

**MCC Canada
Annual Impact Report
2020/2021 Appendix**

Table of contents

I. Strategic Directions Reporting to the MCCC and MCC U.S. Boards

- Strategic Direction 1 4
- Strategic Direction 2 5
- Strategic Direction 3 9
- Strategic Direction 4 10

II. Program outputs and outcomes

- Humanitarian assistance 12
- Education 13
- Food security and livelihoods 14
- Health 15
- Peacebuilding 16
- Humanitarian assistance annual comparison 17
- Food security and livelihoods annual comparison 17
- Health annual comparison 18
- Peacebuilding annual comparison 19
- Education annual comparison 19
- Observations 20

III. MCC Canada audited financial statements

- Statement of financial position 21
- Statement of operations 22
- Statement of changes in fund balances 23
- Statement of cash flows 24
- Notes to financial statements 25
- Program expenses 39
- Restricted fund summary 40

This impact report is an addendum to the [MCC Canada annual impact report](#). Section I shows performance indicators for MCC Canada and U.S.'s strategic directions for 2020–2025. Section II shows a representative selection of project outcomes for MCC's international program (which is jointly managed by MCC Canada and MCC U.S.) for fiscal year 2021 as well as year-over-year output comparison and explanations. Section III includes audited financial statements from MCC Canada.

I. Strategic Directions Reporting to the MCCC and MCC U.S. Boards

June 2021

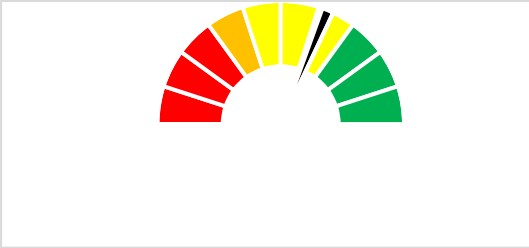
Part of MCC's annual governance reporting schedule includes annual reporting to the national boards each June about progress on the MCC-wide strategic directions they approved in June 2019. This yearly June reporting on strategic directions includes submission of an annual strategic directions proxy indicator report, using the dashboard template below, and periodic impact studies.

Proxy indicators (referred to in the dashboard template as *key performance indicators*) are data points that *approximate* the final objective or are representative of progress toward that point when there is no way to measure it directly. Proxy indicators give some idea of progress but cannot be assumed to measure the attainment of the strategic direction. While quantitative data points provide valuable information, reducing program and operations to quantitative data can present a distorted picture, as broader contexts and complexities are not included. Thus, this KPI report from FYE 2021 includes supplemental information including impact stories and analytical reflections.

Strategic Directions Proxy Indicator Report for FYE 2021

<p>Identity, Mission, and Spiritual Grounding:</p>	<p>In the first six months of the pandemic, the MCC Canada and MCC U.S. Executive Directors sent out regular joint communications across MCC, calling all staff working amidst turbulent realities to renew our individual and collective grounding in our faith and in our radical dependence on God’s love that sends us out to serve in the name of Christ.</p> <p>In both Canada and the United States, MCC leaders used virtual means to keep staff connected to one another. With chapels and staff meetings held virtually, MCC Canada and MCC U.S. leadership took advantage of the strengths of the online format to invite diverse speakers from across MCC and its supporting Anabaptist churches to offer scripturally-grounded reflections about MCC’s work.</p>
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Strategic Direction 1: Increase the capacity of the church and other partners as they support and equip vulnerable people, especially people who have been uprooted and displaced.

<p>Rating</p> 	<p>Analysis: While the overall number of partner capacity-building events decreased from FYE 2020 to FYE 2021, they increased in Canada, as MCCs in Canada gave focused attention to virtual training of newcomer support groups. Meanwhile, other than a modest increase in the value of church-related projects in Canada, the proportion of church-related to non-church-related projects held relatively steady.</p> <p>Over the coming year, MCCs in Canada and the U.S. will have further discussion about what they count as capacity-building trainings and events, to help ensure that they are counting the same things.</p>
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KPI 1.1: # of capacity building trainings and events organized by MCC for partners

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide: 187	Canada-wide: 262	Pandemic restrictions on travel and public gatherings led to reductions of 40-50% in the number of capacity-building trainings and events held in the U.S. and in MCC’s shared international program.
U.S.-wide: 72	U.S.-wide: 37	
Shared program-wide: 324	Shared program total: 192	

KPI 1.2: % of projects and value of projects done in collaboration with: churches/church-related agencies; other partners

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide (projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 61% non-church-related: 39% 	Canada-wide (projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 64% non-church-related: 36% 	While there were some variations in the relative proportion of projects with churches and church-related agencies to projects with non-church-related groups, those changes were relatively minor. In Canada, the United States, and globally, between 60 to 70% of projects are carried out in collaboration with churches and church-related agencies—this held relatively steady for FYE 2021, even amidst pandemic-related budget cuts.
Canada-wide (project \$ value) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 59% non-church-related: 41% 	Canada-wide (project \$ value) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 67% non-church-related: 33% 	
U.S.-wide (projects): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 71% non-church-related: 29% 	U.S.-wide (projects): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 70% non-church-related: 30% 	
Shared program (projects): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related 61% non-church-related: 39% 	Shared program (projects): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 61% non-church-related: 39% 	
Shared program (project \$ value): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 45% non-church-related: 55% 	Shared program (project \$ value): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 47% non-church-related: 53% 	

Example of Impact

In Canada, virtual trainings for newcomer support groups represented the most frequent type of partner capacity-building event organized by MCC. MCCs in the U.S. collaborated to provide virtual trainings for churches of colour on developing proposals for Summer Service placements.

For the past several years, MCC programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (LACA) have collaborated to organize annual partner encounters in which staff leaders from the churches and community-based organizations with which MCC works come together to exchange knowledge and experiences. With an in-person exchange not possible this year thanks to restricted budgets and COVID-19 restrictions on travel and public gatherings, MCC LACA looked for virtual options to foster learning between partners. This resulted in MCC organizing two online peer-to-peer exchanges in FYE 2021 for its LACA partners: one on gender-based violence and the other on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

For case studies of MCC's partner capacity-building efforts, see the [summer 2021 issue of *Intersections*](#).

Strategic Direction 2: Increase responsive engagement across the full range of Anabaptist churches and beyond, with an increased focus on audience-based communications, fundraising and recruitment efforts with a new generation.

Rating



Analysis: As shown below, performance on the giving metrics was strikingly robust in FYE 2021, even as participation in MCC's young adult service programs dropped sharply, due to external factors outside of MCC's control. Efforts to develop and roll out the recruitment ambassador program remain in their initial stages. Meanwhile, donor relations is in the initial stages of developing strategies for more effective engagement with the full range of Anabaptist churches across Canada and the U.S. National Executive Directors have initiated an internal mapping exercise to show the current terrain of MCC's engagement with the full spectrum of Anabaptist churches, an exercise that will produce a report for the national boards that outlines the strengths and weaknesses of that engagement.

KPI 2.1: Total # of donors

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Target (FYE 2025)	Direction
Canada-wide: 14,857	Canada-wide: 18,033	Canada-wide: 15,615 (1% growth year-to-year)	Canada The number of individual donors in Canada increased 18% between FYE 2020 and FYE 2021. The centennial fundraising effort coupled with an outpouring of generosity in the face of the pandemic certainly impacted this outcome. However, other supporting metrics suggest some of this growth can be maintained. It will be determined over the coming years how much of this growth is a one-time outlier versus a trend.

U.S.-wide: 11,446	U.S.-wide: 12,041	U.S. wide:11,676 (0.5% growth year-to-year)	United States The number of individual donors in the U.S. also increased in FYE 2021, albeit a more modest 5% (still well surpassing the year-to-year growth target of 0.5%).
KPI 2.2: Dollars raised (subset: by type: donor, thrift, relief sales)			
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Target (FYE 2025)	Direction
<p>Canada-wide (in CDN\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$21,836,126 From relief sales: n/a From Thrift: \$9,456,915 <p>U.S.-wide (in US\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$22,073,850 From relief sales: \$3,702,266 From Thrift: \$6,882,010 	<p>Canada-wide (in CDN\$)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$24,632,831 From Thrift: \$3,742,567 <p>U.S.-wide (in US\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$22,106,992 From relief sales: \$3,262,614 From Thrift: \$6,170,722 	<p>Canada target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$25,314,054 (3% growth year-to-year) From relief sales: n/a From Thrift: No target to be set. <p>U.S. targets (in US\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$24.4 million (ca. 3.5% growth year-to-year) From relief sales: \$3,702,266 (even) From Thrift: \$7,160,043 (ca. 1.3% growth year-to-year) 	<p>Canada</p> <p>As with the target for total individual donors, MCCs in Canada far surpassed their 3% annual growth target for income from donors, with 11% growth from FYE 2020 to FYE 2021. Again, it is too soon to tell if this growth is a one-time outlier or the start of a trend.</p> <p>Thrift income in Canada, meanwhile, dropped over 60%, with the steep decline primarily attributable to Thrift closures in accordance with provincial public health regulations.</p> <p>United States</p> <p>Individual donations marked a slight increase of 0.1% from the previous (baseline) year. While this was significantly short of the 3.5% year-to-year growth target, any growth in giving during a pandemic year is positive.</p> <p>At the beginning of the pandemic, many unknowns loomed before MCC: how severe an impact would pandemic restrictions have on MCC's overall income, when a significant part of MCC's operational budget relies on income</p>

			from relief sales and Thrift shops? If relief sales could not proceed in person and Thrift shops would be closed, what would the impact be? The most pessimistic projections of possible impact did not materialize. Relief sale income dropped only 10% (remarkable, given the fact that almost no relief sales proceeded with in-person events). Thrift income, meanwhile, decreased only 12% (much less than the 60% drop in Thrift income in Canada, where government regulations were stricter).
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KPI 2.3: # of young adults in MCC service worker programs globally

