



## QuIP and Contribution Analysis compared

Contribution Analysis Steps	QuIP related activities
<p><b>1. Set out the attribution problem to be addressed</b> Staff of the implementing agency agree the cause-effect relationship to be assessed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and extent of the <i>contribution</i> it expects to make</li> <li>• Other potential key influencing factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial consultations to inform design of the QuIP study, ideally (but not necessarily) early in the life of intervention being evaluated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 2: Develop a theory of change and risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The theory of change and results chain detail the assumptions and risks behind the expected causal chains, including external factors which may influence outcomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A key input into design of a QuIP study, including linking it to change monitoring, sample selection and choice of output domains.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 3: Gather existing evidence on the theory of change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence on results and activities (outputs and outcomes/impacts)</li> <li>• Evidence on validity of assumptions of theory of change</li> <li>• Evidence on other influencing factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important to assessing the need, size and timing of a QuIP study.</li> <li>• Process data on how X and Y can also inform sample selection and disaggregated analysis of QuIP data.</li> <li>• QuIP data can also be triangulated against other evidence (feature 10).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 4: Assemble and assess the contribution story and challenges to it</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess strength of causal links and patterns and credibility of theory of change overall</li> <li>• Identify any weaknesses in evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QuIP reports set out details of multiple contribution stories and alternatives.</li> <li>• Transparency in coding and presentation of data facilitate identification of weaknesses.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 5: Seek out additional evidence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and update the theory of change, if needed, in the light of previous evidence</li> <li>• Gather additional evidence, for example from project staff, beneficiaries, synthesis reviews.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combine QuIP with other methods, including quantitative monitoring to inform micro-simulation.</li> <li>• Discuss findings and recommendations with staff and other stakeholders (un-blindfolding if appropriate). Revise accordingly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 6: Revise and strengthen the contribution story</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore possible follow up data collection and analysis.</li> </ul>