

# IMPACT OF MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS-MICROFINANCE SCHEME (MDGs-MFS) ON ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTHS IN FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, NIGERIA

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## Abstract

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*The study examines the impact of Millennium Development Goals-Microfinance scheme (MDGs-MFS) on the entrepreneurial development of Youths in Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria for the period of implementation of MDGs-MFS in FCT between 2008 and 2015 with cross-sectional data. The main objective of the study is to empirically determine the impact of MDGs-microfinance scheme on the entrepreneurial development of youths in FCT communities. The study employs both primary and secondary data obtained from the beneficiaries and FCT-MDGs/microfinance banks using copies of questionnaires administered on 86 youths across the six Area Councils and policy files/documents respectively. The study introduces one dependent variable of entrepreneurial development proxied by the income status/level of the beneficiaries after the scheme and two independent variables, microfinance loans and loan repayment. The method of research adopted is survey; the study used both inferential and descriptive statistics by employing the techniques of multiple regression analysis tested at 5% significant level which comprises of ANOVA, correlation test and the co-efficient of regression. The findings revealed that the MDGs-microfinance scheme has significant positive impact on the entrepreneurial development of youths in the six area councils of FCT covered. The paper therefore recommends the use of MDGs-type microfinance scheme to the other 768 local governments and other tiers of government in Nigeria in order to ensure rapid entrepreneurial development, economic prosperity, poverty reduction and wealth creation through the medium of the microfinance scheme for the youths.*

**Keywords:** Youths entrepreneurial development, Millennium Development Goals, Microfinance scheme

## Introduction

The Microfinance Scheme of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was introduced in Nigeria by the Federal Capital Territory-Millennium Development Goals (FCT-MDGs) as part of the efforts to reduce poverty and promote entrepreneurial development. The MDGs are strategies encapsulated in a set of time-bound Goals designed to benchmark the achievements of advanced and less developed economies to meet the 8 Goals commitments, with the performance measured against 21 targets and anchored on 60 indicators as data used. It has been observed that, in Africa, only a few of these goals were achieved up till 2015 (Ogujiuba 2014; Kolawole, Adeigbe, Zaggi and Owonibi, 2014; Okeke & Nwali 2013; and Ogujiuba & Jumare, 2012). Even though Nigeria has performed poorly on the MDGs, the post 2015 sustainable development era offers tremendous opportunities for the country to adequately mobilize, appropriately allocate and efficiently utilize domestic and external resources to achieve sustainable development (Fakile, Adegbe and Faboyede, 2014).

The birth of MDGs heralded the beginning of pragmatic actions to address some of the numerous economic challenges facing Nigeria and some other poor African countries. MDGs give an avenue for countries with low income capacities, the opportunities to adopt and implement strategies that will enhance MDG-based poverty reduction (McArthur, 2014). Microcredit scheme is one of such strategies and constitute the purview of the current study (Afrane, 2002; Waithaka, Marangu & Gondu, 2014) .

Federal Capital Territory-Millennium Development Goals (FCT-MDGs)'s micro credit scheme was designed by the Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA) to empower three categories of people under its Youth and Women Empowerment Programme (YWEP) namely; Farmers, Women and Youths. The focus of this study is on the Youths intervention area.

Micro credit is a good tool to empower youth in their entrepreneurial development skills in Nigeria if utilized properly; this is affirmed by Hossain (1998) as cited in (Ondoro and Omena, 2012) who posited that micro credit is a valid tool that can be used to empower youth and free them from poverty and unemployment which sometimes lead them to social ills and other high risk behaviours such as crime, internet fraud, drugs and prostitution, which consequently leads to spread of HIV/AIDS. This assertion is supported by Nyarondia (2017), Kurgat, Owembi and Alang'o (2017).

Some empirical studies have been conducted to examine the impact of Microfinance Scheme on the entrepreneurial development of youths which studies have yielded mixed results; for example Otieno, Lumumba, Nyabwanga, Ojera and Alphonse (2011), Ondoro and Omena (2012), Macharia, Nyaga, and Gongera (2014), Nyarondia (2017), and Kurgat, Owembi and Alang'o (2017). The findings revealed that there are some slight increments or improvements that accrue to the business with the receipt of micro credit fund in terms of profits, output and the general quality of the business. Although the studies concluded that microfinance has significant positive impact on entrepreneurial development of youths, the methodology utilized which mainly comprised Chi-square considered inappropriate to justify generalization. This is because in statistics, parametric or inferential statistics such as ANOVA or T-test is considered stronger and more sophisticated in analysing data and making conclusions rather than non-parametric such as the chi-square which is considered weak.

However, Abu-Abdissamad and Musa (2011) also conducted an unpublished study to assess the impact of Federal Capital Territory Millennium Development Goals loan disbursements through four Micro Finance Banks on the beneficiaries. Their work did not however apply advanced statistical analysis which this current study introduces for example linear regression analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics. The objective of this study is therefore to determine the impact of Millennium Development Goals- Microfinance Scheme on entrepreneurial development of Youths in Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria for the period of implementation of MDGs in FCT spanning 2008-2015. The following hypothesis was formulated for testing:

H01: MDGs-microfinance scheme has no significant impact on entrepreneurial development of youths in FCT.

## Literature Review

### *Concept of Millennium Development Goals*

At the Millennium Summit held in September 2000, Nigeria was among the 189 countries that signed the Millennium declaration as signatories to a global partnership to reduce poverty. It has since

become one of the countries committed to the MDGs. According to Attaran, (2005) the 189 countries converged at the United Nations (UN) headquarters in New York to address most of the global problems confronting humanity, which include poverty, education, gender and health issues and the United Nations (2001) have, however, confirmed that most of these goals are relevant in addressing African's poverty problem.

