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We Stand for Wildlife

Annual Report 2021/2022

Paying our respects to the Indigenous Peoples and all our relations on the lands and waters where we are privileged to live and work

An opening statement for the Wildlife Conservation Society Canada (WCS Canada) 2021-22 Annual Report

We, the WCS Canada family of employees, interns, and postgraduate fellows

Express deep gratitude to the Inuit, Métis, and First Nations, on whose lands and waters we live and work, often uninvited;

Respect the Inuit, Métis, and First Nations whose care for their traditional territories and homelands — based on respect, love, responsibility, reciprocity — has, over countless generations, nurtured and sustained the lands, waters, plants and animals that WCS Canada considers important today;

Appreciate the lands, waters, plants, and animals and the relationships between these more-than-human relatives that WCS Canada benefits from through our scientific research and conservation programs;

Affirm the importance of Indigenous Peoples in local, national, and global biodiversity conservation;

Recognize the historical injustices and destruction that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit have suffered such as the removal of Indigenous Peoples from their lands in the name of protection and conservation of wildlife and wild lands and the marginalization of Indigenous ways of knowing, doing, and being in environmental planning and decision-making;

Acknowledge national, international, and sector-based standards that recognize and respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and their relationships with lands, waters, plants, and animals;

Recognize Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination, to self-governance, and to free, prior and informed consent to any proposed activities, including in the name of conservation, that may affect traditional territories and homelands;

Acknowledge that biological diversity (biodiversity), cultural, and linguistic diversities are inextricably linked (biocultural diversity);

Celebrate Indigenous languages, as integral threads in the web of biocultural diversity, epitomizing the inextricable links between cultural and biological diversity;

Recognize that Indigenous Peoples are part of the complex web of life in which different genders, and generations, fulfil crucial roles in conserving nature and culture, and where Indigenous youth have a critical role in safeguarding the future of biocultural diversity;

Commit to upholding Articles 23 and 29 in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on self-determination and free, prior and informed consent, the Call to Action #45 by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada, following ethical guidelines for working with Indigenous Peoples as well as animals and plants, learning about the socio-political histories and context in the places we live and work, and supporting Indigenous-led conservation as a key component of WCS Canada's 2020-2025 Strategy.

The Annual Report is an important opportunity for WCS Canada family to reflect upon and express gratitude to the Indigenous Peoples with whom we are privileged to collaborate with, learn from, and share our expertise and knowledge with Indigenous Peoples where we live and work. The Annual Report is also a chance to express our gratitude to All Our Relations across the region we now call Canada.

The Big Wild Picture

It can be very challenging to deal with the combined biodiversity and climate crisis on a daily basis. Adding the COVID crisis into the mix certainly didn't help. But the one thing for me that always gives our work a boost is working with and mentoring the next generation of conservation scientists.

Whether through WCS Canada's Weston Family Boreal Research Fellowship program, our growing staff of smart and innovative scientists, or speaking with classrooms filled with students intent on making a difference for our world, this is some of the most rewarding work I get to do.

We hear a lot about how youth are anxious about the state of the natural world and climate. The antidote I offer is to point to rising awareness among both the public and decision-makers about the importance of nature to human wellbeing. The international biodiversity conservation agreement signed in Montreal in late 2022 in many ways exemplifies this new respect for nature.

We still have a long way to go, but I think we have learned over the past few years that change can happen quickly if we want it to. But to be successful, we need to empower a new generation of leadership, which WCS Canada has been doing for



KBA TEAM AT LONG POINT KBA



many years now, helping more than 120 graduate students carry out important studies with our Weston Family Boreal Research Fellowship program, and involving 15 post-doctoral fellows directly in our field science programs across Canada.

We've been able to make this long-term commitment thanks to the ongoing support of our generous donors. Without your help, we would not have the cutting-edge field science programs for these early career scientists to be part of and we would not be able to offer them the insights we have gained through our determined work to drive conservation change.

As we approach our 20th anniversary, I look back and am amazed at what we accomplished despite the unprecedented challenges of a global pandemic. Sadly, the irony of a pandemic triggered in part by human encroachment on wild habitats led to a significant delay in global talks to address inaction on the biodiversity crisis. This was not lost on any of us here.

But we took advantage of this delay to bolster Canada's commitment to strengthen the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), through a "Global Biodiversity Framework" for 2030 with ambitious goals combined with monitoring and reporting on outcomes. Canada joined the "high ambition" coalition of countries committed to conserving 30% of lands and waters by 2030 in late 2020, and we kept the pressure on to develop broader leadership to address all facets of the biodiversity crisis — from reducing the combined impact of climate change and habitat destruction on wildlife to addressing numerous indirect threats, ranging from inadequate financing of conservation measures to over-consumption and production.

Several WCS Canada projects launched in the heart of the pandemic will help us hold Canada's feet to the fire on the new CBD agreement, including our Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) program aimed at identifying areas that have outsized importance when it comes to biodiversity protection. With the scientific framework for identifying KBAs developed during the early part of the pandemic now in hand, we are rapidly rolling out KBA identification on the ground. At the same time, we launched our ambitious SHAPE of Nature initiative to, for the first time, truly track Canada's progress in addressing biodiversity loss and meeting conservation commitments.

