



# Effectiveness

# Report 2025

Social Return on Investment

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# Executive summary

The 2025 Effectiveness Report provides a Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis of two of Tearfund Australia’s international development projects during the 2024-25 financial year and an analysis of food security and livelihoods projects. Guided by the 2022 International Program Theory of Change, the report evaluates not only the scale of work undertaken (“how much”) but also the quality and effectiveness of the outcomes achieved (“how well”). The analysis integrates both quantitative and qualitative evidence, including financial valuation, partner reporting, and powerful stories of change.

## Program reach and overall impact

Across all international programs, Tearfund’s partners directly supported **483,118 people**, with an estimated indirect reach of more than **2.1 million** individuals. This work spans multiple sectors, including livelihoods, education, sanitation, food security, community development, and leadership formation. The report emphasises that Tearfund’s approach to working through local partners continues to generate strong community ownership, resilience and longterm transformation.

# Social Return on Investment findings

Two major projects underwent detailed SROI assessment:

## 1. Community for Hope and Smile, India

Operating in urban slums, this project focuses on government entitlements, community organising, economic empowerment, and psychosocial resilience.

Key outcomes include:

- **5,533 households** successfully accessing government entitlements.
- **304 women** joining Self-Help Groups.
- **1,026 youth** completing skills training.
- **133 families** reporting an almost complete reduction in domestic violence.

SROI analysis finds:

- **Cost-benefit ratio of 1:10** (excluding government transfers).
- **Up to 1:50.7** when including the value of government entitlements and access to health insurance.

Even when intangible benefits (wellbeing, empowerment, gender safety, resilience) are excluded, the project demonstrates high financial and social value.

## 2. Community transformation through capacity building, India

This project strengthens churches, NGOs, and community organisations through facilitation, social worker training, and creation care initiatives.

Key achievements include:

- Nearly **300 facilitators trained**, cascading training to **21,000+ people**.
- Significant community-led initiatives in health, education, and environmental stewardship.

SROI analysis finds:

- **1:1.5** return for the Social Worker Training component (excluding government transfers).
- Overall project ratio of **1:2.3** when including government contributions.

With the project's outcomes being long-term and capacity-building in nature, it is worth noting that a one-year financial window underestimates the true impact of the project as it invests in long-term initiatives that are not covered in the assessed period.



Emmanuel Hospital Association journeys with women leaders from a marginalised urban community in India.

## Cross-sector impact using proxy indicators

Using globally recognised ROI proxies, Tearfund's investments into partner projects in three sectors, nutrition, sanitation and education, produced substantial value:

- **Nutrition:** 1:23 return
- **Sanitation:** 1:5.5 return
- **Education:** 1:1.1 return.

These estimates demonstrate high value for money, particularly in nutrition – while reinforcing the need for a balanced portfolio across sectors for sustainable change. Tearfund's partners need to be affirmed for the quality of their work that lead to these results.



## Just Leadership Cohort (JLC)

The eight-month formation program run by Tearfund Australia cultivates emerging Christian leaders in justice, compassion, and global awareness. Surveyed participants reported:

- Deepened understanding of biblical justice.
- Greater confidence discussing and acting on issues of poverty and injustice.
- Renewed hope, spiritual formation, and strengthened community belonging.

The long-term impact of the JLC on the participants' lives includes ongoing leadership, advocacy, and potential involvement in global mission work.

# **Sector goal analysis: Livelihoods and Food Security**

In an analysis of all the projects supported by Tearfund in this sector, **77% met or exceeded their annual goals**. Key strengths of those projects include:

- Strong community ownership.
- Diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods.
- Effective financial empowerment through savings groups.
- High skill adoption and sustainable behaviour change.

Projects that were not on track to achieve their goals commonly faced external shocks (climate extremes), persistent behavioural barriers, bureaucratic delays, or the need for more time to achieve systemic change.

## **Key themes**

The report reflects on the analysis and identifies some key themes that emerge. These include:

- Some project benefits (vocational training, community transformation, leadership development) cannot be fully monetised but produce profound long-term value.
- Projects with lower short-term financial returns often have high intangible or long-term impact.
- Government entitlements contribute significantly to financial returns but should be understood as facilitated access rather than project-created value. They are therefore not included within SROI results, but represent significant benefits for project participants.
- Sustainable development requires holistic investment – not only in highROI sectors like nutrition but also in education, leadership, and community strengthening.

## **Conclusion**

The analysis and reflection within this year's Effectiveness Report demonstrates that Tearfund's international programs yield demonstrable financial and social value. While SROI analysis provides a useful insight into the outcomes of project work, many benefits – especially those related to empowerment, resilience, learning, leadership, and community cohesion – are beyond monetary calculation. These benefits may be captured in other ways, such as in change stories highlighting deep personal and community transformations that align strongly with Tearfund's vision of just and compassionate communities achieving their God-given potential.



# Introduction

**“Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up.”**

Galatians 6:9

At the heart of Tearfund’s mission lies a steadfast commitment to a just and compassionate world in which people are able to achieve their God-given potential. Tearfund believes that local people are best able to determine their own development, and that our role is to enable, support and strengthen their efforts to do so. Over the past year, Tearfund’s investment has been guided by the 2022 International Program Theory of Change, which highlights strong partnerships and empowered local communities as key pillars of sustainable development.

This Social Return on Investment (SROI) report seeks to assess the effectiveness of a snapshot of Tearfund’s international development programs, by asking the questions “How much?” and “How well?” In asking ‘how much’ work has been done, this report will assess the scale and scope of the work Tearfund supports. By asking ‘how well’ has the work been done, this report will analyse the quality of the work Tearfund supports and the effectiveness with which its projects are targeting the components of its vision: reducing poverty, addressing injustice, and enabling people to live a life of fullness. The SROI analysis will utilise both quantitative and qualitative measures to provide a holistic assessment of the social impact and effectiveness of Tearfund’s investment in some of the international programs it supports. In exploring this, this report will outline what has been achieved, what has been learned and how the experience can be used to strengthen Tearfund’s work and its partners. This report is both a reflection of what has been achieved and a reaffirmation of our commitment to press on – trusting that in due time, the seeds we sow will bear fruit.

# Tearfund's International Program – reach and scale

The following infographic outlines the scale of the work of the partners and projects supported by Tearfund during the 2024-2025 financial year. These figures are based on the annual reporting provided by partners. The total number of direct participants is given as 529,944, of whom 5.9% are people with disabilities.



**Men**  
**139,296**



**Women**  
**228,676**



**Boys**  
**73,651**



**Girls**  
**88,321**



**Total direct**  
**529,944**

This figure includes 31,030 people with disabilities



**Total indirect (1:4)**  
**2,119,776**

The number of indirect participants is conservatively estimated based on the number of individuals likely to be affected by or benefit from the involvement of primary participants in the project. This ratio is estimated at 1:4, although the actual figure is likely higher.





# Introduction to Social Return on Investment

Social Return on Investment (SROI) is a framework for measuring value.<sup>1</sup> SROI measures change in ways that are relevant to the people that experience and contribute to it. It illustrates how change is being created by representing measures of social, environmental and economic impact using a combination of monetary values and change stories.

Through the lens of international development and capacity building, SROI seeks to inform decisions that promote equity, environmental sustainability, and wellbeing. By incorporating case studies, qualitative, quantitative and financial information, SROI presents a holistic and evidence based foundation for project impact evaluation and decision making.

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<sup>1</sup> Social Value International <https://www.socialvalueint.org/guide-to-sroi>

# SROI Principles<sup>2</sup>

**Involve Stakeholders:** Ensure the methods used to measure impact and the way social impact is valued are guided by input from stakeholders.

**Understand what changes:** Identify how change occurs, recognising both positive, negative, direct, indirect, intended and unintended changes.

