



Answering
tomorrow's
challenges
today

French Guiana

**Study on living conditions and
access to selected basic needs in
the EU outermost regions**

REQUEST FOR SERVICES 005 Under Framework contract
2020CE160AT013

1.0 Key economic and social structure of the region

► **Specificities of the region:** Located in South America, French Guiana is the second-largest region of France and the largest outermost region of the European Union (with a surface area of 83,846 km²). In terms of territorial organisation, French Guiana became a *single territorial collectivity*¹ in 2015. The region is divided into two districts, Cayenne and Saint-Laurent du Maroni, subdivided into 19 cantons and 22 communes. Its status gives to the local administration responsibilities concerning the economic and social development, the promotion of solidarity and territorial cohesion. The climatic and geographical conditions of the region pose both advantages and challenges. On the one hand, the equatorial climate contributes to the region's richness in natural resources and biodiversity, including water. On the other hand, the territorial discontinuity between the densely populated coastal strip and the inland, mostly covered by equatorial forests (98% of the territory), significantly increases infrastructure needs and costs². Along with Mayotte, French Guiana has the highest demographic growth rate in France: the population has multiplied by 6 over the past 50 years³ and stood at 285,133 inhabitants in 2020⁴. The population is forecasted to double between 2013 and 2050⁵, and the region is facing pressure from informal migration⁶. French Guiana's economy has been growing: regional GDP grew by 45.4% from 2007 to 2017, compared with 8% nationally. However, GDP per capita stood at only 44% of the EU average in 2021. At the same time, in terms of median income in 2020, French Guiana stood at only 49.23% of the French average⁷. The population continues to face systemic socio-economic challenges, particularly in terms of unemployment (13.1% in 2022), exposure to poverty (half of the population lived below the poverty line in 2017⁸), and access to basic services.



Figure 1. French Guiana map. Source: DG REGIO

► **Water and sanitation** and **Adequate Housing** have been defined as the **basic needs** to be analysed in French Guiana. **Key facts and figures** are summarised below:

- **Key area 1 “Water and sanitation”:** Despite abundant water resources, linked to heavy annual rainfall rates and an exceptionally dense hydrographic network, it is estimated that 15% of the population in French Guiana does not have access to drinking water, while around 21% of the population is deprived of sanitation services. Several factors may contribute to this, including a quantitative and qualitative infrastructure deficit (particularly observed in isolated inland areas), as well as the increasing demographic pressure.
- **Key area 2 “Adequate housing”:** In 2020, French Guiana had 97,188 housing units, with a high rate of over-occupation. The main constraining factors hindering access to adequate housing are the region's high population density and rapid growth, putting pressure on available infrastructure. High housing prices are impacting low-income households (average rent prices in 2021 were 6.45% higher than the national average). The social housing offer is significantly expanding, although still insufficient to meet demand.

2.0 Water and sanitation

2.1 Access to drinking water and sanitation in French Guiana

2.1.1 Conditions in place to meet the needs and main factors constraining access

Conditions in place

► With a humid equatorial climate and an average annual rainfall of 3,000 litres/m² ⁹, French Guiana has **abundant freshwater resources**. According to UNESCO (2003), French Guiana ranks third in the world in terms of available fresh water (with 800,000 m³/year/inhabitant)¹⁰. Its exceptionally **dense hydrographic network**, largely dominated by small streams (locally known as “criques”), as well as rivers and groundwater sources¹¹ provides natural benefits such as water self-purification and flood mitigation¹². It is estimated that 76% of the river water bodies in the region (650 water bodies)

have a very good (570 or 67%) or good (80 or 9%) ecological status. On the contrary, 201 bodies of water were assessed as having a less-than-good ecological status¹³.

