

DECEMBER 17, 1988

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Designer: Norariffin bin Md Yassin
Design Size: 42 x 28 mm
Producer: Cartor S.A., France
Process: lithography
Format:
Selvage:
Quantity:
Paper: white; PVA gummed coated stamp paper
Watermark: none
Perforations: 13¼ x 13½
Margins: clear
Purpose: commemorate Brunei as a malaria free area and to mark the 40th anniversary of WHO
Sub-topics: mosquito, sprayer
Notes:
Price: B

395-397

Checklist: unused used fdc other



Description: hard-bound booklet with stamps of 1988; descriptive text in black on facing pages; malaria issue text same as that used for announcement [on next page]
Size: 250 x 181 mm

Quantity:

Notes:

Price: E



395-397 Year Pack

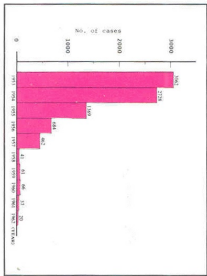
Checklist:

POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS TO
COMMEMORATE BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALARIA FREE AREA AND THE
40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION (WHO)



Date of issue : 17th December, 1988.
Denomination : 25 cents, 35 cents and \$2.00.
Designer : Norarifin bin Md Yassin.
Printing process : Lithography.
Printer : Carrot S.A. France.
Stamp size : 28mm x 45mm.
Paper : Unwatermarked
"High quality PVA gummed
coated stamp paper
102 GR./SQM".
Perforation : 13.



Until then, malaria used to be a serious health problem in Brunei Darussalam. A total of 4,130 malaria cases were reported in 1952 and 4,130 in 1953. The incidence of reported cases during the period from 1953 to 1962 is illustrated graphically below:

Recognizing this, the World Health Organization (WHO) at its Eight World Assembly in Mexico in May, 1955, decided to initiate a programme with the ultimate objective of the worldwide eradication of malaria. Brunei Darussalam was included in the Malaria Eradication Programme in 1966.

The widespread deterioration in mental and physical ill-health amongst malaria ridden population not only adversely affects the socio-economic development but also causes a heavy burden on the health services. It is because the disease mostly spread in the rural areas where the people comprise of farming communities. It is, therefore, obviously a world problem.

Malaria, a disease spread by the anophelies mosquitoes, probably causes more deaths in the world than any other disease. It has caused more than 2,300 million people live. It is estimated that the number of new clinical cases each year may be as high as 100 to 150 million, causing over a million deaths.

**BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALARIA FREE AREA**

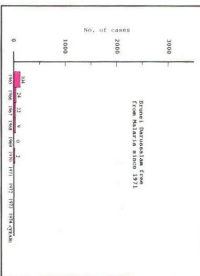
The incidence of the disease decreased significantly when residential houses were sprayed with DDT, combined with the mass distribution of anti-malaria drugs. The incidence of reported cases during the period from 1963 to 1962 is illustrated graphically below:

In 1984, Brunei Darussalam, confident of its ability to maintain the malaria-free status in the country applied to the World Health Organization (WHO) for a certificate of Malaria Free Area. A Malaria Assessment Team from WHO appraised the malaria situation and the programme carried out in the country in 1986. On their recommendation, Brunei Darussalam was officially declared as a malaria free area.

Despite the eradication of malaria in Brunei Darussalam it is still recognised that the country is vulnerable to the spread of the disease because it is still prevalent in the neighbouring countries. Hence, the war against malaria must go on indefinitely.

The declaration by the World Health Organization (WHO) that Brunei Darussalam has succeeded in eradicating malaria has been widely publicized in the form of a set of stamps, issued to perpetuate Brunei Darussalam as a Malaria Free Area.

In 1962, on the recommendation of World Health Organization (WHO), the Government of Brunei Darussalam of malaria, the Government of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang DiPertuan Nearea Brunei Darussalam decided to undertake a Malaria Eradication Project (MEP) as a long term programme. The project was undertaken from 1962 to 1965. The MEP was launched in 1966. By 1969, the MEP has successfully attained its objective of malaria parasites among the population of the country. As from 1970, Brunei Darussalam entered into the phase of maintaining the continuity of malaria eradication, and fully free status from 1971 are illustrated graphically below.



