As Patron of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, I am delighted to be asked to introduce this Annual Review.

The Foundation’s key strength lies in its relationships with people and organisations working for democratic development around the world. This ability to stay in tune with local democratic movements and parties ensures that the Foundation’s contribution to political reform is meaningful and relevant, whether within political parties, parliaments or civil society.

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy provides an unique and effective mechanism for cross-party cooperation between the Westminster parties and is a great asset to our country.

Rt Hon Michael Martin MP
Speaker of the House of Commons
Westminster Foundation for Democracy
working for sustainable political change

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy believes that when democracy flourishes, society is stronger and individuals have more opportunities to achieve their potential. We work with partners around the world, supporting their initiatives to establish and develop democratic institutions and practice.

WFD works mainly in Africa, eastern and south-east Europe. We are also developing a programme in the Middle East.

WFD, set up by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1992, is a non-departmental public body, accountable to the UK Government for the public money it spends. It receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Government – £4.1 million in 2004/05 – and raises additional funding to support its programmes.

WFD is governed by a Board of Governors appointed by the Foreign Secretary. Eight governors are nominated by the UK political parties and six are chosen for their expertise in one of our sectors of work.

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Large-scale democratic movements often grabbed the headlines in 2004/05: Ukraine’s ‘Orange Revolution’, mass protests in Lebanon and the historic election in Iraq when millions of citizens ignored violence and death threats to vote for a new government. The moves towards reform and democracy in parts of the Middle East and north Africa, the continuing challenge of better governance in Africa, the consolidation of democratic institutions in eastern and south-east Europe; all of these are part of the business of a democracy foundation such as WFD. However, WFD is unique because of its special structure, bringing together in one organisation governors from the Westminster-based political parties and independent specialists to oversee a combination of programmes and projects delivered through political parties and a wide range of civil society organisations.

The key challenge for a small organisation like WFD is to make its contribution count. We do this by working closely with local partner organisations – political parties, non-governmental organisations, groups fighting for the representation of women or national minorities, independent media organisations, trade unions.

Over the last year, we have launched six country programmes where the bulk of our work will be concentrated for several years to come. In addition, we are in the process of establishing a programme in the Middle East and north Africa region. I hope you will enjoy reading more about these programmes in this review.

None of this work would be possible without a dedicated, hard-working and experienced staff who share extraordinary skills and knowledge of the countries where we work. We benefit too from the crucial contribution of the UK political parties who bring a unique set of skills and experience to WFD.

Mike Gapes MP
Chairman of the Board of Governors
Successful organisations are those which learn from their experience and build on their distinctive strengths, while remaining true to their founding principles and values. WFD is distinctive in its ability to support different aspects of political reform and development – parties, parliaments and civil society – under one organisational roof. It is at its most effective when it brings together work undertaken by the Westminster political parties with that of a variety of civil society organisations in more focused programmes aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and practice in chosen countries.

The last year has seen the launch of six new country programmes in Europe and Africa as the culmination of a year of development work. Our teams researched and consulted local partners and stakeholders in order to ensure that our contributions would be specific, relevant to the local situation and effective. In this review we set out the objectives we have defined for programmes in Kenya, Sierra Leone and Uganda, Belarus, Serbia and Ukraine; and we tell the story of several of the projects and partners we are supporting to achieve those objectives.
Strong partnerships

WFD built its reputation on its ability to select its partners well and to work flexibly, with the minimum of bureaucracy compatible with its status as an independent organisation sponsored by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Having worked hard on strengthening our systems over the last two years we are proud of our ability to identify and support projects many of which would be beyond the reach of governments to support directly, while remaining fully accountable for the public funds with which we are charged.

Another priority of the last year has been to develop a role in the Middle East and north Africa region which would add value to the reform processes in which every Arab country is now engaged. Our research in a region for the most part new to WFD came together at a meeting in Beirut in December 2004 when our Board and staff were joined by politicians, academics and leaders from the media and non-governmental organisations from seven Arab countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Yemen. Two days of high-quality debate suggested a programme for the region which will be centred on strengthening legislatures and supporting those working for parliamentary reform. A set of proposals developed from that meeting was adopted by the Board in July 2005, recognising that our values of flexibility and careful planning will be well tested in a region where the signs of political reform are gathering pace.

