

PN ABY-167

American Institute for Free Labor Development



REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN HAITI

December 1995

AIFLD/Haiti

47, Avenue John Brown
P.O. Box 2543
Port-au-Prince Haiti

AIFLD/Washington

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Presidential Elections

On December 17, 1995 Presidential elections took place in Haiti. The purpose of these elections was to ensure an orderly constitutional succession to president Aristide whose term expires in February 1996. This election represents an important step in Haiti's democratic process for strengthening democracy since it is the first time presidential power will have been transferred by legal and constitutional means. However, voter turnout was low. This could be attributed to the desire of many people that Aristide remain in office to make up for the three years he was in exile¹, the inability of the 14 candidates to ignite great enthusiasm for their candidacy and the perception held by many that, although several elections have occurred in the past six months, they have caused little or no social and economic improvement for the majority of the people¹.

Although the elections were calm, the campaign process was not without incidents. Of the fourteen presidential candidates, at least three were reported to have been physically abused. In addition, many of the major Haitian political parties such as the Front National pour le Changement et la Democratie (FNCD), the Parti Nationaliste Progressiste Haitien (PANPRA), the Rassemblement des Democratres Nationaux Progressistes (RDNP), the Mouvement pour le Developpement National (MDN) etc. did not participate in the presidential elections because they allege the Parliamentary elections held on June 25, 1995 to be fraudulent. As a result, they are calling for change in the Provisional Electoral Committee (CEP) before they participate in the electoral process. It could not be determined if these incidents greatly deterred the candidates from their campaign activities or if the absence of these parties caused many citizens not to vote on election day.

¹ President Aristide could not run in this election since, according to the Haitian Constitution, a President may not serve consecutive terms.

² Many union leaders and members complained that the cost of living is higher now than during the economic embargo.

Election Activities

To better coordinate its election activities with those of AIFLD, the International Republican Institute(IRI), the International Foundation for Election Systems(IFES), the Organization of American States(OAS), and the National Democratic Institute(NDI), the CEP requested the submission of work plans from each organization. IRI produced a pre-electoral assessment of the presidential elections, NDI opened a permanent press center for the presidential elections at the Holiday Inn Hotel, OAS dispatched national and international observers throughout the country, and IFES developed and coordinated activities to train the Bureau Electoral Departemental(BED), Bureau Electoral Communal(BEC), and Bureau d'inscription et de vote(BIV) workers.

AIFLD conducted civic education seminars for union leaders and members, and supported a candidate forum during which candidates presented their platforms to union leaders and reporters. AIFLD and union participation in this election however, was more limited than during the parliamentary elections due to limited financial resources. Instead of conducting a massive civic education program (including radio spots to encourage people to vote) and organizing a large team of union election observers, AIFLD focused its efforts principally on civic education seminars which targeted segments of the population not generally reached by the media and other USAID-supported programs. Trained union leaders conducted a total of 25 civic education seminars throughout the country-side in which a total of 2,885 union leaders and members received training on the election process and its importance in a democratic society.

To ensure the voting process went well, 12 union leaders as well as several AIFLD staff members were deployed throughout the West, Southeast and Artibonite Departments to observe and monitor the polls on election day. In addition, we have been informed that 38 union observers that had participated in the parliamentary elections also monitored presidential elections in their regions¹.

³ Many union leaders and members volunteered as observers using their own funds and transportation.

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INTRODUCTION

December 17, 1995 marked the third time Presidential Elections have occurred in Haiti over the past eight years. In 1987, the elections were marred with violence, as more than one hundred voters were massacred at the polls. The country's hope for democracy was shattered when President Jean Bertrand Aristide, who was elected by 60% of the voters in December of 1990, was removed from office by a military coup in September of 1991. Aristide returned to power, when the military regime was ousted with the help of a multinational peace-keeping force led by the United States.

The recent Parliamentary elections were boycotted by several of the major political parties. They are demanding the resignation of the CEP members and a cancellation of Parliamentary election results. For the same reasons, they did not participate in the December 17 elections.

Despite these obstacles, democracy appears to be taking hold in Haiti. The elections have become a learning experience for all. Gradual improvements have been noted with each election as the CEP becomes more experienced in the organization of elections throughout the country.

UNIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Although the labor movement diminished significantly after the coup d'etat in 1991, AIFLD has worked closely with the leadership of several federations to help restructure and strengthen the movement. The Parliamentary elections provided an opportunity for these unions to make a positive impact on Haitian society and to participate in the electoral process. Together, with the support of AIFLD, the major confederations Federation of Unionized Workers(FOS), General Independent Organization of Haitian Workers(OGITH), Autonomous Central of Haitian Workers(CATH), and several other labor organizations, developed a civic education Program followed by a massive voter registration campaign, and posted 600 union observers at the polls.

The AIFLD civic education program consisted of seminars, workshops,

candidate forums, and community meetings. Local union leaders were trained in the seminars in which workshops were used to simulate the voting process, and discuss any pertinent questions. At the community meetings members of the village or locality gathered to be instructed on the voting process and its importance to the success of elections. At the candidate forum the presidential candidates presented their platform to union leaders and members.

AIFLD trained union leaders on the proper ways to conduct civic education seminars, and the mechanics of organizing workshops. Following the training, these leaders in turn reproduced the seminars which focused on the importance of elections in a democracy and the process of elections to include, the importance of the voter registration cards, the role, address, and function of the BIVs, the role of Parliament, and the overall voting process.

AIFLD, the unions, and the CEP developed and provided special materials for the civic education program including posters and T-shirts which explained the voting process, sample ballots, and sample voter cards. In addition, radio advertisements were developed and used to encourage people to vote.

As a result of the AIFLD civic education program, over 38,000 union leaders and members were trained in the electoral process, 600 union observers were present at the polls, and it is estimated that over 800,000 people⁴ registered to vote.

AIFLD coordinated events and civic education activities with the unions, the CEP, and other NGOs working in the elections. AIFLD attended planning meetings with the CEP in which several suggestions such as additional training for BIV workers, regular meetings with the CEP, ID cards for staffers at the BIVs on election day etc. were presented to improve the voting process. A Union Electoral Commission was created to work closely with the CEP in the planning and execution of activities related to the elections and civic education. This commission assisted the CEP in the development of themes for radio advertisements

⁴ Estimate based on reports from the union leaders involved in the drive, and data from the CEP.

and posters, the distribution of civic education and election materials, and the coordination of union observers at the polls.

