1970: Accumulating evidence during the ‘alert period’ that CQ resistance was beginning to appear. The main evidence being the clinical observation that gradually increasing dosage of CQ were needed to obtain a clinical effect.

1976: Mutabingwa et al. publishing research paper about CQ resistance in Muheza district, Tanzania.

1997: Zul Premji’s Study on CQ treatment failure presented at the 1997 NIMR Annual Joint Scientific Conference in Arusha, but critically queried by the senior Officers from MoH Headquarters.

1997: EANMAT created and the selection of sentinel sites for monitoring drug resistance.

1999: Task Force on Anti-malarial Drug Policy created to report to the National Malaria Advisory Committee, within the National Malaria Control Programme-NMCP.

1999 (May): Bagamoyo Workshop, in collaboration with the WHO Roll Back Malaria (RBM) programme.


1999: During the MoH’s Parliamentary Budget Session, the Government approves SP as the first line and the whole proposal for the new treatment guidelines.

2000 (February): Abdulla report on cost-effectiveness analysis of antimalarial drugs submitted to the MoH/NMCP and WHO.

2000 (June): Minister of Health presents an agenda emphasizing the alarming situation of CQ resistance and treatment failures, malaria related morbidity and mortality and the need for an effective treatment.

1st August 2001: The policy becomes effectively implemented in the national health system system.