# VKP 2004-2016

## THE NEW URBAN CENTER

PROVINCE NORD

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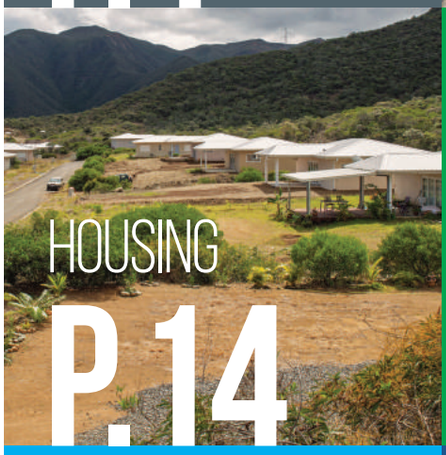

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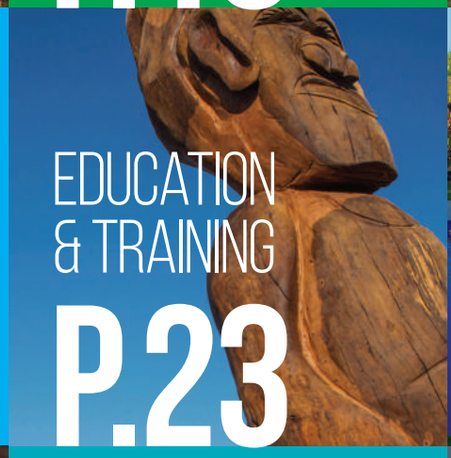

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# VKP, REBALANCING

*Since the signing of the Matignon Agreements in 1988, New Caledonia has been committed to a process of rebalancing its territory, which had until that point been characterized by significant social and economic development of the capital, Nouméa, and its surrounding areas, where almost three quarters of the population is concentrated.*

The grand project to develop the VKP area changed the game. Centred on the construction of a world-class metallurgical complex, it aimed to create a new urban centre stretching across the three municipalities of **Vook (Voh), Koohnê (Koné), seat of the North Province, and Pwëbuu (Pouembout).**

### VKP, VISIBLE REBALANCING

**Intended to become the second urban centre of New Caledonia, the VKP area hosted numerous construction sites over several years. Among these was the construction of the Koniambo Metallurgical Plant, which allowed the North to develop a centre of activity and develop its business sector.**
**The result ? The population is growing rapidly, the private sector is diversifying and numerous new infrastructure projects have emerged. Rebalancing is up and running !**

## 297 MILLION USD

Of public funds to conclude this enormous construction. The VKP area benefited from a public investment program launched in 2004.

## 195 MILLION USD

Of private investments since 2004.

# AS REALITY >>>>

Since the start of the 2000s, significant headway has been made on the path to rebalancing. Jobs have been created, housing has been constructed, public infrastructures were put in place and new services have been made available to the population.

*Although life in the VKP area has changed greatly, the area has stayed true to its roots.*

One of the unusual aspects of this development is that part of it has been carried out on land owned under customary title, which had lain undeveloped for many years. A remarkable effort was undertaken by all the partners to overcome this situation and to make the necessary land available to welcome new arrivals in the best possible conditions, **all while preserving the cultural values attached to these lands.**

## 2004 >>>> 2016

These few years have changed VKP. It's this new face that we invite you to discover today.

*« The VKP area today is a vast and attractive domain of possibilities, responsive to all initiatives, promising rapid development that emphasis human aspects. »*

# SPACES

*The starting point for the design of the development of the VKP area was a Development and Urban Planning Blueprint (DUPB) adopted in 2005. The DUPB organizes the mission of each municipality: the major urban centre of Koohnê (Koné), 'capital' of the North Province with business centres, cultural centres, shops, industrial and craft areas; the North Metallurgical Plant at Vook (Voh); and an agropastoral character for Pwêbuu (Pouembout). Within this framework, a multi-year investment program was implemented to allow an harmonious development of the area.*

BEFORE AFTER

## KEY FIGURES :

**1**

Koniambo Cell of North Province managed a single access point to inform and support investors interested by the area.

**488**

The VKP area benefitted from a program of 293 million USD of public investment and at least 195 million USD from private investors.

**2018**

The DUPB will be updated at the beginning of the year.

*In the early 2000s, faced with the issues related to the building the North Met Plant, the North Province took up the challenge of rebalancing and instilled the momentum needed to develop the VKP area.*

### THE ESSENTIALS

**In order to support the establishment of the North Met Plant and the development of the area, the North Province set up the Koniambo Cell in 2004. Its mission: to act as an interface between all the public and private actors involved in the construction of the metallurgical complex and the development of the three municipalities of Vook (Voh), Koohnê (Koné) and Pwëbuu (Pouembout). Reporting directly to the President of the North Province Assembly, it is also tasked with managing projects in areas as diverse as housing, transport, employment and development.**

VKPゾーン（ヴォー、コネ、ポワンブット）の開発は、2005年から計画されました。SDAUは、VKPゾーンを3つの分野に分けて開発を進めています：コーネ（コネ）は北州の首都として、経済、文化、産業、手工業の中心として、ヴック（ヴォー）は北州の精錬工場として、ポワンブットは農業畜産として、計画されています。

この開発を円滑にするために、年間を通して、複数の投資システムが適用されました。

发展VKP的设计从一个设总计划的发展和城市规划在2005年通过的。该SDAU组织的使命三个市镇：城市中心的主要Koohnê(Koné)，»资本»的北方省与一个商业中心、文化中心、商店、工业区和工艺品，工厂在北v ook(Voh)和一个尺度达到Pwëbuu(Pouembout). 在这个框架内，一个方案多年投资已经到位，以便允许一个和谐发展的区域。

VKP 지역 개발은 2005 년 채택된 도시 개발과 도시화 계획도에 따라 구상되었다. 이 계획도는 세 도시의 사명을 기획한다: 코네는 도시의 주요 중심가, 그리고 비즈니스 센터, 문화 센터, 상업, 산업과 수공업 지구와 함께 북부 지방의 «수도», 보 (Vook (Voh)) 는 북부의 공장, 푸엄부 (Pwëbuu (Pouembout))는 농축산업 분야. 이러한 배경에서, 이 지역의 균형 있는 발전을 위해 다년의 투자 계획이 설정되었다.

1

2

3

**1)** In total, the Cassis-Pont Blanc Business Park includes around fifty blocks, bringing together warehouses, craft spaces, services and businesses.

**2)** Developed on the customary lands of the Baco clan, the business park of Baco hosts small scale companies, a training centre, the School of Multimedia and Images of Koohnê (Koné), and the technical testing centre of the Department of Infrastructure, Topography and Road Transport (DITTT).

**3)** In Pwëbuu (Pouembout), the Tipenga agribusiness zone brings together activities related to the production and treatment of agricultural and food products.

**4)** Developing the area also means ensuring its safety. In a few months, the new emergency services centre will be operational.

**5)** To facilitate access to the North Met Plant and the Vavouto Industrial Area, an interchange on the main territorial highway was redeveloped.

4

5

***Areas zoned for business and industrial activity were created and housing estates were built, paving the way for the rapid urbanisation of the VKP area. It's an area that has become more attractive, where the everyday life of the population has been significantly improved.***

*Opened in 2012, the shopping centre has become a must-visit address for inhabitants of the VKP area.*

## KEY FIGURES :

**850**
Purchases per day.

**80**
Jobs created by the different stores at the Téari Shopping Centre.

**EXPOSE**

## *A day in the life of the Téari Shopping Centre*

**Opened in 2012, the shopping centre has become the real economic lifeblood of the area. Inhabitants appreciate being able to shop and stroll there. Expose :**

With an average of 850 purchases per day, the Discount supermarket is a real magnet for shoppers around Koohnê (Koné). Opened in 2012, the shopping centre has become a must-visit address for inhabitants of the VKP area. "It's true that it's very practical" complimented Mathilde, a mother. "We no longer need to go to Nouméa to do our shopping. We can find equivalent prices here". In fact, the centre, which brings together more than 30 businesses, is also a real plus for consumers. With a perfumery, a beautician combined with a hair salon, a launderette, a bakery, a wine shop, clothing stores and even a travel agent, the centre has effectively allowed a significant increase in the availability of goods and services in the area. "It's been a minor revolution for the VKP area" explained Pascal. "People from the North come here not only to do their shopping, but also to browse, grab a bite to eat at lunchtime, or just to spend time on a Saturday when they have nothing else to do. It's just like in Nouméa, but it's two minutes from home." For their part, the merchants admit that things were a bit slow to be put in place but are satisfied overall with their choice. Téari is now very much a part of the everyday life of the inhabitants of the VKP area.