- ▶ When it comes to **affordability**, water prices¹⁴ have increased from 2016 (2.71 €/m³) to 2019 (3.18 €/m³), currently higher than the national average (2.11 €/m³)¹⁵. Rates of non-payment of invoices are higher than in mainland France, where the percentage is 2%, but remain well below those in other French overseas departments¹⁶. In 2015, prices varied across municipalities, reaching higher levels in the northern coast (4.11€/m³ in Awala-Yalimapo) and the east of the region (3.42€/m³ in Regina)¹⁷. According to the Water Office (Office de l'Eau), a public local establishment, regional water operators have sought to develop a **social pricing system** targeting the most disadvantaged groups of the population. In this regard, four local authorities (Communauté d'Agglomération du Centre Littoral -CACL-, Maripasoula, Grand Santi, Saint Georges de l'Oyapock) took part in a pilot operation to study the conditions for introducing such a system¹⁸.
- ▶ In terms of **drinking water infrastructure**, the region has **76 water catchments** (six communes (Camopi, Papaïchton, Apatou, Mana, Iracoubo and Roura do not meet quality standards)¹⁹, **43 treatment plants** and **65 distribution units**^{20 21}.
- ▶ Concerning **sanitation**, in 2022, French Guiana's collective wastewater treatment facilities (built and managed by local authorities or their agents) comprised **24 public wastewater treatment plants** mostly located in the CACL area with a treatment capacity to serve 206,000 inhabitants²². In addition to these, non-collective networks and facilities (built by private contractors) included **45 plants** with a nominal treatment capacity equal to 21,030 people (in 2015).
- ▶ In terms of **water management**, the Guianese Water Company (SGDE), a private operator, oversees **drinking water** production and distribution services in the region. Only 4 municipalities operate their services on a self-managed basis. The **sanitation** services billed are operated by 2 private companies (SGDE and CIE). In addition, the Water Office²³ manages funding envelopes and projects to preserve water resources and aquatic environments.
- ▶ The **Water Development and Management Masterplan (SDAGE)** provides the **strategic orientations** for the region's water policy over a 6-year period²⁴. Additionally, as part of the French Overseas Departments' **National Water Plan**²⁵ (Plan Eau DOM from 2016), 5-year "**progress contracts**" have been signed with local authorities concerned in French Guiana. These contracts aim to specify, for each municipality, the short-, medium- and long-term actions to be implemented, particularly in terms of asset management, planning, drinking water service and wastewater service²⁶.
- ▶ At the level of relevant **programmes and investments**, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programme for French Guiana 2021-2027 includes a specific objective on access to water and sanitation, with a total planned allocation of 36 million euro. The Operational Programme for French Guiana for 2014-2020 invested 19 million euro in this field. Moreover, the French Recovery and Resilience Plan for 2021-2026 (RRP) has earmarked 50 million euro for the French Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories (which includes French Guiana), for the renovation of water and wastewater networks and the production of drinking water²⁷. The French RRP focuses on strengthening the resilience of the drinking water supply and speeding up the Action Plan for Drinking Water and Wastewater services (known as Plan Eau DOM) in the French overseas departments, as basic drinking water needs are not adequately covered²⁸ due to water leaks in the networks.
- ▶ At the **national level**, the Water Office's Multiannual Intervention Programme 2014-2020 allocated close to 12 million euro²⁹. The estimated allocation of the third Water Office Multiannual Plan (2021-2027) amounts to 9.73 million euro, including 5.8 million euro to drinking water and sanitation (studies and works)³⁰. French regions also have access to subsidies and loans from the Agence Française de Développement and Caisse des Dépôts.

Constraining factors

The region faces challenges which partially constrain access to this basic need or are likely to constrain access in the future:

- ▶ In 2016, **15% of the population** of French Guiana (between **40,000 and 46,000 people**) had no direct access to drinking water networks^{31 32 33}. Moreover, **21% of the population** had no access to wastewater treatment systems³⁴.
- ▶ The lack of access concerns predominantly those living in **remote and isolated sites in inland municipalities**, as well as in **informal settlements** (concentrated in Cayenne, Rémire-Montjoly, Matoury, Saint Georges de l'Oyapock and Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni), who often do not have access to drinking water or sanitation services³⁵. As a result, people living in these communities are forced to arrange their water supply by digging wells or collecting rainwater; and, at worst, drawing water from the river to cover their domestic needs³⁶.
- ▶ The **strong demographic dynamic** of the region poses additional challenges as it correlates with a substantial increase in the needs to be met through basic infrastructure^{37 38}. The number of subscribers to the public drinking water supply

service is increasing by 3% a year³⁹. An estimated 70,000 people are living irregularly in French Guiana⁴⁰ and are not accounted for in the population census and in public planning, increasing pressure on existing infrastructure and services.