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
IVEP: 34 YAMEN: 33 SALT: 39 Seed: 13 Young adults in other MCC shared program multi-year service assignments: 45 U.S. Summer Service: 27 Canada Summerbridge: 14	IVEP: 0 YAMEN: 2 SALT: 7 Seed: 14 Young adults in other MCC shared program multi-year service assignments: 25 Summer Service: 25 Summerbridge: 7	<p>The number of participants in MCC’s eleven-month IVEP, SALT, and YAMEN service programs all decreased significantly due to different pandemic restrictions. A cohort of MCC’s two-year Seed program began for the first time in Guatemala and El Salvador. MCC’s Summer Service program for young adults of colour in the U.S. was the program least impacted by the pandemic: MCC was able to continue supporting Anabaptist congregations of colour in offering service and leadership development opportunities for young people, albeit in ways adapted to local pandemic regulations.</p> <p>MCC’s national Executive Directors have initiated an internal study of MCC’s young adult engagement efforts, the results of which will be shared with the national boards at their fall 2021 board meetings. The study is examining all aspects of how MCC engages young adults, not only its formal service programs.</p>

KPI 2.4: # of communications to Recruitment Ambassadors

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide: 0 U.S.-wide: 0	Canada-wide: 4 (all from BC) U.S.-wide: 0	The development of the Recruitment Ambassador program in both the United States and Canada was delayed as HR attention was focused on a variety of pandemic-related matters.

KPI 2.5: # of congregations from each U.S./Canada Anabaptist conference engaged with MCC

Baseline (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide: 846 Anabaptist congregations total (of which 548 belong to more	Canada-wide: 310 Anabaptist congregations	Canada: The FYE 2020 baseline figure included <i>all</i> the Anabaptist congregations in Canada for which MCC has information within its donor software

<p>conservative church bodies and 298 belong to more progressive church bodies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be in Christ (BIC): 72 • Bergthaler: 6 • Christian Mennonite: 9 • Evangelical Bergthaler Mennonite Church: 4 • Evangelical Mennonite Church (EMC): 61 • Evangelical Mennonite Mission Church: 31 • Mennonite Brethren: 244 • Mennonite Church Canada: 107 • Mennonite Church Eastern Canada (MCEC): 191 • Northwest Mennonite Conference: 9 • Old Colony: 30 • Orthodox Mennonite: 1 • Plain Church: 69 • Reinland: 5 • Sommerfelder: 7 <p>U.S.-wide: 716 Anabaptist congregations engaged total (not broken down by denomination)</p>	<p>U.S.-wide: Baseline was just defined and set in FYE 2021. MCCs in the U.S. will next report against baseline in FYE 2022.</p>	<p>program, DPO. The FYE 2021 figure, in contrast, represents only the congregations with which MCC is actively engaged.</p> <p>United States: Tasks for the coming months will include: a) determining the number of Anabaptist congregations with which MCCs in the U.S. are actively engaged (as distinct from the number of Anabaptist congregations in the U.S. for which MCC has information in DPO, the figure represented in the baseline) and b) disaggregating that figure by type of Anabaptist group.</p>
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Examples of Impact

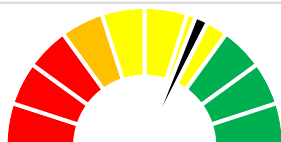
Even as the pandemic presented unique challenges to MCC’s communications, fundraising, and recruitment efforts, MCC took advantage of these challenges to experiment with and pioneer new methods of responsive, audience-based engagement with new and existing supporters. Becoming more adept at engagement in online spaces was a top priority. MCC expanded its use of “thank you” video messages delivered to donors via email and text. MCC launched a podcast to share stories about MCC’s mission and organized webinars for people who wanted to learn more to go deeper. The need to respond to pandemic challenges pushed MCC to accelerate its rollout of new, responsive methods of reaching out to supporters.

With the pandemic making in-person relief sales impossible, the local committees responsible for organizing the sales displayed remarkable [creativity in raising funds for MCC](#), be it through online auctions or through various physically distanced food sales. Families also helped make up for lost relief sale income. In Henderson, Nebraska, Carol Janzen raised over \$10,000 worth of “dough” by making around 2,000 New Year’s Cookies in her garage with the help of her husband Royce and grandchildren Ben and Maddie Janzen as part of MCC’s “Donut Day” social media fundraiser.

Shops in the MCC Thrift network developed [innovative ways to engage people](#), even when the shops could not open their doors. “Keeping customers engaged while we were closed was an initial goal in March and April 2020,” observes Naomi Raber of the New Life Thrift Shop in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. “I shared displays on the store Facebook page three times a week featuring items at home which I had bought at an MCC Thrift shop and some fair-trade items from Ten Thousand Villages. I wanted to give customers something beautiful to see on a regular basis while we waited to see each other in person again. When we reopened ten weeks later, I had one customer say she looked for the posts each day to find something positive and hopeful in her social media feed. It blessed me to know that MCC Thrift was a part of her regular community circle even in a virtual setting!”

Strategic Direction 3: Increase peacebuilding as a key component in all our relief and development work and expand our efforts for justice and peace.

Rating



Analysis: While the number of peacebuilding projects decreased across the whole of MCC, the cuts to peacebuilding projects carried out with churches were less deep (and indeed the number of such projects increased in Canada and the U.S.). Meanwhile, MCC began focused resourcing and training for staff in conducting more robust conflict analysis when planning humanitarian relief and community development projects, so that these initiatives “do no harm” and so that they might also build local capacities for peace.

KPI 3.1: # of peacebuilding projects in MCC program

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide: 83	Canada-wide: 76	In both Canada and the U.S., the number of peacebuilding projects held more-or-less steady, with a slight decrease in Canada and a slight increase in the U.S. Decline in the number of peacebuilding projects in shared program reflects pandemic-related budgets cuts plus the fact that some peacebuilding projects could not shift to online platforms for training delivery.
U.S.-wide: 24	U.S.-wide: 27	
Shared program: 142	Shared program: 122	

KPI 3.2: # of peacebuilding projects with churches

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide: 53	Canada-wide: 56	MCC Canada and MCC Manitoba carried out over 80% of MCC peacebuilding projects with churches in Canada. Almost half of the peacebuilding projects with churches in the U.S. were implemented by MCC U.S.’s national advocacy and program office. In shared program, 47% of peacebuilding projects were carried out with churches in FYE 2021, the same percentage as in FYE 2020. Peacebuilding with the church thus did not sustain deeper cuts than peacebuilding work overall.
U.S.-wide: 13	U.S.-wide: 15	
Shared program: 67	Shared program: 58	

KPI 3.3: # of MCC relief and development projects with integrated peacebuilding components

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Direction
Canada-wide: 3	Canada-wide: 3	If projects included a peacebuilding outcome and either a relief or a development outcome, they were counted for this KPI metric. Given the fact that most MCCs in Canada and the U.S. undertake minimal humanitarian relief and community development work, the low numbers for the U.S. and Canada are expected. As program staff receive further training in how conflict analysis can shape project design, a slow but steady increase within shared program to the number of relief and development projects with integrated peacebuilding components can be expected.
U.S.-wide: 1	U.S.-wide: 2	
Shared program: 57	Shared program: 53	

Examples of Impact

Both MCC Canada and MCC U.S. undertook administrative reconfigurations that bring together national-level advocacy and program into unified departments. In both the U.S. and Canada, the hope is that these reconfigurations will lead to greater synergy between program and advocacy and greater coordination and collaboration with regional and provincial MCCs, respectively, on public engagement and public policy advocacy.

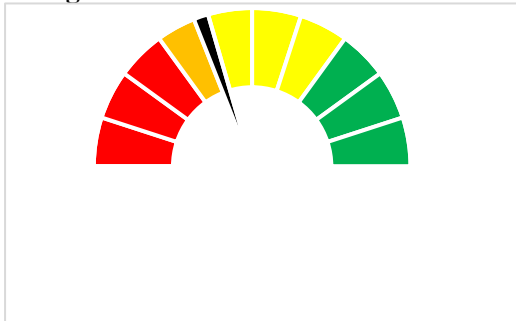
A significant form that MCC's peacebuilding work takes in Canada is work for justice for Indigenous peoples in the country. This past year witnessed the publication, with MCC Canada's support, of *Be It Resolved: Anabaptists and Partner Coalitions Advocate for Indigenous Justice, 1966-1920*, an anthology of over 90 documents from the past six decades tracing Anabaptist statements and resolutions for Indigenous justice. The collection prods settler Anabaptists to ask: Will we live up to the promises made to Indigenous peoples in the past, listening carefully and taking the lead from Indigenous sisters and brothers?