This study seeks to address Goal 1 (Extreme poverty eradication) that is more relevant to Youths which is one of the three intervention areas by the FCT-MDGs scheme namely Women, Farmers and Youths. However, one of the strategies to address this is the microfinance scheme and the channel to execute it is entrepreneurial development and empowerment. The means of achieving the objective of this development paradigm shift is through the MDGs-microfinance intervention scheme as other past microcredit efforts have yielded little or no results (Haines & Cassels, 2004; Elliott 2005; Akinbola, Ogunnaike & Tijani, 2013; Ademola & Arogundade, 2014; and McArthur, 2014)

#### *Concept of MDGs Implementation in FCT*

FCT-MDGs microfinance scheme involves contributory funding by both FCT-MDGs and the four Microfinance Banks namely Creditlink, Hasal, FIMS and EWT on equal basis. The fund was therefore given to the Youth as part of the skills acquisition drive through their cooperative societies for small business start-up and small business expansion (See Appendix A). The following activities were undertaken by the banks and FCT-MDGs: (i) Selection of beneficiaries in conjunction with the Cooperative leaders; (ii) Assessment of prospective beneficiaries for loan disbursement by the MFBs; (iii) Disbursement of loan to successful beneficiaries by the bank; and (iv) Loan recovery by the MFBs (Umar, 2010).

As part of the signed MOU by the duo of FCT-MDGs and the participatory banks, FCT-MDGs paid its equity contribution of 5million for each Area Council. The banks also contributed the same 5million with the main objective of empowering the people economically and thereby eradicating poverty. The idea is for people from various age brackets and sexes to benefit from this (Umar, 2010).

#### *Conceptual review of Microfinance Scheme and the Youths*

Youths worldwide occupy significant part of the total population of human existence but they have not been able to occupy a significant place of history in terms of impact on the socio-economic prosperity of the society, due to their vulnerability to risk of unemployment and under-utilization (UN: Youth Save, 2010). The upsurge in the number of the unemployed or unemployable youths has been a source of concern to the world leaders and especially the developing nations; therefore, the need to intensify efforts on the establishment of more microfinance institutions to cater for the gap in youths engagement cannot be over emphasised. This is necessary to ensure economic empowerment of the youth and reduction of poverty level among them to contribute to total economic growth of the nation (Wright, 2005 as cited in Ondoro and Omena, 2012).

Nyarondia (2017) concluded that making loans available to the youths will go a long way in addressing poverty problem through entrepreneurship and the microfinance scheme. Kurgat, Owembi and Alang'o (2017) aver that without youths' involvement in nation building through their empowerment, socio-economic growth and development will be challenging and probably unrealistic because youths are the future and leaders of tomorrow.

### *Conceptual review of Entrepreneurial Development*

Even though existence of the microfinance programme preceded the introduction of the entrepreneurial development, events in recent years have witnessed a significant and tremendous increase in the adoption of entrepreneurship as a weapon for industrial development, economic growth and national prosperity. To fully implement entrepreneurial development programme across board, training and capacity building are very key to the achievement of poverty through the millennium development goals microfinance scheme (Waithaka, Marangu, & Gondu, 2014).

Ogundele (2000) also cited in Akinbola, Ogunnaike, and Tijani (2013), defined entrepreneur as the person that organizes a business whether new or existing from the start to finish where none of such existed before and bear all the attendant challenges arising from the business management. He ensures the stability and steady growth of such business. An entrepreneur is the one that is concerned with the need for power, property and self-actualization (Glueck, 1980; Amit, Glosten & Mueller, 1993; Kuratko & Hodgetts, 1989).

### *Empirical Review*

Different empirical studies in this area of study have produced several findings; Otieno, Lumumba, Nyabwanga, Ojera and Alphonse (2011) evaluated the impact of microfinance on the performance of youth micro enterprises under K-REPN programme in Kisii County, Kenya. The study utilized cross sectional survey design, and adopted simple random sampling technique. The study also utilized primary data collected through a structured questionnaire administered on 86 youths' micro enterprises. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, multiple regression analysis and Pearson correlation coefficient. The findings revealed that the loan had the largest significant effect on the performance of micro enterprises. The study nevertheless failed to utilise secondary data to give the outcome a more robust outlook. This study on MDGs utilises both primary and secondary data.

Ondoro and Omena (2012) investigated the effect of microfinance on the financial empowerment of youth in Migori County in Kenya. The study utilized primary data through structured and semi structured questionnaire to obtain data from two clusters comprising 339 groups and 513 individual beneficiaries (youths) who had obtained financing from Kenya Youth Enterprise Development Fund. The study also adopted survey, random and purposive sampling methods. Secondary data were obtained from published books, journal articles and reports. The study utilized descriptive statistics involving measures of central tendency and dispersion, Chi Square and ANOVA were all used to establish effect of micro financing on savings, income levels and investments of the youths between and within groups. The findings revealed that there is no significant relationship between microfinance services and savings and investment among the youths in the Migori County. However, a positive effect was revealed of microfinance services on financial management skills. The use of chi-square in arriving at that conclusion is thought not to be sufficient to generalise there from. The current study has introduced more sophisticated data analysis techniques. In addition, the Ondoro and Omena study did not utilise secondary data of the MDGs type which border directly on the activities of the microfinance beneficiaries.

Macharia, Nyaga, and Gongera (2014) also conducted a study to examine the impact of microfinance components such as microcredit, micro-saving, micro entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial training on youth empowerment in Murang'a county in Kenya. The study adopted simple random technique and utilized self-administered questionnaires which were distributed to 72 young micro-entrepreneurs.

The study further uses descriptive analysis method of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software 17.0 by utilizing graphs, charts, tables and figures. The results showed positive impact but this study used only primary data and descriptive statistics. The current study improves upon this by introducing secondary data and stronger statistical techniques such as ANOVA and regression to arrive at a more reliable result.

Nyarondia (2017) conducted a research study in Kenya to investigate the impact of microcredit on youth empowerment and entrepreneurship. The study developed a simple conceptual framework where micro-credit is an independent variable, empowerment as a dependent variable and intervening variables as: culture, economic conditions, and levels of education. The study utilised descriptive statistics and found a significant relationship between microfinance and youth entrepreneurial development. The study only concentrated on the use of primary data which may not be sufficient to bring out a more robust outcome. The current study on MDGs uses both primary and secondary data.