- ▶ One of the key constraining factors is the **quantitative and qualitative deficit in infrastructure, particularly in isolated inland areas**. Collective sanitation does not cover all built-up areas, and non-collective sanitation encounters difficulties linked to the operation and maintenance of installations. This includes a lack of qualified personnel⁴¹, supply of materials (some areas are accessible only by plane, which increases repair costs in the event of damages), and other factors linked to remoteness⁴². The **quality of service** provided by the water and sanitation operating actors is considered extremely low in all the municipalities concerned, except Saül⁴³.
- ▶ **Technical and administrative capacity** significantly restricts improvements in terms of infrastructure (particularly concerning project management and technical engineering), and thus **the volume of mature projects and requests for funding remains modest**⁴⁴. The teams in charge of water and sanitation services in several local authorities in French Guiana are understaffed⁴⁵. As a result, the capacity of these services to plan, program, design and monitor projects is not sufficient to address the challenges and needs. Notably, several municipalities in French Guiana have not yet drawn up a master plan for drinking water supply and sanitation.
- ▶ The multiplicity of actors involved in the sector's management and the fact that the sharing of data and studies is not centralised complicates the exchange of **knowledge in a homogenous and continuous way**⁴⁶.
- ▶ **Deterioration in water quality** linked to **alluvial gold mining activities** constitutes a growing concern, with around 500 illegal gold-mining sites estimated to be active in French Guiana⁴⁷. When entering aquatic environments, the mercury amalgamates gold that can be easily absorbed by living organisms and acts as a powerful neurotoxicant concentrating along water masses and food chains⁴⁸. It is estimated that mercury concentrations in the local populations of the Haut-Maroni are four times higher than in coastal populations⁴⁹. Moreover, **used water** is often disposed of in rivers and the natural environment due to the lack of water treatment infrastructure⁵⁰.
- ▶ **Climate change** brings along longer dry seasons, which could have an impact on the availability of water resources⁵¹, and on the operationality of the fluvial transport because of lower water levels of rivers. Rising sea levels⁵² are likely to result in more episodes of exceptional flooding on rivers, posing threats to drinking water catchments⁵³.

3.0 Adequate housing

3.1 Access to adequate housing

3.1.1 Conditions in place to meet the needs and main factors constraining access

Conditions in place

- ▶ In 2020, French Guiana had **97,188 housing units**, of which 87% were primary, and 10% empty residences⁵⁴. With regards to the **tenancy regime**, the number of homeowners remains low compared to the national and EU averages. In 2020, 40.7% of the population owned their dwelling, lower than the national average of 63.6%⁵⁵, and the EU average of 70%⁵⁶.
- ▶ In terms of **habitability**, the average **size of households** in French Guiana is high, estimated at 3.3 people per household⁵⁷. The same pattern is observed regarding the rate of **over-occupation** of primary residences, which stands at 32.8%, compared with a national average of 5%⁵⁸. The rate of **rooms per person** is also significantly lower than the national average, amounting to 1 room per person in 2020 versus the national figure of 1.8⁵⁹. **Electricity** in the accommodation is the most widely available facility (89.4%), closely followed by **sanitation** (82.2%) in 2020. **Hot water** and **sewerage** attained values of 50.3% and 48.2% respectively in 2020. Notably, the presence of **air-conditioned** rooms has experienced a prominent increase from 29.4% in 2009 to 40.9% in 2020.
- ▶ Regarding **construction quality**, in 2020 it was estimated by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) that 3,500 houses in French Guiana had characteristics of poverty or makeshift living arrangements⁶⁰ (locally known as "habitation de fortune"). The number of makeshift dwellings in French Guiana increased by 2% between 2013 and 2018. A significant number of these makeshift homes are erected in restricted zones, posing risks to their inhabitants.
- ▶ Regarding **housing governance and management**, the housing policy is managed directly by the Ministry for Overseas France and its administration, the Directorate General for Overseas France (DGOM). At regional level, the regional administration chairs the territorial Council for Habitat and Accommodation. It is responsible, along with the State, for the

