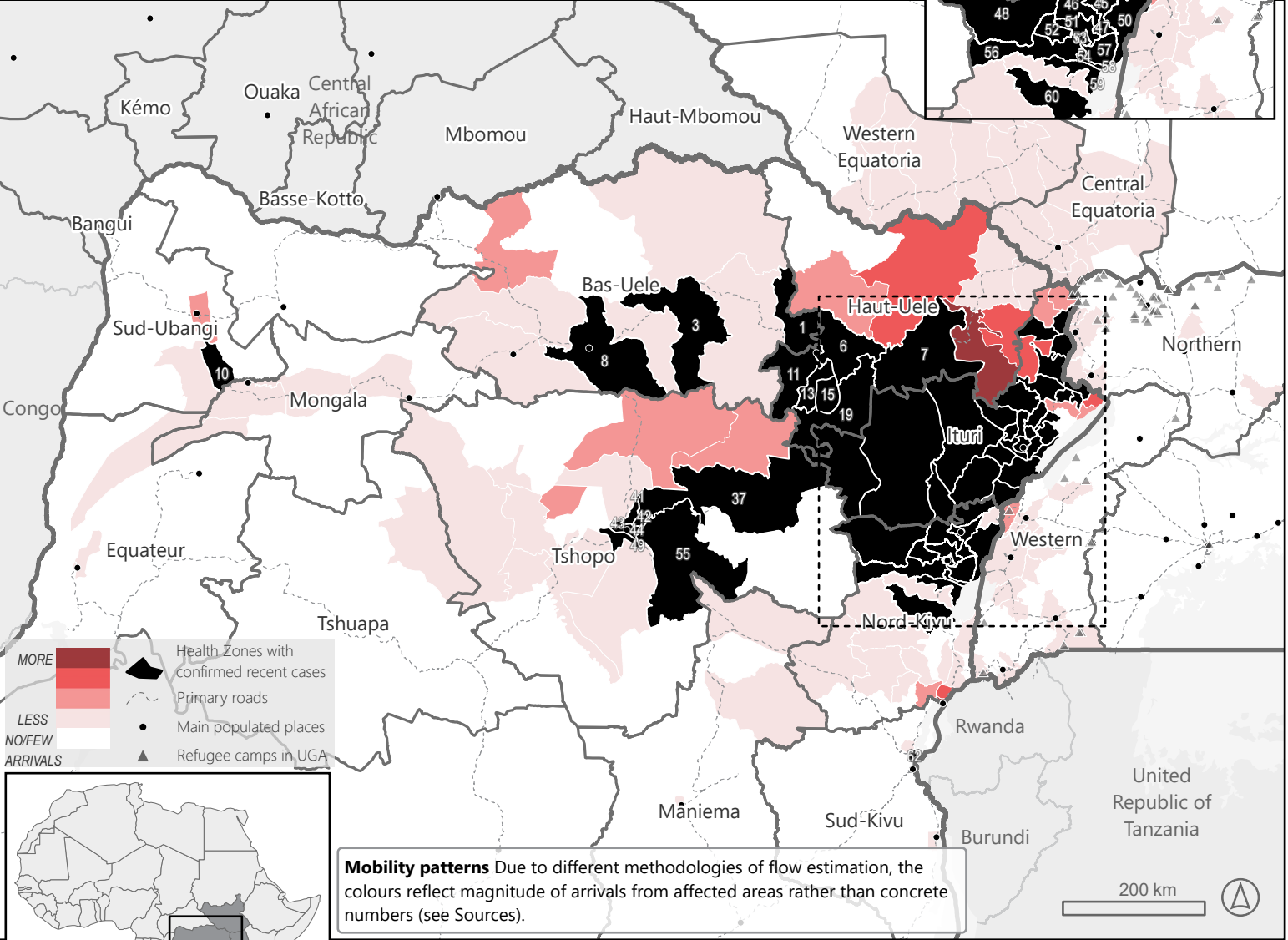
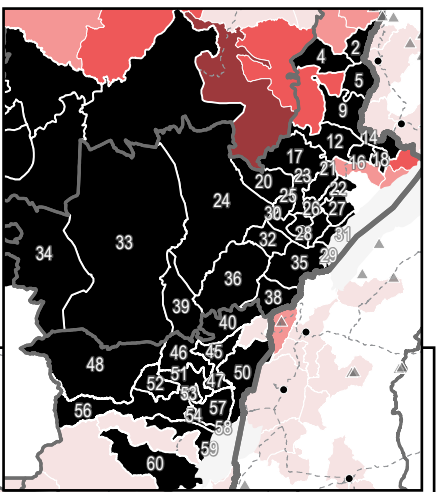


WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 17 May 2026 in response to the recent outbreak of Ebola Virus disease caused by Bundibugyo virus in Ituri Province of Democratic Republic of Congo. As of 12 of September, there have been 7200 confirmed cases and 3475 confirmed deaths affecting 62 Health Zones across 7 provinces. The case fatality rate continues to be very high at 48.2%. Affected areas of Bas-Uele province has expanded to three health zones (Buta, Ganga, Vladana), and new confirmed cases have been reported in Bulu Health Zone of Sud-Ubangi province. The continued expansion (page 2) to new provinces highlights the continued challenges in response capacity and delayed detection. While mobility patterns alone cannot explain transmission risks, they can provide insights into areas at risk and help guide surveillance, point of entry/control, and preparedness efforts in the response. This set of maps explore mobility patterns to and from currently affected areas as of 12 of September (page 1). With both Sud-Ubangi and Bas-Uele provinces now affected, there are two high risk crossing points for transmission to Central African Republic to Bangui and Bangassou (page 3). There are continued risks for spillover to South Sudan via Aru, Ariwara, Faradje, and Aba Health Zones (page 3).

Table with 6 columns and 11 rows listing 62 Health Zones across 7 provinces: Viadana, Ariwara, Ganga, Adja, Aru, Rungu, Gombari, Buta, Aungba, Bulu, Isiro, Kambala, Pawa, Mahagi, Boma-Mangbetu, Rimba, Damas, Logo, Wamba, Mongbalu, Mangala, Fataki, Bambu, Lolwa, Kilo, Nizi, Drodoro, Bunia, Lita, Rwampara, Tshomo, Nyakunde, Mambasa, Nia-Nia, Gethy, Komanda, Bafwasende, Boga, Mandima, Oicha, Tshopo, Kabondo, Mangobo, Makiso-Kisangani, Beni, Mabalako, Kalunguta, Manguredjipa, Lubunga, Mutwanga, Vuhovi, Biena, Butembo, Katwa, Wanierukula, Musienene, Kyondo, Masereka, Lubero, Kayna, Goma, Miti-Murhesa.



Mobility patterns Due to different methodologies of flow estimation, the colours reflect magnitude of arrivals from affected areas rather than concrete numbers (see Sources).

Sources: Movement: Flowminder (DRC, April 2026), DTM Flow Monitoring Registry (IOM SSD 2025), DTM Flow Monitoring Registry (IOM UGA May 26) - Ebola data: Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP), Democratic Republic of the Congo SitRep MVE (maladie à virus Ebola), 2026 - Refugee camps: Refugee camps and other people of concern's locations (UNHCR GIS DATA) - Roads: OSM Contributors, HOTOSM - Administrative features: fieldmaps.io, OCHA, NaturalEarth - Populated places: NaturalEarth

