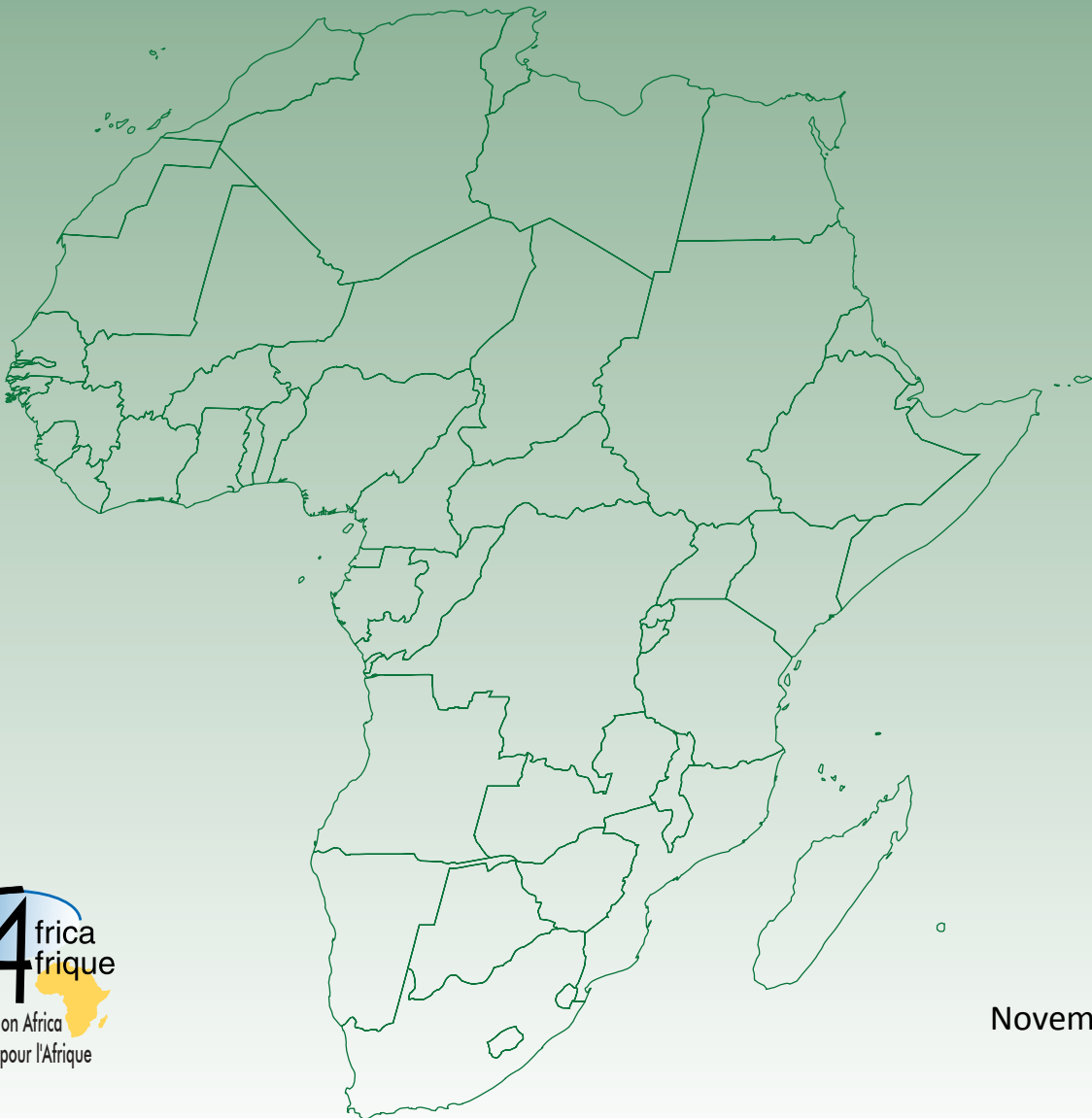


Conference Report and Recommendations on

The New Africa

*Redrawing the Blueprint for the
Canada-Africa Partnership*

**“A timely opportunity to build a
New Canada-Africa Partnership”**



The African Continent





Ottawa, November 11, 2009

Dear Members and Friends of Africa,

The Canadian Council on Africa (CCAfrica) is proud to present the report and recommendations from the New Africa Conference in Ottawa on October 2 and 3, 2009.

