

MCC Canada
Annual Impact Report
2023/2024 Appendix

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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 2024 as well as year-over-year output comparison and explanations. Section III includes audited financial statements from MCC Canada.

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

July 2024

Part of MCC's governance reporting schedule includes annual reporting to the national boards each June about progress on the MCC-wide strategic directions approved by the boards in June 2019. This yearly June reporting on strategic directions includes submission of an annual strategic directions proxy indicator report (see below). The national boards also receive periodic external 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 such as impact examples and analytical reflections.

Pandemic-related disruptions to travel and to regular monitoring and evaluation efforts meant a delay in presenting the national boards with external impact studies of MCC's work related to the strategic directions. As a prelude to the eventual *external* impact studies, MCC staff prepared and submitted a series of *internal scoping studies* to the national boards over the past year. These internal scoping studies provided an overview of MCC's current work related to different aspects of the strategic directions. These studies introduced the boards to program terminology connected to the strategic directions and offered the boards qualitative and quantitative data that outlined the current shape of MCC's work related to these strategic directions. These scoping studies in turn helped position the boards to offer input and guidance on how to shape *external strategic direction impact studies* later in this five-year strategic plan period. Here is the list of the internal scoping studies received by the national boards:

- March 2021: [climate change adaptation and mitigation](#)
- June 2021: [partner capacity building](#)
- Fall 2021: [young adult engagement](#)
- March 2022: [peacebuilding](#)

In March 2023, the national boards received the first of three strategic directions external impact studies, on the topic of [climate change adaptation](#). At this July 2024 meeting, the boards receive a second external impact study, this one on [partner capacity building](#). In March 2025, the boards will receive a third external impact study on integrated peacebuilding.

Strategic Directions Proxy Indicator Report for FYE 2024

Identity, Mission, and Spiritual Grounding:	Throughout the year, MCC dwelling in one scripture passage during the year continues to shape meetings, devotional reflections and engagement with and among staff and constituents. Focusing on the identity, mission and vision statement in every orientation grounds new staff in understanding MCC as a ministry of the church. The national boards have also spent time renewing our understanding of our identity as a ministry of the church even in different national contexts. In both MCCs in Canada and MCCs in the U.S. there are a variety of staff retreats and periodic worship gatherings where faith grounding is celebrated, and routine staff meetings, especially at leadership levels, generally include biblical reflections.				
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.					
Rating 	Analysis: Reporting data shows that collaborative partnership with churches and church-related organizations in relief, development, and peacebuilding represents a strong priority for MCC program in Canada, the United States, and globally. Looking to the future, a potential growth area for MCC would be to articulate the missiological reasons why MCC collaborates with different types of partners, both churches and other types of organizations.				
KPI 1.1: # of capacity building trainings and events organized by MCC for partners					
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
Canada-wide: 187	Canada-wide: 262	Canada-wide: 348	Canada-wide: 195	Canada-wide: 433	Canada: Much of this is training for constituent groups engaged in private refugee sponsorship.

U.S.-wide: 72 International program (IP)-wide: 324	U.S.-wide: 37 IP: 192	U.S.-wide: 82 IP: 638	U.S.-wide: 152 IP: 654	U.S.-wide: 199 IP: 373	<p>U.S.: West Coast: 51, Central States: 12, Great Lakes: 2, East Coast: 43, U.S. (NPJM): 91. Most of the increase was from West Coast (8 in FYE2023, 51 in FYE 2024).</p> <p>IP: The drop in the total IP number from FYE 2023 to FYE 2024 is explained by the decision no longer to account trainings conducted by MCC Laos staff for communities, given the fact that MCC Laos directly implements relief, development, and peacebuilding work, and so does not have partners in the same way that other programs in IP do. Africa and LACA both saw increased numbers of partner capacity building events from the previous fiscal year.</p>
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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)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	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% 	Canada-wide (projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 55% 	Canada-wide (projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 55% 	Canada-wide (projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -church-related: 59% 	<p>Canada: There has been little change in the last three years; the ratio in the value of church-related projects has gone up due to shifts in what is</p>

<p>Canada-wide (project \$ value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 59% non-church-related: 41% <p>U.S.-wide (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 71% non-church-related: 29% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-church-related: 36% <p>Canada-wide (project \$ value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 67% non-church-related: 33% <p>U.S.-wide (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 70% non-church-related: 30% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-church-related: 45% <p>Canada-wide (project \$ value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 67% non-church-related: 33% <p>U.S.-wide (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 67% non-church-related: 33% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-church-related: 45% <p>Canada-wide (project \$ value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 66% non-church-related: 34% <p>U.S.-wide (projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 66% non-church-related: 34% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-church-related: 41% <p>Canada-wide (project \$ value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 77% non-church-related: 23% <p>U.S.-wide (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 56% non-church-related: 44% 	<p>included in project value in particular provinces.</p> <p>U.S. (church-related): The percentage breakdown of church-related partners by MCC entity in the U.S. is as follows: West Coast: 34%, Central States: 52%, Great Lakes: 32%, East Coast: 74%, U.S. (NPJM): 96%. As compared with FYE 2023, the percentage of church-related partners decreased slightly in East Coast and Great Lakes, stayed relatively flat in Central States and West Coast, and increased slightly for NPJM.</p>
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<p>IP (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 61% non-church-related: 39% <p>IP (project \$ value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 45% non-church-related: 55% 	<p>IP (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 61% non-church-related: 39% <p>IP (project \$ value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 47% non-church-related: 53% 	<p>IP (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 57% non-church-related: 43% <p>IP (project \$ value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 45% non-church-related: 55% 	<p>IP (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 56% non-church-related: 44% <p>IP (project \$ value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 45% non-church-related: 55% 	<p>IP (projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 60% non-church-related: 40% <p>IP (project \$ value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> church-related: 51% non-church-related: 49% 	<p>IP: The increased percentage of church-related projects is primarily attributable to two factors: better identification of Christian (and, as a subset, Anabaptist) partners and more accurate inclusion of projects which involve material resources shipments (the value of the material resources was not included in the second metric about project \$ value).</p>
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Example of Impact: MCCs in Canada have collaborated on a program initiative to build the capacity of newcomer sponsorship groups involved in sponsoring Afghan refugees, with monthly webinars preparing and equipping the sponsorship groups as they welcome these refugees. The Afghan refugee sponsorship response was born out of a call, particularly from the Evangelical Mennonite Conference as one member of Canadian Council of Anabaptist Leaders (CCAL), for MCC to respond to the Afghan refugee crisis. MCC Canada took on management and support of some of this work at a national level, diverging from the norm of the process being entirely managed at the provincial level.

Young adult peace camps continue to be a growing constituent engagement activity in the U.S., typically organized and facilitated in a partnership between NPJM and MCC regions. As a result of increased collaboration, some activities may be double counted for KPI reporting.

International program worked with an external evaluator on a review of MCC's partner capacity building efforts globally. The [evaluation report](#) challenged MCC to focus the overarching purpose of partner capacity building on the goal of helping organizations become *sovereign* actors and to better integrate partner capacity building into project initiatives. MCC's international program directors

are appointing a working group to follow up on the evaluation’s recommendations. At this year’s virtual Program Training Institute, over 50 staff from across international program took a course on partner capacity building, reflecting together on how MCC works globally with partners at organizational development.

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: The past four years have witnessed growth in the number of donors and in donations in both Canada and the United States surpassing FYE 2025 targets. Growth early in the strategic plan period has been generally sustained. MCCs in both the U.S. and Canada are paying attention to engagement with the full range of Anabaptist churches. In the United States, that includes a strong emphasis on engaging Anabaptist churches of color and plain Anabaptist groups. MCCs in both Canada and the United States are working to improve data on the Anabaptist groups MCC engages. The envisioned role of recruitment ambassadors has taken time to come into focus and remains unclear in Canada. While many of MCC’s young adult service programs have experienced growth after pandemic-related decreases, this strategic plan period has seen a steady decline in young adults from the U.S. and Canada going out into service globally.

KPI 2.1: Total # of donors

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Target (FYE 2025)	Direction
Canada-wide: 14,857	Canada-wide: 18,033	Canada-wide: 17,469	Canada-wide: 17,633	Canada-wide: 17,209	Canada-wide: 15,615 (1% growth year-to-year)	Canada: Between FY20 and FY21 the total number of core revenue donors increased by

<p>U.S.-wide: 11,446* *(three-year rolling average)</p>	<p>U.S.-wide: 11,448* (Actual for reporting year: 12,041)</p>	<p>U.S.-wide: 12,349* (Actual for reporting year: 14,010)</p>	<p>U.S.-wide:12,802* (Actual for reporting year: 12,354)</p>	<p>U.S.-wide: 12,436* (Actual for reporting year: 10,943)</p>	<p>U.S. wide: 11,676* (0.5% growth year-to-year)</p>	<p>over 3,000 donors. Between FY21 and FY24 there has been some drop off but, overall, the MCCs in Canada have achieved a new baseline for the total number of annual core revenue donors.</p> <p><u>United States:</u> Using rolling three-year average, after an increase of 901 individual donors between FY21 and FY 22, the number of</p>
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						individual donors has remained steady.
KPI 2.2: Dollars raised (subset: by type: donor, thrift, relief sales)						
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Target (FYE 2025)	Direction
Canada-wide (in CAN\$): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$21,836,126 From relief sales: n/a From Thrift: \$9,456,915 	Canada-wide (in CAN\$) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$24,632,831 From Thrift: \$3,742,567 	Canada-wide (in CAN\$) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$26,439,979 (corrected data) From Thrift: \$7,690,554 	Canada-wide (in CAN\$): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$26,406,230 (corrected data) From Thrift: \$8,284,396 	Canada-wide (in CAN\$): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$26,474,757 From Thrift: 	Canada target (in CAN\$): <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. 	Canada: Core* donor revenue in Canada has remained consistent for three fiscal years after a period of significant growth (an approx. \$7.8M increase between FY19 and FY22). *Does not include disasters, bequests or capital gifts.

