**About Tearfund**

Tearfund is a Christian civil society organisation (INGO) which partners with churches and local partners in more than 50 of the world’s poorest countries. With 55 years of experience in international development we have focused on tackling complex poverty in partnership with churches and communities in three main ways:

* Humanitarian response: We respond quickly to disasters and conflicts, supporting those in greatest need throughout the recovery process.
* Community development: We partner with local churches and organisations, mobilising resources and empowering communities to lift themselves out of poverty.
* Advocacy and influencing: We help individuals and churches speak out on issues of poverty and injustice, and we challenge unjust policies and practices at a local, national and global level.

**Question 1**

**Has your government designed measurements of social progress that complements GDP, in accordance with target 17.18 of the SDGs? If so, what alternative indicators were designed and how? Have such measurements accounted for unpaid care, reproductive, and household work and, if so, how?   Which mechanisms, if any, have been established to increase accountability towards improving the performance of the State according to such indicators? Please share any lessons learned from the use of such alternative measurements of progress and associated monitoring mechanisms.**

In the UK, ‘[f]rom central and local government to businesses of all sizes to the smallest local community organisations, improving wellbeing is already widely recognised as a goal of policy and practice’ (Hey and Brunetti, 2020). This focus on wellbeing is supported by the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS), which regularly tracks levels of wellbeing, including subjective wellbeing, across a range of measures. Data from regular measurement is easily accessible in a [wellbeing dashboard](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ons.gov.uk%2Fpeoplepopulationandcommunity%2Fwellbeing%2Farticles%2Fukmeasuresofnationalwellbeing%2Fdashboard&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901678080%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=ITUbTEyZ4i89WzJn4imvB%2F3cyX5dtK3jqK0U3J2jjoQ%3D&reserved=0).

Given that economists’ interest in measuring income or wealth (or the lack of it in terms of material poverty) is as a ‘simplification of utility’ (Simon, 2001), wellbeing as a measure of social progress has the advantage of being sensitive to what individuals ultimately value.

Current SDGs focus on measuring the aspects of social progress which we understand to be closely correlated with outcomes valued by societies. Measuring wellbeing allows us to measure the ways in which these aspects impact the lives of individuals; indeed wellbeing measures are closely related to progress on the SDGs. De Neve and Sachs (2020) find that ‘unpacking the SDGs by looking at how each SDG relates to well-being shows, in most cases, a strong positive correlation’: this is the case for all but two of the SDGs measured.

The [OECD](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.oecd.org%2Fwise%2Fmeasuring-well-being-and-progress.htm&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901689498%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=aeVurETOgePSQvYu8KOTTOgc4wYjsfi1Dh74jsgsgnk%3D&reserved=0) also acknowledges that social progress and wellbeing are directly related:

‘Societal progress is about improvements in the well-being of people and households. Assessing such progress requires looking not only at the functioning of the economic system but also at the diverse experiences and living conditions of people. The OECD Framework for Measuring Well-Being and Progress … is based on the recommendations made in 2009 by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress to which the OECD contributed significantly… This Framework is built around three distinct components: current well-being, inequalities in well-being outcomes, and resources for future well-being.’

Building on the interest in and measurement of wellbeing in the UK, HM Treasury introduced [guidance](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gov.uk%2Fgovernment%2Fpublications%2Fgreen-book-supplementary-guidance-wellbeing&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901697807%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=26nc8Rq5EKO0RGan32WaYMPhCz7zoRC1RICnsVwd28g%3D&reserved=0) in 2020 including the newly-defined WELLBY methodology for assessing the social value of government funded interventions and policies based on wellbeing. The WELLBY is a standardised unit of measurement which uses the ONS life satisfaction survey question: 'overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?'; one WELLBY is defined as an increase in life satisfaction of one point on a scale from 0 to 10, affecting one person for one year, and caused by the intervention being assessed.

Richard Layard (2016) notes that:

‘[g]iven the multiple factors that determine people’s wellbeing, academics and statistical offices have argued that self-reported assessments are the best way to make an overall assessment of wellbeing. The World Happiness Report contends that such subjective measures ‘are arguably the most democratic of well-being measures, since they reflect not what experts or governments think should define a good life, but instead represent a direct personal judgement’

Life satisfaction as a measure of subjective wellbeing, and hence social progress, has the advantage of being simple, easy to understand, and highly predictive of outcomes as diverse as life expectancy and voting behaviour (Layard and de Neve, 2023).