Sharing experience

Our work in the Middle East and north Africa, as in parts of the world where our role is more established, brings UK experience to support the reforms being led and stimulated by governments, opposition and civil society groups locally. Supporting projects, for example, which bring Westminster MPs face to face with their counterparts in emerging democracies – whether organised by the UK parties or with WFD central – can provide opportunities for sharing experience which are direct and practical. Engaging those in opposition groups less experienced in these forms of international dialogue, including Islamist, secular and nationalist groups, will be among the challenges facing WFD as we push out the boundaries in seeking to respond to some of the most urgent issues in political reform across the world.

I hope you will enjoy reading this review; and that you will feel you are in the company of an organisation committed to building on its distinctive strengths as it faces these new challenges in working for sustainable political change in emerging democracies.

David French
Chief Executive
WFD’s European work in 2004/05 focused on developing programmes in Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine and Belarus. Each country faces its own set of challenges. WFD, working with partner organisations in these countries, has developed programmes to meet these challenges.

Activists take to the streets in Ukraine’s ‘Orange Revolution’ in December 2004.
Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia is now looking towards the prospect of EU integration, but is straining to meet the required European standards in the face of a sluggish economy, high unemployment and insidious levels of crime and corruption.

WFD’s work focuses on increasing citizens’ confidence and engagement in political processes and institutions.

Confidence boost

Poor standards of behaviour – corruption, lack of transparency and accountability – in public institutions are a major cause of low public confidence in the political process in Serbia. WFD is helping to tackle these issues through a range of activities, for example a project monitoring the performance of local assemblies and comparing political party policies to manifesto promises. The project aims to familiarise citizens with the work of their local municipal assemblies and encourage them to hold elected representatives to account.

Ukraine

Ukraine was boosted by its ‘Orange Revolution’ in December 2004 but the burden of public expectations and necessary reform weighs heavily on the new government.

WFD’s programme in Ukraine aims to sustain citizens’ interest and increase public participation in the political reform process.

Mass mobilisation

Civic engagement in political processes is particularly weak in eastern and southern Ukraine. In May 2004 WFD supported a seven-month project which sought to prepare civil society organisations for the 2004 presidential elections. The organisations received training on how to mobilise, campaign and create networks of activists across the region. Follow-up work helping these groups develop the capacity and skills to monitor policy implementation and the performance of the new government is being supported.

Belarus

In Belarus, the fear generated by a repressive regime has led to an atomisation of society. Poor perceptions of opposition forces and a lack of belief in change mean that citizens are reluctant to engage in civic and political activity.

The main objective of WFD’s programme in Belarus is to help develop and maintain a level of pluralism.

Community empowerment

Many people in Belarus understandably shy away from oppositional activity, fearing repression. However, there is a space for civic activism at local levels where citizens can be engaged by focusing on issues of direct interest. WFD is supporting activities that build the capacity of local civic initiatives (through study visits, training, advice and micro-grants) to develop regional development strategies. These strategies, which propose solutions to local problems, have been put into effect in several regions already. They necessitate broad public consultations and thus stimulate debate and help instil a sense of community and empowerment.
WFD’s Africa work is focused on assisting democratic consolidation in three programme countries: Kenya, Uganda and Sierra Leone. In 2004/05, our work helped to widen public political participation and strengthen the capacity and transparency of civil society organisations and political parties.

Africa programme staff
Marina Narnor, Acting Programme Director
Zaya Yeebo, Programme Manager
Imen Trabelsi, Programme Officer
Kenya

Kenya was until recently a one party state, and the institutions that are part of a multi-party system – in particular strong, representative political parties and civil society organisations – are still in the early stages of development.

WFD's programme in Kenya aims to strengthen civic and political engagement in a multi-party democracy.

