



Military Intelligence Report

# Military presence in West Asia

Deciphering the War Game

### U.S. Military Presence in West Asia

The U.S. maintains a substantial military presence in West Asia, driven by strategic interests and regional security concerns. The following is an overview of the notable U.S. military facilities in the region:

#### 1. Turkey:

- Izmir Air Base: Provides strategic airlift and refueling capabilities.
- Incirlik Air Base: Houses U.S. tactical nuclear weapons and supports air operations.

#### 2. Saudi Arabia:

• **Prince Sultan Air Base:** Hosts over 2,000 U.S. personnel for air defense and aircraft maintenance.

#### 3. United Arab Emirates:

• Al Dhafra Air Base: Facilitates combat and reconnaissance missions, including midair refueling operations.



#### 4. Bahrain:

• Naval Support Activity Bahrain: Home to the U.S. Navy's Fifth Fleet, ensuring naval dominance in the region.

#### 5. Qatar:

• Al Udeid Air Base: Serves as the forward headquarters for U.S. Central Command and the U.S. Air Forces Central Command.

#### 6. Jordan:

• Tower 22, Muwaffaq Salti Air Base, Joint Training Center Jordan: Houses over 3,000 U.S. troops engaged in counter-terrorism and potential cross-border operations.

#### 7. Iraq:

• Al Asad Airbase and Al Harir Airbase: Despite Iraqi government efforts to evict U.S. forces, these bases remain operational.



#### 8. Syria:

• **Al-Tanf:** Approximately 900 U.S. personnel are stationed, ostensibly to combat terrorist threats and control strategic oil resources.

#### 9. Egypt:

 Task Force Sinai: A regiment-sized contingent focused on peacekeeping operations in the Sinai Peninsula.

#### 10. Israel:

• Site 512: A radar base used for tracking ballistic missile threats.

#### 11. Kuwait:

• Camp Arifjan, Camp Buehring, Camp Spearhead, Camp Patriot: Supports logistics, refueling, and regional stability operations.

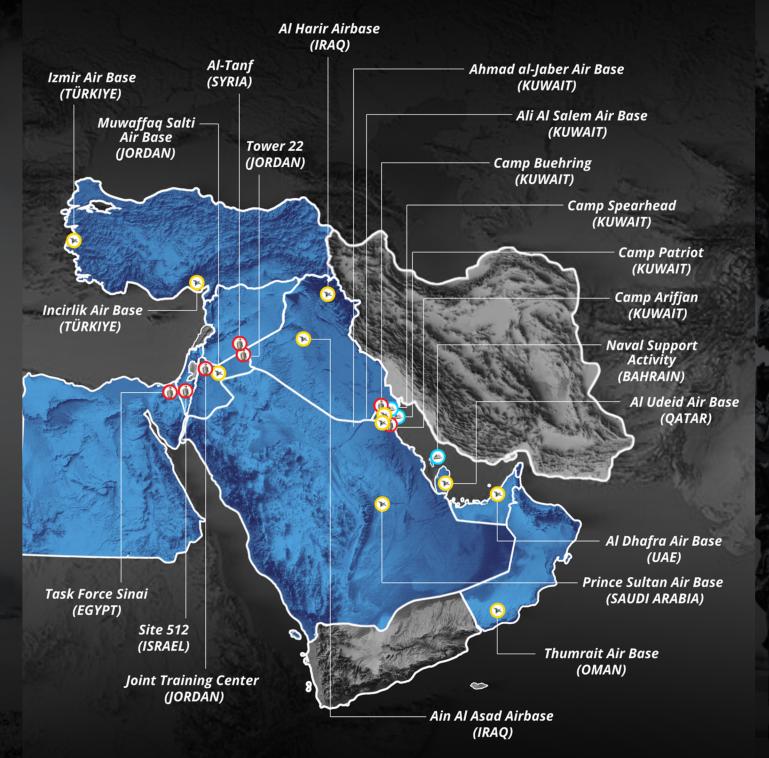
#### 12. Oman:

• Thumrait Air Base: Facilitates logistical and refueling operations.