BEFOREAFTER

**1)** Viewed from above, the VKP area transformation is particularly visible, as shown here with the municipality of Pwëbuu (Pouembout).

**2)** Many infrastructure projects were completed by the municipalities with assistance from the North Province within the framework of its multi-year programme, notably the Témala Bridge in Vook (Voh), as well as the Paouta and Tipenga roundabouts in Pwëbuu (Pouembout).

## CUSTOMARY LANDS INCLUDED

**It was something the North Province really wanted; lands held under customary title should not be forgotten in the development of the area. Totally innovative options were therefore put in place, such as the craft area and business park at Baco. They include unprecedented features for incorporating customary lands in the VKP project. A bespoke legal and banking arrangement allowed guarantees to be provided to private businesses and institutions wishing to set up there.**

KEY FIGURES:

**23** The Baco Business Park includes 23 serviced lots with rent from 18 to 24 USD/100 sqm.

**3,500** 3,500 sqm host large retailers Leader Price supermarket, Mr Bricolage hardware and Stop Affaires variety store.

# ECONOMY

*All the indicators are clear. Since the start of the 2000s, the VKP area has experienced unprecedented economic development thanks to the construction of the North Met Plant. Since 2005, the Plant has generated 3.8 billion USD in economic benefits, notably for the VKP area. As a result, the number of businesses based in the area has doubled in 10 years and the number of private-sector employees has gone from 1,028 in 2006 to 3,486 in 2015.*

BEFORE AFTER

## KEY FIGURES AT 31/10/16 :

**1.8**

The construction phase of the North Met Plant generated 1.8 billion USD in economic benefits.

**2.0**

The operational phase of the North Met Plant already delivered 2 billion USD in economic benefits.

**49**

49% of the economic benefits from the North Met Plant went to North Province businesses, with the rest going to the South Province.

*Thanks to the North Met Plant, to private initiatives and an economic fabric characterized by growing businesses, the economic benefits are very significant.*

### THE ESSENTIALS

**A high quality deposit, a genuine high performance culture, well-controlled costs and a demanding sustainable development policy: Koniambo Nickel will make New Caledonia one of the world's largest nickel producers once the complex reaches full production capacity. Production is gradually ramping up, delivering 16,000 tons of nickel in 2016.**

経済成長は明らかです。２０００年にできた北部の工場の建設のおかげで、２０５年以降、VKPゾーンは３８１０億パシフィックフランの経済効果がありました。結果、企業数は１０年間で２倍の数になり、正規雇用数も２００６年の１０２８人より、２０１５年には３４８６人に増加しました。

所有指标是明确的。自2000年代初期，VKP经历了一个经济发展，是前所未有的建设北方工厂。自2005年以来，它已经产生381亿法郎的经济影响，特别是在VKP的。结果是：企业的数量在该地区翻了一番，在10年的雇员人数在私营部门的上升，从1028在2006年3486在2015年。

이 모든 정보는 아래의 결과를 명백히 보여준다. 2000 년대 초부터 북부의 공장 건설로 VKP 지역은 전대미문의 경제 성장을 이루었다. 2005 년부터 이는 특히 VKP 지역에 381, 000, 000, 000 프랑의 경제 효과를 생성하였다. 결과: 10 년 동안 이 지역에 자리 잡은 회사의 수는 배가 되었고 민간 기업의 직장인 수는 2006 년 1, 028 명에서 2015 년 3, 486 명이 되었다.

1

2

3

4

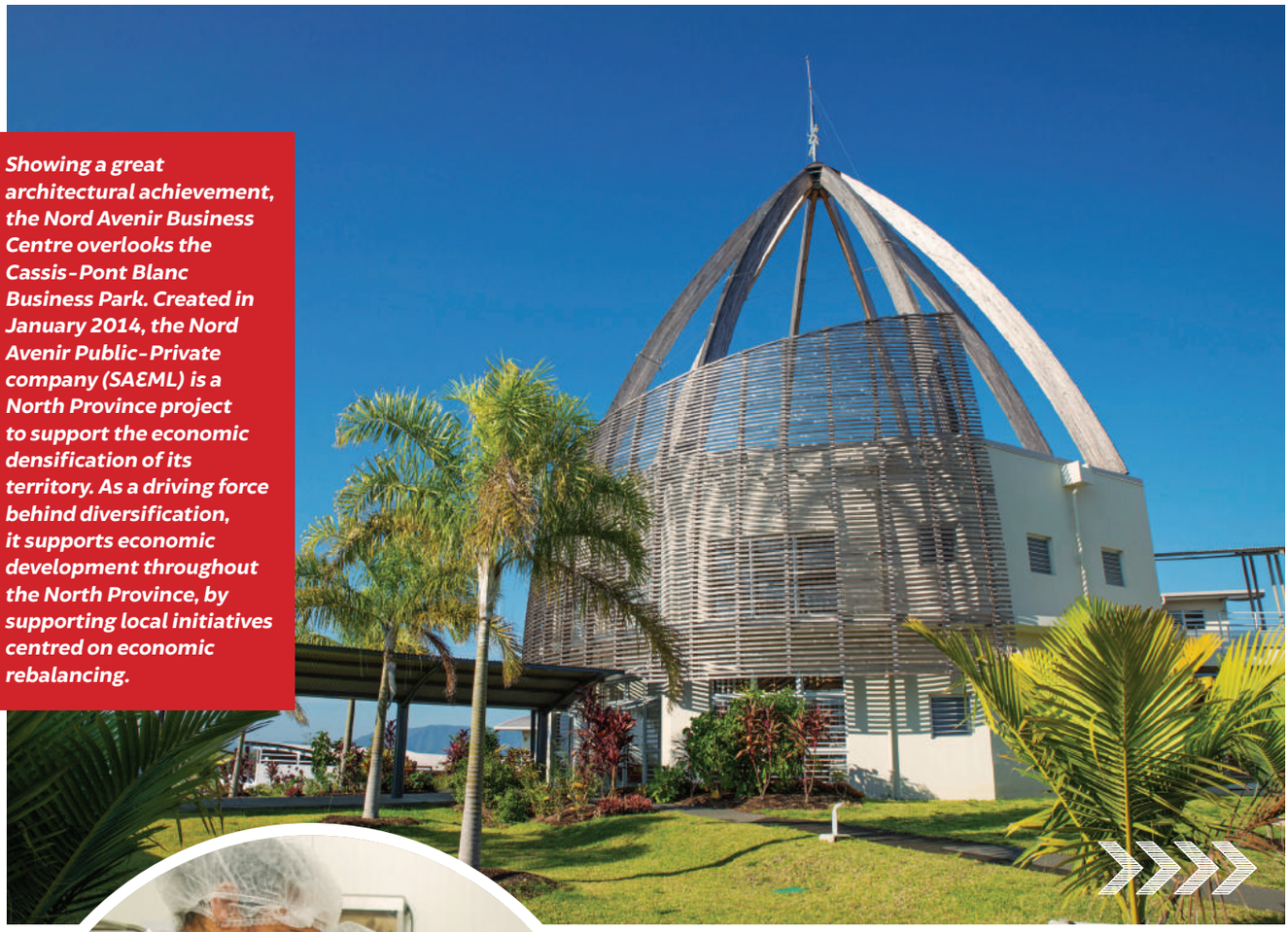
**1)** Numerous business parks a host companies in the VKP area. Among them, the Cassis Business Park in Koohnê (Koné) is particularly buoyant, with around forty lots dedicated to business and craft activities, services, warehouses and small-scale production.

**2)** SOPAC (the New Caledonian Aquaculture Producers Society) brings together the actors in this sector, from hatcheries to distributors, in order to ensure the quality of New Caledonian blue prawns.

**3)** Built on customary land, the Baco Business Park is proof that traditional customs can adapt perfectly well to coordinated economic development. Notably, it is home to a branch of the Bank of New Caledonia, an NC Motors car dealership (CFAO group), and the offices of the SAEML VKP, a public-private partnership.

**4)** At the base of the Koniambo mountain and in direct proximity to the metallurgical complex, the Vavouto Industrial Area at Vook (Voh) is particularly dedicated to Koniambo Nickel's subcontractors.

