



2019 Minerals Yearbook

OTHER COUNTRIES OF AFRICA [ADVANCE RELEASE]

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 2019, the production of mineral commodities—notably cement—represented only a minor part of the economy of Benin (African Development Bank, 2020, p. 139–141). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Benin is provided by law No. 2006–17 of October 2006 (the mining code) and law No. 2019–06 of January 2019 (the petroleum code). 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

African Development Bank, 2020, African statistical yearbook 2019: African Development Bank, May 29, 449 p. (Accessed June 24, 2020, at <https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/document/the-african-statistical-yearbook-2019-109564>.)

CABO VERDE

In 2019, kaolin, salt, and sand and aggregate 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 (International Monetary Fund, 2019, p. 48). 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

International Monetary Fund, 2019, Article IV consultation—Press release; staff report; and statement by the Executive Director for Cabo Verde: Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund Country Report 19/255, July 2, 65 p. (Accessed June 25, 2020, at <https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/2019/1CPVEA2019001.ashx>.)

THE GAMBIA

In 2019, 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 (African Development Bank, 2020, p. 253). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Gambia is provided by The Gambia Minerals Act (CAP. 121) revision of 1963. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of 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

African Development Bank, 2020, African statistical yearbook 2019: African Development Bank, May 29, 449 p. (Accessed June 24, 2020, at <https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/document/the-african-statistical-yearbook-2019-109564>.)

GUINEA-BISSAU

In 2019, bauxite, heavy sands, and phosphate 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 June 26, 2020, at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301420717301095>.)

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

In 2019, 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 (World Bank, The, 2020). 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

World Bank, The, 2020, Overview: Washington, DC, The World Bank. (Accessed October 7, 2020, at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/benin/overview>.)

TABLE 1
BENIN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons, gross weight)

Commodity ²	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic	1,382	1,356	1,373	2,530 ^r	2,500 ^e

^eEstimated. ^rRevised.

¹Table includes data available through July 1, 2020. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodities listed, cassiterite, clay, gemstones, gold, limestone, marble, sand and gravel, and tantalum 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 2019

(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, Cotonou	600,000
Do.	Onigbolo Cement Co. Ltd. (OCC) (LafargeHolcim Ltd., 51%; Dangote Industries Ltd., 43%; Government, 6%)	Onigbolo plant, Onigbolo	600,000
Do.	Société des Ciments du Benin (SCB) (SCB Bouclier, 100%)	SCB plant, Cotonou	700,000
Do.	Nouvelle Cimenterie du Benin (NOCIBE) (Les Ciments du Sahel S.A., 100%)	Massé plant near Cotonou	1,700,000
CABO VERDE			
Aggregate	Cimpor Cabo Verde S.A. (OYAK Cement Group, 98.13%)	Quarries in Sal and Santiago	NA
Salt	Artisanal	Salinas de Pedra de Lume, Sal	NA
Do.	do.	Salinas de Porto Ingles, Maio	NA

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available