

CASTOR VALI

AFRICA RISK MANAGEMENT

Ebola Tracker

Intelligence Cut-Off Date – 17 August 2026

CASTOR VALI INTERNATIONAL

August 2026

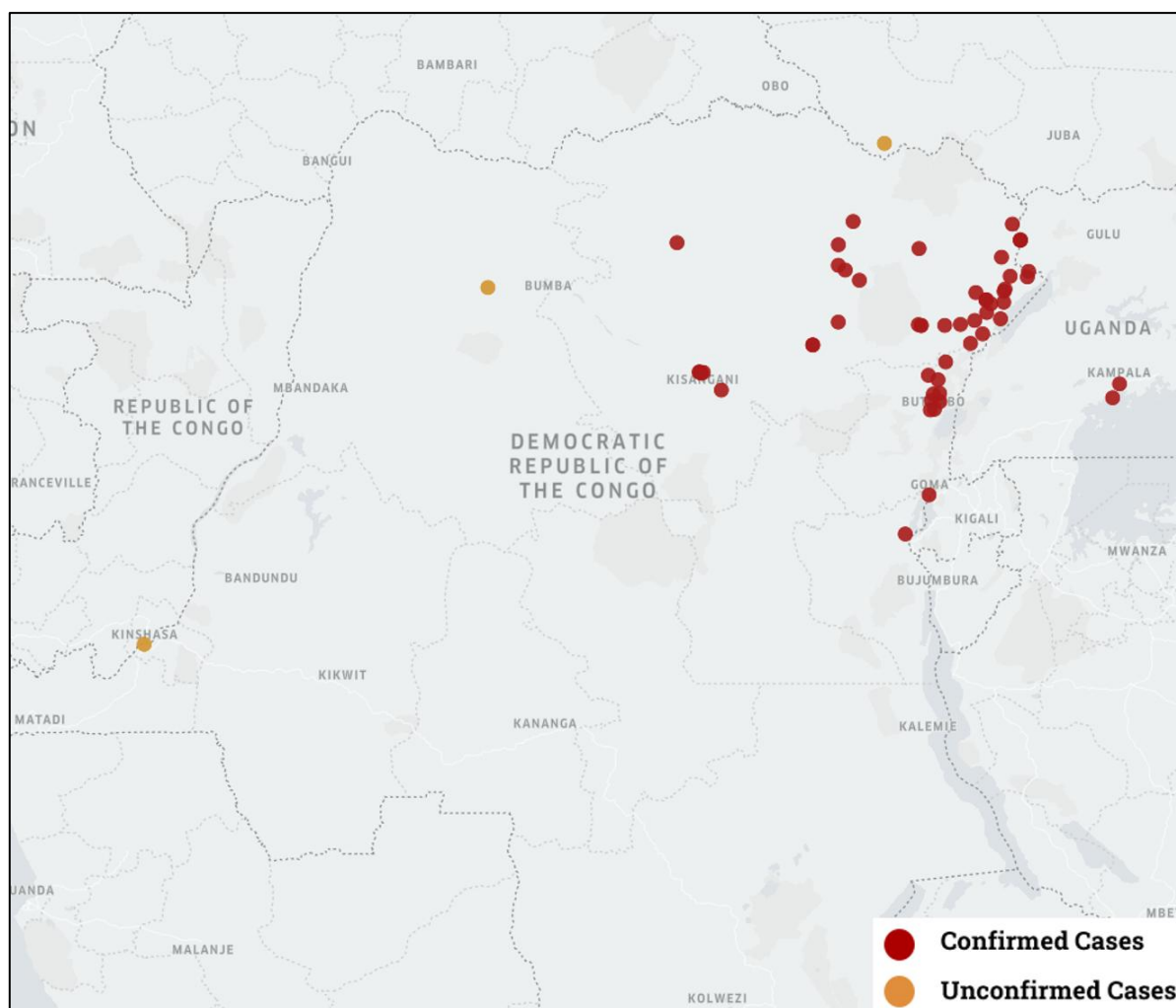


1. Total number of cases as of 17 August 2026

Country	Areas Affected	Confirmed Cases	Confirmed Deaths	Recoveries
DRC	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Haut Uele & Tshopo	4,945	2,325	1,040
Uganda	Kampala & Wakiso	20	2	18
France	Paris	1	0	1

