



Risk Report

Middle East Regional Snapshot

Summary of the key security and operational risks amid the ongoing regional conflict

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Summary – Security Risk Environment

	BAHRAIN	IRAN	ISRAEL	JORDAN	SAUDI ARABIA	KUWAIT	LEBANON	OMAN	QATAR	UAE
SECURITY RISK	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW
SECURITY TREND	STABLE	RAPIDLY DETERIORATING	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE	RAPIDLY DETERIORATING	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE

Key Developments	Mainline Assessments	Most Likely Forecast - Regional				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack Volume: Attacks on Israel have remained on the increasing trend, with eight waves of missiles launched between 25th and 26th March. Iranian strikes against the Gulf states have continued to fluctuate in volume, though Iran has continued daily fire at Saudia Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait and the UAE. Targeting: US and Israeli targeting in Iran has expanded in geographical scope, with strikes on 25th and 26th March marking the north-eastern-most strikes since the war began. Iranian ballistic missile infrastructure, naval infrastructure, IRGC Ground Force units, industrial manufacturing sites, and internal security infrastructure continue to be the focus for Israel-US. Trump extended the deadline for Iran to open the Strait of Hormuz and delayed its threat to target Iran's energy sector until 7th April. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack Volume: Recent attacks targeting Israel have reflected a peak in Iranian operational tempo, with Iran moving away from infrequent large-scale barrages to a steady torrent of daily strikes. The strategy is likely designed to saturate Israeli air defences and destabilise civilian morale. Though strike volume and frequency against the Gulf countries varies, the intent has shifted from opportunistic retaliation to a sustained campaign of economic and logistical attrition. Targeting: The geographical expansion of strikes against Iran represents an escalation in the US/Israeli air campaign's reach. The expansion is likely targeting industrial sites and IRGC "shadow" facilities that were relocated to the north-east to avoid the initial waves of the war. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Likelihood</td> <td>Likely (55%-75%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeframe</td> <td>Coming 48 hours</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the extension of Trump's pause on strikes against Iranian energy infrastructure, Iran's attacks continue to target US-linked energy infrastructure, regional military bases, and central Israel, in line with ongoing operational patterns. Desalination facilities and hotels housing US troops become credible targets of (renewed) strikes. Continued US-Israeli airstrikes targeting Iranian offensive and defensive capabilities, combined with targeted countries maintaining generally high interception rates, reduces the impact of sustained Iranian retaliatory action. Strikes targeting infrastructure in the Gulf continue in line with recent trends. Sporadic impacts prompt operational disruptions and elevated security risks. 	Likelihood	Likely (55%-75%)	Timeframe	Coming 48 hours
Likelihood	Likely (55%-75%)					
Timeframe	Coming 48 hours					

Summary – Operational Risk Environment

	BAHRAIN	IRAN	ISRAEL	JORDAN	SAUDI ARABIA	KUWAIT	LEBANON	OMAN	QATAR	UAE
OPERATIONAL RISK	LOW	HIGH	MINIMAL	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW
OPERATIONAL TREND	STABLE	RAPIDLY DETERIORATING	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE	RAPIDLY DETERIORATING	STABLE	STABLE	STABLE

Key Developments	Mainline Assessments	Most Likely Forecast - Regional				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Supplies: The International Energy Agency (IEA) has formalised demand-side actions into a comprehensive ten-point emergency plan. The IEA states these measures can be implemented within weeks and could reduce global oil demand by 2.7 million barrels per day. • Airports & Air Operations: Many carriers maintain their suspension of flights to the Middle East. Emirates and Etihad Airways continue to operate reduced flights within the Middle East. Inclement weather in UAE and Oman continues to prompt weather-related flight disruption on top of conflict-related disruption. • Airports & Air Operations: Large parts of Middle East airspace remain closed, including Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, and Kuwait. Israel, Qatar, and the UAE airspace remain restricted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Supplies: The reduction of oil and gas flow through the Strait of Hormuz is driving fuel price spikes globally due to disruption to supply chains. The pause in targeting energy infrastructure has significantly shifted the market's immediate reaction, though the underlying supply crisis remains severe. However, most Gulf countries are mostly insulated from this phenomenon as they continue producing fuel for domestic demand, indicating disruption to regional transport remains unlikely despite broader market volatility. • Airports & Air Operations: The UAE continues to be targeted daily and Gulf states remain on high alert for Iranian attacks. Intermittent flight groundings will likely continue, causing flight delays and cancellations. Main airports remain potential targets for Iranian attacks. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Likelihood</td> <td>Highly Likely (80%-90%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeframe</td> <td>Coming 48 hours</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gulf states remain on high alert for Iranian drone and missile strikes. Airlines continue to operate outbound flight operations through airspaces that remain open. The patterns continue to vary as the relevant authorities temporarily restrict or clear airspace during periods of heightened projectile activity. Shipping through the Strait of Hormuz remains severely restricted as Iran leverages this as a pressure point against the US. The regional supply chain continues to operate without any critical shortages. Businesses are increasingly assessing the viability of their contingency plans, recognising that the prolonged closure of the Strait places greater pressure on the petrochemical industry and essential global commodities like fertilisers. 	Likelihood	Highly Likely (80%-90%)	Timeframe	Coming 48 hours
Likelihood	Highly Likely (80%-90%)					
Timeframe	Coming 48 hours					

