### QuIP and Contribution Analysis compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Analysis Steps</th>
<th>QuIP related activities</th>
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| **1. Set out the attribution problem to be addressed**  
Staff of the implementing agency agree the cause-effect relationship to be assessed, including:  
- The nature and extent of the *contribution* it expects to make  
- Other potential key influencing factors | • Initial consultations to inform design of the QuIP study, ideally (but not necessarily) early in the life of intervention being evaluated. |
| **Step 2: Develop a theory of change and risks**  
- The theory of change and results chain detail the assumptions and risks behind the expected causal chains, including external factors which may influence outcomes. | • A key input into design of a QuIP study, including linking it to change monitoring, sample selection and choice of output domains. |
| **Step 3: Gather existing evidence on the theory of change**  
- Evidence on results and activities (outputs and outcomes/impacts)  
- Evidence on validity of assumptions of theory of change  
- Evidence on other influencing factors | • Important to assessing the need, size and timing of a QuIP study.  
• Process data on how X and Y can also inform sample selection and disaggregated analysis of QuIP data.  
• QuIP data can also be triangulated against other evidence (feature 10). |
| **Step 4: Assemble and assess the contribution story and challenges to it**  
- Assess strength of causal links and patterns and credibility of theory of change overall  
- Identify any weaknesses in evidence | • QuIP reports set out details of multiple contribution stories and alternatives.  
• Transparency in coding and presentation of data facilitate identification of weaknesses. |
| **Step 5: Seek out additional evidence**  
- Review and update the theory of change, if needed, in the light of previous evidence  
- Gather additional evidence, for example from project staff, beneficiaries, synthesis reviews. | • Combine QuIP with other methods, including quantitative monitoring to inform micro-simulation.  
• Discuss findings and recommendations with staff and other stakeholders (un-blindfolding if appropriate). Revise accordingly. |
| **Step 6: Revise and strengthen the contribution story** | • Explore possible follow up data collection and analysis. |