This report is by no means a verbatim record of the conference but rather a summary of major ideas that have emerged from the discussions and exchanges between the 200 participants for whom we are indeed grateful not only that they came but that they were fully dedicated in participating in the conference. Although a large number of suggestions were made to build the New Partnership Africa-Canada, we have chosen in this paper the main ideas and recommendations that we hope will be considered by the authorities.

We take this opportunity to thank all our collaborators who have contributed to the success of the conference, our two Co-Chairs The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy and Mr. Jean-Louis Roy, our sponsors, our partners, the African diplomatic corps in Canada, staff of CCAfrica, and of course our members and many friends of Africa who have responded to our invitation and participated "en nombre" conference. We also strongly encourage you to consult the presentations from the conference available on our website (http://www.ccafrica.ca/2009/new_africa/presentations.php).

Finally, for those who read this report, we ask you to seriously consider its contents and recommendations, and to help promote them, either by communicating to those who have the power to implement or by communicating your belief that Canada needs to build a new Partnership Africa-Canada.

Lucien Bradet
President, CEO

THE CONTEXT

On October 2nd and 3rd, 2009 more than 92 organisations, Canadian and international experts came together in Ottawa to discuss recent development in Africa and suggest a number of ideas to be addressed to the authorities to renew the Canada-Africa Partnership. The ideas and suggestions presented below reflect the views expressed by the participants.

For many Canadians, Africa is seen primarily as an aid and humanitarian challenge. While there is undoubtedly much to be done in these areas, Canadians need urgently to develop a much clearer understanding of the realities of a dynamic Africa, a continent of 53 countries, 1 billion inhabitants, emerging democratic institutions and accelerating economic development. In many African countries significant, world-class infrastructure opportunities are up-and-coming. China, India and Europe are rushing to create partnerships to participate in African development and to tap vast largely undeveloped African mineral, petroleum, power and human resources. These are clear indicators of a New Africa and the World is noticing.

These recent trends in governance and the economy require more broadly-based partnership and engagement to ensure they continue in a manner which brings lasting benefits to Africa and Canada. Canadians need to know more about the considerable presence of Canadian companies, NGOs, educational institutions, the Diaspora, etc. in African countries and about the work they do which benefits both Canada and the New Africa.

A number of facts and realities underpinned the deliberations. All speakers talked about the long-term relations between Canada and Africa; more than 50 years of diplomatic, development assistance and commercial relations building a strong and meaningful foundation for friendship. Today more than 31 African Embassies and High Commissions are present in Canada while Canada has 16 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Canada has always been present on the scene where major challenges faced African nations such as the fight against Apartheid, support to the development of national, regional and continental institutions, capacity building, support to civil society and the numerous humanitarian crises African countries have endured over the years. It should be noted that Canada is the only G8 member that fulfilled its commitment of doubling its aid to Africa. In addition, Canada recently increased its participation to the African Development Bank and is a strong defender of the Bank's role in the development of Africa. Regarding this important decision, the participants to the conference congratulated the government on this action.

Against these accomplishments there were other realities that were forcefully expressed by a large number of speakers and participants to the conference:

- ❖ Canada has benefited more of his partnership with Africans than the other way around.
- ❖ Canada, for the past decade, is perceived by many as less committed towards Africa. For instance, both of the last two governments, Liberals and Conservatives have taken decision to reduce the presence of the Diplomatic representation in Africa.
- ❖ Major recent cuts in the priority countries of focus designated by CIDA, a reduction of 50%, from 14 to 7, and a drastic cut of the number of French speaking countries as Priority, from 7 to 2.
- ❖ The designation of another continent as Government priority sending mixed and ambiguous signals about Africa.

The organisations represented at the conference came with the purpose of better understanding the past, the present and proposing a future path for Canada. These actions and others of a similar nature have sent a mixed signal to Canadians that the current strategy of the Government of Canada does not coincide with the long-lasting Canada-Africa relationship.

There were four pillars to the conference described in the next four sections.

