



## REGIONAL WEEKLY REPORT: JUNE 6-13, 2025

### Regional Analysis: Observations from June 6-13

#### Cross-Regional Security Trends

A key trend observed this week was the tactical application of aerial systems in asymmetric conflicts. In southern Lebanon, this was evidenced by multiple incidents involving the targeting of small, mobile vehicles, specifically motorcycles. In the Red Sea, Houthi forces from Yemen employed aerial systems to project force against international maritime assets. The use of these technologies demonstrates a growing capability among state and non-state actors to conduct precision strikes far beyond traditional frontlines, altering the security calculus in their respective theaters.

A second major trend was the degradation of civilian and economic infrastructure as a result of military action. In Gaza, military operations included high-impact strikes on residential buildings and camps, leading to a systemic collapse of public services. In Lebanon, airstrikes damaged infrastructure in Baisariya and agricultural areas in Iqlim al-Tuffah. The observable effect of these actions across multiple theaters is the severe degradation of civilian and economic infrastructure, which in turn impacts the stability and viability of the affected territories.

Thirdly, the exploitation of security vacuums by insurgent groups was a prominent feature in both Iraq and Syria. ISIS remnants conducted lethal attacks in the rural "seams" between security zones in Kirkuk, Iraq, and carried out ambushes in the deserts of Homs, Syria. The ability of these groups to operate in under-governed spaces highlights the persistent challenge to state authority and the enduring nature of these insurgencies.

#### Key Country-Specific Developments

- **Iraq:** The security situation was defined by a dual threat: a persistent ISIS insurgency conducting lethal IED and small-arms attacks in the central provinces, and external Turkish military airstrikes causing civilian casualties in the north. This occurred against a backdrop of continued political paralysis in Baghdad.
- **Lebanon:** The week was dominated by a significant escalation in cross-border hostilities with Israel, characterized by a widening geographic scope of airstrikes and a specific tactical focus on drone strikes against light vehicles, compounded by new financial de-risking pressures.
- **Palestine:** Conditions in Gaza reached a state of systemic collapse under intense Israeli military operations that included high-impact strikes on residential areas and refugee camps. In parallel, the West Bank saw a severe deterioration in security from frequent military raids and settler violence.
- **Syria:** The conflict remains highly fragmented. The south is characterized by a breakdown of local security, with targeted assassinations and a rise in kidnapping for ransom, while central and eastern Syria are experiencing active ISIS attacks along key transit routes.
- **Yemen:** The nominal UN-truce was undermined by continued frontline clashes. The primary development was the continuation of Houthi maritime attacks in the Red Sea, which has regionalized the conflict and drawn an international military response.



## Iraq

### Weekly Overview

Iraq's operational environment continues to be defined by a persistent, low-level insurgency and deep political paralysis. The primary security threat emanates from ISIS remnants in rural areas, who demonstrated their lethal capacity this week with an IED attack that killed two members of the Iraqi federal police in the Hawija district of Kirkuk and a separate attack on a village in Salah al-Din that killed a civilian. These incidents underscore the ongoing risk to both security forces and civilians in key northern and central provinces, particularly in the "seams" between different security force jurisdictions which the group is known to exploit.

This localized conflict exists alongside a second security challenge in the north, where Turkish military operations against the PKK continue. A Turkish airstrike this week in the Soran district of Erbil killed three civilians, highlighting the direct risk to non-combatants from this external conflict. This demonstrates a persistent violation of Iraqi sovereignty that complicates the security landscape in the otherwise more stable Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

These kinetic security threats are exacerbated by a complete political stalemate in Baghdad, where political blocs remain unable to form a government months after elections. This leadership vacuum cripples state institutions, delays decision-making, and prevents a coherent national response to the country's pressing security and economic problems. The instability engendered by this paralysis allows non-state actors, both insurgent and militia, to entrench their positions and operate with greater freedom, undermining the state's monopoly on violence.

### Key Security & Humanitarian Trends

Incident Type	Description	Location	Key Events
<b>Insurgent Attacks</b>	ISIS remnants conducting IED attacks and raids on villages.	Kirkuk, Salah al-Din	Lethal, targeted attacks on Iraqi security forces and civilians.
<b>External Military Action</b>	Turkish airstrikes targeting alleged PKK positions, resulting in civilian casualties.	Erbil Governorate	Violation of sovereignty, direct threat to civilians in KRI.
<b>Political Paralysis</b>	Ongoing failure to form a new national government since the last election.	Baghdad	Power vacuum, undermining state capacity and security coordination.
<b>Counter-Terrorism</b>	Iraqi security forces continue to conduct arrest operations against ISIS cells.	Anbar Governorate	Ongoing efforts to dismantle insurgent networks.