co-production of the Departmental Action Plan for the Housing and Accommodation for disadvantaged people. Moreover, the Urbanism and Development Agency (AUDeG) observes and supports the planning and development of French Guiana⁶¹. The social housing stock is managed by three social landlords (SIMKO, SEMSAMAR and SIGUY).

- ▶ Concerning relevant **plans and strategies**, the **Overseas Housing Plan 2019-2022**, extended to 2023, constitutes the key policy instrument structuring public action in the field of housing. In addition, French Guiana has been the first French overseas department to establish a **National Interest Operation (OIN)**, aiming at significantly increasing the availability of land for construction, at a controlled cost. As a result, twenty-four ZACs (Concerted Development Zones) have been identified, with a potential to develop 21,000 housing units⁶². Moreover, the **Regional Development Plan (SAR)** sets out the fundamental guidelines for urban development and planning⁶³.
- ▶ At the **EU level**, The ERDF European Social Fund (ESF) Operational Programme for 2014-2020⁶⁴ had a specific objective for housing to “improve conditions for the growing population”. With a funding of 63 million euro, of which 37 million euro from ERDF, this objective aimed at supporting the implementation of urban planning strategies to ensure living conditions, focusing on social housing⁶⁵. The National RRP (2021-2026)⁶⁶ focuses on the protection of windows against solar radiation and on efficient air conditioning to replace existing air conditioning units. Finally, the Regional Fund for Urban Planning (FRAFU)⁶⁷ focuses on the preparation of feasibility studies for the establishment of urban development plans, as well as financing primary and secondary development facilities⁶⁸.
- ▶ At the **national level**, the French government provides grants through the Single Budget Line (LBU) which brings together the various budgetary tools in a coordinated approach. The budget allocated to the LBU has been constantly increasing, and in 2021 stood at 52 million euro.

Constraining factors

The region faces challenges which partially constrain access to this basic need or are likely to constrain access in the future:

- ▶ The **region’s geography** considerably limits the accessible areas that can be used for housing infrastructure development, with a largely landlocked territory and very dense forest cover. This constitutes an explanatory factor for the strong sub-regional disparities observed, including an **uneven distribution of population (and housing units)**, mostly concentrated in coastal municipalities (63.3% concentrated in the CACL area)⁶⁹.
- ▶ Although the **housing offer** in French Guiana has nearly doubled over the last 20 years, it is still insufficient to meet the needs. Population growth forecasts estimate that between 44,000 and 45,000 additional dwellings are needed by 2027⁷⁰, half of them in Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni and Mana in western French Guiana⁷¹.
- ▶ In terms of **socioeconomic constraints**, according to INSEE, the average **poverty rate** across age segments amounted to 52.9% in 2017⁷², with a median disposable income per household of 10,990€⁷³ per year. Moreover, between 2020 and 2022 average housing prices augmented by 3%⁷⁴. This has a direct impact on housing affordability. With 6.44€/m² the average **rent per square metre of living space (€)** was above the French average and only 0.65€ below the average prices in Île-de-France in 2022⁷⁵.
- ▶ The **social housing offer is developing but remains insufficient, with limited availability of land suitable for the construction of buildings in the region**^{76 77}. The number of social housing units available per 10,000 inhabitants stood at 633.7 in 2018, and rose to 690 in 2022⁷⁸, showing a positive trend. In addition, the most significant part of social housing in French Guiana is located in Cayenne (34%)⁷⁹, with 44% of dwellings less than 20 years old and 71% less than 30 years old⁸⁰. Western Guiana, which was lagging, experienced the strongest growth trend in the number of new homes. However, some of **the most isolated communes (Saül, Camopi, Ouanary and Saint-Elie) had no social housing at all in 2016**⁸¹.
- ▶ The shortage of housing and income-related constraints encourage the **development of spontaneous, insecure and unhealthy housing**. It is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 informal dwellings are built each year, compared with around 600 formal dwellings⁸². In 2015, 37,287 spontaneous dwellings were built in the central coastal municipalities of Kourou, Mana and Saint-Laurent, representing 41% of the total built-up area within the study perimeter⁸³. Being illegal, the occupants of these dwellings are more exposed to natural, technological and legal risks. Spontaneous urbanisation also represents a loss of tax revenue for the public authorities.
- ▶ The **issue of vacant housing** tends to be concentrated in *La Communauté d'agglomération du Centre littoral Guyane* (CACL) and is linked to unsettled successions, high rents, and landlords that decide not to rent⁸⁴.
- ▶ When it comes to **administrative capacity**, the French Court of Auditors has noted that the DGOM, in charge of housing policy, is currently lacking adequate human resources and necessary skills⁸⁵.