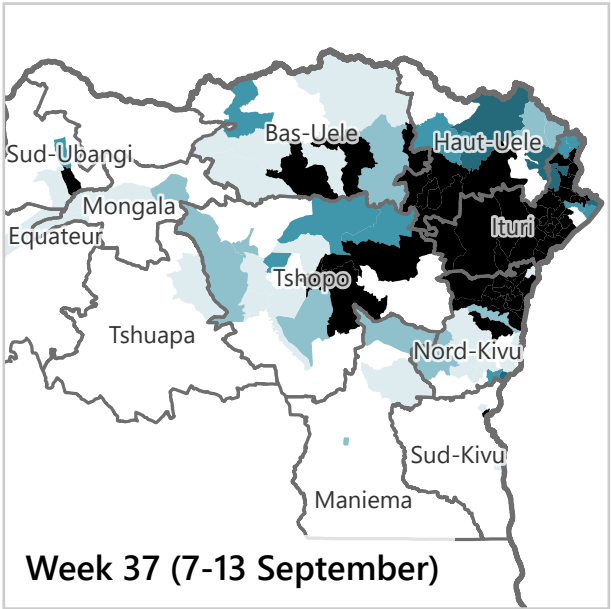
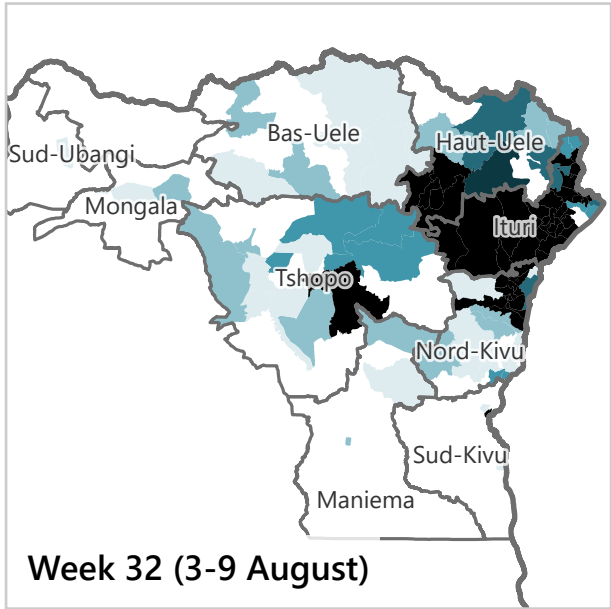
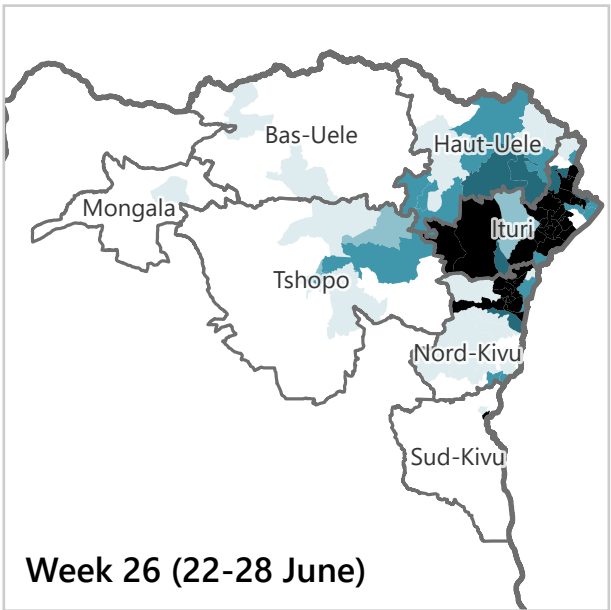
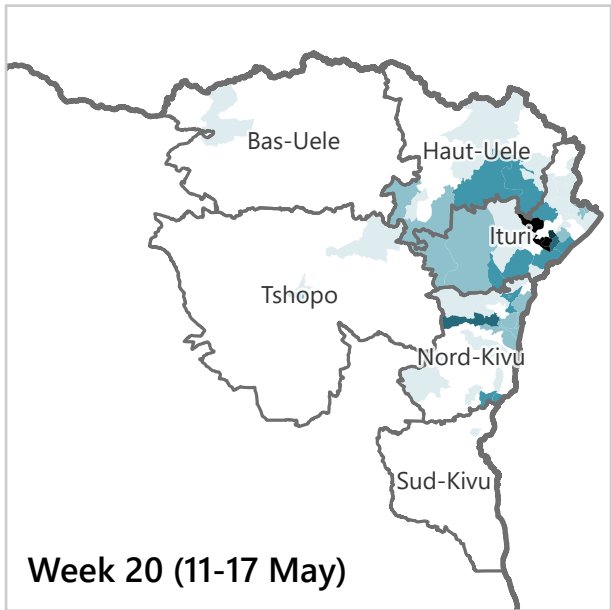
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Contact: impact.geneva.mapping@impact-initiatives.org
Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by REACH partners, associates or donors.

NORTHEASTERN DRC - Zoom-in

Evolution of Ebola-affected areas and mobility patterns - September 2026

The origin for the case in Bulu Health Zone in Sud-Ubangi province has not yet been reported, but may have arrived via nearby ports on the Congo River such as Lisala town or road travel around National Route 6 from Bas Uele (see page 3).

In addition to this new province, the previous four weeks have seen expansion to new health zones in Bas Uele (Viadana and Ganga HZs), North Kivu (Mutwanga, Biena, and Kanya HZs). Given these growing risks, it will be important to increase preparedness and surveillance efforts in at-risk areas.