US MILITARY BASES IN WEST ASIA

# Iranian UAV Capabilities

Iran's UAV arsenal poses a significant threat to regional stability. Here are key UAVs that Iran might employ in a conflict:



#### Shahed 136:

- Design: Delta wing

- Payload: 50 kg

- Dimensions: 3.5x2.5 meters

- Speed: 185 km/h - Range: 2,500 km



#### Mohajer 10:

- Design: Aircraft-style

- Payload: 300 kg

- Dimensions: 6.5x4.2x18.2 meters

- Speed: 210 km/h - Range: 2,000 km



#### Arash 2:

- Design: Winged missile-shaped

- Payload: 260 kg

- Dimensions: 4.5x4 meters

- Speed: 186 km/h (400 km/h for turbojet variant)

- Range: 2,000 km





- Design: Jet-powered

- Payload: Up to 225 kg

- Dimensions: 4x2.5 meters

- Speed: 900 km/h

- Range: 1,000 km



#### Kaman-22:

- Design: Turboprop-powered

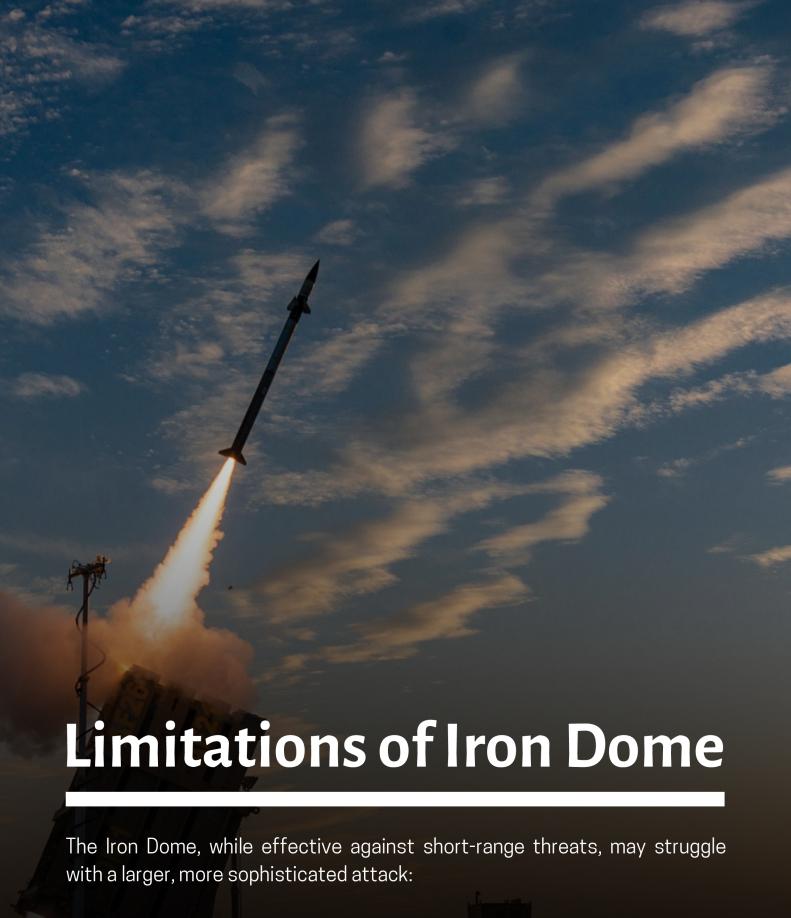
- Payload: 300 kg

- Dimensions: 6.5x2.5x17 meters

(estm.)

