EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

AYSHA 300MW POWER PROJECT, ETHIOPIA

APAWOPLC-EPRP-001

RESPONSIBILITIES

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REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	AUTHOR	COMMENTS
00	19/02/2026	Arno Uys	First issue
01	10/03/2026	Arno Uys	Address Technical Review Comments
02	18/03/2026	Arno Uys	Adress AFDB Comments

DISCLOSURE DISCLAIMER

This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) has been prepared for environmental and social disclosure purposes in support of lender (AfDB) due diligence and review, in accordance with the applicable Environmental and Social Standards and project commitments.

At the time of preparation of this document, the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor for the Project has not yet been appointed. Consequently, this Plan has been developed based on currently available project information and reflects the preliminary emergency preparedness and response framework intended for the Project.

This document establishes the overarching principles, responsibilities, and response mechanisms that will guide emergency preparedness and response during project implementation. Detailed procedures, operational arrangements, and site-specific emergency response measures will be further developed following the appointment of the EPC Contractor.

Once the EPC Contractor is engaged, this Plan will be reviewed and updated to incorporate:

- EPC-specific emergency response procedures and management systems.
- Site-specific emergency resources, infrastructure, and response capabilities.
- Contractor roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms.
- Detailed response protocols for construction activities and associated risks.

The updated Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan will be integrated with the EPC Contractor's management systems and implemented prior to the commencement of construction activities.

This disclosure version of the Plan may therefore be subject to further refinement as project design progresses and additional operational details become available. The Plan will be re-disclosed following material updates.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
E&S	Environmental and Social
EEP	Ethiopian Electric Power
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
H&S	Health and Safety
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IBA	Important Bird Area
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
AfDB	African Development Bank
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
VPSHR	Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
PS	Performance Standard
OS	Operational Safeguard
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
SMP	Security Management Plan
MoU	Memoranda of Understanding

DEFINITIONS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Emergency	An unplanned event that could have or has resulted in serious adverse effects on the health and/or safety of persons, property damage, or the environment the effect may be within the facility or extends to the local community. An emergency may be the result of human induced or natural occurrences including, but not limited to, fires, explosions, threats (including terrorism threats), vehicle failures, storms,floods, and earthquakes. Emergencies may originate from Project activities (e.g., road accident, purposeful or accidental disobedience of Project rules, inadequacyof Project Plans), natural events (e.g., earthquakes, high rainfall/flooding, Storm and landslides), or social events (e.g., vandalism, attacks, sabotage).
Hazardous Material	These are materials that have the potential to cause damage to persons or the environment and goods that have their handling, transport, or use regulated bynational and/or international regulations. They include explosives, compressed and liquefied gases, flammable and combustible materials, oxidizing materials and organic peroxides, poisonous or infectious substances, radioactive substances, and corrosives.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet. An information package for a chemical, chemical compound or other hazardous material that outlines the nature of the material, the hazards of the material, proper handling procedures and first aid treatment.
Response	A set of procedures designed to guide the actions of personnel during an emergency.
Preparedness	The steps you take to make sure you are safe before, during and after an emergency or natural disaster
Risk	The potential of a specific, undesired event occurring within a specific period or in specified circumstances. It may be either the frequency or the probability of a specific undesired event occurring.
Hazard	A condition with the potential to cause harm
Spill	The release of a liquid over the edge of its container, especially when it occurs unintentionally.
Leakage	The accidental emission or escape of a liquid or gas through a hole or crack.
Remote Location	For the purpose of this Plan, the Project is considered remote due to: Distance greater than 100 km from a major hospital with surgical capability; Limited availability of specialized emergency services; Extended emergency response times exceeding 1–2 hours; Limited telecommunications coverage in certain areas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Aysha I Wind Power Project (hereafter referred to as the "Project") is a proposed 300-Megawatt (MW) Independent Power Producer (IPP) Wind Energy Facility (WEF) in Ethiopia, led by AMEA Power L.L.C. (hereafter referred to as the "Developer") through its local entity, AMEA Power Aysha Wind One PLC (APAWOPLC) (hereafter referred to as the "Project Company"). The Project Company is seeking financing for the Project from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and, therefore, wishes to design and manage the Project in accordance with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and international lender standards.

The Project is a large-scale renewable energy development implemented under an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) delivery model. Given the nature of the activities involved, including civil works, heavy lifting, electrical installation, transport of abnormal loads, and work at height, together with the Project's remote location within the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia and its proximity to rural and pastoralist communities, the Project presents inherent occupational health and safety (OHS) risks as well as community health, safety and security risks that require robust emergency preparedness and response arrangements.

This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) has been prepared for public disclosure in accordance with the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), including Operational Safeguards OS1, OS2, OS3, and OS4, with particular emphasis on OS4 (Community Health, Safety and Security), as well as the IFC Performance Standards (2012), applicable World Bank Group EHS Guidelines, and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). It is intended to be accessible to a broad audience, including workers, affected communities, regulators, lenders, and other stakeholders.

The EPRP establishes clear principles for emergency management, defines roles and responsibilities between the Project Company and the EPC Contractor, identifies credible emergency scenarios, and sets out detailed procedures for effective response, communication, escalation, and recovery. Emphasis is placed on the protection of human life as the highest priority, the prevention of environmental harm, and the safeguarding of nearby communities.

This Plan aligns with applicable national legislation, international lender requirements, and GIIP. It is designed to be a living document that is reviewed and improved over the life of the Project, informed by drills, incidents, evolving project activities, and changes in the Project risk profile, including those related to location, workforce, and community interface.

1 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan is to establish a unified Project-level framework to manage emergency situations in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner. The Plan applies across all Project-controlled areas and activities and covers emergencies that may affect workers, contractors, visitors, the environment, and surrounding communities.

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to:

- All Project-controlled areas, including construction sites, laydown areas, substations, access roads, and temporary facilities;
- All personnel, including Project Company staff, EPC Contractor personnel, subcontractors, and visitors;
- All Project phases where applicable, including pre-construction, construction, commissioning, and early operations.

The EPRP addresses emergencies arising from:

- Occupational activities;
- Environmental incidents; and
- Community-related impacts resulting from Project activities.

1.3 Objectives

Primary Objective:

To protect life, environment, and community through effective emergency preparedness and response.

Specific Objectives:

- Ensure rapid and effective response to emergency situations;
- Prevent escalation and secondary impacts;
- Minimise environmental damage;
- Protect community health and safety;
- Establish clear roles, responsibilities, and communication protocols;
- Ensure compliance with national legislation and lender requirements;
- Facilitate recovery and continuous improvement.

1.4 Interface with Other Project Plans

This EPRP is integrated with the following Project plans and systems:

- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- OHS Plan

- Traffic Management Plan;
- Security Management Plan (SMP);
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP);
- Waste and Wastewater Management Plan;
- Contractor HSE Management Plans.

1.5 Structure of the ERP

This document is structured as follows:

- Emergency management framework and classification;
- Risk identification and credible scenarios;
- Preparedness arrangements;
- Emergency response procedures;
- Community health and safety considerations;
- Communication and escalation protocols;
- Training, drills, and continuous improvement.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overview of the Project

The Project is a utility-scale wind energy development located in Ethiopia. The Project involves the construction and commissioning of wind turbine generators, associated foundations, internal access roads, electrical collection systems, a substation, transmission infrastructure, and temporary and permanent support facilities required for construction and operation.

The Project is delivered under an EPC contracting arrangement, whereby the EPC Contractor is responsible for the execution of construction and commissioning activities, including the implementation of site-level emergency preparedness and response measures. The Project Company retains overall oversight responsibility, including coordination with authorities, lenders, and communities.

2.2 Key Project Components

Key components of the Project include:

- Wind turbine generators and foundations
- Crane hardstands and laydown areas
- Internal access roads and crossings
- Medium-voltage electrical collection network
- Substation and associated infrastructure
- Temporary construction facilities, offices, and storage areas
- Transportation routes for personnel, equipment, and materials
- These components introduce a range of potential emergency risks that are addressed within this Plan.

2.3 Project Activities Relevant to Emergency Planning

Project activities with relevance to emergency preparedness include civil works and earthworks, transport and lifting of heavy components, work at height during turbine erection, electrical installation and energisation, operation of construction plant and vehicles, and interaction with public roads and nearby communities.

3 PROJECT AREA AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

3.1 Project Location and Setting

The Project is located within the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia, in Aysha Woreda. The surrounding area is predominantly rural, with dispersed settlements and limited infrastructure. Access to the Project area is primarily via existing public roads, which are also used by local communities for daily activities.

In emergency situations, response times from external emergency services may be extended due to distance from major urban centres and infrastructure constraints. Emergency preparedness arrangements, therefore, places strong emphasis on on-site response capability and early coordination with authorities.

FIGURE 1: PROJECT SITE IN RELATION TO THE CAPITAL CITY OF ETHIOPIA

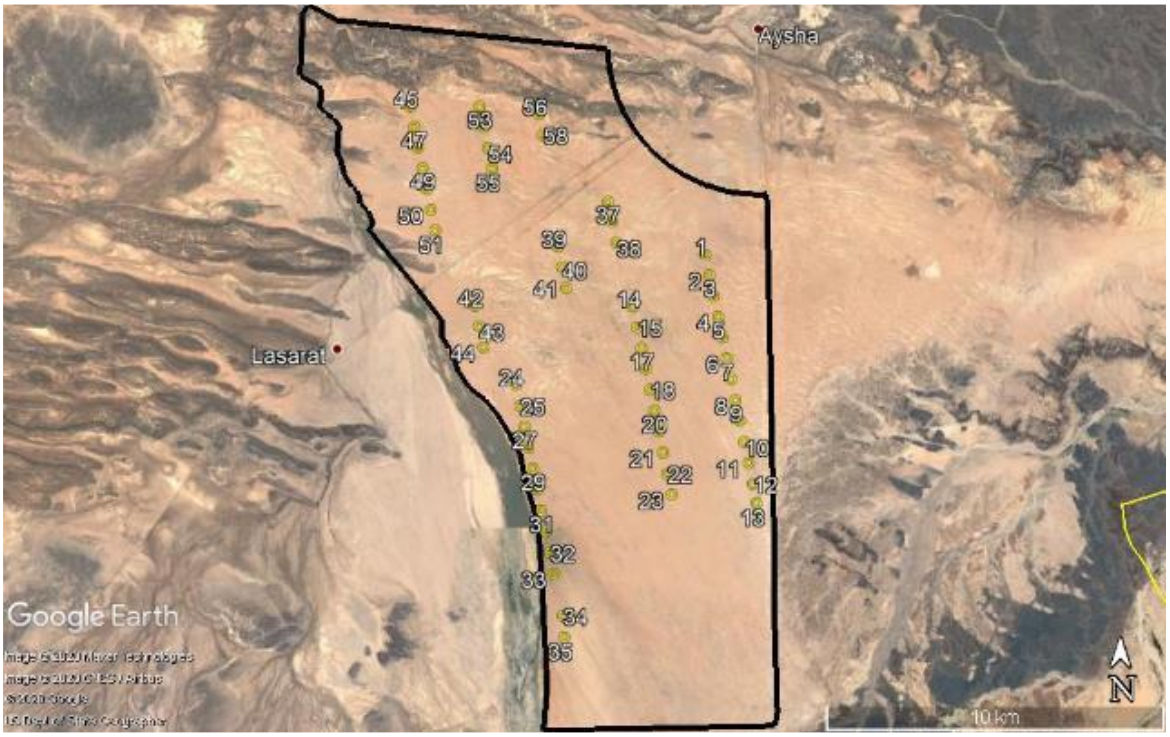


FIGURE 2: PRELIMINARY PROJECT LAYOUT

FIGURE 3: PROJECT SITE AND CLOSEST VILLAGE

3.2 Community Characteristics and Risk Profile

The Project area includes rural and semi-nomadic communities with the following characteristics influencing emergency risk:

- Predominantly pastoralist livelihoods with seasonal movement patterns;
- Limited access to healthcare and emergency services;
- Variable literacy levels;
- Dependence on public roads shared with Project traffic;
- Limited telecommunications infrastructure;
- Strong reliance on local leadership structures (clan elders and Kebele authorities).

These characteristics increase vulnerability to:

- Road traffic incidents;
- Delayed emergency notification;
- Limited access to emergency care;
- Reduced ability to respond to environmental or industrial incidents.

These factors are integrated into emergency planning, particularly under community health and safety considerations (OS4).

The Project recognises the importance of protecting community health and safety and has therefore integrated community considerations into emergency planning. This includes clear arrangements for communication, coordination with local authorities, and response measures designed to prevent off-site impacts or mitigate them should they occur.

The above community characteristics directly influence vulnerability to emergency situations and have been considered in the identification of emergency risks and the development of community health and safety measures described in subsequent sections of this Plan.

3.3 Interface With Local Services and Authorities

Emergency response capacity in the Project area may be limited due to the remote location of the site and its distance from major urban centres. As a result, the Project places strong emphasis on on-site preparedness, trained emergency response teams, and advance coordination with relevant local authorities and emergency services.