2. Overview

While fears of a spread to Kinshasa were alleviated on 10 August, the outbreak continues to grow in the northeastern region, with a new province – Bas Uele – affected. This brings the total number of affected provinces to six. Meanwhile, Uganda has maintained its zero-transmission streak since the government declared the country Ebola-free on 28 July. The WHO has not yet endorsed this declaration.



Areas with reported Ebola cases as of 17 August 2026 – the latest available data.

Source: WHO, Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) & Uganda and the DRC governments

2.1 Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Status: **ACTIVE OUTBREAK**

Affected Areas (2 changes since 13 August 2026 update):

- **Ituri Province (epicentre) (28):** Rwampara, Mongbwalu, Bunia, Nyakunde, Mambasa, Bambu, Aru, Kilo, Rimba, Logo, Mangala, Nizi, Damas, Aungba, Gety, Komanda, Lita, Tchomia, Kambala, Nia-Nia, Drodo, Fataki, Lolwa, Mandima, Boga, Ariwara, Mahagi and Adja.
- **North Kivu Province (12):** Oicha, Beni city, Butembo, Katwa, Kalunguta, Kyondo, Goma, Masereka, Vuhovi, Mabalako, Musienene and Lubero
- **Haut Uele Province (6):** Wamba, Boma Mangbetu, Pawa, Isiro, Rungu and Gombari
- **Tshopo Province (7):** Kisangani, Lubunga, Mangobo, Kabondo, Wanie Rukula, Tshopo and Bafwasende
- **South Kivu Province (1):** Miti-Murhesa (Kabare)
- **Bas Uele Province (1):** Buta

Suspected Cases	Confirmed Cases	Confirmed Deaths	Recoveries	Provinces Affected
Undisclosed	4,945	2,325	1,040	6

New Local Updates:

- The risk of further Ebola spread remains high in the north-eastern region, with a new province – Bas Uele – affected. This brings the total number of affected provinces to six.

Response Actions (no change since 09 July 2026 update):

- Within affected regions:
 - As of 09 July, stricter measures have been imposed across Ituri by the governor to control further spread of the outbreak. Restrictions affect funeral services, motorcycle operations and other modes of transportation, and religious congregations.
 - On Tuesday, 07 July, 48 Ugandan doctors were deployed in Ituri province to increase support and Ebola surveillance in the province. The doctors were deployed across different health zones in Ituri.
 - Bunia Airport remains closed to commercial flights since 06 June.
 - On 25 May, M23 rebels indefinitely suspended traffic along the Goma-Butembo route, North Kivu Province, amid the ongoing Ebola outbreak. The suspension is likely to affect response efforts.
 - From 23 June, the M23 rebels announced that drivers from Ebola-affected areas in Beni and Butembo in North Kivu, and Ituri will be denied entry to areas under the rebel group's control. Transport companies must use two drivers per vehicle: They switch at Kitsombiro (Lubero territory in North Kivu) after vehicle disinfection. This applies to goods transport on the Grand Nord axis.
 - Rapid response teams have deployed to affected areas to investigate cases, strengthen surveillance, and expand contact tracing.

- Ebola treatment and isolation facilities, particularly through field hospitals, have been established to safely manage confirmed and suspected cases.
- As part of the public health response to the Ebola outbreak, the government of DRC has enforced a 21-day active sanitary surveillance and mobility restrictions (no national/international travel without authorisation) for contacts, health workers, and response teams returning from affected areas.
- **Ports of entry – (no change since 09 July 2026 update)**
 - Surveillance and screening at all relevant points of entry.
 - Uganda closed its border with the DRC, with an exception to authorised Ebola response teams, humanitarian operations, food and cargo transportation, and security personnel. Reinforced sanitary controls at all entry points (air, land, river).
 - Travelers from Ebola-affected provinces must wait 21 days outside those zones before international departure.
 - Mandatory Public Health Form (issued by PNHF) for all outbound international flights, verified by airlines.

