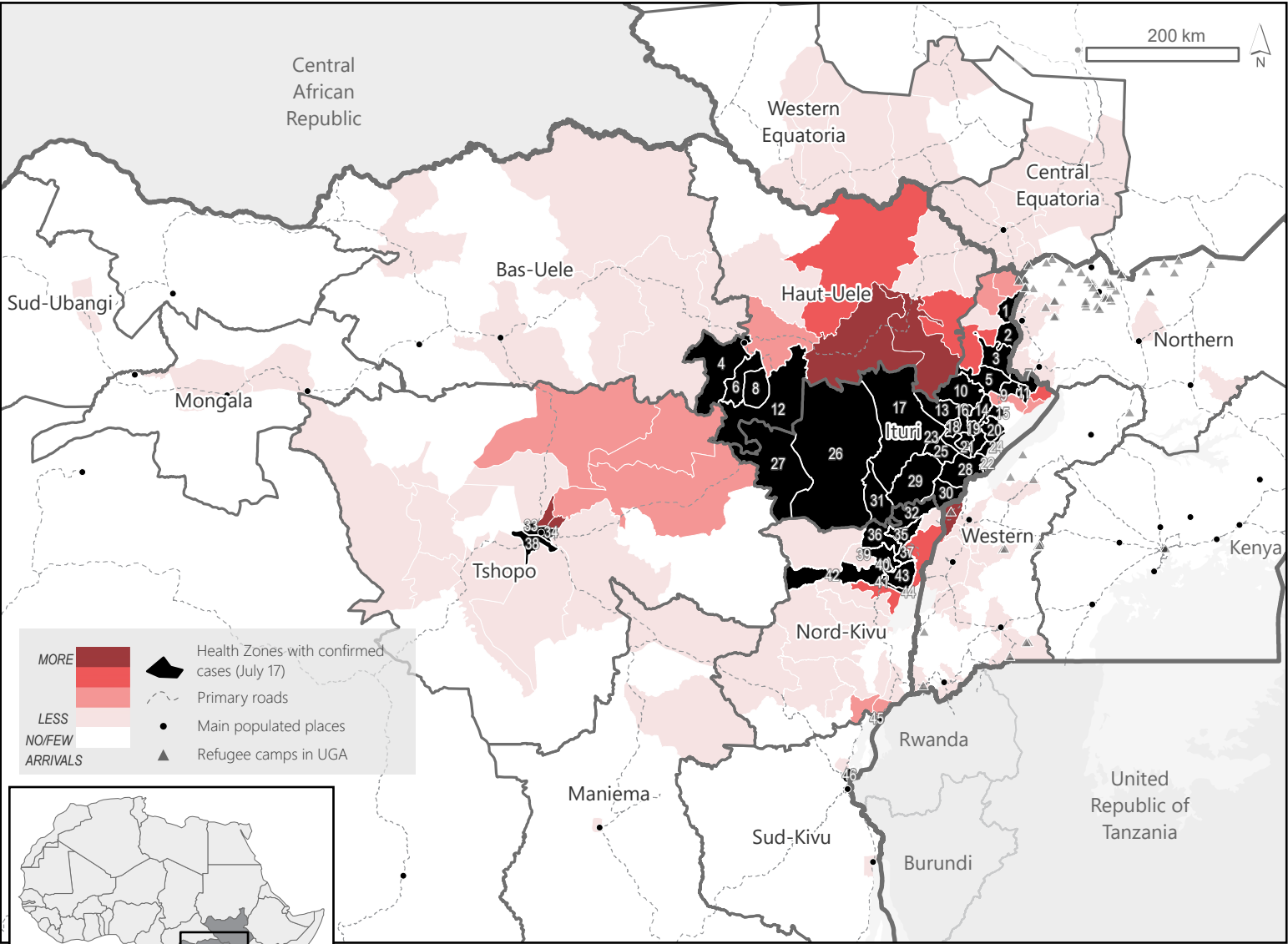


WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 17 May 2026 in response to the recent outbreak of Ebola Virus disease caused by Bundibugyo virus in Ituri Province of Democratic Republic of Congo. As of 17 July 2026, there are 2249 confirmed cases and 984 confirmed deaths affecting 46 Health Zones across 5 provinces, with Haut-Uele and Tshopo provinces having recently confirmed cases in the past week. Incomplete contact tracing rates, surveillance backlogs, and continued challenges in community trust with the response highlight a continued risk of onward transmission to new areas. While mobility patterns alone cannot explain transmission risks, they can provide insights into areas at risk and help guide surveillance and preparedness efforts in the response. This set of maps explore mobility patterns to and from currently affected areas as of 17 July 2026 (page 1). With Tshopo and Haut-Uele Provinces now affected, additional movement routes present novel risks for additional health zones in Bas-Uele along National Route (NR) 4 towards Buta, Dulia, Bongo, and Satema, areas along the Congo River, along NR3 towards Maniema and Walikale, and NR7 towards additional central provinces (page 3).

