



Evacuation Watch

Gulf Countries

Evacuation Watch Levels for several Gulf countries raised to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) owing to continued elevation in External Conflict risks

Issued: 6th March 2026

Authored by: MENA Desk

Executive Summary

- **The Evacuation Watch Levels of Bahrain, Cyprus, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were raised to WARNING (Level 2) on 2nd March.** This was prompted by a rapid deterioration in External Conflict risks following joint US-Israeli airstrikes targeting Iran on 28th February and subsequent Iranian retaliatory airstrikes across the Middle East region.
- **We had assessed that a further increase in the Evacuation Watch Level to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) or higher would be prompted by a further deterioration in External Conflict risks.** Indicators of a further deterioration have been met in a few countries since this date – namely aerospace threats, airspace restrictions, delays at border crossings, and additional travel advisories.
- **The Evacuation Watch Levels for Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates were raised to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) on 6th March.** Iranian retaliatory airstrikes continue to primarily target US-linked military installations; however, multiple civilian infrastructure sites have also been struck, and reports of projectile interceptions over urban centres are increasing. The escalation is further driven by the credible chance that evacuation feasibility could be significantly hindered or disrupted at short notice. However, the overall trend in the Gulf currently points towards an increase in evacuation feasibility compared to at the start of the conflict.
- **A further escalation to EVACUATION (Level 4) would be triggered by a continued deterioration in External Conflict risks or a worsening of other sub-risk factors such as intra-state conflict, unrest, terrorism, or kidnap.** For countries already elevated to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) on 2nd March, an increase to Level 4 would likely be prompted by additional Iranian retaliatory strikes that impede evacuation options or by direct kinetic attacks causing civilian impact.

Developments

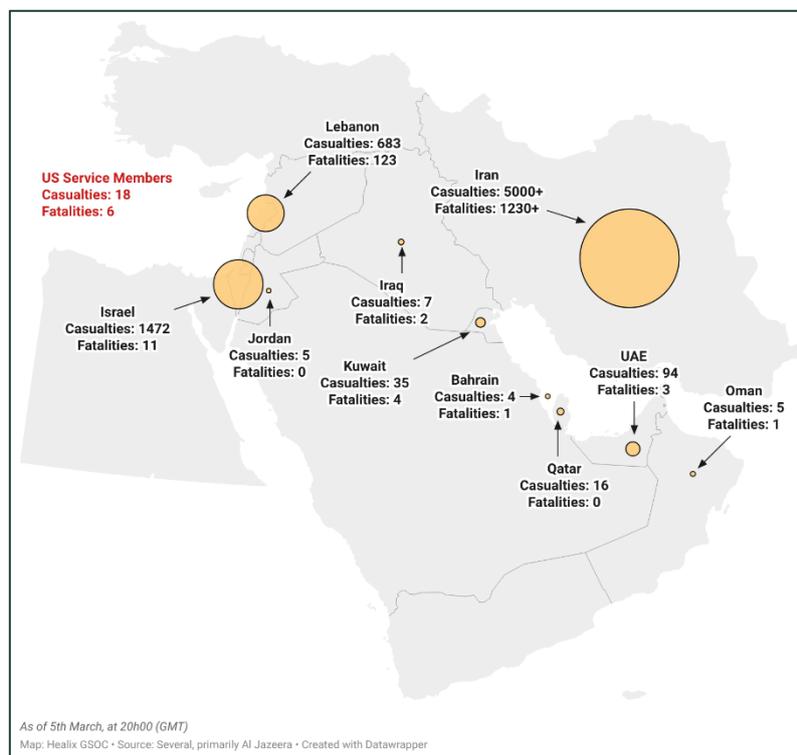
Following the joint US-Israeli operation, Iran has launched retaliatory airstrikes targeting multiple countries in the Middle East region.

Since the outset of the Israeli–US strikes against Iran on 28th February, Iranian retaliatory attacks have primarily targeted US-linked military installations; however, numerous civilian infrastructure sites have also been hit, including international airports, residential buildings, hotels, and diplomatic facilities. The strikes have been composed of both missiles and drones. Widespread fatalities and injuries have occurred across the region, both from direct impacts and from falling debris following air defence interceptions (as shown below). The Evacuation Watch Levels for Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates have been raised to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) on 6th March.

Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been affected to varying degrees by the regional escalation.

The majority of incidents are attributable to Iranian retaliatory strikes – either through direct targeting or debris caused by interception activity. There have also been multiple US and Israeli strikes in countries beyond Iran, notably Syria and Iraq, almost certainly intended to degrade the capabilities of Iran-aligned regional proxy groups. However, these changes to External Conflict ratings in the affected countries stem from Iranian retaliatory kinetic activity rather than US operations, as US strikes have occurred in Syria and Iraq, both already rated at EXTREME.

Fatalities and Casualties as of 6th March



Ongoing state-sponsored repatriation flights from Gulf countries, alongside continued rhetoric from both Iranian and US officials signalling that the conflict will persist, have also contributed to increased Evacuation Watch Levels in select states.

The UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) issued an updated travel advisory for the Middle East on 6th March, confirming that a second government-chartered repatriation flight is scheduled to depart Oman on the same day. The FCDO continues to advise against all but essential travel to several countries across the region. Similarly, US government guidance continues to urge citizens in the Middle East to follow the latest instructions from their nearest embassy or consulate and to contact the 24/7 Task Force for support with travel options back to the US. President Trump also stated on 6th March that there would be no deal with Iran until an "unconditional surrender," further reinforcing expectations of continued hostilities, even if the tempo decreases.

Evacuation Watch Levels

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
0 No Level	Conditions are stable to the point that country/territory is not on 'Evacuation Watch'

Country	Security Risk Rating	External Conflict Sub-Risk Rating	Evacuation Watch Level	Security Trend
Gaza Strip	EXTREME	EXTREME	CONSIDER EVACUATION	STABLE
Iraq	EXTREME	EXTREME	CONSIDER EVACUATION	DETERIORATING
Syria	EXTREME	EXTREME	EVACUATION	DETERIORATING
Yemen	EXTREME	EXTREME	EVACUATION	DETERIORATING
Lebanon	HIGH	EXTREME	EVACUATION	DETERIORATING
West Bank	HIGH	HIGH	WARNING	DETERIORATING
Iran	HIGH	EXTREME	EVACUATION	RAPIDLY DETERIORATING
Bahrain	MODERATE	HIGH	CONSIDER EVACUATION ↑	DETERIORATING
Egypt	MODERATE	MODERATE	INCREASED MONITORING	STABLE
Israel	MODERATE	EXTREME	WARNING	RAPIDLY DETERIORATING
Jordan	MODERATE	HIGH	WARNING	DETERIORATING
Saudi Arabia	MODERATE	HIGH	CONSIDER EVACUATION ↑	DETERIORATING
Turkey	MODERATE	HIGH	INCREASED MONITORING	STABLE
Cyprus	LOW	HIGH	WARNING	STABLE
Kuwait	LOW	HIGH	CONSIDER EVACUATION ↑	DETERIORATING
Oman	LOW	HIGH	WARNING	DETERIORATING
Qatar	LOW	HIGH	CONSIDER EVACUATION ↑	DETERIORATING
United Arab Emirates	LOW	HIGH	CONSIDER EVACUATION ↑	DETERIORATING

There are varying levels of deteriorating trends.

The Evacuation Watch Levels and increases in External Conflict risks are not uniform, as the scale, frequency, and severity of incidents differ significantly between countries in the region. However, due to the unprecedented nature of external attacks in some security environments, and the extent to which these incidents diverge from each country's baseline risk profile, most of the affected countries have experienced (at least) deteriorating trends. Additionally, the volume and breadth of targeting across the region have contributed to upward adjustments in Evacuation Watch Levels.

For example, although Cyprus has not experienced significant casualties or infrastructural damage during the current escalation, its Evacuation Watch Level was raised in the previous report because the presence of suspected drones in its airspace since 28th February represents a substantial deviation from its typical threat environment. Conversely, Turkey's Evacuation Watch Level has not been raised; only a single missile interception occurred in south-eastern Turkey, and the country already held a HIGH External Conflict sub-risk rating prior to 28th February, meaning the incident did not represent a major shift in its overall security posture.