- ▶ Despite the adoption of a regional planning scheme, the existing **regulations**, in particular those relating to technical building documents⁸⁶, **are still not sufficiently adapted** to the specific characteristics of the region⁸⁷.
- ▶ **Climate change** is also expected to have implications for housing in the region, increasing the frequency of floods affecting housing infrastructure.

4.0 Mitigating actions and recommendations

Needs identified in Key Area 1: Access to drinking water and sanitation

EXTEND DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE TO ISOLATED COMMUNES IN THE INTERIOR

- ▶ Promote the **mobilisation of additional investments** for the development and maintenance of water infrastructure (including catchments, pumping and treatment stations, and wastewater treatment plants).
- ▶ Continue efforts on **network extension and wastewater treatment** using available funding, such as the ERDF 2021-2027 Programme, in line with the approach followed under the 2014-2020 ERDF Operational Programme.
- ▶ Promote the development of **strategic and tailored training and learning tools** with a view to strengthening local administrative capacity in the field of project cycle management.

MANAGE THE RISK OF FLOODING AND SALINE INTRUSION

- ▶ Conduct a thorough **assessment of surface water catchment areas** to identify flood-prone zones and areas vulnerable to saline intrusion, particularly in the coast strip.
- ▶ Mobilise expertise and available funding for the development and implementation of appropriate **infrastructure**, such as dams, levees, and flood barriers, to control and mitigate flooding and saline intrusion risks in the catchment areas.
- ▶ Implement **early warning systems** that provide advance notice of potential flood and saline intrusion.

ASSESS AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES ON WATER QUALITY

- ▶ Systematically **monitor** the situation to gain a better understanding of the extent and effects of mercurial pollution.
- ▶ Implement **environmental rehabilitation programs** to restore areas affected by illegal mining related pollution, including surface and groundwater sources.
- ▶ **Share information and best practices** with international organizations and neighbouring countries to address cross-border illegal mining activities.

Needs identified Key Area 2: Access to adequate housing

CONTINUE TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LAND AND PROPERTY MOBILISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Develop **zoning and land use policies** to allow for increased housing density in areas of need.
- ▶ Continue developing appropriate and tailored **incentives** targeted at vacant housing owners to promote the progressive release of dwellings onto the market.
- ▶ Promote the **exchange of good practices and lessons learnt** from the implementation of the existing Operation of National Interest (OIN⁸⁸) in France, particularly between those established in French outermost regions.)

STRENGTHEN SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING OFFER

- ▶ Consider **public-private partnerships** to fund and develop affordable housing projects, including the establishment of a dedicated fund to finance affordable housing projects.
- ▶ Involve local communities and residents in the **planning and design of affordable housing projects** to ensure they meet community needs and preferences

CONTRIBUTE TO THE ADEQUATE RELOCATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT RESIDENTS

- ▶ Provide local authorities with **specific development tools and funds** to tackle illegal settlements.
- ▶ Further disseminate and **raise awareness on the housing support programmes** available to low-income households (i.e. social housing, rent aids).
- ▶ Implement **“one-stop shop” demand management systems** for registering applications for social housing.