Throughout summer 2021 to late spring 2022 – the period covered in this report – we also drew attention to the importance of natural climate solutions like the conservation of carbon-rich peatlands. WCS Canada's scientists put peatlands "on the map" as a climate solution in Canada, documenting the enormous amounts of carbon stored in areas like the Hudson Bay Lowlands and the serious climate consequences of not protecting these carbon storehouses. We also teamed up with WCS programs around the world to initiate the peatlands cross-regional initiative. We will continue to work with Indigenous partners, who bring enormous knowledge of systems and species to the table, as well as conservation partners and governments to make a healthier world happen.

Combined with our leadership on the conservation of important species like wolverine and cultural keystone species like lake sturgeon, these initiatives have really set the stage for effective action to address the combined biodiversity and climate crisis through protecting and restoring healthy ecosystems that benefit us all.

Your support helped us achieve important results – like using our findings about wolverine denning in northern Ontario to develop new guidelines for forestry management to protect sensitive den sites – and gave us hope during a very challenging period. We hold on to that hope while we use science to offer and implement durable solutions to steward and protect the natural world.



JUSTINA RAY
President and Senior Scientist,
WCS Canada

The Impact of Your Generosity

Over the past 15 years, I have been humbled and inspired by the generosity of WCS Canada’s donors, and by your commitment to our conservation mission. With your support, we have achieved incredible conservation results that will have a lasting benefit for wildlife and wild places in Canada.

Thanks to the generosity of our donors, our fiscal year 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022) was our biggest yet, measured by the funds raised and the impact of our conservation work across Canada. Thank you for believing in us and our vision, and for investing in the future of our planet. Your contributions have helped us continue our work in the face of unprecedented challenges, and we are deeply grateful.

We are proud of what we have accomplished together. Working with Indigenous communities, partners, and volunteers has led to protecting vulnerable and endangered wildlife and habitats, conserving ecosystems, addressing critical climate change issues, and educating communities on the importance of saving wildlife and nature. In the following pages, you’ll get a glimpse of what we accomplished with your help in some of Canada’s wildest places that are better protected now as a result of WCS Canada’s leadership and expertise. These successes would not have been possible without your unwavering support.

This year, we launched our *Northern Lights Circle* to recognize those who provide for WCS Canada in their will to help secure the future of Canada’s iconic wildlife and wild places through their legacy. We also have a growing monthly donor program thanks to the loyalty of our donors and the many new supporters who have joined our community. This has meant our field programs have done more this year to find science-based solutions and to put our science into action to achieve enduring conservation results, despite the challenges of the pandemic.

As WCS Canada approaches its 20th Anniversary in 2024 as a leader in conservation science, we are committed to building on our progress to meet the challenges ahead. We are investing in innovative solutions and technologies, forging new partnerships, and developing new strategies to protect the biodiversity that sustains us all.

Your support is a beacon of hope in an increasingly complex and challenging world, and we are honoured to work alongside you in pursuit of a better future for people and wildlife. We look forward to continuing this journey together, and to achieving an even greater impact in the years to come. Thank you.



BIZ AGNEW
Director of Philanthropy,
WCS Canada

FROM JULY 1, 2021
to JUNE 30, 2022

277

New Donors Joined
our Community

900+

Volunteers Joined Our
Conservation Efforts

\$7.7M+

Raised

THANK YOU!



CANADA LYNX. BY: PHIL WALKER

Science to Solutions:

WCS Canada's Unique Approach to Durable Conservation

WCS Canada's approach to conservation is based on gathering critical scientific information from field research and working with local communities to develop durable conservation solutions. Our scientists collect data on the behaviour, health, and habitat needs of at-risk species such as wolverines and bats, and track threats, such as the westward spread of white-nose syndrome (WNS).

We translate this science into solutions, such as protecting globally important forests and peatlands in northern Canada, helping bats survive WNS, stopping the decline of ecosystem indicator species like wolverine, caribou, and lake sturgeon, and ensuring wildlife have a fighting chance to adapt to the growing impacts of climate change.

Insights gained through our on-the-ground research allow us to bridge knowledge gaps, inform policies, and shape recommendations and solutions with the bigger picture in mind. We also use our science to draw attention to the economic and intrinsic values of wild places, with tremendous biodiversity and carbon values that are often overlooked in the rush to exploit things like critical minerals for the energy transition.

We address local and regional issues, such as road development into the globally important and intact boreal forests and peatlands of the far north in Ontario – homelands for *Anishnaabeg* and *Ininiw*. We also confront national and global issues like climate change and the urgent need to shift our relationship with nature. Our focus on the concept of "One Health," for example, is a way of making the connection between how we treat natural systems

500

We surveyed over 500 bridges in western Canada to study their use by bats to inform bat-friendly management practices and to collect data on the westward spread of white-nose syndrome.

and threats such as the spread of disease or loss of climate resilience.