Kurgat, Owembi and Alang'o (2017) also examined the impact of microcredit scheme on youth empowerment and economic development, specifically, youths of Mwanzo estate in Uasin Gishu Co=Junty in Kenya. The study employed descriptive research design and the questionnaire and interviews were used as means of data collection from 126 youths. The study utilised (SPSS) to analyse data and the results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between the microfinance scheme and youth empowerment. It recommended that credit facilities should be made accessible to youths in Mwanzo estate and in the whole country since they contribute positively towards poverty reduction, creation of employment, income generation and standards of living. The reliance on only primary data from questionnaire and interview may, however not be a sufficient ground to rely on the outcome. The current study was able to introduce secondary data combined with primary data to give a mixture of robust outcome.

#### Theoretical framework

The argument over the actual determinants of development and underdevelopment across the globe has become a controversial issue among mankind for more than a decade now (Okeke & Nwali, 2013). There are two critical schools of thought that dominate in this regard—Modernisation and Dependency. The two have predominantly featured in this debate. The Modernisation school is of the point of view that the west, unlike the developing countries of Africa and the Middle East, is developed because it has socio-political and economic traits such as culture, values and attitudes that are amenable to progress and characterised with positive change and development. Therefore, the developing countries can only have development if they emulate western practice directly, including their culture, values, system of life and the entire gamut of civilisation (Ake, 1979).

Contrarily, Dependency school of thought argues that underdevelopment in Africa is a direct outcome of economic manipulation, indirect cheating and exploitation suffered in the hands of western development masters who capitalised on the slave trade debacle and primordial colonialism to re-fashion neo-colonialism which was institutionalised through deceptive monetisation, mental disarticulation and fazed incorporation of African economy into the global capitalist economic system (Rodney, 1972; Gilman, 2003). The modernisation theory provides a basis for this study as a theoretical framework as encapsulated in the Millennium Development Goals agenda. MDGs ensured that fund is made available to beneficiaries through microfinance scheme to uplift the economic standard of the rural people. Atuhire (2011) agrees that microcredit is a veritable tool for economic

development; many other financial agencies in emerging economies were adopting microcredit scheme.

In the words of Muhammed (2006) as cited in Abur, Eche, and Torruam (2013), the direct relationship between the millennium development goals and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria cannot be overemphasised in as much as poverty is progressing at geometric speed while efforts towards addressing it was retrogressive. Execution of the partnership goals has been relaxed, and meaningful impact is only felt in debt reduction. Reorganisations to the international trading system, which are meant to promote the global integration of poor countries, have not progressed.

According to these authors, MDGs also support governments in assessing and evaluating their plans, budgets, programmes and poverty alleviation techniques for the youths that will also enable them to discover the need for further urgent actions, by revealing how much progress has been made and how much progress lags far behind the expectations (Ogujiuba & Jumare, 2012).

### Methodology

This study used survey method. The population of this study was the 86 youth beneficiaries of the FCT-MDGs microfinance scheme in the six Area Councils of the Federal Capital Territory and the four participating microfinance banks. This study uses non-probability sampling of combined quota and judgmental/purposive sampling method and uses the whole youth population as the sample. The sample size is broken down fairly and equitably among the six area councils based on the participating communities; a total of 21 beneficiaries were considered in Abaji Area Council while Bwari, Gwagwalada, AMAC, Kuje and Kwali have 9, 18, 7, 15 and 16 respectively, spread across communities. The required sample selected from the total population is based on the criteria that the beneficiaries of the Micro finance loans of FCT-MDGs have fully benefitted from the scheme, belong to the village cooperative and have access phone contacts. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used. Questionnaires were administered on 86 youth in the participating communities while the secondary data collection method involved collection of relevant information from the documents/files and memorandum of understanding of FCT-MDGs and the four Microfinance banks. The collected information were validated through interactions with the four MFBs involved in the loan disbursements, and the Task Manager/Desk Officer in the FCT-MDGs office.

The study uses both closed and open ended questions. The questionnaire comprises of three parts: A, B and C. Part A features Bio-data of the beneficiaries, nature of the business, the amount of loans received and other information relating to the administration and the repayment of the micro credit. It comprised of 15 short structured questions that made it easy for the respondents to answer in consideration of the poor or semi-literacy level of some of the youths. Part B contains questionnaires with closed ended questions for the beneficiaries of the FCT-MDGs Micro-credit scheme. In this part, there are two tables, the first requesting the respondents to state their income level before and after MDGs loans and the second table, requesting for Yes or No answer. Part C is the section for the microfinance banks implementing the FCT-MDGs micro credit programme. Abu-Abdissamad and Musa (2011) have also used similar questionnaires in their study. It revealed the effectiveness and validity of the questionnaire method. Secondary data involves the documentary review of different policy files of both FCT-MDGs and Microfinance banks related to the role of MFIs in the development of entrepreneurs.

For secondary data analysis, the amount of loans disbursed to the beneficiaries per Area Council was regressed on the income realized by the beneficiaries as a result of the usage of such loans. The income is the proxy for entrepreneurial development of youths. The data on this income were gathered during the data collection process and is used as dependent variable while the microfinance loans to the youths and loans repayment by the youths are the independent variables. They constitute the variables used to determine the impact of the loan on the entrepreneur development. The study uses multiple regression analysis method to determine the relationship between the income and the microfinance loans in order to test the hypothesis.

*Empirical Model Specification*

The Multiple Regression Analysis was utilized to analyze the data. This study adapted the model used by Akpan and Nneji (2015); Waithaka, Marangu, and Gondu (2014); Oleka, Maduagwu, and Igwenagu (2014); and Ojo (2009) who all investigated the impact of microfinance on entrepreneurial development of small scale enterprises. The current study therefore incorporated little modification to suit its requirements by accommodating the study's independent variables including microfinance loans to youths and the repayment of the loans while entrepreneurial development proxied by the income is the dependent variable. The regression model is as follows for the cross-sectional data used

$$E_n Dev_{yi} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (Loanbiz)_{yi} + \alpha_2 (LoanRpt)_{yi} + i \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Where:

EnDev = Entrepreneurial development is measured by Income from Loan utilization;

$\alpha_0$  = Constant Term;

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  = Beta coefficient;

y = Youths beneficiaries of the loan scheme;

i = the individual Area Council involved;

Loanbiz = Loan amount to beneficiaries' businesses;

(LoanRpt) = Loan repayment by beneficiaries

= Stochastic error term.