Audit trail

Kenyan local authorities are often accused of lacking accountability; in particular, the way they spend public money is far from transparent. In 2004 WFD supported the Constitution and Reform Education Consortium (CRECO) in a project to establish independent, community-based audit committees in eight districts. These push for community involvement in determining local authority spending priorities and monitor how the money is spent. In this way, citizens are helped to hold their local representatives to account.

Uganda

As Uganda moves towards a multi-party system, political parties and civil society organisations are beginning to develop relationships and an appreciation of how they can work together to make the new system work.

WFD’s programme in Uganda aims to increase citizens’ confidence in multi-party democracy.

Representative parties

“Political parties cannot serve their purpose unless they are run democratically with grassroots support,” says Vincent Kiwanuka Kalimire of the Foundation for African Development (FAD). In 2004 WFD supported FAD in a project which brought together young members of Uganda’s six main political parties and civil society organisations to learn practical skills in leadership, the role of political parties in a democracy, communication and party organisation. The project helped to foster mutual tolerance between members of the different parties and groups, an objective which will remain crucial in the aftermath of the transition to multi-party democracy.

Sierra Leone

In a post-conflict society such as Sierra Leone, one of the priorities is to promote reconciliation by supporting civil society and community-based organisations to defend human rights, promote press freedom, educate the population about democracy and promote national dialogue and a culture of tolerance.

WFD’s programme in Sierra Leone aims to support civic participation in a multi-party democracy.

Strong women

As key players in local communities, women’s involvement in politics is crucial for the development of democracy after years of conflict in Sierra Leone. In 2004, WFD supported a local civic organisation, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which provides leadership training to rural women. With confidence in their leadership skills, these women are now better equipped to contribute to local decision-making bodies and assist rehabilitation throughout the country.
Middle East

Calls for political reform in the Middle East and north Africa region have become louder and more frequent in recent years. WFD has recently agreed the main elements of a programme focusing on parliamentary reform in the region, while continuing to support local initiatives that aim to give people opportunities to shape the political scene in their countries.

Some of the work we supported in 2004/05

Participation in Gaza

In 2004, WFD funded the Palestinian Centre for Democracy and Conflict Resolution in a project with women leaders in the Gaza Strip. The work helped women enhance their leadership skills and trained them to help other women understand their rights and role in shaping the political future of their country. It helped increase women’s understanding of electoral processes and supported their candidature for later elections.

In 2005, WFD funded the Society Voice Foundation in a project with 600 young leaders in the Gaza Strip to build leadership and knowledge of democratic governance. These young people now plan to set up democratic forums and organise community campaigning activities.

Iraqi networking

In 2004, WFD funded a project to build a network between Iraq, central Europe and the west with the aim of contributing to the development of civil society in Iraq. Members of the network have participated in public deliberations on the constitution, particularly in the areas of gender, security, justice and education.

Jordan debates

In 2005, WFD funded the Adalah Centre for Human Rights Studies in Jordan in a project to raise young people’s awareness of democracy and human rights issues. Three young people were trained as peer educators, and went on to establish youth forums for human rights and democracy, and to produce a university magazine in which students express their views and hold constructive debates.
2005 saw popular demonstrations in Lebanon against Syrian occupation.
The Labour Party has continued its programme of support for democratic development and good governance around the world.

The nature of the work ranges from the purchase of basic equipment to setting up training programmes on campaign strategy, membership recruitment, party communications, exchanges between local councillors and parliamentary work. In all our projects we put special emphasis on involving young people and women in the political process.
Africa forms a pivotal part of this work. We have active projects and established relationships across the continent. Examples of our work in Africa include:

**Stronger parliaments**

The Labour Party is currently running a project based on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, focusing on its three main political party objectives. These are to strengthen parliamentary oversight, promote participatory decision-making and adopt effective measures to combat corruption and embezzlement.

The first workshop in the series took place in Uganda in January 2005 and looked at ways to strengthen parliamentary oversight. Representatives from Botswana, Cameroon, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda took part. The workshop was led by Labour MP Hugh Bayley and a representative from the Labour Party.