*As a zone under constant transformation, the VKP area is built around the North Met Plant installation within the framework of territorial rebalancing.*



***Showing a great architectural achievement, the Nord Avenir Business Centre overlooks the Cassis-Pont Blanc Business Park. Created in January 2014, the Nord Avenir Public-Private company (SA€ML) is a North Province project to support the economic densification of its territory. As a driving force behind diversification, it supports economic development throughout the North Province, by supporting local initiatives centred on economic rebalancing.***

***With its strategic location between Koohnê (Koné) and Pwëbuu (Pouembout), attractive rents, and a business and industrial network being developed, the craft area of Baco business park (ZA Baco) is a privileged location where to base your business in the VKP area.***

**INTERVIEW**

## Fabrice Lévêque "We produce over 2,000 meals per day"

**Fabrice Lévêque is a happy entrepreneur. Based in the artisanal area of Baco business park, La Restauration Calédonienne du Nord (Northern Caledonian Catering) has secured some impressive markets and sees good growth ahead.**

*Why did you decide to invest in a catering kitchen?*

**F.L. :** I had always wanted to get into catering and there was a real demand in the North Province as the boarding school was doing all the catering for school lunches and needed relief.

*Did success come quickly?*

**F.L. :** Yes! In 2014 we won the market for school lunches in Koohnê (Koné) and Pwëbuu (Pouembout). And this year, we have doubled our volumes by winning the tenders for school lunches in Néko (Poya), Vook (Voh) and Cata (Tiéta).

*How many meals do you produce per day now?*

**F.L. :** We produce around 1,800 school lunches every day and also about 200 meals for businesses and private clients. We sometimes have peaks of around 2,200, notably when there are major works going on at Vavouto. We have 16 employees to produce all these meals, but that sometimes increases to 21 to satisfy the demand for higher volumes.

*How does the future look?*

**F.L. :** Very bright, because the Northern Hospital Complex is under construction and the new prison should also soon be built. So we've already increased the size of our storage warehouse, but we will have to increase it again, just as we will have to increase our production space.

**1)** In a real plus for livestock producers in the region, the Office of Marketing and Warehousing of Refrigerated Goods (OCEF) opened its Northern meat distribution centre, at the Tipenga site in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) in 2010.

**2)** The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) business incubator in Koohnê (Koné) provides a chance at success for young creators, who can access business accommodation and support with shared costs.

**3)** Research also occupies a place of honour in the VKP area, notably with the New Caledonian Centre for Development and Transfer in Marine Aquaculture (CCDTAM). Its mission is to develop a fish farming sector in New Caledonia. Two species have been selected: barramundi cod and red emperor.

## CUSTOM ALONGSIDE INNOVATION

**Land held under customary title accounts for 25% of land in the North Province, with fifty thousand hectares in the VKP area. Some provincial operators, such as the SAEML Grand Projet VKP (public-private company), designed innovative legal and financing arrangements, which separated the ownership of land from buildings, in order to add value to the land and construct housing or other buildings essential to accommodate new businesses. This allowed :**

- *Kanaks living under customary law, brought together through a civil corporation, to become owners and managers of the constructions at the end of the investment (after fifteen to twenty years) and to draw revenue from them;*
- *Business tenants to take advantage of property at a lower price than what they could achieve if they financed the investment alone on land held under common law title;*
- *Public authorities to oversee the creation of a local economic fabric, supported by grants generally awarded to the areas in question.*

KEY FIGURES :

**50.000**
The number of hectares of land held under customary title in the VKP area.

**191**
Employment offers made every month in the VKP area between 2008 and 2015.

**124**
The industrial sector counted 124 businesses in 2015 compared to 49 in 2003.

# HOUSING

*In 10 years, the population of the VKP area has grown from 8,211 to 13,091 inhabitants. This is a far greater rate of growth than in the Greater Nouméa area over the same period. Between 2003 and 2014, a total of 1,924 requests for building permits were lodged, releasing 1,879 new homes on private land to the market. The majority were constructed by private operators, with 479 built by social housing operators.*

BEFORE AFTER

***In Koné the New Caledonian Social Housing Company (SIC) renovated a partially-constructed barn into 328m2 of green office space.***

## KEY FIGURES :

**1,495**
New homes completed in VKP between 2002 and 2014.

**191**
New homes built on land held under customary title between 2012 and 2014.

**987**
From 2002 to 2015, 987 requests for housing were lodged with the Housing Office, of which 54% were for studio or 1-bedroom accommodation.

*The goal was to settle the population through the development of economic synergies around the North Met Plant, while meeting the demands of new employees in terms of housing, services, businesses and leisure activities.*

### THE ESSENTIALS

**Despite the impressive number of homes built in 10 years, unmet demand remains. According to the latest studies, there will be a cumulative requirement for approximately 2,736 homes in the period between 2016 and 2025, of which 88% will be on private land. More than 80% of this demand is in relation to assisted housing, mostly social housing, confirming the forecasts made for many years by the North Province.**

１０年間でVKPゾーンの人口は、８千２１１人から１万３千９１人に増加しました。人口の成長率は、ヌメアより大きいです。２００３年から２０１４年には、１９２４件の建設許可が発行され、そのお陰で、個人所有の土地で、１８７９世帯の住宅が建設されました。大半の建設は、プライベート会社に委託され、４７９世帯が政府の機関によって、建設されました。

在10年的人口VKP区从8个增加211 13 091居民。 增长率远远高于更大努美阿地区在同一时期。 从2003年到2014年，1924年，建筑许可证应用程序已经提交的投放市场的1 879个住房单元在私人土地上。 他们中的大多数已经进行的由私人运营商经营的，479家已经建造的社会的运营商。

10 년 동안, VKP 지역의 인구는 8, 211 명에서 13, 091 명으로 늘어났다. 이 성장률은 같은 기간 그랑 누메아 (Grand Nouméa) 의 성장률을 훨씬 웃도는 것이다. 2003 년부터 2014 년까지, 1, 924 건의 건축 허가 신청이 있었고 이로 인해 민간 토지의 주택 1,879 채가 분양되었다. 이 중 다수가 민간 중개인을 통해 이루어졌고 주택 479 채가 사회적 중개인을 통해 건설되었다.

**1)** Born of a private initiative, the « Hauts de Bellevue » in Koohnê (Koné) was a great success. The 70 parcels of land all found buyers.

**2)** Still in Koohnê (Koné) but on the mountain side, the first 41 homes of the “Les Cigales” Estate was completed in 2012. A second construction phase of 48 homes was built in 2014.

**3)** In Koohnê (Koné), the Green Acre Estate, within walking distance of the Téari Shopping Centre, attracted many managers from the North Plant.

**4)** The North Province was in the front line to meet demand for housing. It supported numerous real estate projects, notably assisted housing. Among the accommodation provided was the “Le Bosquet” Estate of 167 homes in Koohnê (Koné).

**5)** In the special development zone of Bako, 15 freestanding homes were built in partnership with the New Caledonian Social Housing Company (SIC). It was such a success that the SAEML VKP public-private company was obliged to launch a new development of twenty more homes.

## TESTIMONIALS

### No longer any need to go to Nouméa !

« Life in the North has changed a lot. Before, few young people in the clan had work. Today, they are employed or have created their own businesses, they have built permanent houses. So our ties to the earth still exist but have changed a bit. We work, so we have to plan, anticipate. That doesn't mean these ties are less strong, they are still there, deep inside us. The other big change is that today you can find most things here. We no longer need to go to Nouméa to do our shopping. »

François Pearou, Vook (Voh)

### The ties to the earth are within us ...

« After having lived in Nouméa, I came back to the clan and I now live in a SIC [social housing] estate in Koohnê (Koné). It's much easier to get to. I am a dressmaker and had to go out to sell my creations before. Now the clients come to me. These days we have more shops, more choices for our children's education and more leisure activities, but we have lost some of our spontaneity. We have become more urban, but our ties to the earth are maintained. We are born in the clan, we come back to it, it's part of us. »

Annie Diemene, Koohnê (Koné)

### Fantastic cultural development !

« I arrived in the VKP area in 1994 straight from the Congo and I don't regret it. Now I work in the Koohnê (Koné) library and I have experienced the cultural development of the area with great enthusiasm. We believed in this project and today it's here, it exists. The cultural complex is like a castle with books, music, performances, artists in residence. It contributes to living together, it's open to everyone. I have also been lucky enough to cultivate a parcel of land thanks to the family gardens. I live here, I participate in the life of the village and I feel good. »

Amélence Darbois, Koohnê (Koné)