**Value what matters:** The method by which impact and social return is valued must be informed by stakeholder preference.

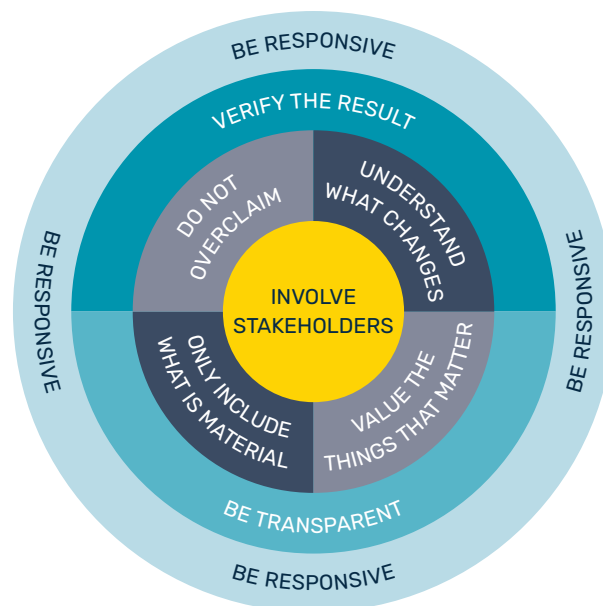
**Include only what is material:** Establish the scope of what information should be included to give a true and fair picture using evidence from stakeholders to ensure that the evaluation focuses on changes that matter.

**Do not overclaim:** Only take credit for social impact generated by Tearfund activities.

**Verify the results:** Ensure appropriate verification of results and accountability to stakeholders where results may impact significant decisions.

**Be transparent:** Share the basis on which the analysis should be considered accurate and honest.

**Be responsive:** Commit to maximising Social Value through timely decision-making, supported by evidence based accounting and transparent reporting



<sup>2</sup> Social Value International, "Principles of Social Value," 2025, The Principles of Social Value – Social Value International

# SROI in practice

In its simplest form, SROI is the approach of comparing impacts of interventions, activities and projects against the capital invested. Where possible the impact is – to the furthest appropriate extent – monetised, providing a value against which to juxtapose the capital investment. This process results in an SROI value which represents the social return in the form of the return gained by society on the capital invested.<sup>3</sup> Monetisation is the process of aggregating the diverse impacts of a development project, so that they can be clearly related to the input.<sup>4</sup>

SROI Value = monetised impact/investment

Nonetheless, a comprehensive evaluation of return on investment necessitates the inclusion of substantial qualitative evidence to contextualise quantitative findings. Qualitative data analysis captures the nuanced and intangible dimensions of impact that are unable to be monetised or quantified. These insights are not only essential for identifying what stakeholders truly value, which informs the selection of relevant outcomes, but they often help explain how and why change occurs. In this way, SROI analysis on Tearfund’s programs is firmly situated on the foundation of Tearfund’s International Program Theory of Change (2022) and focuses primarily on outcome three (below).

The Theory of Change outlines three key outcomes that are in place to uphold the ultimate aim of having “just and compassionate communities achieving their God-given potential”:

1. Trusting relationships enable partners to achieve their priorities
2. Strong and capable partners supporting community identified priorities and initiatives
3. Communities working together inclusively and equitably to achieve their priorities

## Constraints of monetisation

While Social Return on Investment (SROI) offers a valuable framework for translating social outcomes into monetary terms, it is essential to recognise the limitations of monetising qualitative impacts. Can, or should, every kind of impact be monetised? Are there ethical boundaries? Are there technical limits?<sup>5</sup> Acknowledging these questions ensures that SROI remains a balanced tool, and encourages organisations to use SROI within a framework of other measures.

One of the main criticisms of monetisation of social project outcomes is that it inappropriately applies ‘business like’ thinking when evaluating holistic development. The idea of social value, so similar to ‘social profit,’ can ignore the heart of projects in favour of traditional measures of

<sup>3</sup> Volker Then, Christian Schober, Olivia Rauscher, and Konstantin Kehl, *Social Return on Investment Analysis: Measuring the Impact of Social Investment*. (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2017).

<sup>4</sup> Then, Schober, Rauscher and Kehl, *Social Return on Investment Analysis: Measuring the Impact of Social Investment*.

<sup>5</sup> Then, Schober, Rauscher and Kehl, *Social Return on Investment Analysis: Measuring the Impact of Social Investment*.

profit irrespective of whether outcomes can be appropriately valued by the market or not.<sup>6</sup> In light of this, it is important for this report to apply consistent measures and methods, and to employ SROI together with other measures of effectiveness.<sup>7</sup>

## Stories of change

Stories of change illustrate how individuals or communities have been impacted by a project, grounding quantitative evaluation in human experience with the aim of demonstrating the real-world significance of the social value created by projects. Change stories enhance transparency, build trust, and support learning by highlighting what works and why. By including stories of change this report aims to amplify the voices of those on the ground, and place people at the centre of Tearfund's work.

## Goal progression

Understanding the impact and achievement of a project within the framework of its goals and priorities is important for grasping the meaning of effectiveness across a diverse range of projects. By assessing how well a project meets its stated objectives, stakeholders can better understand its progress, contextualising the 'return,' where solely cost-based analysis has the potential to remove a project's merit from its purpose and priorities. Utilising goal progression checks alongside SROI methodology ensures that the project is staying true to its specific objectives and priorities and enhances the depth and relevance of impact evaluation by aligning measurable outcomes with the project's intended purpose.

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<sup>6</sup> Cordes, "Using Cost-Benefit Analysis and Social Return on Investment to Evaluate the Impact of Social Enterprise: Promises, Implementation, and Limitations," 98–104.

<sup>7</sup> CSR Education. "SROI: Pros and cons of measuring CSR impact." Published July 30, 2024, <https://csr.education/csr-projects-programmes/sroi-pros-cons-measuring-csr-impact/#the-significant-challenges-and-disadvantages>



Young People from marginalised communities are training as General Duty Assistants through EHA. Almost all graduates will go on to receive employment in hospitals.



# Community for Hope and Smile

## Project overview

Since 2021, Tearfund partner Emmanuel Hospital Association (EHA) has been striving to build empowered and inclusive communities for the wellbeing of their marginalised members. Operating in 22 slums across the cities of Agra and Aligarh (India), EHA exists to combat the complex and interconnected issues of poverty, societal division and instability. Community for Hope and Smile (CFHS) focuses on the following key areas:

### 1. Government entitlements

Education and activities targeting the low uptake of entitlements and government schemes are run by EHA to make vulnerable members of the community aware of their rights and eligibility for government entitlements. In this process, not only is monetary value generated for successful applicants for entitlements, but harmful perceptions of self esteem and worth which perpetuate the lack of advocacy and agency within vulnerable people groups are challenged. In the past year, the project reported that out of 12,651 families made aware, 8,332 applied, and 5,533 received government entitlements. A participant survey indicated that 79% of participants reported an improved socio-economic position. In an SROI study, the value of government entitlements are not strictly additional value created by the project but transfers of value. The tables below include both figures including transfers and excluding them.

## 2. Community monitoring and action

To address the systemic issue of corruption that impacts the equitable delivery of government services, the project trains Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to serve as the backbone for local change processes through community identification of local issues, representation for vulnerable community members, and united action and advocacy for government assistance. In the last year the project has reported that there are 9 CBOs functioning and responding to community needs and CBO action has led to infrastructural improvements including drainage constructed in 9 communities and roads in 7 communities.

## 3. Economic empowerment

The project has initiated a number of activities with the objective of ensuring women and other vulnerable groups are economically empowered through skilling, seed grants, and linkages with financial institutions. Some of these activities include: the formation of self-help groups (SHGs) for 304 women, skills development training in trades for 1026 youth, education about money management and saving, and the issuing of 48 seed grants to boost household income and employment.

