

Economic transfers and social cohesion in a refugee-hosting setting

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Motivation

- 65 M forcibly displaced in 2015 (UNHCR)
- Social protection: key intervention for vulnerable populations in these settings
- Effects of social protection on development widely studied; Effects on social cohesion mostly assumed based on theory:

*“Building on the hospitality and generosity of the Turkish people and Government, the programme will **promote social cohesion**, and positively impact host communities by injecting money into local economies.”*

[WFP country brief on Turkey’s ESSN for Syrian Refugees]

- Increasing use of social protection schemes within fragile settings in support of refugee populations → need to investigate effect on social cohesion

Social protection and social cohesion

- 'Quasi-concept'
- OECD defines a cohesive society as one that *“works towards the well-being of all its members, fights the exclusion and marginalisation, crates a sense of belonging, promotes trust, and offers its members the opportunity of upward social mobility”*
- Social protection has potential to affect social cohesion:
 - **Increase** (directly or indirectly): by creating good will, feelings of equal treatment (between and within groups), trust in institutions, and social capital through interaction with other beneficiaries during programme related activities (e.g. trainings, community meetings)
 - **Decrease**: feelings of resentment and jealousy towards recipients, trigger or exacerbate intra-community or intra-ethnic tensions

Literature

- **Limited and inconclusive evidence** of social protection effects on social cohesion
 - Positive effects:
 - Refugee setting: Cash component of a winterisation programme in Lebanon found positive effect on social relations between Syrian beneficiaries and other community members (Lehmann et al., 2014)
 - Other development settings: *Familias en Accion* (Colombia) increase in social capital (Attanasio et al., 2015); *Juntos* (Peru) positive impact on confidence in institutions (Camacho, 2014); *Child Grant Program* (Lesotho) strengthening of informal sharing arrangements in the community (Pellerano et al., 2014); community-managed CCT (Tanzania) increase trust in leaders (Evans et al., 2018)

Literature

- Negative effects:
 - Deteriorated social capital and increase in crime in Indonesia due to *Bantuan Lansung Tunai* (BLT) poor targeting (Cameron and Shah, 2012)
 - Qualitative studies: negative consequences mostly from discontent around targeting in Yemen, Kenya, West bank and Gaza (Pavanello et al., 2016)

Contributions & Main findings

■ Contributions

- Adds to the scares literature around social cohesion impacts in refugee hosting settings – first experimental evidence
- Contribution to discussion around measurement of social cohesion
- Suggest potential design components and mechanisms

■ Findings

- Positive impacts
 - For Colombians: increases in personal agency, attitudes accepting diversity , confidence in institutions, social participation, and social cohesion
- No negative impacts of programme on any indicator/domain analysed

Social protection and social cohesion: key features with implications for policy design

1. Targeting

- Between-groups tensions, feelings of jealousy and resentment as consequence of exclusion from programme

2. Communication (i.e. messaging and framing around implementation)

- Clear communication about targeting and programme objectives can reduce risks of tensions

3. Type of implementer (i.e. Government, NGO or other)

4. Size of benefits provided/services

- Foster social cohesion through enhancement of self-confidence, agency and empowerment

5. Complementary activities or system linkages

- Trainings and other group activities can generate feelings of solidarity and mutual support, increase social networks and social capital, and increase dignity