### We no longer go to Nouméa to buy, but to sell !

« I have truly seen the VKP area explode. Today the towns of Koohnê (Koné) and Pwëbuu (Pouembout) touch each other ! We have everything here now; shops, doctors, pathology laboratories, a swimming pool, junior high schools. We used to go to Nouméa to buy things before but I only go there to sell my agricultural production from now. And the population influx has also meant the area has become a new economic hub where I can sell some of my vegetables. It's really advantageous. I know now that my children will have work. The prospects are exciting. »

Christophe Courtot, Pwëbuu (Pouembout)

### Before, Voh was a ghost town ...

« I came back to Vook (Voh) in 2004 to open a restaurant when we heard the Plant was going to be built. I went into business with a young person from the Oundjo clan and we really had some great years, although competition is stiffer these days. In any case, we really needed this development, this rebalancing. Before that, we had nothing. Vook (Voh) was a ghost town. Today we have everything : shops, doctors, leisure facilities, a hospital and a cinema soon. It's getting better and better. »

Simone Chevalier, Vook (Voh)

### Voh hasn't turned into Ducos !

« I came back to Vook (Voh) in 1994 after my studies and my friends really didn't understand my decision ! I needed to recharge my batteries and get back to this quality of life. In fact, the rapid development we have seen really hasn't altered my quality of life. The Plant is there, it provides work, attracts people, infrastructure is appearing. However, we have kept our identity. Vook (Voh) hasn't turned into Ducos [the industrial area of Nouméa]. At the same time, this development is changing us inside, turning our ways of doing things upside down. Some people complain, but not me ! Being open to others is a good thing ! »

Corinne Delaveuve, Vook (Voh)

**1)** In the VKP area, private real estate development projects are also flourishing. The Fidenord company, a real estate developer, thus took on the construction of the Green Valley Estate in Vook (Voh). With a total of 97 (2- and 3-bedroom) villas, it's the largest privately-funded estate in the area.

**2)** In Vook (Voh), the construction of the Pwadawhuup Estate of 30 homes was also assisted by the North Province

**3)** In Pwëbuu (Pouembout), the Val Nindiah Estate changed the municipality appearance. The third phase was comprised of 45 homes for ownership, 24 undeveloped lots, 17 developed lots and 4 commercial lots for a total cost of 5.7 million USD.

**4)** Much to the delight of its inhabitants, 10 % of green space was planned by the New Caledonian Social Housing Company (SIC) for the second phase of the Olea estate in Pwëbuu (Pouembout).

## CUSTOMARY LANDS : FORMING PARTNERSHIPS

**One of the unusual aspects of the VKP area development is that it was partially carried out on land held under customary title, which had long lain idle. A remarkable job was done by all partners to overcome this situation and thus have the land required to accommodate new arrivals in the best possible conditions, while preserving the cultural values attached to these lands.**

Between 2004 and 2014, a total of 1,495 homes were thus built in the VKP area, with 191 on land held under customary title. Among the examples of successful partnerships is the impressive Gou Mê Wêe Estate where 115 freestanding homes should be built. The estate takes its name from the special development corporation (GDPL) of the Koniambo clan. The GDPL makes its land available, the New Caledonian Housing Fund (FCH) and the New Caledonian Social Housing Corporation (SIC) are each mandated with the construction of 57 and 58 houses respectively, as well as managing their rental during the amortization period. Among the other partners are the North Province, a large contributor, and the municipality of Koohnê (Koné), which is notably financing the access road, the Sivom (water and sewerage authority) which will fund the different primary networks and the New Caledonian land titles registry (ADRAF), which is providing technical support and the delimitation of land parcel boundaries.

## KEY FIGURES :

**34**

34 million USD was required to develop the Gou Mê Wêe Estate, of which 9 million was funded through North Province subsidies.

**115**

The total number of freestanding homes that will be constructed at the Gou Mê Wêe Estate. The positioning of each building has been thought through a bioclimatic viewpoint and includes the use of natural sunlight and ventilation.

# AGRICULTURE

*Agriculture in the North Province is undergoing rapid transformation. The development of the nickel industry and urbanization accentuate the contrast between an often traditional style of agriculture in the East of the province, and one that has adapted to its economic environment, notably in the VKP area. By the way, the number of agricultural producers in the VKP area grew from 156 to 275 between 2007 and 2016.*

## KEY FIGURES :

**275**

The number of agricultural producers in the VKP area in 2016. There are a total of 860 in the North Province.

**48**

Close to 48% of the agricultural producers in the area are livestock producers, 15% have market gardens and 16% have perennial crops, 9% have food crops, 4% open-field crops, 2% horticulture and 1% aquaculture and 5% other vegetable production.

**355**

Third of the 355 livestock producers in the province is located in the VKP area, which is the main point of consumption for the product.

*The Development and Urban Planning Blueprint, published in 2005, envisaged an agro-pastoral character for the Pwëbuu (Pouembout) municipality.*

### THE ESSENTIALS

**The municipality of Pwëbuu (Pouembout) has specialised over the past few decades in farming livestock and field crops, thanks to the rich agricultural soil of its alluvial plains. People can find there the Agricultural and General Senior High School of New Caledonia, baptised the "Michel Rocard Senior High School" by the National Education Minister on 27 October 2016. This rural identity has been fully integrated in the development of the VKP area, the growth of which has created synergies between the different actors in this economic sector. The agri-business zone of Tipenga is a good illustration of this.**

北州の農業は、変化を遂げようとしています。ニッケル産業の発達と都市開発
が行われていますが、VKPゾーンでは未だに伝統的な農業が行われています。
しかし今、農業もこの経済状況に適用しようとしています。
VKPゾーンでは、２００７年から２０１６年の間、農家の数が１５６から２７５に増加しました。

农业在北方省正在改变。 发展的镍工业和城市化加剧之间的对比一个农业，往往是进行传统的方式在东部省和农业，这往往适应其经济环境，特别是在VKP的。 因此，2007年至2016年，这些农民在VKP区增加到275 156人。

북부 지방의 농업은 변화가 한창이다. 니켈 산업의 발전과 도시화는 이 지역 동부의 전통적인 농업과 특히 VKP 지역의 경제 환경에 맞춘 농업의 대비를 두드러지게 한다. 따라서, 2007 년과 2016 년 사이 VKP 지역 농민의 수는 156 명에서 275 명으로 늘어났다.

**1)** The majority of cattle in the North Province are located in four contiguous municipalities: Pwëbuu (Pouembout), Koohnê (Koné), Vook (Voh) and Bwapanu (Kaala-Gomen).

**2)** Pwëbuu (Pouembout) remains the main cereal-producing municipality in the North Province.

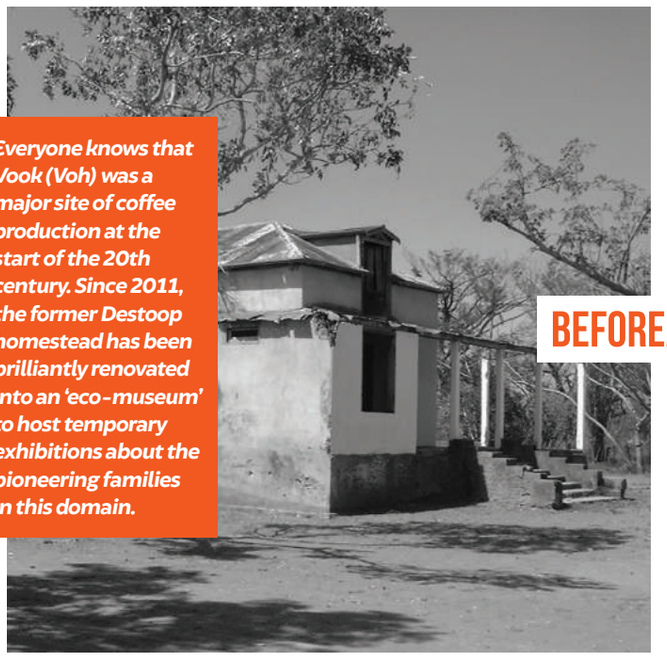
**3)** Faced with the growing population in the VKP area, more and more space (a 30% increase over 10 years) is dedicated to open-field vegetable crops, such as potatoes. This is a great example of how agriculture has adapted to its economic environment.

**4)** The Tipenga agribusiness zone, in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) brings together activities linked to the production and processing of agricultural and food products. It accentuates the rural identity of the municipality and proves that agriculture has also been able to deliver economic benefits to the area.