The Project Company will maintain formal communication and coordination with the following authorities and service providers, as identified through the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment consultations:

- Aysha Administration – coordination on local emergency response and administrative support.
- Aysha Police – support in the event of serious incidents, security events, or fatalities requiring police investigation.
- Aysha Health Office and local health facilities – coordination for medical emergencies and potential transfer of injured personnel.

- Kebele administrations of Aysha 02 and Lasman – communication with nearby communities and coordination during emergencies with potential off-site impacts.
- Somali Regional State authorities – coordination for major emergency situations requiring regional support.
- Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) and relevant regional environmental authorities – notification and coordination in the event of environmental incidents requiring regulatory reporting.

Coordination with these authorities will include advance notification of Project activities, sharing of emergency contact information, and where appropriate, participation in emergency preparedness discussions or drills.

Given the remote location of the Project site, the Project will maintain sufficient on-site emergency response capability, including trained personnel, medical response arrangements, and emergency communication systems, to manage initial response until external assistance becomes available.

Contact details for relevant authorities and emergency services will be maintained in the Project Emergency Contact List (Annex C) and updated periodically.

3.4 Distance of Key Facilities from the Project

FACILITY /SERVICE	LOCATION	DISTANCE	ETA
Jijiga Regional Hospital	Jijinga	~150 km	2.5–3 hours
Police Station	Dire Dawa Police Station Konshinka Poliska DDS: Police Commission	~150 km	2.5–3 hours
Local Administration office	Dire Diwa	~150 km	2.5–3 hours
Fire Service	Dire Dawa Fire Brigade	~150 km	2.5–3 hours

4 LEGAL, POLICY AND LENDER FRAMEWORK

4.1 Applicable National Legislation

Emergency preparedness and response for the Project is governed by applicable national legislation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, including:

LEGISLATION	RELEVANCE TO EPRP	PROJECT APPLICATION
Labour Proclamation No. 1156/2019	Worker health and safety	Emergency procedures and response obligations
Disaster Risk Management Proclamation No. 1049/2017	National emergency coordination	Alignment with national systems
Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 300/2002	Environmental incidents	Spill response and reporting
Public Health Proclamation No. 200/2000	Medical emergencies	Health response arrangements
Road Transport Proclamation No.468/2005	Traffic incidents	Vehicle accident procedures

The EPC Contractor is responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable legal requirements during Project execution, under the oversight of the Project Company.

4.2 International Lender and Best Practice Requirements

In addition to national legislation, this Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has been developed to align with international lender requirements and Good International Industry Practice. Key reference frameworks include the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards, in particular to below: Performance Standard 1 on the Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, and Performance Standard 4 on Community Health, Safety and Security. The Plan also aligns with the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines, including sector-specific guidance for wind energy projects.

The African Development Bank requires that emergency preparedness arrangements are robust, proportionate to risk, and transparent to affected stakeholders. This Plan has therefore been structured to provide available at this project stage sufficient detail for public disclosure while avoiding the release of sensitive or security-related information.

Below Table highlights the relevant standards, requirements and application throughout the document:

STANDARD	RELEVANCE TO EPRP	EPRP APPLICATION

AfDB ISS (2023) – OS1	E&S risk management	Overall emergency management framework and risk identification
AfDB ISS (2023) – OS2	Labour and working conditions	Worker emergency preparedness and response
AfDB ISS (2023) – OS3	Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Environmental incident and spill management
AfDB ISS (2023) – OS4	Community health, safety and security	Community-facing emergency preparedness and response
IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1)	E&S management systems	Emergency planning, monitoring, and continuous improvement
IFC Performance Standard 4 (PS4)	Community health and safety	Community risk management and emergency interface
WBG EHS Guidelines	GIIP	Technical guidance for emergency response procedures

4.3 Project Environmental and Social Commitments

The EPRP forms part of the Project's Environmental and Social Management System and supports the implementation of commitments contained in the Environmental and Social Management Plan. The Plan contributes to the management of risks related to worker health and safety, environmental protection, and community well-being.

5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Emergency Management Approach

The Project adopts a proactive and risk-based approach to emergency management. This approach emphasises prevention and preparedness as the primary means of reducing the likelihood and severity of emergency situations, supported by clear procedures for effective response and recovery when incidents occur. Emergency management for the Project is based on the following principles:

- Protection of human life is the highest priority.
- Emergency response shall not create additional risk to responders or the public.
- Early escalation and clear communication are essential to effective response.
- Responsibilities and decision-making authority must be clearly defined.
- Lessons learned from drills and incidents shall be used to improve preparedness.

5.2 Integration With Project Activities

Emergency preparedness is integrated into Project planning and execution. Risk assessments conducted for construction activities inform the identification of credible emergency scenarios and the development of appropriate response measures. Emergency considerations are incorporated into method statements, traffic management plans, lifting plans, and other operational controls implemented by the EPC Contractor.

5.3 Continuous Improvement

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan is a living document. It will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changes in Project activities, site conditions, and risk profiles. The review period may however be shorter in case of incidences. Feedback from emergency drills, incidents, and engagement with authorities and communities will be used to strengthen emergency preparedness over time.

The EPRP shall be formally reviewed:

- At least annually;
- Following any major emergency or drill;
- Following significant changes in Project scope, risk profile, or site conditions.

5.4 Emergency Organisation, Roles and Command Structure

5.4.1 Overall Emergency Governance

Emergency response for the Project is managed through a structured command and control system that clearly defines roles, responsibilities, and lines of authority. The EPC Contractor holds primary responsibility for managing emergency response at site level. The Project Company retains responsibility for oversight, coordination, and external engagement with authorities, lenders, and communities.

5.4.2 Emergency Command Structure

The emergency command structure operates across three levels:

- Incident Scene Level: At the incident scene, the first trained personnel on site assume the role of First Responder. The First Responder's priority is to secure the scene, provide immediate assistance where safe to do so, and raise the alarm in accordance with site procedures.
- Site Level: At site level, the Emergency Coordinator appointed by the EPC Contractor assumes control of the response. The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for assessing the situation, deploying emergency response teams, coordinating evacuation or rescue activities, and liaising with external emergency services as required.
- Project Level: At Project level, designated Project Company representatives assume oversight and coordination of the emergency response. This includes both Environmental and Social (E&S) personnel and Project Management, with clearly defined roles. the level of involvement of each function shall be determined based on the severity and escalation level of the emergency. Responsibilities at this level include ensuring timely notification of authorities and lenders, managing community and public communication, and supporting the EPC Contractor where additional resources or decisions are required.
- Project Sponsor / Corporate Level: At the highest escalation level, the Project Sponsor (AMEA Power Corporate Management) may assume strategic oversight of the incident where required.

Corporate-level responsibilities may include:

- Coordination of communication with lenders, government authorities, and regulators
- Activation of corporate crisis management procedures
- Management of media and external communications
- Mobilisation of additional technical, legal, or medical support resources
- Coordination of serious incident investigations and corporate reporting.

5.4.3 Roles and Responsibilities

EPC Contractor: The EPC Contractor is responsible for establishing site-specific emergency procedures aligned with this Plan, appointing competent emergency personnel, maintaining emergency equipment, conducting training and drills, and leading the immediate response to emergencies.

Project Company: The Project Company is responsible for oversight of emergency preparedness arrangements, verification of EPC implementation, coordination with external stakeholders, and ensuring that community health and safety considerations are addressed during emergency situations.

5.4.4 Roles and Responsibilities Project Company level

5.4.4.1 Project Manager

To ensure that all employees and visitors on site are aware of the emergency plan, by receiving an appropriate induction training in English or Somali, Amharic. The induction training will explain the details of this emergency plan.

To ensure that relevant emergency resources are always present on site including:

- A list of all personnel on site is at full times available and kept updated.
- External emergency response services contact details will be available at site all time, updated and communicated to all personnel and visitors on site.
- Full time medical surveillance.
- Ensure that all emergency response equipment (Spill kits, first aid kits and fire extinguishers) is available on site according to the requirements set in this emergency plan. Ensure that all emergency equipment is in proper working order, regular inspections and maintenance must be carried out by qualified certified personnel (third party company shall be contracted) in accordance with controlled inspection check sheets.
- Full records of inspections and testing of emergency equipment are kept in the OHS department and Engineering department.
- A minimum 1 certified First Aiders. First aiders must be easily identified and will carry at all times a respective identification badge.
- A minimum 1 certified fire fighters. Fire fighters must be easily identified and will carry at all times a respective identification badge.
- To ensure that no employees will work alone.
- To review the daily tasks execution plan to inform all working teams' foremen about any expected blockage of emergency routes and advice on alternative routes to be used.
- Decision-making, communication with the HSE Manager and the external emergency services (Civil Defence, Police, Traffic Police, Health Services etc.) and coordination of the emergency teams.
- To receive head count results by each subcontractor and activate the rescue team in case of any missing person.
- To facilitate and provide external response services safe and timely access to the site.
- To ensure that periodic drills (on a semi-annual basis) are performed on site.
- Once the emergency has been controlled, the Project Manager must notify the Health and Safety Manager and participate in the investigation and implementation of corrective measures.
- To lead the investigation of any emergency incident and follow up the implementation of respective corrective and preventive actions to avoid any reoccurrence and ensure that changes in the emergency plan and equipment are included in the induction training.
- To ensure that investigation results are communicated to all employees on site.
- To establish an Emergency Committee and chair this meeting.

5.4.4.2 HSE Manager

This person must have the appropriate competencies and qualifications (relevant OHS training, knowledge of the Ethiopian HSE legislation and experience). His / her responsibilities will be as follows:

- To ensure that the emergency plan meets the relevant framework as stipulated in section 6 of the document.
- To ensure that the induction training material meets Ethiopian HSE Legislation.
- To aid the Project Manager for decision making and communications during emergency case handling.
- To ensure that investigation analysis is performed according to EPC and project requirements.
- To ensure that all corrective and preventive actions are introduced in the initial emergency plan and embedded in the induction training material.
- To participate in all HSE meetings that will be requested by Corporate HSE Manager.
- To ensure that periodic drills are performed on site.
- To perform periodic site audits to ensure compliance with all emergency plan requirements and inspection/ testing of emergency equipment in timely manner.
- To attend the Emergency team committee meetings as required.

5.4.4.3 Contractor HSE Coordinators

This person must have the appropriate competencies and qualifications (Relevant OHS training, knowledge of the Ethiopian HSE legislation and experience). His / her responsibilities will be as follows:

- To deliver induction training to all subcontractors on site.
- To perform weekly inspections to ensure proper availability of emergency response equipment.
- To assist the Subcontractor's site supervisor in the handling of the emergency (head).
- counting, communication with external services as per his request).
- To participate in a meeting with the external emergency response services (Civil Defence and nearest hospital) to ensure familiarity with the site location, access routes and arrange a drill with their participation.
- To maintain the emergency plan updated by informing the Health and Safety Manager of any change of the project execution plan, machinery, and materials to be used and any emergencies occurred.
- To assist the external services upon their arrival on site.
- To notify the Health and Safety Manager of the emergency, to provide consultation and guidance on the investigation and implementation of corrective measures.
- To attend the Emergency Team committee meetings as required.

5.4.4.4 Evacuation, Intervention and First Aid Team

This team is composed of EPC staff and their subcontractor's employees present at the location of the emergency who can act. The team is composed of:

- Project manager
- HSE Manager
- Subcontractor HSE coordinator
- Subcontractor site supervisor
- Foreman
- First aid trained employees (intervention and evacuation team)
- Firefighters trained employees (Intervention and evacuation team)
- Site nurse
- Onsite trained paramedics with ambulance

The main duties among themselves of the emergency response team include:

- Maintain a valid emergency response qualification (first aid, firefighting, rescue).
- The licensed nurse must maintain the clinic in good condition as far as hygiene, and housekeeping. Also, all necessary medicines must be readily available, and all outdated products must be immediately removed and disposed of according to local legislation requirements.
- Check daily that the emergency response equipment in their working area is in good condition and easily accessible (first aid kits, fire extinguishers and spill kits).
- Respond to any emergency in their working area or support an incident in other areas as per their foreman instructions.
- Provide necessary emergency mitigation (Firefighting, first aid, leakage containment and rescue) and in case need ask foreman to request Site manager support from additional emergency resources (nurse, Health Services, Civil Defence, etc).
- Organize the equipment and people on the wind farm (internal and external) until the Emergency Manager arrives at the location of the emergency.
- Work with external emergency services once they arrive on site.
- Establish a safety perimeter if necessary.
- Attempt to contain the emergency with the means available.
- Provide first aid to all injured persons and take or accompany them to the medical Centre.
- Attend the Emergency team committee meetings as required.

5.4.4.5 Subcontractor Site Supervisors

- To ensure that all subcontractor employees on site are aware of the emergency plan, by receiving an appropriate induction training in English, Somali, and Amharic that will explain the details of this emergency plan.
- To participate in investigation of any emergency incident where subcontractors were involved and follow up the implementation of respective corrective and preventive actions to avoid any reoccurrence.
- To ensure that investigation results are communicated to all subcontractors on site.
- To select a representative to participate in the Emergency Committee (composed of the Project Manager, Executive Project Manager and all Department Heads).

5.4.4.6 Foremen

For each working team one foreman will be assigned to ensure emergency plan implementation incase of an emergency. This person must be fluent in Somali, Amharic and English.

