



Capability Statement

Yemen

Tailored Risk Management

Service Provider Breakdown

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Muscat and Salalah (Oman):

Developed emergency and surgical care with hospitals with accreditation from the JCI (Joint Commission International). These are primary destinations for air ambulance routes from eastern Yemen and offer rapid stabilisation, critical care and onward evacuation options.

Amman (Jordan):

Offers extensive surgical, trauma and ICU capacity. Jordan serves as a central referral point for patients from northern and central Yemen, particularly where visa access and geopolitical clearance are less restricted.

Dubai/Abu Dhabi (UAE):

Regional leaders in advanced diagnostics and private healthcare. Suitable for all medical requirements, particularly those requiring specialist interventions following initial stabilisation.

Djibouti City (Djibouti):

Used for shorter evacuations out of Al Hudaydah, Mocha, and coastal Red Sea areas. Offers only mid-level stabilisation care with availability of short haul international flight connections.

Cairo (Egypt):

Often used when Gulf access is blocked. Provides a good level of private care particularly for urgent surgical needs.

The choice of destination depends on visa eligibility, security access, clinical severity, and nationality of the traveller.

Medical evacuation options

<p>1 Emergency Extraction to Home Nation for Treatment</p>	<p>2 Emergency Extraction to Closest Specialist Treatment before Repatriation</p>	<p>3 Ground/Maritime extraction to stabilisation/treatment (In- country no fly)</p>
<p>Direct air evacuation from Yemen to a home nation is currently not viable due to the closure of Yemeni airspace.</p> <p>The Sanaa Flight Information Region remains designated as a 'Do Not Fly' zone by international aviation authorities, and no civilian flights are permitted over Yemeni territory. All fixed wing operations require high level diplomatic and military clearance, which is rarely granted and must be coordinated through coalition channels.</p> <p>Sana'a remains inaccessible under Houthi control. Fixed-wing repatriation can only proceed from neighbouring countries once patients are relocated by land or sea to a safe departure point.</p> <p>Home country evacuation must begin with overland or maritime extraction to Oman, Saudi Arabia, or Djibouti, followed by short haul transfer and repatriation. Full medical teams and contingency protocols are essential due to delays and the absence of air medevac support inside Yemen.</p>	<p>Ground or maritime extraction to a regional Centre of Medical Excellence (CME) such as Muscat (Oman), Salalah, Amman (Jordan), or Djibouti City. These locations offer stable airspace, trauma care and onward international connectivity once the patient is stabilised.</p> <p>Patients requiring critical care must first be moved by secure convoy or maritime route to a safe border or coastal access point. Once across the border, short haul air ambulance flights may be used to reach specialist hospitals. Extraction routes must be pre cleared with local authorities, embassies and regional health partners.</p> <p>Given the closure of Yemeni airspace, forward deployment of medics, portable diagnostics and satcomms are required to maintain patient stability during extended land or sea movements. Timelines are subject to delays due to checkpoint negotiation, road insecurity, and cross border restrictions.</p>	<p>Overland convoy to Oman (via Al Mahrah) or Saudi Arabia (via Al-Wadiyah) is possible but demands high risk movement through contested territory, requiring armed escort, tribal liaison and diplomatic authorisation. Security conditions along these routes vary daily and must be assessed in real time.</p> <p>Maritime evacuation from Mukalla or Mocha to Djibouti is possible but complicated by ongoing naval conflict in the Red Sea, including recent Houthi missile activity and active coalition patrols. Movements must be coordinated with naval authorities and supported by escort vessels with onboard medical capability. Al Hudaydah is not recommended due to its strategic targeting and proximity to recent conflict zones.</p> <p>Stabilisation inside Yemen remains limited. Only select hospitals in Sana'a or Aden maintain basic ICU capability. Power outages, fuel shortages and limited medical staffing further compromise outcomes. Field stabilisation must be supported with mobile medics, trauma packs and satellite communication for real time clinical guidance during transit or extended delay. Ambulance access is limited to humanitarian missions.</p>

