



Rapid Response Fund

Approval

Project Code 13/2026
Project Name "PAN Y PAZ PARA LAS FAMILIAS DE BOLIVIA" / "Bread and Peace for Bolivia"

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD 56,665** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF26).

Reporting Deadlines	
SitRep (<i>one month after approval</i>)	24 Jul 2026
Final Reports (narrative and financial)	24 Dec 2026
Audit Report (<i>for projects >USD50,000</i>)	22 Jan 2027

For further information please contact:

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Approved By the RRF review Panel
6/25/2026

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Rapid Response Fund

Project Proposal

Do you have an EPRP	Yes
When was the last update?	22 Jun 2026
Assessment for this response?	Yes

Please submit this form to the Humanitarian Coordinators in your region

6/24/2026

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information

Project Name	"PAN Y PAZ PARA LAS FAMILIAS DE BOLIVIA" / "Bread and Peace for Bolivia"
Project Code	13/2026
Country Forum	Bolivia
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	IGLESIA EVANGELICA LUTERANA BOLIVIANA
Name of person leading the project	Karen Eliana Huaylluco Aliaga
Job Title	Social Worker
Email	anaeli_162@hotmail.com
Location(s) of project (city / province)	La Paz/ Provincias Murillo, Franz Tamayo, ; Cochabamba/Colcapirhua
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	24 Jun 2026
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	24 Oct 2026

Which sectors your response activities most relate to

(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Member 1 (please write the name of your organisation)		Member 2 (please write the name of your organisation)		Member 3 (please write the name of your organisation)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers						
Food	2000	3000				
Health						
Household items	2000	3000				
Livelihood						
Psychosocial	2000	3000				
Shelter						
WASH						

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (extend rows 43, 44 and 45 if more space is needed)

The humanitarian crisis in the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, caused by the prolonged and intermittent road blockades that began in May, has triggered severe shortages of food, hygiene supplies, fuel, and medicines. This situation restricts access to essential health services and directly affects more than 1.6 million inhabitants in the metropolitan area of La Paz and El Alto.

The road blockade has severely impacted the rural productive sector, disrupting the livelihoods of producer communities, while urban areas have recorded local inflation of 5.41%, accounting for 84% of the country's total price increase. This has critically increased the cost of basic food items such as chicken, eggs, rice, pasta, cereals, and vegetables.

The deterioration of daily livelihoods has forced the most vulnerable households - especially female-headed households, low-income families, children, persons with disabilities, and older people - to adopt extreme survival strategies, ranging from exhausting queues to obtain supplies to informal underemployment. Behind these figures lies a profound humanitarian impact, where unemployment, food insecurity, and lack of protection have worn down the emotional fabric of families, limiting older people's access to vital medicines and increasing the risk of school dropout and child labour.

In response to this situation, a four-month intervention is planned through the project "Bread and Peace for Bolivia" by the Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB), with the support of ACT Alliance. While the crisis is expected to begin to stabilize as social dialogue progresses and transport routes are restored, the effects of the crisis will persist in the medium term.

Even if the blockades come to an end, families' needs will remain critical due to the cumulative impact of rising prices, prolonged loss of income, household debt, and the depletion of livelihood assets. In this context, and in view of a state response capacity that has been severely challenged by the scale of the event, the humanitarian intervention will act as a bridge of immediate and critical relief to mitigate the risks of food insecurity and socio-emotional distress among the most affected households during their stabilization process.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help. Why did you choose to give aid to them and what makes them vulnerable?

The activities the project "Bread and Peace for the Families of Bolivia" by the Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB), with the support of ACT Alliance, is justified by the urgent need to mitigate the deterioration of food security, health risks, and the impact on the psychosocial well-being of the households most affected by the crisis.

Based on field observations and the needs assessment carried out by IELB, it has been identified that the recent loss of income and lack of savings have left many families in a situation of immediate vulnerability and lack of protection. Based on these findings, the project prioritizes support to households that depend on daily informal work, female-headed single-parent families, children, older people, persons with disabilities, and persons with chronic illnesses.