2.2 Uganda

Status: **ACTIVE OUTBREAK** (To be maintained until WHO endorsement)

Affected Areas (No change since 16 July 2026 update):

- Kampala District
- Wakiso District

Confirmed	Confirmed Deaths	Probable	Recoveries	Locations Affected
20	2	1 probable case 1 probable death	18	2

New Local Updates:

- No new cases have been reported in Uganda after the government declared the country Ebola-free on 28 July. The WHO has not yet endorsed this declaration.

Response Actions:

- **Within affected regions (no change since 09 July 2026 update):**
 - Deployment of rapid response teams, isolation of high-risk contacts, and quarantine of all identified contacts.
 - Preparation ongoing for mobile laboratory deployment, infection prevention, and risk communication.
- **Port of entry (no change since 09 July 2026 update):**
 - The Uganda-DRC border remains closed, with exceptions for Ebola response teams, humanitarian operations, food and cargo transportation, and security personnel.

- Flights between DRC and Uganda remain suspended.
- Enhanced surveillance and screening remain in place at borders.
- Travellers departing from Uganda do not require an Ebola-free certificate, and such certificates are not a requirement for visa applications to any country.

2.3 Regional Update

Rwanda	South Sudan	Kenya	Tanzania	Burundi
0	0	0	0	0

In addition to Uganda, the DRC's neighbouring states have implemented measures to help contain the virus, although other states have also stepped up their efforts. These include:

- **Kenya:** Authorities have enforced stricter Ebola measures and surveillance at all ports of entry. A designated section of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) has been set for travellers coming from Ebola-affected countries, with isolation wards set up across all major airports and seaports.
- **Rwanda:** On 22 May, Rwanda issued a temporary entry denial for foreign nationals who travelled to or transited through the DRC within the previous 30 days. Additionally, Rwandan nationals and permanent residents with recent travel to the DRC are subject to mandatory quarantine.
- **Regional:** There is health screening at all official ports of entry with the DRC in neighbouring states. In addition, other countries have stepped up screening, such as Nigeria and South Africa. Some countries have designated and equipped selected health facilities to isolate, trace, and manage cases.

Several other countries have moved beyond screening to implement outright entry bans or mandatory quarantines. Some of the most significant are as follows:

- **United States (remains in effect):** From 15 July, the US prevents US citizens and nationals who have been in the DRC within 21 days from entering the US. Travelers should plan to remain outside the DRC for 21 days before entering the US. Earlier on 18 May, the CDC issued a temporary 30-day order (remains in effect) restricting the entry of certain non-US citizens who have been present in the DRC within the previous 21 days. Moreover, all US-bound American citizens and lawful permanent residents (LPRs) who have been present in Uganda, the DRC, and South Sudan within 21 days of arrival in the US must only enter through the following airports for enhanced screening:
 - Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD) for flights after 11:59 PM on May 21, 2026.
 - Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL) for flights after 11:59 PM on May 22, 2026.
 - George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH), Houston, for flights departing after 11:59 PM on May 26, 2026.
- **Canada:** From 20 July to 29 August, Canada has barred foreign nationals from the DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan from entering (with recent visits to the DRC specifically blocking travel/boarding

entirely, even with valid visas), while Canadians, permanent residents, and those registered under the Indian Act can still enter but must quarantine for 21 days.

