

University of Groningen

## Family planning programme implementation

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# Propositions

belonging to the PhD dissertation

## Family planning programme implementation

Differences in contraceptive prevalence rates across Local Government Authorities in Tanzania

1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is an indicator of health, population, development and women's empowerment. (*UN 2003*)
2. A most important function of the population policy of many developing countries is symbolic: it is meant to signal that the nation takes the problem of overpopulation seriously (*this thesis*)
3. Examining the implementation of a policy contributes to the clarification of a failure to meet the desired outcomes. (*this thesis*)
4. adaption of a policy during implementation is a conscious breach of fidelity with the intention to be more effective/ (*this thesis*)
5. The analysis of policy documents is method to identify the core qualities of a policy as conceived and put into language by the actor of that policy. (*this thesis*)
6. From policy documents one cannot predict how a policy will actually be conducted. (*this thesis*)
7. A policy document may serve other purposes than outlining a course of action: satisfying the urges of donors, pacify political adversaries and hide true intentions. (*Barrett & Tsui 1999*)
8. Differences in socio-economic status partially account for the differences in CPR in different areas of Tanzania. (*this thesis*)
9. Training, rather than LGA planning, is the key to implementation fidelity in the health facilities in Tanzania. (*this thesis*)
10. Training, the role of the NGO's and the quality of personnel are three components that loom large in explaining differences in implementation fidelity in facilities and thus in CPR. (*this thesis*)

**Mackfallen Giliadi Anasel**

Groningen, 13 April 2017