**Results and Discussion of Findings**

The results of the study are presented in three parts. Part one presents some basic statistics for the youth beneficiaries in the six Area Councils of FCT. Part two presents regression results for the variables on the impact of MDGs-Microfinance Scheme on the entrepreneurial development, Part three discusses the findings.

Presentation of basic statistics on the Impact of MDG-MFS on Entrepreneurial Development of Youths in FCT

*Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of the variables used in the model for youths*

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
INCOME AFTER MDGs	86	640000.00	80000.00	720000.00	214767.4419	91145.99464
AMT OF LOAN	86	160000.00	40000.00	200000.00	64418.6047	22886.14537
REPAYMENT	86	185040.00	.00	185040.00	39856.2500	32648.65856
Valid N (listwise)	86					

Source: Output from SPSS Analysis



Table 1 shows the number of observations in each parameter, the range in the variables, the minimum number, the maximum, the mean, and the standard deviation. The minimum number for the (dependent variable) income is 20000 and the maximum is 400000 as shown in the table above, the minimum for the (independent variables) microfinance loan and repayment are 30000, 0, and the maximum 200000, 87,580 respectively as shown in the above table.

Average income after MDGs value is at the rate of 214175.8242 percent while amount of loan has standard deviation of 26106.29161 and repayment 26525.39825 signifying their high contributions to the model. It also shows the measure of central tendency and variability on the loans disbursed to the Youths, its repayment and the income thereof and it shows that the data in the variables are within the same range of data set. Descriptive statistics implies a simple quantitative summary of a data set that has been collected. It helps us understand the experiment or data set in detail and tells us everything we need to put the data in perspective.

*Table 2: Correlation Matrix for youths*

Correlations

		INCOME AFTER MDGs	AMT OF LOAN	REPAYMENT
INCOME AFTER MDGs	Pearson Correlation	1	.367**	.122
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.265
	N	86	86	86
AMT OF LOAN	Pearson Correlation	.367**	1	.693**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.000
	N	86	86	86
REPAYMENT	Pearson Correlation	.122	.693**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.265	.000	
	N	86	86	86

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

*Source: Output from SPSS Analysis*

The table 2 above shows the Pearson correlations (that is, the measure of the relationships) between the parameters being considered, the test of its significance and the number of observations. It shows a very strong relationship between the independent variable (Amount of loan) and dependent variable (Entrepreneurial development) at 1% significant level, and then it also shows strong relationship among the independent variables (microfinance loan and repayment of loan) significant at 1% level. The condition for the test of significance is if p-value (Sig. (2-tailed)) is less than 0.05 then relationship is significant otherwise we say that relationship is not significant. The above table shows a significant relationship between the dependent and independent variables at 1% significant level. Hence, there is significant relationship between microfinance loan and Income after MDGs (Entrepreneurial development). The above presentations show the level of significance in the relationship of the variables tested, especially between the microfinance loans and entrepreneurial development, and between microfinance loans and the repayment which implies likelihood of more loans as the repayment is made meaning that increase in repayment leads to increase in loans repayment and



increase in loans disbursement to Youths leads to increase in the entrepreneurial development proxy by the income. However, the relationship between the loan repayment and income is not significant implying that increase in income does not increase repayment of the loan. This implies that, despite increase in income, some beneficiaries did not repay the loans as expected. This might buttress the low recovery rate of the loans even though business expansion by beneficiaries was witnessed.

Regression Analysis Results for the Impact of MDG-MFS on the Entrepreneurial Development of Youths

H<sub>01</sub>: MDGs-Microfinance has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial development of Youths in FCT

Table 3: Model Summary of the entrepreneurial development of Youths using OLS

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.987 <sup>a</sup>	.974	.957	.05375	.974	57.323	2	83	.004	1.506

a. Predictors: (Constant), REPAYMENT, LOAN

b. Dependent Variable: INCOME

Source: Output from SPSS Analysis

The table above shows the relationship measured by the R-value, the performance of the model R<sup>2</sup>, the adjusted R<sup>2</sup>, the standard error of estimate and Durbin-Watson. R, the measure of the relationship =0.987 shows a very strong positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, R<sup>2</sup> the performance model =0.974 shows that 97.4% of the variation in the dependent variable (Entre. Dev) was accounted for by the independent variable while the remaining 2.6% will be due to other factors unknown. The adjusted R<sup>2</sup> shows that when the effect of increase in the number of observations for the variables is removed, the amount of variation that will be accounted for will be 95.7%. While Durbin-Watson statistic indicates that there is positive first order serial correlation. As a rule of thumb, if there is no serial correlation, the DW statistic will be around 2. The DW statistic will fall below 2 if there is positive serial correlation (in the worst case, it will be near zero). If there is negative correlation, the statistic will lie somewhere between 2 and 4. Positive serial correlation is the most commonly observed form of dependence. However result from the Durbin-Watson table confirms the positive first order serial correlation (See Johnston & DiNardo 1997).

The above presentations show the percentage contribution of the relevant variables to the performance of the model applied and the level of significance of its contributions vis a vis its variability with the results. The results imply that the independent variables in this study significantly account for changes in the dependent variable. It further shows that microfinance loan was significantly responsible for the increase in the income of beneficiaries while other factors unknown are responsible for very low contribution. DW implies perfect relationship between the loans disbursed and the income generated thereof.

Table 4: Results for the Coefficient of Regression and Multicollinearity Test of entrepreneurial development of Youths using OLS

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-1.553	.860		-1.805	.169	-4.291	1.185		
	LOAN	1.294	.273	.935	4.748	.018	.427	2.162	.219	4.560
	REPAYMENT	.053	.179	.059	.299	.785	-.515	.622	.219	4.560

<sup>a</sup>. Dependent Variable: INCOME

Source: Output from SPSS Analysis

Table 4 shows the coefficients of the regression model, the standard error and the test of the significance of coefficient. The regression model, from the table, is

$$\text{Entre Dev} = -1.553 + 1.294\text{Loanbiz} + 0.53\text{Loanrpt}$$

The decision rule is to reject  $H_0$  if p-value (Sig) is less than 5% level of significance; otherwise we accept. Hence, based on the level of significance, the p-values for microfinance loan in the table is 0.018 which indicates that it is highly significant and less than 0.05. We therefore reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is a very significant relationship between the dependent variable (Entrepreneurial development) and the independent variable (Microfinance Loan).

