



Capability Statement

Israel

Tailored Risk Management

Service Provider Breakdown

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Air Ambulance | 17 |
| Air Charter | 9 |
| Security Providers | 26 |
| Maritime Security Providers | 8 |
| Medical Service Providers | 27 |
| Medical Escort Providers | 15 |
| Repatriation Mortal Remains | 13 |
| Specialist Services | 168 |

Note: Due to current missile threats and mobilisation of civilian protection protocols, patient movement should be precleared. Night-time transfers are discouraged. Coordination with our 24/7 operations centre is advised to confirm route security and facility access.

Nearest centre of medical excellence

Use our emergency app to initiate an emergency response and access our worldwide network of medical assistance care.

Israel offers some of the highest-quality healthcare infrastructure in the region.

Recommended Centres of Medical Excellence (CMEs) include:

Tel Aviv – Despite security constraints, Tel Aviv remains Israel’s leading medical hub. Tel Aviv offers advanced trauma, surgical, oncology, and intensive care. Facilities operate with full backup power and underground wards due to ongoing conflict. Air raid alerts and staff reductions may affect accessibility.

Jerusalem – Facilities in Jerusalem to function with full tertiary care capacity, including cardiology, neurosurgery, emergency medicine, and paediatric subspecialties. Access in East Jerusalem may be disrupted during checkpoint closures or protest activity.

Haifa – Northern Israel’s premier trauma and oncology centre. Facilities are functioning but may be limited in non-emergency procedures due to mobilisation of medical reserves.

Beersheba – Covering Negev and southern cities. It has maintained 24/7 trauma and surgical capacity despite regional alerts. Missile activity from southern borders has affected hospital access at times.

Medical evacuation options

| 1 Emergency Extraction to Home Nation Treatment | 2 Emergency extraction to Closest Specialist Treatment before Repatriation | 3 Ground/Maritime extraction to stabilisation/treatment (In- country no fly) |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Direct international air evacuation from Israel remains technically feasible via Ben Gurion International Airport (TLV), which continues to operate under fortified civil aviation protocols. Departures may be disrupted by missile alerts, red zone lockdowns, and temporary airspace closures.</p> <p>Evacuation flights, both fixed-wing air ambulances and commercial medical escort services, are possible from Ben Gurion, but require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prior airspace coordination with the Israel Civil Authority. -Confirmation that TLV departure runways are open (many temporarily close during siren alerts) -Secure ground transfer to the airport, which must be security escorted due to civil unrest, traffic blockades or road access delays (particularly on Route 1 between Jerusalem and TLV) -Timing adjustments to avoid evening curfews or ongoing public demonstrations that may block key arteries <p>Fixed-wing medical aircraft must stage from nearby international airfields (e.g. Amman, Larnaca, Istanbul), and clearance to land is contingent on missile alert status and space availability.</p> <p>Early stage and daylight evacuation planning is strongly recommended. In some scenarios, international departure may be routed via King Hussein Bridge and onward through Queen Alia International Airport (AMM) if Ben Gurion becomes inaccessible.</p> | <p>For patients requiring advanced stabilisation before international evacuation, intensive care services are available in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba. These cities host the country's primary tertiary centres with capabilities in trauma, cardiology, neurology and infectious disease, although admission may be delayed due to high occupancy, military mobilisation or mass-casualty response.</p> <p>A medical liaison is required to confirm bed availability and manage access under rapidly evolving conditions.</p> <p>Once stabilised, patients may be transferred internationally by short-haul fixed-wing ambulance flights to destinations such as Cyprus, Jordan or Turkey. Overland evacuation to Jordan remains viable through either the Allenby/King Hussein Bridge or Wadi Araba Crossing, depending on regional alert levels.</p> <p>In rare scenarios, helicopter evacuation to neighbouring countries may be considered from secure staging zones, subject to weather, flight safety clearance, and diplomatic authorisation. All transfers must be supported by real-time threat monitoring, armed escort, and secure routing due to the potential for disruption from protest activity, air alerts, or military operations, particularly near southern and northern borders.</p> | <p>If Israeli airspace is restricted and airports closed, stabilisation can primarily occur at designated fallback hospitals in Jerusalem, Beersheba or Haifa. These locations provide critical care access and can serve as coordination points for subsequent movement.</p> <p>From these hubs, overland evacuation into Jordan may be executed via either the Sheikh Hussein Bridge in the north or the Wadi Araba Crossing in the south, depending on road status and convoy feasibility. Maritime extraction through Haifa Port remains a contingency option, with potential transfer to international medical vessels or onward passage to receiving facilities in Cyprus or Greece. In select cases, helicopter evacuation to Amman or Larnaca may be arranged through international liaison partners.</p> <p>All movements are dependent on real time security assessments, road clearance from Israeli Home Front Command, fuel access and convoy resilience.</p> <p>Vehicles must be equipped with filtered ventilation, trauma supplies and independent communication systems due to the likelihood of roadblocks, signal degradation or infrastructure damage.</p> <p>Southern routes toward Eilat may be constrained during active conflict with Gaza or Sinai actors, while movement in the north is highly restricted during cross-border exchanges with Hezbollah.</p> |

