

Evacuation Watch

## Israel

**Evacuation Watch Level increased to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) amid ongoing multi-front conflict with Iran and several of its proxy groups**

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Authored by: Alice Duman – Regional Intelligence Analyst (MENA)

# Executive Summary

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- **Israel's Evacuation Watch Level has been increased to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) amid Israel's ongoing multi-front conflict with Iran and several of its proxy groups.** Israel is currently facing hostilities on at least four active fronts, against Iran, Hamas in Gaza, Hezbollah in Lebanon, and the Houthis in Yemen.
- **The Evacuation Watch Level has fluctuated frequently over the past year in line with shifts in regional tensions.** The most recent adjustment prior to this update was an escalation to WARNING (Level 2) on 27<sup>th</sup> February, ahead of the outbreak of conflict involving Iran, Israel, and the United States. At that time, heightened US–Iran tensions created a credible risk of Israeli involvement in any broader confrontation.
- **The increase to Level 3 indicates guidance for organisational adjustments, including daily monitoring of developments and preparation for potential evacuation measures.** The change also aligns with significant constraints on outbound travel, which is currently heavily restricted. We continue to recommend deferring all non-essential inbound travel to Israel in the immediate to short term, scaling back non-essential business operations, and evaluating viable evacuation options until regional tensions stabilise.

## Developments

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### **Following the joint US–Israeli operation against Iran, Iran has launched retaliatory airstrikes across multiple countries in the region, including Israel.**

In the initial days of the conflict, Iran's response was primarily focused on US-linked military installations, though a significant number of civilian infrastructures was also hit, such as international airports, residential buildings, hotels, and diplomatic facilities. However, in the fifth week of the conflict, Iran's retaliatory attacks have shifted toward directly targeting the types of infrastructure struck by the US and Israel, making its responses more strategically selected and economically disruptive. Iran's attacks have involved both missiles and drones, resulting in widespread casualties across the region, caused both by direct impacts and by falling debris from intercepted projectiles. As of 26<sup>th</sup> March, while approximately 83% of Iranian retaliatory attacks have been directed at various Gulf countries and 17% at Israel, Israel continues to face the majority of missile activity, whereas the bulk of projectiles targeting Gulf countries has consisted of drone strikes.

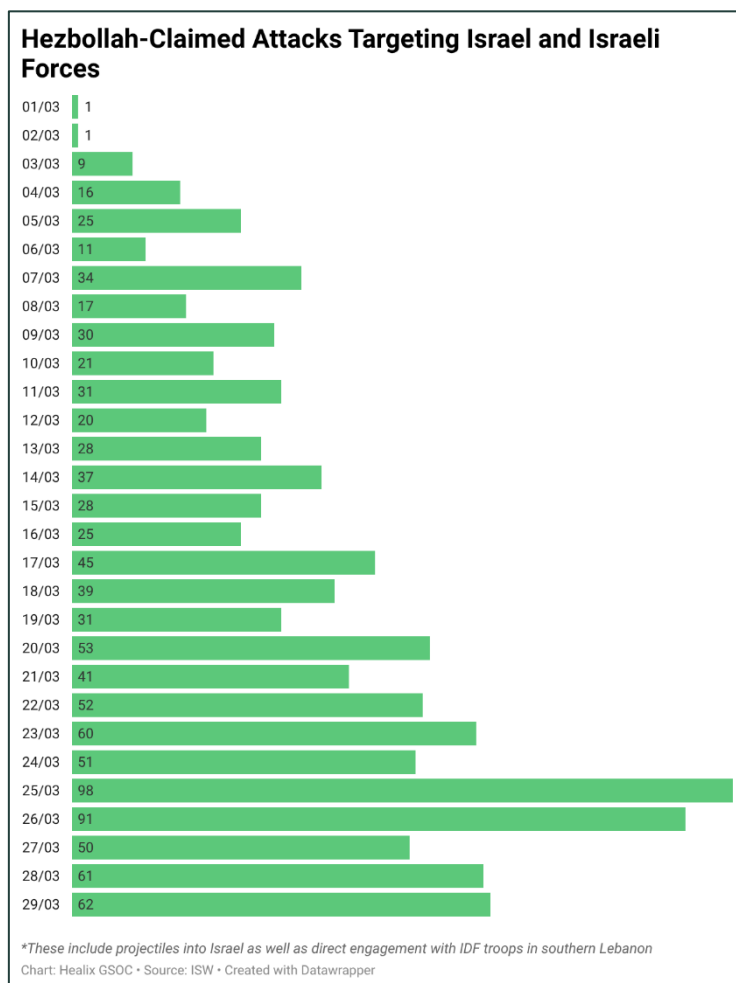
### **Iranian projectile activity, while decreasing in quantity per attack, continues to pose a significant risk to Israeli urban centres.**

