68	95	206	15	19	-
Turkeys	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4b Low Cost

Species	Federal Housing
Goats	154
Sheep	8
Dogs	112
Rabbits	79
Cats	42
Chickens	620
Ducks	37

5. Overall Census Results

The total livestock population estimate for Uyo is shown in table 5. The figure in brackets after the overall total is the average density of each species in the whole of Uyo, including industrial and open land.

Table 5 Urban Livestock Populations in Uyo

Species	Traditional	Low Density	Total
Goats	5837	154	5991 (141.6)
Sheep	147	8	55 (3.7)
Pigs	1581	-	1581 (37.4)
Dogs	1596	112	1708 (40.4)
Rabbits	91	79	170 (4.0)
Cats	1656	42	1698 (40.1)
Chickens	11839	620	12459 (294.4)
Ducks	1180	37	1217 (28.8)
Pigeons	517	-	517 (12.2)
Turkeys	54	-	54 (1.3)

6. Comments on Individual Species

Goats

The most common breed of goat in Uyo is the West African Dwarf. A number of Sokoto Red goats and cross breeds were also seen. During the dry season goats are left to scavenge, but during the wet season they are confined and stall fed to avoid damage to crops or vegetable gardens.

Sheep

The main breed of sheep found is also the West African Dwarf. There does not appear to be a well established trade in sheep as compared to goats. Sheep are mostly kept on a free-range basis despite a by-law prohibiting this.

Pigs

The distribution of varies in different enumeration zones. Both the large white and native pigs were found.

Dogs

Dogs are very common in Uyo and there are a large variety of breeds and cross breeds. Dog meat is very popular and locally nicknamed '404'. It is most commonly found in palm wine and local gin drinking parlours.

Rabbits

Rabbit keeping is increasing in popularity. The New Zealand White, Dutch and Chinchilla breeds were found.

Chickens

Chickens were found in all the enumeration zones and constituted the most numerous livestock species in Uyo. A few households kept 200-250 chickens which were intensively managed, but the majority were being kept extensively. Most of the commercial units seen within the town were apparently abandoned, probably due to the high cost of poultry inputs.

Ducks

Ducks are surprisingly uncommon in Uyo.

References

Akwa Ibom State Surveys, (1989). Uyo Guide Map

Ekpenyong, T.E. & Onwuka, C.F.I (1987) 'Survey of Small Ruminant Production and Farming Systems in Cross River State' in Browse Use and Small Ruminant Production in South East Nigeria, L.Reynolds & A.N.Attah-Krah, ILCA, Addis Ababa.

Cross River and Akwa Ibom States Population Bulletin 1983-90 Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Statistics Division Calabar, (1987)

Appendix 1

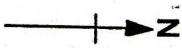
Table A1a Total Sample Sizes, High Density

Ward	With Livestock	No Livestock	Refusals/ Absent	Total
Barracks Rd	96	122	5	223
Aka Udo	94	186	25	305
Akpan Essien	79	14	13	106
Afaha Oku	75	80	11	166
Anua	61	56	12	129
Ikot Udoro	77	68	15	160
Aka Itiam	67	71	8	146
Udi/Udo	36	107	19	162