<p>U.S.-wide (in US\$): *(three-year rolling average)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$22,073,850* From relief sales: \$3,702,266* From Thrift: \$6,882,010* 	<p>U.S.-wide (in US\$):</p> <p>From donors: \$22,106,992*</p> <p>From relief sales: \$3,262,614*</p> <p>From Thrift: \$6,170,722*</p>	<p>U.S.-wide (in US\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$23,512,378* (FY22 total income including bequests, unusual and centennial campaign= \$37,923,125) From relief sales: \$3,009,090* From Thrift: \$6,440,542* 	<p>U.S.-wide (in US\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$25,412,956* (FY23 total income including bequests, unusual and centennial campaign= \$41,184,902) From relief sales: \$3,019,598* From Thrift: \$6,927,156* 	<p>U.S.-wide (in US\$):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From donors: \$27,056,140* (FY24 total income including bequests, unusual and centennial campaign= \$37,118,753) From relief sales: \$3,383,004* From Thrift: \$8,132,401* 	<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>United States:</p> <p>The rolling three-year average for total core contributions and Thrift continues to increase, while relief sales income remains steady.</p>
KPI 2.3: # of young adults in MCC service worker programs globally						
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	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	IVEP: 18 YAMEN: 20 SALT: 20 Seed:14 Young adults in other MCC Shared program multi-year service assignments: 12 Summer Service: 30 Summerbridge: 7	IVEP: 22 YAMEN: 23 SALT: 17 Seed: 20 Young adults in other MCC Shared program multi-year service assignments: 10 Summer Service: 32 Summerbridge: 7	IVEP: 23 YAMEN: 24 SALT: 14 Seed: 12 Young adults in other MCC Shared program multi-year service assignments: 8 Summer Service: 30 Summerbridge: 11	The numbers of IVEP, YAMEN, Summer Service and Summer held relatively steady, with minor increases or decreases. The SALT program saw a continued decline.
KPI 2.4: # of communications to Recruitment Ambassadors					
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction

Canada-wide: 0	Canada-wide: 4 (all from BC)	Canada-wide: 15	Canada-wide: 21	Canada-wide: 30 all from BC	<p>Canada: Definition for recruitment Ambassadors still needed across provinces. National recruiter hired by MCC Canada.</p> <p>BC: Regular communications to alumni sent annually, including in monthly e-newsletters; four recruitment events, including a recruitment booth at the MCC Festival attended by more than 6,00 people; e-blasts of openings and postings through the year. Regular engagement with younger volunteers in Thrift and material resources, plus at special events (such as Run For Water).</p>
U.S.-wide: 0	U.S.-wide: 0	U.S.-wide: 76	U.S.-wide: 40 (full FYE 2023 data not yet available). 61 recruitment ambassadors in place.	U.S.-wide: 130 (minimum recorded)	<p>United States: We continue to increase our communications and improve tracking of these communication.</p>

KPI 2. 5: # of congregations from each U.S./Canada Anabaptist conference engaged with MCC					
Baseline (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
<p>Canada-wide: 846 Anabaptist congregations total (of which 548 belong to more 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 	Canada-wide: 310 Anabaptist congregations	Canada-wide: 324	Canada-wide: 447	Canada-wide: 390	Canada: Decrease from FYE 2023.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)—baseline set in FYE 2021.</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>U.S.-wide: 698</p>	<p>U.S.-wide: 595</p>	<p>U.S.-wide: NA</p>	<p>United States: Given recent efforts to update church data, it was discovered that reliable data is not readily available. There are efforts underway to ensure there is better data available in the future. This work includes working on a shared plan to track church and other key constituent group engagement data more consistently, including race and ethnicity information.</p>
<p>Examples of Impact</p> <p>The first ever MCC School Kit Challenge, held in August 2023, encouraged involvement of all ages, individuals and churches. We had a goal of collecting 10,000 kits from this challenge. Fifteen churches participated in a social media contest, posting their school kit collection activities. In total, 25,494 school kits were donated to MCC during the challenge. Our 2024 goal is 24,000 kits. Publicity kits will be sent to all churches in our database.</p>					

The MCCs in Canada continue to experiment with the frequency, volume and content of appeals. In addition to working to ensure we share the most timely and compelling content, MCC Canada has added a regular newsletter to the appeal cycle. The newsletter “Field Notes” is distributed between appeals and is designed to report on the previous appeal and prime donors for the forthcoming appeal. Since the MCCs in Canada began experimenting with appeal frequency, volume and content, appeal revenue has increased from \$1.7M from 4,500 gifts in FY2019 to \$4.6M from 12,715 gifts in FY2024.

In the U.S., regional and national donor relations staff have used customized donor engagement plans to grow the number of donors who give in the mid and major level from 1,455 donors in 2019 to 1,751 donors in 2023, an increase of 20%.

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



Analysis: Across all MCC programs, around half or more of MCC’s peacebuilding projects are carried out by churches and church-related organizations, a testament to churches living into their calling to be ambassadors of reconciliation. While MCC-supported food security and humanitarian assistance projects (for example) tend to bear a family resemblance to one another, MCC-supported peacebuilding initiatives exhibit much greater diversity.

KPI 3.1: # of peacebuilding projects in MCC program

Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
Canada-wide: 83	Canada-wide: 76	Canada-wide: 84	Canada-wide: 75	Canada-wide: 69	Canada: This figure is down from the last year, though the details of these projects suggest <u>not</u> a decreased focus on peacebuilding, but rather that there is increased focus on fewer projects.
U.S.-wide: 24	U.S.-wide: 27	U.S.-wide: 46	U.S.-wide: 48	U.S.-wide: 88	United States: West Coast: 38, Central States: 15, Great Lakes: 3, East Coast: 18, U.S. (NPJM):

IP: 138	IP: 104	IP: 96	IP: 81	IP: 123	<p>14. The bulk of the increase is from West Coast (up from five in FYE2023).</p> <p>IP: Marked increase from the previous fiscal year, as MCC programs globally initiated support for several new peacebuilding initiatives, many with churches.</p>
KPI 3.2: # of peacebuilding projects with churches					
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
Canada-wide: 53 U.S.-wide: 13	Canada-wide: 56 U.S.-wide: 15	Canada-wide: 56 U.S.-wide: 34	Canada-wide: 39 U.S.-wide: 34	Canada-wide: 46 U.S.-wide: 44	<p>Canada: While the number of peacebuilding projects has gone down, the number of those peacebuilding projects that are with churches has gone up, indicating that we are working on peacebuilding more with churches than we were last year.</p> <p>United States: West Coast: 4, Central States: 11, Great Lakes: 1, East Coast: 14, U.S. (NPJM): 14. The biggest increase was in East Coast (up from 8 in FYE2023).</p>

IP: 67	IP: 58	IP: 41	IP: 44	IP: 54	IP: Peacebuilding partnerships with churches make up 44% of all MCC-supported peacebuilding initiatives, the majority of them focused on community-based reconciliation and justice-seeking efforts.
KPI 3.3: # of MCC relief and development projects with integrated peacebuilding components					
Baseline (FYE 2020)	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
Canada-wide: 3 U.S.-wide: 1 IP: 57	Canada-wide: 3 U.S.-wide: 2 IP: 53	Canada-wide: 4 U.S.-wide: 11 IP: 45	Canada-wide: 5 U.S.-wide: 15 IP: 27	Canada-wide: 4 U.S.-wide: 21 IP: 21	<p>Canada: This has been fairly stable throughout the past four years.</p> <p>United States: West Coast: 4, Central States: 2, Great Lakes: 0, East Coast: 10, U.S. (NPJM): 5.</p> <p>IP: Stricter criteria are being used to determine what counts as an “integrated peacebuilding” project (i.e., one with a peacebuilding outcome and an outcome from a different sector).</p>
<p>Examples of Impact: A peacebuilding initiative from Canada in FYE2024 was a webinar around Palestine and Israel offered by MCC Quebec, at the request of an MB church and then broadened to include an invitation to all MB churches in Quebec as well as the theological school, ÉTEQ (École Théologique Évangélique du Québec). This webinar was an opportunity to better understand the roots and context of the conflict and to identify prospects for peace in the midst of violence.</p>					

Since October 2023, NPJM has intensified calls for a just peace for Palestinians and Israelis, mobilizing MCC supporters to advocate for an immediate, permanent ceasefire and to halt weapons shipments that exacerbate the conflict.

The efforts of Israeli partner organizations committed to justice, peace, and equality for Israelis and Palestinians alike are needed today now more than ever. The Hagar school in the Israeli city of Beersheva/Bir al-Sabi’, with both Jewish and Palestinian students, embodies the hope of a future of equality for all people in the land. Zochrot, meanwhile, highlights that peace requires addressing historical injustices that shape present-day systems of inequality and oppression.

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: Programmatically, MCC accompanies marginalized communities bearing the disproportionate brunt of the climate crisis in adapting to these changing conditions, while in the United States and Canada, MCC works at climate change mitigation through public policy advocacy, public engagement, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations. Over the past fifteen years, MCCs in Canada and the U.S. have made significant investments to make their operations less fossil-fuel dependent. Tracking of MCC’s greenhouse gas emissions from its operations—especially from MCC staff travel—has proven more challenging. In part, that challenge is due to a lack of agreement over the purpose of tracking such emissions. Would it be to set a goal for reducing travel and travel-related emissions? Or would it be to purchase carbon credits? Some in MCC raise questions about whether such carbon credits have a demonstrable environmental benefit.

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

FYE 2020 Baseline	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
Canada-wide: 9	Canada-wide: 13	Canada-wide: 20	Canada-wide: 42	Canada-wide: 19	Canada: This figure is down from last year, though last year’s figure drew data from the commencement of Climate

U.S.-wide: 1	U.S.-wide: 5	U.S.-wide: 6	U.S.-wide: 8	U.S.-wide: 13	Action for Peace, the climate change advocacy campaign, which would account for the jump in the figure in FYE2023.
IP: 57	IP: 48	IP: 51	IP: 63	IP: 66	United States: West Coast: 1, Central States: 0, Great Lakes: 2, East Coast: 7, U.S. (NPJM): 3. The largest increase was in East Coast (0 in FYE 2023). IP: Slight increase. MCC's accounts at Canadian Foodgrains Bank and Growing Hope Globally provide support to a significant portion of MCC-supported climate change adaptation projects.