These specific groups were selected due to their lower capacity to cope with the crisis, the scarcity of alternative support networks, and their high exposure to protection risks and socioeconomic vulnerability. Direct observations show that accumulated economic pressures have increased protection-related pressures and risks within the family environment, affecting the emotional stability of household members and limiting their access to fundamental rights such as food and health.

In this context, the selection criteria are applied in a transparent and impartial manner to ensure that the distribution of food, hygiene, and menstrual health kits responds to the most critical and urgent needs. In addition to covering priority material needs, the provision of humanitarian assistance seeks to strengthen community resilience and contribute to the recovery of family autonomy in the face of future crises.

In fulfilment of this mandate, IELB reaffirms its institutional commitment to implement all activities according to the principles of safety, ethics, and dignity, applying strict safeguarding policies to prevent any form of violence, exploitation, and abuse at every stage of the intervention.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis.

The Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) does not have a permanent institutional fund for responding to large-scale crises. However, as part of its institutional commitment, IELB activated an initial palliative response financed exclusively through its own contributions and voluntary donations from its leaders and members.

Through the organization of mobile solidarity kitchens distributing breakfasts and lunches in squares, commercial areas, and near hospitals, the organization has been able to directly assist approximately 450 people in situations of high vulnerability. While this direct action demonstrates the church's existing logistical capacity and presence on the ground, its internal resources are limited and insufficient to sustain a comprehensive response to the scale and prolonged impact of the crisis in both urban and rural areas.

For this reason, IELB is turning to ACT Alliance to request resources from the Rapid Response Fund (RRF). The allocation of these funds will be managed under strict standards of transparency and accountability, strategically prioritizing local procurement in the regional market. This financial strategy optimally reduces the complex logistical challenges resulting from the road blockade, minimizes long-distance transport costs, and fulfils the ethical purpose of stimulating the local economy.

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis and the length of time needed to respond. *If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.*

This humanitarian assistance project provides an immediate response to the critical socioeconomic impact in the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, protecting the fundamental rights of families whose livelihoods have collapsed due to the prolonged blockades. In the face of shortages and local inflation of 5.41%, the combined provision of food, hygiene, and menstrual health kits directly responds to the priorities identified on the ground.

This multi-sectoral combination makes it possible to simultaneously mitigate food insecurity, reduce health risks in vulnerable households, and restore dignity to women and adolescent girls through a gender-sensitive approach that addresses menstrual health — a need that is often overlooked in contexts of scarcity.

The Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) strengthens this response through its territorial presence and capacity as a local actor. Its structure enables the activation of an agile Humanitarian Response Committee, with continuity of leadership on the ground and the use of its national office as a secure storage and distribution hub. This reduces institutional bureaucracy and ensures rapid and timely implementation.

The intervention will be implemented exclusively through the delivery of in-kind assistance and not through cash transfers. This is a strategic decision based on IELB's operational experience and current market conditions. First, this modality supports cost efficiency, as supplies will be procured through large-scale corporate purchases directly from suppliers, allowing the project to obtain lower prices through bulk purchasing and optimize the budget. Second, it helps mitigate market-related risks in a context of high volatility in local retail prices and irregular access to products caused by the blockades and inflation. Finally, this centralized approach guarantees the supply and immediate availability of essential items for vulnerable families, ensuring a timely and efficient response.

Regarding the frequency and composition of the assistance, each beneficiary family will receive one single distribution

containing both the food kit and the hygiene kit, designed to cover their critical needs during the period of greatest impact of the crisis. While the basic contents of these kits are standardized to optimize packing and distribution logistics — including items such as pasta, cereals, sugar, powdered milk, soap, and detergent — the allocation of menstrual health supplies will be specifically adjusted according to the composition of each household, identified through data collection on the number of women and adolescent girls.