Security and Operational Impact of Ongoing Conflict (28th February – 6th March)

Country	Impact
Bahrain	HIGH
Gaza Strip	LOW
Iran	EXTREME
Iraq	MODERATE
Israel	EXTREME
Jordan	MODERATE
Kuwait	HIGH
Lebanon	EXTREME
Oman	MODERATE
Qatar	HIGH
Saudi Arabia	MODERATE
Syria	MODERATE
United Arab Emirates	HIGH
West Bank	LOW
Yemen	LOW

A non-exhaustive overview of developments for the affected countries since the previous Evacuation Watch report is provided below.

Bahrain

Bahrain has reportedly intercepted 78 missiles and 143 drones since 28th February. Bahraini airspace remains closed as of 6th March, and operations at BAH remain suspended. Iran targeted a hotel and residential building in Manama on 6th March; no casualties were reported. Iran also targeted the Israeli Embassy in the Financial Harbour Towers overnight on 5th 6th March. The military continues to advise individuals to remain sheltered in their homes, leaving only in cases of extreme necessity. The US Embassy has advised citizens to relocate away from hotels due to their elevated risk of being targeted. The British Embassy in Manama began withdrawing staff and dependents on 5th March.

Saudi Arabia

Multiple Iranian retaliatory strikes have been reported across Saudi Arabia since 28th February. The Saudi Ministry of Defence announced on 6th March that a cruise missile was intercepted and destroyed in the Al-Kharj governorate. Three drones were intercepted over eastern Riyadh during the evening of 5th–6th March. Saudi airspace remains open for inbound, outbound, and overflight operations. Riyadh's King Khalid International Airport (RUD), Jeddah's King Abdulaziz International Airport (JED) and Dammam's King Fahd International Airport (DMM) remain operational, though delays and cancellations continue to occur.

Kuwait

Kuwait International Airport (KWI) sustained damage during a reported Iranian ballistic missile attack on 28th February. Kuwaiti airspace remains closed as of 6th March. The US suspended consular services on 5th March. Air defences intercepted a missile attack overnight on 6th March, while a separate Iranian projectile reportedly struck Ali Al Salem Air Base, causing a large-scale fire. The US Embassy remains closed following Iranian strikes on 2nd March, and an evacuation order has been issued. Kuwaiti air defences have reportedly intercepted 212 ballistic missiles and 394 drones since 28th February.

Oman

Iranian drones struck the commercial port of Duqm on 1st March, which was the first successful attack on Omani soil since the conflict began. Flight data indicates that Omani airspace remains open as of 2nd March, although Muscat International Airport (MCT) continues to report widespread delays and cancellations. Despite drone attacks on port and vessel infrastructure, both inbound and outbound flights continue to operate - as of 6th March, MCT has become a key hub for private repatriation flights, with private jets accounting for roughly 30% of all flight movements.

Qatar

The Qatari Ministry of Defence announced that air defences intercepted drones targeting Al-Udeid Air Base overnight on 5th–6th March. Two ballistic missiles targeted the base on 5th March – one struck and one was intercepted. The authorities have arrested approximately 190 individuals for allegedly spreading misinformation. Qatari airspace remains closed as of 6th March, and all Qatar

Airways flights remain suspended. Alerts issued on 6th March advise the public to remain indoors due to the “elevated” security threat. The Ministry of Interior announced evacuations of buildings near the US Embassy on 5th March. Qatar Energy declared force majeure and have ceased LNG exports since 4th March.

UAE

Abu Dhabi and Dubai have been continuously targeted by Iranian aerial attacks since 28th February. The UAE remains the most heavily targeted Gulf state, reporting three fatalities and 94 casualties. The Defence Ministry confirmed that nine ballistic missiles and 109 drones were intercepted on 6th March, with three drones falling inside Emirati territory. Total interceptions now stand at roughly 190 missiles and 1,110 drones. The operational environment has seen some improvement since the previous report, with increasing inbound and outbound flights. However, last-minute cancellations and delays continue, particularly during periods of elevated projectile activity. Departures from Dubai World Central (DWC) and Dubai International Airport (DXB) have become more frequent since 4th March compared with Zayed International Airport (AUH). Emirates announced plans on 6th March to restore “100% of its network in the coming days”, contingent upon airspace availability and operational requirements.