The Union Electoral Commission also attended weekly planning meetings with AIFLD to coordinate activities. AIFLD provided financial assistance to cover costs associated with the seminars and workshops, such as rent for a meeting locations, transportation, refreshments, training of leaders and observers, and the production and printing materials. The Institute also made available its office space and equipment to unions so that planning sessions and training programs could be held. Guidance was given in the production of training materials, posters, radio messages, letters, and reporting formats.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Due to financial constraints, AIFLD and union participation in the presidential elections was more limited than the parliamentary elections. Activities focussed on civic education seminars, producing literature on the elections, organizing a candidate forum, and posting a few observers at the polls. The seminar sites were chosen based on the nearest location of union affiliate headquartered in the area. The content of the civic education seminars focused primarily on explaining the voting process and explaining the importance of elections in a democratic society.

After the three-year-embargo ended, the Haitian people had high expectations for political and economic stability. Unfortunately, the people are enduring a higher cost of living and continued unemployment. As a result, morale has been low, the people are discouraged by the situation they thought would improve with Aristide's return to power, and they are becoming pessimistic about the ability of democracy to positively change their economic situation. Besides explaining the process of elections, AIFLD's civic education program taught union leaders and members that elections are only one part of democracy, a process that requires citizen organization and participation to influence and have impact on government policy and implementation. At times, the analogy was used of a vehicle that requires fuel for it to accomplish what the owner desires. Likewise, citizens must participate in and use the democratic process to ensure

that government leaders meet their social and economic needs.

The presidential elections constituted the CEP's greatest challenge. Apart from organizing these elections, the CEP was faced with a growing unstable political environment in which presidential candidates were threatened by supporters of a three year extension for President Aristide. President Aristide's ambiguity on his position regarding the elections also added to the tension. In addition, Mrs. Marie Laurence Jocelyn Lassegue, a dynamic member of the CEP team who held a close working relationship with the unions and AIFLD, resigned from her duties for reasons yet unknown. In spite of these setbacks, the CEP set a date for the presidential elections and published a calendar of events.

In order to enable the CEP to coordinate the presidential election efforts of all international organizations, a National Civic Education Plan was drafted and distributed to all such organizations. The CEP requested that all organizations submit a copy of their workplan and budget, and report on the development of their program during the election process.

Union Civic Education Program

The Union Civic Education Program was launched with a two-day seminar on November 28-29, 1995 at the AIFLD office to train the trainers. Twenty of the informed and dynamic union leaders were selected to train other union leaders and members on the electoral process and its importance in a democracy. Members of the Union Electoral Commission, the AIFLD Country Program Director (CPD), and the CEP Civic Education team, participated in the train-the-trainers seminar and took turns presenting and expanding on the various themes and subjects to be taught at each training workshop.

On the first day, the trainers followed presentations on the importance of elections, and its role in a democracy, using the Constitution and the Electoral Law as a guide. The information was divided into three parts:

- 1) Analysis of the political situation in Haiti;
- 2) Constitutional aspect of the elections; and
- 3) Relationship between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government.

The trainers were given the opportunity to ask questions, and debate and discuss the issues presented.

The second day of the seminar focused on the voting process. The trainers were told that they should relate their voting experience, and encourage comments from union leaders regarding their feelings about the process. The trainers were briefed on the electoral schedule, the activities of the CEP and the different phases of the process, and were provided civic education kits containing the materials to be used in the local seminars(see Attachment 5). Practice sessions by the trainers followed and the seminar was concluded with a lecture by the AIFLD CPD on the importance of union leadership in the economic and political development of the Haitian society.

After the question-answer portion of the program, the trainers were requested to complete an evaluation of the seminar(see Attachment 3). Results from the evaluation were positive. The majority of the trainers believed the seminar reached its objective as the topics chosen were highly relevant to the elections and the electoral process. They valued the speaker's instructions and the opportunity to interact with them. Although they thought the length of the seminar could have been longer, they felt they received enough information to help them organize the local seminars.

Materials

The Civic Education kit provided to the trainers included: Union civic education booklets, sample ballots, posters explaining the voting process, report forms to keep track of the number of seminars organized and the number of participants, as well as sign-in sheets. The Union Civic Education booklet was developed and produced by the Union Electoral Commission in collaboration with AIFLD. Its content focused on:

- 1) Defining voters eligibility;
- 2) The importance of the voter registration card;
- 3) Explaining the steps of the voting process;
- 4) Listing the presidential candidates with their picture and emblem;
and
- 5) Encouraging the people to vote as a civic duty

The booklet was written in creole, and illustrations were used to facilitate understanding of the material. Sample ballots and civic education campaign posters were provided by the CEP.

Local Seminars

On December 1-14, 1995, the trainers reproduced the civic education seminars throughout the country. A total of 25 seminars were conducted in the following zones:

Gros-Morne	Bayonais	Gonaives	Plaisance
Mirebalais	Anse-a-Foleur	Montrouis	Nippes
Thiotte	Lascahobas	Ferrier	Lafiteau
Leogane	Arcahaie	Jacmel	Port-au-Prince
Jean Rabel	La Gonave		

A total of over 2,885 union leaders and members were trained in the seminar. The AIFLD CPD and other staff members personally observed seminars in Montrouis, Luly, La Vallee de Jacmel, Gros Morne, Bayonais, Lafitteau, and Tabarre. Concerns and comments from the participants included the ability of the candidates to keep their promises, the increased cost of living, the apparent lack of change in the economic and political situation, and security at the polls. The trainers encouraged discussion of these issues from the participants. Furthermore, it was explained how the democratic process could be used to improve their situation and that elections were only one part of that process. Results from evaluations indicate that the seminars were well received and the content was understood and greatly appreciated.

Candidate Forum

On December 9, 1995 the General Independent Organization of Haitian Workers (OGITH) organized a Candidate Forum entitled "Espace Presidentiel". This forum was conceived to provide all 14 candidates with the opportunity to present their platforms and proposed programs to approximately 100 union leaders and members representing various organizations affiliated with OGITH. Seven candidates attended the forum. The forum marked the only time that so many candidates had been available to the public at one time. After each presentation, the audience was given the opportunity to ask specific questions to the candidates. The candidates that attended were: Victor Benoit, Francis Jean, Rockefeller Guerre, Dieuveuil Joseph, Arnold Dumas, Gerard Dalvius, and Vladimir Jeanty.

