

## **Understand the purpose of the project**

### **Define the problem**

A referendum is a process by which a political authority consults all the citizens of a given community on a proposal for a measure that another authority has taken or is considering taking.

Most often, citizens must answer yes or no to a question whose terms the consulting authority has defined. The decision to organize a referendum can come from the executive power of the community, from a group participating in the legislative power, or from a petition in the case of a popular initiative.

A referendum can be consultative or decision-making, local, national or federal if necessary, conventional if it concerns the ratification of an international treaty, or territorial transfer if it involves modifying the limits of an international treaty. community.

In other words, the next Haitian constitutional referendum in 2021 plans to organize a voting procedure to directly consult the people on the government-sponsored project, the new constitution brought by Jovenel Moïse.

Many questions arise among which, is the Haitian constitutional referendum 2021 possible? Or is it what the country needs? Or at least is it achievable?

Indeed, these multiple questions must be asked, since they concern the good governance of the country, they concern the mother law of the country. They can have direct and indirect consequences on the population.

### **Define the context of the problem**

This is a problem that arose in the absence of a Constitutional Council, a Permanent Electoral Council and a functional Senate, but more specifically the date of the end of the mandate of President Jovenel Moïse. Jovenel Moïse claims to be still in his mandate while the opposition declares an end with the support of the 1985 constitution (amended). In this sense, President Jovenel Moïse known as President defacto calls a constitutional referendum which postponed the end of February 2021 to June 27, 2021.

The next referendum is said to be unconstitutional under the 1987 constitution. The problems it poses, in particular those relating to its realization, are increasingly dense. The majority find themselves in an endless maze, wondering if there is an alternative solution or how to escape it.

## **The conceptual model of the project**

### **Customer**

Summoned by the current President, master and lord of the constitution, the most serious problem. Yet a constitutional solution should be provided by the government. Making sure to respect the mother law, so as not to be unconstitutional.

Because of its convocation, the problem of the possibility and the necessity of the Haitian constitutional referendum 2021 is of an important capital since the future constitution of the country seems to rest there.

### **Those affected by this problem**

Indeed, the effect of these problems are none other than the Haitian people. It seems to him that he is faced with an obligation of dialogue. A dialogue which for them is impossible without certain conditions. Consequently, his non-participation, just like his participation, also seems to be prejudicial to him.

### **Key relationships**

So, faced with this illusion of powerlessness, the people refuse to hear about a constitutional referendum, they even refuse to talk about it, not ignoring all the same the seriousness of negativity that there would be in the country. .

### **Strong point, Weak point, Opportunity, Threat**

#### **Strong point**

Following many political debates on the constitution of 1987, the flaws and the drawbacks, either at the level of the various political sectors. We are led to the conclusion that it should be amended. Amended to suit the Haitian people, not only those who live on the national territory but also in the diaspora. Contained in what a referendum is, a constitutional referendum is necessary.

#### **Weak point**

On the other hand, amended a constitution which prohibits being amended by referendum is not constitutional.

Note that the current government is failing, the parliament and the judiciary non-existent. The President directs alone and by decree. The so-called changes he decides to make to the 1987 constitution are only for the benefit of a majority.

#### **Opportunity**

Because of the need to amend the constitution the constitutional referendum could be a possibility. Since the people are sovereign, they are able to decide the laws that suit them.

#### **Threat**

The people do not embrace the idea of a constitutional referendum called by the President, they blame him for the bad governance of the government, its weakness, its instability and infallibility. The governance by decree of the President causes problems, the people feel in a situation of dictatorship. But the Haitian people of his experience will never trust a dictatorial government.

# The Haitian constitutional referendum 2021



# Questions that become dense

Does the country really need a referendum?

Is it possible to achieve it?




# Understand the problem

During a referendum, citizens must answer yes or no to a question whose terms have been defined by the consulting authority. Given the ambiguity which exists between the end of the presidential mandate and the constitution of 1987 (amended). A referendum occurs.

While the insecurity problem continues to increase, no political stability, nothing is working as it should. Is this referendum knocking at the right door? By consulting those who are most concerned with “the people”, we may be able to answer these questions.

# Data understanding

- To solve these problems we will need to know first if the population or the majority know what the referendum is or at least to have a fairly explicit idea.
  - Secondly if the population is interested in a constitutional change and by what means.
  - Thirdly if the population is aware of the changes made to the new constitution, if they approve it or at least are not interested.
  - If they agree to a constitutional change, do they embrace the idea of the haitian constitutional referendum 2021.
- 

