

## The project

Nowadays, the question of the referendum decided by the government is the first among current topics: in radio and television broadcasts, in vans, in schools, universities, etc. Everyone is wondering about the merits of this decision, what is behind it and whether it translates the will of the people.

It is in this context, CARDH, the “Center d’Analyse et de Recherche en Droit de l’Homme” choosed me to help it answer the question of **“how we can avoid the June 21 referendum project turning into a catastrophe?”**

The issue of the constitution is a problem that arises from time to time because the amended 1987 constitution, which is what we are using now, has a lot of formal and substantive defects. Decisions made on the basis of the articles in them have created much discussion in recent days. In the latest decisions, we can mention: when the parliamentary term ends, when the presidential term ends, etc.

In a strict context, either the referendum is held if the data show that it is the will of the people, or it is not held. But in our context, the data can reveal to us that the problem is not based on the referendum itself, but on the preliminary draft constitution presented or in the people's lack of confidence in the government.

The solution to the question asked may be to give up on the referendum, a reshuffle of the draft constitution to avoid the negative consequences that this referendum may have. But for now, we don't know which one exactly is the best alternative.

## Conceptual model

This solution is proposed to CARDH, but it can still be used by anyone interested in the referendum decision. Because it will not be profitable for anybody if the country crackdown next month. Considering the fact that CARDH's position can influence funders and that CARDH's only concern is to choose the position that will favor the people and that will avoid quarrels or a fiasco, he must make the right choice. guaranteeing these two aforementioned conditions.

This problem is important because it is a national issue: everyone is concerned, and no one is sure that the population knows what it is going to do, or what it means after it is done. This also applies to the knowledge of the population in matters of constitution and on draft new constitutions that will be accepted or rejected on the day they will vote in the referendum.

This problem affects everyone living in the country. The government is directly concerned, because it has to know the point of view of the population on the realisation of the referendum.

Many businesses in the country are expected to close because they are afraid of this referendum. Many other institutions in the country are suspects, including schools. So many people are trying to settle their official paper before next month. So all sectors are affected, directly or not, the social aspect in Haiti is also taking a big hit. And CARDH feels concerned and will not accept to fail in its mission by not taking any action beneficial to peace and stability in this process

## Strengths, weaknesses and threats

At the end, we will be able to see how exactly we can orient the indecisive people, how to increase their knowledge about the referendum, the draft constitution to push them to make a choice.

The weaknesses that can complicate my solution is first and foremost the accessibility of everyone in the country, people who do not have phones, access to power, because the form is electronic. Another weak point is a sample that does not faithfully represent the demographic composition of the country.

The latest census in the country, which is a pilot census conducted since 2003, is complicated to assess the composition of the population.

The last weakness is the fact that we will not be able to assess the ability of non-referendum people to cause chaos in the country.

What can be exploited are the doubtful people, they can know where to act to bring these people back to make a choice that will prevent the country from falling into this problem. Once the solution has been implemented, there is a way to measure the differences between people's perceptions now and after dissuading the population from fighting during the referendum period.

Another fact is that any study that directly targets politics is subject to criticism. People's participation is questionable. Also, people tend to rally the results found to the political interests of the institution carrying out the study,