Annexes

Annex 1 – References

- ¹ Chartered subdivision of France that exercises the powers of both a region and a department.
- ² Diagnostic Stratégique Territorial Fonds Européens Guyane 2021-2027, Collectivité Territoriale de Guyane, 2020, <https://www.europe-guyane.fr/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/EY-Diagnostic-Territorial-Strategie-Fonds-europeens-Guyane-2021-2027-VF-mentions-legales.pdf>
- ³ Programme Guyane FEDER-FSE+ 2021-2027, Europe Guyane, n. d., <https://www.europe-guyane.fr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Programme-FEDER-FSE-1.pdf>
- ⁴ Population census (main use), INSEE Démographie, 2023, https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4313999#figure2_radio2
- ⁵ INSEE Analyses Guyane N° 36 - Mars 2019 : « La population guyanaise à l'horizon 2050 : vers un doublement de la population », INSEE Démographie, 2019, <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3902223#:~:text=de%20la%20population%20%3F-,La%20population%20guyanaise%20%C3%A0%20l'horizon%202050%20%3A%20vers,un%20doublement%20de%20la%20population%20%3F&text=Au%201er%20janvier%202050,un%20doublement%20de%20sa%20population.>
- ⁶ Between 1960 and 1990, positive net migration contributed to more than half of the region's demographic growth. Later, this trend was reversed due to the emigration of the youth (aged 18 to 25) to mainland France (*Synthèse démographique de la Guyane - Une démographie toujours dynamique*, INSEE, 2017). Between 2014 and 2020, population growth resulting from net migration was negative (-0.4%), while the region's strong demographic growth was driven by the natural balance (+2.5% for the same period). (*L'essentiel sur... la Guyane*, INSEE, 2023). However, the region is facing another type of demographic pressure: informal migration. Already in 2006, it was estimated that 30,000 to 35,000 foreigners were in the country illegally, and in 2021, more than 38,000 people were benefiting from State Medical Aid, which is mainly dedicated to these illegal migrants (*Rapport annuel économique 2022*, IEDOM, 2022). In total, it is estimated that more than a third of the population is of foreign origin, including more than half of the adult population (*Migration in French Guiana: Implications in health and infectious diseases*, M. Nacher et al., 2024).
- ⁷ Après Mayotte, la Guyane est la région française où le niveau de vie de la population est le plus faible Niveau de vie annuel médian en 2020. L'essentiel sur... la Guyane, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE), https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4313999#tableau-figure1_radio1
- ⁸ Median standard of living and poverty, INSEE, 2023, https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4313999#tableau-figure1_radio1
- ⁹ Climat Guyane, Météo France, n. d., <https://meteofrance.gf/fr/climat>
- ¹⁰ Water for People Water for Life, UNESCO, 2003, <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000129726>
- ¹¹ Présentation du bassin hydrographique guyanaïsm, French Guiana Office for Water, 2016, <https://eauguyane.fr/l-eau-en-guyane/presentation-du-bassin-hydrographique-guyanais>
- ¹² La gestion de l'eau et de l'assainissement dans les Outre-mer, Conseil Économique, Social et Environnemental, 2022, https://medias.vie-publique.fr/data_storage_s3/rapport/pdf/286976.pdf
- ¹³ Présentation de la gestion de l'eau | Document d'accompagnement du SDAGE 2022-2027, Comité de l'Eau et de la Biodiversité Guyane, n. d., https://www.ceb-guyane.fr/images/Espace_membres/Seance_pleinier_07_07_2022/Doc1_Presentation_de_la_gestion_de_leau_VDef.pdf
- ¹⁴ It refers to the price of water per m³ for 120 m³ including VAT. Nonetheless, it is difficult to specify the price of a m³ of water in France, as different rates are applied. On average, however, the price of water is estimated at €2.11 /m³ for drinking water as at 1^{er} January 2021, based on an annual consumption of 120 m³ (figures published in the latest SISPEA report in July 2022).
- ¹⁵ Prix moyen TTC de l'eau potable en France en 2020, <https://economie.eaufrance.fr/chiffres-cles/rix-moyen-ttc-de-leau-potable-en-france-en-2020>
- ¹⁶ Note sur la situation de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement en Guyane et le positionnement du Plan eau DOM dans ce territoire, Conseil Général de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (CGEDD), n. d., https://www.guyane.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/note_technique_eau_et_pedom_guyane-2.pdf