- Canada has temporarily suspended certain immigration documents for residents of the DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan until 28 August because of the Ebola outbreak in these countries. Canadian citizens and permanent residents travelling from the DRC, Uganda and South Sudan are obliged to undergo 21 days of quarantine.
- **Mauritius:** From 06 June, Mauritius denied entry to anyone who transited through the DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan within 21 days before arrival. Mauritian and foreign nationals holding a valid work, residence, and occupation permit or business or student visa who have been in the three countries within the preceding 21 days will be allowed entry into Mauritius, subject to 21-day mandatory quarantine.
- **Lebanon:** From 09 June, Lebanon indefinitely barred DRC and Uganda nationals from entering the country.
- **UAE:** The UAE imposed emergency travel restrictions on the DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan due to the Ebola outbreak. All new visas for citizens of these countries are suspended, and travellers from or transiting through them are barred unless they've been in a third country for 21 days and have not exhibited any symptoms during this period. Essential cargo flights and regular airport transit remain unaffected by these new restrictions.
- **Kuwait:** Kuwait has suspended travellers of any nationality (apart from Kuwaiti nationals) who are either arriving directly from the DRC, South Sudan, or Uganda, or have been in any of those countries in the 21 days preceding their arrival.
- **Jordan:** Jordan indefinitely banned entry for travellers of any nationality (apart from Jordanian nationals) who are either arriving directly from the DRC or Uganda or have been in any of those countries in the 21 days preceding their arrival.
- **Bahrain:** Until further notice, Bahrain is banning travellers of any nationality who arrive directly from South Sudan, DRC or Uganda, or who have travelled in South Sudan, DRC or Uganda in the 30 days before arrival in Bahrain. As an exception to both policies, Bahraini nationals can enter Bahrain but will be subject to quarantine.
- **Israel:** From 10 June, Israel suspended entry to non-Israeli foreign nationals (Israeli citizens and residents are exempt) who had been in the DRC, Uganda and South Sudan in the previous 21 days.
- **Taiwan:** For a period of 90 days since 02 June, nationals and residents of the DRC or Uganda are not allowed to enter Taiwan. The restrictions also apply to people who have already obtained visas. However, this does not apply to passengers with a passport stating "Republic of China Taiwan" or "Taiwan" on the cover, passengers with a Taiwan Resident Certificate, admitted degree students in Taiwan, spouses and minor children under 18 years old of passengers with a Taiwan passport, passengers traveling for emergencies or on humanitarian grounds, such as attending a funeral or visiting a critically ill family members.
- **Thailand:** Travelers and airline crew arriving from the DRC or Uganda must enter at Bangkok Suvarnabhumi Int'l (BKK). These individuals will be subject to mandatory daily medical screening or quarantine for a maximum of 21 days.
- **Trinidad and Tobago:** All travellers entering Trinidad and Tobago who are arriving from, or who have visited the DRC, South Sudan, or Uganda must undergo a medical screening upon arrival and are

subject to a 21-day active monitoring protocol. Individuals may also be subject to immediate isolation or quarantine.

- **Curacao:** Nationals of Angola, DRC, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda are not allowed to enter Curacao. Individuals from these countries who travel to the Netherlands but have resided there for less than six months remain ineligible for entry to Curacao.
- **Ivory Coast:** From 15 June, travellers emanating from – or who have transited DRC and Uganda – are required to register on a special portal where they will fill in particulars as a means of securing a health pass in the form of a QR code. This health pass will be required to be presented on arrival at ports of entry to the country, such as the Felix-Houphouet-Boigny International Airport in Abidjan. Failure to do so will result in entry to the country being denied.

2.4 About Ebola

Ebola virus disease (EVD), including the Bundibugyo strain involved in this outbreak, typically begins with non-specific flu-like symptoms and can rapidly progress to severe illness. Symptoms usually appear 2–21 days after exposure. There is no widely licensed vaccine for the Bundibugyo strain of EVD, complicating containment efforts. Common symptoms include:

- **Early (initial) symptoms:**
 - Sudden onset of fever
 - Severe fatigue and weakness
 - Headache
 - Muscle and joint pain
 - Sore throat
- **Gastrointestinal symptoms (as illness progresses):**
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Diarrhoea (often severe and watery)
 - Abdominal pain
- **Advanced/severe symptoms:**
 - Unexplained bleeding or bruising (internal or external)
 - Red eyes or skin rash
 - Organ dysfunction (liver and kidney impairment)
 - Confusion or neurological symptoms in severe cases



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