Tearfund has shown that it is possible to use this WELLBY methodology successfully outside of high income contexts such as the OECD, making this a promising way to measure social progress. Life satisfaction as a measure is already used widely cross-nationally in the [World Happiness Report](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fworldhappiness.report%2F&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901704452%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=z3MI58Vu68c%2FmwtIr5ZRDvQBy9EvfYgkX8NkUzDtMA4%3D&reserved=0), but Tearfund’s report [*Local church, lasting transformation*](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fres.cloudinary.com%2Ftearfund%2Fimage%2Ffetch%2Fhttps%3A%2F%2Flearn.tearfund.org%2F-%2Fmedia%2Flearn%2Fresources%2Fimpact-reports%2F2023-tearfund-impact-report-cctimpactstudyseries-2022-en.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901710347%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=P50gHNH%2Fd5S8r%2FKolU8idhpzxkP0ijyAxVrrEccZCP4%3D&reserved=0) (Fawcett et al, 2022), an impact study of Tearfund’s Church and Community Transformation (CCT) work, is likely to be the first time the WELLBY methodology has been used in African contexts. In the UK context, the WELLBY is valued at £13,000, according to HM Treasury guidance. As [explained in this blog post](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwhatworkswellbeing.org%2Fblog%2Fconverting-the-wellby%2F%23%3A~%3Atext%3DWELLBY%252C%2520short%2520for%2520%27Wellbeing-%2C10%252C%2520per%2520person%2520per%2520year.&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901717298%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=Nw%2FrYEjHH%2F1264HSWLOkdV7DctuoNx7B%2BqEcFO93Vfw%3D&reserved=0), Tearfund converted this valuation rate proportionally to median earnings across our four study countries. Costs were then accounted for, including volunteer time and the value of resources mobilised by communities themselves. Finally, a Social Benefit-Cost Ratio of the CCT process was conducted. As a result of adopting this methodology, Tearfund was able to understand that Church and Community Transformation work was highly cost effective, with the social benefits far exceeding all costs by a ratio of 1:28. This example indicates the value of adopting a wellbeing approach to measuring social progress in low and middle income contexts.

Given the successful application of social value methodology based on subjective wellbeing across varied contexts, indicators related to subjective wellbeing such as life satisfaction are likely to provide promising alternatives to complement measures of GDP.

**Question 4**

**The way societies conceive of work, relate to the environment, and finance their economies and welfare systems locks them into growth-oriented economic models. What measures should be taken to overcome such growth dependencies in each of these areas? And how can human rights guide efforts to overcome such self-reinforcement?**

Tearfund believes a change is needed to how we measure social progress, as well as changes to policy, in order to take the emphasis off growth-oriented economic models.

Measuring wellbeing, and going beyond life satisfaction to cover wellbeing across varied aspects or areas of life, enables societies to take the focus off growth defined in terms of national income, with potential to reduce growth dependencies and track aspects of wellbeing such as participation and influence which relate to the enjoyment of human rights.

To understand and measure holistic wellbeing, going beyond a narrow focus on national, household or individual income growth or wealth, Tearfund has developed a framework and a toolkit called the [Light Wheel](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Flearn.tearfund.org%2Fen%2Fresources%2Ftools-and-guides%2Fthe-light-wheel&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901724073%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=bAfxIzvDCg2DrVf0qyYud%2Fdlg3FoRbJ8s34KiTrilOo%3D&reserved=0). The Light Wheel was developed to understand, achieve and measure holistic wellbeing, and includes nine aspects of wellbeing, also known as spokes, which are distinct yet interconnected and which highlight the areas of life to focus on in order to see individuals and communities flourish. Developed from internal evaluations, evidence and published research, and with input from colleagues and partners globally, the Light Wheel has been tested, validated and refined over the last ten years, through use by communities Tearfund works with across the world. Tearfund believes that transformation in each of the Light Wheel’s nine spokes is the basis for a full and flourishing life.



As well as use by Tearfund’s partners and development practitioners, communities participating in Tearfund’s church and community work use the Light Wheel framework to assess their community’s situation and social progress, allowing them to ‘own’ the data and achieve change at a local level which goes beyond national measures of GDP growth. Engaging communities to participate in wellbeing measurement in this way supports progress on human rights, giving communities access to data with which to advocate for change.

The nine aspects of wellbeing are:

* Living faith
* Social connections
* Personal relationships
* Participation and influence
* Emotional and mental wellbeing
* Capabilities
* Material assets and resources
* Care of the environment
* Physical health

There are themes and indicators associated with each of the nine Light Wheel spokes. These, alongside full spoke descriptions and participatory data collection tools, will be available in full in the upcoming publication of the updated Light Wheel toolkit in Spring 2024.