The Foreman's responsibilities with regards to the emergency plan are as follows:

- To maintain an updated list of all persons working in his / her team.
- To maintain an updated list of the emergency responders in his / her team (fire fighters / first aiders) and to ensure that they have a red helmet and the respective badge on them.
- To ensure that all persons working in his/ her team have available means of communication in good operational condition and the area that they work has appropriate GSM coverage or radio reception.
- To ensure that appropriate emergency equipment is available at the working area (spill kits, first aid kit and firefighting equipment) and report any omission to the HSE Manager.
- To coordinate the trained first aiders and firefighters of his / her team and ask for support if needed.
- To ensure that appropriate transportation means are available to collect the team at the assembly point in case of an emergency.
- To follow the daily tasks execution plan and inform the team about any expected obstruction of existing emergency routes and advice on the alternative routes to be taken.
- To get approval by the site manager for any deviation from the daily tasks plan (change of the location or type of activities to be performed) in order site manager to inform the rest of the teams accordingly.
- To perform the head counting at the assembly point and report results to the site manager.
- To report any emergency to the Site Manager and ask for additional support (other teams emergency responders, nurse, or external resources) if required.

- To assist external emergency response services (Civil Defence, Police, Traffic Police, Health Services etc.) once they are on site.
- To participate with his / her team in periodic drills.
- In case of an emergency, the Foreman must participate in incident / accident / emergency case investigation analysis and propose corrective or preventive actions.
- To ensure that the members of his / her team are informed about the results of each incident / accident / emergency case investigation analysis.
- To encourage his team to report any hazardous observation or any positive idea that can influence the emergency plan respectively.
- To report issues to the Emergency Committee.

In case of any foremen absence, (illness, holidays, etc.) the foreman shall have a predefined replacement that will execute the below mentioned responsibilities during the period of absence.

5.4.4.7 Workers

- Participate in safety induction training with attention, care, and open mindedness.
- Ensure understanding of emergency plan details and in case of any doubt ask for clarifications to their foremen.
- Check that they have appropriate means of communication with their foremen and that they are working properly.
- Ensure that they know the location of emergency equipment in their area (fire extinguishers, first aid kits and spill kits) and report any damage, omission, or malfunction to their foremen.
- Ensure that they know the emergency responders in their working team (first aiders and fire fighters)
- In case of any emergency, they must directly inform their foreman and assist the emergency responders of their team providing any necessary information for the incident they have witnessed.
- In case they are asked to, they must gather at the assigned assembly point avoiding any horse playing or any other hazardous behaviours. In case there is enough time they should turn off all the machinery, equipment, and installations in use, unless they are instructed differently by their foremen. At the assembly point they must wait until the headcount is completed. Any missing person from their team must be reported immediately to the team's foreman.
- Stay calm and not intervene if not a qualified emergency responder.
- Participate in the investigation analysis and provide all necessary information, if requested.
- Seek for information about emergency investigation results.
- Report any hazardous observation or submit any improvement idea that can have an impact on the emergency plan.
- Report issues to the Emergency Committee.

5.4.5 External Stakeholders and Agreements

The Project recognises that effective emergency response requires coordination with external stakeholders who have a direct role in emergency management.

Key external stakeholders include:

- Local health facilities and regional hospitals.
- Police and security authorities;
- Local and regional administrative authorities;
- Environmental regulatory authorities;
- Fire and emergency response services (where available);
- Medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) service providers.

Where required, formal agreements (MoUs) shall be established to define:

- Roles and responsibilities during emergency situations;
- Communication and notification protocols;
- Site access arrangements and emergency routes;
- Expected response times and support capabilities;
- Participation in joint drills where feasible.

These arrangements shall be developed in coordination with the EPC Contractor following mobilisation and maintained as part of the Project's emergency preparedness framework.

6 EMERGENCY LEVELS AND CLASSIFICATION

6.1 Emergency Level Framework

To support proportionate and effective response, emergencies are classified into levels based on their severity and potential impact. This classification assists in determining the required response, escalation, and communication actions.

- Level 1 – Minor Emergency: An incident that can be managed using on-site resources without external assistance and with no impact beyond the site boundary.
- Level 2 – Serious Emergency: An incident that requires external emergency services, may result in serious injury or environmental harm, or has the potential to affect the surrounding community.
- Level 3 – Major Emergency or Crisis: An incident involving fatalities, multiple casualties, significant environmental damage, or substantial community impact, requiring senior management involvement and coordinated external communication.

6.2 Escalation and Decision-Making

The EPC Contractor is responsible for initial classification of emergencies and for escalating incidents to the Project Company in accordance with defined triggers. The Project Company determines additional escalation requirements, including notification of authorities, lenders, and community stakeholders.

7 RISK IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY SCENARIOS

7.1 Emergency Risk Identification

Emergency risks for the Project have been identified through task-based risk assessments, review of Project activities, and consideration of the Project's geographic and community context. These risks are reviewed periodically to ensure that emergency preparedness measures remain appropriate.

To determine the Risk Level, multiply the Probability and Severity and compare them to the following table:

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Risk Level
Acceptable
Attention Needed
Corrective Action Needed

Those risks where the Prior Risk Level (PR) is below the dividing line are considered significant risks, and at least one of the following two actions must be taken:

- Creation of a specific safety procedure for the task where the risk is detected.
- Modification of the existing facility or unit, training, or specific supervision to reduce the risk.

For this project, the results of this Risk Assessment exercise are summarized in the table below.

EMERGENCY RISK	SEVERITY	LIKELIHOOD	RISK LEVEL	COMMENTS
Fire on the Project	5	2	10	Included in this Plan
Fire in Compound	5	1	5	Included in this Plan
Spills	3	3	9	Included in this Plan
Personal Injury	5	3	15	Included in this Plan
Lightning Storm	4	2	8	Included in this Plan
Turbine related accidents	5	1	5	Included in this Plan
Earthquake	5	2	10	Included in this plan
Vehicle collision	5	3	15	Included within the Traffic Management Plan
Natural disasters, including flooding	5	1	5	Due to history in the area, this is considered to be a low risk
Disease outbreak (waterborne / communicable)	4	3	12	Included in this plan

EMERGENCY RISK	SEVERITY	LIKELIHOOD	RISK LEVEL	COMMENTS
Extreme heat / dehydration	4	4	16	Include in this plan
Security incidents (civil unrest, vandalism, sabotage, terrorism)	5	1	5	Due to the controls included in the Community Grievance Plan, this risk is considered low.

7.2 Credible Emergency Scenarios

Credible emergency scenarios for the Project include, but are not limited to, medical emergencies and fatalities, road traffic accidents, fires and explosions, electrical incidents, working at height rescue situations, environmental spills, extreme weather events, and security or civil disturbance incidents.

Each scenario is addressed through preparedness measures and response procedures described in subsequent sections of this Plan.

8 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

8.1 General Preparedness Arrangements

Emergency preparedness for the Project is based on the principle that effective response depends on advance planning, training, equipment availability, and coordination. The EPC Contractor is responsible for ensuring that adequate preparedness measures are in place prior to and throughout construction and commissioning activities.

Key preparedness measures include:

- Appointment of competent emergency management personnel.
- Establishment of trained emergency response teams.
- Provision and maintenance of emergency equipment.
- Clear signage, muster points, and evacuation routes.
- Emergency communication systems.
- Coordination arrangements with external emergency services.

8.2 Emergency Response Teams

The EPC Contractor establishes Emergency Response Teams appropriate to the Project risk profile. These may include medical response teams, firefighting teams, spill response teams, rescue teams for work at height or confined spaces, and traffic management teams.

Emergency Response Team members receive role-specific training and participate in drills to maintain readiness.

8.3 Coordination With External Emergency Services

Given the remote location of the Project, coordination with local medical services, fire services, police, and administrative authorities is critical. The Project Company supports advance engagement with these stakeholders to clarify access routes, response expectations, and communication protocols.

8.4 Community-Facing Preparedness

Community-facing emergency preparedness measures are informed by the characteristics and vulnerabilities identified in Section 3.2, including limited access to healthcare, reliance on shared road infrastructure, and variable communication capacity.

Preparedness measures therefore include:

- Traffic management controls to reduce risk to road users;
- Clear communication channels with local authorities and community representatives;
- Arrangements for emergency notification where off-site impacts may occur;
- Consideration of vulnerable groups and appropriate communication methods;
- Coordination with local leadership structures to support emergency response where required.

9 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

This section sets out detailed, step-by-step emergency response procedures for credible emergency scenarios associated with the Project. These procedures are designed to be clear, practical, and executable under emergency conditions, and reflect Good International Industry Practice and African Development Bank disclosure expectations.

9.1 General Guidelines

- Keep calm and avoid panic.
- Attempt to protect yourself and colleagues.
- Alert other staff who could be affected by the emergency.
- If you are capable to control the emergency, combat it with the means available, and if this cannot be achieved, abandon the attempt and seek safety.
- Evacuate the area to the nearest assembly point.
- Establish an adequate security perimeter in case of fire.
- The Project Manager should notify the outside emergency services (civil protection force, fire brigade, hospitals etc.).
- After the emergency is controlled, ensure that the incident is notified by following the appropriate procedure.

9.2 Operational Guidelines in Case of Fire

Potential sources of fire within the Project include:

- Fuel storage areas and diesel tanks;
- Electrical installations and substations;
- Transformer oil systems;
- Hot works activities (welding, cutting, grinding);
- Vehicle and mobile equipment fires;
- Temporary facilities such as offices and accommodation units;
- Lightning strikes on turbines or infrastructure;
- Improper storage of flammable materials.

9.2.1 If a Fire Breaks Out in The Offices or Welfare Areas:

- Evacuate the area. The employees must immediately evacuate the area and go to the nearest assembly point. Depending on where the fire originated the evacuation will be per items 2 through 4 below.
- Notify the Project Manager.

- Call external authorities. The Project Manager, if needed, will call the external authorities and ensure that the area around fire is cleared of people.
- Report the incident. The incident will, once the emergency is controlled, be reported in the incident database accordingly.

9.2.2 If a Fire Breaks Out Outside on the Wind Farm Site:

- Follow general emergency guidelines.
- Keep away ignition sources and disconnect power supply from installations. employees shall ensure that other ignition sources are kept away from the fire.
- Contact directly the emergency responders of each team.
- Emergency responders to notify supervisor, in case additional support is needed or to report the incident and its conclusion
- Supervisors must request additional support from Subcontractor's Supervisor or to report the incident conclusion.
- Subcontractor supervisor must notify the Project Manager. The site manager will approve the mobilization of a fire-fighting team or call the external authorities if the fire cannot be internally controlled.
- Call external authorities. The fire control brigade will support the external authorities if required.
- Report the incident. The incident will, once the emergency is controlled, be reported in the incident database accordingly.

9.3 Operational Guidelines In Case Of Spills

Potential sources include:

- Fuel handling, storage, and transfer operations
- Hydraulic oil leaks from turbines, cranes, and equipment
- Chemical storage and use (paints, solvents, lubricants)
- Transformer oil leaks or failures
- Improper waste handling or containment failure
- Vehicle accidents resulting in fuel or hazardous material release

In the case of spillage:

- Follow general emergency guidelines.
- Review the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS/SDS) for the spilled material to determine appropriate response and handling measures

- Attempt to contain the spill using appropriate spill containment and absorbent materials available in the site spill response kits.
- Notify the Environmental Officer, Environmental Manager, and Project Manager immediately following identification of the spill
- Implement measures to prevent the spill from reaching drainage systems, streams, rivers, wetlands, or other sensitive environmental receptors.
- Immediately clean up any spill that could create a slip or fall hazard. In all cases, barricade the affected area, make the hazard visible to others, and manage resulting waste in accordance with the Project Waste Management Plan.

If a spill reaches, or has the potential to reach, a watercourse, wetland, or other sensitive habitat, the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the Somali Regional State Environmental Authority shall be notified immediately. Formal written notification shall be submitted within 24 hours in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

9.4 Operational Guidelines for Hazardous Materials and Fuel Storage Incidents

Potential sources include:

- Bulk diesel storage and refuelling systems
- Transformer oil systems and bund failures
- Improper storage or labelling of hazardous materials
- Failure of secondary containment systems
- Overfilling, leakage, or equipment failure

9.4.1 Transformer Oil Fire or Explosion

In the event of a transformer oil fire or explosion:

- Personnel shall immediately raise the alarm and evacuate the affected area in accordance with the site emergency evacuation procedure.
- Electrical isolation of the affected equipment shall be undertaken by authorised personnel where it is safe to do so.
- Only trained emergency responders equipped with appropriate firefighting equipment shall attempt initial response.
- Firefighting shall utilise appropriate Class B or Class C fire suppression methods, including foam-based extinguishing agents where applicable.
- Emergency services and the relevant fire authority shall be notified immediately.
- Measures shall be taken to prevent contaminated firefighting water or spilled oil from entering drainage systems or surrounding soil.

- Following incident stabilisation, environmental containment and clean-up measures shall be implemented in accordance with the Project's spill response procedures.