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	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Direction
Canada-wide: 16	Canada-wide: 7 new initiatives (bringing total to 23 since 2010)	Canada-wide: 3 new initiatives (bringing total to 26 since 2010)	Canada-wide: 7 new initiatives (bringing total to 33 since 2010)	Canada-wide: 10 (bringing total to 43 since 2010)	Canada: Steady from last year.
U.S.-wide: 15	U.S.-wide: 3 new initiatives (bringing total to 18 since 2010)	U.S.-wide: 3 new initiatives (bringing total to 21 since 2010)	U.S.-wide: 9 (bringing total to 30 since 2010)	U.S.-wide: 2 (bringing total to 32 since 2010)	U.S.: MCC U.S. made progress throughout the past year in improving the woodland and bioswale behind the Meeting

						Place. Both in the woodland and in other parts of the Akron campus, MCC U.S. staff and volunteers worked to remove invasive plant species, continuing the efforts of reintroducing plants indigenous to the region that nurture the soil, reduce water consumption, and enhance biodiversity. We also added 20 new tree species to the woodland.
KPI 4.3: % of capital projects or major expenses evaluated using one of MCC's sustainability checklists						
FYE 2021	Actual (FYE 2021)	Actual (FYE 2022)	Actual (FYE 2023)	Actual (FYE 2024)	Target	Direction
MCC Alberta: 80% Other MCCs in Canada: 0%	Canada-wide: 50%	Canada-wide: 100%	Canada-wide: 100% (6/6)	Canada-wide: 100% (6/6)	Canada: 100%	Canada: Steady.
U.S.-wide baseline: 100%	U.S.-wide: 30%	U.S.-wide: 100%	U.S.-wide: 100% (23/23—over half MCC U.S.)	U.S.-wide: 45%	U.S.: 100%	United States: Use of sustainability screening tools has become standardized within MCC U.S.

						operations but is uneven across MCC regions.
<p>Examples of Impact</p> <p>U.S.: As part of MCC binational climate change campaign activities, the <i>Global Voices</i> speaking tour, a partnership between MCC’s international program/, MCC U.S. (NPJM) and the Anabaptist Climate Collaborative (with some regions helping to coordinate events), brought Victor Odinda, MCC Cambodia Climate Solutions Partner Advisor, to the U.S. for three weeks in February/March 2024. A total of 24 events were held in all four regions, with approximately 663 people engaged. (West Coast: 7 events, 123 people. Central States: 5 events, 292 people. Great Lakes: 7 events, 108 people. East Coast: 5 events, 140 people.)</p> <p>Canada: The office tower where MCC Canada’s new office in Winnipeg won the BOMA Manitoba Earth Award for its environmentally friendly and efficient operation, including energy management, indoor air quality, recycling, reduction and re-use tenant awareness programs. With the office on a main transit line and with MCCC having a two-day/week in office practice, emissions from commuting are down dramatically from 2020.</p> <p>IP: Staff began building on the recommendations from last year’s external evaluation of MCC’s climate change adaptation efforts, paying renewed focus to gender dynamics in adaptation work and in developing clearer criteria about what constitutes adaptation work.</p>						

Project overview

- Global Affairs Canada (GAC) has awarded MCC Canada up to CAD \$15 million for the project titled: *Locally Led Indigenous Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe (LINCZ)*. The project will be implemented over a 3.5-year period from November 2023 – March 2027.
- The LINCZ project will help vulnerable people adapt to climate change and improve biodiversity in semi-arid and dry tropical forests, wetlands, and agro-ecosystems in three districts of Zimbabwe – Binga, Gwanda and Mwenezi. All three districts have experienced significant biodiversity and ecosystem loss and are highly impacted by climate change due to increased frequency of drought and unpredictable weather patterns, and experience high levels of food insecurity.
- MCC is partnering with three established, independent, Zimbabwean civil society organizations to implement the LINCZ project and scale up climate-adaptation work that has already demonstrated impact and success: Brethren in Christ Compassionate Development Services (BIC-CDS), Kulimambobumi Training Centre (KMTC) and Score Against Poverty (SAP).
- Additionally, MCC is partnering with Canadian Mennonite University (CMU), along with the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) housed at Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE) in Zimbabwe. A Learning and Research Hub will provide a platform to engage academic and international development communities and share project learnings.
- The LINCZ project seeks to:
 1. Increase adoption of gender-responsive nature-based solutions that integrate Indigenous knowledge systems through community engagement in policy development, knowledge mobilization, and implementation of conservation agriculture, environmental restoration and other nature-based solutions.
 2. Enhance climate resilient livelihoods and gender equality through increased access and skills – particularly for women – in sustainable agricultural production, non-timber forest products, and sustainable value chains and market linkages.

Key project activities and outputs to date* (as of September 30, 2024)

- Four researchers from CMU and two from GBIF/BUSE carried out field research in Zimbabwe to investigate and produce knowledge related to biodiversity in project areas, climate change policy and governance, and psychosocial resilience to climate change.
- 790 people (416 women, 374 men) were trained in the current project year on nature-based solutions and environmental protection topics, such as Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), forest management, agroforestry and sustainable grazing. 342 people (including 136 women) were reached through community awareness raising on the importance of sustainable management and protection of wetland areas. 29 FMNR demonstration sites have been established to promote use of this technique to support land restoration efforts.

- A total of 14,325 farmers are targeted for training on conservation agriculture (CA) practices using a lead farmer and Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. To date, 501 lead farmers (316 women, 185 men) have been trained. Lead farmers will cascade training and promote conservation agriculture with their neighbors and in their communities to enhance the spread of conservation agriculture practices for improved soil biodiversity and health, increased crop yields, and improved resilience to dry conditions as a result of climate change. An additional 1350 “follower farmers” (536 women, 814 men) have already been reached by lead farmers with CA training.
- 373 people (220 women, 153 men) have been trained in beekeeping, exceeding the target of 300 people, and over 960 beehives have been distributed to participants. The high number of female participants in beekeeping reflects the increasing interest and involvement of women in beekeeping (a traditionally male-dominated activity) and aligns with the project’s goal of empowering rural women through income-generating activities.
- 857 people (653 women, 204 men) are participating in 64 savings and loans groups formed or strengthened by the project, exceeding the planned target of 400 people. Savings and loans groups are an essential component to facilitate women’s financial literacy and leadership opportunities, as well as to support economic empowerment and investment in income generation and agricultural production. Savings group members have used funds to initiate income generating projects such as petty trading, vegetable sales, detergent making and broiler poultry production. Some members have used loans to purchase household goods such as fencing material for their fields to prevent damage from free ranging livestock.
- 1,027 people (595 women, 432 men) have participated in community gender dialogues and events to promote positive masculinity, address harmful practices and the normalization of gender-based violence, and promote gender equality within households and communities. 165 people (77 women, 88 men) have been selected as gender champions within their communities to promote and model equitable distribution of responsibilities and resources.

**Outcome indicator data collection will take place on an annual and end-of-project basis. Additional information on project results will be available following Year 2 (after March 2025).*

Project challenges and learnings

- Below-average rainfall and high temperatures during the 2023/2024 agricultural season significantly impacted food and animal production across all the three project districts, which are already known as dry regions. As a result of the poor agricultural harvest, households are facing severe food insecurity and have been forced to look for alternative sources of income to support their families. Project activities, including conservation agriculture, afforestation, and value chains (bee keeping, mopane worms and heritage crops), were also impacted. While a risk to the success of the project, these conditions also present an opportunity to promote and increase uptake of sustainable practices such as fodder production to address depletion of grazing areas, heritage/traditional small grains production which are more resilient to drought, and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) as a low cost and adaptable land restoration activity.
- Partners have identified a need to engage religious leaders on gender issues alongside local leadership and traditional leaders to ensure community buy-in. Religious leaders have influence within the community and among church members at ward-level and are a key entry point for integrating gender equality in the project as they are well-respected within communities and can use their positions of honor and respect to influence gender transformation. Therefore, the project will build the capacity of religious leaders as community gate keepers on how best to influence change on gender issues.

- Experience has shown that stakeholder engagement is crucial for community buy-in and sustainability of the project. Therefore, the project is leveraging on stakeholder expertise and support at district and ward level in all activities. For example, engagement of community leaders and coordinating with government ministries is critical in the identification of project volunteers, such as gender champions, for buy-in and acceptance.

Introduction to MCC's FY2024 Outputs and Outcomes Report

MCC's annual Outputs and Outcomes report is one way of quantifying the results of MCC's activities on a global scale. Project staff set outcomes as measurable goals for the change that the project is intended to achieve. Outcomes are outlined during the project design phase, with corresponding indicators of what project staff will measure to get a picture of how successfully the project is meeting its goals over time. Outputs are the measurement of tangible, immediate results of activities. Counting outputs and reporting on indicators are some of many ways that MCC can transparently measure how we are responding to basic human needs and working for peace and justice in the name of Christ.

Global Challenges

MCC envisions communities worldwide in right relationship with God, one another and creation. Many of the ways that MCC is working towards these global goals align with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that the United Nations adopted in 2015. MCC's work is divided into five (5) sectors that address global challenges at a local, sustainable level. MCC's strategic directions for the coming years include strengthening its work with displaced peoples, accompanying churches and other locally-rooted organizations in building their capacities, deepening MCC's peacebuilding efforts; and expanding its climate change adaptation work.

Measuring Outcomes and Outputs: Methodology

As part of our commitment to localization and decolonizing aid, MCC does not typically require standardized project outcomes and outcome indicators, looking to MCC's community-based partners and the communities in which they operate to identify those outcomes and indicators.

For project outputs, MCC expects that all projects include at least one global standardized output in their report planning so that these projects are included in the annual snapshot of MCC's activities around the world. Project staff measure the outputs during the life of the project by tracking numbers of unique participants in activities, items distributed, structures built, and so on. Every year, MCC staff compile these numbers from biannual reports according to standardized, predetermined categories that we actively track. The outputs and outcomes report only includes verified numbers of unique participants that are not duplicated across activities; the numbers are always a lower estimate than the actual number of participants that could not be accurately counted due to various project circumstances.

Deeper, not wider: MCC's work beyond output numbers.

MCC's projects are designed primarily by our partners and address local concerns first from a local perspective. MCC's partner-led approach enables MCC to support culturally relevant ways to address the global impact of climate change, poverty, violence and hunger, drawing on local knowledge, traditions and resources. MCC's partners set their own targets according to their local context, which means that MCC does not set global targets for outputs.