MCC U.S. focuses its peacebuilding efforts on supporting and resourcing Anabaptist and other congregations on how to live out the gospel of peace in their contexts. Over the past year, staff have produced several new or revised church education resources: a new Peaceful Practices curriculum that encourages healthy dialogue on divisive issues; Embracing the Beloved Community, a new introductory resource on anti-racism as part of the church's mission; an update to the You Got Booked exercise that introduces participants to the realities of mass incarceration; and Safety and Vulnerability, a curriculum on gun violence.

In collaboration with a broad range of 17 civil social organizations in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Iraq, MCC promoted religious tolerance and mutual understanding within and between faiths in [a project funded by the European Union](#). Rayan Dabagh, an 18-year-old participant in one of the initiatives, reflects that the idea that it's "weird to have friends from different religions" is "completely wrong since religions state that we should always accept others regardless of our difference."

Strategic Direction 4: Design and assess MCC's program and operations in light of our commitment to care for God's creation and accompany marginalized communities harmed by climate change.

Rating



Analysis: Ramped-up public engagement and advocacy efforts about climate change in the United States and Canada are currently in the planning stages. Support for a wide range of climate change adaptation initiatives remains a priority across MCC's international program. Much progress remains to be made to ensure that all capital projects are vetted using a sustainability checklist and in assessing MCC's travel-produced carbon emissions.

KPI 4.1: # of program projects that address climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation

FYE 2020 Baseline	FYE 2021 Actual	Direction
Canada-wide: 9	Canada-wide: 13	In Canada and the U.S., MCCs began public engagement and public policy advocacy efforts with the aim of mitigating climate change. The reduction in the number of climate change adaptation projects reflects pandemic-related budget cuts to MCC's shared international program. The climate change adaptation initiatives supported this past year continued to reflect the diverse adaptation approaches described in the scoping study presented to the national boards in March 2021.
U.S.-wide: 1	U.S.-wide: 5	
Shared program: 57	Shared program: 48	

KPI 4.2: # of operational initiatives that reduce and/or offset MCC’s carbon footprint (total # of such initiatives carried out since 2010)

FYE 2020 Baseline	FYE 2021 Actual	Direction
Canada-wide: 16 U.S.-wide: 15	Canada-wide: 7 new initiatives (bringing total to 23 since 2010) U.S.-wide: 3 new initiatives (bringing total to 18 since 2010)	The baseline established in FYE 2020 was for all operational initiatives carried out in the past ten years that have an ongoing impact on reducing or offsetting MCC’s carbon footprint. Reduced operational budgets in FYE 2021 linked to decreased income related to the pandemic constrained further investment in new operational initiatives.

KPI 4.3: % of capital projects or major expenses evaluated using one of MCC’s sustainability checklists

FYE 2021	FYE 2021 Actual	Target	Direction
MCC Alberta: 80% Other MCCs in Canada: 0% U.S.-wide baseline: 100%	Canada-wide: 50% U.S.-wide: 30%	Canada: 100% U.S.: 100%	MCC BC was the only MCC entity in Canada to report capital projects, so 50% indicates that half of MCC BC’s capital projects were reviewed using a sustainability checklist. In the United States, only MCC U.S. and MCC Great Lakes reported having capital projects. MCC U.S. used a sustainability for all three capital projects it carried out.

Examples of Impact

Supporting farmers in learning and adopting conservation agriculture methods has been and continues to be a key climate change adaptation strategy for MCC. Through the multi-year [Scaling-Up Conservation Agriculture \(SUCA\) program](#) that ended this past year, MCC and other CFGB partners helped vulnerable communities in East Africa adapt to climate change by equipping them with the knowledge and skills to implement conservation agriculture on their farms. Working through 11 partners in countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, and Tanzania, the SUCA project assisted farmers in responding to drought and food insecurity, scaling up conservation agriculture methods to 54,000 farmers (half of whom were women). For an examination of how conservation agriculture initiatives assisting communities adapt to climate change were reconfigured in light of pandemic conditions, see [this analysis](#) by Bruce Buckwalter and James Kanyari in the winter 2021 issue of *Intersections*.

Both MCC BC and MCC Saskatchewan installed LED lighting, while MCC BC put in energy-efficient HVAC units in three locations. MCC U.S. modified and retrofitted the HVAC system at the Meeting Place in Akron to be more efficient and thus use less fossil fuel energy, while MCC Central States updated and expanded the solar system array for its North Newton, Kansas, office.

II. Program outputs and outcomes

Humanitarian Assistance

67 Projects 316,659 Participants 22 Countries

Output Highlights

- 161,046 Individuals received emergency food assistance
- 65,005 Individuals received locally purchased non-food items, including clothing, kitchen items and bedding
- 70 Individuals received training in disaster risk reduction and risk management or other training related to risk reduction
- 1,231 Households received home repairs or reconstructed homes
- 1,194 Individuals received financial support, cash transfers or rent assistance
- 45,787 MCC comforters shipped
- 21,792 MCC relief kits shipped
- 550,440 Pounds of MCC canned meat shipped

Lebanon – Food assistance for vulnerable households affected by the Beirut Port explosion | PARD

This project provides immediate food assistance through monthly food baskets and grocery vouchers for 1,000 households (4,190 people) in the Karatina, Burj Hammoud and Nabaa neighbourhoods of Beirut. This project is ongoing and will end in December 2021.

- The delivery of food assistance saw a 54% increase in households meeting acceptable standards of food consumption.
- The project also helped organize the formation of five women’s committees in the target communities. As a result, 66 women now participate in project-level decision-making and have become active in addressing broader social issues that impact their community. These activities in turn build and strengthen social cohesion.

Mexico – Casa del Migrante as a space of solidarity and comprehensive care for people | CAME

MCC’s partner CAME provides shelter, hospitality, food, social support, free information and emotional accompaniment to migrant families arriving in Agua Prieta, Mexico who seek to cross the Mexico-U.S. border to request asylum from the U.S. government. This 12-month project (ending in March 2021) worked to improve CAME’s institutional capacity and the free services offered to migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Since December 2020, CAME has supported 3,040 migrants at the resource center who were part of mass deportations by the U.S. to Mexico under the Title 42 policy. 410 of the most vulnerable migrants were directed to the CAME shelter to receive short-term food, shelter, and psychological support as needed.
- CAME hosted an additional 40 asylum seekers this year. The center provided food, shelter, social services and psychological support. This number was lower than previous years due to the pandemic, which required the shelter to close its doors and not accept new migrants.
- 94% of the 410 deportees and 40 asylum seekers were satisfied with the overall services provided by CAME.
- 23 people received psychological support or trauma counselling sessions.
- 4 CAME staff received training in trauma awareness and resilience to enhance their capacity to accompany migrants. All (100%) were very satisfied with the training they received.

Democratic Republic of Congo – Food, agricultural and COVID-19 prevention assistance for displaced households and host families in Baraka, Mboko and I’amba in Fizi, South Kivu | Oasis de la Culture

This project provided emergency food assistance, agricultural and livelihoods support and COVID-19 prevention and awareness-raising in three communities in Fizi territory, impacting 325 households (2,299 people). The project provides rental fields and farming tools to internally displaced households. The project also provides emergency food assistance during the lean period in between planting and harvest. This project is ongoing and will end in June 2022.

- The food security outcomes of this project saw 96% of households meeting acceptable food consumption standards, with a very significant drop in the use of negative coping strategies, such as families restricting the number of meals consumed each day.
- The agricultural training provided resulted in 100% of households adopting conservation agriculture techniques to improve soil quality and increase production yield.

Education

92 Projects

52,859 Participants

32 Countries

Output Highlights

- 13,816 Children and youth participated in K-12 formal education
- 2,575 Children and youth participated in early childhood education
- 14,955 Children and youth participated in non-formal education support program
- 618 Children and youth participated in programs for students with disabilities
- 1,768 Teachers participated in professional development
- 156 Teachers' and educators' salaries paid fully or partially by the project
- 8,110 Parents/caregivers participated in workshops/meetings related to parenting and child development
- 2,238 Children received scholarships or tuition support
- 1,314 Youth received vocational training
- 55,986 Children and youth received educational supplies (including MCC school kits and locally purchased items)
- 2,685 Children received food through a school feeding program
- 24 Schools received improvements or upgrades to learning facilities
- 51,549 MCC school kits shipped

Syria – Access to Education for Vulnerable Children in Syria | MECC

This project enables 200 displaced children to receive high-quality education and trauma counselling. Children with trauma learn how to manage their past, current and future traumatic experiences. This project is ongoing and will end in June 2022.