Only destinations with more than 50 estimated travellers during April 2026, used here as a proxy of more recent movements, are shown, and Lubumbashi and Kinshasa are not included. Affected areas are those HZ with confirmed cases aggregated by week.

Estimated travellers from affected HZ

50 - 250 1501 - 3000

251 - 500 > 3000

501 - 1500 Affected areas



Health Zones by week and date of first confirmed case

HS	Date	Week	HS	Date	Week	HS	Date	Week
Mongbalu	14/05/2026	20	Gethy	28/05/2026	22	Ariwara	11/07/2026	28
Bunia	15/05/2026	20	Komanda	28/05/2026	22	Boma-Mangbetu	13/07/2026	29
Rwampara	15/05/2026	20	Lita	28/05/2026	22	Isiro	13/07/2026	29
Butembo	18/05/2026	21	Mangala	28/05/2026	22	Pawa	13/07/2026	29
Goma	18/05/2026	21	Manguredjipa	29/05/2026	22	Mahagi	15/07/2026	29
Katwa	18/05/2026	21	Logo	01/06/2026	23	Adja	19/07/2026	29
Nyakunde	18/05/2026	21	Tchomia	09/06/2026	24	Rungu	23/07/2026	30
Bambu	20/05/2026	21	Kambala	10/06/2026	24	Kabondo	30/07/2026	31
Kilo	21/05/2026	21	Masereka	10/06/2026	24	Wanierukula	01/08/2026	31
Miti-Murhesa	21/05/2026	21	Vuhovi	10/06/2026	24	Lubero	02/08/2026	31
Nizi	21/05/2026	21	Mabalako	13/06/2026	24	Bafwasende	11/08/2026	33
Aru	22/05/2026	21	Nia-Nia	13/06/2026	24	Gombari	11/08/2026	33
Kalunguta	24/05/2026	21	Musienene	16/06/2026	25	Buta	15/08/2026	33
Oicha	24/05/2026	21	Drodoro	17/06/2026	25	Tshopo	15/08/2026	33
Kyondo	25/05/2026	22	Mandima	29/06/2026	27	Viadana	19/08/2026	34
Damas	26/05/2026	22	Lolwa	30/06/2026	27	Mutwanga	22/08/2026	34
Fataki	26/05/2026	22	Boga	06/07/2026	28	Ganga	26/08/2026	35
Mambasa	26/05/2026	22	Lubunga	10/07/2026	28	Biena	26/08/2026	35
Rimba	26/05/2026	22	Makiso-Kisangani	10/07/2026	28	Kayna	04/09/2026	36
Aungba	28/05/2026	22	Mangobo	10/07/2026	28	Bulu	10/09/2026	37
Beni	28/05/2026	22	Wamba	10/07/2026	28			

Sources: Ebola data: Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP), Democratic Republic of the Congo SitRep MVE (maladie à virus Ebola), 2026 - Population movement: Flowminder - Administrative features: fieldmaps.io, OCHA

NORTHEASTERN DRC - Zoom-in

Population and transport network - September 2026

As noted in previous briefs, the main pattern in spread of EVD to new HZ has appeared to be along major road and river networks. Populations in Sud-Ubangi primarily rely on agricultural and livestock raising as livelihood activities, as well as trade, palm oil, casual labor, fishing, etc.

According to previous livelihood zone analyses, agricultural and livestock products serve main markets in the province such as Gbadolite, Lisala, Gemena, Zongo, and others – with Gemena having the highest usual population flows from Bulu Health Zone – and Gemena in turn has trade related flows to Zongo for travel to Bangui, as well as Kinshasha, Nord-Ubangi, and Mongala provinces. Several cross-border markets are generally supplied by Sud-Ubangi including Dongo, Zambi, Libengue, Zongo, Pandu, and Bangui. Products from this area have been linked to further markets in Central African Republic, and even farther to Cameroon, Chad, and South Sudan. While the peak for agricultural products has passed, September is the peak time for livestock sales to Bangui – livestock markets in Sud-Ubangi and CAR may be key points for surveillance and points of entry/control. While PoE/PoCs are active in affected provinces, INSP updates report still weak completeness of reporting and are not yet active in Bas-Uele, let alone the newly affected provinces.

Cross-border risks for South Sudan remain as discussed in the previous iteration of this map. (See references in Sources.)