**5)** Water resources may not be sufficient to cover the demand for irrigation and drinking water in the VKP area but the Pwëbuu (Pouembout) dam, backed by the North Province, will increase water availability by 2020. The goal is to develop agricultural projects, notably on land held under customary title. It's a project being implemented in close cooperation with the Association of Agricultural Water Users (AUEA) of Pwëbuu (Pouembout).

# CULTURE

*Since 2004, public policy in the area of culture has been focused on two main themes: the Kanak people identity rehabilitation and the expression of the cultural diversity of the country. Otherwise, the Province has consciously ensured that a real balance between culture and economic development is respected. In the VKP area today, we can clearly see an overall increase in the cultural offering thanks to a range of dedicated cultural infrastructure.*



***Everyone knows that Vook (Voh) was a major site of coffee production at the start of the 20th century. Since 2011, the former Destoop homestead has been brilliantly renovated into an 'eco-museum' to host temporary exhibitions about the pioneering families in this domain.***

BEFORE AFTER

## CHIFFRES CLÉS :

**7**
Million USD was invested by the Province for the Cultural Complex in Koohnê (Koné).

**3.1**
Million USD was the total cost of the creation of the Pomémie Provincial Cultural.

**2018**
Expected delivery date of the VKP area cinema, representing an investment of 4.3 million USD. Its opening is planned for 2018.

*The Matignon Accords (1988) saw the emergence of the recognition of the Kanak people, whereas the Nouméa Accord (1998) gives a special place to the implementation of this recognition. The North Province is committed to doing everything necessary to achieve this.*

### THE ESSENTIALS

**The sociocultural and economic reality of the North Province has shaped not only the cultural landscape over time, but also artistic practices. By the way, consideration was given to ensuring that the construction of cultural infrastructure was respectful of customary areas as part of the rebalancing, allowing the development of a cultural economy that benefits the local population.**

２００４年から始まった政府の文化に関する発展計画は、特に２つテーマに沿っております。カナック文化の復興、そして国の多様文化の発展です。
北州政府は、文化と経済の発展が共に良いバランスが取れるように努めました。
現在のVKPゾーンでは、様々な文化施設の建設により、文化を普及する機会が増えてきています。

自2004年以来，公共行动在文化领域的已经发展到根据两个主轴：恢复身份的卡纳克人民并表达文化多样性的国家。 该省还已认真努力遵守一个正确的平衡之间的文化和经济发展。 在VKP区今天，我们可以清楚地注意上升在电文提供，由于不同的设施。

2004 년부터, 문화 분야의 대중 활동이 두 주요 노선에 따라 발전되었다: 카낙 민족의 정체성 회복과 나라의 문화의 다양성 표현.이 지방은 또한 문화와 경제 성장의 균형을 위해 심혈을 기울였다. 오늘날, 문화와 관련된 여러 사회 기반 시설 덕분으로 VKP 지역의 문화 제공이 눈부시게 발전하였음을 주목할 수 있다.

**1)** The Koohnê (Koné) Cultural Complex not only hosts the Western Library, but also a branch of the Conservatorium of Music.

**2)** At the end 2017, cinematic art will have a place of honour in the VKP area with the opening of a brand new cinema complex.

**3)** Opened in 2013, the Vook (Voh) Cultural Centre hosts local and national exhibitions and performances, as well as a library and internet access centre.

**4)** The half-cylindrical structures were introduced in 1942 by the US Army during the War in the Pacific. The one in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) is undergoing restoration and is planned to become a cultural space.

**5)** The Pomémie Provincial Cultural Centre, established in 2002, is located in 6000m2 of natural parkland, fostering a dialogue between culture and nature. It is comprised of a resource hub prioritising support to artists and other actors in the cultural sector.

**6)** Within the framework of the implementation of its policy of recognition and showcasing of Kanak heritage, the North Province has developed a programme of identification of toponymic heritage.

**7)** Six years after the start of the project to create a local television station in New Caledonia, NC TV was launched on 8 December 2013 at 6pm, live from the Yoshida Stadium in Koohnê (Koné). Since then, its local programming has attracted an increasing number of viewers.

# SPORT

*The range of sports available has been greatly expanded in the VKP area. Whether through the creation of new sporting infrastructures or renovation of existing facilities, the goals of the North Province have remained the same: democratise physical and sporting activities through clubs and leisure and improve the level of performance. Sports and hobbies are in fact a contribution to public health, as well as the social integration of citizens and their education.*

VKPゾーンでは、スポーツに親しむことができる機会が増えてきています。新しい施設の建設やリニューアルが行われております。北州政府の目的は、スポーツ団体とレジャースポーツを普及し、全体のスポーツのレベルを上げることです。

提议在该领域的运动已经广泛扩大VKP的。 建立新的基础设施或改造现有设施、各项目标的北部省一直是相同的：为实现民主化的实践中，联邦娱乐体育活动和体育和提高水平的实践。 体育和娱乐有助于公共卫生、社会融合的公民和他们的教育。

VKP 지역의 스포츠 관련 제공은 더욱 풍부해졌다. 새로운 사회 시설 기반 설립 또는 기존 설비 정비는 북부 지방의 한결같은목표를 보여준다: 연방의 경험과 스포츠 여가 활동의 대중화와 실용성 향상. 왜냐하면, 스포츠와 여가는 공중 보건과 시민들의 사회 합류와 교육에 공헌하기 때문이다.

**1)** With six courts, of which three are international standard, the Koohnê (Koné) tennis centre, built for the Pacific Games, represents a 3.9 million USD investment. It's a flagship facility for tennis development in the North Province.

**2)** With a 25-metre pool, two waterslides, a wading pool and a beach volleyball court, the Pwë-buu (Pouembout) Aquatic Centre, which opened its doors in 2015, covers almost 6,465 m2 and cost 8.1 million USD.

**3)** The North Province invested 2.2 million USD in the renovation of the Yoshida Stadium (football pitch, athletics equipment and annexes).

**4)** The new Foae (Foué) nautical base allows children from all over the province to discover a sport well-suited to New Caledonia. This additional supply of leisure facilities is in response to strong demand.

**5)** 316 000 USD were invested by the North Province in the creation of a stadium in Vook (Voh). It's a quality facility welcomed by the population.

KEY FIGURES :

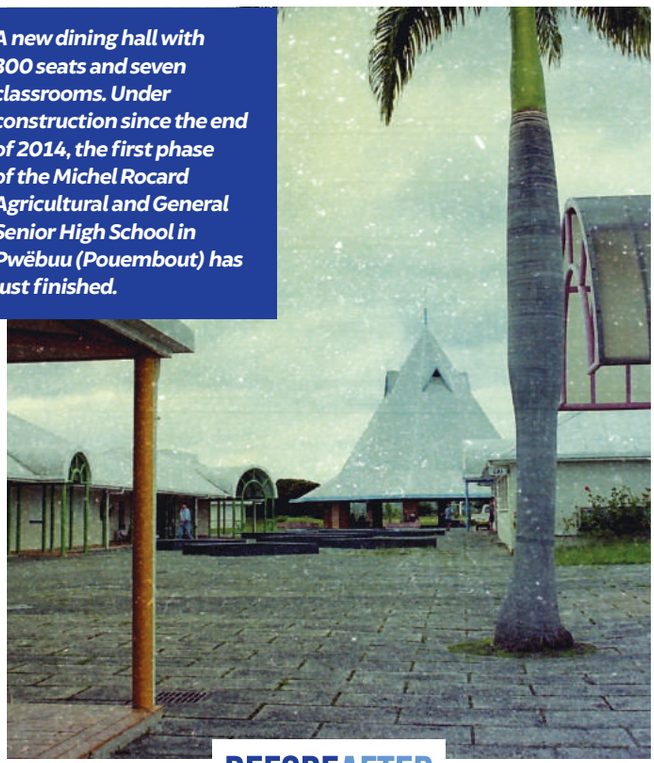
**11,463**
The number of members of sports clubs in the North Province in 2015.

**23**
The sports participation rate (number of members of sports clubs / resident population) is 23% in the North Province, compared to 24.3% in the South Province.

**2.9**
The number of sports facilities per person in Koohnê (Koné) and Pwëbuu (Pouembout) is 2.9 facilities / 1000 inhabitants, twice as high as in Nouméa (1.2 facilities / 1000 inhabitants).