**Women’s participation**

The Labour Party carried out a workshop for young women in South Africa in December 2004, part of a series of workshops which focus on strengthening women’s participation in political youth organisations across the region. This workshop aimed to encourage the involvement of women and youth at the grassroots level. A follow-up workshop took place in Tanzania in June 2005 with an emphasis on tackling HIV/AIDS in the local community.

**Labour in Nigeria**

Another area of our work in Africa follows on from the recent visit by former Labour MP Tony Worthington to Nigeria. The Labour Party is now looking to develop projects to encourage constituency-level participation in the political process. Meanwhile, the Labour Party is engaged in projects along with the other Westminster-based political parties to develop accountability and transparency with the Enugu State Assembly. The first stage of this project saw Enugu State representatives visiting the UK.

**Wider activities**

As well as support for activities in Africa, the Labour Party remains committed to the development and consolidation of democratic institutions in other regions. For example, we continue to support our sister parties in the Balkans, the Caucasus and the Middle East. Recent work has included support for parliamentary strengthening activities in Georgia following the ‘Rose Revolution’, and for democratic forces across Ukraine in preparation for the elections which led to the ‘Orange Revolution’ in 2004. Regional work focusing on women and young leaders has continued in the Balkans. In Bahrain the Labour Party has continued to support cross-party activities on the role of parliamentarians. In addition, we have organised projects on campaigning and communications with partners around the world.

Throughout this period the Labour Party has continued to support WFD in its core work of civil society development.

“The Labour Party continues to support the building of democratic and institutional capacity, empowering nations to govern effectively and to ensure the values of democracy, freedom, justice and human rights are shared across the world. This is a vital component of Britain’s commitment to encouraging good governance, prosperity and security in a rapidly changing global environment. I wish the Westminster Foundation for Democracy continued success in its work.”

Rt Hon Tony Blair MP, Prime Minister and Leader of the Labour Party
Conservative Party

The long-term objective of the Conservative Party’s activity is the development of stable and effective political parties, with clearly articulated policy programmes, that can play a key role in the promotion of democratic principles and values in their countries.

Putting the message across in Mongolia: the Conservative Party provides media training for politicians.

Conservative Party staff
Philippa Broom, Director,
International Office and WFD Programme
James Marriott, Project Coordinator,
International Office and WFD Programme
“The Westminster Foundation for Democracy enables British political parties to promote our democratic values across the globe. Its projects reach the key decision-makers in the countries where we work – making it a unique asset to our nation and the cause of liberty.”

Rt Hon Michael Howard QC MP, Leader of the Opposition

The Conservative Party primarily works with parties on the centre-right and conservative parties, but occasionally works on a cross-party basis with the other UK parties.

We provide expertise on a wide range of political areas, including party organisation, communication and campaigning strategy, policy development, media skills and grassroots political work. Throughout our programmes we actively promote increased political participation by women and youth.

In 2004/05 our main centres of activity were in the European Union’s neighbours and Anglophone Africa. In addition, we worked in the Baltic states, Mongolia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Examples of our work include:

Networking
A core part of our work is to encourage expertise-sharing networks of centre-right parties. The Democratic Union of Africa, the Asian Democrat Union, the Union de Partidos Latino Americanos and the International Democrat Union have been used as forums to share best practice on election campaigning and party organisation. They are also crucial in ensuring that those struggling against corruption and state manipulation can make their voices heard.

Party-building
We have expanded our work in Africa – with additional significant programmes of party-to-party cooperation in Mozambique and Tanzania. This pre-election activity covered manifesto development, national and regional campaign training, and the provision of essential election equipment and communications advice.

Women in politics
This year the Conservative Party has supported the Democratic Union of Africa in strengthening its Women's Parliamentary Network. Female legislators from centre-right parties throughout Africa participated in a workshop held in Uganda and addressed practical ways to promote women in politics without the use of artificial quotas.

The next generation
Our support for the next generation of politicians continued this year, for example through our African Winter School held in South Africa. Young political leaders met to debate the principles of democracy and discuss how they can be applied practically to the challenges facing Africa today.