Vaccination Requirements

Vaccine	Advice
Routine vaccines recommended (up to date)	Chickenpox (Varicella)
	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis
	Flu (Influenza)
	Strongly recommended- Measles(CDC Global Alert)-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)
	Polio- Strongly advised CDC global alert
	IPV booster required for travellers spending more than 4 weeks in Yemen. Proof of vaccination (ICVP 'Yellow Card') may be required for exit, in line with WHO international travel regulations.
	Shingles
COVID-19	Strongly recommended. May be required for third-country evacuation destinations.
Hepatitis A	Strongly recommended for all travellers. Risk of contaminated food and water is high.
Hepatitis B	Recommended for long stays, healthcare workers, and those at risk of bloodborne exposure.
Typhoid	Recommended especially for those staying with friends or relatives or rural deployments ad long term travel
Rabies	Strongly recommended, as dogs infected with Rabies are commonly found in Yemen, particularly for outdoor or remote area exposure, as post exposure prophylaxis is not available readily.
Cholera	Recommended for humanitarian missions, flood prone areas and areas with known outbreaks.
Polio	IPV booster required for travellers spending more than 4 weeks in Yemen. Proof of vaccination (ICVP 'Yellow Card') may be required for exit, in line with WHO international travel regulations.
Malaria	<p>Strongly recommended that travellers going to certain areas of Yemen take prescription medicine to prevent malaria. Depending on the medicine you take, you will need to start taking this medicine multiple days before your trip, as well as during and after your trip. Talk to your medical provider about which Malaria medication you should take.</p> <p>Transmission areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas <2,000 m (<6,500 ft) elevation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No malaria transmission in Sana'a (the <p>Drug resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chloroquine <p>Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>P. falciparum</i> (primarily) • <i>P. malariae</i>, <i>P. ovale</i>, and <i>P. vivax</i> (less commonly) <p>Recommended chemoprophylaxis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, mefloquine,
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Special Precautions:

- **Measles Global Alert:**

Yemen is on the CDC's global measles watchlist. All travellers must be fully immunised with two MMR doses. Infants 6–11 months should receive one early dose prior to deployment in camp or rural settings.

- **Polio Global Alert (Level 2):**

Yemen continues to experience outbreaks of vaccine-derived Poliovirus (cVDPV). Travellers of all ages should confirm full vaccination with IPV. Booster certification may be requested when exiting the country

- **Vector-Borne Diseases:**

Malaria (P. falciparum) is endemic in western and coastal regions. *Rift Valley fever* is present in livestock rearing zones, particularly during rainy seasons; travellers should avoid contact with animal tissues or unregulated slaughterhouses. *Dengue*, *Chikungunya*, and *Leishmaniasis* are reported in central and southern governorates. *Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever* has been reported in livestock handlers. Preventive measures include repellents, long clothing, and insecticide-treated nets.

- **Airborne and Droplet Diseases:**

Tuberculosis is prevalent, particularly among internally displaced populations. *COVID-19* transmission remains likely,

especially in overcrowded health centres. *MERS* (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) has been documented regionally and is suspected to spread through camel contact and respiratory droplets. Avoid animal markets and healthcare settings with limited infection control. *Hantavirus* is also common if contact with infected rodent urine or faeces, avoid rodent populations.

- **Water and Soil-Related Diseases:**

Cholera is widespread, with confirmed cases in Sana'a, Taiz and Ibb. *Typhoid* and *Hepatitis A* are common in all governorates. *Leptospirosis* may occur following seasonal flooding. *Schistosomiasis* is endemic near stagnant water bodies—avoid freshwater bathing.

- **Zoonotic Hazards:**

Rabies is common in stray animal populations. PEP is often unavailable outside of Aden or Sana'a. *Anthrax* outbreaks occur in livestock zones. Avoid contact with carcasses or uncooked meat. *Brucellosis* may be contracted from unpasteurised dairy products. *Hantavirus* risk is associated with poor sanitation in IDP shelters.

- **Environmental Hazards:**

Severe infrastructure collapse, power outages, and armed conflict have created

an environment of medical vulnerability. Landmines and UXO are widespread, especially in Taiz, Hodeidah and Marib. Air pollution and dust storms affect respiratory health. Fuel and water insecurity are chronic across both urban and rural areas.

forces to enable timed re-entry into open airspace corridors when conditions allow. Security escort to Mocha or Mukalla for maritime extraction to Djibouti

Political evacuation options

In country hibernation advised if airspace access is denied or movement not possible. Secure location away from demonstrations with embedded security detail. Facilities must hold critical supplies (fuel, food, water, comms) for 72 to 96 hours minimum.