- 100 displaced children received tuition support and successfully completed the year. 88% of them had grades above 75%.
- In the 10 participating schools, 82% of counsellors feel prepared to support students and families on trauma issues. According to the counsellors, they were able to provide counselling to 133 out of 251 students (53%) they identified as needing trauma support.

Cambodia – Vocational Training | Organization to Develop our Villages | ODOV

This project provides vocational training and career-readiness skills for 45 youth from disadvantaged households in rural Prey Veng province. Qualifying students can access a revolving loan that is provided by MCC to cover start-up costs for starting their own small business. The project is ongoing and will end in March 2022.

- 40 participants (25 girls, 15 boys) have graduated from the training program: 23 in cosmetic, hairdressing/makeup, 8 in motorcycle repair, 5 in sewing and tailoring, 3 in phone repair and 1 in vehicle repair.
- 39 additional participants (23 girls, 16 boys) are partway through their courses. They are on track to graduate in the final year of the project.
- 58 youth (including some graduates and some who are still in training) used their skills to generate income. Among them, 22 have started their own businesses and 36 earned income by working with the master craftspeople that train them.

Guatemala – Holistic Formation for Children and Adolescents | ANADESA

This project provided afterschool learning for 119 children and adolescents living in the communities of Tzanchaj, Panabaj and Chukmuk in Santiago Atitlan, Guatemala. The program supported the most vulnerable in the communities, including families with limited resources or marginalized families. It also addressed gaps in educational opportunities by providing personalized attention and support to children and youth with disabilities. This 3-year project concluded in March 2021.

- At the end of the second year, 87% of children passed their courses, compared with a 51% pass rate at the beginning of the project.
- At the end of the second year, 22% of children received academic merits, compared with 8% at the beginning of the project.

Food Security and Livelihoods

84 Projects

225,332 Participants

34 Countries

Output Highlights

- 61,791 Individuals attended training in improved agriculture and animal production methods
- 34,565 Farmers participated in learning exchanges or extension visits
- 13,061 Individuals received nutrition training
- 12,594 Individuals received vocational, business skills and income generation training
- 28,468 Individuals received agricultural inputs
- 36,108 Individuals participated in savings and loans groups
- 4,938 Individuals participated in safety-net programming (cash-for-work/food-for-work)
- 92 Water harvesting structures for irrigation constructed or repaired

Haiti – Integrated Agroforestry in 6 Mountain Communities of the Artibonite | Konbit Peyizan

This ongoing project builds on 36 years of MCC/Konbit Peyizan work in the area. The project improves farmer livelihoods and food security. The focus communities of Chanpyon, Kazo-Kaywit and Ti Bwa are receiving the bulk of the inputs, resources and attention during the project period. The transitional communities of Wondo, Kabay and Wopisa continue participating through trainings. Konbit Peyizan staff are conducting agricultural extension follow-up visits and helping community members set up small tree nurseries. This project will end in March 2024.

- Total agricultural production value per hectare grew by USD 69 from USD 395 to USD 464, an increase of 17.4%.
- Garden diversity (average number of food crops harvested in prior year in project communities) increased by 32% from an average of 10.6 to 14 crops per garden.
- The percentage of farmers properly practicing at least 4 of the improved agricultural techniques promoted through the project increased from 38% to 59%.

Nepal – Building Happy and Healthy Families through Improving Food Security Phase III| BICWS

This project supports landless and land-poor farmers to improve livelihoods, food security and community nutrition in Wards 2, 3 and 7 of Jahada Rural Municipality, Morang District, Nepal. The target communities are home to highly marginalized groups characterized by landlessness or very small plots of land, poor nutrition and sanitation. The communities have very limited access to improved agricultural techniques and markets. Through this project, 749 of the poorest families (3,745 people) will experience improved nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and will receive help to access government support programs. BICWS will assist in the formation of vegetable, goat and fish farmers' groups and will offer training on nutrition and kitchen gardening. The project will conclude in July 2022.

- Average annual income of participant households grew by 25.8% from Rs 29,803 to Rs 37,503.
- This fiscal year, 287 farmers participated in the project and attended agricultural training and received agricultural inputs.

Ethiopia - Scale Up of Conservation Agriculture (SUCA) in Three Woredas of East Gojjam Zone in Amhara Regional State | MSCFSO

This project promoted conservation agriculture to increase food security in the Three Woredas of East Gojjam Zone in Amhara Regional State. It focused on restoring farmland that had been devastated, while also increasing the income of farmers. The project intervened by controlling land degradation, increasing farmer capacity to produce marketable crops (teff and wheat), improving soil fertility and providing farmers with better access to inputs. The project concluded in December 2020.

- There was a reduction in coping strategies of “eating less than 2 meals a day” (from 59.4% of participants to 13.16%) as well as “going an entire day without eating” (from 11.2% of participants to 1.05%).
- Months of adequate household food provisioning increased to an average of 11.2 months from 8.9 months.
- Yields (kg per hectare) for maize, wheat, teff and fava bean increased by 45.5%, 91.2%, 49.5%, and 121.6%, respectively.

Health

80 Projects

334,087 Participants

32 Countries

Output Highlights

- 7,453 Individuals tested for HIV
- 37,450 Individuals received direct clinical care
- 7,346 Individuals received home-based health care
- 15,079 Individuals received psychological support or trauma counselling
- 121,613 Individuals attended health information sessions
- 79,419 Individuals received improved hygiene awareness sessions
- 2,042 Individuals received training as health care workers, community health promoters and caregivers
- 9,660 Individuals received access to a new or improved latrine or sanitation facility
- 18,638 Individuals provided access to an improved water source
- 118,933 Individuals received hygiene items, including feminine hygiene items
- 9,708 Individuals receive nutritional assistance through health or nutrition programs
- 294 Drinking water systems constructed or repaired
- 1,951 Latrines and sanitation facilities constructed or repaired
- 77,240 MCC hygiene kits shipped
- 5,812 MCC infant care kits were shipped

Zimbabwe – Rapid community-based prevention and response to COVID-19 in Mwenezi district, Zimbabwe | SCORE Against Poverty

This COVID-response project built on an existing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project designed to mobilize the community and prevent infectious diseases such as cholera. The project worked with informal Indigenous healers as well as the formal health system to contextualize preventive health messaging, promote key prevention behaviours, ensure adequate personal protective equipment for all health workers and identify an appropriate isolation center.

- 7,377 people signed up for locally appropriate, real-time health messaging via SMS in 4 local languages (Shona, Ndebele, Tonga, and English).
- Population-level understanding of COVID prevention measures rose from baseline levels of 5% to 79% for hand washing, 78% for physical distancing, 83% for mask use, and 70% for proper isolation and quarantine procedures. There was an increase in observed handwashing from 3.3% to 70% at key community gathering points.

Palestine – Health Families | Al Najd

The project aims to help fill the critical gap in mental health services in Gaza through mobile and remote therapy services. This alternative delivery method was particularly important for those unable to safely leave the house and during times of crisis, including during COVID-19 lockdowns. The project aims to reach 10,000 people with mental health services over the three-year period. The project is entering its third year in 2021.

- 88% of participants report a significant reduction in symptoms of mental health and stress-related conditions after beginning treatment with the program.
- 82% of participants continue treatment through to completion of the treatment plan.
- 64% of participants' families report a significant improvement in quality of life and symptoms.

Colombia – Preventing Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents in Valle del Cauca and Cauca, Colombia | Edupaz

This project works with evangelical churches (particularly Mennonite Brethren churches), pastors, parents, children and community leaders to build a culture of child protection. The project provides training on identifying abuse, understanding the consequences of abuse, establishing appropriate mechanisms for reporting abuse, caring for survivors and referring survivors for treatment and support. The project aims to reach 1,600 people over the 3-year project.

- The percent of regional Mennonite Brethren churches with leaders trained in prevention of and response to child sexual abuse has increased from 32% to 55% in one year.
- 60% of children, youth and parents in participating churches now feel they could turn to a church leader for help in responding to sexual abuse.

Peacebuilding

72 Projects

39,412 Participants

33 Countries

Output Highlights

- 15,441 Individuals trained in conflict transformation, peacebuilding or mediation strategies
- 1,731 Individuals trained in trauma awareness and resilience
- 12,783 Individuals participated in community mobilization to prevent violence and promote peace
- 9,528 Individuals participated in peace clubs or other peace education program
- 162 Peace clubs formed or supported
- 42 Teachers trained in restorative discipline

Zambia – Restorative Justice and Peacebuilding with Zambia Correctional Services | Zambia Correctional Service

This project aims to work with all 52 prisons in Zambia by establishing a Restorative Justice (RJ) Unit within each prison, as requested by the national prison system. Officials within each prison are trained to conduct Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) and facilitate prison-based peace clubs. Prison authorities continue to be widely supportive of the project, with key leaders in the prison system actively engaged with the project. The project is ongoing and will conclude in March 2023.

- The project has experienced success in reintegrating former offenders back into their communities, successfully completing 58 VOMs in the last year.
- 18 prisons operated peace clubs and 18 have started RJ units.
- Thus far, 79 officials have been trained in RJ, VOM and peace club facilitation.