WCS Canada's from-the-ground-up approach is unique and a model of how we can translate scientific understanding into action to protect wildlife and wild places. Our community's support has been integral and continues to be central to the success of our programs as We Stand for Wildlife.

Ensuring a Better Future for Wildlife

Thanks to the immense generosity of our donors in the fiscal year 2022, we made a vital difference in the fight to protect wildlife across the country and to ensure a sustainable future for Canada and our planet. The struggle for survival faced by iconic species, from the majestic caribou in the rugged mountains of British Columbia to the graceful whales and seals in the vast Arctic Ocean, is a matter of utmost urgency due to the growing array and combination of threats facing these species. The loss of habitats due to resource development and roads, such as the old-growth forests on which mountain caribou depend, or the rising noise pollution generated by surging Arctic ship traffic, are compounding the impact of climate change and driving an increasing number of species towards the brink of extinction.

Thanks to our generous community, we continued to focus on species that can tell us a lot about the health of broader landscapes, whether that is seabirds like murre in the Arctic or freshwater fish like salmon. Your support helped us use cutting-edge technology combined with long hours of fieldwork to better understand how these species are faring and how to reduce the threats they face. This approach helps us address what is in store for other wildlife and entire ecoregions. Here are some highlights

of work to protect wildlife across Canada in 2021-22.

Just about everywhere in northern Canada, caribou are at the frontlines of the pivotal decisions being made today about natural resource development. Their sensitivity to disturbance and need for high-integrity forest, tundra and mountain systems makes them a representative for many other species that have struggled to survive habitat clearing. Taking care of caribou involves adopting alternatives to status quo piecemeal project-level decision making processes, particularly those that govern natural resource extraction. Caribou are so culturally and ecologically important, they should not be an afterthought but the focus of decision making in the North.

We focused our research and conservation efforts on caribou in northern Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon, and Northwest Territories to inform land use decisions, species recovery policies and survey methodology. A key focus of our work is regional-scale natural resource development planning in landscapes

27

We put forward twenty-seven policy comments to ensure durable and science-based solutions.

that are vital to caribou where the combined effect of new roads, mines, logging operations or other developments can lead to cumulative effects for this iconic species at risk.

In Yukon, our attention was focused on much smaller but equally wide-ranging indicator wildlife: songbirds. Our Yukon team produced an [evocative video](#) about why we need to pay attention to songbirds and what they can tell us about ecosystem health. Our part in an international project to document the amazing migration of blackpoll warblers also gained attention for a world traveller that relies on boreal mountain forests and wetlands for breeding. At the same time, through our science and partnerships, particularly with First Nations, we influenced the outcomes of regional land use planning – both designation of new protected areas and management of threats outside protected areas.

Deep in the snowy forests of northern Ontario, our wolverine team isolated in camp together during covid so they could continue their work to live trap and track these elusive members of the weasel family. Their search for dens paid off with the discovery of some of the first den sites

found in recent history in Ontario - important knowledge to better understand wolverine's habitat needs and its response to disturbances. The team even provided some guidance to conservation colleagues in the U.S. on identifying wolverine tracks



A WOLVERINE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.
BY: LIAM COWAN.

53 Our Wolverine team collared 19 more wolverines bringing the total for the project to 53 wolverines collared in total, and over 65,000 GPS location records to better understand the movements of these elusive animals in relation to roads and forestry.

in a region where, like in northern Ontario, wolverines are beginning to reoccupy former ranges.

The rivers that cut through the Moose Cree homeland on their way to Hudson's Bay contain some of the world's healthiest populations of at-risk lake sturgeon. The pandemic complicated efforts to monitor lake sturgeon populations and forced us to move our Indigenous youth program online. But we were successful in collecting data from these remote rivers to both assess how sturgeon are faring and the impacts of hydro dams on the fish. The Moose Cree youth participating in our program were inspired to become stewards for this long-lived fish that is culturally and ecologically of great importance to Indigenous communities.

We also had to make changes to our work to study whales and seals in a rapidly warming Arctic as coastal communities adopted strict covid prevention measures. We kept in close touch with our Inuvialuit community partners, who helped our data-gathering on growing ship noise and the health of seal populations, which are a vital food source for these remote communities.

For bats, the year brought some bad news with the discovery of the fungus that causes white-nose syndrome (WNS) in Saskatchewan. This was expected, however, as our observations had shown the rapid westward spread of the disease. This news highlighted the importance of our western bat program's proactive approach to prepare for the arrival of the disease by protecting habitats, educating people and communities about the importance of bats and offering bat-friendly management solutions to help build resiliency in bat populations. Our work on a probiotic treatment designed to naturally increase bats' resistance to the fungus causing WNS picked up speed with trials to test its safety. Early signs were that the treatment derived from naturally occurring bacteria had no adverse effects, which set the stage for planning field trials to test whether it can reduce WNS impacts.

In Alberta, our bat-friendly farming initiative gained support as we demonstrated the economic value bats offer to farmers through their response to insect outbreaks. We are grateful to many citizen scientists who joined our program to help identify bat roosts so we could monitor them to track the spread of WNS.