Fresh ideas
Building strong political parties is about more than just effective organisation and campaigning techniques. The development of fresh ideas and policies to meet the challenges of the 21st century is critical. We organised a series of seminars to help establish policy development processes based on practical experience, including a conference in Bosnia and Herzegovina with representatives from across the Balkans attending.
Liberal Democrats

The Liberal Democrats promote the concept and values of liberal democracy through work with sister parties and networks around the world. We aim to provide voters with a democratic political option, rooted in the broad electorate and based on strong ideology, principles and policies.

Our work follows a cycle of needs assessment and research, followed by party-building, skills exchange and advice and support for campaigns. In particular, we promote the exchange of ideas between parties in neighbouring countries and in similar situations, through networks or regional or cross-party training.

In the last year, the Liberal Democrats have particularly focused on our African sister parties, building the Africa Liberal Network which brings together liberal democratic parties from across Africa to share information and skills. We have also concentrated on work with strongly policy-based parties in central and eastern Europe.

"As the crucial importance of democracy, and the unique role of political parties within the democratic environment, becomes ever more evident I am pleased that we are able to continue to support the establishment and development of healthy multi-party democracies world-wide through our work with the Westminster Foundation for Democracy."

Rt Hon Charles Kennedy MP, Leader of the Liberal Democrats

Examples of projects carried out in 2004/05:

**Campaign Africa**

In July 2004 the Liberal Democrats organised a youth training workshop for the Africa Liberal Network. This project brought together leaders of political youth groups from 13 African countries – ranging from Angola to Morocco and Tanzania – in Lusaka, Zambia. The programme focused on developing campaigning skills.

**Shared experiences**

In April 2004 we set up a regional party development workshop with the Liberal Democrat sister party in Latvia, focusing on capacity-building in the party. Liberal Democrat local campaigners from the UK shared experiences of building up a membership base and policy-making at grassroots levels.

**Media relations**

The Liberal Democrats provided technical support for the media centre of the Liberal Democrat Zambian sister party. Following a media training visit of Zambian party officials to the Liberal Democrats in the UK in 2003, the centre enables the party to communicate with the electorate.

Picture shows: A party activist addressing a political rally in Mozambique.
Smaller Parties

The Smaller Parties have continued to develop individual strategies within WFD’s remit. They bring particular experiences of regional government, devolution and, in the case of the parties from Northern Ireland, peace-building and power-sharing. Part of their work is carried out in partnership with the other political parties and within wider WFD initiatives.

Democratic Unionist Party
In 2004/05, the DUP continued its involvement in Kenya, working on local government projects. The DUP has established contact with Kenyan organisations and looks forward to continuing the relationships.

Plaid Cymru
Throughout 2004/05, Plaid Cymru worked with the Ukrainian People’s Party Assembly, Sobor.

Plaid Cymru organised a workshop for young activists in October 2004, followed by a study visit to Cardiff in March 2005. Participants found it particularly useful to examine the process of devolution in the UK in advance of anticipated decentralisation reforms in Ukraine.

Scottish National Party
Building on experience in the Caucasus, the SNP conducted a series of seminars on civic nationalism in Georgia. The participants –

political activists from different backgrounds – explored difficult issues around breaching ethnic divisions and developing a unified and non-exclusive concept of nationhood.

Social Democratic and Labour Party
The SDLP has used its substantial experience – particularly in empowering women in politics and conflict resolution – in its WFD work. One example was a workshop for women activists in Malta in November 2004. Organised in conjunction with the Labour Party and the International Union of Socialist Youth, the workshop looked at women as peace builders.

Ulster Unionist Party
Working with the Conservative Party, the UUP participated in local government training workshops in Serbia and Montenegro in 2004 and 2005. The training was conducted with the DSS and G17 parties’ newly elected councillors.
Project spending in 2004/05

Grants by region

- Europe £1,796,370
- Africa £1,391,981
- Other Regions £310,948
  TOTAL £3,499,299

Grants to partners by size of grant

- Europe
  - Under £6,000: 6%
  - £6,000 – £10,999: 15%
  - £11,000 – £20,999: 25%
  - £21,000 – £40,999: 28%
  - Over £41,000: 3%

- Africa and Other Regions
  - Under £6,000: 8%
  - £6,000 – £10,999: 28%
  - £11,000 – £20,999: 21%
  - £21,000 – £40,999: 3%
  - Over £41,000: 3%
The Westminster Foundation for Democracy Ltd summary financial statements

Foreword

The following summary financial statements are a précis of the information contained in the Westminster Foundation for Democracy Limited’s accounts for the year ended 31 March 2005. They do not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the results and state of affairs of the Foundation. For further information, the full annual financial statements and auditors’ report on those statements should be consulted.