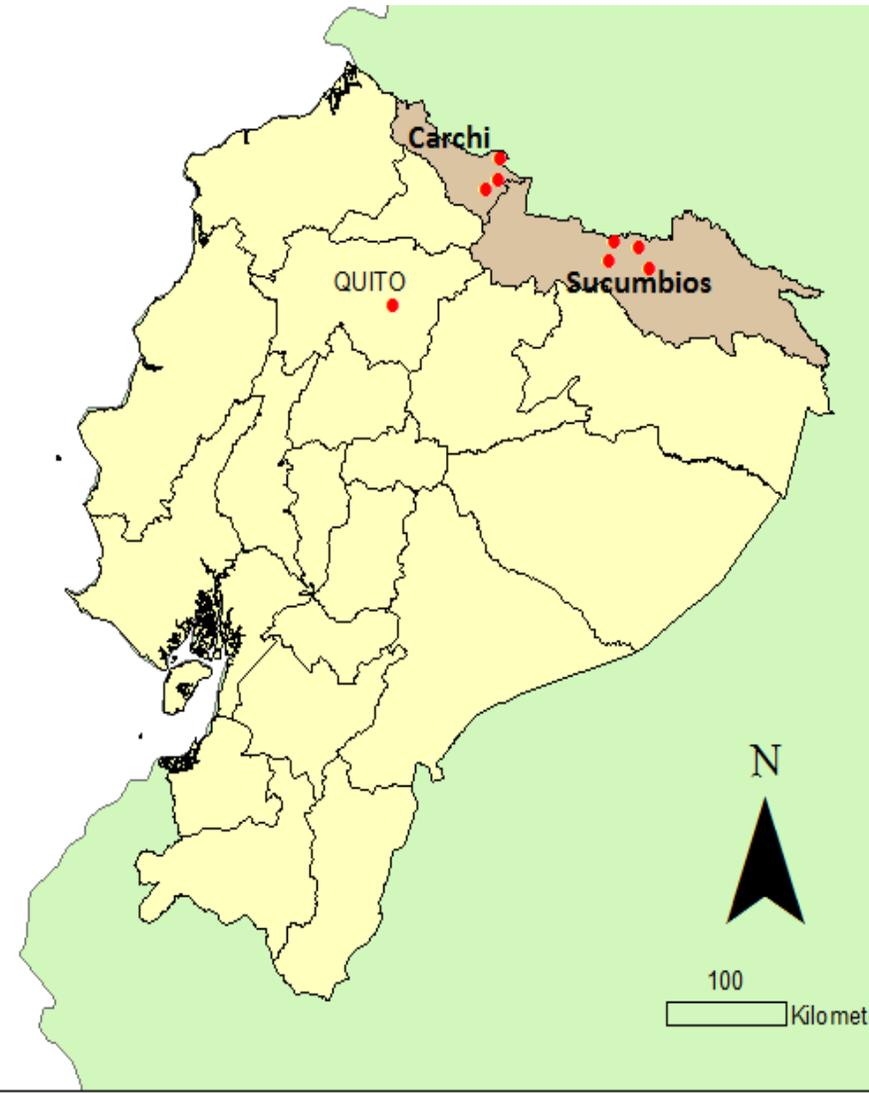
Objectives of the WFP Cash, Food & Voucher Transfer Programme

- Improve food consumption by facilitating access to more nutritious foods
- Increase the role of women in household decision-making related to food consumption
- Reduce tensions between Colombian refugees & host Ecuadorian populations



Programme Characteristics

- **Targeting:**
 - Colombian refugees & poor Ecuadorians
 - 7 urban centers in Carchi (highland) & Sucumbíos (lowland)
 - Targeted to women (76%)
- 6 monthly transfers of \$40:
 - **Food:** Rice, oil, lentils, canned sardines
 - **Vouchers:** Redeemable for the purchase of approved foods at supermarket
 - **Cash:** Preprogrammed ATM cards
- Conditional on nutrition training



Study Design & Data

- **Randomized control trial** (145 clusters): Two-staged
 - **Barrios**: Treatment & control
 - **Treatment barrios**: Divided into clusters & randomized into food, cash & voucher
- **Timeline**: Baseline (March-April 2011), Follow-up (Oct-Nov 2011)
- **Sample**: Baseline: 2,357 households (stratified on Colombian)
- **Previous studies found the programme was successful in:**
 - Meeting food security objectives, increasing quantity and quality of food consumed (Hidrobo et al. 2014)
 - Decreasing intimate partner violence (Buller et al. 2016; Hidrobo et al., 2016)

Social Cohesion - Indicators

- 33 social cohesion indicators aggregated into 6 domain outcomes:
 - i. Interpersonal trust and social connectedness
 - ii. Personal agency
 - iii. Attitudes accepting diversity
 - iv. Lack of discrimination
 - v. Confidence in institutions
 - vi. Social participation
- 1 out of 6 outcomes unbalanced at baseline (lack of discrimination)