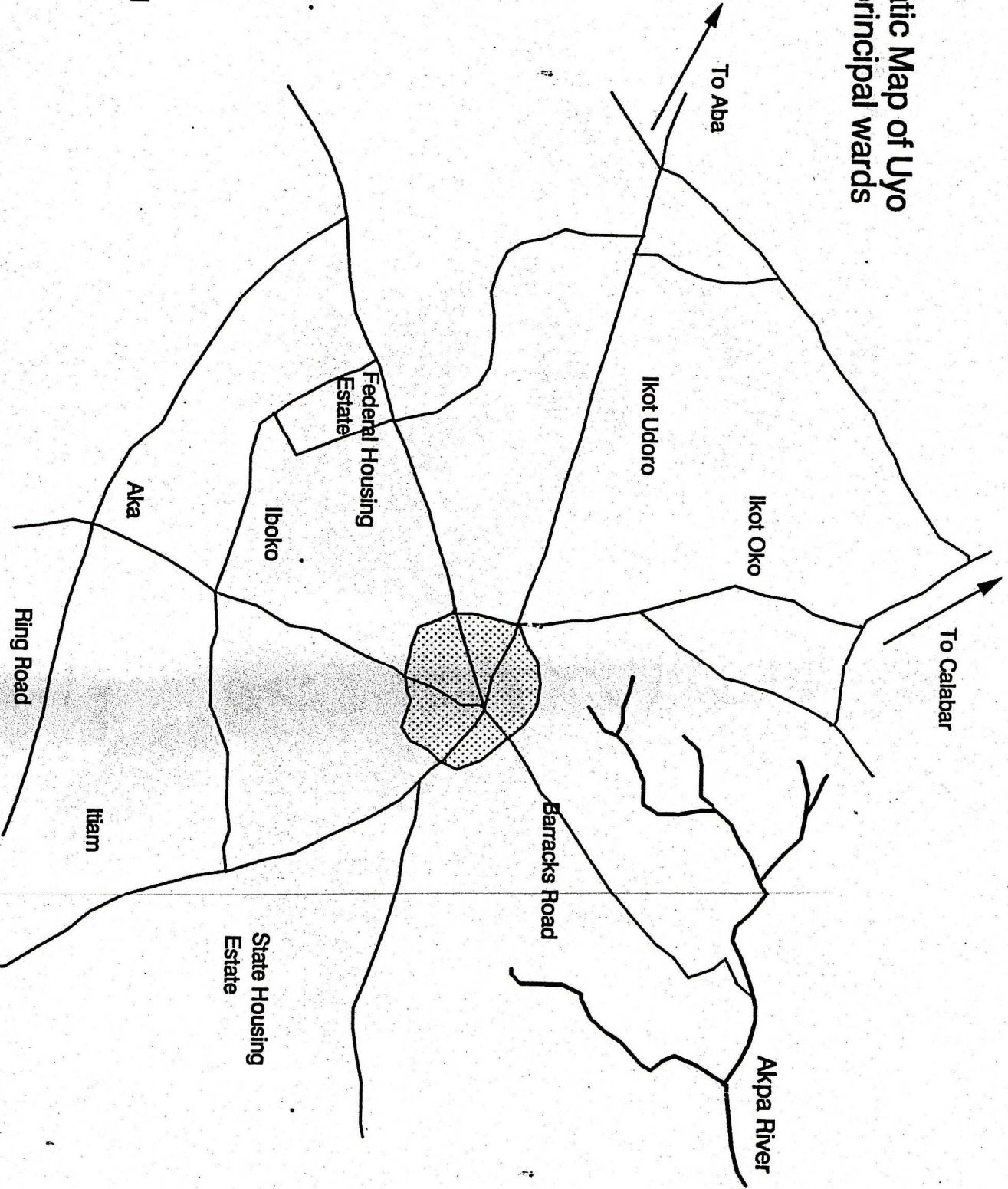
Table A1b Total Sample Sizes, Low Density

Ward	With Livestock	No Livestock	Refusals/ Absent	Total
Federal Housing	40	111	20	171

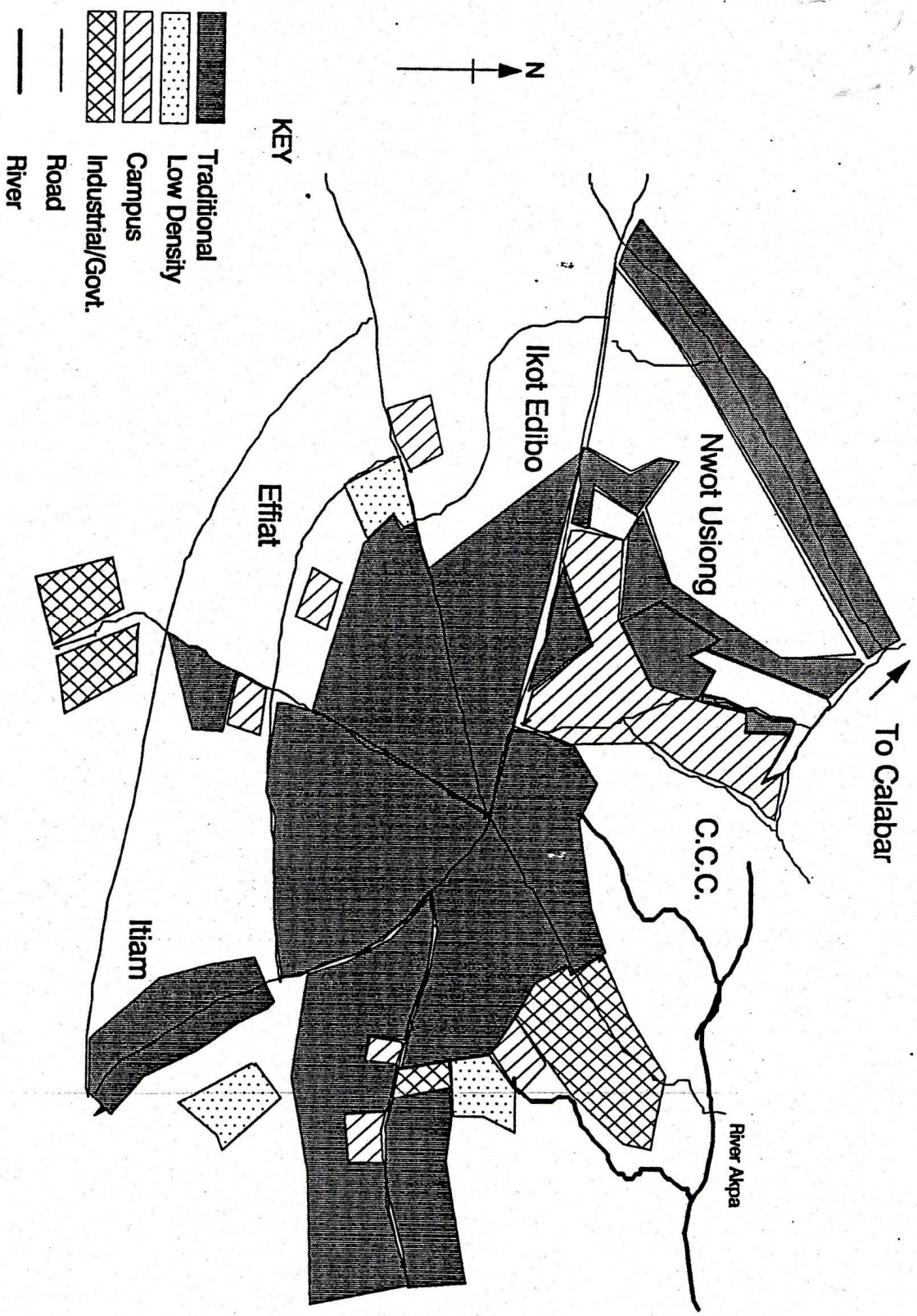
MAP I
A Schematic Map of Uyo
showing principal wards