Ukraine – Dialogue for Local Cooperation and Development in Small Towns and Villages of Ukraine | St. Clement Centre

The main goal of this three-year project is to bring secular and religious community leaders in small Ukrainian towns and villages into facilitated dialogue and cooperation with each other and to help local leaders find peaceful, inclusive and productive forms of community development. The project takes place in a context with a high level of social mistrust. Addressing community-based ecological issues is a frequent topic of concern. Project activities are well attended by local authorities and enjoy popular support in participating communities. The project is ongoing and will conclude in March 2022.

- In FYE21, alumni have completed 49 community-based dialogue and facilitated engagements, involving 199 unique participants across towns and villages in Ukraine.
- Over 90% of activities involved participants from different social groups. The vast majority of participants reported they were able to hear others and express themselves respectfully.
- This project needed to make many pivots due to COVID-19 and other contextual changes and dynamics.

Cambodia – Documenting Community Mediation Practices | WPM

This was the last year of a three-year project cycle. This project worked with a cohort of 21 Cambodian youth each year from different ethnic groups to build empathy, understanding and compassion across differences. This occurred through training, structured social engagement, exposure visits, home visits and additional smaller workshops. A total of 63 youth participated over three years. Many of the youth hosted their own mini-initiatives in their communities and reported positive stories regarding how they were able to successfully engage family and community members. Participants reported that they were able to engage positively with their identities, undertake self-actualization, build new relationships and develop more openness towards differences.

- As the project ended, 85% of participants reported they have changed their behaviour towards “the Other.”
- 85% of participants reported they acquired new knowledge and skills.
- 90% of participants reported they shared their knowledge with others.

FY2020 Outputs Comparison by Sector

Humanitarian Assistance

	FYE2016	FYE2017	FYE2018	FYE2019	FY2020	FY2021	Comments
Individuals received emergency food assistance	98,641	94,519	186,650	144,956	158,021	161,046	FY2021 is consistent with FY2020, with ongoing responses in Syria and Iraq, DR Congo and elsewhere. The slight increase is due to several partners shifting to providing food and hygiene items in response to the pandemic. Some MCC food distribution activities were halted by COVID-19 border restrictions (such as in the DPRK).
Individuals received locally purchased non-food items	92,732	25,834	24,994	50,215	46,171	65,005	The increase in FY2021 is due to ongoing humanitarian assistance in Syria.
Individuals received financial support, cash transfers or rent assistance	6,474	4,510	5,729	5,206	1,182	1,194	FY2021 is consistent with FY2020. The decrease from FY2019 is due to shifts towards recovery work and providing more cash-for-work programs.
Individuals received repairs to home or reconstruction of home	15,149	8,193	3,490	1,533	215	1,231	The increase in FY2021 is due to the implementation of major housing repair projects in response to Hurricanes Eta and Iota. The other housing projects, ongoing from FY2020, remain small-scale.
Blankets shipped	48,115	51,062	63,841	53,198	47,830	45,787	

Food Security and Livelihoods

	FYE2016	FYE2017	FYE2018	FYE2019	FY2020	FYE2021	Comments
Individuals attended agricultural trainings	69,215	41,706	43,611	42,838	58,075	61,791	This increase in FY2021 is specifically due to the COVID-19 response efforts with CFGB.
Individuals received agricultural inputs	33,475	26,791	31,281	29,193	22,302	28,468	This increase in FY2021 is due to a strategic increase in funding for agricultural inputs and the scaled-up CFGB response to COVID-19.
Individuals attended nutrition training	12,293	43,926	44,632	42,649	35,948	13,061	FY2021 is consistent with previous years. The decrease is due to the completion of a large GAC-funded project with Medair in Afghanistan, which concluded at the end of FY2020.
Adults received vocational, business skills and income generation training	6,754	6,808	4,152	5,590	12,073	12,594	Despite delays and temporary suspensions of activities due to the pandemic, the number of adult students remained steady throughout FY2021 and is consistent with last year.
Pounds of canned meat shipped	894,558	579,643	774,069	667,839	849,024	550,440	The decrease is due to lowered canned meat production in the U.S. and Canada caused by pandemic-related restrictions and a reduction in shipping due to border closures (DPRK in particular).

Health							
	FYE2016	FYE2017	FYE2018	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	Comments
Individuals attended health information sessions	133,138	91,354	101,061	61,480	144,936	121,613	The reduction in FY2021 is explained by two main factors. First, several HIV projects have concluded, which is in keeping with MCC's strategic shift over the past decade. Second, many health information sessions are reliant on in-person gatherings, which were not possible in FY2021.
Individuals received nutritional assistance through health or nutrition programs	43,519	71,355	57,683	45,052	7,521	9,708	FY2021 is consistent with FY2020. The slight increase is due to several projects responding to the COVID-19 pandemic with additional food aid. This output was previously the combination of several different nutritional assistance outputs, resulting in feeding activities being categorized differently prior to FYE2020.
Individuals tested for HIV	22,704	14,498	24,507	20,881	16,300	7,453	This decrease is consistent with the strategic shift of MCC funding. For the past decade, MCC has been winding down HIV programming. Many health projects that focused on HIV ended this year.
Individuals received direct clinical health care	27,471	18,462	15,403	20,519	41,484	37,450	The decrease in FY2021 is due to MCC's inability to carry out projects in North Korea due to border closures and pandemic restrictions. In addition, a large health project in Afghanistan concluded at the end of FY2020, which has reduced the numbers further.
Individuals received psychosocial support or trauma counseling	3,837	10,616	4,176	5,614	12,069	15,079	The increase in FY2021 is indicative of the shift towards providing more psychosocial support with projects moving into more work focused on providing clinical psychiatric or psychosocial care to the traumatized.
Individuals received water, sanitation or hygiene training	45,004	85,414	78,277	75,889	46,914	79,419	This increase is due to a strategic increase in hygiene awareness and training, scaled up as part of MCC's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Individuals provided access to improved water source				54,161	48,065	18,638	In FY2021, emergency funds and WASH resources were reprioritized towards hygiene awareness-raising and the distribution of hygiene items in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Individuals received hygiene items, including feminine hygiene items				28,145	89,649	118,933	This increase is directly due to MCC's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to FY2019, this output was not counted.
Latrines repaired or constructed	137	241	1,673	2,606	1,743	1,951	
Hygiene kits shipped	57,640	49,529	55,115	69,375	63,560	77,240	
Relief kits shipped	12,241	16,787	24,530	22,029	21,724	21,792	

Peacebuilding

	FYE2016	FYE2017	FYE2018	FYE2019	FY2020	FYE2021	Comment
Individuals trained in conflict transformation, peacebuilding, or mediation	23,204	26,994	27,372	25,652	22,951	15,441	The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted MCC's peacebuilding projects. Please see the observations at the end of the report for more information.
Individuals trained in trauma awareness and resilience	2,996	7,111	4,783	2,675	6,273	1,731	
Individuals participated in community mobilization to prevent violence and promote peace	11,239	11,459	12,377	3,890	20,004	12,783	
Individuals participated in peace clubs and peace education	10,041	11,297	10,028	11,207	21,768	9,528	
Active peace clubs	182	374	218	274	426	162	

Education

	FYE2016	FYE2017	FYE2018	FYE2019	FY2020	FYE2021	Comments
Children participated in K-12 formal education	43,807	45,151	39,979	24,628	20,552	13,816	The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted MCC's education projects. Please see the observations at the end of the report for more information.
Children participated in early childhood education	2,799	3,381	2,553	5,919	4,806	2,575	
Children participated in programs for students with special needs	371	298	969	1,642	2,955	618	

Youth who participated in vocational training	3,196	2,789	2,909	3,569	3,143	1,314
Teachers participated in professional development	1,034	2,266	1,560	1,649	3,191	1,768
Children received scholarships or tuition support	5,731	4,560	4,393	4,641	4,510	2,238
Children and youth received food through school feeding program	10,661	38,278	10,549	6,851	4,486	2,685
School kits	87,651	70,652	78,035	129,100	94,073	51,549

Despite school closures, many partners continued to deliver meals and educational items to students' homes.

Observations

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on MCC programming in FY2021. MCC worked with partners to maintain and scale up water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming and emergency food deliveries. However, projects in the peacebuilding and education sectors were the most severely impacted by the pandemic and resulting restrictions, with formal and informal education settings severely constrained by government restrictions and with in-person peacebuilding trainings similarly curtailed. Several country programs suspended project activities to mitigate risks and/or redirected interventions to address COVID-19-related issues with partners on the ground (e.g., providing personal protective equipment and hygiene kits, health awareness training, etc.).
 - Pandemic-related restrictions in Canada and the U.S. meant that MCC gathered fewer material resources than in non-pandemic years. MCC sought to “keep calm and ship on” over the past year: however, in some instances (such as the DPRK) pandemic-related border closures prevented MCC material resource shipments from reaching their intended destination.
 - A significant number of schools closed indefinitely during FYE2021. As a result, project activities were not carried out and/or were rescheduled later in this year or into FYE2022. Many education projects made significant changes in attempts to continue programming, such as incorporating distance learning, including group chat messaging and the delivery of educational materials, humanitarian aid and meals to students' homes. Some projects reported youth or students dropping out of school programs due to challenges in accessing remote programming and/or finding a job to help support their families through the crisis.
 - Many peacebuilding projects similarly attempted to continue activities by reducing participant numbers for gatherings to allow for physical distancing and switching to virtual activities. Several projects suspended their in-person activities and redirected efforts towards reaching participants through social media and pamphlets.