The delivery of assistance will be based on an on-the-ground assessment, cross-checked with reports from the affected municipalities in order to process data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. This approach will allow rations to be channelled directly and by name, eliminating political or community intermediaries, while validating the lists with municipal and Indigenous authorities in order to prioritize low-income families, female-headed single-parent households, households with children under 18, and isolated older people.

The operational design prioritizes the safety and dignity of the population. Distributions will take place exclusively during daylight hours, in safe and clearly communicated locations, where priority queues with shade and seating will be made available for older people and pregnant women. Home deliveries will also be coordinated for persons with severe mobility disabilities.

In addition, recognizing that the crisis has increased family tensions and protection risks, the project will integrate a cross-cutting service of pastoral accompaniment and psychological first aid.

Finally, the entire response will be safeguarded by an institutional zero-tolerance policy towards corruption or the conditionality of assistance. A Complaints, Claims, and Feedback Mechanism will be implemented through confidential physical suggestion boxes, and all staff and volunteers will be required to sign a strict Code of Conduct for the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH).

2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. *Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.*

activities in parallel:

- Activation and Coordination: Activation of IELB's Humanitarian Response Committee, alongside inter-institutional coordination meetings with local and Indigenous authorities.
- Targeting: Rapid field data collection using the EDAN form and validation of the nominal lists of prioritized participants.
- Procurement: Centralized procurement of food, hygiene supplies, and ecological sanitary pads.
- Distribution and Support: Direct delivery of humanitarian assistance in safe locations, installation of the therapeutic kiosk, and implementation of psychosocial support workshops.
- Closure: Impact evaluation, accountability, and systematization of the project.

To mitigate the effects of blockades and shortages, IELB will carry out a single centralized purchase at the start of the project, thereby freezing prices in the face of inflation. The organization already has pre-identified wholesale suppliers with available stock in the markets of La Paz and El Alto.

The transport of kits from these suppliers to the delivery points and decentralized storage centres will be coordinated directly with the autonomous municipal governments, making use of their logistics, institutional transit permits, and knowledge of alternative routes and secondary roads. This tactic is supported by the church's previous relief experience. In the event of severe road blockades, IELB's national office and local churches will operate as pre-positioned storage centres close to the beneficiaries.

Material assistance will be complemented by psychological first aid and pastoral accompaniment. Prolonged shortages and extreme poverty have caused a serious deterioration in mental health and socio-emotional well-being within households, increasing levels of anxiety and hopelessness, with extreme consequences reported in the country. These cross-cutting workshops will provide emotional support to reduce psychosocial stress and strengthen family resilience during the emergency.

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? *Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs*

The Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) maintains formal coordination and contact channels with the Autonomous Municipal Governments of the affected areas in La Paz and Cochabamba, particularly with their respective Human Development Directorates and Units for Assistance to Vulnerable Populations, as well as with the Departmental Governments, communal or Indigenous authorities, and the Deputy Delegation of the Ombudsperson's Office of Bolivia. This coordination is operationalized in the field through technical working groups to cross-check and validate the lists of prioritized participants, establish schedules, and ensure logistical protection along the transport routes for supplies. Through this process, socioeconomic vulnerability criteria are applied transparently, community governance is respected, and operational agreement records are signed to avoid duplication of efforts with local public management. At the level of the country's humanitarian assistance mapping, IELB's response addresses a critical gap not covered by other international or governmental actors through an analysis of sectoral complementarity. While the World Food Programme (WFP) focuses mainly on logistical support and direct food assistance to priority institutions and state-run shelters, IELB complements this work by directly reaching family structures in their homes and peri-urban districts. Similarly, while the Bolivian Red Cross concentrates on emergency medical assistance and humanitarian aid to transport workers and passengers stranded or blocked on national roads, IELB complements its action by focusing specifically on vulnerable families living in urban, peri-urban, and, in some cases, rural areas, who are suffering from the indirect impact and shortages caused by the road blockade.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. Where are you planning to procure your goods or services? Please tick boxes that apply. *Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.*

Locally or within the affected areas	X	Nationally		Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally	
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?
 Yes, IELB has a procurement policy and an administrative procedures manual. These documents are annexed to IELB's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

 IELB ensures the safeguarding and proper use of all resources and applies a zero-tolerance approach to corruption.

