



Here are steps we can take to lower the risk of future spillover events:

WCS has developed [a number of reports and recommendations](#) for how to act globally to reduce the risk of spillover events.

Within Canada:

- One of the most important steps Canada can take is to act on the recommendations in the 2018 [Pan Canadian Wildlife Health Framework](#). This framework recognizes the need for greater focus on early warning, prevention, and preparedness.
- We can also reduce the threat by proactively protecting intact ecosystems and preventing further encroachment on wild areas by urban development. Less disturbance of wild areas will result in lower risk of viral transmission from wildlife to humans.
- We need to pay particular attention to new roads that “open up” intact wild areas and the increase the interface between humans and wildlife. This is a key vector for spillover events.
- We need to be vigilant about pathogens and viruses being carried by species that are expanding their range into Canada due to climate change. This means both doing everything we can to mitigate climate change and closely monitoring new arrivals.
- Overall, federal and provincial governments must be much more proactive in adopting a [One Health approach](#) to limit the risk of spillovers from wild species and other potential sources, including industrial livestock operations.
- Target Canadian aid to developing countries [towards risk reduction](#)