## 4. Psycho-social resilience

The project recognises that resilience within the household is fundamental to overall community well-being, and thus integrates psycho-social interventions with practical community development actions such as improving infrastructure, supporting individual mental health and addressing social division. 230 families were involved in family and parenting sessions with the strategic objective of amplifying the psycho-social resilience of women and youth. Of those involved, 133 families reported an almost complete reduction of domestic violence and 275 children reported an increase in their participation in the family.

# SROI

## Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in CFHS Project in the 24-25 year

Value of outcomes achieved by CFHS project in the 24-25 year (USD)	
Social opportunity cost	340,905
Increased income	559,284
Value of transfers from government entitlements & sponsored work (not additional benefit achieved, but benefit accessed by project participants)	3,639,616 (with health insurance) 161,994 (without health insurance)
<b>Total value of outcomes</b>	<b>900,188 (without government transfers)</b> Including transfers: 4,539,804 (with health insurance) 1,062,182 (without health insurance)
Total costs of CFHS project in 24-25 year (ie Tearfund funding input)	89,518
<b>Cost benefit ratio (without government transfers)</b>	<b>1:10</b>
Cost benefit ratio with value of government transfers included	1:50.7 (with health insurance) 1:11.9 (without health insurance)

## Discussion

This Cost-Benefit table acknowledges the significant contribution of government entitlements (transfers) to the value outcomes of the project experienced by direct participants. Due to a primary focus of the project being to raise awareness about participant eligibility for government entitlements and education on and support with applying for them, while this project may not be able to claim the entirety of the monetary value of the government entitlements as a direct project output, it is worth recognising that without the work of the project, it is unlikely that all 5533 people who were successful in availing government entitlements would have otherwise been able to do so.

Although not possible to quantify with available information, it is interesting to consider the intangible benefits that result from the project's support of participants in applying for government entitlements. EHA reported that in raising awareness of the eligibility of vulnerable

people to receive government entitlements, recipients are empowered to advocate for their own rights where they would have previously hesitated and felt inferior.<sup>8</sup> Despite the inability of this cost-benefit analysis to capture the improvement of participant self-esteem, it is important to acknowledge that these outcomes also represent meaningful return on investment.

A major contributor to the outputs of the CFHS project is the General Duty Assistant (hospital worker – GDA) skills course. This output is visible in Figure 3, where Health Insurance (a government entitlement with only potential and unknown significance since not all participants will claim the full limit of value) is removed. The GDA program yields noteworthy return on investment, avoiding 19.5 thousand USD in costs to participants<sup>9</sup> and generating more than 1500 USD per participant every year in increased income (see appendix 1). Making up only 6% of the overall CFHS project costs, the GDA program alone has a cost-benefit ratio of 1:8.

In discussion of the CFHS project's social benefit it is worth highlighting the remarkable contribution of domestic violence reduction. With 133 families having reported an almost complete reduction in domestic violence, it can be estimated that nearly 39,000 USD of potential productivity has been retained as a result of the project's 'Parwarish' parenting sessions. Taking into consideration that India is reported to have higher rates of domestic violence than the global average,<sup>10</sup> and that this figure excludes the personal value of reduced domestic violence to relevant participants, this figure can be considered assuredly conservative.

The CFHS project is an example of a well-performing project, reaping high returns on investment. Even with the exclusion of economic transfers, and of more intangible outputs (e.g. wellbeing, social cohesion, empowerment, and resilience) from the cost-benefit analysis, this project reports achievement of outcomes which surpass initial projections.<sup>11</sup>

## **Stories of change: Right choices lead to right place in life**

Chandni experienced adversity from the time of her birth. She witnessed domestic violence early in her life, and her father married another woman when she was six years old. While he supported mother and daughter financially, Chandni's father passed away in 2023 due to Covid. Her stepmother and other relatives threw Chandni and her mother out of the house and denied them any rights to the property. Through the support of her maternal grandparents, Chandni and her mother were able to rent another house nearby, and her mother found employment in a packaging factory. Chandni, who is now 20 years old and pursuing a law degree, narrates her experience with the program:

<sup>8</sup> Somesh Singh, *CFHS Annual Report 24-25*. (Agra: EHA, 2025), 1-19.

<sup>9</sup> It is worth remembering here that the figure of avoided costs is most likely lower than the calculated value of the course for each participant due to the fact that, had the program not been provided at zero cost to the participant, it is likely that fewer people would have paid the cost to do the training.

<sup>10</sup> Rakhi Dandona, Aradhita Gupta, Sibin George, Somy Kishan, and G. Anil Kumar, "Domestic Violence in Indian Women: Lessons from Nearly 20 Years of Surveillance," *BMC Women's Health* 22, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-022-01703-3>.

<sup>11</sup> Singh, *CFHS Annual Report 24-25*. See here for comparison between annual goals and achievements.



Chandni

“While each passing day was posing challenges before me and my mother, there was another scene unfolding in our lives. The challenges made me bitter and started shaping my personality in a negative way and I was starting rebellion at home and in the neighborhood. But around the same time, I was approached by EHA staff to join the ‘Nai Disha’ group. At first, I said ‘no’ but then staff visited my home and counselled me and my mother. So, I started going for ‘Nai Disha’ (adolescent resilience-building curriculum, translated as ‘new direction’) meetings and I can say that really, I started moving in a new direction. I learnt about the concept of identity, what is the meaning of adversity and why adversities are in life, how to make goals and stick to goals in life, and most importantly how to handle pressures, challenges and adverse situations. The most interesting thing I felt was that each session was customized for me through peer discussion. I was learning and making changes in life and there came a point that I visited my stepmother and told her that I do not have any anger for her and also, I do not need to share in property. I told her that we should be living as family and not as enemies and even though there was not much response from her but still, I felt very light. Now I am pursuing a law degree and after law I will be serving my community and society. To meet the expenses of my education, I am taking tuitions and also, I am very active in the work among adolescents and young girls. The adversities were big but lessons through ‘Nai Disha’, support from peers and timely counsel from EHA staff helped me to make right choices and right decisions at a given point of time, and today I am growing and carry no regrets.”



# Community transformation through capacity building

## Project overview

Implemented by The Evangelical Fellowship of India Commission on Relief (EFICOR), the Community Transformation through Capacity Building (CTCB) project envisions holistic and sustainable transformation by equipping churches and communities using the Integral Mission and Sahbhagita Models. With training provided to almost 300 facilitators, who then collectively provided similar training to over 21,000 people in the 24-25 year, this project is equipping staff from small NGOs and churches to become catalysts for positive change, restoring dignity and strengthening livelihoods of people living in poverty. Community Transformation focuses on the following key areas:

### 1. Sahbhagita and awareness programs

Implemented in some of the poorer regions of India, the Sahbhagita Model is designed to envision and equip churches and communities to work together in addressing community issues with their own resources. This is done through the training of facilitators who then conduct mobilisation workshops with local churches and communities to promote community partnership and holistic change. The project also raises up and equips trainers on Integral Mission to promote awareness and motivate churches to respond to the issues of the poor and marginalised in their own communities.

## 2. Social Worker Training

Social Worker Training equips individuals who will eventually become change agents in their communities. The training will equip individuals with knowledge, skills, and tools to use in community development, applying their newfound expertise to address social issues and support those in need.

## 3. Community transformation training

This training equips individuals working independently, with NGOs and churches with specific technical skills that will help individuals and organisations with the objective of contributing to community transformation.