2.3 Description of Target Population

1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the participants of this project? *For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.*

For the calculation of the participant population, the Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) applies a direct methodology based on the technical formula of 1,000 families x 5 persons per family = 5,000 direct participants. Under this criterion, the project's assistance unit will be the family, while the overall reach is also calculated in terms of the estimated number of people. Defining this exact multiplier allows the Administration and Finance area to optimize emergency budgets and carry out the centralized procurement of kits while reducing waste. Likewise, each of the 5,000 participants reached will be registered by name and disaggregated by sex, age, and disability status, ensuring that both the distribution of supplies and the psychosocial support activities respond equitably to the specific needs of each selected household.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population is involved in the planning of your proposed intervention? How will they be involved in the implementation and the rest of the project cycle?

The project, conceived as a four-month emergency response implemented by the Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) in the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, will actively involve the 1,000 participating families throughout the entire project cycle through a participatory, dignified, and safe approach.

This involvement began with the field assessment, during which the affected population provided key information for the identification of basic needs. In addition, meetings will be held with local leaders and communal or Indigenous authorities to share and validate the lists of participants. In this process, local authorities actively support the verification of information and the practical organization of distributions. However, IELB retains final responsibility and institutional autonomy for applying humanitarian selection criteria in a clear, impartial, and transparent manner, ensuring that assistance reaches, as a priority, the households with the highest level of vulnerability.

During the implementation phase, communities will assume a role of shared responsibility in managing order and logistics at distribution points. To strictly comply with the principle of “Do No Harm,” the population will participate in the safe design of distribution days by agreeing on daytime schedules and accessible locations. Accountability will be operationalized through the Complaints, Claims, and Feedback Mechanism managed by IELB’s monitoring team. During each distribution day and throughout the psychosocial support workshops, confidential physical suggestion boxes will be installed and direct telephone channels will be made available so that participants can assess the quality of the kits or report any ethical misconduct, under an institutional zero-tolerance policy towards corruption and for the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH).

At the end of the intervention, families and local authorities will participate in ex-post evaluation meetings to jointly analyse the results and lessons learned, ensuring that information management protects the identity of participants and that their voices guide the responsible closure of the project.

2.4 Expected Results

1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? *Please write your activities milestones including dates.*

Success will be defined through the strict and timely achievement of the operational, logistical, and

2. What are the factors that may stop you from achieving the targets of this project? How will you manage them?

The following factors that could compromise the achievement of the project objectives, together with their respective mitigation strategies, have been identified:

Road blockades, shortages, and price volatility: To mitigate this central logistical risk, IELB has pre-identified local wholesale suppliers in the regional markets of La Paz and Cochabamba that have available stock, allowing a single purchase to be made at the start of the project in order to freeze costs in the face of inflation. The transport of supplies will be coordinated with municipalities using alternative routes and secondary roads, through the available institutional vehicle fleet. As a contingency measure based on the experience of the current relief actions, if the price of a basic product rises abruptly, minor adjustments to the composition of the kits or phased procurement according to availability will be considered, while always guaranteeing the minimum nutritional and sanitary value. In addition, IELB's institutional vehicles will also be available for the implementation of project activities.

Tensions, overcrowding, or security incidents during distributions: In contexts of scarcity, long queues may generate collective frustration. To reduce security risks, distributions will take place exclusively during daylight hours within closed and secure IELB or municipal premises. In addition, selected families will be informed in advance and, as far as possible, called in specific time slots, for example 30-minute intervals, through phone calls, messages, or community networks. Priority queues with shade and seating will be made available to speed up the process.