The audience asked the candidates to address various issues and concerns including:

- Assistance to strengthen unionism in the country
- Social security for workers
- Security and guarantees to national and international investors
- What will be done to lower the cost of living
- Agricultural reform, and assistance to farmers
- The environment
- Educational reforms
- Unemployment
- Compensation for the victims of the 1991 coup d'etat
- Privatization
- Public transportation and roads; and
- Security after the departure of UN troops

The candidates welcomed the opportunity to explain their positions. Because the front-runner of the elections Rene Preval cancelled at the last minute, Victor Benoit told the audience that he was leaving without presenting his platform as he had expected a face-to-face debate with Preval. He did however make a brief statement deploring recent incidents in which several members of his party were arrested or attacked. As he left the forum, he assigned his campaign manager, Mr. Michael Gaillard, to stay and present his 12-

point platform for him.

Election Day

On election day, December 17, 1995, thirteen union leaders and four AIFLD staff members were divided into six teams to observe the voting process at the polls. The teams covered the Southeast, Artibonite, and West Departments. Union observers were deployed throughout Port-au-Prince, while the AIFLD staff worked their way from Jacmel in the Southeast Department, and St Marc in the Artibonite Department, back to Port-au-Prince where they observed the closing of the polls, and the counting of ballots.

In all, approximately 386 BIV's (election sites) were visited by union leaders and AIFLD Staff. The atmosphere was generally calm. The few incidents reported involved some uncooperative political party observers that insisted on visiting several sites and disrupting the election process at those sites. Some BIV workers also complained that only on election day were they told how much they would be paid and were upset that the wage was so low.

Administrative problems were few compared to previous elections and consisted mostly of incomplete registration lists, and last minute changes in the address of certain BIVs which created some confusion for voters. Security was ensured by the national police force and UN troops. Areas without policemen posted were regularly visited by UN patrol trucks which also provided transportation for BIV, BEC, and BED members as needed. Other minor irregularities were also noted, including an early vote count by a BIV in Pétion-Ville.

Election participation however was very low, and the reports provided by the observers estimated voter turnout to be less than 25%. A positive aspect to be noted is that there appeared to be a higher turnout in areas where the civic education seminars were conducted. For example, in one BIV at La Vallée de Jacmel where a civic education seminar was held the previous week, 94 ballots were registered at 10:25am while only 20 ballots were registered at the same time in Carrefour-Feuille, where no civic education seminar was held. In Archaie

where a civic education seminar was also held, 101 ballots were registered at 1:35pm while in Bassin Marie, only 50 were registered at the same time. No civic education seminar was held at that site.

Based on the electoral count viewed by AIFLD, union and other observers, the outcome of the election seemed to strongly favor Rene Preval of the LAVALAS party, with no single candidate coming in a close second. This was confirmed by the CEP which published the election results on December 23, 1995.

Recommendations

1. Civic education on the democratic process should be conducted on a greater scale to ensure elections and democracy remain peaceful and constructive processes. Such an education program can be conducted for union leaders and members by AIFLD.
2. Basic trade unionism (i.e., organizing collective bargaining, the establishment and maintenance of a dues system to ensure self-sufficiency and provide union services, etc.) should be taught to strengthen the recently revived union movement. In order for Haiti's nascent democracy to survive and grow, it is imperative that the general populace realize economic gain. The strengthening of Haiti's trade unions will greatly contribute to such a goal and ensure that workers have a constructive role in the economic and social development of their country.
3. Literacy programs should be conducted for both adults and children. The lack of basic literacy by such a large percentage of the population is a threat to the growth of Haiti's democracy. AIFLD can assist in reducing this threat by conducting a literacy program for union leaders and members.
4. In future elections, more funds should be spent on Civic Education. Although much funding was devoted to training BED, BEC, BIV, and USCE workers, very little was allocated to educating the voters.

5. The CEP should establish a system that will allow voters to use their registration cards in any poll in the country. Currently, voters are restricted to voting only in the BIV where they registered.
6. More importance should be attributed to and more funds should be allocated for voter registration drives.
7. The CEP should improve the work conditions of BIV workers (i.e., salary, meals etc.). The workers begin their day at 5:30am and finish between 6:30 and 7:30pm. No meals are provided during the day, and the workers are not told the amount of their wages until the day of the election.
8. The CEP work force should become permanent to ensure lessons learned from the previous elections are retained. The current CEP workers have tremendous knowledge and experience that will prove extremely useful in the next elections.
9. Citizens should be allowed to register between each election. Citizens who were eligible but did not register for the Parliamentary elections were not allowed to register for the presidential elections.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. AIFLD and union work plan for the presidential elections.
2. Training of trainers civic education seminar agenda and materials.
3. Sample evaluation of "Training of trainers" seminar.
4. Civic education seminars agenda.
5. Civic education kit.
6. Candidate forum agenda.
7. Election observation plan and sample report form.
8. Union press release dated December 22, 1995.
9. Summary of election activity results
10. AIFLD political Analysis and profile of the candidates
11. AIFLD and union election activities photographs

ATTACHMENT 1

WORKPLAN FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

11/13-30: GENERAL PLANNING (work zones chozen, workshop materials, prepared, workshop content determined, trainers selected).

11/28-29: TRAINING FOR SELECTED TRAINERS

12/9: *OGITH held a Candidate Forum at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Port-au-Prince from 8:00am to 12:00pm.*

12/1-14: CIVIC EDUCATION WORKSHOPS

12/16: TRAINING FOR UNION OBSERVERS

12/18: EVALUATION

ATTACHMENT 2

CIVIC EDUCATION SEMINAR

TRAINING OF TRAINERS

November 28 - 29, 1995

PROGRAM

November 28, 1995

8:30 - 9:00	Arrival of participants
9:00 - 9:05	Welcoming comments (Porcenel Joachim, General Secretary of CGT)
9:05 - 9:10	Round-off introduction of participants
9:10 - 9:30	Outline of the Civic Education Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none">. Union workplan for civic education seminars and workshops. Objectives of the seminar (Fignole St Cyr, General Secretary of CATH)
9:30 - 10:10	Analysis of the political situation in Haiti (Carl Henry Guiteau, member of CNEH)
10:10 - 10:25	Coffee Break
10:25 - 11:30	Debate - Summary
11:30 - 12:30	Elections - Constitutional Aspect (Nancy Exilas, Deputy Secretary of KOTA)
12:30 - 1:30	LUNCH
1:30 - 3:30	Relation between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. (Raoul Altidor, Journalist and writer of Haiti Sans Frontiere, Association of Journalists headquartered in Artibonite)
3:30 - 4:00	Evaluation