## 4. Creation care

This initiative encompasses workshops and training sessions conducted at both regional and local levels, focusing on the biblical foundation for environmental stewardship. The training aims to foster holistic community transformation by strengthening social bonds and personal relationships, encouraging the practical expression of faith, and promoting physical, emotional, and mental well-being.

# SROI

Tearfund's funding is mainly focused on the Social Working Training element of this project. For this reason, a specific cost benefit analysis has been provided.

### Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in the activities undertaken by Social Worker Trainees in the 24-25 year\*

Value of outcomes achieved by Social Worker Training program in the 24-25 year (USD)	
Value of outcomes achieved by trainees (SOC and Value Generated)	73,746
Fees paid by trainees (-)	2,363
Cost of Social worker training (including salaries and overheads)	47,222
<b>Cost benefit ratio (excluding government input)</b>	<b>1:1.5</b>
Value of Transfers from Government Entitlements & Sponsored Work	126,280
Cost benefit ratio including transfers from government entitlements	1:4.1

## Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in CTCB in 24-25 year\*

Value of outcomes achieved by CTCB project in the 24-25 year (USD)	
Total value of outcomes achieved by project (inclusive of government input)	464,151 <sup>12</sup>
Value of outcomes achieved by project (exclusive of government input)	88,045 <sup>13</sup>
Total Costs (including input from trainees and host organisations)	207,598 <sup>14</sup>
<b>Cost benefit ratio (excluding all government input)</b>	<b>1:0.4</b>
Cost benefit ratio of project	1:2.3

\* Correspondence with EFICOR revealed that intangible outputs of the project were not calculated, meaning that the cost benefit ratios in Figures 5 and 6 are conservative.

## Discussion

These Cost Benefit tables highlight the significant contribution of government entitlements (transfers) to the output of the CTCB project. In total, over 80% of the tangible outcomes of the project are achieved via accessing government entitlement and sponsored work. The Cost-benefit ratio (excluding government input) of 1:0.4 in Figure 6 represents a common critique of development work that aside from government contribution, the project cannot be considered an effective investment due to its low or diminishing returns.

The short-term nature of the SROI calculation, being based over a one-year period, highlights a shortcoming of the approach when assessing the long-term impact of a project. Importantly, the project reports remarkable impact across all major project metrics and goals (individuals trained, communities benefited, financial leverage, and behavioural change). This indicates that a single economic lens may not meaningfully represent its result.

The Social Worker Training (SWT) program run by EFICOR displayed a higher return on investment compared to the overall project. This can be explained by the high proportion of the overall project's returns which were associated with this program. The SWT represents over 40% of the project's total output after but only ~20% of the costs. Furthermore, the output of the SWT consists of more than double the proportion of total project value attributed to non-government sources (37% of SWT program compared to 16% of total project). This can be attributed to the 'snowball' style of capacity building employed by the SWT program whereby higher value is generated by the project through the sharing of project learning by participants – magnifying impact.

<sup>12</sup> This figure was calculated using the values of outcomes within CBCT annual report cost benefit tables. See Ramesh Babu, *Annual Report (April 2024 - March 2025): Community Transformation Through Capacity Building*. (New Delhi: EFICOR), 1-41.

<sup>13</sup> This figure is calculated using the cost benefit analysis tables collated by EFICOR for their Sahbhagita and Awareness Programs, Social Worker Training and Community Transformation Training programs.

<sup>14</sup> It is worth noting that the corresponding cost calculated from the CBCT Annual Report 24-25 was 121,681.49 USD. The decision was made to use the larger figure from the 24-25 Financial Statement to ensure that the cost-benefit analysis was conservative.

The output achieved by Social Worker Trainees (apart from government input) centres on equipping community members, advocating and supporting vulnerable and marginalised members of their communities to improve their livelihoods. Initiatives such as a cleanliness drive, health and wellbeing education, and tree planting are just some of the outcomes of the SWT program. The majority of these initiatives are investments in long term sustainable livelihoods of the community meaning the value generated by the CBCT (although difficult to measure) is impossible to confine to the 24-25 (or any one) financial year. In this way, the overall impact of CBCT lies in its ability to foster enduring change – strengthening local capacity, and livelihoods that will continue to generate value well beyond the scope of a single financial year.



Nilesh

## **Stories of change: Bringing education to marginalised children**

Nilesh Ingle expressed his gratitude to God for leading him into social service. Through EFICOR's training, he gained valuable insights into community service and development. After discussing his learnings with his wife, the couple prayed and felt called to serve in Ghorad village, where 2000 to 3000 people live, including migrant workers from Bihar and the Gond tribe. Many children in the village, aged between 6 and 15 years, had never attended school due to poverty and lack of awareness.

Following a detailed survey of the village, Nilesh and his wife were inspired to start a free Tuition centre. They began with 20 to 25 children, focusing on a few subjects. Initially, some villagers were sceptical and questioned their intentions. When the couple explained that they were social workers aiming to help underprivileged children, the community gradually accepted them. As parents recognized the value of education, their perspectives shifted.

Over time, more children began attending regularly, showing increased interest in learning and growing in confidence. This tangible transformation brought great joy to Nilesh and his wife, reinforcing their commitment to expand the initiative and reach more children.

Reflecting on the journey, Nilesh shared, *"This experience has deepened my faith and passion for serving the needy. I am grateful to God and EFICOR for equipping me with the knowledge and skills to bring change."* With continued prayer and dedication, he remains hopeful about uplifting more children through education.



# Our impact:

# a summary using proxies

This section outlines Tearfund’s financial impact using proxy indicators, focusing on the estimated return on investment achieved by funding in the 24-25 financial year and providing a broader perspective on the value generated across supported communities. While not without limitations, this approach provides an approximate and scalable method to assess impact.

Investment area	CB ratio	Tearfund investment (USD)	Value output in 24-25 year (USD)
Nutrition	1:23 <sup>15</sup>	1,244,626.03	28,626,398.66
Education	1:1.1 <sup>16</sup>	442,603.97	486,864.37
Sanitation	1:5.5 <sup>17</sup>	400,077.06	2,200,423.85

While the data available constricted the analysis from broadening into exciting realms such as Resilience and Climate Adaption, considerable value remains in highlighting the scale of output generated by Tearfund’s funding into Nutrition, Education and Sanitation, three global priorities. In this way, Tearfund does not stand alone but is united with global humanitarian efforts towards the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals.

<sup>15</sup> This figure represents the ROI on investment into undernutrition over an unknown period of time. See World Bank Group, “Investment Framework for Nutrition 2024,” published October 2, 2024, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/nutrition/publication/investment-framework-nutrition>

<sup>16</sup> This figure represents the additional 10% return for every additional year of education. See George Psacharopoulos and Harry Antony Patrinos. *Returns to Investment in Education: A Decennial Review of the Global Literature*. JEL codes: C13, J31 (Washington, DC: World Bank Group, 2018), 1-25. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/442521523465644318/pdf/WPS8402.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> This figure represents the ROI in lower health costs, more productivity and fewer premature deaths over an unknown period of time. See World Health Organisation, “Sanitation,” published March 22, 2024, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sanitation>

# Stories of change

Tearfund believes that people-focused work through partnership, trust and transparency is what drives real change. Anchoring Tearfund's wide impact is the lived experience of participants and partners. Grounding the wide lens provided by proxies in change stories offers a clearer picture of how each dollar invested translates into tangible change.

## Afghanistan Nutrition Project

Sarah is 20 years old and is pregnant. A Community Promoter from our partner's project visited her in her home as part of their community awareness and training program. The Community Promoter noted that Sarah was pregnant and when she screened Sarah, she found that she was malnourished and referred her to the Nutrition centre at the Polyclinic. A midwife at the Polyclinic examined Sarah and discovered that she was pregnant with triplets! The Nutrition Nurse confirmed that Sarah was moderately malnourished and admitted her into the program so that she could receive food supplements during her pregnancy and while breast feeding. She came monthly to receive her food supplements and for check-ups, and each visit she received advice and training on good nutrition for herself and good breast feeding for her babies.