Perception of discrimination or religious conditionality of assistance: To ensure strict compliance with the principles of impartiality and neutrality, it will be explicitly clarified to communities and authorities that assistance is not limited to IELB members. Aid will be provided solely on the basis of humanitarian criteria of need and vulnerability.

Politicization or manipulation of participant lists: To prevent local political leaders or government intermediaries from altering the lists, IELB will apply the principle of independence. The technical team will verify the lists according to the defined vulnerability criteria, through direct visits and household observation sheets, while keeping the final selection decision under the responsibility of the institution.

Governance conflicts between Indigenous and municipal authorities: This risk will be mitigated through the signing of mutual cooperation agreements or independent operational agreement records between IELB and the municipality, and between IELB and the community.

Overload of the Complaints and feedback Mechanism: During Milestone 1, staff will be trained on the critical pathway for case resolution. Channels will be diversified through confidential physical suggestion boxes at distribution points and a corporate WhatsApp line, ensuring timely follow-up and response to requests received according to their level of urgency.

Extreme weather conditions in rural areas: Daily monitoring of reports from the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI) will be carried out. In the event of a risk of collapse of local rural roads

2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

system, which will also be implemented in the four-month humanitarian assistance project.

Operational and Quality Monitoring - Day to Day: The progress of the schedule, the number of kits purchased and distributed, the families reached, and the quality of the supplies will be directly supervised in the field. Budget use and logistics at the storage centres will also be monitored.

Protection and Accountability Monitoring: The functioning of the complaints mechanism, the satisfaction of beneficiary families, and any incident or protection risk during distributions will be closely monitored.

Mid-Term Evaluation - Month 2: At the end of Milestone 5, the reach of the psychosocial support workshops and the effectiveness of coordination with local ombudsperson offices for the referral of safeguarding alerts will be assessed.

Continuous Self-Evaluation: At the end of each activity, the team will hold short feedback meetings to identify weaknesses and immediately adjust coordination.

To ensure that monitoring assesses administration, quality, and accountability, specific tools will be used:

Assessment and Selection: Assessment forms and household observation sheets.

Procurement and Stock: Procurement documentation, quotations, and inventory control records.

Distribution and Reach: Distribution lists and records signed by heads of household, delivery records, and activity reports.

Quality and Complaints: A centralized complaints register and short post-distribution surveys with a sample of families.

Data Protection: Lists containing the full names of heads of household will be used exclusively for verification and kit distribution purposes. Access to this information will be strictly limited to authorized project staff, ensuring the security and confidentiality of families' personal data.

The learning process will be integrated continuously throughout the entire project cycle:

Weekly Reflection Meetings: The technical team and volunteers from the Youth Ministry will analyse complaints received and logistical bottlenecks caused by road blockades in order to activate alternative routes immediately.

Ex-Post Systematization Workshops — Month 4, Milestone 7: In October, evaluation meetings will be held with

2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct? *We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.*

The Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) has internal regulations and formally adopted Child Protection Policies, which are mandatory and have been signed by all institutional staff. In addition, operations are strictly aligned with the protection standards and policies of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA), and ACT Alliance, whose safeguarding framework guidelines will be fully applied throughout the entire cycle of this project.

Copies of the documents and the signed commitment forms from the team will be submitted as annexes to this application.

To ensure integrity and a "Do No Harm" approach, the following induction plan will be implemented before the start of field activities:

Mandatory orientation and signature: All contracted staff and the team of young volunteers from the Youth Ministry will receive mandatory basic orientation on humanitarian ethical standards and will sign the institutional Code of Conduct before participating in any assessment or distribution activity.

Specialized training: To strengthen the capacities of volunteers and technical staff in risk prevention, the specialized training modules available on ACT Alliance's Fabo platform will be used. The entire team will complete online courses focused on:

* Code of Conduct and Humanitarian Principles.