MCC is committed to a collaborative relationship with partners that is open to changing project activities according to learnings discovered throughout the life of each project. Some projects are more experimental in nature, which might result in lower outputs numbers, or numbers that change dramatically as partners adapt their activities according to what we have learned. MCC does not want partners to focus on increasing outputs at the expense of the project quality and innovation.

FYE2024 Sector Summaries

Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian Assistance projects work towards reducing hunger, preventing and responding to humanitarian crises. These projects contribute towards the SDG goals of zero hunger by getting food where it is needed most, gender equality by increasing female participation in decision-making, and reduced inequality by responding to disasters from a local, gender-sensitive and conflict-sensitive lens.

86 Projects 327,047 Participants 24 Countries

Output Highlights

- 299,458 Individuals received food assistance
- 694 Individuals received training in disaster risk reduction and risk management, or other training related to risk reduction
- 46,300 Individuals provided temporary shelter services
- 11,805 Individuals received financial support, cash transfers or rent assistance
- 691 Staff and volunteers trained in psychosocial support and/or trauma-informed approaches to humanitarian response
- 644 Individuals resettled (refugees, IDPs, migrants)
- 52,440 MCC [comforters](#) shipped
- 28,583 MCC [relief kits](#) shipped
- 10,541 MCC [dignity kits](#) shipped
- 650,870 Pounds of MCC canned meat shipped

Malawi – Mennonite Brethren Church of Malawi: Provision of Material Resources and Canned meat for 10,400 vulnerable refugees in Dzaleka camp in Dowa, Malawi (3-year project)

This project provided humanitarian relief to the Dzaleka refugee camp in Dowa, Malawi. The camp was built 25 years ago in response to a surge of people fleeing genocide and wars in Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The political instability and social unrest in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions have resulted in a continued flow of refugees into Malawi for over two decades, with the vast majority now residing in and around the Dzaleka Refugee Camp. The camp houses more than 52,000 people from east and southern African countries – four or five times more than its initial capacity.

- The project distributed 1,106 comforters, 714 relief kits, 1,600 hygiene kits, 237 infant kits, 100 sewing kits, 3,202 laundry soap, 1,089 bath bar soap, 1,000 dignity kits, toothpaste 2,400 and 880 school kits to 7,675 participants.

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- Canned meat was distributed to 3,840 participants. The number of cans of meat per household depended on family size and helped the families feed their children a balanced diet to complement other food in their day-to-day life.
 - Household members reported satisfaction with the quality of the MR items and women and girl participants expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the dignity kits allowing them to manage their period safely and with dignity.

Syria – Christian Hope Center: Multipurpose Cash-Aid for Earthquake affected families in Aleppo, Syria

This project provided cash assistance to 1,898 households displaced and affected by the February 2023 earthquakes in the impacted city of Aleppo in Northern Syria. Households in Syria have suffered from over ten years of conflict and economic instability—with the sudden crisis caused by the earthquakes, vulnerable households became even more insecure, with many losing their homes and their ability to work.

- 93% of households who received assistance said that it helped them to meet their family’s needs and reduce financial stress.
 - Families noted that with the provided cash support they were able to meet essential needs for food, rent, and healthcare, particularly for elderly people in the household.
 - The project trained 34 staff in trauma care to better care for themselves as first-responders and also provide a greater quality of care for participants in the program.
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Education

Projects in the Education sector work towards providing quality education and reducing inequalities by improving school facilities, training teachers, assisting children and youth with school fees, and distributing necessary educational supplies. Participants in education projects include children from all abilities, preschool, primary school, secondary school and youth vocational education.

83 Projects 90,884 Participants 32 Countries

Output Highlights

- 25,674 Children and youth participated in K-12 formal education
- 2,274 Children and youth participated in early childhood education
- 15,494 Children and youth participated in non-formal education support program
 - 154 Children and youth participated in programs for students with special needs
- 2,323 Teachers participated in professional development
 - 223 Teachers' and educators' salaries paid fully or partially by the project
- 7,473 Parents/care givers participated in workshops/meetings related to parenting and child development
- 2,187 Children received scholarships or tuition support
- 1,953 Youth received vocational training
- 26,313 Children and youth received educational supplies
 - 5,356 Children received food through a school feeding program
 - 37 Schools received improvements or upgrades to learning facilities
- 80,520 MCC [school kits](#) shipped

Uganda – P4T: Early Childhood Development at Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

This project provides early childhood education for over 500 children at two centres in the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. The project included setting up water access points, renovation and furnishing of classrooms, training on child protection and early childhood development, as well as talk therapy and psychosocial services for children, parents, and guardians.

- All learners now have access to water at the centre. There was no access when the project began.
- All learners obtained the minimum pass mark for cognitive and social development.
- “Before the equipment was installed, we struggled to keep the kids engaged during playtime. The colorful slides, swings, and climbing structures have become a source of endless joy and curiosity. But it's not just about physical play. It has sparked imaginative and creative play among the children.” – Head Caregiver

-
- Trauma healing services have been well received, leading to more children and parents seeking out the services: 400 talk therapy sessions were conducted in the third year compared with only 62 in the first year.

Afghanistan – Adult Learning and Education Facilitation (ALEF)

In two historically marginalized and poor communities in Kabul, Afghanistan, 200 women and teenage girls participated in learning circles using participatory dialogue education methods to learn basic literacy, numeracy, child protection strategies, infectious disease prevention methods, basic health and hygiene, and family conflict resolution. The project witnessed an upsurge in community support due to broad recognition of the positive outcomes.

- 200 women and girls successfully finished the literacy and numeracy program.
- Nearly all participants (99%) were able to read and write by the end of the project cycle.
- 80% of those interviewed reported positive change since starting ALEF classes.
- 60% reported improved family relationships.

Egypt - St. Raphael School for Sudanese refugee children

St. Raphael School provides education for Sudanese children who are refugees in Cairo, preparing them for the Sudanese diploma examination. In addition to academic learning, the school provides special sessions focused on creating a nurturing environment to support trauma healing and physical, social, and emotional development.

- The school provided classes for 293 students in 12 grades.
 - 75% of students passed the grade 6 national exam. 12th grade exam results are not yet available.
 - 51% of students show appropriate physical, social and emotional development.
 - 30% of students show signs of emotional distress.
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Food Security and Livelihoods

The Food Security and Livelihoods sector works towards reducing hunger and poverty, reducing economic injustice by addressing gender and social inequalities and increasing incomes and economic opportunities. Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies are integrated at the core of all MCC agricultural projects. These projects include work that supports the life on land goal by restoring, protecting and promoting sustainable terrestrial ecosystems through advocacy, sustainable agriculture techniques, planting and researching indigenous plants and mobilizing local communities to patrol protected forests and waterways. MCC projects work towards zero hunger through standardized and increased consumption of nutritious foods; gender equality through increased gender sensitive access to food and most project participants are women; and economic growth through vocational training, improved agricultural techniques, and savings and loans groups.

101 Projects 165,056 Participants 38 Countries

Output Highlights

- 40,726 Individuals attended training in climate appropriate agriculture practices
- 18,250 Individuals trained to produce agricultural inputs through integrated agriculture methods
- 16,596 Individuals attended training in improved animal production and management methods
- 16,750 Individuals received nutrition training
- 7,835 Individuals received vocational, business skills, and income generation training
- 26,850 Individuals received agricultural inputs
- 70 Number of events held to connect farmers with suppliers, purchasers, and other market actors
- 11,863 Individuals participated in savings and loans groups
- 194 Individuals participated in safety-net programming (cash-for-work/food-for-work)
- 4,951 Number of individuals connected to government programs and supports they are eligible for
- 318 Water harvesting structures for irrigation constructed or repaired
- 337,234 Trees planted

Mozambique – Christian Council of Mozambique-Tete - Food Security Project in Changara and Marara Districts

This conservation agriculture project aims to improve food security by improving agricultural techniques used in twenty communities in the Changara and Marara districts. The project trains farmers in various conservation agriculture techniques and measures the number of farmers that adopt the techniques throughout the three-year project.

The project is also encouraging farmers to join savings and loans groups.

- The number of farmers implementing all conservation agriculture techniques increased by 169% from 293 to 789.

- The number of households with someone participating in savings and revolving credit groups grew by 625% to 464.
- The number of months households (both female- and male-headed) have produce to eat from their gardens increased from 3 to 4 months, a 33% increase.
- 1,515 farmers were able to control pests on at least 75% of their plots, a 400% increase from 303.

Colombia – Sembrandopaz Food Security Strategies focusing on Sustainability and Good Living in Montes de Maria

This 3-year food security project is working with 317 families in Montes de Maria to improve agricultural production through sustainable, environmentally-friendly techniques and increase their incomes by connecting them to marketing initiatives. This project trains and supports over 100 female leaders of both women's and unisex farmer organizations to improve family incomes and community wellbeing. This project includes a forest conservation component and research-based environmental restoration.

- The percentage of producers having access to local marketing of their produce increased by 5% and now stands at 45% of producers supported.
- 50% of producers perceive that their food security has increased significantly because of the project. This represents an 20% increase.
- The percentage of producers reporting a favorable increase in their household economy increased by 10% to 30%.

Kenya – Maasai Drought & Climate Change Resilience Initiatives

This project aims to increase resilience to economic hardships due to climate change by training households, especially women, to adopt kitchen gardens, soap making and table banking to sustain women's livelihoods in a fast-changing physical climate. The project also worked towards increasing food production at households' level using Indigenous knowledge on pastures and fodder trees integrated with conservation agriculture concepts. The project also provided infrastructure and equipment for more effective water harvesting.

- One fodder Indigenous tree nursery established at Kimuka group in the first year of the plan and Oseki group in the second year of the plan.
- 42% (66/135) of women reported adequate food in their household for 6 months or more.

Health

Health (including water, sanitation, and hygiene, or WASH) projects contribute to good health and well-being through increasing access to psychosocial services, clinical healthcare and medication. Health projects reduce inequality by providing educational campaigns on health, gendered health needs and vulnerabilities, hygiene awareness and reducing stigma of physical and mental illnesses. The Health sector also tackles innovation and infrastructure with WASH projects that provide and maintain sustainable clean drinking water, wells and sanitation infrastructure in communities that need them.