## Trend Analysis

### ISIS Activity in "Seams" Between Security Zones

A distinct pattern of ISIS attacks this week was their concentration in contested areas or "seams" between different security force jurisdictions. The IED attack in Hawija, Kirkuk and the raid in Tuz Khurmatu, Salah al-Din both occurred in areas with a complex mix of Iraqi army, federal police, and PMF presence. The aggregation of these incidents suggests ISIS is exploiting coordination gaps and disputed lines of authority between these forces to mount attacks.

- **Analysis:** The effect of this pattern is a sustained challenge to the state's control over its rural provinces. By operating in these seams, ISIS puts continuous pressure on the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and complicates efforts to establish lasting security. This dynamic erodes local trust in state security actors and allows the insurgency to maintain a foothold.

### Civilian Casualties from Turkish Cross-Border Military Operations

The Turkish military's air campaign in northern Iraq continued to produce civilian casualties, a pattern reinforced this week by the airstrike that killed three civilians in the Soran district of Erbil . This is part of a long-standing pattern where civilians and civilian infrastructure are frequently impacted by strikes targeting alleged PKK positions in remote areas.

- **Analysis:** This trend has multiple effects on Iraqi stability. The inability of the Iraqi government to prevent these cross-border operations highlights a significant challenge to its sovereignty. The civilian casualties fuel resentment among the local Kurdish population and create friction between the Baghdad government and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), further complicating an already fragile national political landscape.

## Primary Operational Risks

Risk Category	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation / Contingency
<b>Movement Security</b>	Staff and vehicles targeted by IEDs or ambushes from insurgent groups, particularly in rural areas of Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, and Diyala.	Medium	Critical	- Prohibit single-vehicle movements in rural areas. Use armored vehicles where available. Conduct daily route analysis based on latest security information.
<b>Access &amp; Coordination</b>	Delays or denials of access and project approvals due to political paralysis and fragmented security actor control at local levels.	High	Medium	- Build redundant relationships with security actors at the local, not just national, level. Factor significant delays into project timelines for government approvals.
<b>Collateral Damage</b>	Staff or facilities impacted by cross-border airstrikes in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.	Low	High	- Establish clear no-go zones in remote border areas known for previous strikes. Maintain active monitoring of Turkish political and military statements for early warning.



## Lebanon

### Weekly Overview

The security situation in Lebanon sharply deteriorated this week, dominated by an intense escalation in cross-border hostilities with Israel. The conflict, previously concentrated along the immediate border, demonstrated a significant geographic expansion. This was evidenced by Israeli airstrikes reaching as far north as the Beqaa Governorate, signaling a widening of the conflict theater. The tactical nature of the violence also evolved, with a clear pattern of targeted killings using drones. Multiple fatal incidents in the Nabatieh district specifically targeted individuals on motorcycles, indicating a sophisticated interdiction capability being deployed against light vehicles.

This overt conflict was compounded by significant, destabilizing events in the political and financial spheres. The arrest of a Yemeni national in Beirut on espionage charges suggests active counter-intelligence operations are underway, raising tensions within the capital. This event could lead to increased surveillance and suspicion directed towards foreign nationals by state security organs. On the financial front, Lebanon's formal addition to a European anti-money laundering "grey list" is a major blow to its already crippled economy. This will increase the difficulty and cost of international banking, further isolating Lebanon from the global financial system and complicating all forms of international commerce.

The convergence of these events paints a picture of a state facing simultaneous, multi-faceted crises. The military escalation in the south is no longer a contained, low-level conflict. The internal security environment is tense, and the country's financial standing has been formally downgraded. For the civilian population, particularly in the south, the risk of being impacted by violence has grown substantially. The landscape is also littered with unexploded ordnance (UXO), a long-term lethal threat that was highlighted by recent injuries to Lebanese Army personnel during clearance operations.

### Key Security & Humanitarian Trends

Incident Type	Description	Location	Key Events
<b>Armed Conflict</b>	Israeli airstrikes, drone attacks, and shelling targeting infrastructure and light vehicles.	South Lebanon, Nabatieh Governorate, Beqaa	Multiple fatalities and injuries, destruction of property, access constraints.
<b>Counter-Intelligence</b>	Arrest of a foreign national in Beirut for alleged espionage.	Beirut	Heightened security concerns and potential for increased scrutiny of international staff.
<b>Financial De-risking</b>	Lebanon added to European anti-money laundering "grey list."	Lebanon	Anticipated disruption to international financial transfers and banking operations.