Based on the co-efficient of the regression model, the equations show that a unit change in microcredit loan to farmers leads to 129.4 percent increase in entrepreneurial development while loan repayment showed no significant relationship with entrepreneurial development at 5% significant level and the coefficient of regression, though positive, is not significant enough to influence entrepreneurial development. The t-value also indicates high influence of the microcredit loan on entrepreneurial development with a value of 4.748 significant at 5 percent.

The tolerance value from table 4 in relation to the entire variables considered are consistently greater than the common threshold of .10 and also the variance inflation factor in relation to all the variables considered is consistently less than 10. All these confirm the absence of multicollinearity in between the explanatory variables considered for youths' entrepreneurial development in FCT. The results show the level of influence of the independent variables (loans and repayment) on the dependent variable (entrepreneurial development proxied by Income) as justified in the change in dependent variable corresponding to a unit change in independent variable. The results imply that there is significant influence of microfinance loans on entrepreneurial development while repayment of the loan shows no significant impact on income, meaning that loan repayment has nothing to do with the increase in income of the beneficiaries.

Table 5: Test for the performance of the model for the entrepreneurial development of Youths using OLS

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.331	2	.166	57.323	.004 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	.009	83	.003		
	Total	.340	85			

a. Dependent Variable: INCOME

b. Predictors: (Constant), REPAYMENT, LOAN

Source: Output from SPSS Analysis

The test hypothesis is given as;

$$H_0: R^2 = 0$$

Vs

$$H_1: R^2 = 1$$

The decision rule is to reject  $H_0$  if p-value (Sig) is less than 5% level of significance; otherwise we accept. Since the p-value (Sig) = 0.004 is less than 0.05, we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is a very significant relationship between the dependent variable (Entrepreneurial development) and the independent variable (microfinance loan).

For F- Test statistics, the decision rule is that reject  $H_0$  if F-calculated is greater than F-tabulated, if otherwise, accept. Therefore comparing the figure from the table, the F- calculated is greater than the F- tabulated; hence we reject the  $H_0$  and conclude that there is significant relationship between the dependent variable (Entrepreneurial development) and the independent variable. The results imply that there is significant impact of microfinance loans on the entrepreneurial development of Youths in FCT, Nigeria. Consequently, the model is well formulated.

#### Discussion of the Findings

This research study sought to examine the impact of Millennium Development Goals-Microfinance Scheme (MDGs-MFS) on entrepreneurial development of youths in Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria. There is a significant positive impact of the microfinance loans on the entrepreneurial development of youths with the improved income after the MDGS implying entrepreneurial development. The result revealed a significant positive impact of microfinance loan on entrepreneurial development in FCT with the improved income after the MDGS implying entrepreneurial development. This outcome agrees with the results of Macharia, Nyaga and Gongera (2014), Otieno, Lumumba, Nyabwanga, Ojera and Alphonse (2011), Nyarondia (2017), Kurgat, Owembi and Alang'o (2017), who have all investigated the impact of microcredit scheme on the entrepreneurial development of youths and who unanimously and simultaneously agreed that the only remedy in a situation where youths are neglected is to provide micro loan that can serve as a start up capital which they can invest in any employment and income generating activities of their own. However, the results of Ondoro and Omena (2012) disagree with this position. His findings may, however still need to be subjected to further investigation because despite the insignificant position between the microfinance and the entrepreneurial development of youths, they still revealed a positive effect of microfinance services on financial management skills. If the financial management skills could be positive, then it ought to impact on the income generation capacity of the youths through effective management of their businesses. The pitfalls may, however be due to the use of Chi-square and other weak data analysis technique in their study which could be responsible for the negative outcome. The results showed that loan repayment has no serious significant impact on entrepreneurial development and the coefficient of regression is very weak. This confirms the position of Akpan and Nneji (2015) and Oleka, Maduagwu, and Igwenagu (2014) whose findings revealed that the relationship between the repayment of loans and entrepreneurial development is inverse.

The findings of this study also revealed that the four participating banks facilitated the implementation with serious commitment as Hasal MFB intensified efforts to create two more outlets in the two area councils they covered to ease process of disbursement and recovery of loans. In all, the total sums of

N4,045,000 and N9,410,000 were disbursed by HASAL MFB to AMAC and BWARI Area Councils respectively and eventually recovered ₦2,640,290.81 and N7,610,372 representing 65% and 81% recovery respectively while the total sums of ₦10,045,300 and ₦9,954,700 were disbursed by FIMS MFB to Kuje and Kwali Area Councils respectively and eventually recovered ₦4,089,910 and ₦2,934,646 representing 41% and 29% recovery respectively. The total sum of ₦9,855,000 was disbursed by EWT MFB to Gwagwalada Area Council and eventually recovered ₦7,398,763, representing 75% recovery. Finally, the total sum of ₦7,125,000 was disbursed by Creditlink MFB to Abaji Area Council. It eventually recovered ₦2,231,045, representing 31% recovery.

Over all, the sum of N50,435,000 was disbursed as microcredit in FCT for the period under investigation and the sum of N26,905,031.81 was recovered by all the four participating banks, representing 53% recovery as at 2015 deadline for the MDGs scheme. This however constitutes a fair performance. It is a significant percentage which also aligns with the outcome of the various tests carried out that the loan was impactful on the beneficiaries, hence the ability to pay back was above average.

#### Conclusion and Recommendations

The results, however, showed that microfinance scheme is very significant in determining the progress and growth of entrepreneurial development of youths in FCT.

The findings of this study show that the objectives of providing micro credit were substantially achieved especially in the area of assisting the existing businesses to expand. However, the goal of assisting potential entrepreneurs to start new businesses was minimally achieved as all banks involved in the disbursement of the loans were risk averse. The responses of the beneficiaries to their interview questions also revealed that the loans disbursed to them had positive impact, but some of them complained that the timing of the loans and the moratorium periods were inadequate.

The outcome showed that the microcredit scheme and institutional delivery channels are very significant in the strategic effort to reduce poverty and promote micro and small enterprises development.