Methodology

- **Modeling:** Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) models with set of standard controls and clustered standard errors

$$Y_{hj1} = \alpha + \beta_p Treat_j + \gamma Y_{hj0} + \delta C_{hj} + \theta P_{hj} + \mu_j + \varepsilon_{hj}$$

- Covariates at baseline: individual and household characteristics, province of residence
- Differential effect between Colombians and Ecuadorians
- Attrition: Not an issue
 - HH panel (\approx 10% attrition - 2,122)
 - Individuals panel (\approx 20% attrition - 1,878)

Baseline Characteristics of Respondents and Randomization Test of Equivalence

	All	Control	Treatment	P-value of diff.
Colombian	0.34	0.42	0.31	0.06
Colombian: Economic motivation for migration	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.72
Colombian: Political motivation for migration	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.56
Colombian: Personal motivation for migration	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.54
Colombian: Resided in urban centre > 20 years	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.00
Female	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.63
Age	39.01	39.27	38.91	0.71
Married	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.87
Secondary education or higher	0.36	0.33	0.38	0.27
Household size	3.75	3.92	3.69	0.06
Number of children 0-5 years	0.60	0.56	0.61	0.31
Number of children 6-15 years	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.05
Wealth index: 2nd quintile	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.00
Wealth index: 3rd quintile	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.82
Wealth index: 4th quintile	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.73
Wealth index: 5th quintile	0.20	0.26	0.18	0.05
Resident in urban centre ≤ 20 years	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.89
Carchi province	0.39	0.33	0.40	0.48
N	1,878	505	1,373	

P-values are reported from Wald tests on the equality of means of Treatment and Control for each variable. Standard errors are clustered at the cluster level.

Impact on Social Cohesion

	Trust in Individuals	Agency	Attitudes Accepting Diversity	Lack of Discrimination	Confidence in Institutions	Social Participation	Social Cohesion
Pooled treatment	0.05 (0.07)	0.18 (0.09)**	0.11 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)	0.15 (0.08)*	0.11 (0.07)	0.17 (0.07)**
Colombian	0.01 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.20 (0.06)***	-0.17 (0.07)**	-0.12 (0.06)*	0.00 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.06)

Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. * $p < 0.1$ ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$. N=1,878. Aggregate outcomes are compiled using standardized indicators. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: Respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children 0-5 years; number of children 6-15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban center ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline.

Impact on Social Cohesion: differential effect by nationality

Large differential effect driven entirely by Colombians

	Trust in Individuals	Agency	Attitudes Accepting Diversity	Lack of Discrimination	Confidence in Institutions	Social Participation	Social Cohesion
Pooled treatment	0.10 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.02 (0.06)	0.06 (0.10)	0.06 (0.07)	0.02 (0.08)	0.09 (0.07)
Colombian	0.09 (0.11)	-0.35 (0.16)**	0.04 (0.08)	-0.14 (0.14)	-0.27 (0.14)**	-0.15 (0.08)*	-0.25 (0.14)*
Pooled Treatment X Colombian	-0.11 (0.13)	0.46 (0.16)***	0.22 (0.11)*	-0.03 (0.14)	0.22 (0.15)	0.21 (0.10)**	0.22 (0.14)
Net treatment Colombian	-0.01 (0.10)	0.46 (0.17)***	0.25 (0.13)*	0.03 (0.11)	0.28 (0.14)**	0.24 (0.08)***	0.31 (0.13)**

Standard errors in parenthesis clustered at the cluster level. * $p < 0.1$ ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$. N=1,878. Aggregate outcomes are compiled using standardized indicators. All regressions include the following covariates at baseline: Respondent attainment of secondary education or higher (dummy); age of respondent; female (dummy); married (dummy); household size; number of children 0-5 years; number of children 6-15 years; dummies for wealth quintiles (based on wealth index); resident in urban center ≤ 20 years (dummy); residing in Carchi province (dummy); dependent variables at baseline.