64 Projects 184,878 Participants 30 Countries

Output Highlights

38,836	Individuals received direct clinical care	36,816	Individuals attended health information sessions
1,843	Individuals received home-based health care	40,092	Individuals received water, sanitation or hygiene training
29,432	Individuals received psychosocial support services	1,776	Individuals attended mental health/psychosocial support information sessions
997	Individuals trained as health care workers, community health promoters and at home care givers.	38,544	Number of individuals received information on children’s nutrition and childhood feeding practices
6,985	Individuals received access to a new or improved latrine or sanitation facility	2,371	Latrines and sanitation facilities constructed or repaired
437	Drinking water systems constructed or repaired	46,247	Individuals provided access to an improved water source
79,500	MCC hygiene kits shipped	116,125	Individuals received hygiene items, including feminine hygiene items

Nepal - Shanti, Clean and Healthy Village Project (CHVP)

The project aims to achieve the goal of “Clean and Healthy Village” by 2024 in Wards #1 through #5 of Gangajamuna Rural Municipality, in Nepal’s Dhading District. The project formed WASH committees and trained them on promoting hygiene and sanitation. Community hygiene workshops included menstrual hygiene and health promotion in schools and for families, handwashing and community cleanliness campaigns. Hand washing stations and toilets were installed in public buildings, schools and private homes. In addition, the project installed water taps, which reduced women’s workload hauling water.

- In FY2024, 72% of households now have yard connected drinking facilities.

- All participating households have improved toilets in their homes in FY2024.
- 99% of participating families have and properly use hand washing stations with soap.
- 85% of institutions have and encourage proper use of hand washing stations with soap.

Palestine - YMCA Hebron- Mental health and Psychosocial Support for ex-detainee children in Hebron

After the Israeli invasion of Gaza, child detention increased in Hebron district. This mental health project provides psychosocial support to ex-detainee children ranging from the age of 6 to 18 in the district, along with 45 caregivers, to help the children reintegrate into their communities. The project provided individual and group counseling, vocational assessment for older children and remedial educational classes. The project is currently scaling up rehabilitation services, academic supports, clinical psychology services and recreational activities to help relieve intense stress.

- 93.5% of participating children have improved depression and anxiety symptoms.
- 96.1% of the targeted ex-detainee children have minimized PTSD-related symptoms.

South Sudan Loreto - Maker Kuei Under 5 Healthy Start project

This project is improving the health and wellbeing of children under the age of 5, their mothers and caregivers in Maker Kuei community in South Sudan. The project provides medical treatment and care to over 900 small children and is extending health education to their mothers and caregivers. The project aims to bolster and improve uptake and completion of early childhood immunization in the area through education and medical care.

- In FY2024, 912 children under five were treated at the health care center.
- 203 children receiving preventive health care checkups this fiscal year.
- 85% of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the project locations were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth.

Peacebuilding

MCC’s Peacebuilding portfolio addresses the challenges of establishing peace, justice and strong institutions and gender equality through projects that train community members and partner staff in peacebuilding and restorative justice. MCC projects support mediation cases, peace clubs and peace education, human rights training, trauma support structures and advocacy. Topics of MCC-supported peacebuilding training and advanced education projects include nonviolent communication, dispute resolution, mediation, conflict management, conflict prevention and restorative justice.

102 Projects

103,418 Participants

42 Countries

Output Highlights

- 20,581 Individuals received community-based training in peacebuilding
- 583 Individuals received advanced education and/or equipped as peacebuilding trainers or meditators
- 12,530 Individuals trained in non-clinical trauma awareness and resilience
- 18 Institutions adopted a new policy that advances peace and justice issues
- 44,358 Individuals received training in human rights
- 53,983 Individuals participated in activities to promote community trust-building or social resiliency
- 161 Dialogues carried out
- 18,746 Individuals participated in peace education, including peace clubs
- 485 Active peace clubs

Zambia – Zambia Correctional Services: Restorative Justice and Peacebuilding Unit for Inmates in Zambian Correctional Facilities

This project builds on the work that MCC has previously done with Zambia Correctional Services, setting up and helping operate the Restorative Justice and Peacebuilding Units in correctional facilities. The project aims to create a culture of peace in the facilities through peace clubs, restoring community relationships through victim-offender reconciliation programs and facilitating reintegration of former inmates back into their communities.

- 67 correctional facilities have established a restorative justice and peacebuilding unit.
- 158 officers are actively facilitating victim-offender conferencing by the end of FY2024.
- 648 inmates have participated in mediation with other inmates within the correctional facilities and 649 inmates have participated in victim-offender conferencing with those they have harmed outside of the correctional facilities
- 47% of assault and theft cases received were able to reach reconciliation

Honduras – PAG Violence Prevention and Human Rights Advocacy

This project unites members of human rights protection and advocacy networks to improve their skills through training and information sharing, strengthening strategic alliances and building capacity of various organizations. The project supports civil society members and NGOs from nine municipalities in Honduras by organizing events for joint actions and fostering learning and exchange of experiences between the networks. The project also included gender-based response training, community-level trauma awareness training, training on supporting victims of domestic violence and legal training.

- 18 members of human rights protection networks have improved skills for human rights work and to respond to human rights violations.
- 344 volunteers in the human rights network have additional skills to further their advocacy of human rights.
- 18 human rights groups have developed and acted on plans to improve human rights in their contexts.
- 467 civil society members trained in psychological first aid, to improve their response to victims of human rights violations.

FYE2024 Outputs Comparison by Sector

Humanitarian Assistance

	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022	FYE2023	FYE2024	Comments
Individuals received food assistance	144,956	158,021	161,046	169,603	208,149	299,458	The crisis in Ukraine continues to increase food insecurity while the invasion of Gaza in October 2023 has required a substantial increase in emergency food assistance. Increases include responses in Ukraine, Palestine and Syria. MCC has also ramped up support for migrants in Latin America, providing increased food assistance to shelters in Mexico and Guatemala.
Individuals received financial support, cash transfers, or rent assistance	5,206	1,182	1,194	2,555	4,003	11,805	This increase is due to a large, short-term project in response to the earthquake in Aleppo, Syria that supplied over 7,000 people with emergency cash transfers in a 9-month period.
Individuals received repairs to home or reconstruction of home	1,533	215	1,231	1,255	1,552	202	This drop is due to the completion of two home construction projects in Ethiopia, as well as “regular” programming in Palestine halting due to the war. However, this year MCC has ramped up support for shelters that house people who are migrating or displaced. Please see below.
Individuals provided temporary shelter services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46,300	MCC has started tracking this output category in FY2024. This category includes people who are housed in temporary shelters sponsored by MCC projects. Most of these projects occur in Central America and Mexico.
Blankets shipped	53,198	47,830	45,787	37,222	59,277	52,440	FY2024 is consistent with previous years.
Pounds of canned meat shipped	667,839	849,024	550,440	491,940	574,560	650,870	Increase in FY2024 is consistent with trends of previous years.

Education							
	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022	FYE2023	FYE2024	Comments
Children participated in K-12 formal education	24,628	20,552	13,816	15,754	19,685	25,674	FY2024 is consistent with years prior to the COVID-19 lockdowns as more activities resumed in the past two years.
Children participated in early childhood education	5,919	4,806	2,575	3,160	3,682	2,274	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023.
Children participated in programs for students with special needs	1,642	2,955	618	379	275	154	MCC programming specifically for children with special needs remained low in FY2024. Many MCC projects do not track abilities as a demographic.
Youth who participated in vocational training	3,569	3,143	1,314	3,593	2,442	1,953	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023. There has been a slight increase in supporting university students (over 18) with scholarships. This output is tracked separately and showing potential for attention in future years.
Teachers participated in professional development	1,649	3,191	1,768	1,414	1,301	2,323	Increase from previous year is consistent with overall fluctuation of past 5 years.
Children received scholarships or tuition support	4,641	4,510	2,238	1,518	2,264	2,187	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023.
Children and youth received food through school feeding program	6,851	4486	2,685	2,423	21,570	4,283	17,000 students participated in an emergency project school feeding program that concluded in FY2023. FY2024 is consistent with FY2023 excluding the large school meal project.
School kits shipped	129,100	94,073	51,549	91,218	89,369	80,520	Most school kits go to schools, but a few are distributed to MCC-supported peace clubs in prisons in Zambia.

Food Security and Livelihoods

	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022	FYE2023	FYE2024	Comments
Individuals attended agricultural trainings	42,838	58,075	61,791	43,253	44,654	58,452	FYE 2023 is consistent with previous years.
Individuals received agricultural inputs	29,193	22,302	28,468	32,820	39,158	26,850	The decrease is due to a short-term project in FY2023 in Burundi that provided farmers with replacement cuttings to restore their farms after a hailstorm in FY2022.
Individuals attended nutrition training	42,649	35,948	13,061	3,903	7,332	16,750	The large increase is due to the start of a health project in Burkina Faso in FYE 2023, which provides nutritional training to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and promotes breastfeeding to fight malnutrition.
Adults received vocational and income generation training	5,590	12,073	12,594	7,834	8,983	7,835	MCC has slightly changed how we track this input. Starting in FY2024, we are counting leadership and management skills training separately, which accounts for the 1,100 drop in participation from last year.
Number of individuals trained in organizational leadership and management skills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,489	In FY2024, MCC began tracking individuals who received training in management and leadership skills. Many FSL projects provide leadership training, especially for women leaders, as part of supporting cooperatives, farmers groups, self-help groups and savings and loans groups. Many of these participants also participate in business skills and income generation training.
Number of individuals attended gender equality workshops/sessions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,576	MCC projects have included gender equality workshops and sessions for decades but as part of our commitment to strengthen and better tracking MCC's gender equity work, we began actively tracking this output in FY2024.