- Range: 3,000 km

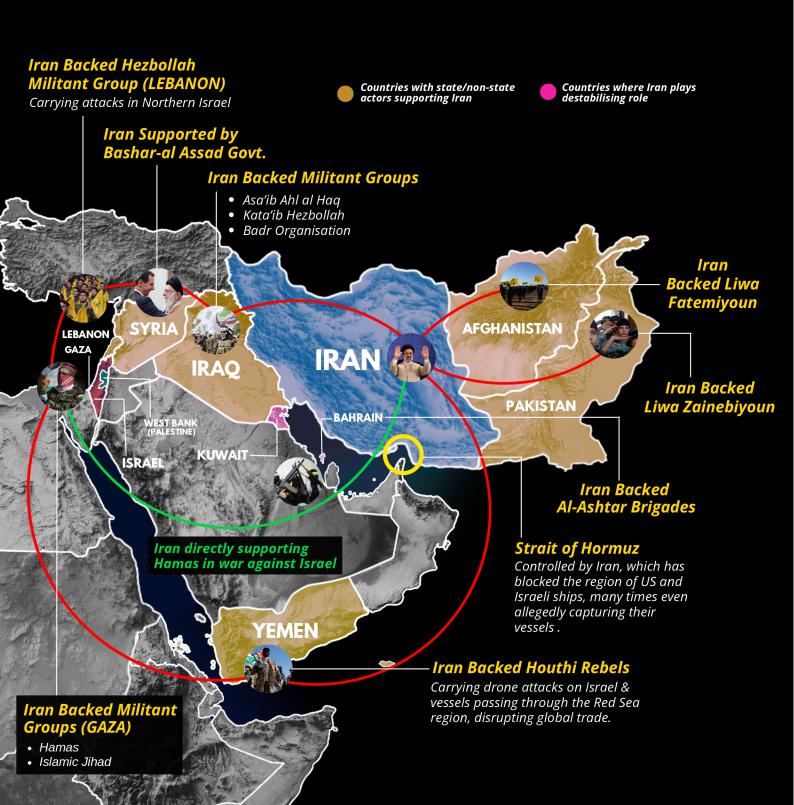




- Current Capacity: 10 batteries with up to 80 interceptor missiles each.
- **Limitations:** Ineffective against large-scale drone and missile attacks from Iran and Hezbollah.
- **Challenges:** Potential to be overwhelmed by high-volume or precision-guided strikes.

### **Axis of Resistance**

The Axis of Resistance, a coalition of regional actors, is well-armed and prepared for conflict:



#### 1. Lebanon (Hezbollah):

- Strength: 100,000 fighters
- Arsenal: 150,000-200,000 projectiles, including ballistic and anti-air missiles.

#### 2. Yemen (Ansar Allah, Houthis):

- Strength: Over 200,000 fighters
- Arsenal: Missiles, artillery rockets, UAVs, including hypersonic missile claims.

#### 3. Gaza Strip (Hamas and PIJ):

- Strength: 40,000 fighters (Hamas), 1,000 (PIJ)
- Arsenal: 30,000-50,000 missiles and UAVs.

#### 4. Iraq (Shia Militias):

- Strength: 230,000 fighters (PMF)
- Arsenal: Artillery, unguided rockets, and advanced missile systems.