# EDUCATION AND TRAINING

*The attractiveness of the VKP area has translated into a significant increase in the school population in the 3 municipalities. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of students in public primary education increased by 30.1% in the VKP area, compared to 1.8% for the whole of the North Province. This growth was planned for by the different levels of government. The Senior High School in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) was extended, a new Junior High School was built in Koohnê (Koné) and new primary schools were built. Numerous facilities have taken shape, allowing students to be accommodated in excellent conditions.*



***A new dining hall with 300 seats and seven classrooms. Under construction since the end of 2014, the first phase of the Michel Rocard Agricultural and General Senior High School in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) has just finished.***

BEFORE AFTER

VKPゾーンの長所は、学校教育人口の増加の傾向がある点です。２０１１年から２０１６年の間、小学性が３０．１パーセント増加し、北州全体でみると、１．８パーセントの増加にあたります。この増加は、それぞれの地域で予想されていたものです。そのため、ポエブー（ポワンブット）高校の拡張工事を行い、コーネ（コネ）で新しい中学校を設立し、その他小学校の建設など、多くの設備が整えられ、学生が適切な環境の中、学べるようにしています。

吸引力的VKP区是反映由一个合理的演变，学校人口的3个市镇。之间的2011年和2016年，这些学生在公立小学校增加了30.1%VKP，比1.8%用于整个北部省份。预计增加的不同的社区。扩展的高学校Pwëbuu(Pouembout)，新学院Koohnê(Koné)，建设écoles...De 许多基础设施已经建立，以容纳学生在良好的条件。

VKP 지역의 유인성은 세 도시의 학업 인구의 현저한 증가로 나타난다. 예를 들면, 2011 년과 2016 년 사이 북부 지방의 국립 초등학생 수는 1, 8 % 증가한 것에 반해 VKP 지역의 초등학생 수는 30, 1% 증가하였다. 여러 단체에서 이러한 성장을 예견하고 준비하였다. 푸엄부의 고등학교 확장, 코네의 새로운 중학교, 초등학교 설립... 학생들을 좋은 환경으로 맞이하기 위해 새로운 여러 사회 시설 기반이 설립되었다.

## KEY FIGURES :

**3,227**

The total number of students in primary and secondary education in the VKP area in 2015. There were 2,512 in 2003.

**707**

The two Junior High Schools in Koohnê (Koné) host 707 students, close to 30% of the junior high school students in the North Province.

**315**

The number of students at Michel Rocard Senior High School in 2015, of which 15 are undertaking post-secondary training. After the extension, the facility will be able to accommodate 980 students.

## THE ESSENTIALS

**Teaching in the VKP area has changed fundamentally since the start of the 2000s. With the upcoming opening of a branch of the University of New Caledonia and the implementation of two post-secondary technical certificates at the Michel Rocard Senior High School, the VKP area will now offer a full menu of training options, from primary schooling through to higher education.**

1

2

3

4

5

*In the area of education, particular attention was given to enhancing land held under customary title, which represents a significant proportion of municipal land. As a result, the nine clans were heavily associated with the projects to host educational facilities.*

**1)** A technology room, interactive whiteboards, video projectors in every classroom and Wi-Fi kiosks for internet access throughout the school. The new Xapecedeaxate (Païamboué) Junior High School in Koohnê (Koné) is notable for its deliberately digital approach to teaching.

**2)** Taking into account the importance of the earth in Kanak society, each classroom in the Atitu nursery and primary school in Koohnê (Koné) opens out onto a private teaching garden.

**3)** The School of Multimedia and Images (EMI) in Koohnê (Koné), functions as a visual arts training organisation. Individual, personalised professional training courses of 2 to 3 months' duration are offered. Its missions are to inform, to guide, to train and to support artists in the visual arts sector.

**4)** The North Province assists the municipalities in the construction or improvement of schools within the partnership framework with local collectivities. The new Téari school in Koohnê (Koné) was thus inaugurated in 2013 and allowed the municipality to tackle the increased school population in the area.

**5)** Around 297,000 USD were invested by the North Province for the construction of a communal kitchen at Cata (Tiéta) in Vook (Voh). In particular it is used to provide lunches for children at the nursery and primary school.

**6)** Three new classrooms, a second sports room and a new dining hall were added to extend the Pwo-dawhuup nursery school in Vook (Voh) in 2013. Without mentioning the small library and outside play area. In total, the school now covers 1,755 m².

**7)** In Pwëbuu (Pouembout), the North Province not only made a financial contribution to the construction of housing for primary teachers, but also extended the primary school canteen.

**8)** For many years, The Chambers of Commerce, industry and Trades and Craft have been working to develop the North and participate in the economic rebalancing of the island. Established in March 2009, the Centre for Training Apprentices (CFA) in Koohnê (Koné) hosts students from around the North Province for training by apprenticeship. Within the context of their local mission to support business creators and owners in the North, The Chambers of Commerce, industry and Trades and Craft in Koohnê (Koné) advise and assist them with all aspects of the life of a business and also offer numerous training courses.

**9)** The Department of Teaching, Training and Inclusion develops each year training courses programmes given by private or public specialists in the North Province as well as around the whole of New Caledonia. These programmes meets the future needs across all sectors that will be generated by the development of the whole region.

KEY FIGURES :

**1,854**
The number of primary school students in the VKP area, of which 60% are in Koohnê (Koné), 16% in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) and 24% in Vook (Voh).

**1,373**
The number of students in secondary education in the VKP area, of which 53% are in Koohnê (Koné), 32% in Pwëbuu (Pouembout) and 15% are in Vook (Voh).

**2006**
Teaching of Kanak languages was launched in 2006 by the North Province, with specialist teachers and native-speaker assistants.

# TOURISM

*Although the availability of hotel accommodation in the VKP area has significantly increased, it remains mainly geared to business and professional travellers. The Manager of GIE Tourisme [tourism promotion and coordination body] for the North Province confirmed that business clients represent 80% of total hotel users in the region. "It's because Koohnê (Koné) and the whole VKP area have been massively developed around the North Plant" she explained. Today, there are 10 properties across the 3 municipalities and their weekday occupation rates are at record levels.*

VKPゾーンには、多くのホテルが建設されましたが、大半はビジネス用のホテルです。北州のGIE観光局の代表によると、「ホテルの宿泊者の８０パーセントはビジネスのために、利用をしています。この結果は、北にある工場のおかげで発展をしたコーネ（コネ）そして、VKPゾーンの影響です。」と話しています。

如果提供的住宿是高度发达的VKP区，它仍然是解决的主要业务的客户，和专业。 主任GIE Tourisme省北部，确认客户的商业代表了80%的总出勤的酒店的地区。 «这是由于这样的事实，Koohnê(Koné)和VKP已经开发出强烈的工厂周围的北»，她说。 在总共10个现有的设施安装在3个市镇及其补充率在星期，显示记录。

VKP 지역의 호텔업은 굉장히 발전되어 있지만 비즈니스나 직업상의 고객이 주를 이룬다. 북부 지방 관광 경제 이익 단체장을 통해 이 지방의 호텔 이용객의 80%가 비즈니스 고객임을 확인하였다. « 이 이유는 코네와 VKP 모든 지역은 북부의 공장을 중심으로 발전하였기 때문» 이라고 단체장은 설명한다. 총 10 개의 호텔이 세 도시에 있고 기록적인 숙박률을 보여주고 있다.

**1)** Opened in 2012 in the Les Cassis Business Park in Koohnê (Koné), the Eden Apartment Hotel is comprised of 40 serviced apartments where clients can be completely independent.

**2)** L'Hibiscus in Koohnê (Koné) was completely renovated to bring it up to current standards. It also offers ultralight flights over the Heart of Vook (Voh), which are very successful.

**3)** With its 31 rooms and 19 studio apartments, the Koniambo Hotel is the largest in the region. The La Néa hotel has 30 bungalows.

**4)** The most recent arrival on the hotel scene in Koohnê (Koné) is Le Colibri, which has 20 modern designer rooms.

**5)** A stay in the VKP area is also an opportunity to discover local artisanal production thanks to the many markets.

KEY FIGURES :

**223**
The number of hotel rooms and bungalows available in the VKP area.

**400**
The different hotels in the VKP area provide a total of 400 restaurant seats.

**2000**
Aside from L'Hibiscus and L'Escale, which opened in 1988 and 1993 respectively, all of the hotels in the area were built at the start of the 2000s, with the most recent in 2012.