PHOTO: RELEASING A LAKE STURGEON.
BY: CONSTANCE O'CONNOR

45 Our successful field season with Moose Cree First Nation led to the tracking of 45 lake sturgeon and the download of over 800,000 new detections logged from tagged fish to help protect this cultural keystone species.

Keeping Globally Important Wild Places Intact and Healthy

Canada is home to significant landscapes and seascapes that play an important role in the health of our planet. While many of us think about places like the Amazon when we hear about threats to biodiversity, we also must recognize that Canada has an enormous part to play to address the global biodiversity crisis. We are fortunate to still have vast and intact wild places across the country, and these areas are critical for the health of wildlife, communities, our economy, and the global climate. They store massive amounts of carbon, generate enormous amounts of clean water, provide food and shelter for innumerable wildlife and people and are home to many species at risk. But we won't be able

1,000+

Our KBA team identified over 1000 Key Biodiversity Areas for 592 unique species.

to retain these significant ecosystems unless we adopt new approaches to protecting and stewarding them.

Thanks to the support of our donors, we have steadily expanded our research and conservation focused on these globally important areas and draw attention to these "out of sight, out of mind" vast wild places. Last year, was the biggest year yet for our Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) initiative with over 1,000 KBAs identified. KBAs are Canada's critical places for nature with significant importance to the persistence of biodiversity nationally and globally. Found across land, freshwater, and marine environments, KBAs support rare and threatened species and ecosystems, as well as key natural processes. The identification of these areas is key to land use planning and conservation initiatives as Canada works toward protecting 30% of its lands and waters by 2030.

Northern Ontario, the homeland of many First Nation communities, is one of the largest unfragmented expanses of boreal forest left on the planet. It is dotted with lakes, crisscrossed by some of North America's last undammed rivers, and home to some of the world's largest remaining wetlands. This area is also rich in minerals and there is increasing pressure for development and mining in the region. Our scientists offer tools and technical information (data, models and maps) that governments (First Nations, provincial, and federal) can use for development planning and ecosystem protection so they can find a balance with nature through informed decision-making.

In 2021-22, with the generosity of our community, we put our efforts into high gear to document the importance of Canada's wetlands and peatlands for climate, clean water, and as critical habitat for wildlife. Our work to highlight the climate value of these vast, deep, and old peatlands made headlines across Canada and helped put natural climate solutions front and centre at international climate talks in Glasgow.

In British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, we formed a strong partnership with Indigenous communities to support the development of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs) to protect vital habitats for caribou and other wildlife. Kaska Nations have developed an IPCA proposal of epic proportions with the support of our cutting-edge science to identify ecologically important and intact watersheds in Kaska territory in Yukon and the Greater Muskwa-Kechika Area in northern B.C. Encompassing over 65 percent of the 240,000 km² of pristine forests, majestic mountain ranges, and fertile valley bottoms that make up their traditional territories, this proposal is an extraordinary step towards preserving the natural wonders of our world.

PHOTO: BLACK SPRUCE MUSKEG.
BY: SUSAN MORSE

Embracing natural climate solutions and dealing with climate change impacts

Climate change is happening much faster in Canada than in most other parts of the world. Temperatures are rising, precipitation patterns are changing, and storms are getting more intense and less predictable.

There are two sides to dealing with these changes in Canada when it comes to protecting wild places. On one hand, Canada’s vast peatlands and forests store enormous amounts of carbon that must be kept out of the atmosphere. On the other hand, we must help wildlife adapt to environments that are being disrupted by climate change. With the help of our supporters, we increased our understanding of how climate change is reshaping the Arctic soundscape and the impacts of warmer waters on fish in northern Ontario lakes. This information is helping us develop pathways and strategies to mitigate these threats.

We bolstered our ability to address nature-based solutions to climate change by bringing peatland expertise on staff in 2022. Our dedicated work in building a new forests, peatlands and climate change program to highlight the extraordinary amounts of carbon stored in Canada’s peatlands gained immediate attention and drove some appreciation for these often overlooked and undervalued ecosystems. For example, we prepared a [story map](#) to explain why peatlands matter and how Canada is a peatland superpower.

Nowhere are we seeing the impact of climate change more clearly than in the Arctic Ocean, where disappearing ice is leading to a surge in ship traffic. We are studying how whales accustomed to one of the quietest environments on Earth respond to the sound of ship noise and we are finding that they may react when ships are as far as 50 km away. That adds stress and disturbance that require action to reduce noise as ships increasingly cut through unlocked Arctic waters.

In Yukon, we focused on climate change mitigation through a novel approach to help wildlife adapt to the changing climate. Across boreal mountains in Yukon and northern B.C., the overheating climate is forcing all plants and animals to deal



OUR WOLVERINE TEAM SHARED THEIR EXPERTISE IN TRACKING WOLVERINES WITH U.S. CONSERVATION GROUPS. BY: MATT SCRAFFORD.

with a hotter world where extremes in temperature and precipitation are far more common. We conducted field research to map and model climate refugia, which are areas of the landscape that are relatively buffered from climate change and offer enduring features that help ecological communities persist in a changing climate. This unique framework helps us prioritize a network of sites and linkages with the highest climate-change resilience to support the persistence and movement of ecosystems and wildlife.