Sarah gave birth to three healthy baby boys. Although her own breast milk was not sufficient for all three of them, the project team was able to arrange a special supply of powdered milk to supplement their feeding. Mother and triplets are doing well and are due to be discharged from the program in January 2025, since they are all healthy with no signs of malnourishment!

## Ethiopian Child Literacy & Numeracy Project

Bessa Tibba, a mother of seven from Shashemene, struggled to support her family through subsistence farming. Her daughter Birtukan Bojjo, living with a leg deformity, remained isolated at home, excluded from play and education due to stigma and lack of resources. The Eilu KHC program funded by Tearfund transformed their lives. Birtukan accessed free pre-primary education and disability-inclusive literacy training, later joining government school and passed to grade 2 with good academic performance. Inspired, Bessa joined the "Abdi Booru" SHG, meaning Tomorrow's Hope, where she learned about savings and income generation. With loans of 1000 and 1500 Birr, she began petty trading and maize farming, significantly improving her family's income. Bessa now dreams of livestock fattening and confidently supports her household. Birtukan, once hidden from view, now hopes to become a teacher.

## Cambodian Community Development Project

Kim Channy, 22, from Pramol Pdom village, dropped out of school in grade 11 and struggled to find direction. After a failed snack shop venture, he began saving through his mother’s community group and gradually became involved in local activities. In 2022, he joined the SKYE Youth Club and quickly rose to leadership, gaining confidence and skills in facilitation, social work, and entrepreneurship. Under his leadership, the club raised awareness on early marriage, drug abuse, and deforestation through community performances, raising funds to support vulnerable families. Channy also revived his snack business and began offering salon services, earning up to 100,000 riels daily – enough to support his family and brother’s education. Channy’s transformation reflects the broader community shift toward education, income generation, and social inclusion, proving that empowered youth can drive lasting change.





# Sector goal analysis:

## Livelihoods and

## Food Security

The Livelihoods and Food Security sector is Tearfund's third largest sector, making up 14% of project participants and 25% of Tearfund's outgoing funding within the 24-25 financial year. As part of working in partnership to end poverty, work for justice and promote fullness to life, Tearfund strives to see 75% of projects report annual achievements against their stated goals. In achievement of this, 77% of current Livelihoods and Food Security projects have reported in the 24-25 financial year that all their goals are either on track to be achieved or have been achieved.

In an effort to better understand the successes and obstacles facing Livelihood and Food Security projects, this section discusses the shared strengths and challenges of projects through an analysis of goal progression.

# Shared characteristics of projects that are meeting their goals

## 1. Strong local capacity building and ownership

Successful projects consistently demonstrated high levels of community ownership with communities adopting learnings from the project to become community knowledge that is passed on after the project's period of immediate support. The Fighting Food Insecurity (Yemen) project demonstrates this in the widespread development of resilience and steadfastness plans by participants, and the initiation of similar projects by surrounding communities in an effort to share in the positive impact that has been seen.<sup>18</sup> Similarly, the Ballari Livelihood Project (India) strengthened local communities through the training of Community Based Organisations, equipping them to lead the community to ensure sustainable change even after the exit of the project.<sup>19</sup>

## 2. Promotion of economic resilience and diversification

Successful projects moved participants beyond relying on single crops or wage labour. Yemen's Fighting Food Insecurity project saw significant success in the education of rural communities in the generation of profit from the produce, and the diversification of food sources into poultry to address the issues of malnutrition and promote climate resilient produce generation. This project saw a 92% increase in the number of families relying on animal production as an income source and a 20% increase in the number of families relying on agricultural produce as an income source.<sup>20</sup> The Musahar Sustainable Development Project (India) saw significant improvement in the livelihood security of their participants, reporting a 75% increase in household income through a diversification of household income streams away from only farm based income generation and instead into livestock rearing (pig, poultry), small businesses and accessing government entitlements.<sup>21</sup> Another example of this is illustrated by Building Economically Empowered and Climate Resilient Communities project (Ethiopia) in which, as a result of the training of 17,880 people, 691 new businesses were established by participants and 74% of project participants now practice Disaster Risk Reduction measures, which includes engaging in off-farm income generating activities and saving to increase resilience to climate shocks.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Undine Mothes, *Fighting Food Insecurity in Yemen: Final Project Report for TF Australia*. (Berlin: Tearfund Germany, 2025), 13-14.

<sup>19</sup> Jitu Kumar, *Ballari Livelihood Project: Annual Narrative Report - April 2024 to March 2025*. (New Delhi: EFICOR, 2025), 18.

<sup>20</sup> Mothes, *Food Insecurity in Yemen*.

<sup>21</sup> Jitu Kumar, *Musahar Sustainable Development Project: April 2024 to 31st March 2025*. (New Delhi: EFICOR, 2025), 6.

<sup>22</sup> Tearfund Ireland, *Annual Narrative Report: Thriving communities through women's economic empowerment, improved climate resilient livelihoods and the engagement of Civil Society Organisations in Ethiopia*. (Dublin: Tearfund Ireland, 2024), 3.

### 3. Investment in training for increased skill adoption

The successful transition of training into sustainable practice was a shared characteristic of projects that achieved their long term goals. An example of this is the Migration Risk Reduction through Community Development Project (Laos), which achieved its goal of reducing unsafe migration (by 60%, exceeding the 50% target). The project's training of local village health volunteers and community leaders in practical leadership and livelihood development skills, played a major role in the sustainability of interventions that addressed the root causes of unsafe migration (poor health, insufficient household income, and weak community governance).<sup>23</sup>

### 4. Use of financial empowerment as a foundation for growth

Project support for savings groups and the provision of loans can provide vulnerable people with the stability they need to improve their livelihoods and the livelihoods of their children. For example, 19 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the Musahar Sustainable Development Project provided a platform to educate and support participants in saving money. This empowered some SHGs to encourage one another in increasing their savings each year, which has motivated them to start group business to further improve their financial position.<sup>24</sup> Similarly, the Ballari Livelihood Project reported SHG initiated small businesses earning significant monthly profits (as much as Rs. 48,000 to Rs. 56,000 per month for the entire group).<sup>25</sup> SHGs connected to the Empowering Women and Youth Resilience (Myanmar) project implemented activities to support their members during difficult times, allowing them to take out loans for rental fees and housing, for children and basic need expenses, and for health treatment.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Joshua Pascua, *WCL MRRCD TFau F25 Annual Narrative Report\_final*. (Champassak Province, Phonthong District: World Concern, 2025), 7.

<sup>24</sup> Kumar, *Musahar Sustainable Development Project: April 2024 to 31st March 2025*.

<sup>25</sup> Kumar, *Ballari Livelihood Project: Annual Narrative Report - April 2024 to March 2025*.

<sup>26</sup> From annual report of a Tearfund partner organisation in Myanmar.