# ENVIRONMENT

*The North Province's environmental policy consists in saving natural heritage while at the same time ensuring a balance between economic development and environmental protection. This policy has resulted in numerous actions in the VKP area including : mine sites reforestation, implementation of a Nature Protection Brigade, protection of the dry forest and grey water treatment.*

北州政府は、経済成長と自然環境保護の調和をとることをポリシーにしています。VKPゾーンでは、たくさんの環境保護の活動が行われています。例えば、鉱山地域の植樹、自然保護官の設置、乾燥林地域の保護、そして汚水管理を行っています。

环境政策的北方省是保护自然遗产，也是确保之间的平衡经济发展和环境保护。重新造林的大规模采矿、建立一个大队警卫的性质，保护干旱森林或废水处理：这一政策导致执行的许多行动VKP的。

북부 지방의 환경 정책은 자연 유산의 보존뿐만 아니라 경제 발전과 환경 보호 사이의 균형을 보장하는 것이다 . 광산 지역 재조림 , 자연 관리소 설치 , 메마른 숲 보호 , 하수 처리 : 이 정책은 VKP 지역의 여러 활동을 추진하였다 .

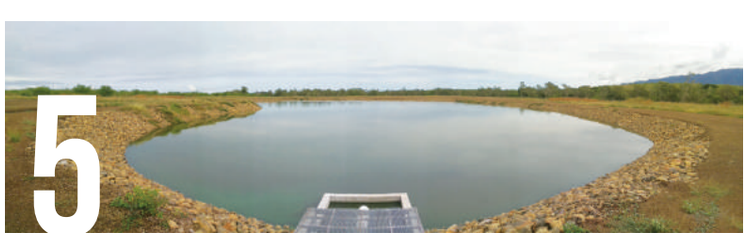
**1)** The Nature Protection Brigade is composed of 11 agents. Their job is to inform the public, to verify and crack down on breaches of the Development Code, and to monitor the natural environment.

**2)** Koniambo Nickel SAS has undertaken the rehabilitation of 50 hectares of vegetation impacted by construction work. 35,000 seedlings were planted in 2014 as part of this work which will be ongoing until 2017. The overall goal is 300,000 seedlings.

**3)** The Kan-Gunu protected marine park at Vook (Voh) is managed in such a way as to ensure the long term protection of marine biological diversity while at the same time meeting the needs of the population.

**4)** Throughout the province, but also in the housing estates of the VKP area, the collectivity is trying to sensitise the population to waste management issues. The promotion of composting is one of the actions undertaken.

**5)** Completed in 2015, the works to extend the Xapecedeaxate (Païamboué) lagoon system were necessary to accommodate the new residents and projects planned to 2025 in Koohnê (Koné).




KEY FIGURES :

**230**
Of the thousands of plant species found on the mining and industrial site, 230 are on the red list of either the International Union for Nature Conservation (UICN) or the North Province.

**2012**
The provincial waste management strategy is based on the waste management blueprint adopted in 2012.

**5,910**
The protected sites of Kan Gunu and Pindaï cover 5,910 hectares.

# HEALTH

*Ophthalmologist, dentist, radiologist, cardiologist... Today close to 264 professionals work in the public and private health sectors in the North Province, which represents a 30% increase since 2003. In addition, after two years of work, the Northern Hospital Complex, a genuine supplement to the Medi-Centre in Koutio, should open in Koohnê (Koné) in 2018.*

## KEY FIGURES :

**61**

The total number of health professionals in the VKP area in 2015: 21 in the public sector, 40 in the private sector.

**63**

The cost of the Northern Hospital Complex, which will open its doors in Koohnê (Koné) in 2018, is 63 million USD.

**4.5**

The North Province invested 4.5 million USD to build the "House of Childhood" in Koohnê (Koné).

*In order to offer treatments that meet the needs of its population, New Caledonia decided to build a Hospital Complex in Koohnê (Koné). With a capacity of 63 beds, it will offer medical, surgical and obstetric services, as well as a mobile paramedical emergency and resuscitation service.*

### THE ESSENTIALS

Everyone who lives in the area recognises that the availability of health services has greatly expanded in the VKP area over the past 10 years. From General Practitioners to specialists, from opticians, to pathology laboratories or even osteopaths, the availability of mainstream medicine is close to what can be found in Greater Nouméa.

眼科医、歯科医、放射線医、心臓専門医など、近年北州では、２６４人の医療関係スタッフが公共または個人の機関で働いています。２００３年に比べ、人数が３０パーセント増加しました。それ以外に、クチオのメディポール病院の開設に続き、北の総合病院は、コーネ（コネ）に、２０１８年に２年間の建設期間を経て完成致します。

眼科医生、牙医、放射科医生，心脏病医生...今天，几乎264工作的专业人员在公共卫生部门或私人，在北部省，增加了30%，比2003年。 此外，中心医院du Nord，一个真正的补充工具Médipôle的Koutio，预计到2018年至Koohnê(Koné)后两年的工作。

안과 의사, 치과 의사, 방사선과 의사, 심장병 전문의... 오늘날, 약 264 명의 직업인이 북부 지방의 공립, 사립의료 기관에서 활동하고 있다. 이는 2003 년에 비해 30% 증가한 것이다. 또한, 쿠티오 (Koutio) 의료센터의 보완 수단이 될 북부 의료센터가 이 년간의 공사를 끝으로 2018 년 코네에 설립될 예정이다.

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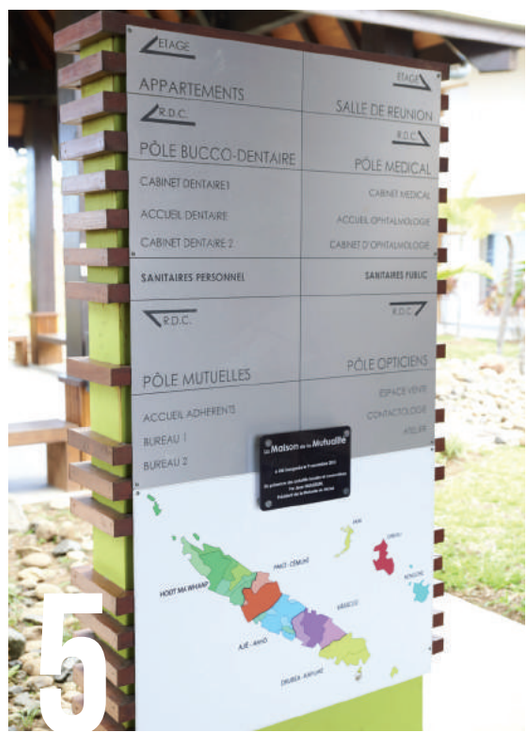


5

**1)** The North Province devoted over 793,000 USD to the extension and improvement of Koohnê (Koné) Medical Centre.

**2)** The provincial public health project, developed in 2012, is implemented every day in the dispensaries (such as here, in Vook (Voh)): access to care, prevention, organisation of the network, quality assurance and partnerships are the 5 priority action areas.

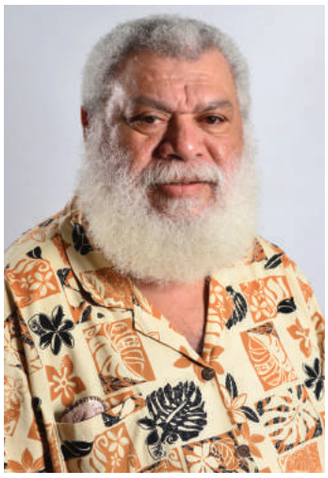
**3)** Opened in 2014, the Accommodation Centre for Women in Difficulty (CAFED) in Vook (Voh) offers a sanctuary for women having suffered violence

**4)** Medical practitioners in private practice have also seen an unprecedented boom in the VKP area over 10 years. 40 professionals are still working there every day for the population, which is 24 more than in 2003.

**5)** Operational since 2012, the “House of Private Health Funds” in Koohnê (Koné) brings together the four main private health funds in New Caledonia: the Nickel Private Health Fund, the Business Private Health Fund, the Private Health Fund for the Self-Employed and the Public Sector Private Health Fund,

# FROM THE EDITOR

> « Seen through the changes over about ten years in the VKP area, this rebalancing reflects a reality. It's not some kind of idealised political fantasy, but an obvious economic, political and societal fact. »
>
> *Paul Néaoutyine,*
> *President of the North Province*



## Hello,

What percentage of a political project is real and imagined ? Some will doubtless answer this question with mistrust and pessimism. Others saw in it a new way to redefine their destiny. The Matignon-Oudinot Accords in 1988 and the Nouméa Accord in 1998 invited New Caledonians to redraw and rewrite the shape of the old balance. Rebalancing is not only about giving more to those who did not have enough, but also about giving choice back to the citizens of this country, especially those in the North. It was, and it remains, essential to break free from the obsolete economic and societal blueprints that were handed down through our colonial heritage. This ambition is at the heart of what drives this rebalancing politically.