Further analysis and robustness checks

- Further analysis
 - Type of transfer
 - Type of self-reported migration (economic, political, personal)
- Robustness checks
 - Use of social cohesion indices through PCA
 - Analysis on disaggregated indicators, while adjusting for issues of multiple testing
- Future analysis/checks
 - Analysis at HH level
 - Difference-in-difference modeling

Potential pathways

- Economic transfers, targeting, messaging and nutrition trainings – common to all arms, impossible to disentangle their specific contribution
- Descriptive analysis:
 - Sharing of resources (potentially leading to increased network size and trust in individuals)
 - Adverse shocks (potential targeted attacks derived from jealousy)

Conclusions

- Programme contributed to integration of Colombians and the hosting communities
 - Increases in personal agency, attitudes accepting diversity, confidence in institutions, social participation, and social cohesion for Colombians (0.24-0.46 SD)
- However, no impact on 2 domains: trust in individuals & freedom from discrimination
- No negative impacts of programme on any indicator/domain analysed

Research implications

- Collect information on social cohesion indicators in diverse refugee-hosting settings
- Little consensus in domains/indicators to measure social cohesion – unified framework would facilitate future research (including all dimensions of social cohesion)
- Integrate quantitative with qualitative analysis to contribute in unpacking specific measures (i.e. stigma and discrimination)
- Further investigate the pathways/mechanisms associated with varying program designs
- Collect information on non-beneficiaries from treatment areas – overall community dynamics

Policy implications

- Policy makers should take into account potential effects of social protection on social cohesion in programme design
- Take advantage of the positive spillovers and pay attention to the potential negative effects
- To prevent negative effects, involve communities at early stages of programme design
- Pay particular attention to **targeting** and **communication** about programme and targeting [small changes in design could make the differences!]
- Do no harm: Make sure to reduce potential for harm – attention to social cohesion could be integrated into pre-programme risk analysis similar to gender and intra-household conflict, governance risks etc.

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Thank you!

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Additional slides

Social Cohesion – Operational definition

- Babajanian (2012) distinguishes between **distributional** and **relational** dimensions of social cohesion, the former referring to *“the patterns and the extent of distribution of resources and opportunities in a society”* and the latter to *“the nature and quality of interpersonal and social relations”*
- Domains for the analysis:
 - sub-set of the relational components proposed including the domains of *“empowerment, community cooperation and solidarity [and] social participation.”*
 - Two domains suggested by Green et al. (2009) 1) tolerance and respect for other individuals and cultures, and 2) interpersonal and institutional trust

Social Cohesion - Indices

Trust in individuals and social connectedness	Personal agency	Attitudes accepting diversity	Lack of discrimination	Confidence in institutions	Social participation
1. I trust most people* 2. I can rely on my neighbor for sending mail* 3. I can rely on my neighbor to take care of my house if I am away* 4. Network size (Number of people who would lend \$10 in time of need) 5. Network size (Number of people who would lend \$100 in time of need)	1. My life is determined by my own actions* 2. I have the power to take important decision to change my life* 3. I am satisfied with my life* 4. I am capable of protecting my own interests* 5. Overall, how do you feel lately? (1=very unhappy – 4=very happy)	1. Cultural diversity is good* 2. Xenophobia is not an issue* 3. In my community people from different nationalities live well together*	Freedom from discrimination (=1) due to: 1. Ethnicity 2. Gender 3. Social condition 4. Occupation 5. Political views 6. Disability 7. Nationality 8. Religious beliefs 9. Physical appearance 10. Other reasons	1. The Government would help my family in an emergency* 2. Politicians represent my interests* 3. If I am victim of a crime, I can go to the police to get help* 4. I have the space to participate in the decisions of my community* 5. I have the right to social basic assistance* 6. I feel part of the community*	1. Participation in agricultural association or union (=1) 2. Participation in religious or spiritual group (=1) 3. Participation in community association or political group (=1) 4. Participation in other groups (NGOs, cultural) (=1)