PROGRAM

November 29, 1995

8:40 - 9:00 Arrival of participants

9:00 - 9:05 Summary of november 28, 1995 activities

9:05 - 9:20 Participant's experience of the electoral process

9:20 - 10:00 Information on the Elections:

- . Electoral schedule
- . Coordination of activities by the CEP
- . Different phases of the process

 (presented by the CEP Civic Education Team)

10:00 - 10:15 Coffee break

10:15 - 11:00 Debate - Summary on the CEP information

11:00 - 12:00 Presentation of Civic Education kit, and role play
of the voting process
(Daceus Louicius, General Secretary of FOS)

12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH

1:00 - 1:15 Union Leadership, Haitian Reality
(Frantz Durand, Secretary of Training of CATH)

1:15 - 3:00 Debate on Leadership
(George Exceus, AIFLD Director)

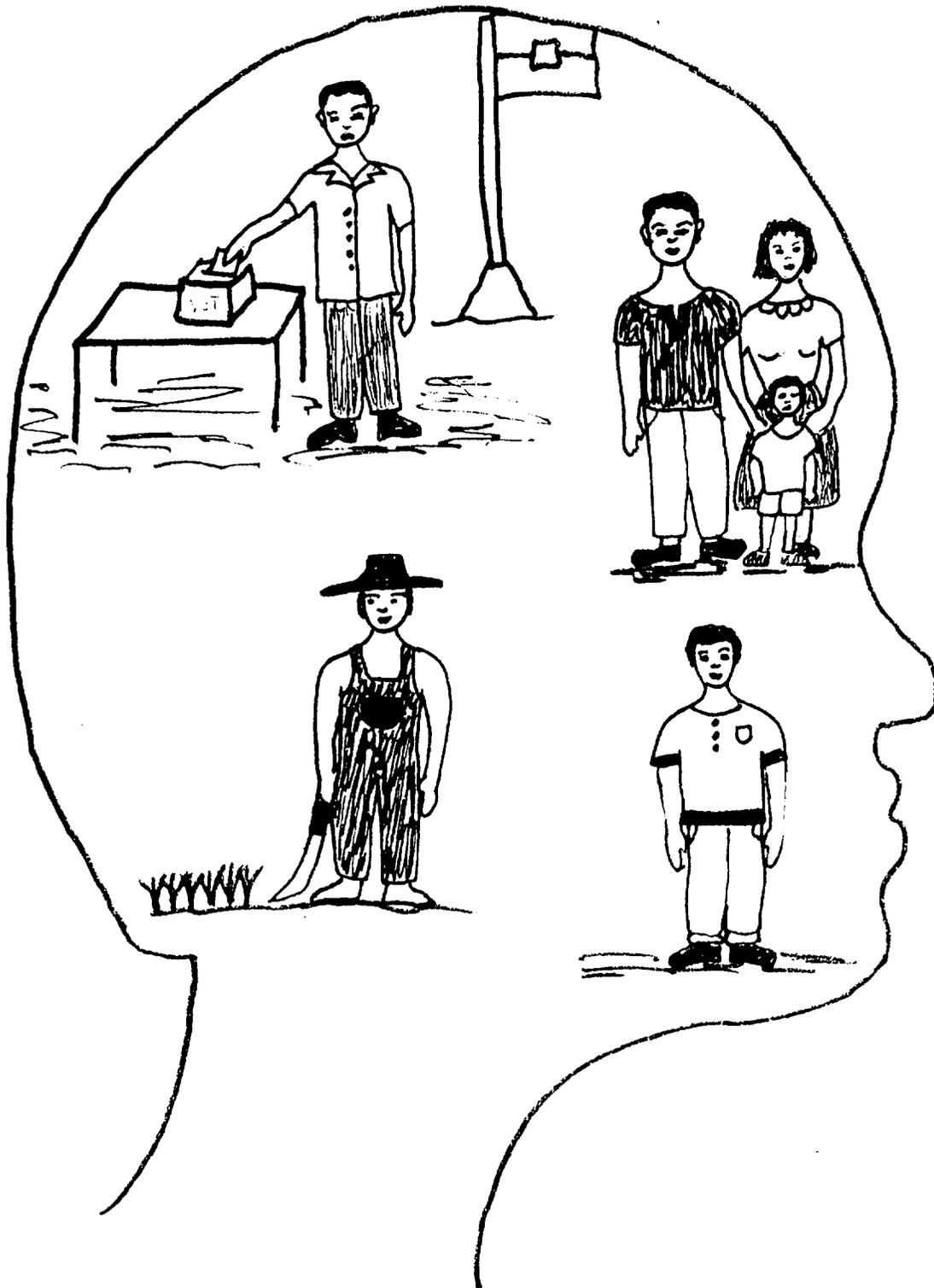
3:00 - 3:30 Conclusion

3:30 - 4:00 Evaluation
(Nancy Exilas)