Table with 5 columns listing 46 Health Zones (e.g., Ariwara, Logo, Bunia, Mandima, Katwa) and their corresponding numbers (1-46).

Mobility patterns Due to different methodologies of flow estimation, the colours reflect magnitude of arrivals from affected areas rather than concrete numbers. In DRC, data depicts estimated journeys during April 2026 (not showing destinations with fewer than 50 travellers nor including Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, or nearby areas). In UGA, figures reflect all crossings from Nord-Kivu and Ituri (15 to 24 May 2026). In SSD, it's a monthly mean (January to August 2025).



Sources: Movement: Flowminder (DRC), DTM Flow Monitoring Registry (IOM SSD), 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

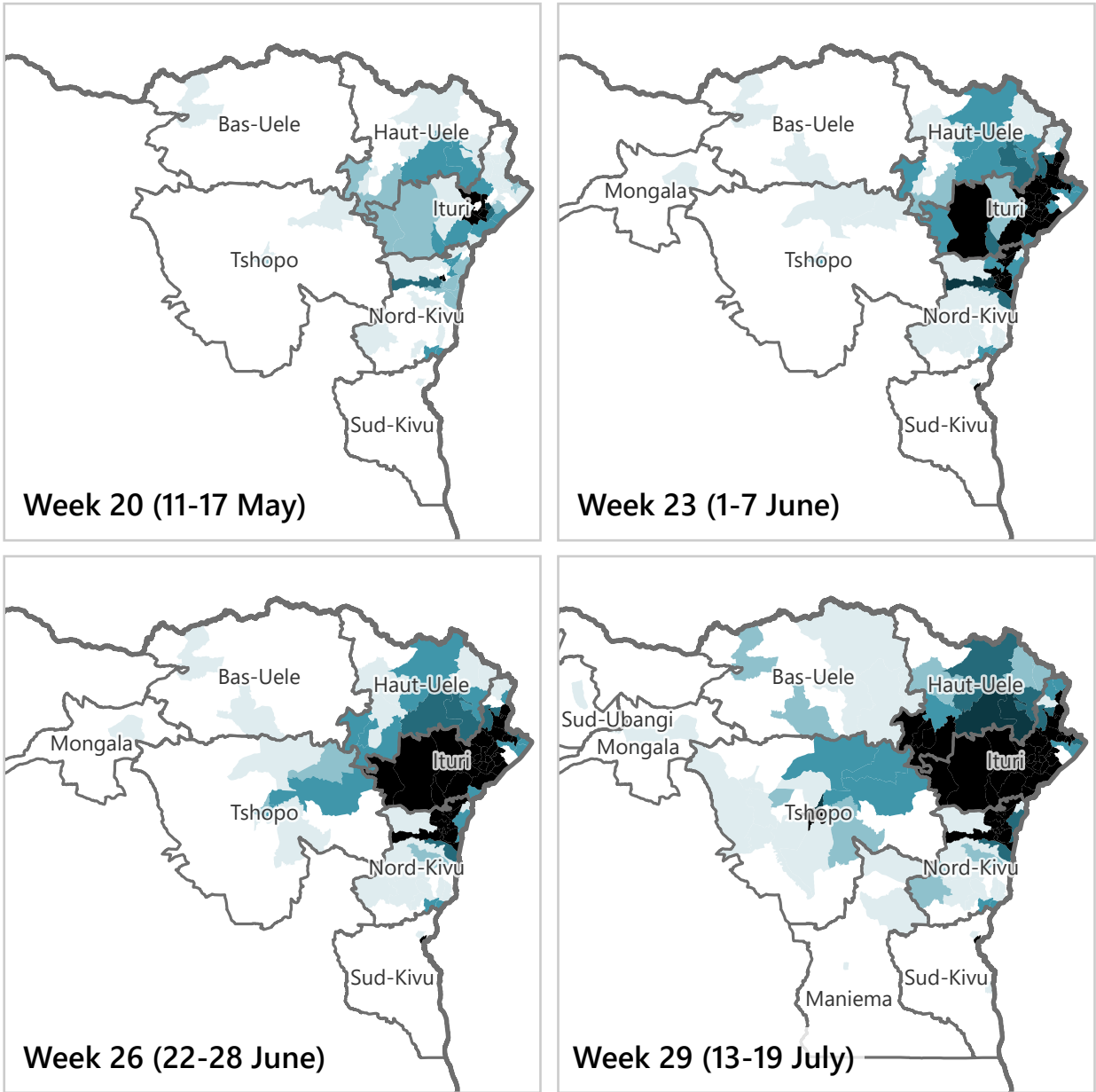
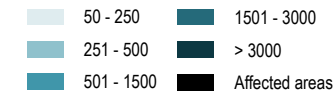
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
File: REACH_COD_Map_RegionalOverviewMobility_20260720_A4_v2
Contact: impact.geneva.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

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 mentioned on this map.