<b>Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)</b>	Injury of Lebanese Army personnel from leftover Israeli munitions.	South Lebanon	Persistent and widespread contamination risk affecting all ground movement.
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## Trend Analysis

### Tactical Focus on Light Vehicle Interdiction via Drone

A clear pattern observed this week was the use of drones to target and eliminate individuals on light vehicles, specifically motorcycles. This is not a general trend of airstrikes, but a specific, repeated tactic. Aggregating the incidents, such as the fatal drone strike on a motorcycle in Nabatieh AL-Fuqayha and the similar attack on a motorcycle near Deir Suryan, reveals a methodology focused on neutralizing small, mobile targets.

- Analysis:** The precision of these strikes on small, mobile targets suggests a significant intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capability is being applied. This tactic renders conventional travel methods for personnel and logistics highly vulnerable, forcing a change in ground tactics for opposing forces. The effect is an increase in operational friction and risk for any group or individual utilizing similar light vehicles in the area.

### Degradation of Public Infrastructure in Southern Towns

This week's military activity included a series of strikes that damaged public infrastructure in populated southern towns. This pattern is evidenced by airstrikes that hit infrastructure in the towns of Baisariya and Beryakun, as well as strikes that impacted the agricultural area of Iqlim al-Tuffah . These actions, whether intentional or incidental, have the collective effect of disrupting civilian life and degrading essential services.

- Analysis:** The observable effect of targeting public infrastructure is the disruption of the civilian environment and the denial of services and mobility to the local population. This complicates the post-conflict landscape, increases the long-term cost of reconstruction, and can serve to erode civilian support for non-state actors operating in the area by making daily life untenable.

## Primary Operational Risks

Risk Category	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation / Contingency
<b>Staff Security</b>	Staff being targeted or caught in the blast radius of a drone strike, particularly while traveling in soft-skin vehicles in the south.	High	Critical	- Prohibit use of motorcycles for operations. Mandate multi-vehicle convoys for essential travel. Conduct immediate staff training on drone awareness and incoming fire drills.
<b>Financial Disruption</b>	Inability to receive international funds or conduct banking operations smoothly due to new "grey list" compliance requirements.	High	High	- Immediately engage with banking partners to understand new requirements. Maintain a multi-month operational buffer of funds in-country. Diversify banking relationships.



<b>Access Denial</b>	Inability to access project sites in the south due to active hostilities, road destruction, or UXO contamination.	High	High	- Shift to remote management modalities for all southern operations. Pre-position critical supplies in secure hubs. Invest in capacity of local partners for implementation.
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## Palestine

### Weekly Overview

The operational environment in Gaza this week reached a point of systemic collapse under the weight of intensified Israeli military operations. The intensity and nature of the bombardment were notable, with a concentration on residential areas, including locations where civilians had been previously displaced. This was characterized by repeated, high-impact strikes, such as those on residential blocks in the Bureij refugee camp, which killed at least 13 people, and another on a home in Gaza City’s Zeitoun neighborhood that resulted in at least 10 fatalities within a single family . This pattern of targeting has led to the functional collapse of the healthcare system and all municipal services.

The dire warnings of previous weeks materialized into a confirmed famine, with UN agencies and other observers documenting deaths from malnutrition and dehydration, particularly among children. This indicates that the blockade and destruction of food production and market infrastructure have crossed a critical threshold, resulting in widespread starvation. The ability of any internal or external actor to mount an effective response is virtually non-existent amidst the ongoing hostilities and destruction.

In parallel, the security situation in the West Bank continued its steady deterioration, creating a secondary crisis zone. The environment is defined by a dual threat of official state military action and violence from Israeli settlers. Israeli forces conducted extensive raids and arrest campaigns, leading to armed clashes and casualties in cities like Jenin and Ramallah . This was compounded by frequent and seemingly unpoliced attacks by settlers on Palestinian civilians and property, such as the targeting of vehicles with stones near Nablus . Furthermore, access is being increasingly restricted through official means, as exemplified by the closure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron to Muslim worshippers, signaling a tightening of control over movement and assembly.

