



## UNDERLYING QUESTIONS

**What measures should be implemented during and immediately after the event?**

**Who is responsible for what?**

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When a weather event affecting water assets occurs, various measures can be put in place to mitigate the impact on these assets, the functions they perform, and the population that benefits from them. These measures differ from those presented in Section 2, *Prevention and adaptation*, as they are measures implemented in the very short term, either during the event, when conditions permit, or immediately afterwards. These are included, among other things, in an emergency response plan that includes the roles and responsibilities of the authorities, as well as those of the actors responsible for water assets. The emergency response plan also includes how information is communicated internally, within the municipality, as well as externally, to inform the public about the situation and the role they can play in helping respond to the event.



## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

The consequences of the hazard covered by this guidance sheet mainly affect drinking water assets.

**A**

### Emergency response plan

A set of resources and procedures for a rapid response by operational intervention teams in the event of an emergency affecting water infrastructure service levels. These measures include resources that can be put in place to mitigate a short- or medium-term disruption (interruption or breakdown) in service. They can also include what residents should do to preserve their own safety during a major event affecting their quality of life. Often, the emergency response plan answers the question: Who does what? This is about governance.

**B**

### Alert and communication

Who needs to know about your municipality's alert channel? What information should be communicated during a hazard event? These are examples of relevant questions that a municipality must answer in order to build an effective communication plan that will be used to complement the emergency response plan in the event of risks affecting water infrastructure service levels.



## REFERENCES



**Ministère de la Sécurité publique | Mesures permettant d'augmenter la résilience de la municipalité à la distribution de l'eau en cas de pénurie ou de contamination de l'eau potable (2018) [in French only]**

A

B

For a municipality, the drinking water supply is essential. Planning actions to increase resilience is therefore also essential. Such planning helps you to respond quickly to problems associated with water quantity or quality. It is recommended to draw up a list of potential problems (e.g., shortages, breakdowns) in advance, based on your specific situation.



**Ministère de la Sécurité publique | Schéma décisionnel d'approvisionnement en eau en cas de pénurie ou de contamination de l'eau potable (2018) [in French only]**

A

B

An organizational diagram to better identify the municipality's responsibilities in the event of contamination or shortage of drinking water.