Assessments & Trend

External Conflict risks are likely to remain elevated over at least the immediate to near term; however, the tempo of Iranian attacks targeting countries in the region is forecast to decrease.

While Iranian retaliatory attacks are ongoing, the trend since 28th February shows a marked decrease in the quantity of projectiles, even as the geographic spread of attacks has widened. The concentration of US and Israeli strikes on western Iran, targeting missile launchers, air defence systems, and naval positions, has contributed to the reduced size and frequency of Iranian salvos, undermining Iran’s offensive capacity. We had forecasted in the previous report that attacks would not be able to remain as sustained the duration of the week and that the number of attacks from all sides would begin decreasing towards the end of the week. According to US military sources, Iran’s ballistic missile launches have decreased by 90% and drone attacks by 83%, though country-specific fluctuations in salvo size remain likely despite the overall decreasing trend. Even once the conflict shifts into a phase where Iran can no longer reliably conduct kinetic strikes on military or civilian infrastructure, a residual period of elevated External Conflict risk will persist, meaning current Evacuation Watch Levels are likely to remain in place for a brief period following conflict cessation.

Iran can tap into an extensive arsenal of one-way attack drones, meaning further strikes targeting the Gulf region are highly likely over the immediate to short term.

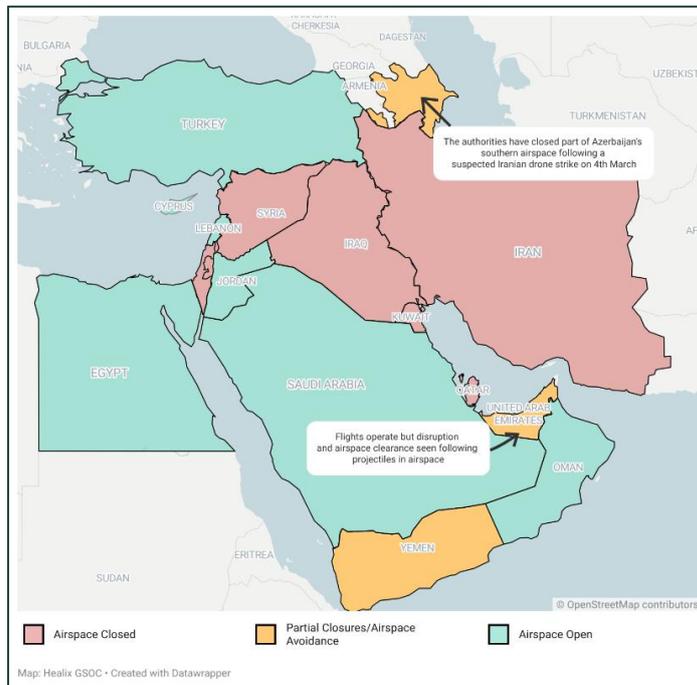
While Iran continues deploying missiles, its shrinking missile stockpile combined with sustained US-Israeli efforts to degrade launch and production infrastructure will push it to rely more heavily on drones. Shahed drones are comparatively cheap to manufacture and often harder for some air

defence systems to detect. Although missile salvos have decreased in quantity, drone attacks have continued at a relatively steady rate. Although exact numbers cannot be assessed with high confidence, some intelligence suggests Iran's drone stockpile may range from roughly 10,000 Shahed-type drones to potentially several tens of thousands, indicating Iran could sustain a war of attrition, potentially with daily attacks, for at least the coming two weeks.

The steady resumption of flights from the UAE represents an improving operational environment, although continued Iranian drone and missile strikes indicate a high likelihood of prolonged regional flight disruption.

Despite declining missile attacks, Iran's capacity to maintain or increase drone activity means aviation disruption will persist for at least the coming week. This will be both from airspace clearings during projectiles as well as from residual disruption. Although some airspaces and airports cautiously reopened from 2nd March, further short-notice closures remain highly likely in response to renewed Iranian, US, or Israeli strikes.