9.4.2 Bulk Diesel Storage Fire or Spill

In the event of a diesel storage fire or spill:

- The incident shall be immediately reported and the area secured to prevent ignition sources and unauthorised access.
- Spill containment measures shall be deployed using spill kits, absorbent materials, or containment barriers.
- Where a fire occurs, trained personnel shall utilise appropriate Class B firefighting equipment while maintaining safe separation distances.
- Emergency services shall be contacted where the incident cannot be controlled using on-site resources.
- Contaminated soil or materials shall be collected and disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental regulations.

9.4.3 Secondary Containment Failure

In the event of secondary containment failure:

- The affected storage system shall be isolated where possible.
- Temporary containment measures shall be established to prevent the release of hazardous materials into the surrounding environment.
- Environmental protection measures shall be implemented immediately to control potential soil or water contamination.
- The incident shall be reported internally and to relevant authorities where required by law.
- Repairs or replacement of the containment system shall be undertaken before returning the storage facility to service.
- Detailed operational procedures for these emergency scenarios will be further developed following EPC Contractor appointment and incorporated into the site-specific emergency response procedures.

9.5 Operational Guidelines in Case of Personal Accidents

- Follow general emergency guidelines.
- Make the patient as comfortable as possible and administer first aid as required. Use the closer first aid kit available in the area. If a chemical is involved with the injury, find the SDS sheet and follow the first aid instructions. Give a copy to ambulance personnel.

- If urgent specialist medical care is required, evacuate the patient using external rescue equipment.
- In the event that moving the patient could cause severe permanent injury, immobilize and wait for the medical services to reach the location. Following treatment, evacuation should take place.
- As a rule, the injured person or his/her colleague will notify the Project Manager on site.

9.6 Operational Guidelines for Action in Case of Lightning Storm

Potential sources include:

- Direct lightning strikes on turbines or infrastructure
- Outdoor work during storm conditions
- Inadequate grounding or lightning protection systems
- Energised electrical equipment and switching operations

Precautionary measures to take:

- In case of lightning, don´t stand inside the field. Once the storm is over, wait for 1 hour before going back to the field.
- Stay away from wire fences, railings, and other metallic objects.
- Avoid standing on top of the hills and/or under the trees, especially in isolated ones.
- The specifications used for the construction of project buildings protect from the risk of lightning discharges.
- Do not use mobile phones unless is urgent.

9.6.1 Struck by Lightning

If the turbine is struck by lightning and visible damage is found, perform or adhere to the following:

- Disconnect the power supply and place the turbine in safe mode if possible.
- Do not re-enter the wind turbine until it has been confirmed that the storm has passed.
- Contact the Site Manager or Authorized Supervisor to carry out a lightning strike inspection.
- Do not approach the wind turbine until at least one hour after the storm has passed.
- Do not approach the wind turbine if there are rustling or hissing sounds coming from the turbine blades due to static electricity.

9.6.2 How Do You Manage a Lightning Strike?

Lightning First Aid Recommendations

- Call for help (Local EMS services) - Items to Note When Calling for Help.
- How many people were struck.

- Assess the situation - Safety is a priority.
- Respond - Lightning often causes a heart attack.
- Resuscitate - If the person is not breathing, immediately begin mouth-to-mouth rescue breaths.

9.7 Operational Guidelines in Case of Electric Shock

Potential sources include:

- Contact with live electrical systems
- Faulty or damaged electrical equipment
- Improper lock-out/tag-out (LOTO) implementation
- Energisation during commissioning activities

In the case of electrical shock:

- Secure the scene
- Do not attempt to aid the injured person until it is safe to approach.
- Ensure the power has been disconnected.
- Provide appropriate first aid.
- Signal for help if needed.
- Ensure the injured person is stabilized and transported to the nearest treatment facility.
- The injured person, after an electrical shock, should not be allowed to operate any vehicle.

9.8 Operational Guidelines for Confined Space

Certain construction and maintenance activities associated with wind turbine installation may require entry into confined spaces such as tower bases, cable ducts, underground electrical chambers, drainage pits, and similar enclosed structures.

Confined space entry presents specific hazards including oxygen deficiency, accumulation of toxic gases, flammable atmospheres, restricted access, and limited means of escape. To manage these risks, confined space activities shall be conducted in accordance with the Project's Confined Space Entry Procedure, which forms part of the EPC Contractor's HSE Management System.

Potential sources include:

- Entry into turbine bases, cable trenches, and underground chambers
- Oxygen-deficient or toxic atmospheres
- Poor ventilation or gas accumulation
- Inadequate rescue arrangements
- Hub works when charging accumulators
- Internal blade repairs

9.8.1 Confined Space Entry Permit System

All confined space activities shall be performed under a Confined Space Entry Permit system. The permit shall confirm that the space has been assessed and that appropriate control measures are in place prior to entry.

The permit system shall include:

- Identification of the confined space and hazards present.
- Isolation of energy sources and hazardous materials.
- Verification of atmospheric conditions.
- Confirmation of rescue arrangements and communication procedures.
- Atmospheric Monitoring.

Prior to entry into a confined space, the atmosphere shall be tested using calibrated gas monitoring equipment to verify that conditions are safe for entry.

Atmospheric testing shall include monitoring for:

- Oxygen concentration
- Flammable gases or vapours
- Toxic gases

Continuous atmospheric monitoring may be required depending on the nature of the confined space and work activity.

9.8.2 Stand-by Rescue Personnel

A stand-by attendant (rescue person) shall always be present during confined space entry.

The stand-by attendant shall:

- Remain outside the confined space.
- Maintain continuous communication with the entrant(s).
- Monitor conditions during the work activity.
- Initiate emergency response procedures if required.

The stand-by attendant shall not enter the confined space unless properly trained and equipped to perform rescue.

9.8.3 Confined Space Rescue Procedure

If a worker becomes incapacitated inside a confined space:

- The stand-by attendant shall immediately raise the alarm and notify the Emergency Coordinator.
- Entry into the confined space for rescue shall only be performed by trained rescue personnel using appropriate rescue equipment

- Rescue equipment may include tripods, retrieval systems, breathing apparatus, and gas monitoring devices where required.
- First aid and medical support shall be provided immediately following extraction of the injured person.
- External emergency services shall be contacted where the situation exceeds the site response capability.
- Rescue arrangements and equipment shall be verified before entry is authorised under the confined space permit system.

9.9 Turbine Incidents

Potential sources include:

- Mechanical failure or component malfunction
- Electrical faults within turbine systems
- Control system failure leading to runaway conditions
- Extreme weather conditions (high winds, lightning)
- Structural or blade integrity failure.

9.9.1 Establishing a Temporary Clearance Area

When establishing a temporary clearance area in the event of a turbine incident (i.e., fire, runaway turbine, debris separation, or blade throw), rope off or otherwise temporarily clear an area with a minimum radius of 500 meters (1,640 feet) measured from the base of the turbine. If the radius of 500 meters cannot be reached due to the surroundings, the maximum possible radius should be cleared.

Best judgement and common sense should always be employed when establishing a temporary clearance area. If a turbine incident is identified, but the situation appears to be mitigated, the establishment of a temporary clearance area may not be required.

9.9.2 Fire external

In case of fire in or near a turbine:

- Push the emergency-stop button. If it is physically safe to do so and it will not delay your exit from the turbine, disconnect the turbine at the main high- voltage circuit breaker. Personnel outside the turbine should not approach the turbine to push the emergency-stop button.
- Immediately exit the turbine, only using fire-fighting equipment to ensure a safe escape route from the wind turbine.
- Establish a temporary clearance area and move upwind outside the clearance area, or seek shelter, if appropriate.

- Notify the site office who can contact local emergency responders if assistance is required to extinguish the fire.
- Inform the project company of the fire as possible or before the end of the shift.
- Send one person to the designated emergency entrance/exit to guide the emergency team/fire department to the fire on site.

9.9.3 Runaway Turbine

In case of a runaway:

- Push the emergency-stop button. If it is physically safe to do so and it will not delay your exit from the turbine, disconnect the turbine at the main high- voltage circuit breaker. Personnel outside the turbine should not approach the turbine to push the emergency-stop button.
- Immediately exit the turbine and establish a temporary clearance area, if appropriate.
- Move upwind outside the clearance area or seek shelter, if appropriate.
- Notify site office who can contact local emergency responders if assistance is required to address the situation.
- Inform the project of the fire by as soon as possible or before the end of the shift.
- Send one person to the designated emergency entrance/exit to guide the emergency team/fire department to the fire on site.

9.9.4 Debris Separation

In case of debris separation:

- Push the emergency-stop button. If it is physically safe to do so and it will not delay your exit from the turbine, disconnect the turbine at the main high- voltage circuit breaker. Personnel outside the turbine should not approach the turbine to push the emergency-stop button.
- Immediately exit the turbine and establish a temporary clearance area, if appropriate.
- Move upwind outside the clearance area, or seek shelter, if appropriate.
- Notify site office who can contact local emergency responders if assistance is required to address the situation.
- Inform the project company of the fire as soon as possible or before the end of the shift.
- Send one person to the designated emergency entrance/exit to guide the emergency team/fire department to the fire on site.

9.9.5 Blade Throw

In the event of a suspected or confirmed blade throw incident:

- Personnel in the vicinity shall immediately evacuate the area and maintain a safe distance from the affected turbine.
- The turbine shall be immediately shut down and electrically isolated where possible through the turbine control system or SCADA.
- A temporary exclusion zone shall be established around the affected turbine to prevent access until the area has been inspected and declared safe.
- The Site Manager, HSE Manager, and Operations Control Centre shall be notified immediately.
- Emergency services shall be contacted if injuries, fires, or other secondary hazards occur.
- Access to the turbine shall only be permitted to authorised and competent technical personnel following a risk assessment.
- The incident shall be reported and investigated in accordance with the Project incident reporting procedure.
- Any debris outside the turbine pad area shall be secured and recovered in a controlled manner to prevent additional hazards or environmental impacts.
- Where required, relevant authorities shall be notified in accordance with national regulations and lender reporting requirements.

9.10 Procedures In Case of Evacuation / Escape from Wind Turbine

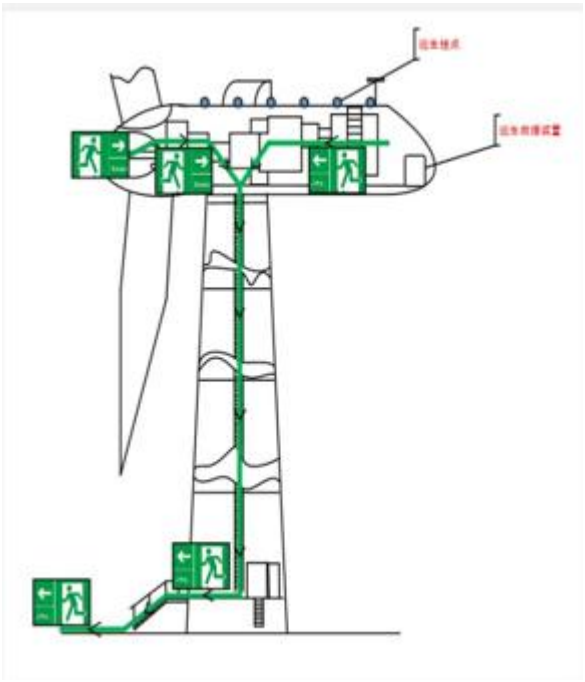
In case of an accident, in which employee(s) are working in the nacelle or in the upper part of the tower, an evacuation may be necessary via direct descent from the nacelle to the ground using the emergency evacuation kit located in the nacelle. Evacuation equipment is located in the nacelle. The equipment can be used for emergency evacuation of personnel in a harness, or stretcher evacuation of an injured person, if descent through the tower is impossible.

In case of emergency, the following steps must be followed:

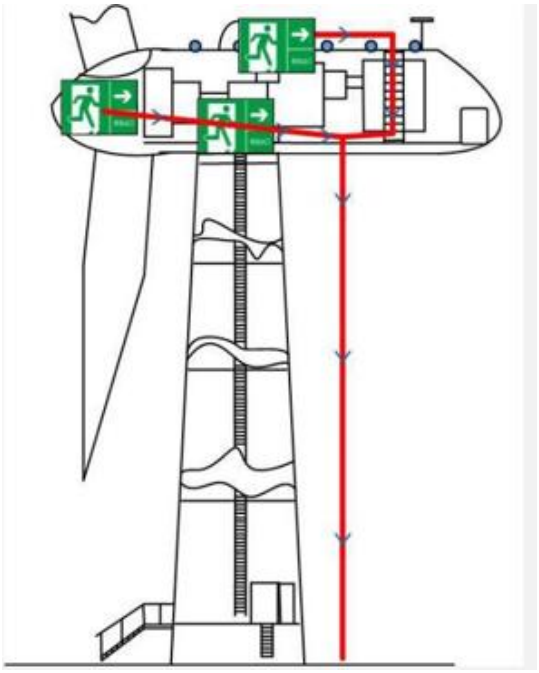
- Assess the situation.
- Contact Site Management or H&S for help and provide them with the nature of emergency or injuries, turbine number and the location in turbine.
- If passage through the tower is impossible
- Stay calm, make your way to the top of the turbine if possible and stay there until the rescue personnel arrive.
- Maintain communication with supervisor/rescue personnel.
- Open, if necessary, hatches to ensure that fresh air is available.
- If it is necessary to evacuate the turbine – choose the safest way out.
- Secure and inspect rescue equipment.
- If time is available, read through the evacuation procedure and ensure everyone involved understands their responsibility /duty.

