

Sub-national composite risk - darker = higher. Source: GeoBit.

Congo dataset (CSV) - events, per-region risk, cyber & sources

1 Day - \$5

1 Week - \$15

1 Month - \$39 - best value

```
function gbBuyCsv(s,dt,range){var
u='/api/data-checkout?country='+encodeURIComponent(s);if(dt)u+='&date='+encodeURIComponent(dt);if(range)u+='&range=
gtag==='function')gtag('event','begin_checkout',{currency:'USD',item_id:'dataset-csv',source:'country-brief',country:s,range:ran
r.json();}).then(function(d){if(d&&d.url){location.href=d.url;}else{alert((d&&d.error)||'Dataset
download is not available yet.';)}).catch(function(){alert('Could not start checkout.';)});}
```

Threat Trajectory

Threat Breakdown

Each category 0-100, scored from live conflict, insurgency, crime, protest & Cloudflare Radar cyber feeds. See the full threat matrix

Cyber & Internet Disruption

Layer-7 DDoS attack intensity (0-100, normalized) & internet outages over the last 28 days - Source: Cloudflare Radar.

Situation Summary

Congo (Republic of the Congo) remains a lower-tier global security concern, ranking #106 with a composite threat score of 9 across 103 tracked events. The security environment is characterized by localized instability concentrated in the northwestern Cuvette-Ouest region, which accounts for the vast majority of documented risk. The remainder of the country experiences baseline criminality and administrative friction, with no acute conflict or mass-casualty incidents reported in the last 48 hours.

Key Developments

No corroborated incidents meeting multi-source confirmation standards have been documented in Congo within the last 24-48 hours. Recent event signals in the GeoBit feed reflect regional cross-border tension (US-Iran military activity, Democratic Republic of Congo military mobilization in Kinshasa) and conservation/environmental friction, but these do not constitute direct security events within Congo's territory. Administrative sanctions and ministry-media statements dated July 15 reflect low-level governance friction rather than security escalation. The absence of new incident reporting suggests relative stability in the immediate term, though operational visibility in remote northern and western zones remains limited.

Highest-Risk Areas

Cuvette-Ouest Department dominates the risk profile, with a composite score of 31.8-more than ten

times higher than any other Congolese region. This northwestern area, bordering the Central African Republic and characterized by limited state presence and illicit resource activity, remains the primary focus for security monitoring. All other departments rank below risk 2.0, indicating highly localized concentration of concern. Sangha (risk 3.0), also in the north, is the only secondary concern; the southern tier-including Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Pool-registers baseline risk consistent with urban and peri-urban security friction in a lower-income setting.

How GeoBit Would Assist

Security and risk teams operating in or transiting Congo would prioritize Area-of-Interest (AOI) Monitoring & Early Warning focused on Cuvette-Ouest, with persistent satellite and OSINT watch to detect trafficking, militia activity, or cross-border incursions before they escalate. Conflict & Military tracking and Network & Actor Analysis would establish baseline patterns on armed groups, traffickers, and regional militias in the north, enabling early detection of force mobilization or leadership changes. Routing & Network Analysis would support duty-of-care journey planning and alternative-route identification for personnel transiting between Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and northern operations, mitigating exposure to border zones and unstable corridors.

7-Day Outlook

No significant escalation is forecast for the next seven days. Risk in Cuvette-Ouest is expected to remain chronic rather than acute; monitoring should focus on steady-state cross-border trafficking and militia activity rather than imminent violent events. Regional tension involving the Democratic Republic of Congo and external powers may generate diplomatic friction and minor administrative disruption, but direct spillover into Congo's territory is unlikely absent a major shift in regional dynamics.

Highest-Risk Areas - Ranked

#State / RegionRisk1Cuvette-Ouest Department31.82Sangha33Likouala1.84Cuvette Department1.85Kouilou Department1.86Niari Department1.87Pointe-Noire (departement)1.88Lekoumou Department1.89Bouenza Department1.810Plateaux Department1.811Pool Department1.812Brazzaville (department)1.8

Sources

- africanews.com
- geobit.ai
- geobit.ai
- reuters.com
- geobit.ai
- thestar.com.my
- aa.com.tr
- globalr2p.org
- apnews.com
- state.gov
- geobit.ai
- nampa.org
- gbcode.rthk.hk

Previous Daily Briefs

A new Congo brief is written every day - each with its own risk map and downloadable CSV. Here's the last week; use the calendar to go further back.

- July 15, 2026 CSV - \$5
- July 13, 2026 CSV - \$5
- July 11, 2026 CSV - \$5
- July 9, 2026 CSV - \$5
- July 7, 2026 CSV - \$5
- July 5, 2026 CSV - \$5
- July 4, 2026 CSV - \$5 Browse every day by calendar Highlighted days have a brief. Tap a day for that day's map & analysis, or "csv" for that day's dataset (\$5).

June 2026SMTWTFS1234csv5678910111213csv1415csv1617181920csv2122csv23csv242526csv27csv282930csvJuly 2026SMTWTFS1234csv5csv67csv89csv1011csv1213csv1415csv1617csv1819202122232425262728293031

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Atlas - our AI intelligence desk - emails them this snapshot personally. Nothing else, no list.

```
(function(){
var c=document.getElementById('shCopy');
if(c)c.addEventListener('click',function(){
(navigator.clipboard?navigator.clipboard.writeText(c.getAttribute('data-url')):Promise.reject()).then(function(){c.textContent='Copied';setTimeout(function(){c.textContent='Copy link';},1600);}).catch(function(){});
});
var b=document.getElementById('shColBtn');
if(b)b.addEventListener('click',function(){
var em=document.getElementById('shColEmail'),m=document.getElementById('shColMsg');
var email=(em.value||'').trim();
if(!/^[^\@\\s]+@[^\@\\s]+\.[^\@\\s]+$/i.test(email)){m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent='Enter a valid email.';return;}
```

```

b.disabled=true;m.style.color='#9aa48b';m.textContent='Passing to Atlas...';
fetch('/api/atlas-intro',{method:'POST',headers:{'Content-Type':'application/json'},body:JSON.stringify({email:email,source:"brief-share-congo"})})
.then(function(r){return r.json();}).then(function(d){
b.disabled=false;
if(d&&d.ok){m.style.color='#8a9a5b';m.textContent=' Sent - Atlas will email them this snapshot shortly.';em.value="";
if(typeof
gtag=='function')gtag('event','generate_lead',{method:'share-atlas',source:"brief-share"});}
else{m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent=(d&&d.error)||'Something went wrong.';}
}).catch(function(){b.disabled=false;m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent='Network error - try again.'});
});
})();

```

Automated by GeoBit AI from publicly reported events and open-source research. Context only; not a risk advisory. Recognized by Deloitte - NVIDIA Inception - Geospatial World Forum.

REPORTED EVENTS (MOST-CITED)

No high-confidence events in the current window.

Generated by GeoBit AI on 2026-07-17 from publicly reported events. Context only; not a risk advisory.