# Shared characteristics of projects that are not meeting their goals

## 1. High vulnerability to external shocks

Extreme weather events, such as prolonged droughts, floods, and cyclones, were consistently reported as major obstacles that severely impacted project outcomes. The failure of crops due to poor rainfall not only negated previous progress – as seen in the SEAN Project (Zambia) – but also caused increased food insecurity, livestock loss and migration. These issues saw many projects forced to divert time and resources toward emergency relief rather than long-term development goals.<sup>27</sup> For the Community Livelihoods Resilience Project (CLRP), the return of youth to illegal mining after losing livestock to drought, demonstrated that uncertainty and shock-prone results caused immediate regression to former coping strategies, undermining sustainable change.<sup>28</sup>

## 2. Persistent low adoption rates

Projects found long-standing cultural and/ or behavioural norms a fundamental challenge to long term sustainable change. The SEAN project in Zambia reported that community members often abandon project learnings soon after direct facilitation ceases, indicating a need for more than simply providing education on new agricultural techniques.<sup>29</sup> Likewise, in the South Sudan food security project run by the Sudan Evangelical Mission, staff noted that traditional subsistence mindsets made the adoption of new business-oriented practices challenging with record-keeping and financial management remained inconsistent in some households despite project efforts to support and educate farmers.<sup>30</sup> In Uganda's Karamoja region, adapting to climate change proves difficult due to the persistent practice of planting only in the first rainy season, 'thus the second rain waters are wasted.'<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Some of these projects include the Community Livelihoods Resilience Project (CLRP) (Zimbabwe), the International Nepal Fellowship project and the Holistic Vision of church and community project (Mozambique).

<sup>28</sup> Anania Ncube, *HEFO-Micah Global Final Report*. (Matabeleland North Province: HEFO, 2025), 6.

<sup>29</sup> Clementina Mbewe, *Diaconia Response Project proposal to Tear Australia May 2025*. (Lusaka: Diaconia Response, 2025), 16.

<sup>30</sup> Sudan Evangelical Mission, *TFAU\_AF5365\_Project Annual Report\_1st-July 2024-30th-June 2025*. (Juba: Sudan Evangelical Mission, 2025), 13.

<sup>31</sup> Peter Inyangat, *Vision Terudo Tearfund Annual Report, 2024*.

### 3. Time required for lasting change to occur

Projects struggled when attempting to solve multi-generational problems within a short span. The SEAN project, for example, acknowledged that changing agricultural practices to improve food security requires a significant investment of time to allow for sustainability of behavioural changes.<sup>32</sup> Likewise, the Strengthening existing businesses project (Ethiopia) faced outcome delays, noting that efforts made to strengthen local businesses to create employment opportunities for youth and women would need more time to grow and create new jobs.<sup>33</sup>

The achievement of project outcomes can also take more time than a project anticipates when there is a reliance on an external source to contribute to these outcomes. For example, the Integra Foundation in Ethiopia found that they underestimated a partner organisation's readiness to purchase seedlings to commence their macadamia project. As Integra puts it, 'The implementation of this activity, as well as the achievement of the associated outputs and outcomes, is ultimately dependent on the decision-making process of the collaborating organisation.'<sup>34</sup>

### 4. Institutional and bureaucratic impediments

Projects that experienced difficulties in working together with the local government saw delays which hindered project objectives. Strengthening existing businesses projects encountered delays in project implementation due to the need to review and approve the Memorandum of Understanding with the local government (this issue challenged even some successful projects).<sup>35</sup> Similarly, the SEAN project's goal of long term improved livelihoods was undermined by the government-implemented 'Cash For Work' program, which was introduced to alleviate poverty, but had the unintentional result of disinclining community members toward voluntary participation in project activities.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Mbewe, *Diaconia Response Project proposal to Tear Australia May 2025*.

<sup>33</sup> Down Hoyle, *Annual Project Technical Report: "Strengthening existing businesses to grow and create job opportunities for youth, women, and persons with disability in the Somali region."* (Addis Ababa: ZOA- Ethiopia, 2024), 6.

<sup>34</sup> Allan Bussard, *Creation of new and sustainable value chains for farmers and pastoralist affected by climate change in Southern Ethiopia: Narrative Report (Project period ending 31 December 2024)*.

<sup>35</sup> Hoyle, *Annual Project Technical Report: "Strengthening existing businesses to grow and create job opportunities for youth, women, and persons with disability in the Somali region."*

<sup>36</sup> Mbewe, *Diaconia Response Project proposal to Tear Australia May 2025*.



# Just Leadership Cohort

The Just Leadership Cohort (JLC) is an eight-month formation program, designed to equip and inspire young adult Christians to lead with justice and compassion. Rooted in the belief that following Jesus means engaging deeply with issues of poverty and injustice, the JLC program seeks to connect biblical conviction with practical action to empower participants to be agents for change in their communities.

The JLC emphasises community engagement and advocacy, preparing emerging leaders to mobilise their churches and networks for meaningful, systemic change. Participants learn from practitioners and thinkers across Australia, Africa, and Asia – individuals who bring real-world insight into what faithful, justice-oriented leadership looks like in diverse contexts. By the end of the program, participants are not only more informed about the realities of global poverty and injustice but are also empowered to act – to lead with humility, creativity, and conviction.

To gain a clearer understanding of what was returned on what was invested in the JLC program, past and current participants were surveyed on the impact of the program regarding its impact on their lives. Respondents reported a wide range of meaningful outcomes, ranging from newfound interest in the pursuit of gospel mission and renewed conviction in faith, to heartfelt appreciation of the cohort community, and feeling equipped with language to bring discussions of biblical hope and justice into their relationships.

# Survey method

To collect reflections of impact and change from JLC participants, the following 4 question survey was completed by three participants.<sup>37</sup> The survey was designed to be open and qualitative, encouraging participants to reflect on the specific personal impacts of the JLC program, and how this may connect to larger scale change.

1. What specific skills or knowledge did you gain from the program that you've applied in your life? How would you describe the scope of this impact (e.g. change on personal, relational, community, organisational level)?
2. What has been the most significant change in your personal life that you believe was influenced by your involvement in the program?
3. If the program hadn't been available to you, what opportunities or outcomes do you think you might have missed?
4. Name and describe 2 ways the JLC program has empowered you as a follower of Jesus.

# Results

*“I learned how to integrate biblical justice principles into practical action and how to communicate hope and restoration in a way that uplifts others.”*

Flora Chong (2025 JLC participant)

All surveyed JLC participants reported a deepened understanding of Integral Mission and biblical principles of justice, evolving into confidence in having conversations around complex issues of justice. One participant volunteered that the program equipped them with the language to “communicate hope and restoration in a way that uplifts others” demonstrating how the JLC program has influenced not only the personal, but the relational spheres of participants, broadening the impact of the initiative and reflecting the evangelistic nature of bringing the whole of life under the lordship of Jesus Christ.

*“I’ve had a renewed sense of trust, peace and hope... when I’m spending time with Jesus, I’m a bit better at asking for glimpses of hope.”*

Laura Weatherall (2025 JLC participant)

Participants accented the powerful impact of the program on their sense of hope. Responses described a connection between Christ-centred identity, hope and everyday expressions of faith through justice. One participant conveyed how the JLC played a role in aligning their

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<sup>37</sup> There were eight participants in total

sense of hope with God’s ultimate hope for the world, that all would come to know and love him. Another participant described the inspiration they felt to express their renewed sense of trust in God to ‘ask for glimpses of hope’ despite their circumstances, demonstrating the power of learning in reshaping not only how participants relate to Jesus, but also the depth and nature of faithful petitions.

***“Meeting so many like-minded, similar aged people across the country has been revitalising for my soul.”***

Laura Weatherall (2025 JLC participant)

Survey responses highlighted the valuable opportunity that the program provided to gather with peers who share a passion for faith and justice. Participants not only described the revitalising influence of the JLC community on their personal life, but the refining role it played on their spiritual maturity through mentorship, and the challenge of considering their impact on the world within the context of corporate responsibility and accountability.

***“[I have been empowered] to recognise the call to love, of all people. Not just the people that we see, or are easy to love but also those that we don’t know or maybe find harder to love.”***

Jaiden Jude (2025 JLC participant)

Participants emphasised the practical and outward looking nature of their learning from the program. Responses explored how the participants have been empowered as followers of Jesus in their compassion for the global church, their conviction to live out justice in everyday choices and in their embodiment of Christ-like leadership. Some of the responses mentioned interest in and consideration of the global and cross-cultural mission work in the future, illustrating the program’s role in growing the hearts of participants for service beyond local contexts to engage with God’s work on a global scale.