- Find suitable anchor point and prepare the equipment.
- Assist rescue personnel as needed.
- Take notes about the incident and contact H&S Manager in order for them to initiate an initial report.
- Accompany the injured person to the clinic or hospital and wait until an initial diagnosis is given.

There will be two escape routes as marked in the WTG layout.



The first is to escape by climbing the stairs.



The second exit is the escape hatch.

9.11 Working At Height Rescue Procedure

Construction and maintenance activities associated with wind turbine installation may involve work at significant elevations, including crane erection activities, turbine installation, scaffolding operations, and the use of elevated work platforms. These activities may occur at heights exceeding 100 metres and present significant fall and suspension risks.

To manage these risks, the Project requires the implementation of a structured working-at-height rescue framework.

Potential sources include:

- Turbine erection and maintenance activities
- Crane operations and lifting platforms
- Failure or misuse of fall protection systems
- Inadequate rescue planning.

9.11.1 Rescue Plan Requirement

All work performed at heights exceeding 2 metres shall be supported by a task-specific rescue plan prepared prior to the commencement of work. The rescue plan shall be developed by the EPC Contractor and reviewed by the Project Company as part of the permit-to-work and method statement approval process.

The rescue plan shall include:

- Identification of potential fall and suspension scenarios.
- Rescue methods appropriate to the work activity and location.
- Roles and responsibilities of rescue personnel.
- Required rescue equipment and access arrangements.
- Communication and emergency coordination procedures.

9.11.2 Minimum Rescue Equipment

Appropriate rescue equipment shall be available at each elevated work location where fall protection systems are used. As a minimum, the following equipment shall be available:

- Rescue kit suitable for the specific working-at-height system
- Controlled descent device or rescue lowering equipment
- First aid kit suitable for trauma management
- Means of communication with site emergency response personnel
- Equipment shall be inspected regularly and maintained in accordance with manufacturer requirements.

9.11.3 Suspended Worker Rescue

In the event that a worker becomes suspended in a fall arrest system or harness:

- Immediate rescue actions shall be initiated to prevent suspension trauma, which may occur within 15–30 minutes.
- The rescue team shall implement the pre-established rescue plan and utilise appropriate rescue equipment to safely lower or recover the suspended worker.
- First aid and medical assistance shall be provided immediately following recovery.
- Emergency services shall be contacted.

9.11.4 Rescue Drills

Working-at-height rescue drills shall be conducted periodically to verify the effectiveness of rescue procedures and ensure personnel familiarity with rescue equipment and response actions. At a minimum,

drills shall include a simulated suspended worker scenario to demonstrate the ability to safely recover an incapacitated worker within an acceptable response timeframe.

9.11.5 Competency Requirements

Personnel designated as members of the rescue team shall be competent and appropriately trained in rescue-at-height techniques. As a minimum, rescue team members shall hold a recognised working-at-height rescue certification or equivalent training demonstrating competence in:

- Fall arrest systems.
- Casualty retrieval.
- Controlled descent and rescue systems.
- First response medical care.
- Additional site-specific training may be required depending on the rescue systems used.
- Detailed rescue procedures and equipment arrangements will be further developed following the appointment of the EPC Contractor and incorporated into the site-specific working-at-height rescue plans.

9.12 Procedure In Case of Snake Presence or Bite

Generally, snakes are not aggressive and will move away if given the chance, however the following do's and don'ts can help you mitigate the risk of a snake bite on your worksite.

DO:

- Be mindful that snakes may be in the area – move items with caution.
- If you see a snake, stay completely still, and allow the snake to move away.
- Observe where the snake goes and alert the site supervisor and others.
- Use snake catcher and thick gloves when working in areas where snakes may be.
- Have a snake bite kit available and make sure people know how to use it.
- If a snake is spotted, use reliable snake catcher to catch and remove the snake safely.
- Treat all snake bites as an emergency. Keep the bite victim calm and immobile and call immediately for medical assistance.

DON'T

- Do not approach or provoke a snake.
- Do not try to remove a dead snake. 1) It may not be dead. 2) The biting reflexes in dead and decapitated snakes remain active for some hours after death – so they can still bite you.
- If someone is bitten, do not wash the bite area as doctors may use the residual venom to identify the snake.
- Do not try to suck out the venom or apply a tourniquet to the site – these methods have proven more harmful than beneficial.

- The best protection against snake bites is heightened awareness.

9.13 Procedures In Case of Vehicle Accidents

Motor vehicle accidents are a leading cause of death and injury for all ages. Accidents on and off the job have far-reaching financial and psychological effects on employees, their co-workers and families, and their employers. All project workers shall abide with safety guidelines and procedure described in the Traffic management plan of the Project.

Potential sources include:

- Transport of abnormal loads (blades, towers, nacelles)
- Interaction with public roads and community traffic
- Driver fatigue or competency issues
- Poor road conditions or limited visibility
- High traffic volumes during construction

In case of vehicle accidents, the following shall be implemented:

- Ensure all participants are accounted for and responsive. If there are injuries then request ambulance if off site, if onsite call the clinic, first aiders, site nurse / physician.
- Assess vehicle's condition to determine if it is safe to occupy and if it can safely be moved. Determine if vehicle/s pose a hazard to persons nearby (e.g. leaking fuel) – if yes, Police if offsite, emergency Team if onsite and evacuate persons from immediate danger area.
- If a vehicle cannot be moved, call police/ tow truck assistance and wait for assistance.
- If it is safe to do so, participants should remain in the vehicle with seat belts fastened for everyone's safety until help arrives.
- If it is unsafe to remain in the vehicle, participants should cautiously exit and move to a safe location away from traffic but adjacent to the accident site.
- Do not smoke or allow ignition source near the damaged vehicle or fluids which have leaked from it.
- If a vehicle can be moved without creating further hazard, move it to a safe location adjacent to the accident site.
- Notify the Emergency Response Team as soon as possible.

9.14 Medical Emergencies and Fatalities

Potential sources include:

- Workplace injuries and trauma
- Pre-existing medical conditions
- Remote location and delayed access to healthcare
- Heat stress, dehydration, or fatigue

- Fall from height.

9.14.1 Medical Emergencies

In case of medical emergencies, the following steps shall be taken:

- Any person witnessing a medical emergency shall immediately stop work in the affected area and raise the alarm using the nearest available communication method.
- The area shall be made safe before approaching the injured or ill person. No responder shall place themselves at risk.
- The Emergency Coordinator shall be notified immediately. Trained first aiders shall attend the scene and provide first aid strictly within the limits of their training.
- The injured or ill person shall be assessed for responsiveness, breathing, and circulation. Where required, basic life support measures shall be applied.
- If the condition is serious or life-threatening, emergency medical services shall be contacted without delay. Clear access routes shall be established for ambulance or medical evacuation.
- Non-essential personnel shall be cleared from the area to preserve dignity and prevent interference with response activities.
- The incident shall be logged and escalated to site management and the Project Company in accordance with the emergency escalation framework.
- Following stabilisation and transport, a preliminary incident review shall be initiated.

9.14.1.1 Medical Response Capacity

Given the remote location of the Project in the Somali Regional State, medical response capability shall be proportionate to the workforce size and potential risk profile of construction activities

- Where the on-site workforce exceeds 25 personnel, the EPC Contractor shall ensure that a qualified nurse or paramedic is always present on site during working hours. This requirement shall form part of the EPC Contractor's contractual obligations under the Project's Environmental and Social Employer Requirements.
- Adequate first aid facilities, medical equipment, and emergency transport arrangements shall be maintained on site.
- The Project shall ensure that trained first aiders are distributed across work areas to enable rapid response.

9.14.1.2 Medical Response Time

The Project shall maintain a medical response capability that allows trained responders to reach any incident location within an acceptable time frame.

The maximum response time from a trained first aider to any location within the Project site shall not exceed 15 minutes, under normal operating conditions.

Access routes, communication systems, and site emergency procedures shall be designed to support this response objective.

9.14.1.3 Hospital Referral and External Medical Support

Serious medical cases requiring advanced treatment shall be transferred to an appropriate medical facility.

The nearest major hospital with surgical capability is Jijiga Regional Hospital, located approximately 150 km from the Project site, with an estimated travel time of 2.5–3 hours by road under normal conditions.

The Project shall maintain arrangements for emergency transport of injured personnel to appropriate medical facilities.

9.14.1.4 Air Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC)

Where a medical emergency exceeds the capability of available ground transport or requires urgent specialist treatment, air medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) may be activated.

Criteria for MEDEVAC activation may include:

- life-threatening trauma
- severe burns
- major head injuries
- suspected spinal injuries
- critical medical conditions requiring rapid specialist care

The decision to activate MEDEVAC shall be made by the site medical professional in coordination with the Emergency Coordinator and Project Management, based on the condition of the injured person and available medical resources.

9.14.2 Fatalities

In the event of a workplace fatality, the following procedures shall be implemented to ensure compliance with Ethiopian legislation and applicable lender standards.

9.14.3 Immediate Site Actions

- Stop all work in the affected area and secure the incident scene.
- Provide emergency medical assistance where appropriate until emergency services arrive.
- Establish a controlled exclusion zone to preserve evidence and prevent disturbance of the scene.
- Notify the Site Manager, HSE Manager, and Project Company management immediately.

9.14.4 Notification of Authorities

In accordance with applicable Ethiopian legislation, workplace fatalities shall be reported to the relevant authorities.

- The Ethiopian Federal Police shall be notified immediately.
- The incident scene shall be preserved until police authorities have attended the site and authorised the removal of the deceased.
- The Project shall cooperate fully with police investigations and any regulatory inquiries.

9.14.5 Notification of Embassy or Consulate

Where the deceased is a non-Ethiopian national, the relevant embassy or consulate shall be notified as soon as practicable and no later than 24 hours after confirmation of the fatality, in coordination with the Project Company and relevant authorities.

9.14.6 Body Repatriation

Where repatriation of the deceased is required, the Project Company shall coordinate the process in accordance with Ethiopian regulatory requirements. This may include:

- Obtaining official death certificates from the relevant Ethiopian authorities.
- Coordination with the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs where international repatriation is required.
- Securing any required export permits or documentation for the transfer of remains.
- Coordination with funeral service providers and the family of the deceased regarding repatriation arrangements.

9.14.7 Communication with Next of Kin

The Project Company shall designate a single point of contact responsible for all communication with the next of kin. This approach ensures that communications are handled respectfully, consistently, and in coordination with the relevant authorities. The EPC Contractor shall support the Project Company but shall not make independent notifications to the family without prior coordination.

9.14.8 Media and Information Control

To protect the dignity of the deceased and ensure that next of kin are notified appropriately:

- No information regarding the incident shall be released publicly until the next of kin have been formally informed.
- Personnel shall not share information related to the incident through social media, messaging platforms, or other public channels.

- Any communication with the media shall be managed solely by the Project Company or its authorised representatives.

Further investigation and reporting of the incident shall be undertaken in accordance with the Project's incident investigation procedures and applicable legal requirements.

9.15 Disease Outbreak (Waterborne/Communicable)

Potential sources include:

- Workforce accommodation and camp conditions
- Limited water availability and sanitation challenges
- Contaminated water supply
- Close contact in shared facilities

In case of a suspected or confirmed disease outbreak, the following steps shall be taken:

- Any person identifying symptoms of a communicable disease or unusual illness patterns shall immediately report to the supervisor and site medical personnel.
- The affected individual(s) shall be isolated where practicable to prevent further spread.
- The Emergency Coordinator and site medical personnel shall be notified immediately.
- Medical personnel shall assess the situation and determine the need for further medical treatment, testing, or referral.
- Hygiene and sanitation controls shall be reinforced, including handwashing, disinfection of shared areas, and safe waste disposal.
- Contact tracing shall be initiated to identify individuals who may have been exposed.
- Where required, local health authorities shall be notified in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Non-essential activities may be restricted or suspended based on the severity of the outbreak.
- Awareness communication shall be provided to all personnel regarding symptoms, prevention, and required actions.
- The incident shall be recorded and managed in accordance with Project health and incident reporting procedures.

9.16 Extreme Weather Events

Potential sources include:

- High winds affecting lifting and turbine works
- Lightning storms
- Extreme heat conditions
- Dust storms reducing visibility and air quality

- Seasonal rainfall and flash flooding.

9.16.1 Weather Monitoring

Weather forecasts, warnings, and meteorological conditions shall be continuously monitored using available meteorological data sources, including site weather monitoring systems where installed, and national meteorological forecasts. Site supervision shall ensure that emerging weather risks are communicated to all personnel.

9.16.2 Defined Weather Thresholds for Work Suspension

Work activities shall be suspended when weather conditions exceed defined safety thresholds. As a minimum, the following thresholds shall apply unless more conservative limits are defined by OEM or EPC procedures:

- Wind speeds exceeding 12–15 m/s for general lifting operations and 9–10 m/s for turbine blade installation or critical lifts, unless otherwise specified by crane manufacturer limits.
- Lightning detected within a 10 km radius of the site.
- Extreme heat conditions where temperatures exceed safe working limits defined in the Project Heat Stress Management Procedure.
- Reduced visibility conditions due to dust storms or heavy precipitation that may affect safe operations.