The findings also revealed that there are some slight increments or improvements that accrued to the business with the receipts of micro credit fund in terms of profits, output, and the general quality of the business.

The results of the study have produced both empirical and statistical evidence on the utilization of microfinance in explaining and predicting the impact on the entrepreneurial development of youths. The study has critically revealed that microfinance is important for entrepreneurial development. Therefore, the idea of maintaining good interest policy by the microfinance banks and the need to partner with organs of government such as FCT-MDGs cannot be over emphasised. Above all, the findings revealed that making good credit available to the rural entrepreneurs at a reasonably low interest rate can be impressive to entrepreneurial development.

The need to continue the scheme of the MDGs microfinance scheme of FCT in the current implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is undoubtedly beneficial since the low interest rate applied and the easy rural outreach of the scheme combined with the collateral provision

by the FCT-MDGs to relieve the beneficiaries of the burden of collateral had really encouraged full participation of rural dwellers of FCT.

The idea of collaborations between microfinance banks and government donor fund implementation agencies should be encouraged and maintained among the players in the banking sub-sector of Nigeria in order to redefine microcredit management scheme for the rural poor as part of the effort to reduce poverty and promote economic growth and development. The office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President (OSSAP) on MDGs should be encouraged to adopt the FCT-MDGs microfinance model to be deployed to other states of the federation and even introduce the scheme to other African countries where poverty is ravaging

Microfinance banks should also intensify efforts to build more branches in the rural communities in FCT so as to reduce cost of transportation from city centre of Abuja to the rural villages by the bank officials when recovering the loans. In addition, it will give easy access to the cooperative societies of Youths to the nearest branches instead of needless travelling to the city centre. This will also facilitate easy and close monitoring of the loan performance by the bank officials.

Closer monitoring mechanism for the loan utilisation and loans recovery strategies should be institutionalised by the microfinance banks to reduce incidence of non repayment of loan by the beneficiaries despite the fact that the loans disbursed to them were very impactful on their businesses and strengthen their entrepreneurial development.

There is the need for the legislative arm of government to strengthen the enabling laws in the banking sector such as Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA 1991), the Small, Medium Enterprises Development Agency Act, as well as CBN guidelines for the cooperative society's organisations and microfinance operations so as to guarantee inclusive implementation of the microcredit scheme that can spur entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

More microfinance banks should also be involved by the FCT-MDGs in this kind of scheme in order to increase the counterpart fund contributions requirement to the scheme and to also extend the coverage to other communities that have not benefitted previously from the scheme.

The moratorium period for the beneficiaries to start the repayment of the loans should be extended a bit from one month to three months by the FCT-MDGs and the four participating microfinance banks which is expected to reflect in an amended memorandum of agreement between them in order to make repayment of the loans easier for the beneficiaries. The practice of giving pre-loan training to the beneficiaries should also be maintained as a guide for loans application.

Finally, the validity of the model in explaining and predicting the entrepreneurial development has been clearly established. The model used in this study has been discovered to be good and viable in predicting and utilizing relevant variables in determining the impact of the microfinance scheme on entrepreneurial development. It is therefore, recommended for use among prospective researchers in the field of business management, Microcredit financing and micro economic development. This can be achieved through the employment of research institutes channels and other government agencies such as office of the National Bureau of Statistics and the Central Bank of Nigeria.

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Appendix A: Data on Youth Entrepreneurs in FCT

S/NO	AREA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY	NAME OF THE BENEFICIARY	INCOME BEFORE MDGs	AMT OF LOAN	REPAYMENT	OUTSTANDING	INCOME AFTER MDGs	PHONE NUMBER
1.	Abaji	KPACE	ALIYU GANA	130,000	50,000	20,000	35,000	180,000	08109991515
2.	Abaji	KPACE	USMAN J. ABUBAKAR	160,000	50,000	31,944	23,056	340,000	08169894532
3.	Abaji	PANDAGI TSOHO	PETER ISIODU	150,000	70,000	6,000	71,000	250,000	07038783123
4.	Abaji	NAHARATI TSOHO	YUSUF ZAKARI	70,000	50,000	17,500	37,500	120,000	08063684599
5.	Abaji	YABA	IBRAHIM ALIYU	110,000	40,000	30,430.72	9,569.28	220,000	08067622402
6.	Abaji	KEKESHI	MUSA JOHN	130,000	70,000	21,900	55,100	230,000	07036563651
7.	Abaji	ABAJI NE	USMAN ISAH KUTEPA	200,000	200,000	185,040	14,960	500,000	08070810429 (C)
8.	Abaji	KPACE	YAHAYA ALIYU	130,000	60,000	26,050	39,950	200,000	07051213065
9.	Abaji	KPACE	MUSA SAIDU	140,000	50,000	19,050	42,000	190,000	08027224250
10.	Abaji	RIMBA GBAGYI	JOSHUA LUKA	120,000	60,000	10,000	56,000	200,000	08036193852
11.	Abaji	CENTRAL	SULE BABA	110,000	50,000	6,650	48,350	210,000	08035768767
12.	Abaji	CENTRAL	TANKO ABDULMUMIN	160,000	60,000	29,250	36,750	260,000	08061639758
13.	Abaji	CENTRAL	USMAN SULE	90,000	50,000	22,050	32,950	210,000	08030407758
14.	Abaji	CENTRAL	ABDULLAHI YUNUSA	80,000	60,000	38,500	27,500	260,000	08030752435
15.	Abaji	NAHARATI	BABANGIDA AUDU	110,000	50,000	42,944	12,056	300,000	08069572096
16.	Abaji	NAHARATI	ALIYU MUSA	200,000	50,000	61,000	---	300,000	08032316127
17.	Abaji	NAHARATI	SIRAJO SALIHU	50,000	60,000	44,044	21,956	150,000	07051299210
18.	Abaji	NAHARATI	HALIDU ABUBAKAR	60,000	50,000	28,500	26,500	180,000	08073975531
19.	Abaji	NAHARATI	SULE AUDU	50,000	50,000	6,800	48,200	150,000	07030758967
20.	Abaji	ABAJI SE	YAKUBU USMAN	30,000	50,000	---	55,000	150,000	08036586895
21.	Abaji	ABAJI NE	ABUBAKAR MUSA	100,000	40,000	13,943.34	26,056.66	210,000	08039594974
22.	Bwari	KURMIN DAUDU	SAMUEL JOSHUA	50,000	60,000	46,300	21,910.20	180,000	07087454544
23.	Bwari*	KUTE	SOLOMON ZAKI	60,000	40,000	39,500	2,829.71	180,000	08133570268
24.	Bwari*	KUTE	DANJUMMA MAGAJI	40,000	50,000	30,000	25,331.24	140,000	08176877537
25.	Bwari*	GUTO	ISHAKA IBRAHIM	70,000	70,000	29,050.57	42,699.11	180,000	08091854215
26.	Bwari	GUTO	TIMOTHY TOMAS	40,000	50,000	42,068.50	7,931.50	120,000	08091854215
27.*	Bwari	KUDURU	ISAH MOHAMMED	80,000	80,000	55,844.95	28,470.13	210,000	08091854215 (C)