Description: post office announcement of the issue giving printing details and an account of the malaria eradication campaign in Brunei

Size: 269 x 209 mm


Notes: tri-fold on glossy paper

Price: C

395-397 Announcement

Checklist: _____

FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

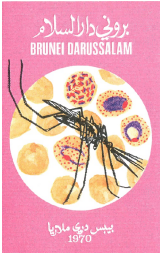
	Size: 29 x 30 mm Notes:		
DR-1			

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FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

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FIRST DAY CACHETS



Type: **BN-1**
 Producer: post office
 Size: 213 x 110 mm
 Notes: black emblem notes
 40th anniversary of
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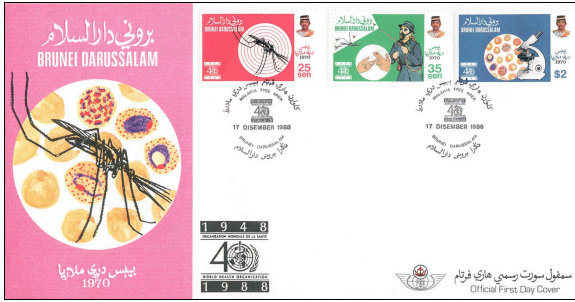
FIRST DAY CACHETS

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FIRST DAY USAGE



Cancel: DR-1
 Cachet: BN-1
 Size: 217 x 110 mm
 Notes:
 Price: C

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OTHER USAGE

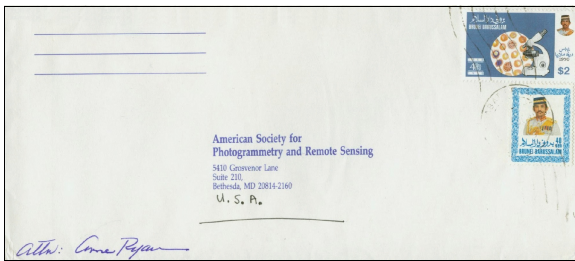
BRUNEI • 1988



Cancel: Seria: February 21, 1989
Notes: set on registered cover
Price: D

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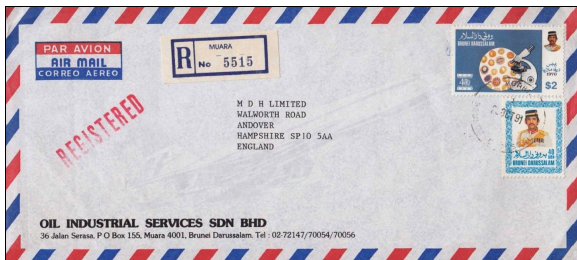
Checklist: __



Cancel: February 21, 1989
Notes: 397 on postal use cover
Price: C

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Checklist: __



Cancel: Muara: October 28, 1991
Notes: 397 on registered postal use cover
Price: C

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Checklist: __



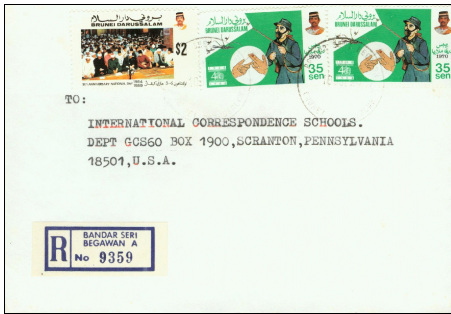
Cancel: Bandar Seri Begawan:
April 1994
Notes: 395 on postal use cover
Price: C

D

Checklist: __

OTHER USAGE

BRUNEI . 1988



Cancel: Bandar Seri Begawan:
July 18, 1990
Notes: 396 x2 with added value
on postal use cover
Price: C

E

Checklist: __



Cancel: Seria: August 13, 1991
Notes: 395 with added value on
postal use cover with USE
POSTCODE slogan cancel
Price: C

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Checklist: __



Cancel: Kuala Belait: September
29, 1992
Notes: 395 with added values on
postal use cover
Price: C

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Checklist: __