PRESENTING THE NEW AFRICA

Africa is becoming the focus of attention from the majority of international organisations as well as the major developed and emerging nations around the world. It is without a doubt the focus of civil society concerned by social and economic development. The most important institutions in the world, the United Nations and more specifically the Security Council have on their agenda issues on Africa the majority of the time. More recently the G8 summit dedicated more than 13 pages to Africa in its final communiqué.

Africa has more than 50% of all mineral reserves in the world and has now become the most important destination for investment in the sector. Its needs in infrastructure, technologies, urban development, agricultural development, public and private services in the areas of education, finance, transport, health and insurances surpasses in many instances the needs of other continents. In spite of the current economic crisis, the African economy will grow modestly this year and coming back to levels of pre-crisis next year, around 5%, and in some cases double digit growth. In 2008 alone, 100 millions new cell phones were put in circulations in Africa.

With 53 nations, 1600 languages spoken on the continent, the challenges are as numerous as the opportunities. With two thirds of the 50 LDCs in the world, with a level of corruption that is not acceptable in a number of countries, with 60% of its population under 25 years of age, with young democracies still searching for the right approach to truly serve the

people of the their country, Africa cannot be only the concern of Africans. Africa must be the concern of the citizens of Canada and that of other like nations.

THE OLD AND NEW PARTNERSHIP OF NEW AFRICA: The case of China, India and the USA

The scope of the involvement of each of these countries in Africa is the subject of much discussion around the world and these relations are not new. They have not appeared on the radar screen all of sudden. China and India have been in Africa for decades. China had a clear presence in many part of Africa, in the 60s. India has been part of the social, economic and political scene in many parts of the Africa, mainly East and Austral Africa, for decades.

The difference between the past and the present in the case for these three nations, is the vigour and the intensity of their efforts to mark their presence in the new modern Africa. A presentation on each country was made.

China

China is now active in the quasi-totality of African nations, close to a 1,000 Chinese firms have made investments or have a physical presence in Africa. Trade numbers are increasing at a very rapid pace, a growth in the double digits every year for the last 5 years and will surpass USD \$100 billion dollars this year.

A number of criticism and concerns have been expressed by developed nations about the very rapid escalation of the commercial relations between China and the continent. But at the same time, the African countries are not complaining, on the contrary most countries are quite happy and praising China for their significant presence. In general, Africans like to do business with the Chinese because of: Speed, Price, Quality, and the alternatives China offers compared to the West, who they describe sometime as paternalistic.

Examples: HE Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal, Financial Times, January 23, 2008

“ For the price of one European vehicle, a Senegalese can buy two cars”

“I have found that a contract that would take five years to discuss, negotiate and sign with the World Bank takes three months when we have dealt with Chinese authorities”

“I achieved more in my one hour meeting with President Hu Jintao than I did the entire, orchestrated meeting of world leaders during the recent G8 Summit”

On the diplomatic front, China is present in most countries and in the last few years, there have been a large number of visits at the highest level of the Chinese government to Africa. In addition to these visits, there have been two very important Africa-China summits where the quasi-totality of African leaders has participated and many other forums and conferences. These specific actions have been labeled as very successful to develop the networking very much required for enhanced relationships.

India

The relations between India and Africa have been very extensive for many decades. Today there are more than 20 million non-residents Indian citizens in Africa. In many countries, there are more than 1 millions person of Indian origin. In the last few years there has been a sharp increase on the economic front. India is now the 5th largest investor in Africa, USD \$ 50 billion dollars in 2007 and the bilateral trade has grown by 226% in the last six years to US\$40 billion.

The Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) Region has created much of this impetus for this long relation and sustained relation between India and the Continent. There are many areas of close collaboration: security, diplomatic relations, investment regimes, and like China, India holds Biennial Summit with Africa.

United States

The Africa-USA relations have been increased in the last 5 years. The Obama effect has also raised high hopes and expectations in the Africa-USA relations. However, it was clearly noted the fact that the Bush administration has put in place and implemented 'Africa friendly' policies (most of them taken over by the Obama administration).