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- ¹⁷ Water in figures, French Guiana Water Office, 2016, <https://eauguyane.fr/l-eau-en-chiffres>
- ¹⁸ Drinking water in French Guiana, French Guiana Water Office, 2016, <https://eauguyane.fr/l-eau-en-guyane/eau-potable-et-assainissement/l-eau-potable-en-guyane>
- ¹⁹ Rapport Annuel Économique Guyane, Institut d'Émission des Départements d'outre-mer (IEDOM), 2021, https://www.iedom.fr/IMG/pdf/iedom_ra_2021_guyane_vf.pdf
- ²⁰ Présentation de la gestion de l'eau, Comité de l'Eau et la Biodiversité Guyane, 2022, https://www.ceb-guyane.fr/images/Espace_membres/Seance_pleinier_07_07_2022/Doc1_Presentation_de_la_gestion_de_leau_VDef.pdf
- ²¹ Rapport Annuel Économique Guyane, Institut d'Émission des Départements d'outre-mer (IEDOM), 2021, https://www.iedom.fr/IMG/pdf/iedom_ra_2021_guyane_vf.pdf
- ²² La gestion des eaux usées en Guyane, French Guiana Water Office, 2016, <https://eauguyane.fr/l-eau-en-guyane/eau-potable-et-assainissement/la-gestion-des-eaux-us%C3%A9es-en-guyane>
- ²³ <https://eauguyane.fr/>
- ²⁴ SDAGE 2022-2027, Office d'eau de la Guyane, Préfet de la Région Guyane, Comité de l'eau et de la Biodiversité Guyane et Office Française de la Biodiversité, 2022, https://www.ceb-guyane.fr/images/Espace_membres/Seance_pleinier_07_07_2022/SDAGE_Guyane_validCEB_Vdef.pdf
- ²⁵ Plan Eau DOM, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Énergie et de la Mer, 2016, https://www.guadeloupe.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Circulaire-Plan-Eau-DOM-_signee_2016-06-23.pdf
- ²⁶ Note technique du 10 mai 2019 relative à la mise en œuvre du plan d'actions pour les services d'eau potable et d'assainissement en Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique, Réunion, Mayotte et Saint-Martin, République Française, 2019, https://www.guyane.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/note_technique_du_10_mai_2019.pdf
- ²⁷ France Relance Outre-mer 1 an, Ministère des Outre-mer, 2021, https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/plan-de-relance/20211810_DP_1_an_Outre-mer.pdf
- ²⁸ Plan National de Relance et de Résilience, French Government, 2021, https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/plan-de-relance/PNRR%20Francais.pdf
- ²⁹ La maquette financière du Programme Pluriannuel d'Intervention de l'Office de l'Eau de Guyane, l'Office de l'Eau Guyane, n. d., https://eauguyane.fr/images/pdf-page/PPI_2014-2020.pdf
- ³⁰ Guide technique de présentation du 3ème Programme Pluriannuel d'Intervention de l'Office de l'Eau Guyane (PPI), l'Office de l'Eau Guyane, 2021 https://eauguyane.fr/images/2021/PPI_2021-2027/Documents_officiels/OEG_PPI3_Guide_technique.pdf
- ³¹ Alimentation en eau potable des sites isolés (Livret D'Accueil), French Guiana Regional Health Agency, 2014, https://www.guyane.gouv.fr/contenu/telechargement/2471/15513/file/Livret_accueil_AEP_sites_isoles_2014.pdf
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