UNION LEADER

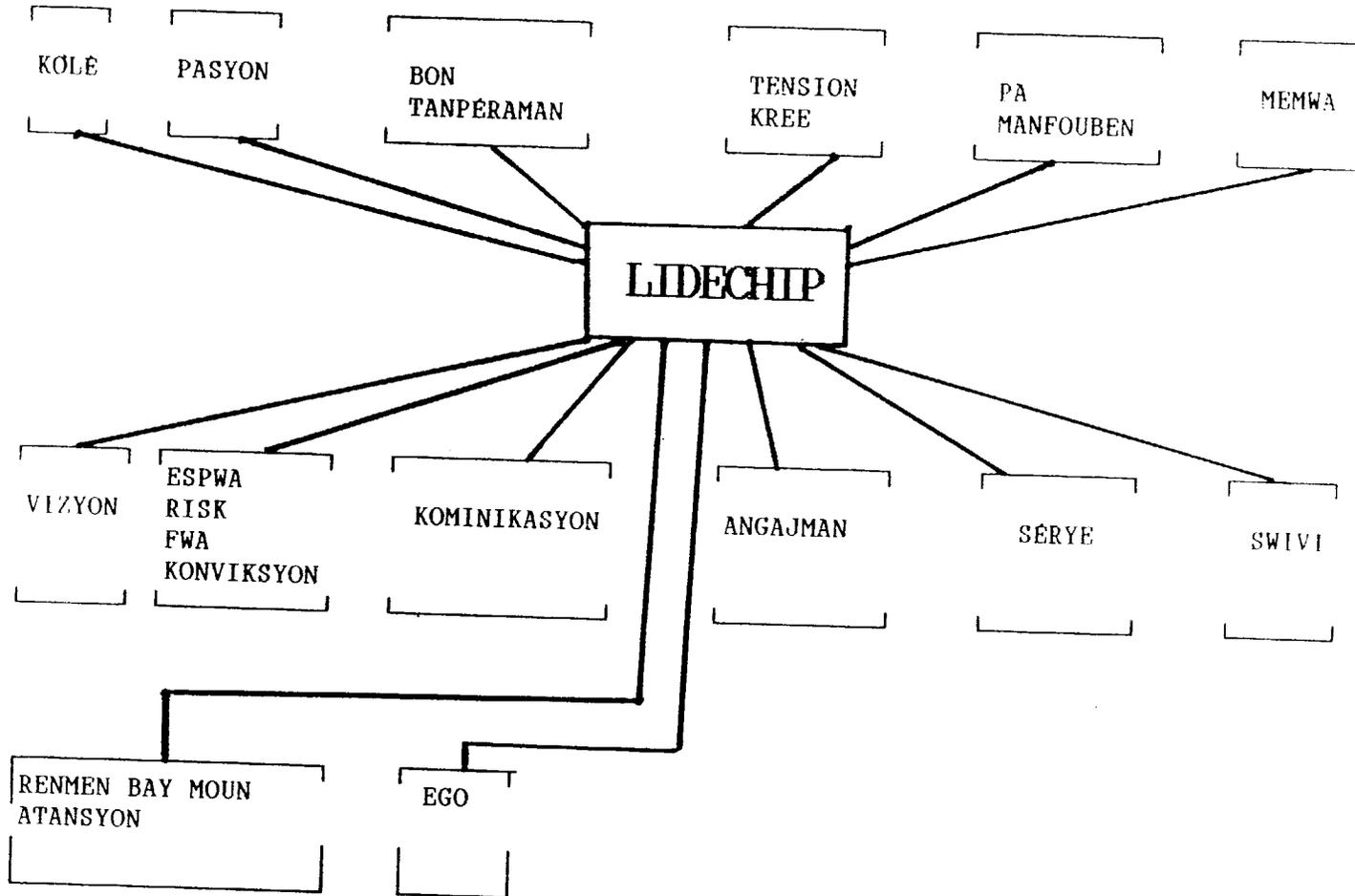
"A union leader is several people into
one person"

LIDÈ SENDIKA



KARAKTERISTIK YON LIDE

22



CONSTITUTION 1987

SECTION A: DU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Article 134:

Le Président de la République est élu au suffrage universel direct à la majorité absolue des votants. Si celle-ci n'est pas obtenue au premier tour, il est procédé à un second tour.

Seuls peuvent s'y présenter les deux (2) candidats qui, le cas échéant, après retrait de candidats plus favorisés, se trouvent avoir recueilli le plus grand nombre de voix au premier tour.

Article 134-1:

La durée du mandat présidentiel est de cinq (5) ans. Cette période commence et se termine le 7 février, suivant la date des élections.

Article 134-2:

Les Élections Présidentielles ont lieu le dernier Dimanche de Novembre de la cinquième année du mandat présidentiel.

Article 134-3:

Le Président de la République ne peut bénéficier de prolongation de mandat. Il ne peut assumer un nouveau mandat, qu'après un intervalle de cinq (5) ans. En aucun cas, il ne peut briquer un troisième mandat.

Article 135:

Pour être élu Président de la République d'Haïti, il faut:

- a) être haïtien d'origine et n'avoir jamais renoncé à sa Nationalité;
- b) être âgé de trente-cinq (35) ans accomplis au jour des élections;

- c) jouir de ses Droits Civils et Politiques et n'avoir jamais été condamné à une peine afflictive et infamante pour crime de droit commun;
- d) être propriétaire en Haïti d'un immeuble au moins et avoir dans le Pays une résidence habituelle;
- e) résider dans le Pays depuis cinq (5) années consécutives avant la date des élections;
- f) avoir reçu décharge de sa gestion, si on a été comptable de deniers publics (Art. 135 de la Constitution).

Article 135.1:

Avant d'entrer en fonction, le Président de la République prête devant l'Assemblée Nationale, le serment suivant:

"Je jure, devant Dieu et devant la Nation, d'observer et de faire observer fidèlement la Constitution et les Lois de la République, de respecter et de faire respecter les droits du Peuple Haïtien, de travailler à la grandeur de la Patrie, de maintenir l'Indépendance Nationale et l'intégrité du Territoire."

LOI ÉLECTORALE

SECTION E: DU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Article 55.- Pour être élu Président d'Haïti, il faut:

- a) être haïtien d'origine et n'avoir jamais renoncé à sa nationalité;
- b) être âgé de trente-cinq (35) ans accomplis au jour des élections;
- c) jouir de ses droits civils et politiques et n'avoir jamais été condamné à une peine afflictive et infamante pour crime de droit commun;
- d) être propriétaire en Haïti d'un immeuble au moins et avoir dans le pays une résidence habituelle;
- e) résider dans le pays depuis cinq (5) années consécutives avant la date des élections;
- f) avoir reçu décharge de sa gestion, si on a été comptable de deniers publics (Art. 135 de la Constitution).

Article 56.- Le Président de la République est élu au suffrage universel direct à la majorité absolue des votants, soit 50% plus 1.

Si cette majorité n'est pas obtenue au premier tour du scrutin, il sera procédé à un second tour dans les délais fixés par le CEP. Les deux (2) candidats qui auront recueilli au premier tour le plus grand nombre de voix pourront se présenter au second tour. Néanmoins, s'il y a égalité de voix entre plusieurs candidats ayant obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages au premier tour, ils participeront tous à ce second tour.

Article 56.- Si, à ce second tour, il y a égalité de voix entre deux (2) candidats n'ayant pas obtenu le même nombre de voix au

premier tour, l'élu sera celui qui aura le plus grand nombre de suffrages en faisant la somme des voix des deux (2) tours.

Article 56.-2 En cas de décès, d'incapacité physique ou mentale, de retrait d'un candidat, entre les deux (2) tours, ce candidat sera remplacé de plein droit par celui qui au premier tour les avait suivi immédiatement et ainsi de suite.

Article 56.-3 En cas de décès ou d'incapacité mentale entre les deux (2) tours, le CEP fixe de nouvelles élections.

Référence: Moniteur du 14 Février 1995, 150e Année, No 13.