Within DRC, transmission has slowly spread to almost all Health Zones (HZ) of Ituri Province and northern HZ of North Kivu.

In mid-June, cases had spread to Nia-Nia HZ in Ituri Province, and may likely have supported the onward transmission along northbound and westbound national roads to Kinsangani (Tshopo Province) and Wamba (Haut-Uele) HZ. With the inclusion of affected areas in these new provinces and assuming historical movement patterns from April may still hold, we observe an increase in possible HZ that typically receive movements from affected areas, including additional areas in Haut-Uele, and HZ east and west of Kisangani, which is a major trading hub. Some HZ in Bas-Uele province now show an increased number of overall arrivals from affected areas, which may translate into increased risk of transmission to those areas, including Bondo HZ which borders Bangassou in Central African Republic.

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.



Health Zones by week and date of first confirmed case

Week	Date	ZS	Week	Date	ZS	Week	Date	ZS
20	14/05/2026	Mongbalu	21	26/05/2026	Fataki	24	16/06/2026	Musienene
20	15/05/2026	Bunia	21	26/05/2026	Mambasa	24	17/06/2026	Drodoro
20	15/05/2026	Rwampara	21	26/05/2026	Rimba	26	29/06/2026	Mandima
20	18/05/2026	Butembo	22	28/05/2026	Aungba	26	30/06/2026	Lolwa
20	18/05/2026	Goma	22	28/05/2026	Beni	27	06/07/2026	Boga
20	18/05/2026	Katwa	22	28/05/2026	Gethy	28	10/07/2026	Lubunga
20	18/05/2026	Nyakunde	22	28/05/2026	Komanda	28	10/07/2026	Makiso-Kisangani
20	20/05/2026	Bambu	22	28/05/2026	Lita	28	10/07/2026	Mangobo
21	21/05/2026	Kilo	22	28/05/2026	Mangala	28	10/07/2026	Wamba
21	21/05/2026	Miti-Murhesa	22	01/06/2026	Logo	28	11/07/2026	Ariwara
21	21/05/2026	Nizi	23	09/06/2026	Tchomia	28	13/07/2026	Boma-Mangbetu
21	22/05/2026	Aru	23	10/06/2026	Kambala	28	13/07/2026	Isiro
21	24/05/2026	Kalunguta	23	10/06/2026	Masereka	28	13/07/2026	Pawa
21	24/05/2026	Oicha	23	10/06/2026	Vuhovi	28	13/07/2026	Pawa
21	25/05/2026	Kyondo	24	13/06/2026	Mabalako	28	15/07/2026	Mahagi
21	26/05/2026	Damas	24	13/06/2026	Nia-Nia			