9.16.3 Flash Flood Monitoring and Early Warning

Given the seasonal flash flooding risks in the Somali Regional State, the Project shall implement monitoring of rainfall conditions and upstream flood indicators where relevant.

Personnel working in low-lying areas, drainage channels, or access roads susceptible to flooding shall be instructed to evacuate designated safe areas in the event of rising water levels or flood warnings.

9.16.4 Dust Storm Protocol

Dust storms may significantly reduce visibility and create respiratory hazards. In the event of a dust storm warning or onset of severe dust conditions:

- Outdoor work activities shall be suspended where visibility or safety is compromised.
- Personnel shall move to enclosed shelters or designated safe locations.
- Mobile equipment and vehicles shall stop operating where visibility is unsafe.
- Personnel shall utilise appropriate respiratory protection where required.

9.16.5 Drought and Firefighting Water Availability

Given the potential for prolonged drought conditions in the region, the Project shall maintain contingency measures to ensure adequate water supply for firefighting and emergency response.

Water storage tanks, tanker supply arrangements, or alternative water sources shall be maintained to ensure sufficient firefighting capacity during periods of reduced water availability.

9.16.6 Securing Equipment and Structures

Temporary structures, scaffolding, materials, and equipment shall be secured where possible prior to the arrival of severe weather conditions to prevent damage or secondary hazards.

9.16.7 Extreme Heat/Dehydration

In case of heat stress or dehydration, the following steps shall be taken:

- Any person exhibiting symptoms of heat stress (e.g. dizziness, confusion, excessive sweating, or collapse) shall immediately stop work and notify their supervisor.
- The affected person shall be moved to a shaded or cool area without delay.
- First aiders shall be notified and shall assess the individual and provide appropriate care.
- The affected person shall be cooled using available means, including removal of excess clothing, application of cool water, and ventilation.
- Drinking water or electrolyte fluids shall be provided if the person is conscious and able to drink.
- In cases of severe heat illness (e.g. heat stroke), emergency medical services shall be contacted immediately.
- Work activities in the affected area shall be reassessed and, if necessary, suspended until safe conditions are restored.
- Supervisors shall review environmental conditions and implement additional control measures such as increased rest breaks or adjusted work schedules.
- The incident shall be logged and reported in accordance with Project procedures.

9.16.8 Return to Work

Work activities shall resume only after weather conditions have been assessed by site management and declared safe, and any affected areas or equipment have been inspected.

9.17 Earthquake

In case of an earthquake, the following steps shall be taken:

- Any person experiencing seismic activity shall immediately raise the alarm and warn nearby personnel.

- Personnel shall immediately adopt the “Drop, Cover, Hold” position and remain in place until the shaking stops.
- Personnel shall stay away from structures, suspended loads, electrical equipment, and any objects that may fall or collapse.
- Once the shaking has stopped, all personnel shall evacuate calmly to the designated assembly points.
- The Emergency Coordinator shall be notified immediately and shall initiate site-wide accountability procedures.
- First aiders shall attend to any injured persons and provide assistance within the limits of their training.
- Access to structures, turbines, substations, and facilities shall be restricted until inspected and declared safe by competent personnel.
- Emergency services shall be contacted where injuries, structural damage, or secondary incidents have occurred.
- The incident shall be logged and escalated in accordance with the emergency escalation framework.
- A post-event inspection and assessment shall be conducted prior to resumption of work activities.

9.18 Security and Civil Disturbance

The Project shall manage security risks in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 4 (Community Health, Safety and Security), AfDB ISS (2023) – OS4 (Community Health, Safety and Security) and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR). Security arrangements will be implemented in a manner that protects project personnel, assets, and nearby communities while respecting human rights and applicable Ethiopian law.

Security management for the Project shall be implemented in accordance with the Project Security Management Plan (SMP), which establishes procedures for managing security risks, coordination with public authorities, and incident response.

Potential sources include:

- Community unrest or grievances
- Theft, vandalism, or trespassing
- Labour disputes
- Regional instability or external threats

Avoidance and De-escalation

Personnel shall avoid confrontation and withdraw to safe locations in the event of civil disturbance, protest activity, or security incidents. De-escalation and conflict avoidance shall be prioritised at all times.

Use of Force

Security personnel shall act in accordance with the principles of minimum and proportionate use of force. The use of excessive force is strictly prohibited. Any use of force shall be limited to what is necessary to protect life and property and must comply with the Project Security Management Plan and applicable laws.

Site Access Control

Site access may be restricted or suspended where security risks are identified. Security personnel shall control entry and exit points and ensure that only authorised personnel access project facilities.

Coordination with Public Security Forces

Where required, the Project shall coordinate with Ethiopian federal or regional police authorities to manage significant security incidents or civil disturbances. Coordination shall follow established communication protocols and shall be conducted in accordance with national legislation and the principles of VPSHR.

Incidents Involving Community Members

Where security incidents involve members of nearby communities, the Project shall ensure that responses are managed carefully to avoid escalation and to protect community safety. The Social Team and Project Management shall coordinate engagement with community representatives and relevant authorities.

External Communication and Community Engagement

All external communication relating to security incidents shall be managed through the Project's Social Team and designated management representatives, in coordination with the Project Company.

Reporting and Documentation

Security incidents shall be documented and reported in accordance with the Project incident reporting procedures and the Security Management Plan.

10 COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND EXTERNAL INTERFACE

10.1 Community Health, Safety and Emergency Preparedness

10.1.1 Consideration of Vulnerable Groups

Building on the community context described in Section 3.2, the Project has identified specific vulnerable groups and conditions that may influence the effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response measures. In accordance with AfDB ISS (2023) OS4 and OS5, and IFC PS 1 and 4, the Project recognises that certain individuals or groups within surrounding communities may be more vulnerable during emergency situations and may require additional support during notification, evacuation, or access to emergency information.

The identification of vulnerable groups within the Project's area of influence has been informed by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) prepared for the Project.

The Project area is located within Aysha Woreda in the Somali Regional State, where nearby communities include Aysha town and Lasarat village, and where community engagement is conducted primarily through clan leadership structures, elders, and local administrative representatives.

Based on the SEP, LRP surveys, and community consultations, potentially vulnerable groups may include:

- Elderly persons.
- Children.
- Pregnant women.
- Persons with disabilities or limited mobility.
- Individuals with chronic medical conditions.
- Women who may face cultural barriers to participation in decision-making.
- Seasonal dwellers and pastoralist groups who move through the project area periodically and may not be present during standard communication activities.
- Individuals who may face language or literacy barriers.

10.1.2 Identification of Vulnerable Individuals

Information regarding vulnerable individuals and households is collected through community engagement activities and socioeconomic surveys conducted as part of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and associated social baseline studies. These studies include census surveys, household socioeconomic surveys, and focus group discussions with community members and vulnerable groups.

Local authorities, clan leaders, and community representatives may assist the Project in identifying households requiring additional support during emergency situations.

10.1.3 Notification and Evacuation Support

In the event of emergencies with potential off-site impacts, the Project will coordinate with local authorities, community leaders, and relevant government offices to ensure that vulnerable individuals receive timely notification and assistance where required.

Special measures may include:

- Early notification of households located closest to the Project site.
- Coordination with community leaders to identify individuals requiring assistance.
- Support for individuals with limited mobility during evacuation where necessary.
- Coordination with local health services if medical assistance is required.

10.1.4 Culturally Appropriate Communication

Emergency communications directed at surrounding communities will be delivered using locally appropriate communication channels, considering the social structure of the affected communities.

Communication may include:

- Engagement through clan leaders, elders, and community representatives.
- Communication through Kebele and Woreda authorities.
- Use of Somali language communication where necessary.
- Dissemination of information through community meetings or local notification mechanisms.

10.1.5 Stakeholder Engagement Mechanisms

Community engagement during emergency situations will be implemented in coordination with the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). These plans provide the framework for ongoing consultation, disclosure of information, and grievance management with affected communities.

10.1.6 Grievance Mechanism

Community members who are affected by an emergency or who wish to raise concerns related to emergency preparedness or response may submit complaints or concerns through the Project's Grievance Mechanism as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

The Grievance Mechanism provides a formal process for receiving, recording, and addressing concerns raised by affected communities or other stakeholders.

In the context of emergency situations:

- Emergency-related grievances shall be recorded and prioritised for prompt review and response.
- The Project Company shall ensure that grievances relating to community health, safety, or environmental impacts arising from emergency events receive priority handling.
- Where grievances relate to significant incidents or emergencies, the Project Company shall coordinate responses with the EPC Contractor and relevant authorities where appropriate.
- Information on how to access the Grievance Mechanism shall be communicated to affected communities through the channels described in the SEP.

Records of grievances related to emergency events shall be maintained and reviewed as part of the Project's environmental and social management system.

11 COMMUNICATION, NOTIFICATION AND ESCALATION

Clear communication is essential during emergencies. Internal notification procedures ensure that incidents are escalated promptly. External communication with authorities, lenders, media, and communities is coordinated by the Project Company.

11.1 Communication Equipment

Every work team or sub-team consisting of at least two personnel shall be equipped with appropriate communication equipment to ensure effective coordination and rapid response during normal operations and emergency situations.

At a minimum, each work team shall have access to the following communication equipment:

- Two walkie-talkie communication devices to allow direct communication with the work team and site control point.
- One mobile telephone with GSM coverage where available.
- Satellite telephones shall be available as a backup communication method where GSM coverage is unreliable or unavailable. As a minimum, the Project shall maintain no fewer than three (3) operational satellite phones site-wide, or at least one satellite phone per active work zone, whichever is greater.
- Where GSM coverage is not available, an IP telephone connected to the wind farm communication network shall be available to allow internal and external emergency communication.
- Emergency communication procedures and contact information shall be displayed on site bulletin boards and emergency notice boards in English, Amharic, and Somali.

11.1.1 Satellite Phone Management

Satellite phones shall be maintained in a ready-to-use condition at all times.

A designated communication equipment custodian shall be responsible for the management, charging, and maintenance of satellite phones.

Satellite phones shall be tested at least once per week to verify operational readiness.

A logbook shall be maintained to record inspections, testing, and battery status.

11.1.2 Communication Failure Protocol

Given the remote location of the Project site, procedures shall be established to manage situations where standard communication systems are unavailable. In the event that radio, mobile phone, and satellite phone communication systems are unavailable, a designated “runner” protocol shall be implemented. Under this protocol, a designated person shall travel immediately to the main site office, security gate, or nearest accessible communication point to request emergency assistance or contact emergency services. Vehicles assigned for this purpose shall be maintained in operational readiness at all times.

11.1.3 Site-wide Alarm System

In situations where electronic communication systems fail, a pre-agreed alarm signal system shall be used to notify personnel across the site of emergency situations.

This may include:

- A defined vehicle horn signal pattern used to indicate an emergency situation.
- Audible alarms or sirens where installed.
- Visual signalling methods such as flares or other approved signalling devices, where appropriate.

All site personnel shall be informed of the emergency alarm signals during site induction and emergency drills.

12 TRAINING, DRILLS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Emergency training and drills are conducted regularly to test preparedness and identify areas for improvement. Drills cover a range of scenarios relevant to the Project risk profile.

12.1 Training

All workers or subcontractors operating at the site must receive training related to the risks and prevention measures for their job position. This is identified within the Training Management Plan.

Furthermore, the HSE Manager, in conjunction with the HSE Trainer must provide a specific induction to all personnel on site (visitors included) about the following aspects:

- Risk assessment of the Project
- The contents of this specific Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
- The relevant contents of the Management Plans that may affect them directly.
- In addition to the above, EPC will also provide emergency preparedness training by way of:
- Induction training material for workers; and
- Repeated/refresher Toolbox Talks (TBT)
- Risk assessment of the Project
- The contents of this specific Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
- The relevant contents of the Management Plans that may affect them directly.
- In addition to the above, EPC will also provide emergency preparedness training by way of:
- Induction training material for workers; and
- Repeated/refresher Toolbox Talks (TBT).

12.2 Drills

This Plan shall be subject to regular testing to verify the effectiveness of emergency procedures and the level of instruction and training of contractor personnel. Emergency drills shall be coordinated by the Emergency Manager and the HSE Manager, with participation from contractors and relevant site personnel.

A drill plan shall be developed prior to each drill and shall define the objectives, participants, communication arrangements, and evaluation criteria.

The following types of drills shall be conducted:

- Evacuation drills.
- Medical emergency drills.
- Chemical spill or hazardous material drills.
- Fire drills.

In addition to operational drills, tabletop exercises may be conducted to verify emergency communication procedures, coordination arrangements, and decision-making processes. These exercises may simulate emergency scenarios without full deployment of personnel or equipment.

Drills shall be conducted jointly by the HSE Manager and Contractors across the various facilities associated with the Project.