KEY
— Road
— River



Map II Stratification of Urban Uyo



207



Nigerian Journal of Agriculture, Food and Environment.

ISSN No. 033-0787

Home Editorial board Instructions Current issues Archives Submit a Mausscript Contact Us

- Home
- Editorial board
- Instructions
- Current issues
- Archives
- Submit a Mausscript

Volume 7 2011 Number 2

- Publisher's page**
- Journal guide for authors**
- Cover Page**
- Inside Front Cover**

pages and contents

1 - 9	Diversity and variability of aquatic macrophytes in Ikpa River, Ikot Ebom (Akwa Ibom State) Nigeria. Ekpo, I. E., Onuoha, G. C. and Chude, L. A.	Click here
10 - 18	Root growth and moisture utilization by cowpea (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) grown on crude-oil polluted soil. Essien, O. E.	Click here
19 - 23	Analysis of sawn timber enterprise in Benin metropolis, Edo State, Nigeria. Izeke, D. N. and Izeke, O. B.	Click here
24 - 29	Soil exchangeable calcium mapping in central southeastern Nigeria using geographic information systems. Onweremadu, E. U., Okon, M. A., Ihem, Okuwa, E. E, J., Udoh, B. T. and Imadojemu, P.	Click here
30 - 35	Social benefits of non-timber forest products (NTFPS): An assessment of employment generation from NTFPS enterprises in Benin metropolis, Edo State, Nigeria. Kalu, C. and Anigbere, R. F.	Click here
36 - 39	Estimate of mean and median group size of selected large ungulate populations. Aremu, O. T. and F. O. Obasogie	Click here
40 - 46	Factors influencing post harvest loss of tomatoe in urban market in Uyo, Nigeria. Mbuk, E. M., Bassey, N. E., Udoh, E. S. and Udoh, E. J.	Click here
47 - 51	The occurrence of <i>cysticercosis</i> in cattle and <i>taeniasis</i> in man in Uyo, capital city of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Usip, L. P. E., Isaac, L., Amadi, E. C., Utah, E. and Akpaudo, U.	Click here
52 - 56	Soil nitrogen forms distribution in <i>isohyperthermic kandiudults</i> of central southeastern Nigeria. Onweremadu, E. U., Okuwa, J. A., Njoku, J. D. and Ufot, U. O.	Click here
57 - 62	Effects of varying water soaking duration on the germination of <i>Garcinia kola</i> (Heckel) seeds. Oboho, E. G. and Ogana, F. N.	Click here
63 - 66	Relevance and challenges of geographic information system (GIS) in the management of protected forest in Nigeria. Jacob, D. E. and Olajide, O.	Click here
67 - 72	Felling induced dynamic stresses in some tropical hardwoods from Nigerian low land rainforest Omole, A. O.	Click here
73 - 76	Effect of management systems on haematology, parasite status and body mass index of West African dwarf goats in University of Uyo Fann. Ifut, O. J. Inyang, U. A. Ikpat, E. A. and Eyoh, G. D.	Click here
77 - 79	Carcass yield of West African dwarf goat fed mixed forages and brewers' spent grain. Ifut, O. J., Inyang, U. A., Udosi, I. S. and Ekpo, M. I.	Click here
80 - 87	Characteristics, potentials and constraints of wetland soils for agricultural development in Akwa Ibom State, South-eastern Nigeria. Ogban, P. I., Effiong, G. S., Obi, J. C. and Ibia, T. O.	Click here
88 - 93	Assessment of stakeholders' participation in forest roads maintenance in a Nigerian forest estate. Omole, A. O., Udofia, S. I. and Obonyilo, P.O.	Click here
94-99	Spatial variation of soil properties on oil spillage sites in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. Oku, H. B.	Click here