Vaccination Requirements

| Vaccine | Advice |
|--|--|
| Routine vaccines recommended (up to date) | Chickenpox (Varicella) |
| | Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis |
| | Flu (influenza) |
| | Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) |
| | Strongly recommended, as Israel has had localised <i>Measles</i> outbreaks, particularly in under-vaccinated communities. Infants 6–11 months should receive an early dose. |
| | Israel is currently under a CDC Level 1 Global Alert for Measles Travellers are at risk if not fully vaccinated at least two weeks prior to departure or have not had measles in the past. All international travellers should be fully vaccinated against measles with the MMR vaccine, including an early dose for infants 6–11 months. |
| | Polio - Strongly recommended, as Israel is currently under a CDC Level 2 Global Polio Alert Required for stays over 4 weeks. While no recent cases in Israel, travellers staying >4 weeks may require proof of adult <i>IPV</i> booster, 'Yellow Card' documentation may be required |
| Shingles , recommended for older Adults | |
| COVID-19 | Strongly recommended for all travellers. Booster coverage is high, but new variants continue to circulate. |
| Hepatitis A | Recommended for all travellers, water and food safety is generally reliable, but outbreaks have occurred in marginal communities. |
| Hepatitis B | Recommended for those with potential medical exposure, extended stays, or sexual contact with locals. |
| Typhoid | Recommended only for travellers visiting Bedouin or ultra-rural communities or during humanitarian deployments. |
| Rabies | Considered for veterinarians, animal handlers or those in rural/outdoor settings. Stray dogs exist in northern and desert areas. |
| Yellow Fever | Required only if transiting from a Yellow Fever endemic country. |

Special Precautions:

- **CDC Level 1 Global Alert (*Measles*):**
The CDC has issued a global Level 1 Alert for *Measles*. Israel has reported sporadic outbreaks, particularly in ultra-Orthodox communities and among non-vaccinated tourists. All travellers should be fully immunised with two *MMR* doses. Infants aged 6–11 months should receive an early dose prior to entry.
- **CDC Level 2 Global Alert of Poliovirus (*Polio*):**
While *Polio* has not been recently reported, environmental surveillance has detected virus traces in wastewater in prior years. A one-time adult *IPV* booster is recommended for extended stays, particularly for humanitarian responders and medical volunteers.
- **Airborne and Droplet Infections (*Measles, Tuberculosis, Covid-19, Hantavirus, MERS*):**
Tuberculosis is present among migrant populations and under screened shelters. *Covid-19* is circulating, especially in large events and airports. *Hantavirus* risk is low but may arise in rural hiking shelters. *MERS* is rare, but clinicians should maintain vigilance due to regional proximity.
- **Vector-Borne Diseases (*Leishmaniasis, West Nile virus*):**
Leishmaniasis is endemic in the Negev and near Galilee; risk increases during summer months. *West Nile virus* is present in the coastal plain. Use DEET-based repellent and wear protective clothing when outdoors. No vaccines available.
- **Water and Foodborne Infections (*Hepatitis A, Typhoid*):**
While most urban water supplies are safe, *hepatitis A* outbreaks have occurred in low-income neighbourhoods. *Typhoid* is rare but has been reported in areas lacking sanitation infrastructure. Exercise caution with food hygiene in informal settlements.
- **Zoonotic Hazards (*Rabies*):**
Rabies has been reported in stray dogs and wild animals (e.g. jackals) in the Golan and Galilee regions. Avoid contact with stray animals and consider pre-exposure vaccination if working outdoors. Post-exposure prophylaxis is available in major hospitals.
- **Environmental Hazards (*Heatstroke, Flooding, Air quality*):**
Temperatures regularly exceed 40°C in southern Israel. Hydration and sun protection are essential. Flash flooding occurs seasonally in the Judean Desert and Dead Sea region. *Air quality* may deteriorate during wildfires or during missile impact events, carry N95/FFP2 masks as precaution.
- **Antimicrobial Resistance (*AMR*):**
AMR is a growing concern. Avoid unnecessary antibiotic use and follow IPC protocols in hospitals and mobile clinics. Private hospitals generally have good stewardship; field responders must exercise caution when treating infections in shelters or refugee populations.