12.2.1 Minimum Drill Frequency

To ensure preparedness and compliance with applicable lender and regulatory expectations, the following minimum drill frequencies shall be implemented:

DRILL TYPE	FREQUENCY
Full site evacuation drill	Every 6 months
Fire drill	Quarterly
Medical emergency drill	Every 6 months
Hazardous material / spill response drill	Every 6 months
Tabletop emergency exercise	Annually, with participation of relevant project personnel and, where appropriate, lender or authority observers

Additional drills may be conducted where significant project changes occur, new personnel are mobilized or following major incidents.

12.2.2 Drill Planning and Implementation

The HSE Manager shall establish a training and drill plan that includes:

- The schedule and timing of drills.
- Identification of personnel and teams involved.
- Arrangements for planned and surprise drills.
- Identification of required equipment and resources.

12.2.3 Post-Drill Evaluation

Following each drill, the effectiveness of the response shall be evaluated, including:

- Effectiveness of the communication chain.
- Performance of the incident command and crisis management structure.
- Efficiency of personnel deployment and equipment use.

Where deficiencies are identified, the Contractor, in coordination with the Emergency Manager and HSE Manager, shall implement corrective actions aimed at improving emergency preparedness and response procedures.

12.2.4 Documentation and Record Keeping

Records of all drills shall be maintained by the Project and shall include:

- Drill plans and objectives
- Attendance lists of participants
- Observations and evaluation reports
- Corrective action and improvement logs

Drill documentation shall be retained for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to AfDB, lenders, and relevant regulatory authorities upon request.

13 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES

The EPC Contractor ensures that emergency equipment is available, maintained, and accessible. Equipment includes first aid supplies, firefighting equipment, spill kits, rescue equipment, and communication systems.

13.1 Ambulance, Site Clinic and On-Site Medical Staff

13.1.1 Site Clinic

A site medical clinic (first aid room) shall be established during construction activities where the workforce exceeds 25 personnel. The clinic shall be equipped with basic medical equipment and supplies necessary for stabilisation of injured persons prior to transfer to external medical facilities.

As a minimum, the site clinic shall include:

- first aid equipment and trauma kits
- stretcher and immobilisation equipment
- oxygen supply and basic life support equipment
- automated external defibrillators (AED) where required
- communication equipment for emergency coordination

The clinic should be clearly identified and accessible at all times.

13.1.2 On-site Medical Staff

Where the workforce exceeds 25 personnel, the EPC Contractor shall ensure that a qualified nurse or paramedic is present on site during working hours.

The on-site medical professional shall be responsible for:

- providing immediate medical care and first aid
- assessing injured personnel
- determining whether external medical services or evacuation are required
- coordinating medical response during emergencies

Additionally, trained first aiders shall be distributed across work areas to ensure rapid response capability.

13.1.3 Ambulance and Emergency Transport

At least one dedicated ambulance or emergency transport vehicle shall be available on-site during construction activities.

The vehicle shall be:

- equipped with appropriate first aid and trauma equipment
- maintained in a ready-to-deploy condition

- capable of transporting injured personnel to external medical facilities.

13.1.4 External Medical Facilities and Medical Evacuation

Where injuries require advanced treatment, the injured person shall be transported to an appropriate medical facility.

The nearest major hospital with surgical capability is Jijiga Regional Hospital, located approximately 150 km from the Project site, with an estimated travel time of 2.5–3 hours by road.

Where required, medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) arrangements may be activated in accordance with the Project emergency procedures.

13.2 Firefighting Equipment

The following firefighting equipment shall be provided to ensure adequate preparedness for emergency situations. The type, rating, and location of extinguishers shall be selected based on the specific fire hazards present, the fire risk assessment, OEM requirements, and applicable Ethiopian legal and technical requirements.

- Electrical panels, switchgear, turbine nacelles, control rooms, and substations: Provide CO2 extinguishers or other approved non-conductive extinguishing capability suitable for energised electrical equipment. Dry powder may be used only where specifically permitted by the applicable fire risk assessment, equipment manufacturer requirements, and local regulations.
- Fuel storage areas, diesel tanks, refuelling points, generators, and other flammable liquid hazards:

  Provide extinguishers suitable for Class B fires, such as foam or dry powder, in locations that are readily accessible to personnel. Guidance commonly identifies foam or dry powder as suitable for flammable-liquid fires.
- Offices, welfare units, accommodation, and other areas containing ordinary combustibles such as paper, wood, textiles, and furnishings:
- Provide water-based extinguishers or other suitable extinguishers for Class A fires and CO2 for electrical fires.
- Vehicles:

  Construction service vans shall carry extinguishers appropriate to the hazards associated with the vehicle and its use. Vehicles transporting dangerous goods or fuels shall carry extinguishers in accordance with applicable transport regulations and the Project fire risk assessment. HSE transport guidance, for example, references carrying at least one 2 kg dry-powder extinguisher for certain dangerous-goods carriage scenarios.
- Hot works:

- Suitable extinguishers shall be immediately available at all hot work locations under the permit-to-work system, selected according to the surrounding fire risks.
- Inspection and maintenance:
- Fire extinguishers shall be inspected during routine site inspections and maintained at the intervals required by applicable legislation and manufacturer requirements.
- Design phase / operation phase:
- During the operational phase, fixed and portable firefighting equipment for the substation, turbines, and associated facilities shall be finalised during detailed design in accordance with the project fire risk assessment, OEM requirements, and applicable local fire prevention regulations.

A site-specific fire risk assessment and extinguisher schedule shall be developed by the EPC Contractor prior to mobilisation, identifying extinguisher type, rating, quantity, and location for each facility and work activity.

13.3 Operational Means for Containment of Environmental Emergencies

Each team working on site, or the corresponding facilities, shall have access to appropriate spill response equipment to ensure that accidental releases of hazardous materials can be rapidly contained and controlled.
All project vehicles transporting fuel, lubricants, or hazardous materials shall carry spill response materials capable of containing small spills, including absorbent pads, absorbent granules, and containment bags.

Work areas and facilities at the substation, transformer areas, maintenance facilities, fuel storage areas, and work huts, spill response equipment shall be available to contain larger spills.

As a minimum requirement:

- Spill response kits located in substation or transformer areas shall have a minimum absorbent capacity of 500 litres.
- Spill kits shall include absorbent materials, containment booms, protective equipment, and waste disposal bags.
- Spill response kits shall be clearly marked, easily accessible, and inspected regularly to ensure readiness.

13.3.1 Secondary Containment Requirements

All bulk fuel and oil storage systems shall be provided with secondary containment systems designed to prevent uncontrolled releases to the environment.

Secondary containment bunds shall have a minimum capacity of 110% of the volume of the largest single container, in accordance with Ethiopian environmental regulations and IFC Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

Bunded areas shall be constructed to prevent leakage and shall be inspected periodically to ensure structural integrity.

Drainage valves on bunded areas shall remain closed except when controlled drainage is required and authorized.

13.3.2 Significant Spill Definition and Escalation

For the purposes of emergency response and regulatory reporting, a significant spill is defined as:

Any spill greater than 20 litres of fuel, oil, or hazardous substance that reaches or has the potential to reach a watercourse, drainage channel, wetland, or other sensitive environmental receptor, or any spill that cannot be immediately contained using on-site spill response equipment.

Significant spills shall trigger immediate escalation in accordance with the Project's environmental incident reporting procedures and may require notification to relevant environmental authorities, including the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the Somali Regional State Environmental Authority, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

13.4 Operational Means for First Aid

Each service vehicle shall have a verified portable first aid kit with the following minimum contents:

- plasters in a variety of different sizes and shapes
- small, medium and large sterile gauze dressings
- at least 2 sterile eye dressings
- triangular bandages
- crêpe rolled bandages
- safety pins
- disposable sterile gloves
- tweezers
- scissors
- alcohol-free cleansing wipes
- sticky tape
- thermometer (preferably digital)
- skin rash cream, such as hydrocortisone or calendula
- cream or spray to relieve insect bites and stings
- antiseptic cream
- painkillers such as paracetamol

During installation projects the portable first aid kit shall be located where easily accessible and at the work location.

13.5 Operational Means Provided by Sub-Contractors

Each working crew comprising subcontracted staff must have in place operational means for emergencies in accordance with the risks generated by their activities. In each case these meansmust be listed in the applicable risk assessments.

13.6 Assembly Points

Assembly points (muster points) shall be established to ensure that personnel can safely gather following an evacuation or emergency alarm. Assembly points shall be located in areas that are free of hazards, accessible, and clearly marked, and shall be identified on the Project emergency layout plans and site maps.

Given the scale of the Project and the distribution of work areas across the wind farm site, multiple assembly points shall be designated across the Project area.

The following principles shall apply:

- At least one designated assembly point shall be established for each active work zone or cluster of turbines, as determined by the EPC Contractor and approved by the HSE Manager.
- Assembly points shall be positioned so that personnel can reach the nearest assembly point within a maximum walking distance of approximately 500 m under normal site conditions.
- Each assembly point shall be clearly identified with visible signage and physical markers to ensure easy recognition during an emergency.
- The GPS coordinates or precise location references of each assembly point shall be recorded in the Project emergency response documentation and displayed on site emergency maps.

Assembly points shall be located in areas that are:

- outside potential hazard zones (e.g., turbine fall zones, fuel storage areas, electrical installations);
- accessible by emergency vehicles where possible; and
- sufficiently large to accommodate personnel from the corresponding work zone.

Typical assembly point locations may include:

- turbine cluster access roads or designated safe areas,
- substation area muster points,
- construction compound areas,
- access control points or security gates.

The final number and locations of assembly points shall be determined through a site-specific risk assessment conducted by the EPC Contractor's HSE Manager, taking into account workforce distribution, work activities, and site layout.

All assembly points shall be communicated to personnel during site induction and emergency drills, and their locations shall be displayed on site emergency maps and evacuation plans.

13.7 Emergency Telephone Numbers & Signages

All relevant emergency numbers must be displayed at all working areas.

13.7.1 Safety Signs

Locations of all the emergency devices must be signalized above each one at a distance availableto be seen by everybody close to it.

As a rule, use the following safety sign dimensions as a reference:

- 210 x 210mm when the viewing distance of the signal does not exceed 10m;
- 420 x 420mm when the viewing distance is between 10 and 20 m;
- 594 x 594 mm when the viewing distance is between 20 and 30 m.

For those signs that are to be placed outside of the office/buildings, the height must be between 1.8 and 2.10 meters depending on the distance from which they must be read. Signals should bevisible even in case of failure of the normal lighting supply. They must be photo luminescent.

The following emergency signs must be placed around the sites.

- Fire extinguishers
- First aid kits
- Assembly points
- Evacuation routes

Signage should be in accordance with international standards and be well known to and easilyunderstood by workers and visitors as appropriate.

14 INCIDENT REPORTING, INVESTIGATION AND RECOVERY

All emergencies and significant incidents are documented, investigated, and reported in accordance with Project procedures. Corrective actions are implemented and lessons learned are integrated into updated emergency arrangements.

All incidents/emergencies must be managed in the Incident Management System.

The emergency must be notified to the project owners and the authorities if required by the Project Manager

Following conclusion of emergency procedures, the Project Manager will notify the HSE Manager, and an investigation will be undertaken to establish the reasons for the emergency and propose and implement corrective actions.

The functioning and performance of the emergency plan will likewise be assessed and, if necessary, it will be updated.

15 REVIEW, AUDIT AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The EPRP shall be formally reviewed at least annually.

In addition, the Plan shall be reviewed and updated as required under the following conditions:

Following any major emergency or significant incident;

- Following emergency drills where improvement actions are identified;
- Upon significant changes to Project scope, activities, or risk profile;
- Following changes in applicable legal or lender requirements.

ANNEX A: EMERGENCY RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT MATRIX

EMERGENCY SCENARIO	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING	KEY PREPAREDNESS AND CONTROL MEASURES
Medical emergency	Serious injury, fatality	Medium	High	High	First aiders on site, medical facilities identified, ambulance access routes, emergency training
Fatality	Loss of life, legal and reputational impact	Low	Very High	High	Fatality protocol, authority notification, scene preservation, senior management escalation
Fire / explosion	Injury, asset damage, environmental harm	Low–Medium	High	High	Fire detection, firefighting equipment, trained responders, evacuation procedures
Traffic accident	Injury to workers or public	Medium	High	High	Traffic management plan, driver training, speed controls, coordination with police
Electrical incident	Electrocution, burns	Low	Very High	High	Isolation procedures, lockout/tagout, competent personnel only
Working at height rescue	Serious injury or fatality	Low	High	Medium–High	Rescue plans, trained rescue teams, approved equipment
Environmental spill	Soil or water contamination	Low–Medium	Medium	Medium	Spill kits, trained responders, authority notification
Extreme weather	Injury, damage, work disruption	Medium	Medium	Medium	Weather monitoring, work suspension criteria
Security incident	Injury, community unrest	Low	Medium	Medium	Security controls, authority coordination

ANNEX B: EMERGENCY LEVELS AND ESCALATION FRAMEWORK

EMERGENCY LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL EXAMPLES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	ESCALATION
Level 1	Minor emergency, site-contained	Minor injury, small spill	On-site response, internal reporting	EPC site management, Project Company notified
Level 2	Serious emergency	Hospitalisation, major fire	External services engaged, site evacuation	Project Company notified immediately. Lenders are notified within 72 hours where the incident meets lender reporting thresholds.
Level 3	Major emergency/ crisis	Fatality, multiple casualties, community impact	Senior management activation, authority and lender notification	AfDB and other lenders notified within 24 hours. Project Company leads response coordination and engages corporate management. Formal incident investigation initiated.