As well as measuring outcomes beyond economic growth, Tearfund also believes in the importance of establishing a [restorative economy](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fres.cloudinary.com%2Ftearfund%2Fimage%2Ffetch%2Fhttps%3A%2F%2Flearn.tearfund.org%2F-%2Fmedia%2Flearn%2Fresources%2Fpolicy-reports%2Ftearfund-therestorativeeconomy-en.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Chrc-sr-extremepoverty%40un.org%7C9b6ff7662e074af7209308dc15cc2cd4%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638409213901730442%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C41000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=jB%2FJw7YDF5WB3wxt8bvHc7hvU0fKOVLldTOs7%2Bfgm0k%3D&reserved=0) (Tearfund, 2015), rather than one oriented primarily around growth. Tearfund understands a restorative economy as an economy that ensures people live within environmental limits, where everyone is able to meet their basic needs, whilst keeping inequality within reasonable limits.

To bring about a real transformation towards a restorative economy along these lines, Tearfund perceives a need to see two types of change:

* A dramatic shift in the values and social norms that underpin and govern our society’s behaviour, and define the boundaries of the politically possible within which governments and politicians operate
* Dramatic changes in policy at both national and global level – including both what the law allows (in terms of legislation and how it’s enforced), and what the economy incentivises (how prices, taxes and information affect patterns of spending, investment and so on)

Tearfund believes that markets and the private sector are crucial elements in establishing a restorative economy, but that the main focus needs to be on changing how markets work. In some cases, this is about changing incentives, or making sure prices tell the truth about environmental impacts, so as to enlist markets’ formidable power in solving today’s global problems. In other cases – financing healthcare and education provision for people living in extreme poverty, for instance – it’s about recognising that governments have a key role to play. In every case, though, there is an underlying belief that partnership between the public and private sectors needs to be a guiding principle, with each recognising the indispensable role of the other.

The ideas below are not intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather a first attempt to begin mapping out some of the major shifts that governments need to make towards a restorative economy. Central to these ideas is the Old Testament ideas of “jubilee”, which is best understood as the political and economic expression of atonement in practice. Jubilees set out concrete procedures for how to correct economic, social and environmental imbalances – in effect, setting out an instruction manual for how to build and maintain a restorative economy.

1. Create a circular economy – through powerful incentives for resource efficiency and ensuring that nothing goes to landfill and that instead everything is reused over and over again, in keeping with design principles in nature.
2. Double food production and halve resource intensity with a 21st-century Green Revolution – above all in Africa, where crop yields are far lower than the rest of the world – by making the sustainable increase of agricultural productivity a top priority in international aid programmes.
3. Accelerate the shift to a ‘zero-carbon’ economy – in particular by banning coal-fired power generation, ending fossil fuel subsidies including the reduced rate of VAT for electricity and gas, and introducing mandatory carbon stress-testing for pension funds and institutional investors.
4. Agree a carbon jubilee by defining a safe global emissions budget that keeps the world to no more than 1.5°C of warming above pre-industrial levels. This budget should be shared between countries in proportion to their populations, on a per capita basis – this would create a major new source of development finance – from trade, not aid.
5. Allow people living in poverty to meet their basic needs by introducing a global social protection floor, including healthcare, education, nutrition and basic income security. In the case of the low income countries, the funding for this will need to be raised internationally.
6. Work to ensure markets work for people living in poverty around the world, and provide aid that has a stronger focus on helping low and middle income countries create environments in which the private sector can flourish.
7. Go much further in tackling international tax avoidance – increasing low and middle income countries’ capacity to finance their own development from their own tax revenue, and doing much more to help them recover stolen assets from abroad.
8. Adopt a jubilee stance on inequality, by implementing measures that give modern-day expression to the principles behind the jubilee reset of land ownership. For example, this could be through stronger and fairer taxation of property (via a land value tax) and of wealth transfers (via replacing traditional inheritance tax with a wealth receipts tax).
9. Ensure that the financial sector contributes to shared prosperity – and does not jeopardise it. In particular, we need to reduce the capacity for unsustainable levels of debt (or leverage) to build up, for example by radically raising reserve requirements for banks, or creating a new maximum leverage target for the financial system as a whole.
10. Rebalance the tax system in line with jubilee principles, by shifting more of the burden of taxation onto activities we want to discourage (such as carbon emissions, pollution, waste or the excessive concentration of wealth), and away from those activities we want to encourage (such as work).

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