The Bush administration policies, favorably viewed by Africans, covered the following sectors:

1. Private investment and trade (AGOA¹): 8 year program that started in 2000 (extended now to 2013)
 - i. Success: good result for a modest investment
 - ii. Shortcoming: has not helped diversify and develop African economies
2. Public health: fight against HIV/Aids
3. Security (particularly in post 9/11 era) [ACOTA²]
 - i. Training to African military & security systems in the 'war against terror'
 - ii. 21 African countries have benefited from this assistance
4. Ending regional and local conflicts

¹ African Growth and Opportunity Act

² Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance

Diplomatic relations have also been increased with more presence on the continent and new Embassies being built. Investments in the oil and gaz fields have been very large and in all parts of Africa. The main objective of this approach by the USA is to ensure a balanced diversification of oil and gas supply. Projections indicate that somewhere between 20 and 25% of the USA needs in this sector will be met with imports from Africa in the next decade.

The new Obama administration's vision has 4 priority areas:

1. Supporting democratic governments and the democratization process
2. Development of agriculture sector
3. Public health
4. Help end conflicts in the continent

Two trends are observed; on the African side, high expectations towards the Obama administration and on the US side, determination to listen more to Africans, and leave a historical landmark.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITES FACING THE NEW AFRICA

The conference dealt in four workshops about the challenges and the opportunities that are now present in Africa: security, governance, social, humanitarian and economic development. The result of these workshops can be found on the CCAfrica website. Here are some of the highlights of these discussions.

Some challenges:

- ❖ A "new" Africa is emerging which requires forward thinking and a re-conceptualization of current perceptions of Africa in order to engage with the new positive trends.
- ❖ Focus on human security is gaining ground at various levels on the continent.
- ❖ African organizations and institutions such as the AU³ and SADC⁴ must take the next step by putting into practice their stated objectives especially around human security.
- ❖ Middle countries represent the greatest threat to security and are concurrently being marginalized by the international community.

³ African Union

⁴ Southern Africa Development Community

- ❖ Sustainable and effective changes within African states will not take place without comprehensive integrated efforts in multiple areas, including but not limited to governance, civil society, security and infrastructure
- ❖ Encouraging trends have seen peaceful elections and transfers of government, as well as increased challenges from civil society in the face of poor governance. While old concerns are exasperated by poorly conducted elections, political will, corruption and protection of politicians and governments, it is important to highlight successful examples in Africa.

Some opportunities:

- ❖ Canada has and can continue to be an effective partner in the New Africa through such actions which promote investment, supply expertise and monitoring ongoing progress, potentially through a trilateral partnership process
- ❖ Investment and capacity building in government, security and infrastructure are all seen as critical components to promote good governance, human security and democracy
- ❖ African countries should make a priority of investing in infrastructure but also judicious management of existing resources and finances as these are all mandatory for Africa's progress.
- ❖ Additionally increased investments in basic, secondary and higher education must be part of the priorities.
- ❖ African countries should pursue geographic economic integration as a tool to development since it plays a significant role in the development of infrastructure
- ❖ Canadian (and other Western) government(s) should be vigilant in ensuring that multinationals operating in Africa are pursuing an agenda that is aligned with the government's position
- ❖ Capacity building must include education which includes the maintenance of funding opportunities for Africans to attend Canadian universities.
- ❖ Canada's presence on the ground – whether in the embassies or as employees of companies – is set at a high standard compared to many other countries
- ❖ Canada needs to play a more active role. There exists a considerable amount of private equity capital that has already been spent, the message to the financial community is that there needs to be greater involvement from the private sector

BUILDING THE NEW AFRICA - CANADA PARTNERSHIP

This part of the conference was designed to allow participants to come to some conclusion about the definition of the role of Canada in Africa, the shape of the Canada-Africa Partnership in the future and the actions that should be proposed. This was clearly the objective of the conference and as difficult and ambitious as it seemed, the 92 organizations in the room actively participated and help the interested parties: NGOs, governments and private sectors, to share ideas and turn them into appropriate actions to implement the Partnership.

There is a clear distinction between the roles many individual *Canadians*, and the organizations of which they are a part have played in relation to Africa, and our *collective role*, as embodied in government policies and public commentary and debates. There is a large number of Canadians, some very well known, some not, who have demonstrated a consistently high level of interest, commitment, and knowledge in relation to Africa. They come from various sectors of Canadian society; public service, civil society, the private sector, the diaspora and indeed academia. On the other hand, there is our collective record and approach, as reflected over time in government policies and dominant public debates.