### Key Security & Humanitarian Trends

Incident Type	Description	Location	Key Events
<b>Intense Hostilities</b>	Airstrikes, shelling, and ground operations leading to mass casualties and infrastructure collapse.	Gaza Strip	Dozens killed in single strikes on Zeitoun and Bureij camp, systematic destruction.
<b>Military Raids/Clashes</b>	Israeli forces conducting raids and arrest campaigns, leading to armed clashes.	West Bank (Jenin, Ramallah)	Use of live ammunition, Palestinian casualties, and widespread arrests.



<b>Settler Violence</b>	Israeli settlers attacking Palestinian civilians and property with impunity.	West Bank (Nablus)	Attacks on vehicles, destruction of property, creating localized access denial.
<b>Humanitarian Collapse</b>	Famine conditions, documented deaths from malnutrition, collapsed health system.	Gaza Strip	UN warnings realized, inability to provide basic life-saving services.

## Trend Analysis

### Military Strikes on Designated or Assumed Safe Zones

A distinct trend within this week’s operations in Gaza was the targeting of areas where civilians were sheltering, including designated refugee camps and residential homes. This is evidenced by the heavy bombardment of residential blocks in the Bureij refugee camp, a long-established civilian area, which killed at least 13 people. This was not an isolated case, as shown by a separate airstrike on a home in the Zeitoun neighborhood that killed at least 10 members of the al-Ayyoubi family .

- **Analysis:** The aggregation of these incidents shows that areas of high civilian concentration were not spared from military strikes. The observable outcome is the elimination of any clear sanctuary for non-combatants within the territory. This pattern of strikes maximizes pressure on the civilian population and any militant infrastructure embedded within it.

### Coordinated State and Settler Violence in the West Bank

The security environment in the West Bank is shaped by the synchronized actions of Israeli security forces and Israeli settlers, which collectively restrict movement and increase risk for the Palestinian population. This week, this pattern was clearly visible. Official military operations, such as the large-scale raid on the Jenin refugee camp, create formal, temporary no-go zones. This is compounded by frequent, unpredictable violence from settlers, such as the stoning of Palestinian vehicles near Nablus .

- **Analysis:** The combined effect of these two types of action is a coercive environment that disrupts Palestinian life and commerce. While state actions are official, the frequent lack of intervention during settler violence creates a permissive environment for these non-state actors. This dual pressure serves to fragment Palestinian communities and assert control over key transport arteries.

## Primary Operational Risks

Risk Category	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation / Contingency
<b>Direct Impact on Facilities</b>	NGO offices, guesthouses, or warehouses in Gaza being directly hit by airstrikes or artillery, regardless of deconfliction status.	High	Critical	- No static staff presence; operate on a mobile basis only. Disperse assets across multiple, small, undeclared locations. Assume deconfliction is ineffective.



<b>Movement Security</b>	Staff movement in the West Bank being blocked or attacked by either military forces during raids or by settlers on key roads.	High	High	- Establish a real-time access monitoring unit to provide live updates to field teams. Plan multiple alternative routes for all journeys. Liaise with community leaders for early warnings.
<b>Supply Chain Collapse</b>	Complete inability to import and/or distribute critical supplies (food, medicine) into and within Gaza due to border closures and kinetic activity.	Critical	Critical	- Pre-position all possible supplies in Egypt. Focus advocacy on demanding unconditional, third-party managed humanitarian corridors. Plan for a scenario with no new supplies entering Gaza.

## Syria

### Weekly Overview

The operational environment in Syria remains deeply fragmented, with multiple, distinct conflicts creating a complex risk landscape. In southern Syria, a sustained campaign of targeted violence and a breakdown in local security continues. This was highlighted this week by the assassination of Ibrahim al-Ghazawi, a reconciled former opposition commander, in Daraa, an act consistent with the pattern of eliminating past opposition figures. This political violence is paralleled by a rise in organized crime, such as the kidnapping of a young man for ransom in Suwayda, indicating that the security vacuum is being exploited for both political and financial motives. The inability of state security forces to impose order allows these dynamics to fester, creating a lawless environment in much of the south.

Concurrently, central and eastern Syria are witnessing clear signs of ISIS activity. The group's capacity for coordinated attacks was demonstrated in a deadly ambush on a Syrian army patrol in the Homs desert and the execution of civilians accused of being informants in the same area. This active insurgency renders key transit corridors insecure and poses a direct threat to any movement outside of heavily guarded urban centers. The Syrian military's difficulty in suppressing this insurgency highlights the challenge of securing vast, arid territories.