64

Sixty-four reports and research papers to further conservation science and bridge knowledge gaps.



THE HUDSON BAY LOWLANDS ARE AS MUCH WATER AS LAND. BY: LORNA HARRIS.



WE WORKED WITH ARCTIC COMMUNITIES TO ASSESS THE HEALTH OF SEALS, A VITAL LOCAL FOOD SOURCE. BY: WILLIAM HALLIDAY.



Working with Indigenous Communities to Advance Conservation

13

Thirteen Moose Cree youth joined our lake sturgeon program.

WE WORKED WITH MOOSE CREE CONSERVATION STAFF TO MONITOR LAKE STURGEON.



It is not by chance that so many of the world's remaining intact wild areas are also the homelands of Indigenous peoples. This is certainly true in Canada, where Indigenous communities retain deep ties to the land, water, and wildlife based on millennia of stewardship. We have built several conservation partnerships with First Nations that are helping us to better understand and protect areas ranging from the carbon-rich Hudson Bay Lowlands of Ontario to the marine coastal environment of the Western Arctic. We collaborate to gain a deeper knowledge of ecosystems and species and to jointly develop conservation solutions, whether that is helping communities map out Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas or assessing the health of seals or fish that form a central part of community diets.

Our Indigenous partners were vital to helping us carry on conservation research during the heart of the pandemic. While they dealt with the significant challenges in responding to the pandemic themselves, the communities continued to collaborate with us in reorienting our research efforts.

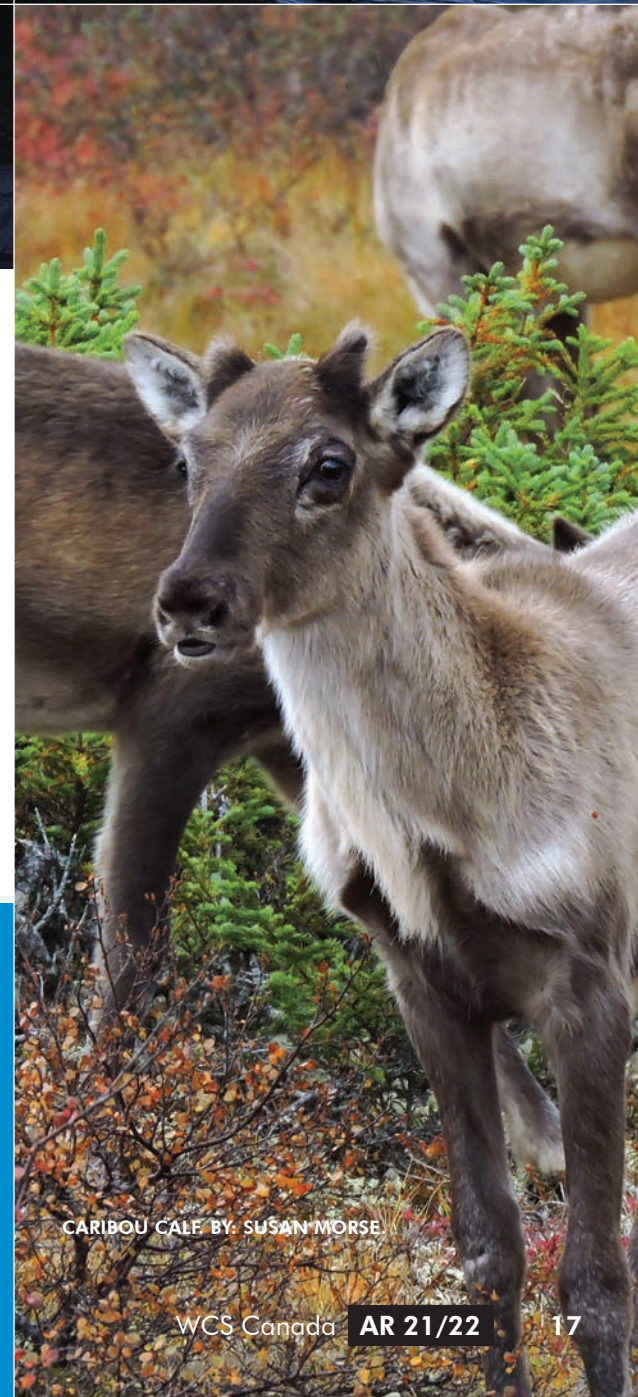
In the Moose Cree homeland, we continued our ongoing study of the health of some of North America's last free-flowing rivers

and the ancient lake sturgeon that inhabit them. We also helped build conservation and stewardship capacity through our Moose Cree youth outreach program.

Supporting Indigenous proposals for Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA) is a great way for us to share our knowledge while learning from Indigenous communities about areas that are culturally and ecologically important to them. Together, we can create stronger proposals that address the vital needs of Indigenous peoples and wildlife. Canada's decision to financially support IPCA development has made it even more important that we take advantage of this opportunity in ways that deliver the greatest benefits to both communities and ecosystems.

