from the environmental Day programmes fixed for every last Saturday of every month, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) was also established in 1989 to monitor and enforce compliance with environmental protection measures. Activities of FEPA also check problems of poor sewage and drainage, erosion and flooding, depletion of natural resources all of which worsen poverty levels.

(e) Manufacturing :
Several studies (Bamberger 1992, Obidegwu 1992, Olayemi 1995, Ilori 1995) have confirmed that cottage and small scale industries dominate the Nigerian manufacturing sector. This sub-sector, based on the experience of the Asian Tiger has been considered the engine of growth. And characteristically the sub-sectors predominated by the poor. To improve the well being of this vulnerable group, government effects have been very tremendous in the past fifteen years. Many credit institutions have mobilised and new ones established, these include industrial development centres, Nigerians Bank for commerce and industry, Peoples Bank, National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND), Community Banks among others.

Poverty alleviate in Nigeria has been seen as a challenge by many because the need to eradicate poverty is the responsibility of Nigerians and we have to brace up to the task (First lady 1999). It has also been suggested that the incoming civilian administration has to face the challenge of undertaking only projects that would alleviate the high level of poverty in the economy (Adedeji 1999).

## CONSTRAINTS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIA

From the foregoing analysis, it would be observed that there are some obstacles to the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes (Ilori 1995). These include:

a) Poor management of the programmes;
b) The ad hoc nature of most of the programmes with the result that they were not integrated into the national development policies;
c) The vaqueness of the scope of the programmes as a result of the weak and ad hoc nature of the conception design and identification;
d) Lack of effective mechanism for project monitoring;
e) Poor co-ordination of programmes during implementation;
f) Failure to have an in-built mechanism for the sustainability of the programmes' benefits;
g) Failure to involve the beneficiaries at both the conception and