Political evacuation options

Israel remains at risk of sudden regional escalation. While infrastructure is robust, evacuation planning must account for missile alerts, public transport shutdowns, and airspace suspensions.

Ben Gurion Airport (Tel Aviv) is operational but may suspend activity during alerts. The airport has underground shelters and continues outbound flights during red alert conditions where safe. Delays are likely.

Land exit to Jordan via the Allenby Bridge or Wadi Araba Crossing is possible but may be restricted to diplomats or permit holders. All border movements should be coordinated in advance.

Embassy-assisted convoys may operate from Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa to rally points in Amman or Eilat during mass evacuations. All movement should be security escorted. Travellers should register with their national consulate and retain hibernation options in-country.

Hibernation is viable in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa. Most hotels and expat compounds are equipped with shelters, backup power and water reserves. Safehouse protocols should include at least a two-week reserve of essentials and communication fallback (satellite or radio).

Passport and Visas

As of January 2025, Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA-IL) is required for all visa-exempt travellers prior to arrival.

This applies to land and air entry, including Ben Gurion Airport and Jordan-Israel border crossings.

All passports must have a minimum of 6 months validity.

Border questioning is common; travellers should answer succinctly and carry documents at all times.

| | Visa Required | Passport Required |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Other EU | Yes, advance ETA-IL | Valid ≥ 90 days + 1 blank page |
| USA | Yes, advance ETA-IL | Valid ≥ 90 days + 1 blank page |
| Canadian | Yes, advance ETA-IL | Valid ≥ 90 days + 1 blank page |
| Australian | Yes, advance ETA-IL | Valid ≥ 90 days + 1 blank page |
| British | Yes, advance ETA-IL | Valid ≥ 90 days + 1 blank page |

Political considerations

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| Local closed sources advisors | 3 , Reliable intelligence via embedded diplomatic, medical and security networks in-country. |
| Stable political governance | Yes , Israel maintains institutional stability; however, regional conflict has triggered frequent military mobilisation, airspace management challenges and internal civil unrest. |
| Kidnap and ransom capability | Yes , full K and R coverage available; local extraction, negotiation and tactical support can be activated. |
| Significant political events imminent | Ongoing , missile attacks from Gaza and Lebanon, settler Palestinian clashes, and anti-government demonstrations continue in 2025. Embassy staff reductions and emergency drills are active. |
| Borders | <p>Functional but under operational constraints; closures and restrictions vary by zone and nationality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ben Gurion International Airport (Tel Aviv) Israel's main international entry and evacuation point. It is a fortified civilian airport with underground shelters, missile alert systems and hardened runways. The airport remains operational but is frequently disrupted by air raid sirens, particularly during regional escalations. Delays in outbound flights are common. Entry screening includes security interviews; travellers with West Bank, Lebanon or Arab country connections may face extended questioning. - Allenby/King Hussein Bridge (Israel-Jordan via West Bank) Controlled by Israeli and Jordanian authorities. This is the only crossing available to West Bank Palestinians and one of the main overland exits for foreigners travelling east. Operational hours are limited, and access is frequently suspended during IDF operations in the West Bank or regional security alerts. Only travellers with Israeli-issued permits or diplomatic coordination can transit efficiently. Jordanian visas are required in advance for most nationalities. - Wadi Araba Crossing (Eilat to Aqaba, Jordan) Located in southern Israel, this crossing links Eilat with Aqaba. It is the preferred alternative overland evacuation route during Tel Aviv or central border closures. Accessible to most foreign nationals, provided they transit Israeli territory legally. The route is longer but has historically remained open even during full scale hostilities. Border hours are limited |