RELATIONS ENTRE LES POUVOIRS
PLAN DU SÉMINAIRE
28 NOVEMBRE 1995

IDENTIFICATION DES BESOINS:

Formation d'animateurs syndicaux en ce qui concerne les questions électorales et démocratiques, et les relations existants entre les pouvoirs.

OBJECTIF:

Participants - Connaître l'importance des élections dans le cadre d'un état démocratique.

GROUPE CIBLE:

Animateurs (Centrales syndicales)

DURÉE:

1 Heure (ou 2 heures)

LIEU:

Siège AIFLD

CONTENU:

- I
- a) Principaux groupes d'États. (Régimes politiques)
 - b) Constitution 1987 (Modèle de démocratie)
 - c) Elections (Importance)

II

Séparation des pouvoirs

- a) 3 grands pouvoirs de l'État (Attributions)
- b) Rapports entre les pouvoirs
- c) Conclusion

Intervenant: Raoul Altidor

Méthodes: Magistrale / Participation active

SAMPLE VOTER'S CARD

Republik Ayiti
Konseyl Elektoral Pwovizwa
KAT ELEKTE

No. Kat: 4918138
Biwo: 00063403 080

Siyati: *Marie*
Nom: *Chon Gustave*
Adres: *Caimito*
Sikons-kripsyon: *Les Roches*

Dat Enskripsyon: *12/04/75*
Jou ou fet: *12/04/75* Laj: *27* Fanm: Gason:

Eskriten: *Marie* Siyen: *Marie*

Republik Ayiti
Konseyl Elektoral Pwovizwa
KAT ELEKTE

No. Kat: 4917364
Biwo: 00063103 103

Siyati: *gabons*
Nom: *MARIE*
Adres: *PHAX*
Sikons-kripsyon: *Les Roches*

Dat Enskripsyon: *12/04/75*
Jou ou fet: *12/04/75* Laj: *27* Fanm: Gason:

Eskriten: *MARIE* Siyen: *MARIE*

Republik Ayiti
Konseyl Elektoral Pwovizwa
KAT ELEKTE

No. Kat: 9597188
Biwo: 00063005 026

Siyati: *Marie*
Nom: *Modeline*
Adres: *Grand-pierre*
Sikons-kripsyon: *Les Roches*

Dat Enskripsyon: *12/04/75*
Jou ou fet: *12/04/75* Laj: *21* Fanm: Gason:

Eskriten: *Modeline* Siyen: *Modeline*

Republik Ayiti
Konseyl Elektoral Pwovizwa
KAT ELEKTE

No. Kat: 4917565
Biwo: 00063103 365

Siyati: *Jeanine*
Nom: *Bevot*
Adres: *Les Roches*
Sikons-kripsyon: *Les Roches*

Dat Enskripsyon: *12/04/75*
Jou ou fet: *12/04/75* Laj: *29* Fanm: Gason:

Eskriten: *Jeanine* Siyen: *Jeanine*

Republik Ayiti
Konseyl Elektoral Pwovizwa
KAT ELEKTE

No. Kat: 4945941
Biwo: 00063103 181

Siyati: *Vivian*
Nom: *Marie*
Adres: *Les Roches*
Sikons-kripsyon: *Les Roches*

Dat Enskripsyon: *12/04/75*
Jou ou fet: *12/04/75* Laj: *27* Fanm: Gason:

Eskriten: *Vivian* Siyen: *Vivian*

ATTACHMENT 3

GRILLE D'EVALUATION

N.B: Mettre une croix correspondant à votre choix.

I. Le Séminaire a atteint ses objectifs à:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A- | 0 - 25% (Médiocre) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B- | 25 - 50% (Passable) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C- | 50 - 75% (Bien) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D- | 75 -100% (Excellent) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II. La salle de travail est:

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| Adéquate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Inadéquate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. La durée du séminaire:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Courte | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Trop courte | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Normale | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Longue | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Trop Longue | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV. Les thèmes choisis sont:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| En rapport avec les Elections | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Importants pour le processus électoral | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |

Suggestions: _____

V. Lequel/Lesquels des thèmes inclus dans le programme vous avez le plus apprécié ?

VI. Existe t-il des éléments de formation syndicale ?

Oui Non

D'informations générales dans le séminaire?

Oui Non

VII. Les intervenants au séminaire ont été:

Passable

Bon

Excellent

VIII. Les participants ont été:

Actifs Inactifs

IX. Les éléments d'informations recus dans ce séminaire vous permettront-ils d'organiser des séminaires locaux ?

Oui Non Un peu

X. Recommandations: _____

CIVIC EDUCATION SEMINARS

ORGANIZATION	DATE	DEPARTMENT	ZONE	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
CATH/FNTS	12/1-2	Artibonite	Gros-Morne	Gros-Morne	130
CGT	12/2	"	Bayonais	Bayonais	100
"	12/10	"	Gros-Morne	Bouk	109
FOS	12/5	"	Gonaives	Passe-Reine	38
"	12/10	"	"	Desbarrieres	53
ONTH/CNTH	12/4-5	Centre	Mirebalais	Mirebalais	130
CNTH	12/6	"	Lascahobas	Lascahobas	425
CGT	12/6-7	Grand-Anse	Nippes	Kenit	175
CATH	12/4-5	Nord	Plaisance	Plaisance	110
KOTA	12/8-9	Nord-Est	Ferrier	Ferrier	107
"	12/10	"	"	Maribahoux	250
OGITH	12/4-5	Nord-Ouest	Anse-a-Foleur	Jean-Charles	130
Pecheurs du FarWest	12/9-10	"	Jean-Rabel	Jean-Rabel	100
CISN	12/5-6	Ouest	Montrouis	Montrouis	85
SOMA	12/8-9	"	Lafitteau	Lafitteau	100
FOS	12/9-10	"	Leogane	St Etienne	113
APAG	12/9-10	"	Anse-a-Galets	Anse-a-Galets	100
APEL	12/9	"	Arcahaie	Des Vases	80
"	12/12	"	"	Fond-Baptiste	110
"	12/13	"	"	Delice	65
FNTS	12/14	"	Port-au-Prince	Tabarre	70
KOTA	12/14	"	"	Martissant	82
FNTS	12/6-7	Sud-Est	Thiotte	Marre-Rouge	120
FOS	12/10-11	"	Jacmel	Vallee de Jacmel	103

ATTACHMENT 5

FORMAT DE RAPPORT

TYPE DE RENCONTRE:-----
LIEU:-----
DEPARTEMENT:----- |
LOCALITE:-----
DATE:----- HEURE:-----

NOM DU DELEGUE DU BUREAU EXECUTIF RESPONSABLE DE LA COORDINATION:

NOM DU LEADER LOCAL RESPONSABLE DES ACTIVITES COMMUNAUTAIRES:

NOM DES INTERVENANTS:-----

NOM DES ORGANISATIONS AFFILIEES QUI ONT PARTICIPE:

NOM DES ORGANISATIONS NON AFFILIES QUI ONT PARTICIPE:

QUANTITE APPROXIMATIVE DE PARTICIPANTS:-----

BREFCONTENU:-----

APPRECIATION GENERALE -----

SIGNATURE:-----

PRESIDENTIAL ELCTIONS
DECEMBER 95

"VOTING IS THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY"

Union Civic Education Campaign

-PAGES 2,3-

These citizens are 18 years or older, the Constitution gives them the right to vote:

- I am a vendor, my name is Janet. I am 53 years old, I am a citizen
- I am a maid, my name is Fifi. I am 30 years old, I am a citizen
- I am handicapped, I am 42 years old. My name is Lolot, I am a citizen
- I am a farmer, my name is Merilus. I am 71 years old, I am a citizen
- I am a student, my name is Nene. I am 18 years old, I am a citizen
- I am a worker, my name is Elifet. I am 23 years old, I am a citizen
- I am a doctor, I am 56 years old. My name is Alkali, I am a citizen

-PAGES 4,5-

Citizen carry your voter's card on election day

-PAGE 6,7-

What to do when you get to the polls

1. Present your voter's card
2. You will receive one ballot
3. If you don't understand, CEP members are there to help you
4. Go to the "izolwa". Don't forget this is a secret ballot
5. Make a cross in the circle for the candidate of your choice
6. Fold the ballot and insert it in the box
7. Don't forget to dip your thumb in the ink

-PAGE 8,9-

Here are the candidates

-PAGE 10-

"Voting is a duty" Haitian Constitution, article 52

CATH-KOTA-OGITH-FOS-CGT-SOMA-CISN-FNTS-ONTH-CNTH
Financed by AIFLD

PRESIDENTIALS 1995

**6 STEPS YOU HAVE TO FOLLOW WHEN YOU
VOTE**

Conceived by the CEP Civic Education Team
Financed in part by the European Community

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
DECEMBER 17, 1995

*"Vote in the white circle of the
candidate of your choice"*

Conceived by the CEP Civic Education Team
Financed in part by the European Community

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1995

DECEMBER 17

***You will vote in the white circle of
the candidate of your choice***

**Conceived by the CEP Civic Education Team
Financed in part by the European Community**

ATTACHMENT 6

PRESIDENTIAL SPACE

Organised by the General Independent Organization of Haitian Workers (OGITH)

Hotel Holiday Inn, Champs de Mars, Saturday December 9, 1995

PROGRAM

8:00 - 8:25	Welcome comments National Anthem, OGITH Anthem
8:30 - 10:00	Marie Alphonse Francis Jean (FMR) Richard Vladimir Jeanty (PARADIS) Rockefeller Guerre (UPD)
10:05 - 10:55	Victor Benoit (KONAKOM) Gérard Dalvius (PADH)
11:00 - 11:40	Jean Arnold Dumas (PNDT) Dieuveuil Joseph (Parti de La Vierge Marie)
11:45 - 12:05	Michel Gaillard for Victor Benoit (KONAKOM)
12:05 - 12:15	Evaluation and End
Moderator:	Jacques Maurice

ATTACHMENT 7

REPARTITION DES OBSERVATEURS SYNDICAUX

EQUIPE I

ZONE: Vallee de Jacmel, Jacmel,
Gressier, Leogane

Eric Bolstad
Nerlande Cassamajor

EQUIPE II

Zone: St Marc, Arcahaie, Cabaret -

Georges Exceus
Charles Dartailant

EQUIPE III

ZONE: Petion-Ville, Bourdon
Kenscoff

Daceus Louicius
Nancy Exilas

EQUIPE IV

ZONE: Port-au-Prince, Lalue, Turgeau,
Canape-Vert, Carrefour-Feuille

Arnold St Vil
Georges Emmanuel
Charles Micanor

EQUIPE V

ZONE: Delmas, St Martin
Cite Soleil

Jules Moise
Patrick Numas
Fianole St Cyr

EQUIPE VI

ZONE: Carrefour, Fontamarra,
Martissant

Porcenel Joachim
Gerard Pierre

ELECTIONS PRESIDENTIELLES

RAPPORT D'OBSERVATION SYNDICALE

NOM: _____

PRENOM: _____

ORGANISATION: _____

DEPARTEMENT: _____

ZONE: _____

Numero du BIV	Heure de visite	Nombre inscrits	Nombre Votants	Heure d'ouv.	Incidents et Description	Observation finale Depouillement
------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

APPRECIATION GENERALE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

ATTACHMENT 8

Le 22 decembre 1995

NOTE DE PRESSE

Dès la publication du calendrier électoral pour les présidentielles de 1995, l'AIFLD et les organisations syndicales haitiennes: CATH, CGT, OGITH, KOTA, FOS, CONADESH et SOMA ont débuté avec leur programme d'éducation civique afin de mobiliser les travailleurs sur l'importance des élections dans un processus démocratique.

Dans le cadre de ce programme, 25 séminaires ont été organisés à travers le pays et 2.876 leaders syndicaux y ont pris part. Rappelons que ces séminaires ont été suivis de diverses rencontres communautaires. Le samedi 9 décembre 1995, à l'Hotel Holiday Inn, un FORUM a été organisé pour les candidats afin qu'il puisse présenter leurs projets de société aux travailleurs. Sept candidats ont honoré de leur présence ce forum.

Le 17 décembre 1995, 6 équipes d'observateurs syndicaux réparties à travers le pays ont suivi le déroulement du processus de vote. Elles ont visité 348 BIVs, et 38 autres syndicalistes, tous des volontaires, ont aidé au bon fonctionnement des élections chaque fois que cela s'avérait nécessaire.

Les données collectées lors des visites des BIV nous permettent d'estimer le taux de participation des électeurs à 25%.

Les élections du 17 décembre, malgré l'absence de programme visible répondant aux desiderata du peuple et des travailleurs, malgré certains problèmes d'organisation, tels le problème des

régistres, la concentration des BIV dans certaines zones, ont été une réussite dans la lutte que mène le peuple haïtien pour instaurer un régime démocratique et une société de Justice Sociale.