ANNEX C: EMERGENCY CONTACT AND AUTHORITY INTERFACE FRAMEWORK

The Project maintains a controlled Emergency Contact List including:

- EPC Emergency Manager and Coordinator
- Local medical and ambulance services
- Fire and rescue services - Police and security authorities
- Environmental authorities
- Local administration

Detailed contact information is maintained as a controlled internal document and updated regularly.

Hospitals and Medical Centres

TOWN/CITY	HOSPITAL/CLINIC	DISTANCE FROM SITE	AMBULANCE TELEPHONE
Aysha	Hospital	5km	+251915205442
Dagago	Health center	15km	+251975734595
Lasharat	health post	7km	+251915765979
Dire Dawa	Dire Chora Referral Hospital (Public)	173km	+251251112499/ +251 251 113 244/ +251 25 112 1949
Dire Dawa	Ye Mariam Work Hospital (Delt Hospital) (Private)	173km	+25191 532 1293/ Hotline 6207

Police and Civil Defense

TOWN/CITY	POLICE/CIVIL DEFENCE	DISTANCE FROM SITE	TELEPHONE
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa Police Station	173km	+25191 532 1293/ Hotline 6207
Jijinga	Konshinka Poliska DDS: Police Commission	150 km	+25191 532 1293/ Hotline 6207

Fire Brigade

TOWN/CITY	FIRE BRIGADE	DISTANCE FROM SITE	TELEPHONE
Dire dawa	Fire brigade	173 km (the nearest)	+251-25-1116061

Project team and local administration

NAME	ROLE	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Arno Uys	Corporate HSE Manager	+971 507 849 608
Azmeraw Nagara	Environment & Social Coordinator	+251913242578
Lilian Kipchumba	Environment & Social Specialist	+254717189265

ANNEX D: EMERGENCY EVACUATION ROUTE MAPS

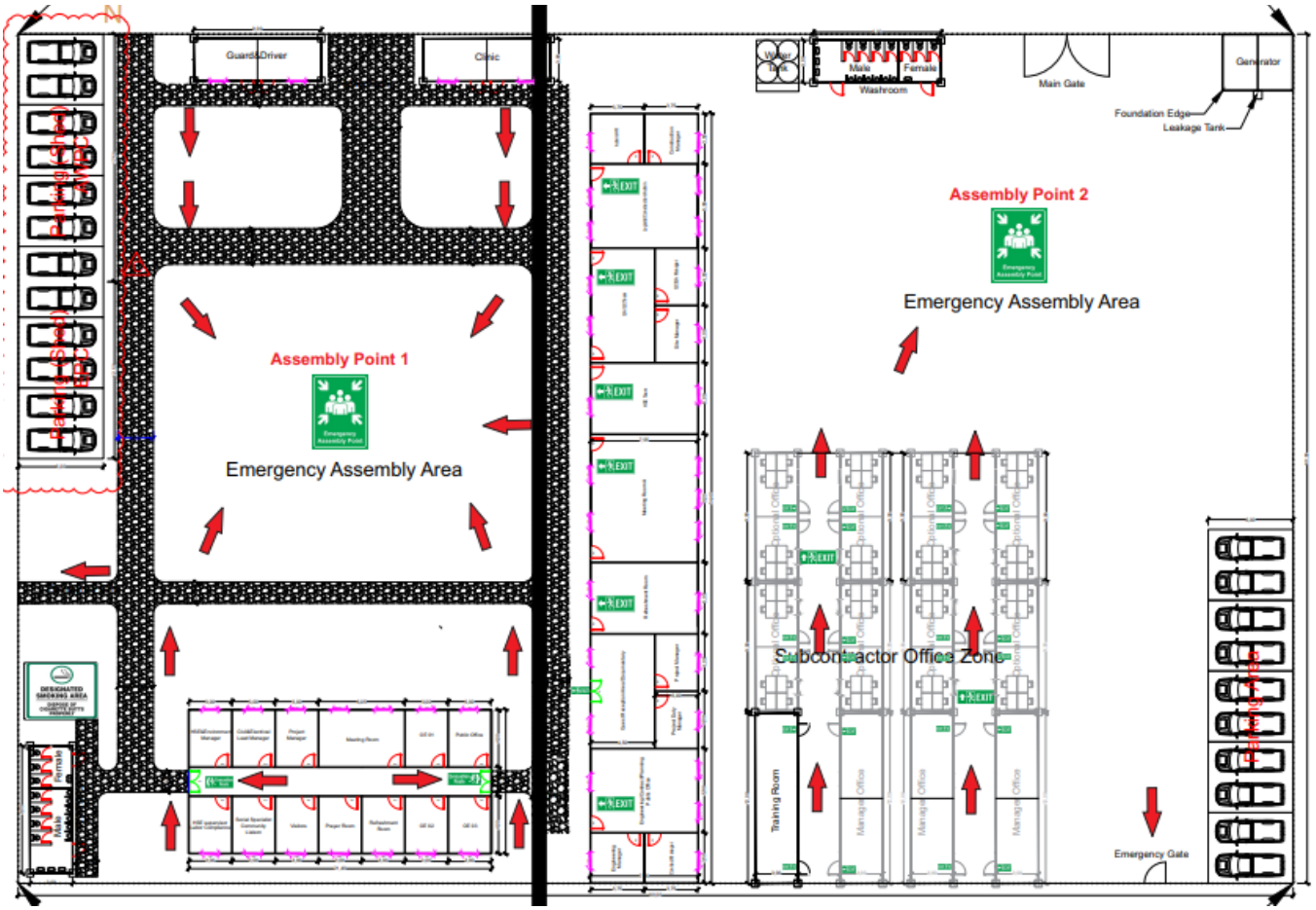


IMAGE 1 - PRELIMINARY MAIN OFFICE CAMP LAYOUT

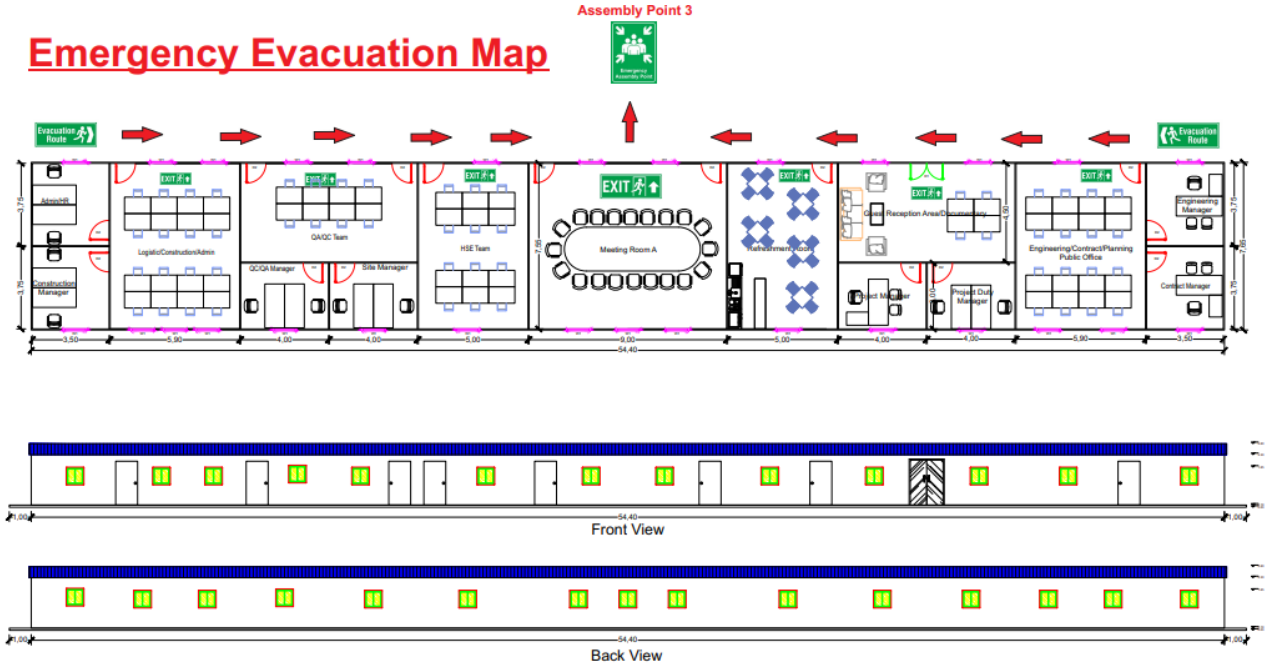


IMAGE 2 – PRELIMINARY EPC OFFICE LAYOUT

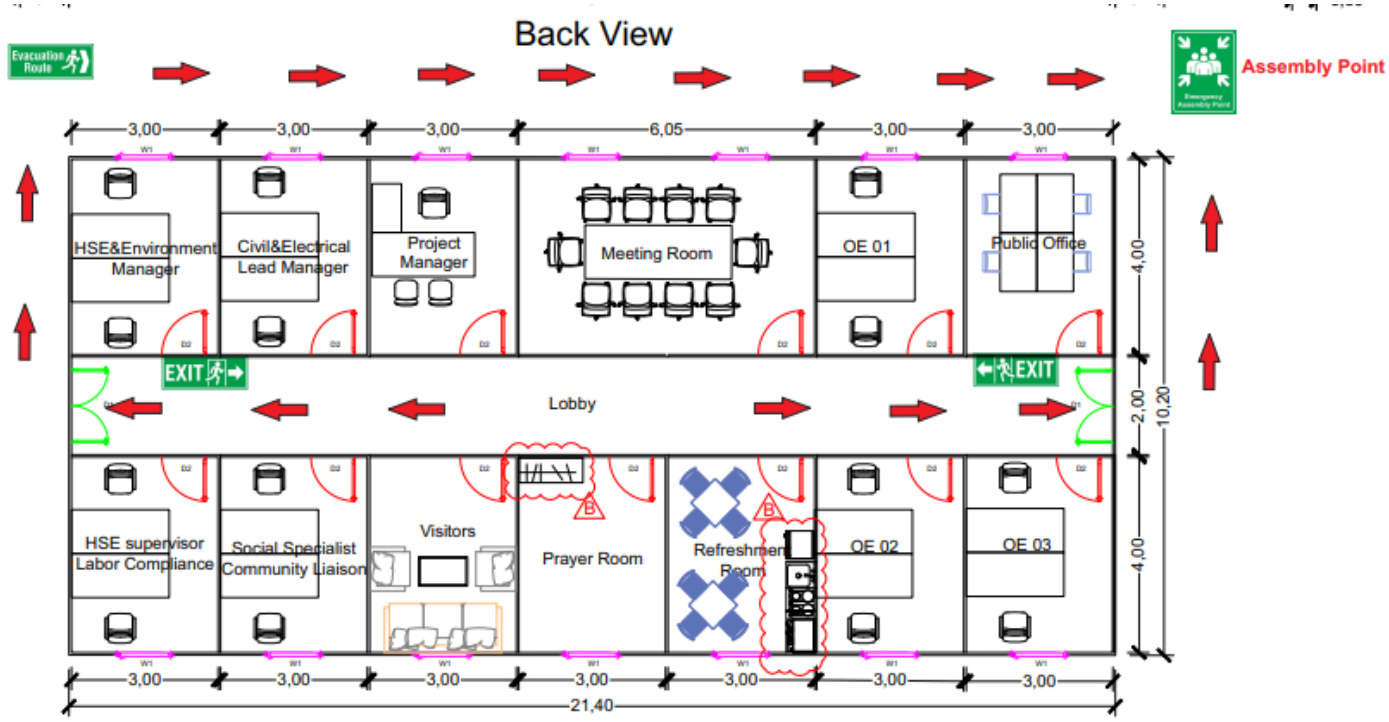


IMAGE 3- PRELIMINARY PROJECT COMPANY OFFICE LAYOUT

ANNEX E: PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDER	SCOPE
AMEA Power	Project Owner & Developer
EPC	Primary Contractor
IFC and AfDB	Project Lender
Ethiopia Electric Company	Purchase of electrical energy produced from power plants, which authorizes local and foreign investors to create, and sell them on the networks. The implementation of Projects for electricity transmission.
Governorate	The main role of the governorate is supporting the Project by providing the various permissions and permits needed.
Water and Wastewater (Ministry of Water and Energy)	Provide the Project needs and requirements for water supply during construction and operation as well as wastewater disposal.
Council (Somali Regional State)	Give permits for any construction Projects (including this project). In addition, they are also responsible for providing supervision and follow-up from the Environmental Department in Adis Ababa City Council during the construction phase. Finally, they are also the official entity to coordinate with for solid waste disposal.
Community Members (Aysha Woreda, Lasrat Kebele)	Locals have a vested interest in the Project, as they might be able to land a job opportunity.
Local Businesses and Service Providers	May benefit from increased economic activity due to the presence of, and construction, of the Project.