III. MCC Canada audited financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,789,885	\$ 11,119,730
Accounts receivable (note 3)	3,213,739	5,885,610
Receivable from MCC U.S., non-interest bearing	203,417	–
Prepaid expenses	415,616	828,217
Inventories (note 4)	873,647	2,050,980
Assets held for sale (notes 6 and 16)	–	1,328,156
Investments (note 5)	45,591	45,382
	23,541,895	21,258,075
Long-term grants receivable	610,119	–
Investment in Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association Inc.	5,558,246	3,974,323
Capital assets (note 6)	1,349,058	1,502,066
	\$ 31,059,318	\$ 26,734,464

Liabilities and Fund Balances

Current liabilities:		
Payable to MCC U.S., non-interest bearing	\$ –	\$ 448,125
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 7)	4,694,554	8,399,704
Payable to service workers	574,619	838,341
Liabilities relating to assets held for sale (note 8)	–	2,721,494
	5,269,173	12,407,664
Fund balances:		
General Funds:		
Unrestricted - Operating (note 9)	6,841,732	3,561,736
Internally restricted (note 10)	10,306,586	3,097,451
Restricted Fund - International (schedule B)	8,641,827	7,667,613
	25,790,145	14,326,800
Commitments and contingencies (note 14)		
	\$ 31,059,318	\$ 26,734,464

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	General Fund		Restricted Fund		Total	Total
	Operating		International			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue (note 12):						
Contributions:						
General	\$ 14,291,281	\$ 17,070,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,291,281	\$ 17,070,942
Designated:						
CFGB	650,711	282,825	4,354,756	3,253,308	5,005,467	3,536,133
Disaster restricted	55,948	28,456	223,794	116,371	279,742	144,827
Other	1,204,571	1,137,916	4,883,394	4,656,412	6,087,965	5,794,328
Centennial projects	-	44,123	-	138,954	-	183,077
Centennial other	2,352,451	874,327	-	1,242,836	2,352,451	2,117,163
Material resources	-	-	1,039,865	1,900,528	1,039,865	1,900,528
Grants:						
GAC - CFGB	-	-	7,219,020	8,454,375	7,219,020	8,454,375
CFGB	-	-	3,298,635	1,910,500	3,298,635	1,910,500
Other	27,854	22,283	1,838,309	(347,539)	1,866,163	(325,256)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(47,697)	10,357	(236,634)	238,193	(284,331)	248,550
Other (note 13)	1,918,424	233,869	474,663	503,932	2,393,087	737,801
	20,453,543	19,705,098	23,095,802	22,067,870	43,549,345	41,772,968
Expenses:						
Program (schedule A):						
International	-	-	27,484,125	34,928,138	27,484,125	34,928,138
Domestic	1,105,926	1,458,819	-	-	1,105,926	1,458,819
Support services:						
Administration and communication	1,702,826	1,991,640	-	-	1,702,826	1,991,640
Resource generation	549,787	813,565	-	-	549,787	813,565
Other:						
Grants to Provincial MCCs (note 15)	4,000,034	2,386,823	-	-	4,000,034	2,386,823
	7,358,573	6,650,847	27,484,125	34,928,138	34,842,698	41,578,985
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses before discontinued operations	13,094,970	13,054,251	(4,388,323)	(12,860,268)	8,706,647	193,983
Discontinued operations (note 16)	2,756,698	(4,681,857)	-	-	2,756,698	(4,681,857)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 15,851,668	\$ 8,372,394	\$ (4,388,323)	\$ (12,860,268)	\$ 11,463,345	\$ (4,487,874)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	General Fund		Restricted Fund	2021 Total	2020 Total
	Unrestricted	Internally restricted	International		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,561,736	\$ 3,097,451	\$ 7,667,613	\$ 14,326,800	\$ 18,814,674
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	15,851,668	–	(4,388,323)	11,463,345	(4,487,874)
Inter-fund transfers (note 10)	(7,209,135)	7,209,135	–	–	–
Inter-fund transfer for International programs (schedule B)	(5,362,537)	–	5,362,537	–	–
Balance, end of year	\$ 6,841,732	\$ 10,306,586	\$ 8,641,827	\$ 25,790,145	\$ 14,326,800

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Cash provided by:		
Operating:		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 11,463,345	\$ (4,487,874)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	246,415	734,545
Loss (gain) on disposal of capital assets	(3,172,942)	172,883
	8,536,818	(3,580,446)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	2,671,871	(855,671)
Receivable from/payable to MCC U.S.	(651,542)	313,948
Prepaid expenses	412,601	(249,550)
Inventories	1,177,333	3,028,123
Long-term grants receivable	(610,119)	55,986
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,705,150)	5,242,641
Payable to service workers	(263,722)	50,707
Change in deferred contributions related to expenses of future periods	–	(183,510)
	7,568,090	3,822,228
Investing activities:		
Increase in investment in Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association Inc.	(1,583,923)	(21,280)
Change in investments, net	(209)	698,006
Purchase of capital assets	(97,122)	(201,098)
Proceeds on disposal of assets held for sale	4,504,813	–
	2,823,559	475,628
Financing activities:		
Repayment of liabilities related to assets held for sale	(2,721,494)	(117,696)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,670,155	4,180,160
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,119,730	6,939,570
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 18,789,885	\$ 11,119,730
Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of the following:		
Cash	\$ 10,289,885	\$ 11,119,730
Guaranteed investment certificates	8,500,000	–
	\$ 18,789,885	\$ 11,119,730

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2021

1. Nature of the operations and basis of presentation:

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), a worldwide ministry of Anabaptist churches, shares God's love and compassion for all in the name of Christ by responding to basic human needs and working for peace and justice. MCC envisions communities worldwide in right relationship with God, one another and creation.

Mennonite Central Committee Canada (MCCC) and Mennonite Central Committee U.S. (MCC U.S.) have entered into a covenant to share the ownership of each of the MCC international programs in each country that MCC operates in and all related assets including property, relationships, reputation, knowledge, experience, and supporting systems located in those countries. It is intended that the share that each national entity owns under this arrangement in each country program will be an undivided share.

Both MCCC and MCC U.S. have agreed to collaborate and work together in the operation of the shared program so that it will be seen as one integrated MCC shared program. This commitment does not preclude either entity from agreeing occasionally to fund and manage on its own an entire project or an entire country program. In addition to the international program, MCCC and MCC U.S. agreed to resource and manage other programs on a shared basis.

MCCC receives the majority of its contribution revenue from Canadian Provincial MCC's and collaborates with the Canadian Provincial MCC's in Canadian domestic program activity.

MCCC is incorporated under a *Special Act of the Parliament of Canada* as a non-profit organization without share capital. MCCC is a registered charity within the meaning of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* and is exempt from income taxes.

2. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO). The significant accounting policies incorporated into these financial statements are as follows:

(a) Fund accounting:

MCCC follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) General Funds:

(a) Unrestricted:

Operating activities include the administration of Domestic programming in the areas of Sustainable Community Development and Justice and Peacebuilding. Included in the unrestricted fund are amounts invested in capital assets and the non-building capital asset reserve.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Board of MCCC had approved the decision to cease operations of Villages Canada by June 30, 2020. The financial statements of MCCC at March 31, 2020, had included all anticipated costs associated with the Board's decision to cease operations including severance costs, costs associated with breaking of operating leases and write-down of inventory to its net realizable value. In addition, Villages Canada disposed of its land and buildings during the year ended March 31, 2021, and the proceeds from the disposal were utilized to repay the mortgage payable and any remaining liabilities to external entities (note 16).

(b) Internally restricted:

Funds have been internally restricted for various purposes as disclosed in note 10.

(ii) Restricted Fund - International:

Operating activities include the administration of international programming in the areas of Sustainable Community Development, Disaster Response and Justice and Peacebuilding. Included in this fund are the contributions designated for international programs.

Included in this fund are also the contributions received for MCCC's member account with Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association Inc. (CFGB). CFGB is a partnership of 15 Canadian churches and church-based agencies working to end global hunger. On behalf of its member agencies and their partners, CFGB collects grain and cash donations, provides funds and expert advice for projects submitted by member agencies and their partners, manages procurement and supply of food commodities, and engages in public policy and educational activities related to hunger.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Revenue recognition:

Restricted contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the appropriate General Fund, depending on the nature of the contribution, in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Contributions restricted for international programs are recognized as revenue in the Restricted International Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Contributions received from the Government which are restricted for international programs are subject to review by the Government for utilization of the contribution in accordance with the Government agreement. Adjustments, if any, are recorded in the period they are communicated by the Government to MCCC.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate General Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

In accordance with the covenant referred to in note 1, MCCC has allocated to the General Operating Fund a portion of the designated contributions received for the Restricted International Fund. This allocation, which aggregated \$1,911,230 (2020 - \$2,367,647) for the year ended March 31, 2021, is to offset administrative and resource generation expenses incurred by the General Operating Fund.