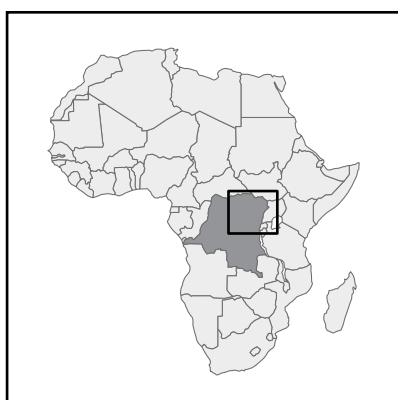
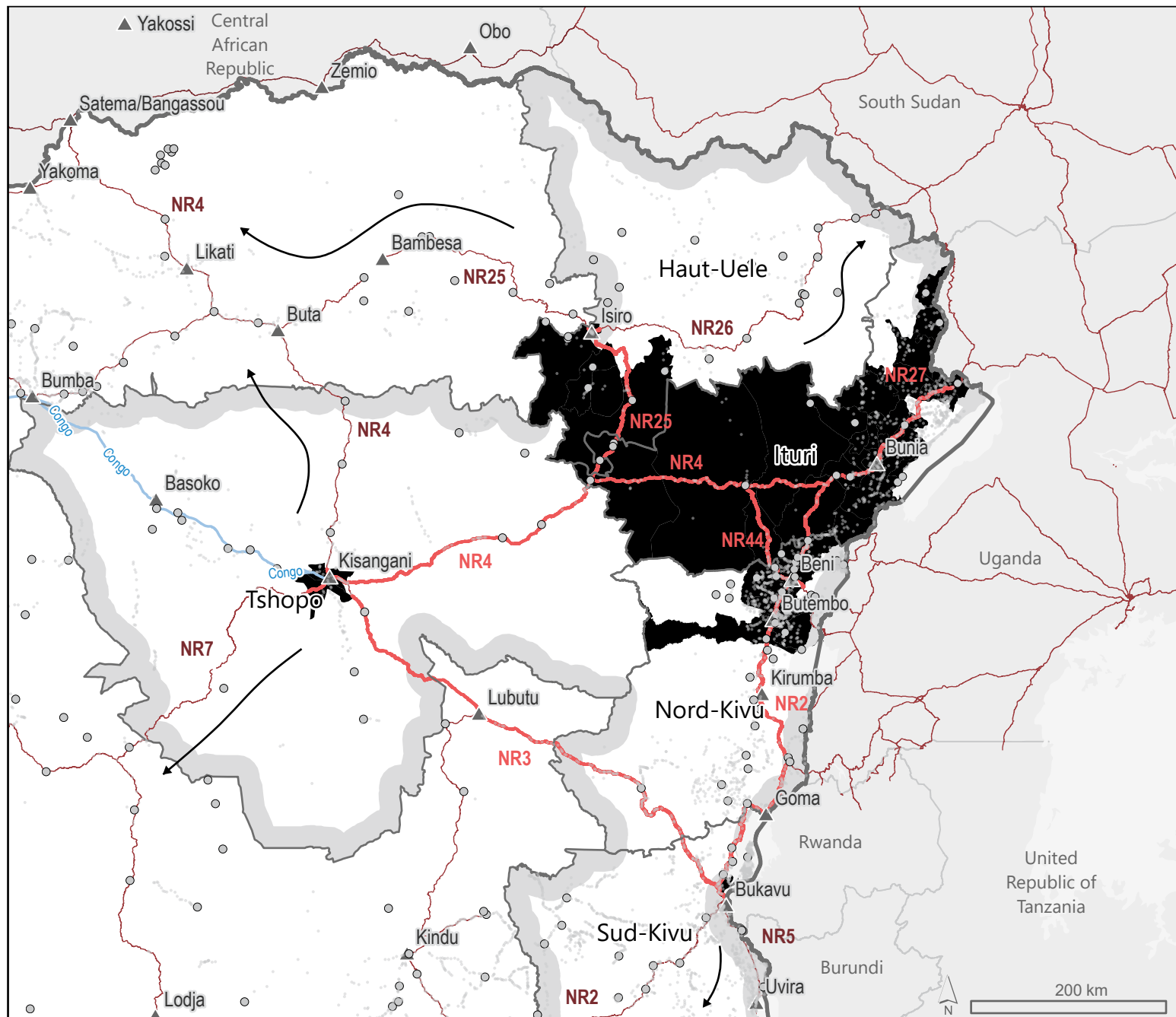
Sources: Ebola data: Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP), Democratic Republic of the Congo SitRep MVE (maladie à virus Ebola), 2026 - Population movement: Flowminder - Administrative features: fieldmaps.io, OCHA
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NORTHEASTERN DRC - Zoom-in

Population and transport network - July 2026

For humanitarian use only
20 July 2026

To date, the main pattern in spread of EVD to new HZ has appeared to be along major road networks including National Roads 2, 4 between Kisangani and Bunia, 25, and 27. Kisangani is known as a major regional trade and distribution hub for agricultural and forest products in the greater Eastern DRC region*. This market likely serves smaller downstream markets in the wider region including in Buta, Isiro, Maniema, Banalia, Bafwasendé, and Ubundu*. Several of these markets lie along NR4, which runs from Bunia to Kisangani, and onward from Kisangani to Satema in CAR*. Riverine trade and population movement also occurs westward along the Congo River. According to the Logistics Cluster**, screening activities are occurring at several ports throughout the region however Kisangani is not noted amongst them. It is important that RCCE, Preparedness, and Surveillance pillars are strengthened in Kisangani and potential downstream locations at ports, transportation hubs, and markets.



- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Populated places | Main roads | Admin1 with confirmed cases |
| ▲ City | NRx Transmission has occurred along | ■ ZS with confirmed cases |
| ○ Town | NRx Potential transmission from currently affected areas | → Potential transmission route |
| ● Village, hamlet | | ~ Congo river (navigable) |

* FEWS NET, DRC Livelihoods Profiles, see <https://fewsn.net/southern-africa/democratic-republic-congo/livelihood-baseline/october-2024/print#page=281>

** Logs Cluster, see <https://logie.logcluster.org/?op=drc>

Sources: Ebola data: Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP), Democratic Republic of the Congo SitRep MVE (maladie à virus Ebola), 2026 - Road network hydrography, populated places. OpenStreetMap Contributors-Administrative features: fieldmaps.io, OCHA

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 mentioned on this map.