Since Djibouti’s independence from France in 1977, schistosomiasis has only been present at very low levels and has been considered non-endemic since at least 2010 [1]. Historically, incidents of infection likely originated in tourists or refugees from neighboring countries of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and small foci of infection have been identified [2,3]. Specifically, tourists having visited Hassan Gari Bira Falls were found infected with intestinal schistosomiasis in 1997 [4]. In this situation control measures were undertaken, however there does not seem to have ever been any national effort to control or eradicate schistosomiasis, likely due to its low prevalence [4]. Bulinus truncatus has been identified as a viable intermediate host snail for the transmission of urinary schistosomiasis in Djibouti [5].
References


5. International Association For Medical Assistance to travellers. World Schistosomiasis Risk Chart. 2015;1-5.