Sales revenue is recognized when the related merchandise is sold to the customer. Interest and other revenue are recognized as earned.

(c) Foreign exchange:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted to Canadian dollars using the year-end exchange rate. Revenue and expense items are converted using the average exchange rate in the month of the transaction. The foreign exchange loss included in the statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2021, is \$284,331 (2020 - gain of \$248,550).

(d) Contributed services:

Volunteers are an integral part of carrying out the activities of MCCC. Contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements because of the difficulty in determining their fair value.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term deposits which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months at the date of acquisition.

(f) Inventories:

Material resource donations intended for overseas shipments are recorded as inventory and revenue in the Restricted Fund at fair value when received. Inventory is expensed when goods are shipped.

(g) Investment:

The investment in CFGB is recorded utilizing the equity method of accounting. In accordance with the equity method of accounting, the carrying value of MCCC's investment in CFGB is adjusted by MCCC's share of the excess of revenue over expenses of CFGB. MCCC's share of the revenue includes donations received by MCCC for its member account at CFGB or received by CFGB for MCCC's member account. Revenues also include grants received by CFGB for MCCC's member account. MCCC's share of the expenses include project grants made by CFGB at the direction of MCCC. The accumulated net assets related to MCCC's investment in CFGB, are included in the externally restricted fund balance on the statement of financial position.

(h) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Asset	Term
Buildings	20 - 30 years
Equipment	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of the lease

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Capital assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. When circumstances indicate that a capital asset is impaired, the net carrying amount of the capital asset is written down to the asset's fair value or replacement cost. The write-down of the asset is charged to income during the year. An impairment loss is not reversed if the fair value of the related asset subsequently increases.

During fiscal 2020, the land, buildings and equipment of Villages Canada had been listed for sale and reclassified as "Assets held for sale". These assets were sold by June 30, 2020. Assets to be disposed are classified as held for sale and are no longer amortized. Assets held for sale are recognized at the lower of net book value and fair value less cost of disposal. Long-term debt to be repaid as part of the sale transaction was also classified as "Liabilities relating to assets held for sales".

(i) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value or exchange amount on initial recognition. Freestanding derivatives that are not in a qualifying hedging relationship and equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. MCCC has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

(j) Allocation of expenses:

MCCC records a number of its expenses by program. The costs of each program include the costs of personnel, premises and other expenses that are directly related to providing the program.

MCCC incurs a number of general program support expenditures that are common to the operation of the international and domestic programs. MCCC allocates its general program support expenditures by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating the component expenditures and applying that basis consistently each year.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

General Program support expenditures relate primarily to the country program supervision costs, the Program Directors department and certain of the expenditures for the Program Learning and Disaster Response department. These expenditures have been allocated proportionately to the program priorities based on the direct expenditures attributable to those program priorities. The basis of allocation is reviewed periodically and may be revised according to circumstances prevailing from time to time.

(k) Government assistance:

MCCC makes periodic applications for financial assistance under available government incentive programs. Government assistance is included in the determination of income for the period as other revenue. A liability to repay government assistance, if any, is recorded in the period in which the conditions arise that cause the assistance to become repayable.

(l) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of capital assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Accounts receivable:

	2021	2020
Receivable from Provincial MCC's	\$ 2,458,806	\$ 2,699,741
Customers of Villages Canada	–	119,737
Current portion of long-term grants receivable	–	58,688
CFGB	–	2,606,606
Other	754,933	400,838
	<u>\$ 3,213,739</u>	<u>\$ 5,885,610</u>

4. Inventories:

	2021	2020
Villages Canada - merchandise	\$ –	\$ 800,000
General operations - books and reading materials	307,413	324,667
Material resources	566,234	926,313
	<u>\$ 873,647</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,980</u>

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense within discontinued operations and international programs for the year ended March 31, 2021, is \$2,578,705 (2020 - \$8,400,138).

5. Investments:

	2021	2020
Abundance Canada:		
Fixed income portfolio fund	\$ 20,579	\$ 20,368
Other	25,012	25,014
	<u>\$ 45,591</u>	<u>\$ 45,382</u>

The investments held at Abundance Canada may be withdrawn at any time, with due notice. Investment earnings are paid by Abundance Canada based on its pooled rate, less a fixed percentage for administration fees.

6. Capital assets:

			2021	2020
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Land	\$ 332,690	\$ –	\$ 332,690	\$ 348,135
Buildings	1,687,394	1,106,365	581,029	627,491
Equipment	2,178,628	2,061,952	116,676	157,440
Vehicles	763,898	493,944	269,954	304,049
Leasehold improvements	134,055	85,346	48,709	64,951
	<u>\$ 5,096,665</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,607</u>	<u>\$ 1,349,058</u>	<u>\$ 1,502,066</u>

6. Capital assets (continued):

During fiscal 2020, the Board of MCCC approved ceasing operations of Villages Canada by June 30, 2020 (note 16). As a result, Villages Canada listed the property for disposal and the property was included in assets held for sale at March 31, 2020, on the statement of financial position. The sale of the property closed effective June 30, 2020, for proceeds of \$4,700,000.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2021, are government remittances payable of \$7,357 (2020 - \$38,792) relating to federal and provincial sales tax, payroll taxes, health taxes and workers safety insurance.

8. Liabilities relating to assets held for sale:

	2021	2020
Mortgage payable to Kindred Credit Union, interest at 3.99%	\$ –	\$ 2,721,494

The mortgage had been reclassified at March 31, 2020, to liabilities relating to assets held for sale as the mortgage was repaid with the proceeds from the disposal of the land and building subsequent to March 31, 2020. The mortgage was repaid by Villages Canada in conjunction with the disposition of the property on June 30, 2020 (note 16).

9. Investment in capital assets:

MCCC has the following investment in capital assets included within the fund balances:

	General Fund		Restricted Fund		Total 2021	Total 2020
	2021	2020	2021	2020		
Capital assets	\$ 897,332	\$ 983,561	\$ 451,726	\$ 518,505	\$ 1,349,058	\$ 1,502,066
Assets held for sale	–	1,328,156	–	–	–	1,328,156
Amounts financed by:						
Liabilities relating to assets held for sale	–	(1,219,494)	–	–	–	(1,219,494)
	\$ 897,332	\$ 1,092,223	\$ 451,726	\$ 518,505	\$ 1,349,058	\$ 1,610,728

10. Internally Restricted Fund and inter-fund transfers:

The internally restricted fund balance consists of the following internally restricted funds for certain programs and expenses of future years:

	2021	2020
MCCC:		
Investment in Donor Relations	\$ 330,413	\$ 282,485
Non-building capital asset reserve	50,000	50,000
MCC Canada Surplus Fund	1,117,745	348,574
MCC Canada Centennial Fund	221,514	279,550
Shared Program:		
Surplus/Deficit Fund	3,535,169	–
Bequest Fund	924,824	235,883
Centennial Core Programming Fund	2,739,487	1,242,836
MCC's in Canada:		
Bequest Fund	773,434	–
Centennial Projects Fund	–	44,123
Strategic Investment Fund:		
Affordable Housing	–	300,000
National Domestic Programs	129,000	129,000
General	485,000	185,000
	\$ 10,306,586	\$ 3,097,451

During the year ended March 31, 2021, \$50,000 (2020 - \$251,462) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted Fund held as an Investment in Donor Relations. In addition, during the year ended March 31, 2021, \$2,072 (2020 - nil) was transferred from the Internally Restricted Fund held as an Investment in Donor Relations to the General Operating Fund to cover expenses incurred during the year.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, \$181,586 (2020 - \$295,511) was transferred from the Internally Restricted Fund to the General Operating Fund to cover the expenses incurred to fund certain costs associated with the Centennial campaign. In addition, during the year ended March 31, 2021, \$121,891 (2020 - nil) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted MCC Canada Centennial Fund for MCC Canada Centennial administration recoveries and MCC Canada's portion of Core program allocation.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, \$42,464 (2020 - \$44,123) was transferred from the Internally Restricted MCC's in Canada Centennial Projects Fund to the General Operating Fund to cover a Centennial Core programming allocation to provinces. In addition, during the year ended March 31, 2021, \$1,659 (2020 - nil) was transferred from the Internally Restricted MCC's in Canada Centennial Projects Fund to the MCC Canada Centennial Fund.