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28.	Bwari	GYEDNA	MARK HARUNA	65,000	70,000	NIL	73,490.41	180,000	08086266495
29.	Bwari	BYAZHIN	PETER DANLAMI	60,000	50,000	50,356.28	1,099.06	140,000	08128715405
30.	Bwari	BWARI	DANIEL SAMUEL	60,000	100,000	64,381.14	41,012.72	170,000	07084733512 (C)
31.	G/lada	KASANKI	ABDULLAHI SARKI	60,000	80,000	85,200	112	150,000	07080290827
32.	G/lada	KASANKI	YUNUSA SARKI	60,000	90,000	95,976	---	160,000	07086911700
33.	G/lada	IBWA	ABDULLAHI GABI	50,000	60,000	62,988	---	180,000	08071229784
34.	G/lada	YELWAN ZUBA	MOHAMMED BARDE	100,000	80,000	34,100	51,212	180,000	07030692782
35.	G/lada	YELWAN ZUBA	ABUBAKAR YAKUBU	60,000	70,000	59,400	15,297.44	180,000	07056416746
36.	G/lada	KPAKUR U	MUSA A. ABUBAKAR	60,000	60,000	44,600	19,348	120,000	08051010426
37.	G/lada	KPAKUR U	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	40,000	50,000	27,900	25,420	100,000	08075267900
38.	G/lada	CHITUMU	IDRIS ADAMU	100,000	90,000	95,976	NIL	200,000	08076849192
39.	G/lada	CHITUMU	ALH. YAHAYA DIKKO	80,000	80,000	67,440	17,872	200,000	08053066623
40.	G/lada	TSAUNI	GARBA GALADIMA	200,000	70,000	10,000	64,648	400,000	07068008135
41.	G/lada	TSAUNI	YUSUF JANU	150,000	70,000	NIL	74,648	300,000	07035829849
42.	G/lada	GOI	YUSUF MOHAMMED	70,000	70,000	40,000	23,984	280,000	08094375783
43.	G/lada	GOI	YOHANA J. INUWA	80,000	60,000	40,000	13,320	200,000	08133868049
44.	G/lada	KNATSE/ KACE	AYUBA M. KNATSE	100,000	60,000	30,600	33,384	400,000	08055608568
45.	G/lada	IBWA	ALIYU MAKAMA	50,000	50,000	52,490	NIL	180,000	08035017050
46.	G/lada	IBWA	SHUAIBU SHAGI	80,000	50,000	52,490	NIL	160,000	08035017050
47.	G/lada	WUNA	IDRIS GOMNA	100,000	80,000	46,000	39,312	200,000	08065774929
48.	G/lada	CENTRAL WARD	IBRAHIM ABDULLAHI	50,000	50,000	52,490	NIL	150,000	07058305898
49.	AMAC	GUI	SHUAIBU ADAMU	40,000	80,000	27,883.66	54,440.34	100,000	08122138773 (C)
50.	AMAC	GUI	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM NOMA	100,000	50,000	34,578.32	16,874.18	150,000	08059239496 (C)
51.	AMAC	GUI	SAIDU KAUNA	50,000	40,000	27,662.68	13,499.32	80,000	07034798612 (C)
52.	AMAC	OROZO	MOHAMMED BAWA	70,000	50,000	--	51,245	140,000	08053183961 (C)
53.	AMAC	OROZO	SHAFII SUNMOILA	60,000	70,000	---	72,033.50	720,000	08137948994 (C)
54.	AMAC	NYANYA	MUSA UMAR	100,000	100,000	43,948.65	61,515.05	200,000	08137948994

