

# Ayiti Analytics Bootcamp 2021

## Technology Project

- **Context and problem definition:**

After President Jean Claude Duvalier left power in 1986, the country fell into a very serious instability. In 1987, several layers of civil society came together to draft another constitution that would be held on March 29, 1987, until now it still serves in the country.

Over time, this constitution has never been more than that, but it creates new situations that the constitution does not say anything about and that cause problems such as cybercrime or that a tape (recorded video) is not evidence in court. and there are some elements that come with confusion that are never examined and despite all the efforts that the Parliament is making to change this.

Between 2017 and 2020, there was a commission that Jerry Tardieu set out to write another constitution but following disagreements between parliamentarians who could not agree on the terms of the new elections in November 2019. The legislative and municipal elections to be held in November did not take place because the laws for the foundation of the polling stations were not approved by the Parliament, where the majority was nevertheless acquired by Jovenel Moïse. If the number of senators still in office today debates the Haitian political scene, the mandate of all deputies as planned expires on Monday, January 13, 2020. This has made the Haitian parliament become inactive and the rest of the parliamentarians could not take any decision. This has plunged the country into an unprecedented political crisis, as the president can govern freely without parliamentary control, so he can make any decision he wants through decrees. As the idea of changing or passing the hand in the constitution has always been the team at the head of the country decided to hold a referendum that is not what people think it is an election, a referendum is the request of the people to approve or challenge a decision taken by the executive branch, regardless of the nature of that decision. For example, we want to build a road, a school.....

Now, with President Jovenel Moïse, they want to change the constitution but as for the moment there is no parliament the parliamentary method is not possible to change the constitution that is why they want to justify a referendum which is a vote that allows each citizen to say yes to a measure proposed by the executive power. But since there is no parliament, the referendum creates great unrest in the country because the majority of the people agree with the idea of changing the constitution but they think that the way to do it is to make the new constitution favors a small group. of the people it does not defend the interests of the people and because it does not follow the constitution to the letter. That is why people are reluctant to participate in the future of this referendum. What interests us in our study is how to get the people to participate in this referendum or if they do not believe in another alternative to the referendum.

- **Solution track:**

Here are a few things that can act as a solution:

- 1) Convert the information into different formats to increase the life of the information and its accessibility.
- 2) Paid online advertising on people's social networks is more used, for example with Google Adwords.
- 3) Promote by sampling where you line up the new constitution and allow some experts to evaluate it and give it a score and based on the score to interest people.
- 4) Put sites online to collect information from the people so we always know what they think and they can always stay in touch with us.

- **Alternative solution:**

If we give up on the idea of a referendum, it would be wise to do the following instead Have a representative assembly made up of first born people and people who can understand the importance of a new constitution and people from all sectors of the country.

- **Conceptual model:**

- **The client:**

Our client is the government who entrusts you with this study through the Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of electoral affairs and relations with the political parties of the Minister. This question is important for the client because they want to know the opinion of the people on the new constitution, but to do this, they need to interest the people to participate in the referendum, that's why it is important that we do this work.

- **People affected by the problem (stakeholders):**

| Stakeholders            | Interest and expectation   | Management Plan  | Reation(+/-) |
|-------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| The Government          | -Opportunity to connect with people and fill some gaps in your home  | - Advertise for them.<br>-Collect and analyze data to make good decisions                                | Positif      |
| The democratic sector   | it does not want the project to be designed because they think it is unconstitutional  | - show them that the constitution is not a bad thing and convince them to participate in the referendum. | Negatif      |
| The civilian population | Participate in a project that concerns your future and the possibility of defending your rights without the intermediary of an elected official. | - show them that the constitution is not a bad thing and convince them to participate in the referendum. | mitigated    |

- **Key relationships (people affected by this problem):**

The people affected by this problem are:

- 1) The civil society: He wins it because he is the one who has to give his opinion on the constitution but despite the fact that he also thinks that it may be a strong way to manipulate it.
- 2) The democratic sector: Because it thinks that the referendum does not defend the democratic values it is against its realization.
- 3) The government: It wants to do something that it considers good but it does not seem very credible because it is not sure of the participation of the people in the future referendum.

- **Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats**

**Strengths: How many strengths can you leverage to provide your solution?**

The main strength of the referendum that will take place in Haiti during the month of June is:

- a) It is participatory, meaning that all interested people will be involved.
- b) It is inclusive because it wants to bring everyone from where you come from, people from all groups means that no one is excluded.
- c) A large part of the civilian population agrees that the constitution is obsolete and needs to be changed.

**Weaknesses: how many weaknesses can you propose?**

The weakness of the referendum that will be held in Haiti is:

- a) Since most people don't know what it is, it is easy to manipulate their opinions and get involved.
- b) A large part of the population considers that the referendum is not a priority, problems such as insecurity and unemployment are more important.
- c) One of the big scars that the dictatorship has left on the Haitian people is the fear to participate in the political life, which can be a big weakness for the referendum.
- d) The referendum is not the normal process for changing the constitution.

**Opportunity: How can one or more of these strengths be leveraged as potential opportunities?**

By the fact that the referendum is inclusive and participatory, it is easy to make people want to participate and it is also an ideal opportunity to know the real feelings of the population.

**Threat: How can one or more weaknesses be considered a potential threat?**

Because the referendum is not the usual process for changing a constitution, and because of the fear of the consequences of participation in political life, the population is afraid of a return to dictatorship and is therefore reluctant to participate and take an interest.