

2017–2018 Minerals Yearbook

OTHER COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

BENIN, CABO VERDE, THE GAMBIA, GUINEA-BISSAU, AND SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

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BENIN

In 2017 and 2018, the production of mineral commodities—notably cement, represented only a minor part of the economy of Benin (Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, 2018, p. 29, 30). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Benin is provided by law No. 2006–17. Data on mineral production are in table 1. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Benin can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east>.

Reference Cited

Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, 2018, *Annuaire statistique 2017* [Statistics yearbook 2017]: Dakar, Senegal, Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, August 3, 170 p. (Accessed September 6, 2019, at <https://www.bceao.int/sites/default/files/2018-08/Annuaire%20statistique%20de%20la%20BCEAO%20-%202017.pdf>.)

CABO VERDE

In 2017 and 2018, kaolin, salt, sand, and stone may have been produced in Cabo Verde, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (Secretaría de Estado de Comercio, 2018, p. 7). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Cabo Verde is provided by Decree-Law No. 6/2003. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Cabo Verde can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east>.

Reference Cited

Secretaría de Estado de Comercio, 2018, *Informe económico y comercial—Cabo Verde* [Economic and commercial report—Cabo Verde]: Dakar, Senegal, Secretaría de Estado de Comercio, 32 p. (Accessed September 9, 2019, at <http://www.comercio.gob.es/tmpDocsCanalPais/D0476085D3D231E7427108392EC64C04.pdf>.)

THE GAMBIA

In 2017 and 2018, clay, ilmenite, laterite, silica sand, and zircon may have been produced in The Gambia, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (Jallow, 2019). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in The Gambia is provided by The Gambia Minerals Act (CAP. 121) revision of 1963. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of The Gambia can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east>.

Reference Cited

Jallow, Y., 2019, Gambia—Halifa Sallah inquires about unaccounted mined natural resources: *Foroyaa Newspaper* (Serrekunda), March 29. (Accessed September 9, 2019, at <https://allafrica.com/stories/201904010451.html>.)

GUINEA-BISSAU

In 2017 and 2018, bauxite, heavy-mineral sands, and phosphates may have been produced in Guinea-Bissau, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (Arvanitis and Weigert, 2017, p. 226). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Guinea Bissau is provided by law No. 03/2014 of 2014. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Guinea-Bissau can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east>.

Reference Cited

Arvanitis, Yannis, and Weigert, Maxime, 2017, Turning resource curse into development dividends in Guinea-Bissau: *Resources Policy*, v. 53, September, p. 226–237. (Accessed on September 9, 2019, at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301420717301095>.)

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

In 2017 and 2018, sand and aggregates may have been produced in Sao Tome e Principe, but available information was

inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector's contribution to the economy (Carrasco and others, 2017, p. 19). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Sao Tome e Principe is provided by the Aggregates Law of 1999 and the Mines and Minerals Act, which is under development. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Sao Tome e Principe can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east>.

Reference Cited

Carrasco, N., Pinto da Costa, H., and Séca, R.M., , 2017, Plano multi-setorial de investimentos para integrar a resiliência às alterações climáticas e o risco de desastres na gestão da zona costeira de São Tomé e Príncipe [Multi-sectoral investment plan to integrate the resilience to climate change and disaster risk in the management of the coastal zone of São Tomé and Príncipe]: Washington, DC, The World Bank, June, 150 p. (Accessed September 9, 2019, at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/465151520904870329/pdf/124204-PORTUGUESE-WP-PUBLIC-PMSI-STP-FINAL.pdf>.)

TABLE 1
BENIN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity ²	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cement, hydraulic	1,396	1,382 ^r	1,356 ^r	1,373	1,370 ^e

^eEstimated. ^rRevised.

¹Table includes data available through September 9, 2019. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodity listed, cassiterite, clay, gemstones, gold, limestone, marble, sand and gravel, and tantalum minerals may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

TABLE 2
BENIN AND CABO VERDE: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2018

(Metric tons)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
BENIN			
Cement	Cimbenin S.A. (HeidelbergCement AG, 87.95%, through its subsidiary Scancem International SA)	Cotonou plant	600,000
Do.	Onigbolo Cement Co. Ltd. (OCC) (LafargeHolcim Ltd., 51%; Dangote Industries Ltd., 43%; Government, 6%)	Onigbolo plant	600,000
Do.	Société des Ciments du Benin (Government, 50%, and LafargeHolcim Ltd., 50%)	do.	700,000
Do.	Nouvelle Cimenterie du Benin (NOCIBE) (Les Ciments du Sahel S.A., 100%)	Plant in Masse near Contonou	1,700,000
CABO VERDE			
Aggregate	Cimpor Cabo Verde S.A. (OYAK Cement Group, 98.13%)	Quarries on Sal and Santiago	NA
Salt	Artisanal miners	Salinas de Pedra de Lume, Sal	NA
Do.	do.	Salinas de Porto Ingles, Maio	NA

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.