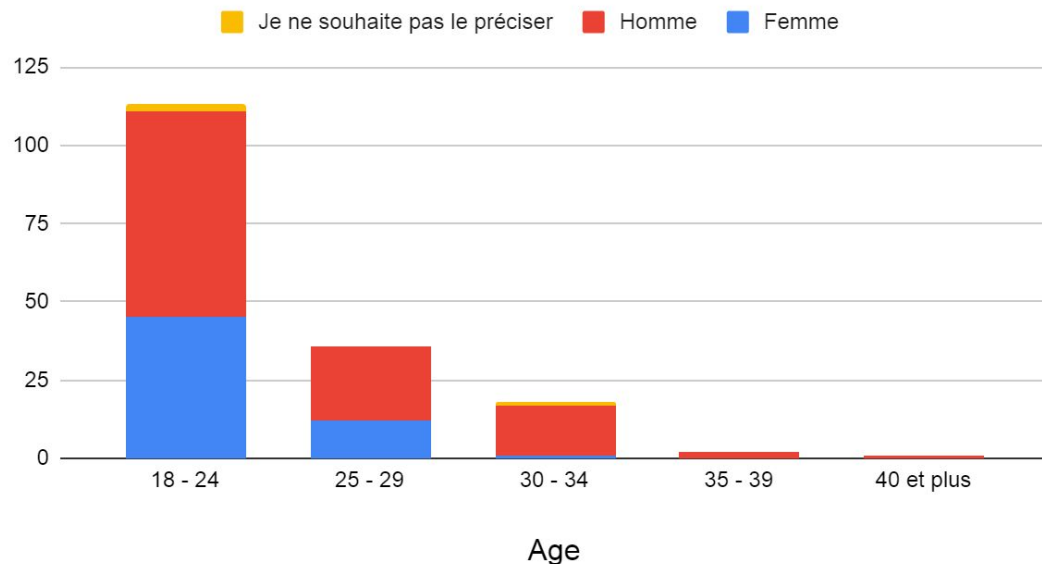
## Prepare the data

We will have to ask questions about our promatique for answers that will allow us to collect the necessary data.

Link to collect data:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSesKzfmazfTXjr7iOFQyNF9i7tYc8hnM97Z5fD09GsT88oFw/viewform?usp=pp\\_url](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSesKzfmazfTXjr7iOFQyNF9i7tYc8hnM97Z5fD09GsT88oFw/viewform?usp=pp_url)

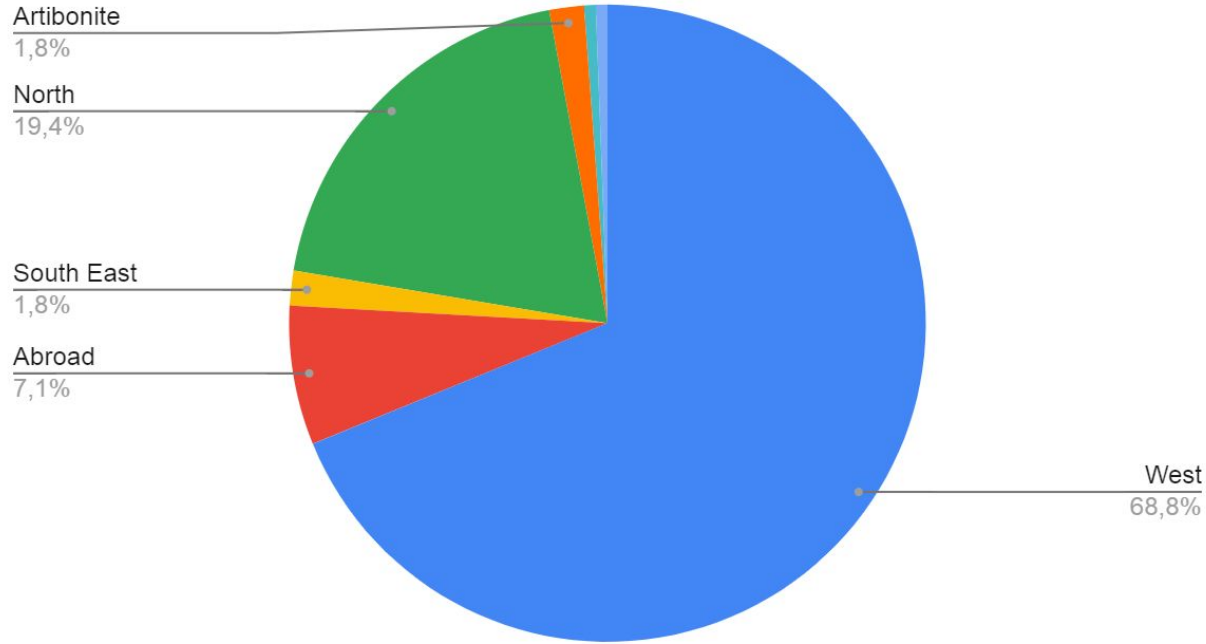
## link between age and sexe



The people who responded to this survey are mostly men i.e **64.1%** and **33.4%** women and the other **1.8%** did not want to specify their sex. Note that they are mostly young between 18 and 24 years old.



## Number of Where do you live?



68.8% of them live in the western department, 19.4% in the north the other percentage to consider comes from the diaspora, i.e. 7.1%.