Regional Airspace as of 6th March



The continued intensity of military operations and associated regional external conflict risks are dependent on several factors.

High-confidence forecasting beyond the immediate term is challenging given fast-moving developments and the number of actors involved. Iran has likely chosen to target Gulf states as part of a strategy to pressure the US and Israel into halting strikes. Unlike the Twelve-Day War in June 2025, during which Iranian retaliation largely focused on Israel apart from one symbolic strike on Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar, current Iranian activity has devoted considerable resources to striking countries across the region. The Gulf countries place significant strategic importance on maintaining an image of stability and safety; Iranian strikes undermine this perception, creating domestic and economic pressure that may be leveraged to push the US and Israel toward de-escalation. Additional influential factors include the size of Iran's remaining missile stockpiles, the extent of damage to Iranian military assets from US-Israeli strikes, political pressures on the US from regional partners, and the potential escalation of Iran's regional proxy groups.

As the conflict continues and indicators suggest a gradual depletion of Iran’s missile stockpile, we assess that the likelihood of Iranian attacks targeting central urban areas will increase.

Iran is likely to view such strikes as an additional coercive tool to pressure Gulf states into urging the US to halt its attacks on Iranian territory. Recent incidents, including the strike on the Israeli Embassy in Bahrain’s Financial Harbour on 6th March and reports of interceptions over central Doha on 5th March, suggest a shift away from targeting energy and military infrastructure on city outskirts and towards an emerging pattern of strikes directed at central districts within Gulf capitals. Gulf countries, however, remain capabilities to intercept the vast majority of Iranian projectiles entering their airspace. Additionally, the direct targeting of central urban centres would likely increase European involvement in the conflict, in a defensive capacity.

Security risk trends for countries that are continually being targeted by projectiles remain DETERIORATING.

The overall security and operational risk environments are showing a steady improvement compared to the start of the conflict on 28th February, reflected in decreasing volumes of Iranian projectiles and gradually increasing aviation operations. However, this does not indicate an overall improving or stable trend, as security risk ratings are measured against each country’s baseline environment, and because the countries in this report are assessed as LOW or MODERATE risk, the ongoing regional conflict continues to drive a deteriorating trend. The indicators table on page ten reflects regional-level assessments rather than country-specific ones, meaning indicators are marked as met based on cross-regional conditions; for example, with many airspaces still closed as of 6th March, the “airspace and air travel availability” indicator remains on a deteriorating trend, even though individual countries such as the UAE, Oman, and Jordan are experiencing improving conditions due to increased flight operations.

A further increase in the Evacuation Watch Level to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) or higher would be prompted by a further deterioration in external conflict risks or an increase in other sub-risk factors such as intra-state conflict, unrest, terrorism, or kidnap.

An increase in the countries that were raised on 2nd March to CONSIDER EVACUATION (Level 3) would likely be prompted by further Iranian retaliatory strikes that affect evacuation permissibility, sustained kinetic attacks, or strikes directly hitting urban centres. The visible bifurcation within Iran’s security apparatus, most likely between the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and the Army (Artesh), could also elevate Evacuation Watch Levels. A decentralised command structure and inconsistent accountability mechanisms raise the risk of “rogue” attacks, either through an expanded geographic scope of retaliation or through continued drone launches by decentralised actors. Such activity could strain the air-defence capacity of affected Gulf countries and degrade evacuation feasibility.

A decrease in the Evacuation Watch Level back to INCREASED MONITORING (Level 2) or lower would be prompted by an improvement and sustained stabilisation in external conflict risks.

A change in the evacuation posture will be made on a county-by-country basis. The majority of indicators of an improvement (as seen below) would likely require to be met as well as country-specific (de)-escalation triggers.