10. Internally Restricted Fund and inter-fund transfers (continued):

During the year ended March 31, 2021, \$7,263,366 (2020 - \$584,457) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted Fund. Of this amount, \$688,941 (2020 - \$235,883) was transferred to the Bequest Fund held on behalf of Shared Program, \$769,171 (2020 - \$348,574) was transferred to the Surplus Fund held on behalf of MCC Canada, \$773,434 (2020 - nil) was transferred to the Bequest Fund held on behalf of the MCC's in Canada, \$1,496,651 (2020 - nil) was transferred to the Centennial Core Programming Fund held on behalf of Shared Program and \$3,535,169 (2020 - nil) was transferred to the Surplus/Deficit Fund held on behalf of Shared Program.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, nil (2020 - \$250,000) was transferred to the General Operating Fund from the Internally Restricted Fund to cover the expenses to fund certain costs associated with the Centennial Grants to the provinces.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, \$300,000 (2020 - nil) was transferred from the Internally Restricted MCC's in Canada Affordable Housing Strategic Investment Fund to the MCC's in Canada General Strategic Investment Fund.

The purpose of the Strategic Investment Fund is to provide funds to meet special targets of opportunity or needs that further the mission of MCC in Canada and throughout the world and which may or may not have specific expectation of incremental or long-term increased revenue. In addition, its purpose is to provide funds for organizational capacity such as staff development, research and development, or investment in infrastructure that will build long-term capacity of MCC in Canada. This fund is held by MCCC on behalf of all of the MCCs in Canada.

11. Allocation of international expenses:

General Program support expenditures relate primarily to the country program supervision costs, the Program Directors department and certain of the expenditures for the Program Learning and Disaster Response department. These expenditures totalling \$5,163,579 (2020 - \$6,578,404) have been allocated as follows:

	2021	2020
Sustainable Community Development	\$ 2,892,080	\$ 3,504,091
Disaster Response	1,116,253	1,201,517
Justice and Peacebuilding	1,155,246	1,872,796
	<u>\$ 5,163,579</u>	<u>\$ 6,578,404</u>

12. Revenue:

Included in MCCC's revenue are the following amounts that were recorded as revenue by the Canadian Provincial MCCs and forwarded to MCCC as grants in accordance with a predetermined revenue-sharing agreement between the MCCs in Canada.

	2021	2020
Contribution revenue:		
General contributions	\$ 14,022,334	\$ 16,917,424
Designated contributions:		
CFGB	5,000,319	3,525,367
Disasters restricted	240,510	93,210
Other - international programs	8,146,283	5,729,399
Material resources	919,415	1,865,691
Grant revenue:		
Other	224,723	89,007
	<u>\$ 28,553,584</u>	<u>\$ 28,220,098</u>

13. Other revenue:

	2021	2020
Operating Fund:		
Administration fees from CFGB	\$ 171,557	\$ 173,640
Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS)	1,612,898	–
Administration fees from Global Affairs Canada (GAC)	–	57,999
Interest	(6,155)	5,426
Other	140,124	(3,196)
International:		
Other contributions and grants	474,663	503,932
	<u>\$ 2,393,087</u>	<u>\$ 737,801</u>

MCCC has submitted claims for \$1,612,898 for reimbursement under the Government of Canada CEWS program during the year ended March 31, 2021, with \$121,058 in accounts receivable at March 31, 2021. The amount claimed for reimbursement relates to salaries and wages incurred during the year ended March 31, 2021.

14. Commitments and contingencies:

MCCC has entered into agreements to lease premises for various periods until June 2026. The minimum lease payments, exclusive of realty taxes and other occupancy charges, for each of the next five years are as follows:

2022	\$	296,479
2023		259,487
2024		131,078
2025		40,322
2026		19,491

MCCC has signed a Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) Agreement with Immigration Refugee and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) to provide financial, human resources and moral support to a certain number of refugees sponsored under the PSR program. MCCC's responsibilities under this agreement were assigned to the various Canadian MCCs, but MCCC remains contingently liable for the financial obligations. The estimated amount of the contingent liability as at March 31, 2021 is approximately \$14,400,000 (2020 - \$8,500,000).

MCCC, together with MCC U.S., are committed to user fees in connection with the Human Resource Information System for \$124,000 (US\$99,000) per annum to December 28, 2022.

15. Grants to Provincial MCCs:

During the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the following grant payments were made to provincial MCCs for the purposes indicated:

	2021	2020
Administrative recoveries Disaster/Centennial contributions	\$ 513,183	\$ 224,523
Bequest policy payments	162,486	890,513
Annual surplus policy payments	2,901,605	612,507
Centennial core programming payments	411,760	414,280
Other grants	11,000	245,000
	\$ 4,000,034	\$ 2,386,823

16. Discontinued operations:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Board of MCCC had approved the decision to cease operations of Villages Canada by June 30, 2020. Six company stores and two board stores were closed at the end of March 2020 and the remaining five company stores as well as the webstore were closed at the end of May 2020. The head office staff were employed to the end of June 2020.

Accordingly, the operating results of Villages Canada has been classified as a discontinued operation. During the year ended March 31, 2021, Villages Canada recorded \$828,707 (2020 - \$9,169,177) of fair trade sales and excess of revenue over expenditures of \$2,756,698 (2020 - deficiency of revenue over expenditures of \$4,681,857).

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the land and building held by Villages Canada was disposed of for proceeds of \$4,700,000 resulting in a gain on disposition of \$3,177,000. The mortgage payable related to the property (note 8) was repaid with the proceeds.

Assets and liabilities of Villages Canada including assets previously held for sale as at March 31, 2020, were as follows:

Current assets	\$ 2,061,365
Assets held for sale	1,328,156
Current liabilities	(4,880,932)

17. Pension plan:

MCCC sponsors a defined contribution group RRSP for eligible employees. MCCC's contributions are based on 5 percent of salary costs. Contributions of \$127,567 (2020 - \$429,440) have been expensed during the year ended March 31, 2021, and are included in administration expenses.

18. Financial risks:

MCCC manages risk and risk exposures by applying policies approved by the Board of Directors of MCCC.

(a) Currency risk:

MCCC is exposed to financial risks as a result of exchange rate fluctuations and the volatility of these rates

18. Financial risks (continued):

In the normal course of business, MCCC and MCC U.S. incur international expenditures denominated in various foreign currencies and have agreed to share the currency risk related to these expenditures equally. As at March 31, 2021, MCCC had no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that MCCC will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. MCCC manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. MCCC prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2020.

(c) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. MCCC is exposed to credit risk with respect to the accounts receivable. MCCC assesses, on a continuous basis, accounts receivable and provides for any amounts that are not collectible in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts at March 31, 2021, is nil (2020 - nil). There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2020.

19. COVID-19 impact:

In March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This has resulted in governments worldwide, including the Canadian and United States governments, enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus.

These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown.

Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions, however the success of these interventions is not currently determinable. The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and the financial effect on MCCC is not known at this time.

Program Expenses

Schedule A

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	Domestic Program	International Program	2021 Total	2020 Total
Sustainable Community Development:				
Education	\$ 54,451	\$ 2,662,699	\$ 2,717,150	\$ 4,728,146
Food security and sustainable livelihoods:	32,599	7,795,374	7,827,973	9,374,470
HIV AIDS	–	4,579	4,579	21,467
Water	–	451,914	451,914	592,880
Health:	5,463	712,907	718,370	1,308,476
HIV AIDS	–	318,311	318,311	609,789
Water	–	960,183	960,183	1,357,740
Migration and resettlement	249,902	124,752	374,654	494,916
	342,415	13,030,719	13,373,134	18,487,884
Disaster Response:				
Humanitarian relief and disaster response (HRDR)	115,425	2,415,040	2,530,465	2,788,430
HRDR - Food	–	9,273,194	9,273,194	9,453,956
	115,425	11,688,234	11,803,659	12,242,386
Justice and Peacebuilding:				
Peacebuilding and conflict transformation	532,260	2,031,416	2,563,676	4,464,201
Conflict prevention	14,858	690,519	705,377	988,601
Restorative justice	100,968	43,237	144,205	203,885
	648,086	2,765,172	3,413,258	5,656,687
Total expenses	\$ 1,105,926	\$ 27,484,125	\$ 28,590,051	\$ 36,386,957

Restricted Fund Summary

Schedule B

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	Fund balance March 31, 2020	Revenue	Program expenses	Inter-fund transfers	Fund balance March 31, 2021
CFGB	\$ 3,974,325	\$ 14,872,412	\$ 13,373,489	\$ 85,000	\$ 5,558,248
Shared Program	1,171,418	—	—	—	1,171,418
Designated government grants	83,111	699,397	691,704	—	90,804
Designated contributions:					
Lebanon crisis	—	223,793	138,793	(85,000)	—
Other international programs	—	6,179,673	11,542,210	5,362,537	—
Restricted bequest	1,274,400	—	141,600	—	1,132,800
Centennial Restricted	138,954	—	138,954	—	—
Material resources	926,313	1,039,865	1,382,026	—	584,152
Constituency initiated projects	99,092	80,662	75,349	—	104,405
Total International Fund	\$ 7,667,613	\$ 23,095,802	\$ 27,484,125	\$ 5,362,537	\$ 8,641,827

Note

In accordance with the Covenant referred to in Note 1, during the year ended March 31, 2021, \$5,362,537 (2020 - \$13,465,182) was allocated from other international programs to the Restricted Fund to cover related international program expenses from undesignated revenue in the General Fund.