

Background and problem definition:

Define the problem

Lack of public education about the referendum.

the context of the problem

In 1986, Haiti was subjected to a series of major problems, such as economic and political problems, this small class regime was born from the power of the father. After the departure of Duvalier from power, it was deemed necessary to amend the constitution which would take place on March 29, 1987. The 1987 constitution was introduced by the legislators on March 10, 1987, and was ratified by the population through a referendum, which was one of the referendums that the country knew. By definition, the referendum is a process in which the political authorities consult all the citizens of a community to give their support to a proposal concerning a measure that another authority has taken or is considering taking. The legislative elections, which were to be held in 2019, were not done and ended the term of the majority of senators along with the term of all deputies, rendering the parliament inactive. In 2021, the government in power deemed it necessary to modify the 1987 constitution and wanted the people to ratify it by referendum because the parliament was inactive, which raised the discontent of other sectors because they found it unconstitutional.

Why is this problem so important?

It is important because the constitution is the mother law of the country, which means that it represents together the values that the population will defend and the values that must be built together and shared by all. That is why the referendum is important because it will allow the state to see if the people adhere and swallow together the new constitution to go with them.

Proposed solution

1. Educate the people on the issue of the referendum.
2. Promote it on social networks.

Alternative solutions: Conduct an awareness campaign about the referendum.

2) Project conceptual model

Clients: In relation to the government through the K.E.P. who wish to carry out the referendum, we undertake to analyze and propose to them the best way to carry out the awareness.

People affected by this problem (stakeholders)

1. The people.
2. The opposition part
3. The Government

Key relationships (people affected by this issue)

1. The opposition is very concerned, uncertain about the State's commitment to the realization of the referendum.
2. The state itself is skeptical about the opposition's campaign against the referendum

3. The people themselves do not know whether to follow the state or the opposition, for the people the state is not legitimate and the opposition has no real leader. The people do not really know if the referendum will solve all the problems they face, such as insecurity which is one of the major problems of the society.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

How many strengths can you leverage to provide your solution?

1. People are active on social networks, which can make things easier
2. The state has the tools of the press that can facilitate awareness

What are some of the weaknesses that could compromise your proposed solution?

1. People don't trust the current government
2. the referendum is not legitimate because the parliament is not active

How can one or more of these forces be exploited as potential opportunities?

1. since people are active on social networks, the state can play on this to raise awareness in a short period of time more easily with less budget

How can one or more weaknesses be seen as a potential threat?

1. The population does not trust the government; the opposition can still urge them not to participate in the referendum.