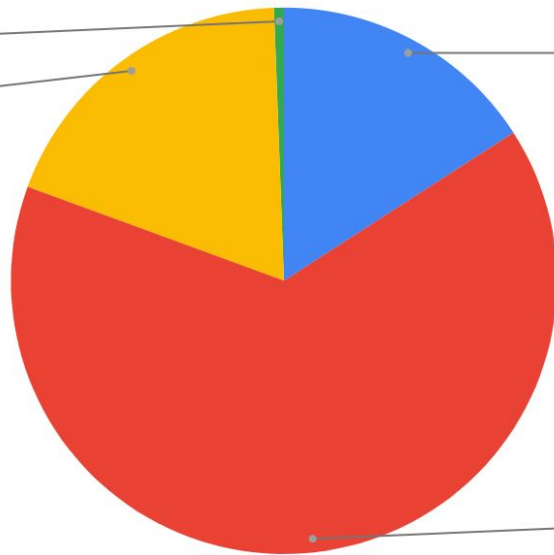
## Number of Do you think this constitution (1987 amended) needs to be changed?

Do you think this con...

0,6%

I don't know

18,8%



No

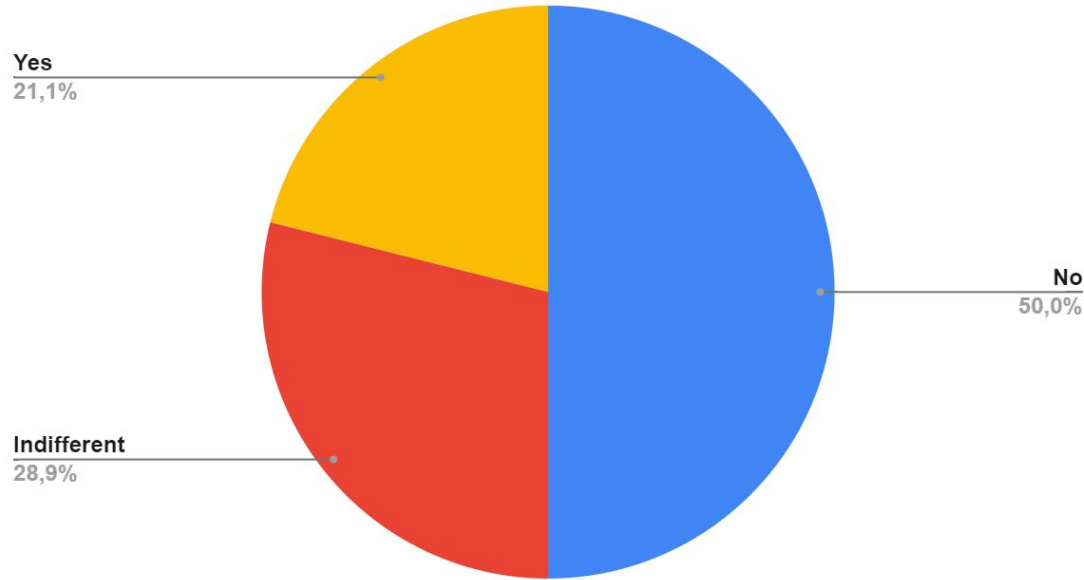
15,9%

Yes

64,7%

Concerning the change of the constitution 1987 (amended), the people who answered yes are from **64,7%**, those who do not agree are from **15,9%** and those who do not know whether or not they agree are from **18,8%**.

## Are you or the realization du referendum?



Half of the people who participated are against the carrying out of the referendum 50.0%, 28.9% are indifferent the rest or 21.1% are for.

The data collected corresponds to the targeted problems. They make it possible to answer certain questions:

- The majority of young are more concerned.
- Women do not talk too much politics.
- Those who live in the provinces are in the parentheses outside the country (no comments).
- The majority are not interested in the 2021 election, they are against. Not with this government, they said.
- The majority are not interested in carrying out the referendum, they are against.
- However the majority wants the change of the constitution 1987.

Finally, to find a solution it would be necessary that the Haitian people either inform more about the political questions of the country, or through the media the newspapers, the television, the radio.

The citizens cannot participate in a yes or no vote without knowing what it is , without knowing what they really need. The government must ensure the well-being of the Haitian people, security, health, food, education and others.

In this way this people care more about the political aspects of the country and not social it can better understand their priorities.

Certainly the constitution of 1987 deserves to be changed but not in this way not without the people, although they are aware of this change.

Therefore the country does not need a referendum what it needs for the moment are other political and social structures which would put the people in confidence.

And the Haitian constitutional referendum 2021 is not possible since it must be done with the citizens by vote yes or no, no without them yet they do not consider the new laws applied by the president in their favor and do not want to participate.

Rather, let's help them know their priorities and respect their rights.



Analysis carried out by Yvesna MARCELIN