The JLC program has proven to be a transformative experience for participants, cultivating a deeper understanding of biblical justice and empowering the next generation of leaders to walk with compassion and conviction. Beyond knowledge, participants developed confidence in walking in justice and compassion outwardly in their daily lives and inspiration for future expression of this conviction in deeper, long-term ways. The value generated by the JLC extends far beyond its duration, shaping lifelong discipleship, leadership, and compassion for God’s people all around the world – demonstrating a return on investment that continues to unfold across communities and contexts.



# Discussion

The tangible and intangible benefits of development work appear to go hand in hand. It could be argued that sustainable economic gains would not be possible without changes to knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; it could similarly be argued that knowledge, attitude and behaviour change could not be sustained without long-term relief from economic insecurity.

Analysing the return on investment of development programs brings this complexity into sharp focus: some programs, such as EFICOR's Community Transformation through Capacity Building, appear to have limited economic gains or perhaps even negative returns. However, stories shared by trainees, along with the long-term follow-up by project staff, show that such training programs can bring lasting transformation to communities. With sufficient time, financial resources and academic expertise, it could be possible to calculate the financial impacts of such transformation over an extended period. Even if this were achieved, the stories of intangible changes – stories of new-found confidence, increased community mindedness, changes in attitudes towards education and so on – would hold as much weight as records of economic gains, if not more.

The other project examined in this report, EHA's Community for Hope and Smile, shows that the most significant economic gains were achieved through accessing government payments, which cannot be rightly included in a return on investment analysis. Such access, however, can improve general wellbeing and resilience, reduce entrenched stress and anxiety and increase trust in NGOs like EHA who facilitate these benefits. Flow-on effects of this, effects that are not easily measured or recorded, could well be that members of a community become more employable and therefore increase their household income, parents are more inclined towards sending their children to school and youth show more interest in pursuing further education, and people are more confident in expressing concerns and taking action to address them.

A review of the financial impact of Tearfund partners' development programs shows an impressive return on investment from nutrition-related projects. From a purely financial perspective, one might therefore assert that only nutrition projects should be funded. It may seem futile, through this lens, to invest Tearfund's financial resources into projects that focus on education or church and community transformation. Conversely, nutritional interventions alone cannot lead to sustainable development. While they may not provide as much 'bang for buck', other areas of development are crucial for long-term change.



# Conclusion

“Not everything that can be counted counts. Not everything that counts can be counted.”

William Bruce Cameron<sup>38</sup>

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to calculate the monetary value of intangible development outcomes. Even physical outputs can vary in actual countable value. However, the SROI analysis of the projects in this report have demonstrated that there are verifiable financial returns on the work of the projects that Tearfund supports.

Constraints to understanding these returns include the limitations of calculating from only one year's analysis, and the likelihood that the actual benefits go far beyond the financial benefits. As one example, investments in children's education can have lasting, intergenerational impacts that are not possible to measure without long-term comprehensive analysis. Another example is that improved self-confidence can significantly impact employability over the long term, but it may not be possible to calculate the income that would not have been earned if the self-confidence had not increased or vice versa. Further, changes in attitudes and practices can have significant development impacts at both the individual and community level but are not measured in financial terms.

The stories within this report demonstrate that the benefits represent real changes within people's lives and in the lives of their families and broader communities – a definite move towards seeing justice and compassion realised within their communities, as outlined in the International Program Theory of Change.

<sup>38</sup> William Bruce Cameron, *Informal Sociology: a casual introduction to sociological thinking*. Random House, 1969 (quote viewed online).

# Appendices

## Appendix 1: CFHS cost-benefit expanded

Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in CFHS Project in the 24-25 year

Product or service provided by project	Action	Tearfund input (USD)	No. of participants (or number of products)	Value of one unit (USD) (estimated value as provided by partner)	Value generated in 24-25 year (USD)
Road construction	Staff lobby gov	-	7 roads	~4547.99	~31,835.13
WASH		-	Indefinite		~22,720.00
Drainage system	Staff lobby gov	-	9 drainage systems	~4547.9	~40,931.93
Pension (disability, widow, Family benefit, old age)	Staff raise awareness and educate on how to apply	-	203	~17.05 per month, per person	~41,545.91
Health insurance card	Staff raise awareness and educate on how to apply	-	612	Up to 5684.99 per person	Up to 3,479,213.88
Labour card	Staff raise awareness and educate on how to apply	-	110 (~2% of participants experience the death of a family member every year)	Up to 1137.00 (claimable upon the death of a working relative)	~25,013.96
GDA skills course	Delivery of course	5345.73	345	Cost of course: 568.50 per person Annual salary earned upon graduation ~1500.84 per person	~ 713,921.04
Other trade skill course	Delivery of course		751	~85.27 per person	63,956.14

## Appendix 1 continued

### Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in CFHS Project in the 24-25 year

Product or service provided by project	Action	Tearfund input (USD)	No. of participants (or number of products)	Value of one unit (USD) (estimated value as provided by partner)	Value generated in 24-25 year (USD)
SHG	Facilitation of SHG's and delivery of some training around saving and financial literacy	776.42	304	Saving per year $\geq$ 56.80 per person ~8.52 total market value of session (not per person)	~17,676.16
Parenting and Nai disha sessions	Delivery of courses	2,871.72	203 Households participated 133 families reported a near complete reduction in domestic violence	~8.52 total market value of session (not per person)	~24,559.16 Reduction in domestic violence: ~38,721.62 <sup>39</sup>
Seed Grants	Direct seed grants from the project	7,378.85	34	~102.24 of increased monthly income as a result of the grant	~41,713.92

Total		89,480.38			~4,537,895.15
Cost-Benefit Ratio		89,480.38			1:50.7 (potential value)
Cost benefit ratio (excluding Health insurance)		89,480.38			1:11.9
<b>Cost benefit ratio (excluding all government input and transfers)</b>		<b>89,480.38</b>			<b>1:10</b>

<sup>39</sup> 133 households reported an almost complete reduction in domestic violence. India's GDP by the end of 2025 = \$4,272 billion USD. Domestic violence costs 2% of GDP annually on average (see Dandona, Gupta, George, Kishan, and Kumar, "Domestic Violence in Indian Women: Lessons from Nearly 20 Years of Surveillance.") and there are approx 296 million households in India by 2025, this means that domestic violence costs India ~65,711,462,300.35 USD every year. The cost per household every year is therefore  $\sim 65,711,462,300.35 / 296,000,000 = \sim 291.14$  USD. Therefore if 133 households reported an almost complete reduction in domestic violence then the amount of value that wasn't lost as a result of domestic violence =  $\sim 291.14 * 133 = 38,721.62$  USD.