These diverse security threats are underpinned by a nationwide economic collapse. This economic desperation is a primary driver of civil unrest, exemplified by the continuation of large-scale, anti-government protests in Suwayda. These protests are significant as they represent a sustained challenge to government authority in a region that had been relatively quiescent. The combination of targeted violence, active insurgency, and civil unrest illustrates the profound failure of the Syrian state to re-establish a monopoly on violence or provide basic economic stability, even in areas under its nominal control.

### Key Security & Humanitarian Trends

Incident Type	Description	Location	Key Events
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<b>Targeted Violence</b>	Assassination of reconciled opposition figures; kidnappings for ransom.	Daraa, Suwayda	Breakdown of local security, direct threat to specific individuals and general population.
<b>Insurgency</b>	ISIS ambushes and executions targeting both military and civilians.	Homs Desert, Deir ez-Zor	Active insurgency in key transit corridors, limiting access to rural areas.
<b>Civil Unrest</b>	Sustained protests driven by the deteriorating economic situation.	Suwayda	Potential for clashes and wider instability, impacting urban operations.
<b>Hazards</b>	Civilians killed by ISIS while collecting truffles in desert areas.	Deir ez-Zor	Livelihood activities in rural areas pose a lethal risk.

## Trend Analysis

### ISIS Insurgency Activity in Central Corridors

A clear pattern of ISIS activity was observed this week along key central transit corridors. The group's capacity for complex attacks is confirmed by the ambush that killed a Syrian officer and soldiers in the Homs desert . This was not just a military-on-military engagement; the separate killing of a civilian truffle hunter in Deir ez-Zor demonstrates that civilians undertaking livelihood activities in these vast desert areas are also considered targets. The aggregation of these incidents indicates an insurgent presence that actively targets both military patrols and civilians to deny access to these areas.

- Analysis:** This pattern of activity demonstrates ISIS's ability to operate along key lines of communication between major Syrian cities. The targeting of both military personnel and civilians has the dual effect of degrading the Syrian military's security posture and terrorizing the local population to discourage cooperation with state authorities. The result is sustained instability in the central desert region.

### Breakdown of Local Security Manifesting as Criminality

The security vacuum in southern Syria is being filled by organized criminality, a trend evidenced by multiple incidents this week. This is shown by the kidnapping of a young man for a high ransom by an armed gang in Suwayda . This incident, when viewed alongside the continued campaign of assassinations in Daraa, shows that threats to individuals are not just political but also financial. The lack of effective state security allows these criminal enterprises to operate with impunity.

- Analysis:** This trend illustrates the decay of state authority at a local level. In the absence of a trusted and effective state security presence, local power brokers and criminal gangs are stepping in to fill the void. This creates a shadow economy based on violence and extortion. This represents a significant challenge to the Syrian state's ability to re-establish its legitimacy and control in the south.

## Primary Operational Risks

Risk Category	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation / Contingency
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<b>Abduction for Ransom</b>	NGO staff, particularly local staff, being kidnapped by criminal gangs for financial gain in southern Syria.	Medium	Critical	- Implement robust personal security training for staff (e.g., varying routes, low profile). Review and limit cash holdings in field offices. Develop a clear protocol for responding to a kidnapping incident.
<b>Movement Security</b>	Staff and vehicles being ambushed by ISIS while traveling on desert highways in central and eastern Syria.	Medium	Critical	- Prohibit all travel on desert highways after daylight hours. Mandate armored vehicles and multi-vehicle convoys for any essential travel. Maintain real-time vehicle tracking.
<b>Civil Unrest</b>	Staff or facilities being impacted by violent clashes between protestors and security forces in urban centers like Suwayda.	Medium	High	- Establish clear hibernation-in-place protocols for office and guesthouses. Monitor protest schedules and locations and declare them no-go zones. Ensure crowd awareness and avoidance training for all staff.

## Yemen

### Weekly Overview

The operational environment in Yemen this week was defined by three co-existing and interconnected challenges: the steady erosion of the UN-brokered truce, a crippling humanitarian crisis driven by economic warfare, and a dangerous regional escalation in the Red Sea. While a high-level "truce" is nominally in place, it is not holding on key frontlines. This was evidenced by reports of Houthi missile and drone attacks in Marib and the continuation of siege-like conditions in Taiz . These incidents demonstrate that the risk of a rapid and large-scale return to full-scale conflict is high, and that frontline communities face ongoing violence, preventing any form of recovery or return to normalcy.