Although Iranian missile barrages have become smaller, their threat to Israeli urban centres remains substantial, with sustained launches placing continued pressure on air defence networks. Israel's interception rates remain high, but the constant tempo, paired with attacks on multiple fronts, increases the risk of a degradation of defence capabilities over time. The pattern of recent

Iranian attacks against Israel suggests that the Israeli–US effort to eliminate Iran’s offensive capabilities has forced Iran to shift to smaller, staggered launches. Periods of coordinated Iranian and Hezbollah projectiles have further stretched Israeli defence systems by demanding simultaneous interceptions.

**Iranian and Hezbollah projectile activity has resulted in material damage and casualties.**

Iranian and Hezbollah projectile attacks have caused significant material damage and rising casualties, with more than 6,000 injuries and 20 fatalities recorded in Israel as of 31<sup>st</sup> March. The most severe incident occurred on 21<sup>st</sup> March, when two Iranian ballistic missiles, reportedly aimed at the Negev Nuclear Research Center, struck residential areas in Arad and Dimona, injuring roughly 180 individuals. Iran described the strike as retaliation for an earlier attack on the Natanz nuclear facility. Israel continues to face sustained fire from both Iran and Hezbollah, prompting a notable military buildup; the Defence Ministry reports that around 8,000 tonnes of military armaments and equipment have arrived in Israel since the conflict began. On the northern front, Hezbollah has expanded its use of drones and rockets, while direct clashes between Hezbollah militants and IDF forces in southern Lebanon take place alongside continued cross-border projectile fire into northern Israel.



**Airspace restrictions are active through at least 16<sup>th</sup> April.**

Wartime airspace restrictions remain in place, with Israeli airspace open only for limited repatriation flights. Most commercial services from Ben Gurion Airport (TLV) remain suspended, and outbound

ticket sales are closed until 15<sup>th</sup> April, significantly constraining evacuation options. A small number of temporary outbound flights are operating via Aqaba's King Hussein Airport (AQJ) in Jordan, including limited services to Cyprus and Greece arranged by Issta. However, reliability is low, as Arkia cancelled its planned Aqaba flights on 28<sup>th</sup> March due to a sudden policy shift by the Jordanian authorities. These ongoing cancellations highlight the continued instability of outbound travel routes, reinforcing the elevated Evacuation Watch level.

### The UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and the US State Department's travel advisories have changed since the start of the conflict with Iran.

The FCDO advises against all travel to Israel and has temporarily relocated non-essential embassy staff and dependents from Tel Aviv, though the embassy remains operational. The US updated its advisory on 27<sup>th</sup> February, authorising the departure of non-essential personnel and maintaining a "reconsider travel" warning for most of Israel, excluding areas near Gaza, the Lebanon border, and Egypt's southern border (except the Taba crossing), which remain under stricter advisories.

### Israel's countrywide security risk rating remains **MODERATE**, while that of areas bordering Lebanon remains **HIGH**.

Despite the intensity of regional conflict, beyond the EXTREME external conflict risks, there have been no additional changes made to countrywide sub-risk factors within Israel. Border areas with Lebanon remain assessed as HIGH risk owing to the significant threat emanating from Hezbollah.