Theme	TREND	INDICATORS OF DETERIORATION			INDICATORS OF IMPROVEMENT		
		Indicator Met	Indicator	Weighting	Indicator Met	Indicator	Weighting
Aerospace threats	DETERIORATING	X	Sustained frequency (daily) of incoming projectiles and subsequent interceptions targeting ME countries.	SIGNIFICANT		Aerospace threats: The frequency of interceptions and projectiles declines and no incidents are reported for successive days.	SIGNIFICANT
Airspace and air travel availability	DETERIORATING	X	Flights, airspace or airport operations are suspended or severely disrupted.	SIGNIFICANT		The reopening of airspace and confirmation of regular flight operations by established commercial airlines.	SIGNIFICANT
Border operations	STABLE		Significant, repeated or protracted limitations or interruptions at border checkpoints, hindering free movement between impacted countries.	MODERATE		Border restrictions become more predictable and increasingly permissive.	MODERATE
Positive diplomatic signals	DETERIORATING	X	Explicit public statements from involved country leaders indicating desire for a protracted conflict.	MODERATE		Regional tensions restabilise and there is a cessation of projectiles in ME airspace.	SIGNIFICANT
Critical infrastructure	STABLE		Power outages or disruptions to critical services such as water, healthcare, transportation, or emergency services.	LOW	X	While infrastructure is targeted, there is no critical impact to utilities, communications, or power, even if there are some localised issues.	LOW
Business operations	STABLE		Closure of businesses, or disruptions to essential supplies indicating a heightened alert level.	MODERATE		The majority of business operations continue as normal; business as usual.	LOW
Cyber threats	STABLE		Cyber-attacks targeting ME critical infrastructure.	LOW	X	No reports of successful cyber-attacks, even if attempted cyber-attacks are reported.	LOW
Government regulations	DETERIORATING		Public service announcements by authorities instructing residents to change their normal activities or advising on any enhanced precautionary measures. Visible increase in military or police presence in public places and key infrastructure points.	SIGNIFICANT		Public service announcements by state-level authorities instructing residents to change their normal activities or advising on any enhanced precautionary measures. Visible increase in military or police presence in public places and key infrastructure points.	MODERATE
Travel advisories	DETERIORATING	X	Changes in travel advisories or alerts by third-party countries such as the US, EU countries, UK, Australia, Canada, or Israel, indicating a heightened risk across the region.	SIGNIFICANT		Third-party countries such as the US, EU countries, UK, Australia, Canada, or Israel remove all related travel advisory warnings.	MODERATE
Embassy footprint	DETERIORATING *International governments try to conduct repatriations	X	Western embassies (notably the US and its allies) evacuating or reducing their diplomatic footprint from the wider region.	SIGNIFICANT		Western embassies (notably the US and its allies) are operating at normal staffing with all dependents and no additional precautions being undertaken.	SIGNIFICANT

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 'United Arab Emirates' 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 airports in UAE and 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. The risks are assessed to be higher in airports compared to secure accommodation in Dubai centre. Do not begin outbound travel from UAE if a layover is planned in another regional country, due to the credible risk of unforeseen airspace closures once in the layover country.

Identify suitable shelter locations in the event of a worsening security situation.

Identify appropriate shelter locations near key venues (e.g. offices, residences) in the event that the security situation deteriorates. These may include underground facilities, basements, interior rooms, or other hardened structures that provide protection from potential aerial threats. Ensure that employees are familiar with the locations of these shelters, the routes they would need to take to reach them, and all possible access points. Where feasible, conduct briefings or walkthroughs to ensure personnel can reach these locations quickly and safely.

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 outrages 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.

Review shelter-in-place procedures.

Employees should be briefed on shelter-in-place procedures in the event that movement becomes unsafe or the authorities issue instructions to remain indoors. Identify safe locations within offices, hotels, or accommodation that provide protection from potential aerial threats and debris. Staff should be instructed to avoid windows and exterior walls during aerial threat warnings and remain in designated sheltered areas until authorities indicate it is safe to move.

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.

Monitor government directives and emergency guidance.

Continue to monitor official guidance issued by UAE authorities, including emergency alerts, airspace notices, and public safety advisories. Companies should ensure that employees understand and follow official instructions, particularly if temporary restrictions on movement, curfews, or emergency procedures are introduced.

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.

At Healix, we work with organisations to proactively mitigate risks before they happen and expertly manage them when they do, protecting your people, operations and assets wherever they are.

Discover more about how we can support you

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

Copyright © 2026 Healix – All rights reserved.

Please contact Healix directly for detailed, up-to-date information regarding country-specific security and medical risks.