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55.	AMAC	KARSHI	ENZEBE TABITHA	80,000	100,000	52,075.01	50,829.9 9	240,000	0813794899 4 (C)
56.	Kuje	SUNGBA	ABUBAKAR GADZAMA	80,000	60,000	5,650	60,350	160,000	08137096778
57.	Kuje	GADORO	SULEMAN ADAMU	60,000	70,000	77,000	---	130,000	07055292282
58.	Kuje	KIYI	DAWU MUSA	80,000	50,000	55,000	---	120,000	07031834626
59.	Kuje	KIYI	YUNUSA KABIRU	90,000	60,000	47,520	18,480	150,000	08160667426
60.	Kuje	KIYI	ZAKARI W. BIKO	120,000	70,000	47,000	30,000	260,000	08054869400
61.	Kuje	GAUBE	DANLADI AHMADU	60,000	60,000	51,000	15,000	180,000	08088629424
62.	Kuje	GAUBE	ISAH MOHAMMED	110,000	60,000	30,000	36,000	150,000	07059713290
63.	Kuje	ODU	SARKI ILIYA	70,000	60,000	46,150	19,850	180,000	08071641834
64.	Kuje	ODU	BADAMA JOSHUA	65,000	60,000	46,150	19,850	150,000	07052713658
65.	Kuje	ODU	JIBRIN SULE	60,000	60,000	46,150	19,850	180,000	07059257274
66.	Kuje	ODU	ZAURE USMAN	100,000	60,000	58,050	7,950	200,000	07055766491
67.	Kuje	ODU	ADOGA T. SAMUEL	80,000	60,000	35,650	30,350	200,000	08071680285
68.	Kuje	TUGBA	KEFAS BULUS	120,000	60,000	66,000	---	260,000	07041635175
69.	Kuje	GADORO	MAJI PIGAI SHABAN	120,000	70,000	77,000	----	270,000	07042487024
70.	Kuje	GADORO	EMMANUEL TANKO ARUWA	100,000	70,000	77,000	---	240,000	07055752371
71.	Kwali	CENTRAL	HAI. HALIMA ALIYU	200,000	150,000	165,000	---	300,000	08131805300
72.	Kwali	PAI	GIDEON YAKUBU	120,000	70,000	71,000	6,000	300,000	08069709907
73.	Kwali	CENTRAL	FESTUS YUSUF	120,000	50,000	30,000	25,000	240,000	07035977530
74.	Kwali	KILANKWA	HASSAN ALHASSAN	150,000	50,000	4,000	51,000	300,000	08036491588
75.	Kwali	YANGOJI	BEN O. OKPALLA	130,000	50,000	49,000	6,000	300,000	07030853225
76.	Kwali	GUMBO	STEPHEN HABIBAT	60,000	50,000	30,000	25,000	160,000	08069564009
77.	Kwali	CENTRAL	HAUWA ABDULSALAM	50,000	70,000	77,000	---	200,000	08035973705
78.	Kwali	CENTRAL	ESTHER STEPHEN	120,000	70,000	73,000	4,000	260,000	08038044509
79.	Kwali	CENTRAL	HANNATU MELA BALLIN	120,000	100,000	---	110,000	300,000	07032763544
80.	Kwali	YEBU	IBRAHIM FATIMA	120,000	50,000	10,000	45,000	300,000	07068597584
81.	Kwali	KUNDU	MAGAJI ALIYU	150,000	100,000	75,000	35,000	300,000	08060964773
82.	Kwali	KUNDU	KYAUTA GODIRI	100,000	50,000	---	55,000	200,000	07036060840
83.	Kwali	YANGOJI	SANI A. IBRAHIM MURNA	100,000	50,000	---	55,000	230,000	07041903645

**Impact of Millennium Development Goals-microfinance Scheme (MDGs-MFS) on Entrepreneurial Development of Youths in Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria**

84.	Kwali	YANGOJI	RAMATU D. HARUNA	100,000	50,000	10,000	45,000	200,000	08030912935
85.	Kwali	YANGOJI	MARY MOHAMMED	80,000	50,000	---	55,000	100,000	07040292918
86.	Kwali	WAKO	JOSEPH D. TUKURA	100,000	50,000	---	55,000	270,000	08035995881

*Source:* Data collected from respondents and FCT-MDGs files

**Appendix B: Summary of Data classification by Area councils (YOUTH)**

S/NO	AREA COUNCIL	INCOME BEFORE MDGs	AMT OF LOAN	REPAYMENT	OUTSTANDING	INCOME AFTER MDGs
1.	ABAJI	2,380,000	1,270,000	661,596	719,454	4,810,000
2.	BWARI	525,000	530,000	357,501	244,774.08	1,500,000
3.	GWAGWALADA	1,490,000	1,220,000	897,650	378557.4	3,740,000
4.	AMAC	610,000	460,000	150,228.69	339996.5	1,060,000
5.	KUJE	1,315,000	870,000	765,320	239,200	2,830,000
6.	KWALI	1,820,000	1,060,000	594,000	572000	3,960,000

*Source:* Data collected from respondents and FCT-MDGs files

Appendix C: Questionnaires

1. QUESTIONNAIRES FOR MICRO LOAN BENEFICIARIES

SECTION A

Name of Respondent.....

Sex.....

Age.....

Position (Chairman/Secretary/Community member).....

Name of the Community.....

Area council.....

Ward.....

Type of Business.....

Amount Requested.....

Pre - Loan Assessment..... Yes/No

Amount Received.....

Adequacy of the Loan Received..... Adequate/Inadequate

Purpose of Loan..... Starting/expanding Business

Period of Loan Disbursement.....

Appropriateness of loan disbursement period..... Appropriate/Inappropriate

Loan moratorium.....

Appropriateness of moratorium..... Appropriate/Inappropriate

Usefulness/Benefits of loan..... Quite beneficial/Minimally Beneficial/Not Beneficial

Convenience of terms of repayment..... Convenient/Not Convenient

Attendance at Pre-loan disbursement Training: Full Attendance, Partial Attendance, No attendance

Usefulness of the Training..... Useful, Partially useful, Not Useful

PHONE NO (IF AVAILABLE).....

SECTION B

1. INSTRUCTION: You are please requested to fill in the space provided appropriately.

S/N	FIELD	BEFORE MDGs	AFTER MDGs
1	What is your average income?		

2. INSTRUCTION: You are please requested to tick appropriately based on your opinion

FIELD	YES	NO
Did MDGs loan improve your business/farm?		
Did MDGs pre loan training increase your entrepreneurial skills?		
Should MDGs programme continue?		

SECTION C

Questionnaire for Microfinance Banks Implementing FCT MDGS Microcredit Programme

MFB \_\_\_\_\_ Area Council covered \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTION: Kindly fill the blank spaces provided against each item

Date of first disbursement \_\_\_\_\_

Date of last disbursement \_\_\_\_\_

Total amount requested \_\_\_\_\_

Total amount disbursed \_\_\_\_\_

Principal and interest \_\_\_\_\_

Principal and interest recovered to date \_\_\_\_\_

Cases of default (Total amount involved) \_\_\_\_\_

Measures taken to recover the loans \_\_\_\_\_

Any collateral e.g. Group guarantee \_\_\_\_\_

In your view, was the loans to beneficiaries impactful on their economic life..... Yes/No

Does the microfinance scheme instrumental to entrepreneurial development of Farmers?.... Yes/No

Does the microfinance scheme instrumental to entrepreneurial development of Women?.... Yes/No

Does the microfinance scheme instrumental to entrepreneurial development of Youth?.... Yes/No

Have you been submitting your monthly reports to the FCT MDGs Office?..... Yes/No

Has your pre-loan training impactful on the beneficiaries' skills?..... Yes/No