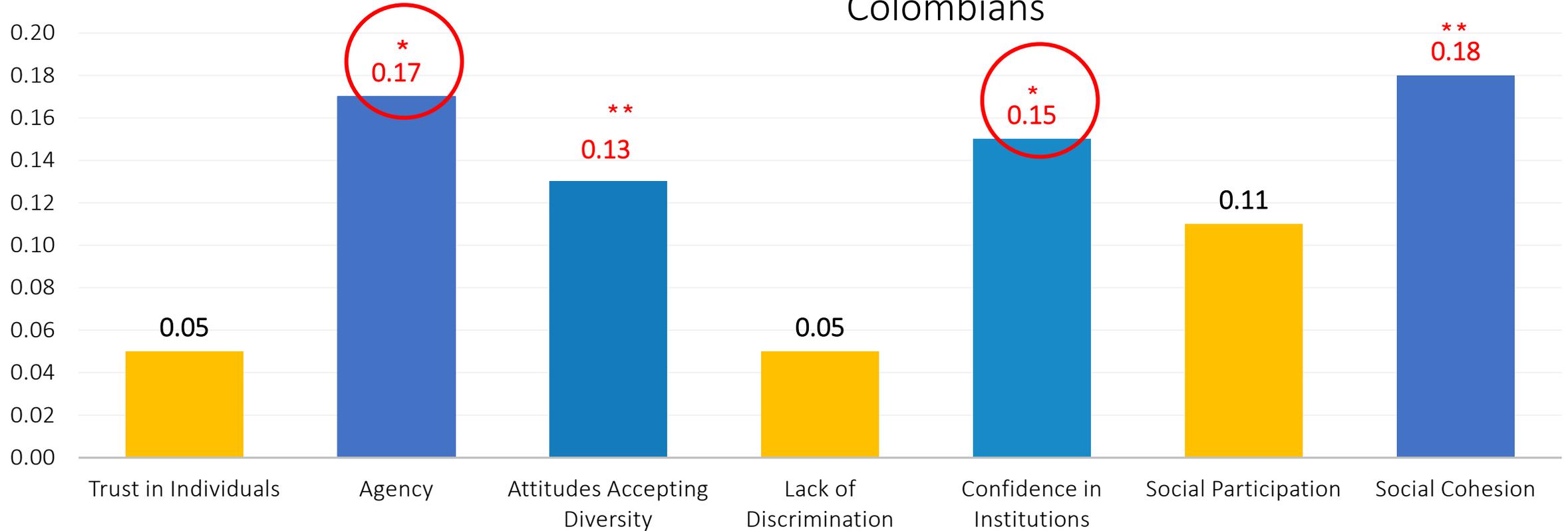
* indicates values range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree)

Baseline social cohesion aggregate outcomes, individual indicators and test of equivalence at baseline