The VKP area, defined by its initials, is a cross-section from Vook (Voh), through Koohnê (Koné) to Pwëbuu (Pouembout). A lifeline that interlocks with three other homogenous territorial entities – Oceanian coast, Southern Mining and Great Northern. In the same vein as the Koné-Tiwaka [road that crosses the island in the North], we needed a powerful lever to bring this rebalancing to life. The North Met Plant is that lever, an economic lever that has allowed others to see the light of day. That's economic diversification.

This has been transposed into public policy. A way to really give ourselves a true development blueprint, linked to our political, economic and social emancipation. In a few decades, I have seen a new social structure develop here in the VKP area, providing the opportunity to create a new social contract. That is the end result of this plant in the North, public-private partnerships and economic diversification: allowing each one of us to achieve well-being through the possibility of making his or her own choices.

The threats to this remain numerous and global: the global crisis is one of them. We are not an exception to the rule. The year 2016 was painful for the precariousness it brought. However, we must remind ourselves that our economic levers are not tools for social alienation, rather tools for emancipation. The goal is clearly not to be dependent on a single economic activity, but actors in economic diversification. This is the doctrine we promote and which the VKP area has beeing reflected for more than 20 years. Contrary to others, we have not said the objective of the North Plant was to give everyone a job, which is an electoral fantasy, but to spread its aura throughout the North Province.

Seen through the changes over about ten years in the VKP area, this rebalancing reflects a reality. It's not a political utopia, but an obvious economic and social fact. Adopted at the end of 2004, the Development and Urban Planning Blueprint (DUPB) allowed these changes to be planned, notably in terms of development, over a 15-year timeframe. A multi-year investment programme in the areas of land, housing, economy, agriculture, tourism and socio-cultural infrastructure was thus established in order to facilitate the harmonious and sustainable development of the region, and to create a dynamic hub of rebalancing.

*Today, the results are plentiful: important decisions have been taken, delays were filled, impulses were given, in order to begin the rapid urbanisation of the VKP area and make the daily life of its population easier. The updated DUPB will be delivered at the end of 2017 and will guide the development of the VKP area for the next 15 years, growing its perimeter to include the municipality of Nèkö (Poya). It's already the case that we no longer talk about VKP but now about VKP-P ! We no longer only talk about the North Met Plant, but about the VKP-P area as a "sustainable region" based on diversified drivers of growth.*

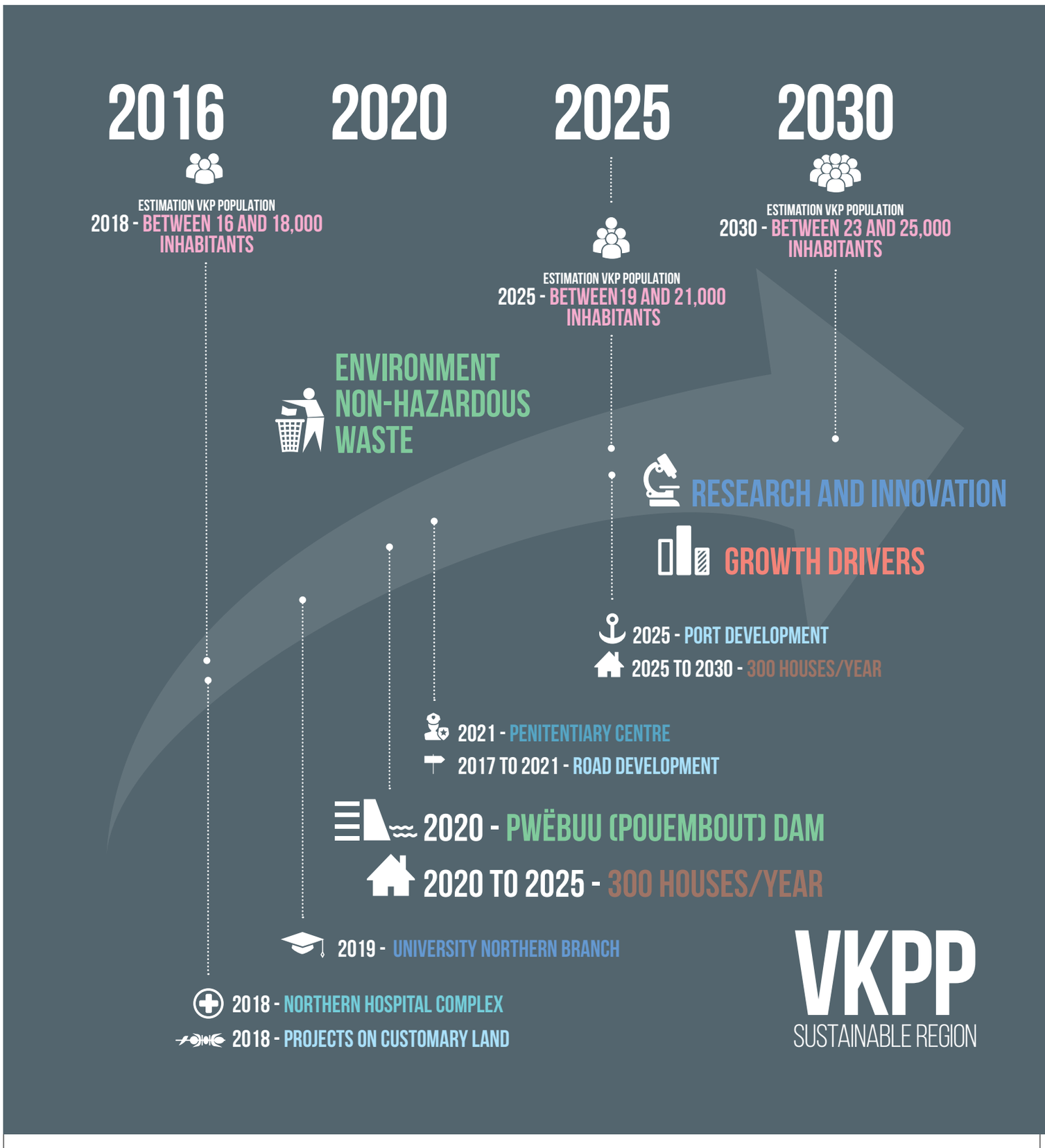
Perhaps it's arrogant to see in this transformation a new impetus for the country. It's necessary to see it as a viable alternative to what the old world imposed on us. A true socio-economic and cultural laboratory where we can see the reflection of what the common destiny means: not perfect, but tangible. This is how we have been able, and how we will be able in the future, to nurture the ambition of seeing our shared scars, born of colonialism and its legacy, able to heal.

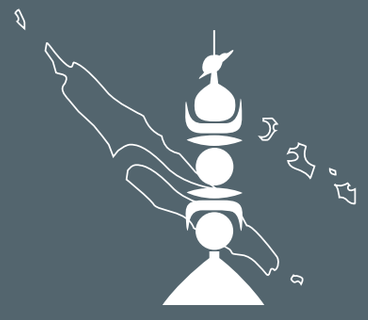
**Paul Néaoutyine,**
**President of the North Province**

*The past ten years have paved the way for a new future for the VKP area. A long path towards rebalancing has already been walked, but further steps will be taken in the months and years to come. The creation of a branch of the University of New Caledonia, of a penitentiary, and the construction of a dam on the Pouembout river will be bricks just as important in building a "sustainable region", capable of offering its population a real future.*

# LOOKING AHEAD

*Ê pââ 10 nâja bèènî nâ tëpwiri jè nâigé burë âmû wakè naa nâ éré VKP. Jè nâigé nâ dau göiri burë taaci nâ jèè nâbwé pwa âconâ pwa pââ âmû pëërë wakè goo nâ o mwââ pwa naa nâ pââ parui mâ nâja nâ o mê. Pai bari wërë jè wâ géé goo UNC mâ jè wârâ pwa karapuu mâ pai bari wërë jè ocowârî jawé nâiriwâ Pwëbuu nâ o pââ atû nâ mwââ bari ê jè « nâpô dërë göiri » nâ pârî mâ pipanuâ ê wâro döpaé nâ wâdé târâ âboro pitââ wêê.*





PROVINCE NORD

COUP D'OUEST