It is very important to Indigenous communities to keep wildlife healthy, both because of the deep cultural importance of wildlife and because many remote communities rely on wild foods. WCS Canada's scientists are working with multiple communities, including the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, on community-based monitoring initiatives to better track the health of wildlife populations in a changing world. We also have supported studies of possible metal contamination in fish in northern Ontario to assess both the current safety of fish consumption and potential future impacts on fish from mining activities while doing similar work around seal diets in the Western Arctic.

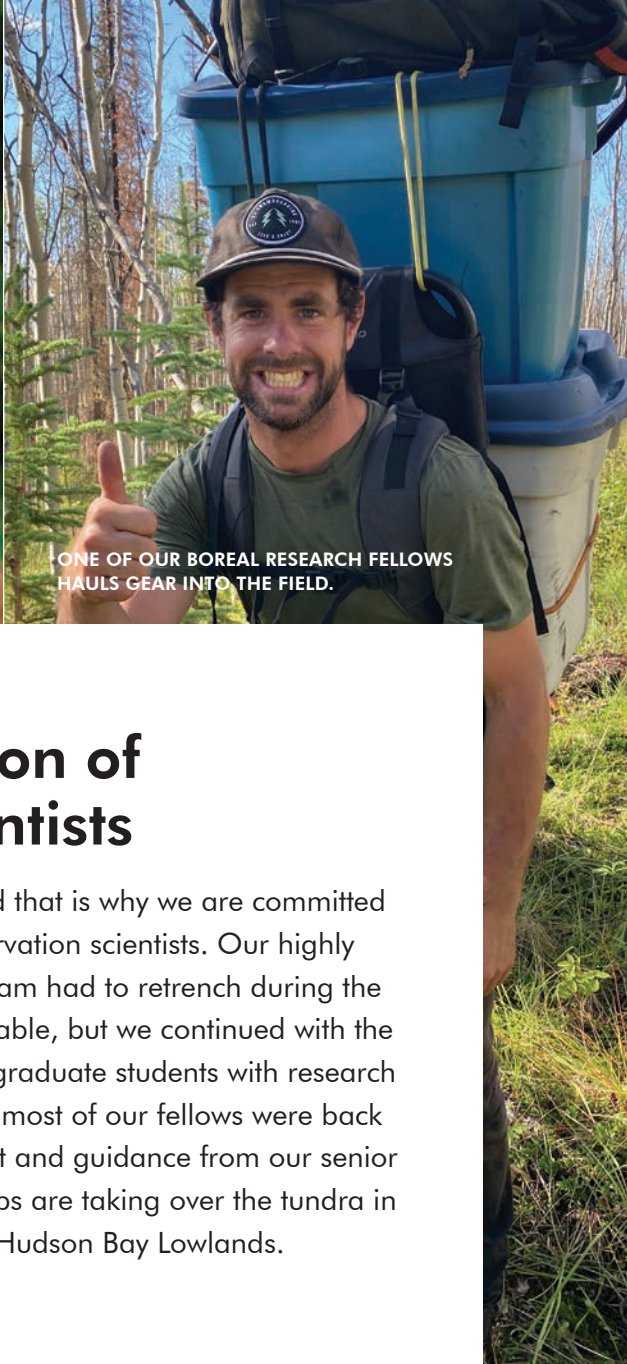
Our lake sturgeon program launched a new website — LearningFromLakeSturgeon.ca — to increase youth engagement and share our research in an accessible way.



CARIBOU CALF BY SUSAN MORSE



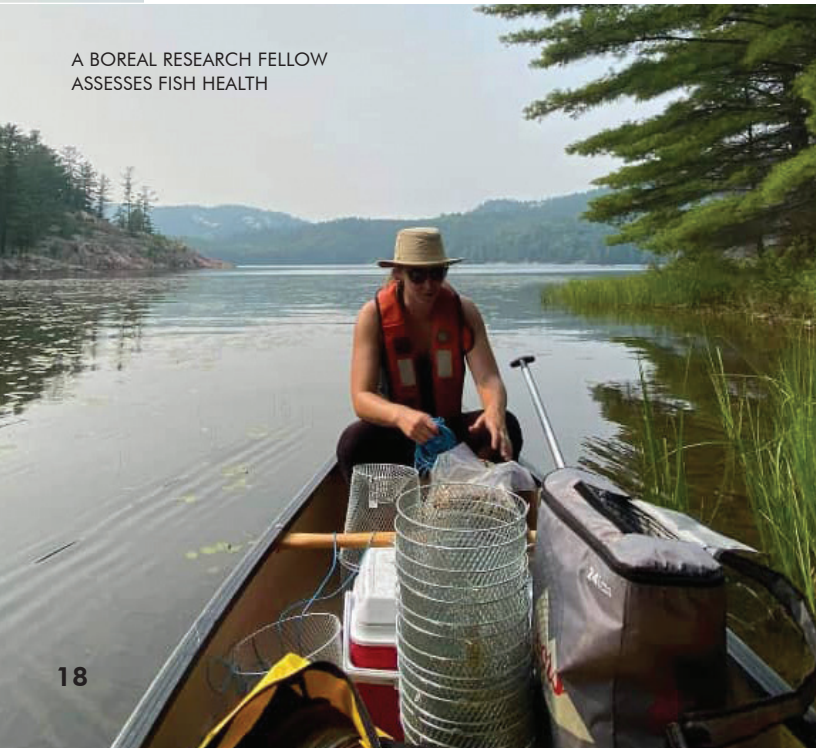
HERMIT THRUSH. BY: SUSAN MORSE



ONE OF OUR BOREAL RESEARCH FELLOWS HAULS GEAR INTO THE FIELD.