Health							
	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022	FYE2023	FYE2024	Comments
Individuals attended health information sessions	61,480	144,936	121,613	100,594	68,081	75,360	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023.
Individuals received nutritional assistance through health or nutrition programs	45,052	7,521	9,708	10,069	10,112	7,627	FY2024 is generally consistent with previous years, with slight drops in participation in this output across all related projects.
Individuals screened for medical condition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,771	MCC began tracking screenings of medical conditions in FY2024. Of this total, 6,024 individuals are children screened for malnutrition.
Individuals received direct clinical health care	20,519	41,484	37,450	41,979	38,055	38,836	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023.
Individuals received home-based health care	7,668	9,826	7,346	19,028	23,103	1,843	Most projects that included home-based health care concluded in FY2023, including three large maternal health projects that provided in-home pre- and post- natal care in Kenya and Egypt.
Individuals received psychosocial support or trauma counseling	5,614	12,069	15,079	12,310	18,625	29,333	MCC continued to scale up mental health and psychosocial support integrated into projects in FY2024, which included additional trauma counseling projects in Ukraine and Gaza. In addition, reflective of MCC's partners' greater interest in mental health projects, this fiscal year MCC improved how we track mental health outcomes, by providing more specific categories for tracking psychosocial and trauma treatment activities more easily.
Individuals received water, sanitation or hygiene training	75,889	46,914	79,419	30,033	43,046	40,092	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023

Individuals provided access to improved water source	54,161	48,065	18,638	68,680	55,568	46,247	Several wells that were planned for late FY2024 could not be drilled due to escalated armed conflict in the targeted areas in Ethiopia. In addition, a large WASH project in South Sudan cut back on the number of planned boreholes due to budget constraints and inflation for construction materials.
Individuals received hygiene items, including feminine hygiene items	28,145	89,649	118,933	143,844	159,429	116,125	In FY2024 there were disruptions to several WASH projects, including in Ethiopia, Nicaragua (due to issues with government permits) and Mozambique, which reduced the number of distributions. Most planned distributions have been rescheduled for next fiscal year.
Latrines repaired or constructed	2,606	1,743	1,951	4,683	3,224	2,371	A project in Mozambique lost access to specialty vehicles more suited to the terrain, which increased transportation and fuel costs and has delayed the construction of latrines planned in several communities.
Hygiene kits shipped	69,375	63,560	77,240	41,700	52,280	79,500	MCC shipped 18,000 hygiene kits more in FYE2024 than the previous year. More than half of all hygiene kits were distributed in Ukraine this fiscal year.
Relief kits shipped	22,029	21,724	21,792	22,496	32,285	28,583	FY2024 is consistent with FY2023, with only a slight decrease.
Peacebuilding							
	FYE2019	FYE2020	FYE2021	FYE2022	FYE2023	FYE2024	Comments
Individuals trained in conflict transformation, peacebuilding, or mediation	25,652	22,951	15,441	29,365	30,246	21,316	As of FY2024, human rights trainings and gender equality workshops are no longer tracked under this output.
Individuals trained in trauma awareness and resilience	2,675	6,273	1,731	3,432	4,312	12,530	This large increase is due to scaled up non-clinical trauma awareness training projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Palestine and Ethiopia.

Individuals acted in a peace or justice campaign (i.e., social campaigns, advocacy actions, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,802	MCC began actively tracking this output this fiscal year. Through campaigns in FY2024, MCC project participants have successfully pushed for 18 new policies and institutional changes that advance peace and justice issues, particularly for formal application of restorative justice.
Individuals participated in peace clubs and peace education	11,207	21,768	9,528	17,518	15,210	18,746	FY2024 is consistent with increases in previous years.
Active peace clubs	274	426	162	275	399	485	FY2024 is consistent with previous years (excluding COVID-19 disruptions), with a slight increase of peace clubs created the same countries as previous years, and additional ones in Laos and Nepal.

Learnings and Shifts

- Total number of unique participants of all 452 active projects in shared international program: 800,469.
- MCC published four issues of Intersections, highlighting learnings from MCC’s relief, development, and peacebuilding projects around the world. Topics addressed this past year included [localization](#) (spring 2023); [savings and loan groups](#) (summer 2023); [safeguarding](#) (fall 2023); and [education for displaced children](#) (winter 2024). Intersections also published as special issue of findings from [emerging research](#) conducted by young adults.
- MCC staff published an article about [MCC’s decades-long efforts to localize and decolonize aid](#) and a [case study about decolonizing MCC partnerships in Guatemala](#) in a [special issue](#) of the Christian Relief, Development, and Advocacy journal about decolonizing aid.
- One of MCC’s peacebuilding coordinators published an article with Kentro Christian Network about [faith-based peacebuilding](#).
- In FYE 2024, MCC commissioned an external evaluation of our efforts to build and strengthen the capacities of the churches and other community-based organizations with which MCC collaborates. This evaluation found strong affirmation from partners of MCC’s commitment to accompanying partners and to looking to partners and local communities to identify desired outcomes. The evaluation report pushed MCC to pay greater attention to holistic organizational development for partners and to the distinctive nature of church partnerships. MCC is in the process of developing an action plan to respond to the evaluation report’s recommendations.
- Building on recommendations from last year’s external evaluation of MCC’s climate change adaptation projects, MCC staff have focused on strengthening gender equity components across climate change adaptation efforts. MCC added several gender-specific outputs to actively track globally. The evaluation recommendations have also shaped planning for a large climate change adaptation project in Zimbabwe funded by Global Affairs Canada.

Information within this document is current as of June 15, 2024, and includes data from projects active during MCC fiscal year 2023-2024 (April 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024).

- In FY2024, wars have greatly worsened food insecurity. The war in Ukraine continues to impact food security in the Middle East and Africa, while the war in Gaza has had a devastating impact on Palestinian food security. MCC has responded in Palestine with a humanitarian assistance and emergency food assistance response while our partners tackle immense logistical hurdles.
- In FY2024, MCC has significantly scaled up psychosocial support, trauma awareness training (both clinical and non-clinical), mental health treatment and community awareness. In the past year, MCC has revised safeguarding policies and guidance for partners for safeguarding from abuse. As a direct result, FY2024 has seen an uptick in partner staff being trained in safeguarding, trauma-informed and mental health-informed approaches to aid, as well as gender-sensitive project design. The interest in mental health supports for both partner staff and project participants is high; this fiscal year more community members in high conflict zones have been trained in sexual violence prevention, trauma awareness, and self-care for care-workers than in previous years.
- In FY2024, MCC changed many categories in the Peacebuilding sector's global standard outputs to be more clearly defined and easily measured. The new categories were created in accordance with the most recent research in Peacebuilding, recommendations from MCC partners and recommendations from MCC's peacebuilding coordinators.

Appendix: Outputs Definitions

The following table lists the standard global outputs that MCC uses to keep track of its activities globally:

Humanitarian Assistance		
Individuals received locally purchased non-food items or MCC material resources (including kitchen utensils, heaters/heating fuel, blankets, tarps, bedding, mattresses, etc.)	Individuals provided temporary shelter services	Children/youth received food through a school feeding program (including a regular breakfast, lunch or snack)
Individuals received emergency food assistance (in-kind, cash and vouchers, including canned meat)	Schools/hospitals/clinics/community buildings repaired or rebuilt	Individuals receive nutritional assistance (supplementary feeding) through humanitarian, health or nutrition programs
Individuals received financial support (including multi-purpose cash transfers and rent assistance)	Individuals received training in disaster risk reduction and risk management	Staff and volunteers trained in psychosocial support/trauma informed approaches to humanitarian response
Households received repairs to home or reconstruction of home (including reconstruction supplies)	Individuals participated in safety-net programming (Cash For Work or Food For Work)	Individual applications processed (migration)
Individuals resettled (refugees, IDPs, migrants)	Support groups or coalitions formed among migrants/IPDs/refugees	Individuals attended orientation/planning meetings with migrants/IPDs/refugees
Education		
Children/youth participated in early childhood education (including pre-school and daycare programs)	Children/youth received tuition support	Schools received improvements to learning facilities
Children/youth participated in primary and/or secondary education	Children/youth received food through a school feeding program (including a regular breakfast, lunch or snack)	Schools received furniture (desks, chairs, etc.)
Youth participated in vocational training	Teachers participated in professional development	Children/youth received school uniforms
Children/youth participated in non-formal education support program (after school-tutoring, camps)	Number of person-hours of professional development training	School management committees supported

Information within this document is current as of June 15, 2024, and includes data from projects active during MCC fiscal year 2023-2024 (April 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024).

Children/youth participated in programs for students with disabilities	Teachers'/educators' salaries paid fully or partially by the project	
Children/youth received educational supplies (including MCC school kits and locally purchased items)	Parents/care givers participated in workshops/meetings	
Food Security and Livelihoods		
Individuals attended training in climate appropriate agriculture practices (including conservation agriculture, agro-forestry, soil and water conservation, and other agro-ecological approaches)	Number of VSLA groups created	Number of individuals received poultry training
Individuals attended training in improved animal production and management methods (including livestock production or poultry rearing)	Trees planted	Number of individuals received beekeeping training
Individuals received agricultural and income generation inputs (including seeds, livestock, vaccinations, poultry, beekeeping supplies, aquaculture, livestock insemination, tree seedlings, fertilizer, equipment etc.)	Individuals provided access to improved potable water source, including piped water system, water filtration/treatment system, borehole or community water facilities (schools, hospitals)	Number of events held to connect farmers with suppliers, purchasers, and other market actors (conferences, workshops, meetings, etc.)
Water harvesting structures for irrigation and livestock constructed/repared (including ponds and diversion-based systems)	Number of cooperatives established	Number of individuals trained on food and crop storage to minimize loss
Potable water structures/systems constructed or repaired	Number of small businesses established	Number of individuals received training on vegetable or kitchen gardening
Individuals participated in safety-net programming (Cash For Work or Food For Work)	Number of individuals received loan or startup funding to start small business	Number of plots with land development completed (contouring, ditching, ridging, or erosion prevention structures)

Individuals attended nutrition training	Number of individuals attended gender equality workshops/sessions	Number of individuals trained in organizational leadership and management skills
Adults received vocational, business skills (including marketing and value addition), and income generation training	Number of individuals connected to government programs and supports they are eligible for	Number of individuals trained to produce agricultural inputs through integrated agriculture methods (fertilizer, seeds, feed/fodder, bedding, fencing, pesticides, etc.)
Individuals participated in savings and loans groups	Number of individuals received aquaculture training	Number of community veterinarians trained and provided medical supplies
Health		
Individuals received psychosocial support services	Staff and/or volunteers trained in psycho-social support or trauma informed approaches (mental health)	Individuals provided access to improved water source, including piped water system, water filtration/treatment system, borehole or community water facilities (schools, hospitals)
Health facility received improvements (including renovations or improved equipment)	Individuals received home-based health care	Potable water structures/systems constructed or repaired
Number of individuals received information on children's nutrition and childhood feeding practices	Individuals receive nutritional assistance (supplementary feeding) through humanitarian, health or nutrition programs	Latrines and sanitation facilities repaired or constructed
Number of infants/children screened for malnutrition	Individuals received MR infant care kits	Individuals received hygiene items, including feminine hygiene items (includes both MR hygiene and relief kits and locally purchased items)
Number of infants/children treated for malnutrition	Individuals received direct clinical health care (mental health, physical health, medication provision, etc.)	Health facility received improvements (including renovations or improved equipment)
Individuals screened for medical condition	Individuals received training as health care workers, community health promoters and at home care givers.	Number of toilets built at school