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| | <p>and may be suspended without notice during Red Alerts or targeted strikes in the south.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rafah Crossing (Gaza–Egypt) This crossing is not accessible to most foreign nationals. Controlled by Egyptian authorities in coordination with Hamas. Israel does not have operational control of this border. Access is highly restricted, contingent on Egyptian security conditions and ceasefire status. Not viable for routine or emergency evacuation. - Sheikh Hussein Bridge (Jordan River Crossing – Beit She'an, North Israel to Jordan) Located in northern Israel, this crossing offers an efficient land exit into Jordan, primarily for Israeli nationals and foreign passport holders. It is generally more stable than Allenby and suitable for emergency overland evacuations from northern Israel or the Galilee region. Not accessible to West Bank Palestinians. Operating hours are fixed but may be reduced during major security incidents or holidays. |
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Additional Political Factors:

- **Internal Unrest:**
Nationwide anti-government protests over judicial reforms and conscription laws continue periodically. Protest related road closures and riot police deployments have disrupted internal transit routes (e.g. Route 1 to Tel Aviv, Jerusalem Light Rail). These can delay convoy movement or access to CMEs.
- **Military Operations:**
The northern border with Lebanon remains tense. IDF activity near Metula, Kiryat Shmona, and the Golan Heights is ongoing, with cross-border missile fire and retaliatory drone strikes reported in June 2025. Civilian movement in these regions is discouraged.
- **Terrorism and Missile Threats:**
As of June 2025, missile attacks from Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad continue sporadically in the south, triggering alerts in Tel Aviv, Ashkelon and Beersheba. Northern Israel faces simultaneous threats from Hezbollah. Civil defence infrastructure remains robust, but all personnel must be briefed on shelter protocol and alert signals.
- **Settler/Palestinian Violence:**
Increased tension in East Jerusalem and the West Bank has occasionally spilled into Israeli border zones. Foreign nationals visiting or passing near settlement areas should coordinate movement and avoid public demonstrations or religious flashpoints.
- **Cybersecurity Threats:**
Israeli infrastructure (airports, healthcare, transport) remains a frequent target of cyberattacks. Short-term outages or data disruptions are possible during escalations. Ensure emergency communications are available via satellite or dual SIM networks.

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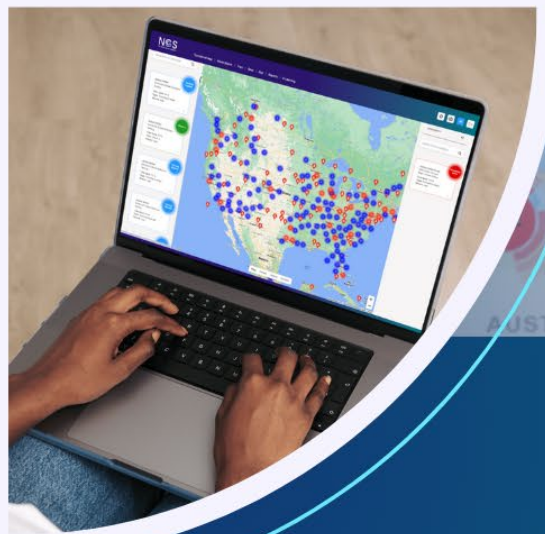
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