SECURITY RISK TRACKER - DRONE AND MISSILE STRIKES										
	BAHRAIN	IRAN	ISRAEL	JORDAN	SAUDI ARABIA	KUWAIT	LEBANON	OMAN	QATAR	UAE
ATTACK VOLUME	MODERATE (S2)	MAJOR	MODERATE*	MODERATE*	MODERATE	MODERATE*	MAJOR	MODERATE*	MODERATE	MODERATE*
ATTACK FREQUENCY	DAILY	CONSTANT	DAILY	INTERMITTENT	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	INTERMITTENT	INTERMITTENT (S3)	DAILY
TARGETING	INF/ GOVT	URBAN CENTRES	URBAN CENTRES	MILITARY	INF/ GOVT	INF/ GOVT	URBAN CENTRES	INF/ GOVT	INF/ GOVT	INF/ GOVT
INTERCEPTION RATES	MODERATE*	EXTREMELY LIMITED*	MODERATE* (S1)	MODERATE*	EXTENSIVE*	MODERATE*	EXTREMELY LIMITED*	MODERATE*	EXTENSIVE*	EXTENSIVE*
RHETORIC	STABLE	EXPRESSED	HOSTILE	STABLE	EXPRESSED	HOSTILE (S4)	EXPRESSED	STABLE	EXPRESSED	EXPRESSED

*Estimation due to data limitations

SERIAL	COUNTRY	FACTOR	TREND	RATING	DESCRIPTION
S1	ISRAEL	INTERCEPTION RATES	STABLE	MODERATE*	Iranian missile attacks injured two individuals overnight on 25 th -26 th March after a cluster munition impacted in Tel Aviv; one individual was also injured in overnight attacks in Haifa. Israeli sources indicate that Iranian missiles are now average about ten per day, compared to 90 on the first day of the conflict. The attacks continue to underscore the challenges posed to Israeli air defences amid a reported reduction in the availability of interceptors.
S2	BAHRAIN	ATTACK VOLUME	DETERIORATING	MODERATE	Volumes of missile and drone attacks in Bahrain have continued at an elevated level compared to the previous two weeks. Drone attacks have remained between 19 and 30 launches daily, while missile volumes have fluctuated.
S3	QATAR	ATTACK FREQUENCY	IMPROVING	INTERMITTENT	Iranian projectiles had not been reported in recent days, following Trump’s threat against Iran after its attack on Qatar’s Las Raffan LNG facility. Iran targeted Qatar for the first time since 19 th March, on 27 th March. Qatar affirmed on 25 th March that over 90% of attacks in its territory have been intercepted.
S4	KUWAIT	RHETORIC	DETERIORATING	HOSTILE	Kuwait submitted a complaint to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) on 22 nd March regarding Iranian attacks in Kuwaiti airspace and the targeting of facilities at Kuwait International Airport (KWI). Kuwait also summoned Iran’s envoy for the third time since the war began, on 25 th March.