Individuals attended health information sessions (preventive health and risk reduction, disease management, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, mental health, and stigma reduction)	Individuals attended care-for-caregiver workshops	Number of hand washing facilities near toilets
Individuals participated in preventative activity (exercise, cooking class)	Individuals received access to new or improved latrine or sanitation facility	Volume of safe water
Individuals attended mental health/psychosocial support information sessions (mental health, stigma reduction, relaxation techniques, resilience building)	Individuals received training in SGBV (awareness and prevention)	Number of students reached with WASH education
Individuals received psychosocial support services	Staff and/or volunteers received capacity building training in SGBV or trauma (clinical)	Number of community members reached with WASH education
Individuals participated in recreational activities for the purpose of stress management and improving mental wellbeing (exercise, recreation)	Individuals received water, sanitation or hygiene awareness or training (formal or informal)	Number of community WASH committees trained
Peacebuilding		
Individuals received community-based training in peacebuilding (includes nonviolent communication, dispute resolution, mediation, conflict management, conflict prevention, etc.)	Individuals received training in human rights (including gender, child, electoral, or land rights)	Institutions adopted a new policy that advances peace and justice issues (i.e., police department, church infrastructure, government ministries, etc.)
Individuals received advanced education and/or equipped as peacebuilding trainers or meditators (i.e., attending peace institutes, universities, professional certificates, etc.)	Community-based trauma support groups formed (new in last six months) (non-clinical)	Civil society organizations accompanied and mentored through peace and justice networks (includes alumni networks, church and inter-religious networks, student networks, etc.)
Dialogues carried out/year	Community-based trauma support groups ongoing (non-clinical)	Meetings with policymakers to address conflict issues and promote peace

Individuals participated in dialogues	Individuals received community-based training in trauma awareness and resilience (non-clinical)	Mobilization/advocacy actions taken/year
Peace clubs operating/year	Individuals received advanced education and/or equipped as community-based trauma trainers/workers (non-clinical)	Individuals acted in a peace or justice campaign (i.e., social campaigns, advocacy actions, etc.)
Peace committees operating/year	Restorative justice cases engaged/year (victim offender mediation, restorative circles, etc.)	National initiatives/forums engaged (i.e., national ecumenical peace conferences, NGO networks working on a specific policy agenda, etc.)
Mediations cases resolved/year	Individuals received community-based training in restorative justice	Individuals participated in activities to promote community trust-building or social resiliency (i.e., cultural, music, arts events, etc.)
Youth and children (under age 18) participated in peace education (i.e., peace clubs, peace camps, sports for peace, arts for peace, etc.)	Trainers received advanced education and/or equipped as restorative justice facilitators/practitioner	Initiatives carried out to build trust and promote social cohesion
Forums and community meetings carried out to discuss community concerns/security issues (i.e., election violence prevention, local resource management concerns, etc.)		

Financial Statements of

**MENNONITE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE CANADA**

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Mennonite Central Committee Canada

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mennonite Central Committee Canada (the "Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, the statements of operations, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2024, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Winnipeg, Canada

September 21, 2024

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 17,342,236	\$ 14,828,103
Accounts receivable (note 3)	8,452,106	5,525,712
Prepaid expenses	1,878,281	1,118,989
Inventories (note 4)	1,274,906	1,367,750
Investments (note 5)	30,308,052	29,094,814
	<u>59,255,581</u>	<u>51,935,368</u>
Long-term grants receivable	10,909,736	1,082,072
Investment in Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association Inc.	6,778,133	6,428,258
Capital assets (note 6)	3,531,568	924,733
	<u>\$ 80,475,018</u>	<u>\$ 60,370,431</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balances

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 8,804,415	\$ 5,895,286
Payable to MCC U.S., non-interest bearing	150,336	93,392
Payable to service workers	776,792	838,155
Deferred revenue	2,072,751	-
	<u>11,804,294</u>	<u>6,826,833</u>
Fund balances:		
General Funds:		
Unrestricted - Operating	9,596,179	8,343,706
Internally restricted (note 9)	33,267,458	28,311,001
Restricted Fund - International (schedule B)	25,807,087	16,888,891
	<u>68,670,724</u>	<u>53,543,598</u>

Commitments and contingencies (note 13)

	<u>\$ 80,475,018</u>	<u>\$ 60,370,431</u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	General Fund		Restricted Fund		Total 2024	Total 2023
	Operating 2024	2023	International 2024	2023		
Revenue (note 11):						
Contributions:						
General	\$ 18,741,799	\$ 17,729,790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,741,799	\$ 17,729,790
Designated:						
CFGB	688,040	762,276	4,604,576	5,101,383	5,292,616	5,863,659
Disaster restricted	412,003	1,281,988	1,648,013	5,127,953	2,060,016	6,409,941
Other	2,116,491	2,003,310	8,658,645	8,159,400	10,775,136	10,162,710
Centennial	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Material resources	-	-	2,022,518	1,572,485	2,022,518	1,572,485
MCC Canada Domestic	20,636	19,710	-	-	20,636	19,710
Grants:						
GAC - CFGB	-	-	6,475,236	9,287,786	6,475,236	9,287,786
GAC - Other	-	-	13,173,177	-	13,173,177	-
CFGB	-	-	5,679,498	3,688,829	5,679,498	3,688,829
Other	48,133	39,431	969,576	1,076,675	1,017,709	1,116,106
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(68,189)	(24,377)	28,503	10,853	(39,686)	(13,524)
Other (note 12)	2,873,774	3,394,272	66,555	490,849	2,940,329	3,885,121
	24,832,687	25,207,400	43,326,297	34,516,213	68,158,984	59,723,613
Expenses:						
Program (schedule A):						
International	-	-	41,308,556	37,996,433	41,308,556	37,996,433
Domestic	2,756,386	1,249,945	-	-	2,756,386	1,249,945
Material resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support services:						
Administration and communication	3,084,683	2,202,001	-	-	3,084,683	2,202,001
Resource generation	1,083,590	703,959	-	-	1,083,590	703,959
Other:						
Grants to Provincial MCCs (note 14)	4,798,643	4,677,174	-	-	4,798,643	4,677,174
	11,723,302	8,833,079	41,308,556	37,996,433	53,031,858	46,829,512
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 13,109,385	\$ 16,374,321	\$ 2,017,741	\$ (3,480,220)	\$ 15,127,126	\$ 12,894,101

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	General Fund		Restricted Fund		
	Unrestricted	Internally restricted	International	2024 Total	2023 Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 8,343,706	\$ 28,311,001	\$ 16,888,891	\$ 53,543,598	\$ 40,649,497
Excess of revenue over expenses	13,109,385	–	2,017,741	15,127,126	12,894,101
Inter-fund transfers (note 9)	(4,956,457)	4,956,457	–	–	–
Inter-fund transfer for International programs (schedule B)	(6,900,455)	–	6,900,455	–	–
Balance, end of year	\$ 9,596,179	\$ 33,267,458	\$ 25,807,087	\$ 68,670,724	\$ 53,543,598

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Cash provided by:		
Operating:		
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 15,127,126	\$ 12,894,101
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	518,167	164,469
Loss on disposal of capital assets	15,982	-
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	-	(2,304,461)
	<u>15,661,275</u>	<u>10,754,109</u>
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(2,926,394)	621,245
Prepaid expenses	(759,292)	(372,115)
Inventories	92,844	(135,823)
Long-term grants receivable	(9,827,664)	(345,989)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,909,129	993,243
Payable to/receivable from MCC U.S.	56,944	123,000
Payable to service workers	(61,363)	157,570
Deferred revenue	2,072,751	-
	<u>7,218,230</u>	<u>11,795,240</u>
Investing activities:		
Decrease in investment in Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association Inc.	(349,875)	(837,903)
Change in investments, net	(1,213,238)	(29,049,049)
Purchase of capital assets	(3,140,984)	(378,910)
Proceeds on disposal of assets held for sale	-	3,079,462
	<u>(4,704,097)</u>	<u>(27,186,400)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	2,514,133	(15,391,160)
Cash, beginning of year	14,828,103	30,219,263
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 17,342,236</u>	<u>\$ 14,828,103</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2024

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 (International Program) 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 International Program so that it will be seen as one integrated MCC International 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.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

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.

(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.

(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.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

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 \$3,216,534 (2023 - \$4,047,574) for the year ended March 31, 2024, 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, 2024 is \$39,686 (2023 - loss of \$13,524).

(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.

(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.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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

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.

In March 2022, the land and building known as 134 Plaza Drive that MCCC utilizes for its head office had been listed for sale and reclassified as "Assets held for sale". These assets were sold in June 2022. Assets to be disposed are classified as held for sale and are no longer amortized. Assets held for sale were recognized at the lower of net book value and fair value less cost of disposal.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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. The basis of allocation is reviewed periodically and may be revised according to circumstances prevailing from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, \$1,867,100 (2023 - \$2,276,693) of general support expenditures was allocated from the Operating Fund to international program expenses in the Restricted International Fund.

(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.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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:

	2024	2023
Receivable from Provincial MCC's	\$ 5,261,880	\$ 4,999,901
Other	3,190,226	525,811
	<u>\$ 8,452,106</u>	<u>\$ 5,525,712</u>

4. Inventories:

	2024	2023
General operations - books and reading materials	\$ 4,835	\$ 301,399
Material resources	1,166,035	544,245
Other	104,036	522,106
	<u>\$ 1,274,906</u>	<u>\$ 1,367,750</u>

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense within international programs for the year ended March 31, 2024 is \$1,744,633 (2023 - \$2,228,631).