	All	Control	Treatment	P-value of diff.
Trust in individuals and social connectedness (standardized index)	-0.03	-0.00	-0.04	0.54
Trust in individuals and social connectedness (sum; range: 3-73)	11.84	12.36	11.65	0.15
(1) I trust most people*	2.46	2.44	2.47	0.77
(2) I can rely on my neighbour for sending mail*	2.56	2.49	2.58	0.37
(3) I can rely on my neighbour to take care of my house if I am away*	2.81	2.79	2.82	0.75
(4) Network size (Number of people who would lend \$10 in time of need)	2.13	2.33	2.06	0.06
(5) Network size (Number of people who would lend \$100 in time of need)	1.88	2.30	1.73	0.11
Personal agency (standardized index)	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.50
Personal agency (sum; range: 5-20)	17.73	17.59	17.78	0.45
(1) My life is determined by my own actions*	3.78	3.73	3.80	0.25
(2) I have the power to take important decision to change my life*	3.67	3.60	3.69	0.16
(3) I am satisfied with my life*	3.55	3.53	3.56	0.69
(4) I am capable of protecting my own interests*	3.81	3.80	3.81	0.92
(5) Overall, how do you feel lately? (1=very unhappy – 4=very happy)	2.92	2.93	2.92	0.70
Attitudes accepting diversity (standardized index)	0.11	0.00	0.15	0.05
Attitudes accepting diversity (sum; range: 4-16)	10.33	10.13	10.41	0.08
(1) Cultural diversity is good*	3.61	3.61	3.61	0.95
(2) Xenophobia is not an issue*	1.92	1.84	1.96	0.26
(3) In my community people from different nationalities live well together*	3.47	3.47	3.48	0.90
Lack of discrimination (last 6 months, standardized index)	-0.12	-0.00	-0.16	0.05
Lack of discrimination (last 6 months, sum; range: 0-10)	9.07	9.18	9.03	0.15
(1) Freedom from discrimination due to ethnic (=1)	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.06
(2) Freedom from discrimination due to gender (=1)	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.05
(3) Freedom from discrimination due to social condition (=1)	0.73	0.73	0.73	1.00
(4) Freedom from discrimination due to occupation (=1)	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.25
(5) Freedom from discrimination due to political views (=1)	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.00
(6) Freedom from discrimination due to disability (=1)	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.24
(7) Freedom from discrimination due to nationality (=1)	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.67
(8) Freedom from discrimination due to religious beliefs (=1)	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.09
(9) Freedom from discrimination due to physical appearance (=1)	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.05
(10) Freedom from discrimination due to other reasons (=1)	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.92
Confidence in institutions (standardized index)	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.72
Confidence in institutions (sum; range: 6-24)	18.98	18.94	18.99	0.84
(1) The Government would help my family in an emergency*	3.01	3.02	3.01	0.88
(2) Politicians represent my interests*	2.02	2.01	2.02	0.90
(3) If I am victim of a crime, I can go to the police to get help*	3.54	3.54	3.54	0.97
(4) I have the space to participate in the decisions of my community*	2.98	3.04	2.96	0.44
(5) I have the right to social basic assistance*	3.74	3.69	3.77	0.26
(6) I feel part of the community*	3.68	3.64	3.70	0.42
Social participation (standardized index)	-0.09	0.00	-0.12	0.16
Social participation (sum; range: 0-4)	0.71	0.78	0.68	0.22
(1) Participation in agricultural association or union (=1)	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.07
(2) Participation in religious or spiritual group (=1)	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.86
(3) Participation in community association or political group (=1)	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.88
(4) Participation in other groups (NGOs, cultural) (=1)	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.12
Social cohesion (standardized index)	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	0.44
Social cohesion (sum; range: 35-132)	68.66	68.98	68.54	0.55

Impacts on Social Cohesion

Large differential effect driven entirely by Colombians



- 34 indicators in total: Impacts relative to standard deviation increases from control group



Ecuador: Un país de acogida

En los últimos años, muchos ciudadanos colombianos, se han visto en la necesidad de buscar refugio en nuestro país, debido a la situación de violencia que se vive en Colombia.

Ecuador y especialmente sus ciudadanas y ciudadanos, pese a sus limitados recursos, les han abierto las puertas para que su estadía en tierra ecuatoriana sea más llevadera.

Sin embargo, existen condiciones económicas y sociales, que hacen que la situación de los refugiados como la de las familias ecuatorianas de acogida, sea delicada.

Algunas cifras reflejan esta situación:

En Sucumbios y Carchi-Imbabura, 80 de cada 100 ecuatorianos son pobres.

En el caso de los hermanos colombianos la situación no es diferente:

20 de cada 100 refugiados colombianos en Sucumbios y 14 de cada 100 refugiados en Carchi viven una situación de extrema pobreza.

Esta condición afecta la calidad de la alimentación de las familias tanto ecuatorianas como colombianas, de manera especial, la de los niños y niñas menores de cinco años y de las mujeres embarazadas y en período de lactancia.

- 5 de cada 10 niños y niñas tienen anemia.
- 4 de cada 10 embarazadas tienen anemia.

Superar esta situación y lograr la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional es responsabilidad de TODAS Y TODOS.