# Ballistic Missile Comparison

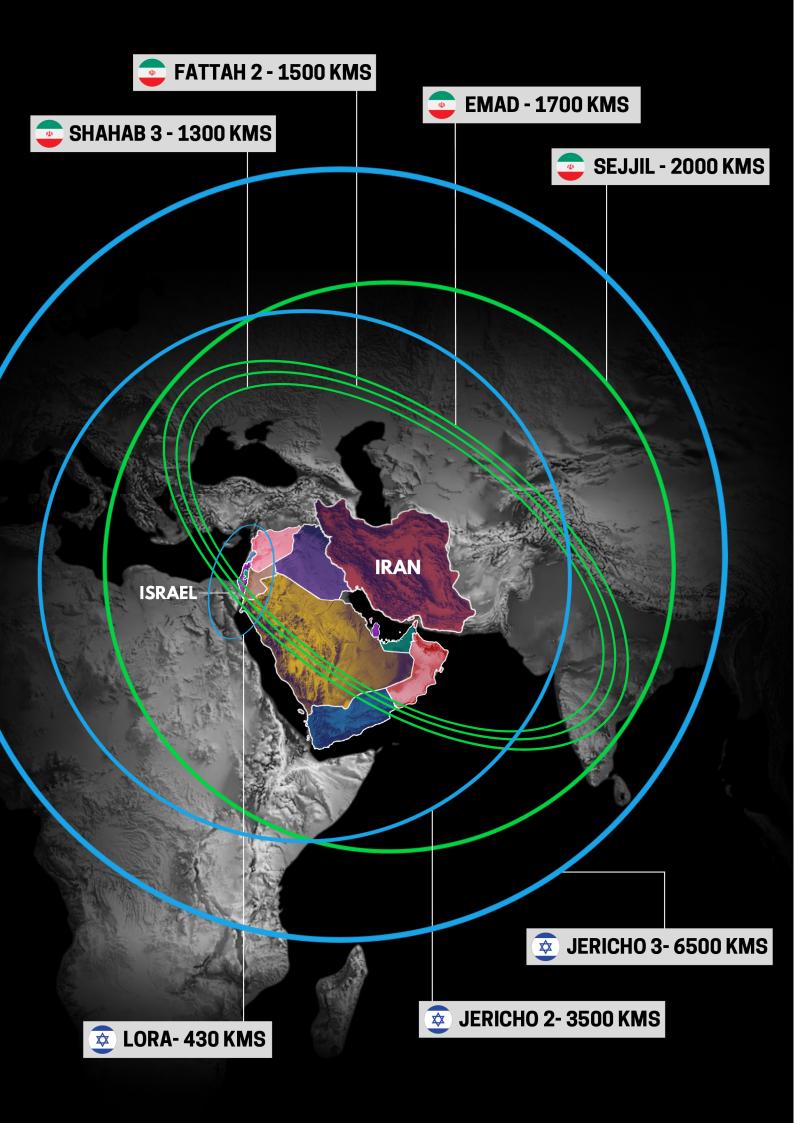
#### **Iranian Ballistic Missiles:**

- Shahab-3: Range of up to 1,300 km, payload of 1,200 kg.
- Sejjil: Range of about 2,000 km, payload of 700 kg.
- Fattah-2: Hypersonic missile with a range of 1,500 km, 450-kg warhead.
- Emad: Medium-range missile with a range of 1,700 km, 750-kg payload.

#### Israeli Ballistic Missiles:

- Jericho-2: Range of about 1,500 km, payload of 1,000 kg.
- Jericho-3: Range of 4,800-6,500 km, payload of up to 1,300 kg.
- LORA: Quasi-ballistic missile with a range of up to 430 km, 570-kg payload.





# New Iranian Air & Missile Defense Systems



#### 9-Dey:

- Type: Short-range air defense
- Range: 30 km
- Payload: 200 kg missiles



#### **Arman:**

- Type: Air defense and anti-ballistic missile
- Range: Up to 200 km
- Payload: Heavy interceptors (1,000 kg)



#### Azarakhsh:

- Type: Modular short-range air defense
- Range: 10 km
- Payload: 70 kg missiles



#### **Upgraded Bavar-373:**

- Type: Long-range surface-to-air and anti-ballistic missile
- Range: 300-400 km
- Altitude: Up to 120 km

## Conclusion

The U.S. military's extensive network across West Asia underscores its commitment to regional stability and strategic interests amidst rising tensions, particularly with Iran. As both sides prepare for potential conflict, Iran's advanced UAV and missile capabilities pose significant challenges to the region's security architecture, including Israel's Iron Dome. The Axis of Resistance's growing arsenal further complicates the landscape, highlighting the need for robust defense mechanisms and strategic vigilance. As developments unfold, the interplay of these military assets and alliances will be crucial in shaping the future security dynamics of West Asia.





### A Military Intelligence Report by

