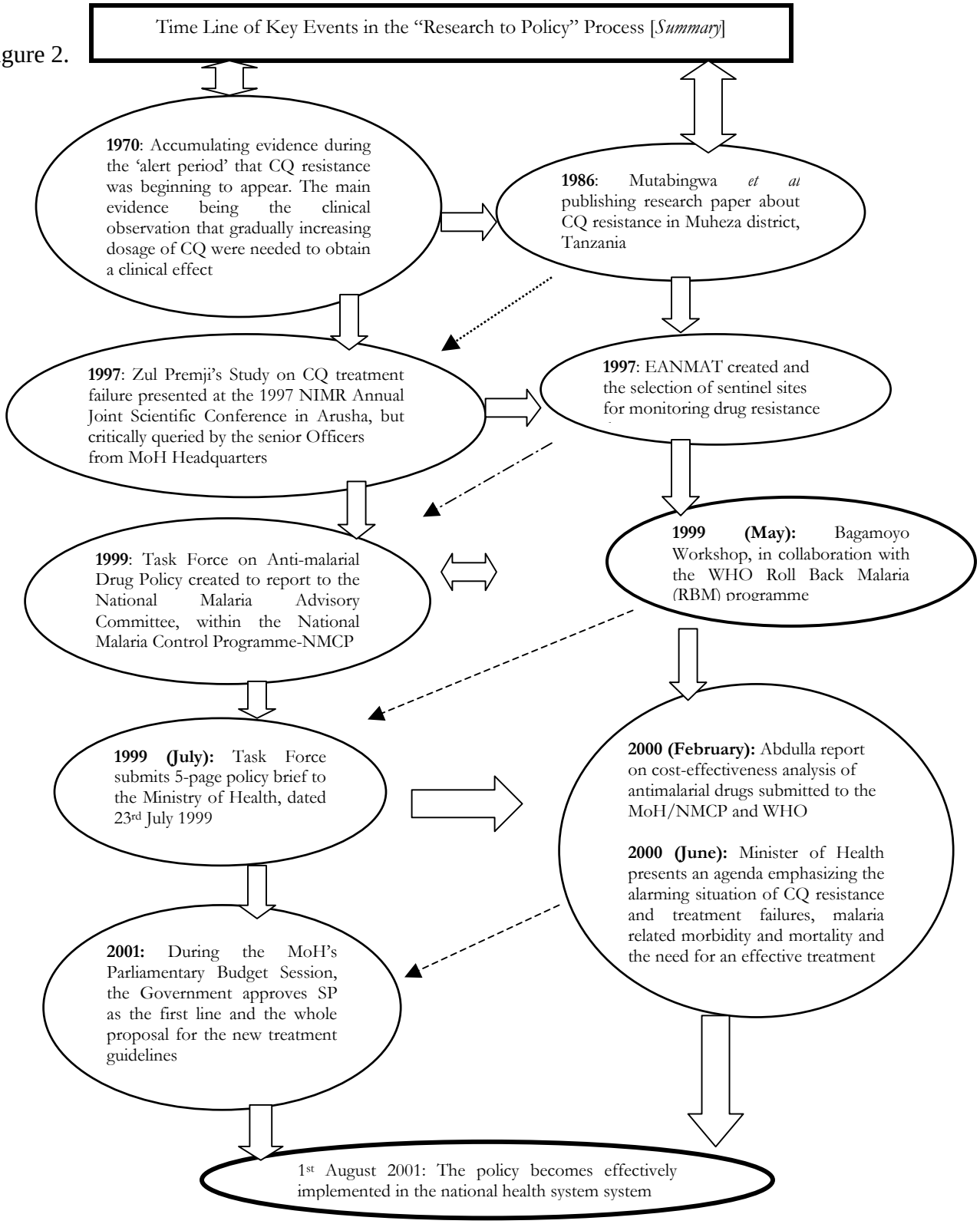
Figure 2.


Time Line of Key Events in the "Research to Policy" Process [*Summary*]
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
1986: 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 (July): Task Force submits 5-page policy brief to the Ministry of Health, dated 23rd July 1999
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
2001: During the MoH's Parliamentary Budget Session, the Government approves SP as the first line and the whole proposal for the new treatment guidelines
1st August 2001: The policy becomes effectively implemented in the national health system system