SAQUISILÍ PARA COMER RICO, NUTRITIVO Y MÁS BARATO **Mejor Compra**

LOCRO DE PAPA CON QUINUA Y REFRESCO DE QUINUA

6 platos
TIEMPO 1 HORA

Ingredientes

Para el locro:

- 1/2 libra de quinoa
- 5 libras de papas
- 2 zanahorias amarillas
- 3 cucharadas de aceite
- Cebolla blanca, ajo, culantro y sal yodada al gusto

Para el refresco:

- 1/2 libra de quinoa
- 4 onzas de panela
- 3 naranjas
- Clavo de olor y canela

Preparación

Para el locro:

- Cocine, lave y remoje la quinoa unas dos horas antes de cocinarla para que se ablande.
- Cocine la quinoa y sepárela en dos porciones, una para el locro y otra para el refresco.
- Haga un refrito a fuego lento con el aceite, la cebolla, el ajo y la sal. Cuando el refrito esté listo, pégamele tres litros de agua hirviendo, las papas y la quinoa. Cuando las papas estén suaves, ponga la zanahoria picada o rallada. Cocine la sopa sola hasta que la zanahoria esté apenas suave y retirela del fuego.
- Para el refresco:
- Ponga a cocinar la panela, la canela y el clavo de olor en tres litros de agua hirviendo. Cuando la panela esté derretida, ponga la quinoa y deje dar un hervor antes de restar el refresco del fuego.
- Cuando el refresco esté frío, licéelo y mézclelo con el jugo de la naranja.
- Sirva el refresco sin cenar para que se conserve su valor nutricional.

HIERRO

La quinoa tiene hierro, un mineral que ayuda a prevenir la anemia y contribuye a que sus hijos e hijas crezcan sanos e inteligentes. Además, contiene proteína que contribuye al crecimiento.

Prepare su comida con sal yodada para prevenir el bocio, el retardo mental y los problemas de aprendizaje.

WFP Programa Mundial de Alimentos unicef

SECRETITOS DE COCINA

Comida deliciosa y saludable, con un toque de sabor y que le aporta energía y vitalidad. Cómela con un vaso de agua y disfrútela con un poco de fruta y un vaso de leche.

Una manera de tener la quinoa en familia es cocinarla con un poco de agua y la cantidad que necesite para el refresco y después de cocinarla cocine con un poco de agua y canela, así como un poco de azúcar para darle un toque dulce. Ponga un poco de agua y canela.

WFP Programa Mundial de Alimentos unicef

MANTA PARA COMER RICO, NUTRITIVO Y MÁS BARATO **Mejor Compra**

ARROZ CON PESCADO EN SALSA DE MANÍ

6 platos
TIEMPO 45 MIN.

Ingredientes

Para el pescado:

- 1 libra de pescado
- 4 onzas de maní molido
- 1 cucharada de aceite
- 1 cebolla pajeña
- 1 tomate ríton
- Limón, ajo, ajo blanco, cilantro y sal yodada al gusto

Para el arroz:

- 1 1/2 libras de arroz
- 6 cucharadas de aceite
- Sal yodada al gusto

Preparación

- Lave y corte el pescado en trozos pequeños.
- Prepare un refrito, a fuego lento, con el aceite, el pescado, la cebolla, el tomate y los otros condimentos naturales. Cuando el refrito esté listo, añada el maní disuelto en dos tazas de agua. Deje hervir la salsa por unos minutos y retirela del fuego.
- Sirva el pescado con una porción de arroz y plátano frito si desea.

PROTEÍNA

El pescado es una excelente fuente de proteína que contribuye al crecimiento. Además, al combinarlo con el maní y el arroz, hace que esos dos alimentos sean mejor aprovechados por nuestro organismo.

Prepare su comida con sal yodada para prevenir el bocio, el retardo mental y los problemas de aprendizaje.

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SECRETITOS DE COCINA

Antes de comprar pescado asegúrese de que esté fresco. Sin embargo, si encuentra pescado que no sea fresco, puede cocinarlo con un poco de limón y ajo para darle un toque de sabor y vitalidad. Cómela con un vaso de agua y disfrútela con un poco de fruta y un vaso de leche.

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