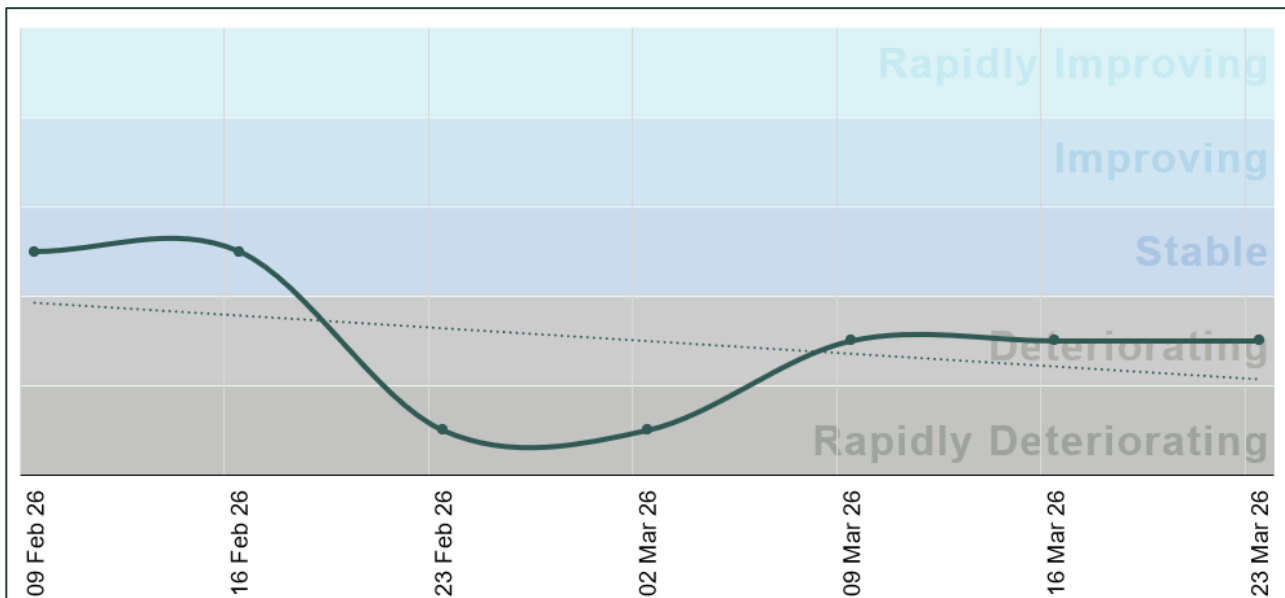
#### Evacuation Watch Level - Israel

4 Evacuation	Terminate operations and evacuate all staff
3 Consider Evacuation	Conditions warrant scaling down non-essential operations and consideration of evacuation
2 Warning	Conditions warrant monitoring developments on a weekly basis and preparatory stance regarding possible evacuation
1 Increased Monitoring	Conditions warrant monitoring developments on a monthly basis for a potential deterioration
1 No Level	Conditions are stable to the point that country/territory is not on 'Evacuation Watch'

# Trend

**The security risk environment in Israel is expected to continue deteriorating until there is either a ceasefire with Iran or a meaningful de-escalation in the wider conflict.**

As long as projectile attacks on urban centres persist, there is little prospect of stabilisation. Should the conflict with Iran ease to the point that missile barrages stop, but hostilities with Hezbollah continue, the countrywide security risk rating would likely stabilise, as Hezbollah lacks Iran’s long-range strike capabilities and Israel would be managing fewer active fronts. The trend tracker below reflects the combined impact of external conflict risks (from Iran, Hezbollah, and the Houthis), embassy warnings and changes to consular advice, as well as the severity of airspace restrictions, all of which are the primary factors driving the increase in recommended evacuation postures.



**The operational risk environment remains relatively STABLE, though will begin deteriorating the longer the conflict continues.**

Although the operational risk rating remains at MINIMAL due to its strong hard and soft infrastructure, ongoing kinetic activity and cyber-attacks linked to Iran and its proxies are increasing the likelihood of temporary disruptions to communications networks, transportation systems, and other critical infrastructure. While prolonged conflict will likely drive a deteriorating trend, any deterioration is expected to be contained and short-lived, with conditions stabilising quickly once attacks cease, due to Israel’s high resilience, rapid repair capacity, and high interception rates. As a result, operational risk levels would likely return to pre-conflict norms soon after hostilities subside.

## Operational Impact Snapshot – Israel

ISRAEL	
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	NORMAL
AIRPORTS & AIR OPERATIONS	SIGNIFICANT
SUPPLY CHAIN RELIABILITY	NORMAL
BUSINESS OPS & COMMERCE	NORMAL

**A further increase in Israel’s Evacuation Watch Level would be triggered in scenarios where the conflict becomes prolonged and Israel’s interception rates noticeably decline.**

A rapid deterioration in the security risk environment, most plausibly caused by a significant drop in air defence capabilities or a ground incursion led by Israel’s adversaries, would prompt an increase to EVACUATION (Level 4). At present, we assess such a scenario as unlikely in the immediate-to-short term, given current interception performance and the absence of indicators suggesting an imminent large-scale ground offensive.

**A decrease in Israel’s Evacuation Watch Level to WARNING (Level 2) or lower would be prompted by a significant de-escalation in conflict risks.**

A clear and sustained de-escalation in conflict risks would likely be reflected through lowered embassy warnings, the lifting of wartime airspace restrictions, and a subsequent increase in commercial flights from TLV, as well as a reduction in external conflict pressures, either through fewer active fronts or a notable drop in attack frequency that stabilises the security environment. Precedent from the Twelve-Day War with Iran in June 2025 indicates that once hostilities subside, Israel’s strong operational and security resilience typically enables stabilisation.

