



QuIP and Contribution Analysis compared

Contribution Analysis Steps	QuIP related activities
<p>1. Set out the attribution problem to be addressed Staff of the implementing agency agree the cause-effect relationship to be assessed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and extent of the <i>contribution</i> it expects to make • Other potential key influencing factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial consultations to inform design of the QuIP study, ideally (but not necessarily) early in the life of intervention being evaluated.
<p>Step 2: Develop a theory of change and risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theory of change and results chain detail the assumptions and risks behind the expected causal chains, including external factors which may influence outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key input into design of a QuIP study, including linking it to change monitoring, sample selection and choice of output domains.
<p>Step 3: Gather existing evidence on the theory of change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on results and activities (outputs and outcomes/impacts) • Evidence on validity of assumptions of theory of change • Evidence on other influencing factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
<p>Step 4: Assemble and assess the contribution story and challenges to it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess strength of causal links and patterns and credibility of theory of change overall • Identify any weaknesses in evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QuIP reports set out details of multiple contribution stories and alternatives. • Transparency in coding and presentation of data facilitate identification of weaknesses.
<p>Step 5: Seek out additional evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Step 6: Revise and strengthen the contribution story</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore possible follow up data collection and analysis.