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

5. Investments:

	2024	2023
Abundance Canada:		
Fixed income portfolio fund	\$ 21,296	\$ 20,982
Guaranteed investment certificates	30,286,756	29,073,832
	<u>\$ 30,308,052</u>	<u>\$ 29,094,814</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.

The guaranteed investment certificates are interest bearing at a weighted average interest rate of 4.87 percent (2023 – 4.14 percent) and mature between April 6, 2024 to December 1, 2024.

6. Capital assets:

			2024	2023
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Land	\$ 129,829	\$ –	\$ 129,829	\$ 129,666
Equipment	2,733,145	1,279,445	1,453,700	311,685
Vehicles	962,771	401,045	561,726	409,692
Leasehold improvements	1,529,401	143,088	1,386,313	73,690
	<u>\$ 5,355,146</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,578</u>	<u>\$ 3,531,568</u>	<u>\$ 924,733</u>

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2024 are government remittances payable of \$686 (2023 - \$17,186) relating to federal and provincial sales tax, payroll taxes, health taxes and workers safety insurance.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

8. Investment in capital assets:

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

	General Fund		Restricted Fund		Total	Total
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Capital assets	\$2,382,002	\$ 161,415	\$ 1,149,566	\$ 763,318	\$ 3,531,568	\$ 924,733
	\$2,382,002	\$ 161,415	\$ 1,149,566	\$ 763,318	\$ 3,531,568	\$ 924,733

9. 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:

	2024	2023
MCCC:		
Investment in Donor Relations	\$ 659,345	\$ 642,944
Non-building capital asset reserve	50,000	50,000
MCC Canada Surplus Fund	3,636,703	2,697,437
MCC Canada Centennial Fund	26,080	26,080
MCC Canada Capital Asset Reserve	2,177,399	2,304,461
MCC Canada Website Development	12,829	12,829
MCC Canada Bequest Fund	857,121	1,126,958
International Program:		
Surplus/Deficit Fund	18,230,006	15,170,722
Bequest Fund	2,392,152	2,800,644
Hyland Fund	2,500,000	–
Centennial Core Programming Fund	–	990,879
MCC's in Canada:		
Bequest Fund	2,361,823	1,874,047
Strategic Investment Fund:		
National Domestic Programs	129,000	129,000
General	235,000	485,000
	\$ 33,267,458	\$ 28,311,001

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$61,801 (2023 - \$192,298) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the MCCC Internally Restricted Fund held as an Investment in Donor Relations and \$45,400 (2023 - \$64,263) 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.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

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

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$1,043,629 (2023 - \$930,596) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted Fund held as a Surplus Fund on behalf of MCC Canada, nil (2023 – nil) was transferred from the Surplus Fund to the General Operating Fund to cover operating expenses, and \$104,363 (2023 – nil) was transferred from the Surplus Fund to the MCC's in Canada Bequest Fund.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, nil (2023 - \$109,466) was transferred from the Internally Restricted MCC Canada Centennial Fund to the General Operating Fund to cover certain fund raising expenses and nil (2023 – nil) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the MCC Canada Centennial Fund for MCC Canada Centennial admin recoveries and MCC Canada's portion of Core program allocations.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$3,059,284 (2023 - \$4,585,320) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted International Program Surplus/Deficit Fund.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$306,730 (2023 - \$1,104,007) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted International Program Bequest Fund and \$715,222 (2023 – nil) was transferred from the Internally Restricted International Program Bequest Fund to the General Operating Fund to fund MCCC's commitment to International Program.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, nil (2023 - \$640) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the Internally Restricted International Program Centennial Core Programming Fund and \$990,878 (2023 - \$787,374) was transferred from the Internally Restricted International Program Centennial Core Programming Fund to the General Operating Fund to fund MCCC's commitment to International Program.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$383,412 (2023 - \$1,380,007) was transferred from the General Operating Fund to the MCC's in Canada Internally Restricted Bequest Fund, nil (2023 - \$510,000) was transferred from the MCC's in Canada Bequest Fund to the MCC Canada Bequest Fund, nil (2023 - \$255,580) was transferred from the MCC's in Canada Bequest Fund to MCC Canada Website Development Fund, \$104,363 (2023 – nil) was transferred from the MCC Canada Surplus Fund to MCC's in Canada Bequest Fund.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, a new capital asset reserve was created with an initial funding of \$2,304,461 from the sale of 134 Plaza Drive, to cover the future cost related to the new MCC Canada office. During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$127,062 was transferred from the MCC Canada Capital Asset Reserve to the General Operating Fund to fund amortization expense on leasehold improvements related to MCCC's head office lease.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

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

During the year ended March 31, 2024, nil (2023 - \$242,751) was transferred from the MCC Canada Website Development Internally Restricted Fund to the General Operating Fund and \$269,837 (2023 - \$156,476) was transferred from MCC Canada Bequest Fund to the General Operating Fund.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the new Hyland Fund was created with an initial funding of \$2,500,000 from the General Operating Fund.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$250,000 (2023 – nil) was transferred from the MCC's in Canada Strategic Investment Fund to the General Operating 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 MCCs 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 the long-term capacity of MCC in Canada. This fund is held by MCCC on behalf of all of the MCCs in Canada

10. 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 totaling \$7,460,443 (2023 - \$6,431,534) have been allocated as follows:

	2024	2023
Sustainable Community Development	\$ 3,837,879	\$ 3,043,230
Disaster Response	1,751,547	1,815,421
Justice and Peacebuilding	1,871,017	1,572,883
	<u>\$ 7,460,443</u>	<u>\$ 6,431,534</u>

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

11. 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.

	2024	2023
Contribution revenue:		
General contributions	\$ 18,422,123	\$ 17,456,073
Designated contributions:		
CFGB	5,289,624	5,857,777
Disasters restricted	1,559,133	6,104,851
Other – international programs	10,402,267	9,878,512
Material resources	1,884,394	1,557,645
Grant revenue:		
Other	238,385	203,590
	<u>\$ 37,795,926</u>	<u>\$ 41,058,448</u>

12. Other revenue:

	2024	2023
Operating Fund:		
Administration fees from CFGB	\$ 296,635	\$ 185,678
Gain on disposal of assets held for resale	–	2,304,461
Interest	1,514,441	856,023
Menno Post	898,208	–
Other	164,490	48,321
International:		
Other contributions and grants	66,555	490,638
	<u>\$ 2,940,329</u>	<u>\$ 3,885,121</u>

During fiscal 2023, 134 Plaza Drive property was disposed of by MCCC resulting in a gain on sale of \$2,304,461.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

13. Commitments and contingencies:

MCCC has entered into agreements to lease premises for various periods until March 2028. The minimum lease payments, exclusive of realty taxes and other occupancy charges, for each of the next five years are as follows:

2025	\$	450,752
2026		436,984
2027		407,386
2028		400,991
2029		382,570

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, 2024 is approximately \$10,120,000 (2023 - \$6,200,000).

14. Grants to Provincial MCCs:

During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the following grant payments were made to provincial MCCs for the purposes indicated:

	2024	2023
Administrative recoveries Disaster/Centennial contributions	\$ 727,765	\$ 1,291,801
Bequest policy payments	76,682	276,001
Annual surplus policy payments	3,994,196	3,109,212
Centennial core programming payments	—	160
	\$ 4,798,643	\$ 4,677,174

15. 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 \$432,833 (2023 - \$406,289) have been expensed during the year ended March 31, 2024 and are included in administration expenses.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

16. 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.

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, 2024, 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 2023.

(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. There is no allowance for doubtful accounts at March 31, 2024 or March 31, 2023. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2023.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Program Expenses

Schedule A

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	Domestic Program	International Program	2024 Total	2023 Total
Sustainable Community Development:				
Education	\$ 1,499,472	\$ 2,838,912	\$ 4,338,384	\$ 2,970,992
Food security and sustainable livelihoods:	18,873	12,678,901	12,697,774	9,910,419
Water	–	116,609	116,609	173,277
Health:	6,643	1,660,712	1,667,355	1,280,874
Water	–	1,124,344	1,124,344	1,209,252
Migration and resettlement	405,861	–	405,861	379,170
	<u>1,930,849</u>	<u>18,419,478</u>	<u>20,350,327</u>	<u>15,923,984</u>
Disaster Response:				
Humanitarian relief and disaster response (HRDR)	137,579	5,994,785	6,132,364	4,261,226
HRDR - Food	–	12,383,670	12,383,670	14,359,856
	<u>137,579</u>	<u>18,378,455</u>	<u>18,516,034</u>	<u>18,621,082</u>
Justice and Peacebuilding:				
Peacebuilding and conflict transformation	560,057	4,510,623	5,070,680	4,602,608
Conflict prevention	18,399	–	18,399	8,929
Restorative justice	109,502	–	109,502	89,775
	<u>687,958</u>	<u>4,510,623</u>	<u>5,198,581</u>	<u>4,701,312</u>
Total expenses	\$ 2,756,386	\$ 41,308,556	\$ 44,064,942	\$ 39,246,378

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANADA

Restricted Fund Summary

Schedule B

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	Fund balance March 31, 2023	Revenue	Program expenses	Inter-fund transfers	Fund balance March 31, 2024
CFGB	\$ 6,428,259	\$ 16,759,310	\$ (16,409,436)	\$ -	\$ 6,778,133
International Program	1,171,418	-	-	-	1,171,418
Designated government grants	172,957	969,576	(511,451)	-	631,082
Zimbabwe – GAC	-	13,173,177	(1,972,760)	-	11,200,417
Designated contributions:					
DRF	7,696,022	1,648,013	(5,255,964)	-	4,088,071
Other international programs	-	8,671,389	(15,713,444)	7,042,055	-
Restricted bequest	849,600	-	-	(141,600)	708,000
Material resources	544,244	2,022,518	(1,400,727)	-	1,166,035
Constituency initiated projects	26,391	82,314	(44,774)	-	63,931
Total International Fund	\$ 16,888,891	\$ 43,326,297	\$ (41,308,556)	\$ 6,900,455	\$ 25,807,087

Note

In accordance with the Covenant referred to in Note 1, during the year ended March 31, 2024, \$6,900,455 (2023 - \$7,170,461) was allocated from other international programs to the Restricted Fund to cover related international program expenses from undesignated revenue in the General Fund.