In the debates, it was stated that the overall record of Canadian policies in relation to Africa over time, and especially over the past couple of decades, a striking feature is their *inconsistency*, or “consistent inconsistency”. Many examples were given to demonstrate this lack of consistency: change of priorities on a frequent basis, reduction of our presence on the continent either diplomatic or ODA in a number of countries, widespread skepticism regarding assistance and the charge that it has failed, etc... These constant changes and hesitations about a long term vision and strategy cannot be seen as positive either for Canadians nor Africans. It cannot also be said that it is only a matter of communications, or that people do not understand or that the problem has been solved and we can move to other issues. These create a questionable climate for solid relations and partnership. Countries around the world make sure they have policies and strategies that create a good business climate that will attract investment. We believe there is also the need to create the appropriate policies and overall strategy to enhance relations and develop a long lasting partnership.

The participants believed that Canada has over the years developed policies and programs that did achieve some of the objectives that were both important to African countries and Canada. Many of these very positive actions were conveyed and well received. On the other hand, it is also perceived and clearly enunciated, that there is a lack of an overall Canadian comprehensive strategy for Africa. If Canada were to move in that direction, it would not be the first and far from it. In fact we have witnessed in the last year or so, many summits between Africa and China, Europe, India, Turkey and more recently Latin America. In the USA, the former President made a number of trips to Africa and hosted a large number of African

leaders in Washington. The new administration has already been marked by a Presidential visit to Africa as well as a visit by the Secretary of State, followed by a meeting between the President Obama and African leaders in New York a few weeks ago. These summits and senior level visits have helped to develop the framework for partnerships throughout the continent. Thought they do not solve all issues and concerns which preoccupied the parties, it did allow for direct discussions between leaders. These visits and meetings are not to be considered as ceremonial events as they do have a major role in shaping policies. The major foreign policies or directions are heavily influenced by leaders' discussion and decisions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There were more than 25 presentations at the conference (over 100 pages- accessible on the CCAfrica website www.ccafrica.ca) made by specialists, academia, private sectors representatives and NGOs to the 200+ participants. There is a bevy of information and suggestions that have been made in two days. For every suggestions or idea there was a rational presented and in many cases discussed either in a plenary session setting or in one of the workshops. We do not intend to present each of these ideas in this summary even though many deserve scrutiny and more analysis.

Throughout the conference there were two “overarching” principles that came time and again; coherence and commitment. On coherence, a speaker said: *«An effective partnership with Africa requires a recalibration of Canada’s priorities with Africa in a coherent way across a range of policies aid, trade, investment, peace and security, if we are serious about contributing to Africa’s development for the benefit of all, we need a picture of development and partnership that takes all into account.»* As for commitment; a long term, clearly spelled out and on the ground approach to the partnership with Africa must be a guiding principle.

These are neither new nor innovative in the world of international relations. This is basic to those who want to develop long-term partnership and have to juggle with number priorities that would from time to time to be adjusted. The following are the major ideas that should guide the authorities to develop a New Canada-Africa Partnership:

- 1- The development of a coherent and comprehensive strategy for the Canada-Africa relations that would take into account our diplomatic relations, economic relations and official development aid.
- 2- The Canadian Government announce the organization of the first Canada-Africa Summit to be held in the months following the G8-G20 meetings in Canada in the spring of 2010.

- 3- The Government of Canada declares a moratorium on any further closing of Canadian embassies or High Commission in Africa or reduction of Canadian representation resources until a coherent and comprehensive strategy has been developed.
- 4- An annual report on Canada-Africa relations should be prepared jointly by the Department of Foreign and International Trade and the Canadian International Development Agency. (This would also include the activities of Canadian Government Agencies such as EDC and CCC).
- 5- The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) reopens the process of determining the countries of focus for Africa in a transparent manner, with appropriate consultation and with the objective of considering the reinstatement of some or all of the dropped countries from the 2005 list of 14 countries, and/or adding new countries.
- 6- With the purpose of keeping the historical balance between French-speaking countries and other African countries, the Government of Canada should have a mechanism (special programs, focus countries, etc.) to award its ODA in order to maintain this equilibrium.
- 7- Increase the number of Canadian Trade Commissioners in Africa and abolish the 2 and 3 year assignments for our diplomatic staff in African posts (except for a very few very difficult locations), and to establish a new norm of 4 or 5 years.
- 8- Enhance of the collaboration of Canadians partners in Africa by establishing under the leadership of the Canadian diplomatic representative, a forum of discussion and exchange involving the diplomatic representation, the Canadian Aid program, the NGOs and the private sector active in the country.