Summary income & expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross income</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HM Government grants</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>3,424,040</td>
<td>75,259</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,499,299</td>
<td>3,326,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>543,069</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation – owned assets</td>
<td>11,359</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating charges</td>
<td>284,023</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income – rent</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating surplus/ (deficit)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>2,112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities before taxation</td>
<td>(162,491)</td>
<td>(75,259)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation tax</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</td>
<td>156,529</td>
<td>2,112</td>
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<td>Balances brought forward at 1 April 2004</td>
<td>32,794</td>
<td>159,344</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer between funds</td>
<td>199,268</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balances carried forward at 31 March 2005</td>
<td>75,533</td>
<td>161,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary balance sheet as at 31 March 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>6,504</td>
<td>17,863</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>21,063</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>101,199</td>
<td>168,426</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>161,970</td>
<td>62,948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra-budgetary funds</td>
<td>5,868</td>
<td>270,478</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>71,984</td>
<td>75,231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td>232,258</td>
<td>447,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets less current liabilities</td>
<td>238,762</td>
<td>465,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>75,533</td>
<td>32,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>161,456</td>
<td>159,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-budgetary</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>273,409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It’s easy to obtain our full financial statements and auditors’ report:

- view or download them from our website at www.wfd.org
- write for a free copy to: The Company Secretary, WFD, 125 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5EA
- e-mail wfd@wfd.org

These summary financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 251 of the Companies Act 1985 and the Companies (Summary Financial Statement) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995/2092) and were signed by Michael Gapes MP, Chairman of the Foundation, and by Georgina Ashworth, Governor of the Foundation.

Finance team staff

Bob Rainford, Director of Finance and Company Secretary
Brian Merritt, IT Officer and Assistant to the Director of Finance
Tamara Moluch, PA to the Chief Executive
Countries where WFD worked in 2004/05

WFD’s programme countries are in bold.
* Denotes a country with five or more projects.

Europe
Belarus*
Serbia
  and Montenegro*
Ukraine*
Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Balkans
Bosnia
  and Herzegovina*
Bulgaria
Caucasus
Croatia
Estonia
Georgia
Kosovo*
Latvia
Lithuania
Macedonia
Moldova
Poland
Romania
Russia*
Turkey

Africa
Kenya*
Sierra Leone*
Uganda*
Botswana
Cameroon
Democratic
  Republic of Congo
Ghana
Lesotho
Malawi
Mali
Mozambique*
Namibia
Nigeria
South Africa
Tanzania*
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Middle East
& north Africa
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Palestinian
  National Authority
Yemen

Rest of the world
Afghanistan
Argentina
Bolivia
Ecuador
Myanmar
Caribbean
El Salvador
Malta
Mongolia
Nepal
Sri Lanka

Total number of projects: 227

Patrons and governors

Patrons
Rt Hon Michael Martin MP
Rt Hon Tony Blair MP
Rt Hon Michael Howard QC MP
Rt Hon Charles Kennedy MP
Rev Dr Ian Paisley MP MLA
Ieuan Wyn Jones AC/AM
Alex Salmond MP
Mark Durkan MP MLA
Sir Reg Empey MLA

Governors
Mike Gapes MP, Chairman
Michael Aaronson CBE
Rt Hon James Arbuthnot MP
Georgina Ashworth OBE
Jim Bewsher
Baroness D’Souza CMG
Professor Mary Kaldor
Michael Moore MP
Lord Rogan
Richard Spring MP
Gisela Stuart MP
Michael Trend CBE

Details correct at 31 July 2005