## Appendix 2: CTCB cost-benefit expanded

Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in the activities undertaken by social worker trainees in the 24-25 year

Government entitlements and sponsored work				
	No. direct participants	USD/ month/unit	No. /month	Total per year (USD)
Old Age	12	17.07	12	2458.65
Widow Pension	27	17.07	12	5531.97
Disability Pension	14	17.07	12	2868.43
Disability wheelchair	8	113.83	1	910.61
PDS ration	19	14.80	12	3373.82
School Scholarship	22	11.38	12	3005.02
Drainage In Village	2	113.83	1	227.65
Housing	7	1479.74	1	10358.21
Laldy Behna Yojna	8	56.91	1	455.31
Farming subsidies	5	341.48	1	1707.40
MGNRGA Job	10	3.07	12	368.80
8 SHG Benefits loan	160		10 SHG	13659.18
MGNRGA forest development	100	56.91	1	5691.33
Bal Sanghapan	160	34.15	12	24586.53

## Appendix 2 continued

Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in the activities undertaken by social worker trainees in the 24-25 year

<b>Government entitlements and sponsored work</b>				
	<b>No. direct participants</b>	<b>USD/ month/unit</b>	<b>No. /month</b>	<b>Total per year (USD)</b>
Sanjay GandhiNiradhar	35	17.07	12	7171.07
Labour card	16	136.59	1	2185.47
Tailoring swing machine	65	136.59	1	8878.47
Aushman Card	21	113.83	1	2390.36
ABHA CARD	48	1.14	1	54.64
Adhar card	15	3.41	1	51.22
Roads	7	2276.53	2276.53	15935.71
Hand pump \ Water tank	3	1707.40	1707.40	5122.19
community toilet	2	3414.80	3414.80	6829.59
Other Government Schemes (Forestry, Agri training, MCH training, Bus for village etc)	27	91.06	91.06	2458.65
<b>Total</b>				<b>126280.27</b>

## Appendix 2: CTCB cost-benefit expanded

Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in the activities undertaken by social worker trainees in the 24-25 year

Value of outcomes achieved by trainees				
	No. direct participants	USD/ month/unit	No. /month	Total per year (USD)
Cleanliness Drive	5	56.91	1	284.57
MCH awareness program	12	91.06	1	1092.73
HIV/Aids awareness	10	34.15	1	341.48
Helping poor and needy for medical treatment	15	28.46	1	426.85
Tree Plantation	8577	0.68	1	5857.74
Dry Ration for poor	1465	28.46	1	41688.96
Clothes distribution to poor	660	6.83	1	4507.53
Bank account passbook	8	3.41	1	27.32
Children accessing tuition	250	5.69	9	12805.48
Disability certificate	14	3.41	1	47.81

## Appendix 2 continued

Cost benefit analysis of Tearfund investment in the activities undertaken by social worker trainees in the 24-25 year

Value of outcomes achieved by trainees				
	No. direct participants	USD/ month/unit	No. /month	Total per year (USD)
Children received study material	179	4.55	1	815.00
Tailoring skill training	100	227.65	8	1821.22
Creation care awareness program	1	34.15	100	3414.80
Sahbhagita bible study	1	11.38	54	614.66
<b>Total</b>				<b>73746.15</b>

Total Outcome Value	464,490.86
Total Project Costs	207,597.78
Cost-Benefit Ratio	1:2.34
<b>Cost benefit ratio (excluding all government input/transfers)</b>	<b>1:0.35</b>

## Appendix 3: More on SROI theory

### Monetisation of impact

Monetisation is the process of aggregating the diverse impacts of a development project, so that they can be clearly related to the input.<sup>40</sup> Due to the intangibility of many project impacts, monetisation attempts to (within reason) value the seemingly unquantifiable in an attempt to more accurately represent the social value created by a project. Acknowledging that this strategy has ethical considerations, the process of monetisation must be based on a robust understanding of the value from the perspective of the affected people<sup>41</sup> to ensure that the valuation is meaningful and grounded in partnership with Tearfund partners.

The monetisation of Tearfund's project impact in this report will be guided by the concepts of willingness to pay and social opportunity cost.

#### Willingness to pay

Willingness to pay is a concept that measures not only market value of a project's impact, but value depending on project participant preference. In the case of goods and services (that value can be understood within a traditional market) provided by a program, the social value of outcomes can be defined as 'the aggregate sum of what individual members of society would be willing to pay for those goods and services'. That is, the value of the goods and services<sup>42</sup> to the affected people, independent of the market worth of the good or service.

In the case of social impact that cannot be easily sold on a traditional market, the concept of willingness to pay can also function as a contingent valuation method – a survey based economic technique used to estimate the value people place on non-market goods and services. Through the use of surveys, stakeholders can indicate how much they would be willing to pay for, or even

perhaps, the relative importance of, the non-market outcome. Similarly, surveys can be modelled (depending on the type of non-market good) to ask participants to indicate how much money they would have to receive in order to accept a certain good or outcome (willingness to accept).<sup>43</sup> Although a valuable and fascinating concept, this is not a method that is employed within this SROI since this analysis is conducted primarily with existing data rather than data collected for the purpose of this SROI in an effort to be respectful of the priorities and resources of Tearfund's partners. However, an SROI using a contingent valuation method should be considered by Tearfund in future for valuable insight into the qualitative impact of their investment.

#### Social opportunity cost

The social opportunity cost (SOC) can be understood as to the value of the best alternative use of resources.<sup>44</sup> Social opportunity cost means measuring the alternative use the funds might have been put to and only measuring the additional benefit from choosing this particular use. This could take the form of government budget savings on infrastructure, resources retained and able to be diverted from treatment programs for HIV treatment, maternal care or vaccination provision, or simply the acquisition of donated materials that would otherwise require purchase. It is important also, to appreciate that while avoided costs can be representative of project value output, not all project participants who received a product and/or service that would have otherwise had to purchase themselves, would have purchased had the project not provided the product and/or service, that is, the products and/or services provided by the project for free, may not have been inevitable costs that the person would otherwise have had to incur.

<sup>40</sup> Then, Schober, Rauscher and Kehl, *Social Return on Investment Analysis: Measuring the Impact of Social Investment*.

<sup>41</sup> Social Value UK. "Social value management practice." Institute for Social Value. 2025. <https://socialvalueuk.org/social-value-practice>.

<sup>42</sup> Joseph Cordes, "Using Cost-Benefit Analysis and Social Return on Investment to Evaluate the Impact of Social Enterprise: Promises, Implementation, and Limitations," *Evaluation and Program Planning* 64 (2017): 98-104, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2016.11.008>.

<sup>43</sup> Then, Schober, Rauscher and Kehl, *Social Return on Investment Analysis: Measuring the Impact of Social Investment*.

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## Considerations when monetising impact

When beginning the process of assigning monetary value to the social impact of a development project, it is essential to consider the following principles to accurately capture the social value created:

- **Additional value of the project:** Consider whether there could have been alternative possibilities that would have induced the same or similar impacts or whether the project itself delivered the additional value.
- **Market inaccuracy:** In the valuation of goods, services and outcomes it needs to be acknowledged that not all goods can be traded in markets and the market value of goods that are traded in markets is not always an accurate representation of its value by society.<sup>45</sup>
- **Direct and indirect effects:** Treat both the direct and indirect effects of the program as contributions to social surplus.
- **Double counting:** Only count the benefits or costs of the program once.
- **Transfers:** Acknowledge that transfers (the transferral of economic resource or purchasing power from one stakeholder within a society to another) neither increase or decrease aggregate social value. This is in line with accepted practice in cost-benefit analysis as welfare benefits received by one party are offset by the equal cost to the taxpayer.
- **Further constraints:** Another possible constraint is that the complex impacts of projects are acknowledged, but difficulties in monetisation of intangible impacts mean that activities with outcomes that are readily translated into dollars are favoured. This in turn can create incentives for organisations to focus more on these activities that can be monetised to the detriment of stakeholder need for other important support. Additionally, it is crucial to recognise that the many different locations, partners and challenges Tearfund is involved with mean that a SROI analysis will not easily translate into comparable effectiveness of investment.

<sup>45</sup> Then, Schober, Rauscher and Kehl, *Social Return on Investment Analysis: Measuring the Impact of Social Investment*.

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# Tearfund Effectiveness Report 2025



Tearfund is accredited by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), responsible for managing the Australian Government's development program. Tearfund receives support through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP).

Tearfund is a movement of Christians working in partnership to end poverty and tackle injustice.

We partner with Christians in Australia and around the world as changemakers to tackle the root causes of poverty, release hope, champion justice and equip communities to flourish.

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