The African continent is at a critical juncture particularly given the current global economic configuration. But today Africa needs Canada and offers Canadians more opportunities than at any other period for sustainable economic growth. To optimize this potential, Canada needs an articulated and coherent policy to promote partnership with the New Africa.

Lucien Bradet
President, CEO
613-565-3011

List of Speakers and Moderators

Honourable Dr. Lloyd Axworthy, President & Vice-Chancellor, University of Winnipeg and
Conference Co-Chair

Dr. Jean-Louis Roy, President, Partenariat International, Conference Co-Chair

Edward Akuffo, Department of Political Science, University of Alberta

Olayemi Akapo, Advisor, Global Trust SARL

Dr. Yao Assogba, Professor, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Gerry Barr, President & CEO, Canadian Council for International Cooperation

H.E. Amelete Bawoumondom, Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador of Togo

Nicole Beaudoin, President & CEO, Réseau des Femmes d’Affaires du Québec

Hon. Mauril Bélanger, Member of Parliament and Co-Chair of Canada-Africa Parliamentary
Group

Dr. David Black, Professor & Director of Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University

Donald Bobiash, Director General, Africa Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade, Canada

Oscar Boloko, Vice-President, African Diaspora Association of Canada (ADAC)

Lucien Bradet, President & CEO, CCAfrica

Dr. Chris Brown, Associate Professor, Institute of African Studies, Carleton University

François Bugingo, President, Reporters Without Borders, Canada

Michel Côté, President of CRC Sogema and Chair of the Board of CCAfrica

Steven Dopp, Vice-President, International Business Development, Canadian Bank Note
Company

Jean-Pierre Dubé, Vice-President, Tecsalt AECOM

H.E. Jean-Marie Ehouzou, Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, the Francophonie,
and Benians Abroad, Benin

Dr. Christopher Fomunyoh, Senior Associate and Director, National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Evelyn Foy, General Director, Cegep International

Anne-Marie Gagnon, Regional Manager, Maghreb & West Africa, Export Development Canada

Maryse Gaudreault, MNA (Quebec) and Parliamentary Assistant of Mr. Pierre Arcand, Québec
Minister of International Relations

Henri-François Gautrin, MNA (Quebec) and Deputy Government House Leader

Prof. Moses Kiggundu, Sprott School of Business, Carleton University

Dr. Huguette Labelle, Chair of the Board, Transparency International

Carolyn Mackenzie, Vice-President, CPCS

Andrew McAlister, President, McAlister Consulting Corporation

Hon. Dr. Keith Martin, Member of Parliament

Brian Mitchell, Director, Africa Program, TFO Canada

H.E. Heratus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission

Dr. Aristide Nononsi, McGill University

Alan O'Brien, Director, Hatch Ltd.

Mario Renaud, Executive Director, Centre d'étude et de Coopération Internationale (CECI)

Chris Roberts, President, African Access Consulting and University of Alberta

Jean-Bernard Robichaud, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada

George Saibel, Director General, Regional, Central and Western Africa, Pan-Geographic
Programs, Canadian International Development Agency

Dr. Meenal Shrivastava, Associate Professor (Political Economy-Global Studies), Athabasca
University

Ian Smillie, Author and Consultant for international development

Dr. Moussa Sylla, Director of Mines and Geology, Senegal

Fatimata Dia Touré, Director of the Institute for Energy and Environment of la Francophonie,
representing Mr. Clément Duhaime, First administrator of l'OIF

Participant Organizations

Africa-Canada Forum / CCIC	CESO-SACO
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Aga Khan Foundation Canada	Collège Universitaire Glendon de l'Université York
Agence Canadienne de Développement International	Comité Canada-Afrique
Anyway Solutions	Corporation de l'industrie-touristique du Québec
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The New Africa

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Lucien Bradet
President/Président
702 - 116 rue Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5G3
☎ (613) 565-3011
☎ (613) 612-3011
📠 (613) 565-3013

www.ccafrica.ca