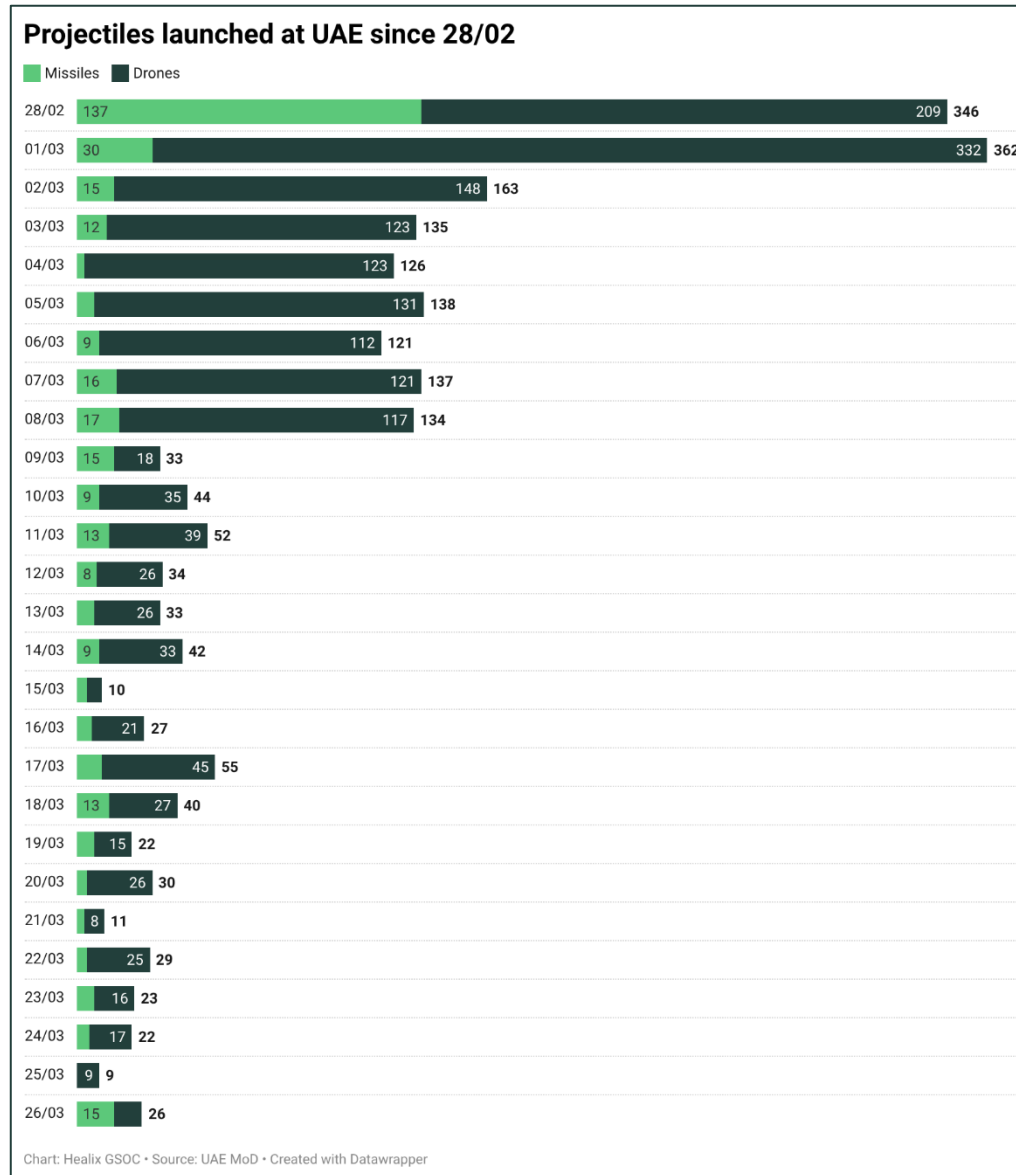
OPERATIONAL RISK TRACKER										
	BAHRAIN	IRAN	ISRAEL	JORDAN	SAUDI ARABIA	KUWAIT	LEBANON	OMAN	QATAR	UAE
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	NORMAL	SIGNIFICANT	NORMAL (O4)	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	SIGNIFICANT	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL
AIRPORTS & AIR OPERATIONS	SIGNIFICANT	CRITICAL	SIGNIFICANT (O3)	SOME	SOME	SIGNIFICANT	SIGNIFICANT (O2)	SOME	SIGNIFICANT	SIGNIFICANT
SUPPLY CHAIN RELIABILITY	SOME (O1)	SIGNIFICANT	NORMAL	SOME (O1)	SOME (O1)	SOME (O1)	SIGNIFICANT	NORMAL	SOME (O1)	SOME (O1)
BUSINESS OPS & COMMERCE	SOME	CRITICAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	SOME	SIGNIFICANT	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL

SERIAL	COUNTRY	FACTOR	TREND	RATING	DESCRIPTION
O1	GULF	SUPPLY CHAIN	DETERIORATING	SOME	The continued closure of the Strait of Hormuz has as triggered the systemic collapse of regional logistics, with supply chain disruptions beginning to be felt. Qatar, Kuwait, and the UAE are facing grocery supply shortages, with 80% of imports previously utilising the Strait. Rerouting efforts in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Jordan due to the closure of ports have created significant congestion and delays.
O2	LEBANON	AIRPORT & AIR OPERATIONS	DETERIORATING	SIGNIFICANT	While Beirut Rafic Hariri International Airport (BEY) remains open, many international and commercial flights have been subject to cancellations. Major carriers, including Pegasus, Emirates, Etihad, Lufthansa, and Turkish Airlines, have suspended service to Beirut indefinitely. Sustained airstrikes in Beirut and surrounding areas have severely impacted civilian and transport infrastructure.
O3	ISRAEL	AIRPORTS & AIR OPERATIONS	DETERIORATING	SIGNIFICANT	The wartime airspace restrictions that have been implemented are expected to remain in place through at least 16 th April, following the extension of the notice to airmen (NOTAM) on 25 th March. The airspace has remained partially open for Israeli airline carriers carrying out repatriation flights since early March.
O4	ISRAEL	HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	STABLE	NORMAL	Following Iranian attacks on Dimona and Arad, the health system in southern Israel was declared by the health ministry to be operating in full emergency mode in preparation for increased mental health care, on 22 nd March. However, the healthcare system countrywide remains NORMAL and STABLE.

Terminology

Attack Volume Scale			
<p>Minimal</p> <p>Very limited scale of drone and/or missile strikes targeting the country, with any impacts highly localised.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Low to moderate scale of missile and/or drone attacks, targeting only one city/region or multiple regions in small quantities.</p>	<p>Significant</p> <p>Large number of drones and/or missiles target the country during attacks affecting multiple cities/regions.</p>	<p>Major</p> <p>Very high numbers of drones and/or missiles target the country during attacks, affecting multiple cities/regions.</p>
Attack Frequency			
<p>Minimal</p> <p>No missile or drone strikes have been reported on the country's territory within the past 72 hours.</p>	<p>Intermittent</p> <p>Drone and missile strikes are launched occasionally (eg: every 2-3 days).</p>	<p>Daily</p> <p>Drone/missile strikes of varying scale are launched towards the country on a daily basis.</p>	<p>Constant</p> <p>Multiple waves of drone and missile attacks are launched on a day-to-day basis.</p>
Targeting			
<p>Incidental</p> <p>Little to no evidence of drones and/or missiles being launched towards urban centres with any minor impacts incidental in nature.</p>	<p>Military</p> <p>Drone and/or missile strikes are predominantly targeting military sites largely away from populated areas.</p>	<p>Infrastructure/govt</p> <p>Drone/missile strikes are predominantly targeting infrastructure, government buildings and/or embassies with some wider impact.</p>	<p>Urban centres</p> <p>Drone and/or missile strikes are exploding without interception in major urban centres directly impacting populated areas.</p>
Interception rates			
<p>Extensive</p> <p>Country's air defences are intercepting the vast majority of projectiles. Explosions reported are mainly the result of intercepted drone/missile debris</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Country's air defences are intercepting most projectiles, although sporadic impacts as the result of direct hits are reported.</p>	<p>Limited</p> <p>An approximately even split between projectiles intercepted and direct hits.</p>	<p>Extremely limited</p> <p>Next to no projectiles are intercepted by the country's air defences, resulting in widespread strikes and critical impacts.</p>
Rhetoric			
<p>Conciliatory</p> <p>Rhetoric towards the country from state(s) or state affiliated actor(s) has shown clear conciliatory tone and/or preference for de-escalation.</p>	<p>Stable</p> <p>Rhetoric towards the country from state(s) or state affiliated actor(s) has shown no sign of significant change.</p>	<p>Hostile</p> <p>State(s) or state affiliated actor(s) rhetoric towards that country is unfriendly/continually hostile, although lacks specificity or has not outlined explicit plans for strikes/violence.</p>	<p>Expressed</p> <p>State(s) or state affiliated actor(s) have explicitly expressed intent to conduct strikes and/or acts of political violence against that country.</p>
Operational			
<p>Normal</p> <p>Operations are functioning as expected with no notable interruptions; continue standard operations and routine monitoring.</p>	<p>Some Disruption</p> <p>Minor interruptions are affecting limited parts of operations; closely monitor the situation and adjust operations as needed.</p>	<p>Significant Disruption</p> <p>Major challenges are affecting multiple aspects of operations; implement contingency plans and allocate the necessary resources to mitigate impact.</p>	<p>Critical Failure</p> <p>Severe disruption has resulted in widespread or complete operational failure; implement emergency response procedures.</p>

United Arab Emirates – Projectile Activity



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