# Actions On

Stay abreast of developments and monitor reliable news sources continuously.

Ensure access to reliable information. Dedicate resources to monitor local media outlets actively and cross-check information alongside official directives and embassy advice. Follow output from local media, as they are more likely to pick up more granular and location-specific intelligence that global media may miss. However, ensure that international media is also consulted as local and government accounts are liable to be biased. Travellers are also advised to download the Healix Travel Oracle app and add 'Israel' to the 'watchlist' to receive push notifications.

Ensure that communication with employees is frequent and effective; prioritising important information.

Prioritisation is critical given the volume of information being disseminated by the local media as well as the local authorities, alongside internally produced updates. Ensure that essential directives are communicated separately from more routine updates via dedicated communications channels.

Monitor the viability of outbound travel.

Remain cognisant of the operational status of TLV and airports throughout the region, if necessary. Liaise with airline staff directly to reconfirm flight statuses and do not travel to the airport before reconfirming the status of your outbound flight.

Establish clear decision-making tools linked to key indicators.

Develop structured decision-making frameworks that link operational decisions to clearly defined indicators or triggers. Decision-makers should be clearly identified in advance, and decision pathways should be documented and clearly outlined to ensure timely and coordinated responses. Establishing predefined thresholds for changes in posture can help reduce delays and ambiguity during rapidly evolving situations.

Maintain a centralised and up-to-date personnel information repository which could become an evacuee manifest if required.

Maintain a comprehensive and regularly updated central repository containing essential information on all employees and dependents. This should include passport details, visa status, nationality, contact information, residential addresses, and the location of employees during working hours. Where appropriate, also record information on dependents, ages, medical conditions, or special requirements. Having a complete and accurate overview of personnel, their locations, and their needs will significantly improve communication and speed of response in the event of an emergency.

Develop simple but effective evacuation plans as a precaution.

Develop precautionary evacuation plans that identify primary, secondary, and tertiary evacuation routes and methods. These should consider multiple transport options and anticipate potential constraints such as airspace closures, road congestion, border closures, communications outages or disruption to critical infrastructure. It should also consider stand fast or internal relocation options. Organisations with larger employee populations should consider designating 'muster points' where personnel can assemble prior to evacuation. Ensure that sufficient vehicles, drivers, and essential equipment are available and proportionate to the number of evacuees. If the situation deteriorates, consider placing transport providers or logistics support on retainer to ensure availability.

**Prepare for the possibility of cyber security attacks and disruption.**

Given the regional tensions and the credible likelihood that Iran will conduct a cyber attack, organisations should also prepare for potential cyber security disruptions targeting corporate networks, communications systems, or critical infrastructure. Implement cyber security best practices including ensuring systems are fully updated, enforcing strong authentication protocols such as multi-factor authentication, and backing up critical data regularly. Employees should be reminded to remain vigilant against phishing attempts or suspicious communications that may attempt to exploit the current crisis. Establish contingency plans to maintain business continuity in the event of temporary system outages.

**Test employee mass communication systems.**

Ensure that employee mass communication channels and emergency notification systems are fully operational and tested. Ensure you have the capability to rapidly communicate with all personnel through multiple channels (e.g. SMS, messaging apps, phone, and email). Establish clear communications protocols so employees can quickly confirm their safety and location during an incident. Conduct periodic drills to verify that these systems function effectively.

**Closely monitor the availability of supplies.**

Ensure that essential supplies are available in staff accommodation and offices in case temporary movement restrictions occur. This may include bottled water, non-perishable food, portable chargers or power banks, flashlights, basic medical kits, and necessary personal medications. Maintaining modest contingency supplies can reduce the need for movement in the event of a period of heightened risk.

**Liaise with the Healix Security Operations Centre (GSOC).**

Should support be required with any of the above, or for confidential discussions about evacuation planning and risk mitigation, please contact the Healix GSOC at [GSOC@healix.com](mailto:GSOC@healix.com).

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GSOC@healix.com  
www.healix.com



**Contact Us**  
enquiries@healix.com  
+44 (0)20 8481 7720  
healix.com

**Head Office**  
Healix International  
Healix House, Esher Green  
Esher, Surrey, KT10 8AB  
United Kingdom

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