**Propositions**

1. Social assistance transfers can achieve the desired outcomes even in the absence of conditions tied to certain behaviours (Chapter 2).
2. Remittances and social assistance often reach different population groups. However, they are likely to complement each other (reach the same household) in very poor households. (Chapter 3)
3. Food security is more than food. Both public and private transfers increase the quantity and variety of food consumed, but this does not necessarily translate into better nutritional outcomes (Chapter 3).
4. The positive impact of social assistance on subjective well-being is tempered by factors such as stigma, distrust in the government, or poverty (Chapter 4)
5. Remittances improve the economic situation of households, but not necessarily their life satisfaction (Chapter 5)
6. Remittances and social assistance transfers are important poverty reduction instruments, but neither of them are the unique solution to meet the first sustainable development goal (SDG 1: No Poverty)
7. “The relevance of economic performance is that it may be a means to an end. That end is not the consumption of beef burgers, nor the accumulation of television sets... but rather the enrichment of mankind's feeling of well-being. Economic things matter only in so far as they make people happier." - *Oswald (1997*)
8. “The ideal organizational environment encourages everyone to observe, collect data, and speak up.” - *Richard H. Thaler, Misbehaving*
9. “I have many years to get better and better, and that has to be my ambition. The day you think there are no improvements to be made is a sad one for any player.” – *Lionel Messi*
10. “Prefiero querer a poder, palpar a pisar, ganar a perder, besar a reñir, bailar a desfilar y disfrutar a medir. Prefiero volar a correr, hacer a pensar, amar a querer, tomar a pedir. Antes que nada, soy partidario de vivir”- *Cada loco con su tema, Joan Manuel Serrat (Spanish singer).*