The most significant strategic development impacting the entire country is the continuation of Houthi attacks on commercial shipping in the Red Sea. The attack on a vessel in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait this week is part of this sustained campaign. It has successfully regionalized the conflict, triggering an international military response and transforming the waters off Yemen's coast into an active conflict zone. The campaign serves to apply pressure on international actors and bolster the Houthis' standing as a major regional actor capable of disrupting global trade.

This maritime conflict directly exacerbates the already dire humanitarian crisis, which is also being worsened by deliberate economic warfare. The severe, nationwide fuel shortage remains a critical issue, paralyzing transportation, crippling water pumping stations, and forcing hospitals to shut down. This is not a market failure but a direct result of the conflict parties using economic control as a weapon. The political process remains completely stalled, with no progress in UN-led talks. The combination of active frontlines, economic strangulation, and a new maritime conflict creates an exceptionally complex and high-stakes environment.



## Key Security & Humanitarian Trends

Incident Type	Description	Location	Key Events
<b>Maritime Attacks</b>	Houthi drone and missile attacks targeting commercial shipping.	Red Sea, Bab el-Mandeb Strait	Sustained campaign disrupting global trade, prompting international military response.
<b>Frontline Clashes</b>	Sporadic ground clashes and shelling between Houthi and IRG forces.	Marib, Taiz	Violations of the UN truce, indicating high risk of conflict relapse.
<b>Economic Warfare</b>	Severe, nationwide fuel shortages crippling transportation and essential services.	Nationwide	Deliberate economic pressure impacting aid delivery and civilian survival.
<b>Political Stalemate</b>	Complete lack of progress in UN-led peace talks.	International	No political off-ramp, ensuring the conflict and humanitarian crisis will be protracted.

## Trend Analysis

### Regionalization of Conflict Through Asymmetric Maritime Attacks

The Houthi attack on a commercial vessel in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait is the latest data point in a clear pattern of Houthi forces using their asymmetric capabilities to internationalize the conflict. By targeting one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, these actions have shifted the geographic focus of international concern to Yemen's western coast and successfully drawn in a robust naval response from the US and other nations. This pattern is no longer just posturing; it is a sustained campaign that is actively disrupting global trade and creating a new, unpredictable maritime frontline.

- Analysis:** This maritime campaign allows the Houthis to exert influence far beyond the borders of Yemen, gain international attention, and rally domestic support. For the international community, it creates a complex dilemma, forcing powerful navies to engage in costly defensive operations. It also fundamentally changes the risk calculus for all shipping in the region, with long-term implications for global supply chains and maritime insurance rates.

### Erosion of the Truce Through Attritional Frontline Conflict

The nominal UN truce is not being respected on key frontlines, which instead are characterized by attritional conflict. The reports this week of Houthi missile and drone attacks in the strategic governorate of Marib, and the continued reports of siege-like conditions and intermittent shelling in Taiz, confirm that these frontlines remain active and dangerous. The aggregation of these incidents shows that while a full-scale offensive has not been launched, both sides are engaging in limited military actions that continue to cause casualties.

- Analysis:** This trend indicates that both the Houthis and the IRG may be using the truce period to rest and regroup while continuing to apply military pressure. This "no war, no peace" scenario is incredibly destructive for the communities living near these frontlines. It prevents reconstruction,



traps populations, and ensures that the conditions for a return to full-scale war are always present.

## Primary Operational Risks

Risk Category	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation / Contingency
<b>Supply Chain Disruption</b>	Disruption or complete halt of humanitarian supplies entering via Hodeidah port due to the maritime conflict in the Red Sea.	High	Critical	- Activate contingency plans for procurement via the Omani land border. Budget for air freight for essential, low-volume medical supplies. Increase national-level stocks.
<b>Logistical Paralysis</b>	Inability to transport staff and supplies within Yemen due to the acute and ongoing fuel crisis, leading to program suspension.	Critical	High	- Procure and stockpile fuel reserves where possible. Invest in solar power for all static facilities (offices, clinics). Prioritize programs that are less logistically intensive.
<b>Frontline Volatility</b>	Staff and facilities being caught in a rapid collapse of the truce and a return to full-scale conflict on frontlines like Marib and Taiz.	Medium	Critical	- Review and update all hibernation and evacuation plans for frontline governorates. Maintain clear red lines for suspending operations. Ensure local partners have adequate security resources.



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