* Institutional safeguarding.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population? How will you share information? How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5

To ensure effective, transparent, and safe accountability, the Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB) will apply a cross-cutting approach based on the following mechanisms for control and mutual transparency:

Collective social validation and transparency:The final selection of families will be based strictly on the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis forms. To ensure transparency, preliminary lists will be verified together with Indigenous authorities and community representatives, ensuring compliance with the technical vulnerability criteria.

Written cooperation agreements:Operational agreement records or mutual cooperation agreements will be signed with municipal governments and traditional authorities from the outset. These documents will define the roles of each actor, mitigate risks of local political manipulation, and commit leaders to supporting order and security during distributions.

Concrete information channels for families:To keep the population informed about selection criteria, dates, time slots, and kit contents, IELB will use accessible and diversified channels: community information assemblies, door-to-door outreach by young volunteers from the Youth Ministry, visual posters at distribution sites, and phone messages, including SMS or WhatsApp, through community networks.

Financial reporting and cross-validation: At institutional level, technical and financial reports will be formally shared with ACT Alliance and other relevant actors. In the field, each distribution will be supported by nominal distribution lists containing the cross-signature of the responsible technical staff member, the local authority, and the signature or fingerprint of the head of household receiving the assistance.

Operational complaints and claims:Confidential physical suggestion boxes will be made available in churches, together with a corporate WhatsApp line for verbal reports, calls, or messages. These requests will be reviewed during the weekly reflection meetings of the Humanitarian Response Committee to ensure timely follow-up in the field, for example by correcting omissions in lists or adjusting alternative routes in response to blockades.

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Rapid Response Fund

Consolidated Budget and Financial Report

Project Code 13/2026
 Project Name "PAN Y PAZ PARA LAS FAMILIAS DE BOLIVIA" / "Bread and Peace for Bolivia"

Budget Exchange rate (local currency to 1 USD) 0.144700000

Exchange rate for revised budget (local currency to 1 USD)

Please use exchange rate from this site: <http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange->

	Approved Budget				Reported Expenses				Unspent Amount	Burn Rate
	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Total Budget	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Total Expenditure		
1 Total Project Staff Costs	1,736	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	-	1,736	0%
2 Project Activities	41,818	-	-	41,818	-	-	-	-	41,818	0%
2.1 Cash/Vouchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.2 Food/Nutrition	27,638	-	-	27,638	-	-	-	-	27,638	0%
2.3 Household items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	13,747	-	-	13,747	-	-	-	-	13,747	0%
2.5 Shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.6 Disaster Risk Reduction (Max 10% of the budget)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.7 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	434	-	-	434	-	-	-	-	434	0%
2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3 Project Implementation	1,187	-	-	1,187	-	-	-	-	1,187	0%
4 Quality and Accountability	1,302	-	-	1,302	-	-	-	-	1,302	0%
5 Logistics	5,470	-	-	5,470	-	-	-	-	5,470	0%
6 Assets and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Direct Costs	51,513	-	-	51,513	-	-	-	-	51,513	0%
Overhead Costs	5,151	-	-	5,151	-	-	-	-	5,151	0%
Total Budget	56,665	-	-	56,665	-	-	-	-	56,665	0%



Rapid Response Fund

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation	IGLESIA EVANGELICA LUTERANA BOLIVIANA
Office Address	ZONA EL TEJAR CALLE RIO PIRAI NRO. 958

	Name	Email	Contact Number
Finance Contact	Miguel Angel Gamboa Marin	tesoreria2019ielb@gmail.com	60548998

Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation	IGLESIA EVANGELICA LUTERANA BOLIVIANA
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	ZONA EL TEJAR CALLE RIO PIRAI NRO. 958
Bank Name	BANCO DE CREDITO DE BOLIVIA S.A.
Bank address	CALLE COLON ESQUINA MERCADO TELF: (591-2) 2330448
Account number or IBAN	201-2328374-2-51
Bank BIC/Swift Code	BCPLBOLX

Please explain if the name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation

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