Programa Bolsa Família is the largest Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program in the world, and Brazil's largest social welfare program.

Objectives
- Combat hunger, and food and nutrition insecurity
- Combat poverty and other forms of familial deprivation
- Provide access to public services: health, education, food security and social assistance

Program Stats
- Total population currently enrolled: 99.7%
- Brazil's 5570 municípios involved
- People currently benefiting: 13.9 Million
- Families currently enrolled: 50 Million

Participants
Bolsa Família targets Brazilian families in two specific income brackets:

- **Extreme Poverty:** less than R$85.00 per person per month.
- **Poverty:** between R$85.01 and R$170.00 per person per month.

Participating families can be allocated between R$32.00 and R$242.00 per month.

Program Requirements
- **Mandatory school attendance:** 85% of the time for children 6-15 years old; 75% for those 16-17 years old.
- **Mandatory immunization** for children age 7 and under.
- Mothers and children must get regular medical checkups, allowing children’s growth and development to be monitored by national health service professionals.
- **Mandatory prenatal and postnatal care** for pregnant and new mothers.

Between 2003 and 2013, Bolsa Família helped to reduce extreme poverty from 9.7% to 4.3%. It has also been credited with reducing child mortality, increasing school attendance and grade progression, and promoting dignity and autonomy of the poor.

Created by Carly Rodgers, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Brazil Institute  
Sources: Anthony Pereira, “Bolsa Família and democracy in Brazil,” Third World Quarterly; CAIXA Econômica Federal; World Bank.