Maintain ongoing situation monitoring. Security support required at all sites. Reinforce lockdown procedures and confirm primary and secondary evacuation routes in advance.

Airspace over Yemen remains officially closed due to ongoing military activity and international aviation restrictions.

Civilian flight operations are not permitted within the Sanaa FIR, and all overland air corridors are considered high risk. Extraction to the nearest operational airport outside Yemen- typically in Oman (Salalah, Muscat), Saudi Arabia (Najran, Riyadh), or Djibouti- is advised. All movement to borders must be by armed ground convoy with pre-cleared diplomatic and tribal coordination.

Recommend early deployment of independent satellite communications and continuous liaison with aviation authorities, embassies, and coalition

recommended where feasible. Al Hudaydah remains high risk due to Houthi naval activity and airstrikes in Red Sea corridor.

Secure overland movement to Oman via Al Mahrah or to Saudi via Al Wadiyah possible but requires armed convoy, tribal coordination, and pre cleared diplomatic access.

Maritime transit remains viable with onboard security and naval liaison but not preferred due to missile threats, piracy risk, and unstable port access. Any road move south of Ma'rib is strongly discouraged due to active conflict zones, landmines and increased militia presence.

Passport and Visas

	Visa Required	Passport Required
Other EU	Yes, advance embassy or e-Visa needed	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
USA	Yes, advance embassy or e-Visa needed	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
Canadian	Yes, advance embassy or e-Visa needed	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
Australian	Yes, advance embassy or e-Visa needed	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
British	Yes, advance embassy or e-Visa needed	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page

Political considerations

Local closed sources advisors	3 , While some regional analysts and tribal contacts offer insight, the rapidly shifting allegiances between factions- including Houthi forces, southern separatists, and the internationally recognised government- make reliable ground level intelligence difficult to maintain. Operations require continuous validation through multiple sources and diplomatic channels.
Stable political governance	No , Yemen remains politically fragmented. A December 2023 ceasefire agreement has not held across all governorates, with recurring clashes in Marib, Taiz and Shabwah. Houthi missile activity and Saudi-led retaliatory strikes continue, particularly near Red Sea corridors. There is no functioning nationwide governance, and de facto control varies block by block in many regions.

<p>Kidnap and ransom capability</p>	<p>Yes, There is a persistent and credible threat of kidnapping. Al Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Islamic State Yemen, and armed tribal groups have all conducted abductions of foreign nationals, often selling captives to terrorist organisations. Westerners, NGO staff, journalists and dual nationals are regarded as high value targets. Kidnappings may involve violence, ransom demands, or propaganda use. UK and allied policy prohibits ransom payments.</p>
<p>Significant political events imminent</p>	<p>Ongoing, Although no formal elections or peace agreements are immediately scheduled, tensions remain extremely high. Houthi authorities have declared the UK and US ‘hostile states’ following coalition airstrikes, and the situation may deteriorate without notice. Arbitrary arrests and detentions- including of aid workers- have increased. Regional escalation involving Israel, Lebanon, and Iran adds further instability.</p>
<p>Borders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saudi Arabia/Yemen: Border crossings are officially closed and heavily militarised due to ongoing conflict. Cross border smuggling and armed clashes are common. Limited movement occurs under tribal arrangements or for humanitarian aid convoys, but this is highly restricted and not suitable for commercial or civilian use. - Oman/Yemen: The Al-Mazyouna–Shahan crossing remains the only relatively stable land border. It is occasionally used for commercial and humanitarian transit. Security screening is strict, and passage is not guaranteed. Pre-clearance and coordination with local authorities is essential. - Djibouti/Yemen (Maritime): Regular ferry services between Djibouti City and Aden or Mokha are suspended. Private maritime movement is technically possible but strongly discouraged due to piracy risk and naval enforcement in the Bab el-Mandeb strait. - Air borders: Sana’a International Airport is under Houthi control and not open to commercial traffic. Aden International Airport and Seiyun Airport are operational but function under tight security and restricted schedules. All air access requires pre-coordination and may be cancelled at short notice due to military activity.

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