The Next Generation of Conservation Scientists

Scientific research is at the core of WCS Canada’s work and that is why we are committed to helping mentor and train the next generation of conservation scientists. Our highly successful Weston Family Boreal Research Fellowship program had to retrench during the early pandemic period when many field projects were not viable, but we continued with the Foundation’s generous support to assist a smaller cohort of graduate students with research projects that fit with our conservation priorities. Fortunately, most of our fellows were back in the field in the summer of 2021, where they received input and guidance from our senior scientists as they looked at everything from how quickly shrubs are taking over the tundra in the warming Arctic to changes to permafrost in the Hudson Bay Lowlands.



A BOREAL RESEARCH FELLOW ASSESSES FISH HEALTH

13

fellows participated in our Weston Family Boreal Research Fellowship program in 2021-2022.

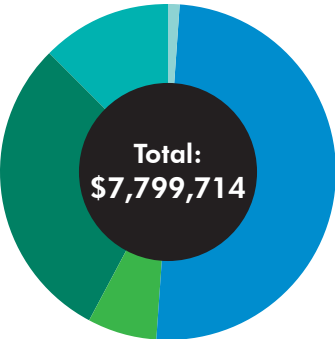
Financials

Download our full financial statements at bit.ly/3oJU03H.

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,287,908	4,102,278
Accounts Receivable	1,983,532	632,096
Prepaid Expenses	68,518	120,212
TOTAL ASSETS	5,339,958	4,854,586
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	473,655	354,447
Deferred Contribution	-	62,782
Total Liabilities	473,655	417,230
Net Assets		
Fund Balance		
Unrestricted	1,383,290	1,772,579
Restricted	3,483,013	2,664,777
Total Equity	4,866,303	4,437,356
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	5,339,959	4,854,586
REVENUE		
Wildlife Conservation Society*	340,544	218,324
Donations and Grants	7,001,201	5,672,654
Other	457,969	655,174
TOTAL REVENUE	7,799,714	6,546,152
EXPENSES		
Western Arctic	1,226,201	765,486
Boreal Forests	1,941,576	1,999,780
National Conservation and Policy	385,576	187,225
Key Biodiversity Areas	1,089,625	750,170
Bat Conservation	1,039,955	775,914
Next Generation of Conservation Scientists	197,300	138,827
Outside Canada	470,072	400,580
Conferences	-	-
Administration	852,339	758,566
Fundraising	168,123	157,359
TOTAL EXPENSES	7,370,768	5,933,907
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	428,947	612,245

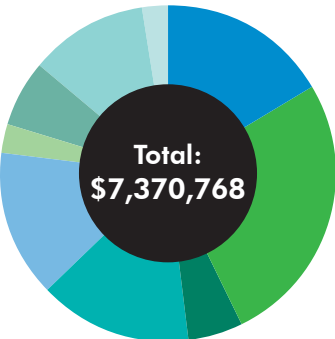
* Support from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Global Conservation Program.

Where our funding comes from



- 1.2% Wildlife Conservation Society*
- 50.1% Foundations
- 6.5% Individuals
- 29.7% Government
- 12.4% Other

How we use your donations



- 16.6% Western Arctic
- 26.3% Boreal Forests
- 5.2% National Conservation and Policy
- 14.8% Key Biodiversity Areas
- 14.1% Bat Conservation
- 2.7% Next Generation of Conservation Scientists
- 6.4% Outside Canada and Other
- 11.6% Accountability and reporting back
- 2.3% Raising support

Donor List

Monthly Donors

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Ryan Hobart	Kate Woolf
Stephanie Johnson	Cheryn Yaeger
Nela Kasparova	Anonymous

“Thank you for your caring work! You inspire me to do more to help wildlife every day.”

Nathan, British Columbia

“I understand that protecting vulnerable species requires sustained efforts and resources, which is why I decided to become a monthly donor. Plus, it is convenient and affordable to give smaller monthly gifts that are automatically processed so I don’t have to worry about forgetting to donate.”

Sonia, Monthly Donor – Ontario

Individuals

4500 Mitchell	Jin Feng Chen	Andrea Erdoskarpaty
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Mike Woodland
Christopher Woolaver
Matthew Young-Lai
Lesley Yrasuegui
Oshin Zargarian
Sheryl Zelenitsky
Wei Zhang
May Zhou
Phil and Evelyn Zwart
Anonymous (15)

“We have a very limited time to address climate change and biodiversity loss and that’s why we absolutely need to get it right. I am proud to support WCS Canada because putting science first is the only way to solve these issues.”

Anonymous, Alberta

“I wanted to be a part of WCS Canada’s conservation efforts because wildlife deserves every bit of support our human hands can give them.”

Arthur,
Northern Lights Circle member
from Ontario

In Honour or Memoriam

Michael Barker In Honour of David Barker	Yvette Jancso In Memory of Miriam Grenville	Mike Page In Memory of Aivars Petersons
Gillian Bechtloff In Memory of Earl Lane	Nela Kasparova In Honour of Linda Kasparova	Jesse Pope In Honour of Ryland Pope
Michael Bendall In Honour of Biosphere	Marr Kelly In Honour of Margaret Hancock	Saul Quint In Memory of Guiseppe Durigon
Doug Blakey In Honour of Justina Ray	Philip Kremer In Honour of JJ Burns	Narayana Reddy In Honour of Shachi Reddy
Jamie Butler In Memory of Robert Kerr	Assol Kubeisinova In Memory of Charlotte	Pamela Riley In Memory of Hildegard Lerch born Ehrichs
C Norman Cook In Memory of F Patrick Lintott	Catherine Lee In Memory of Wilfrid and Mary Lee	Jennifer Romanovsky In Honour of Mike Laskey
Julie Cookson In Memory of Ralph Malcolm	Man Li In Honour of Aiden Cheung	Marion Rylaarsdam In Honour of Jane Rylaarsdam
Isabelle Couture In Honour of Pong Leung	Ester Joann Little In Memory of Henry Sundquist	Joel Saint In Memory of Shon
Joni Devlin In Memory of Scott Marks	Doug Maddocks In Memory of Henry Sundquist	Erinna Sanders In Memory of Josie Decembrini
Mike Fraser In Honour of Grandma and Opa	Dionne Malcolm In Memory of Ralph Malcolm	Gerhard Schack In Memory of Hildegard Lerch born Ehrichs
Virginia Frost In Memory of Miriam Margaret Grenville	Kimberly Martin In Memory of Betty White	Darcey Shyry In Honour of Hudson finishing Grade 6
Denis Gallant In Honour of Peter Soroye	Maureen McCauley In Memory of Peter McCauley	Tyler Smith In Honour of Malcolm and Michelle together 4 eva
Rosemary Griffiths In Memory of Earl Lane	Jayne Mclean In Memory of Craig McLean	
Monte Hummel In Memory of Prince Philip	Leticia Mendonca In Memory of Debra Lynne Wollersheim	Michael Snitman In Honour of Clara’s birthday
Jesica Hurni In Honour of Yali	Shirley and Terry Minnikin In Memory of Deanna Minnikin	Diane Thomas In Memory of Betty White
Camila Hurtado In Memory of Betty White	Hayden Murawiecki In Honour of Clara’s 6 th Birhtday	Matthew Truesdale In Honour of Brian Truesdale
Hilary Inwood In Memory of Miriam Grenville	Vanessa Neshevich In Memory of Aunt Patricia Rosso	Nicholas Vermey In Honour of Justine Vermey

Rebecca Weigand In Honour of M ^{me} Farmer	Anonymous In Honour of Emilia, Alexander and Claire	Anonymous In Honour of Michelle Feng and Malcolm Armstrong
David Wood In Honour of Andrew Wood	Anonymous In Honour of Harlow Family	Anonymous In Memory of Miriam Grenville
Haoming Zhang In Memory of Wei Zhang	Anonymous In Memory of Jacob Flit	Anonymous In Honour of Safora
Anonymous In Memory of Aivars Petersons	Anonymous In Honour of The McNeils	Anonymous In Memory of T.H.
Anonymous In Honour of Amélie Tremblay		

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Alberta Conservation Association	Kootenay Centre for Forestry Alternatives	Red Deer River Naturalists
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Calgary Science Centre Society - TELUS Spark Science Centre	Obi Veterinary Education Inc.	Unilever Canada Inc.
Canadian Wildlife Federation	Ontario Wildlife Foundation	Valley Zoo Development Society - Edmonton Valley Zoo
Colleges Ontario	Parawild Acessories Inc.	Wildlife Conservation Society
ECO Canada	Peace River Region Restorative Justice Association	World Wildlife Fund Canada
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THE MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS OF YUKON ARE ONE THE
LAST LARGE INTACT WILD AREAS ON THE PLANET.

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Fitzhenry Family Foundation	Palmer Family Foundation	Anonymous (3)

Government

Columbia Basin Trust	Government of Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada	Regional District of East Kootenay
County of Grande Prairie		US Fish and Wildlife Service
Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program	Government of Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada	
Government of Alberta, Environment and Parks	Government of Canada, Impact Assessment Agency of Canada	
Government of British Columbia, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	Government of Ontario, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	
Government of Canada, Employment and Social Development Canada, Canada Summer Jobs Program	Natural Resources Canada	
	Regional District of Central Kootenay	



TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT. BY: CORI LAUSEN



We Stand for Wildlife

Annual Report 2021/2022

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