L'AIFLD et les organisations syndicales saluent et remercient tous les travailleurs et paysans qui ont participé aux différentes activités organisées lors du processus électoral. Ils remercient et félicitent également les travailleurs des BIVs, les membres du CEP, les forces de sécurité et tous ceux qui ont contribué de façon positive au succès des élections.

Ils encouragent les travailleurs à poursuivre la lutte pour l'instauration d'un Etat de droit en Haïti et profitent de l'occasion pour leur souhaiter Les Meilleurs Voeux.

Pour l'AIFLD :

Georges P. Exceus

Pour les organisations syndicales:

Gerard Pierre

Nancy Exilas

Patrick Numas

ATTACHMENT 9

CIVIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

Seminars: 25
Participants: 2,885

CANDIDATE FORUM

Candidates: 7
Participants: 120

Names of candidates who attended the forum:

Victor Benoit	Gerard Dalvius
Rockefeller Guerre	Vladimir Jeanty
Dieuveuil Joseph	Arnold Dumas
Francis Jean	

UNION OBSERVERS AT THE POLLS

Trained observers: 12
AIFLD Staff: 4
BIVs visited: 348

* 38 Union volunteers also observed the elections in Port-au-Prince

Areas covered by union observers:

Team I: Jacmel, Vallee de Jacmel, Leogane, Gressier
Team II: St Marc, Arcahaie, Cabaret
Team III: Petion-Ville, Bourdon, Kenscoff
Team IV: Centre-Ville, Lalue, Turgeau, Canape-Vert, Carrefour-Feuille
Team V: Delmas, St Martin, Cite Soleil
Team VI: Carrefour, Fontamarra, Martissant

ATTACHMENT 10

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1995

Candidates

Officially, the CEP has released the names of the fourteen candidates which have been validated for the upcoming presidential elections. Most of the major political parties ie, FNCD, MIDH, PANPRA etc are not participating in these elections. They are contesting the legitimacy of the CEP which they are accusing of being partisans. For example, Ernst Verdieu, a former Minister of Social Affairs in 1991, and a potentially good candidate, withdrew from the presidential elections claiming the lack of organization of the CEP and a perceived ploy by president Aristide to stay in office.

Following is the list of the candidates officially registered in this race with their respective numbers in the ballots:

Gérard Dalvius No 1 - Parti Alternatif pour le Developement Haitien, (PADH)

Founder of this party which was formed during the constitutional hiatus. Mr. Dalvius is an attorney and a former officer in the Haitian Armed Forces. During president Aristide's first period of office, he was the Secretary of State for Justice as a member of the political party KONAKOM.

Marie Alphonse Francis Jean No 2 - Front Militant Revolutionnaire, (FMR)

An ex-officer of the army. He has been previously a presidential candidate in 1990.

Rockefeller Guerre No 3 - Leader of Union des Patriotes Democrates (UPD)

A civil engineer by profession, he currently occupies the post of the Secretary of State for the bureau of Mines and Energy. He is a former Deputy for the western province of Barraderes.

Julio Larosilière No 4

Currently a Parliamentary, representing a district in the southern provinces. He is a businessman and running as an independent.

Firmin Jean-Louis No 5

Formerly the President of the 45th Parliamentary Assembly. He is currently a ranking senator representing Northeastern Provinces under the banner of FNCD. He is running as an independent.

Jean Arnold Dumas No 6 - Parti National de Defense des Travailleurs, (PNDT)

He ran in the 1987, 1988 presidential elections. In the 1990 elections his candidature was not validated by the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP).

Richard Vladimir Jeanty No 7 - Parti Paradis

He is a well known backer of the defunct military government.

Dieuveuil Joseph No 8 - Parti de la Vierge Marie

He ran for office several times.

René Julien No 9

He is an attorney by profession. A founding member and actual president of l'Amicale des Juristes (Friends of Lawyers), a club of lawyers specialized in Civic Education. He is the author of several works on haitian laws. He is running as an independent.

Eddy Volel No 10 - Parti Rassemblement des Democratres Chretiens, (RDC).

He is a political activist and actual President of the party. His brother, the founder of RDC was assassinated in 1987 in front of a military headquarter.

Léon Jeune No 11

A former Justice Secretary of State, during president Aristide's term, and former Director of OFNAC (National office of the Civil Aviation) in 1991. He is a close relative of president Aristide. He is running as an independent.

Victor Benoit No 12 - KONAKOM

A university professor, he was nominated but not chosen as Prime minister to negotiate president Aristide's return to power. Minister of Education during Robert Malval's term in office. He was nominated to represent FNCD in the 1990 election but was passed over for Jean Bertrand Aristide who eventually got elected. His party at one time was affiliated with FNCD. He is a social democrat.

Jean Jacques Clark Parent No 13 - Parti Democrate Chretien (PDC)

A popular artist elected senator in 1990 under the banner of FNCD. He founded in 1995 the Parti Democrate Chretien.

René Prével No 14 - Bò Tab LAVALAS

Currently Director of Fond d'Assistance Economique et Social (FAES). He is a close associate of the president in the LAVALAS movement. He was a Prime Minister of the first Aristide government. He is running under the Bò Tab La "banner"

The ballots will include the candidates picture, the emblems, the name of the party and the respective numbers.

Political Analysis

René Prével is perceived by the masses as President Aristide's emissary. A compromise for the three years that the President's camp is claiming. Mr. Prével is known to share the same ideals as President Aristide and has positioned himself as the president's twin brother. Although President Aristide's "National" dialogue has created confusion in these elections, René Prével remains the candidate with the best chance of winning the presidential election.

René Prével has the best chance of being the next President of Haiti after the December 17, 1995 election, not because of the support of President Aristide, but because of the heritage of the LAVALAS. Not the Kok Lavalas, not the Bò Tab Lavalas. Just LAVALAS.

Why LAVALAS?

President Aristide's LAVALAS base includes mainly peasant associations, grass root organizations and the masses in general.

These various groups which constitute this base, the Ti Komite Legliz (TKL), the Mouvement Peyizan Papay (MPP) received considerable financial support from mainly the European community. France's first lady visited Papay in 1991. These groups resulted in an ideological movement in the usually neglected popular sector. These organizations are the back bone of René Préval 's candidacy. Mr Préval, is known to be radical and is not seen as the candidate who will bring Haiti together. Instead, some fear that Haiti will be going through an ideological revolution rather than a much needed economic revolution.

Outlook

The turnout for the presidential elections is expected to be low (30%-40%) because of the lack of resources in civic education and the confusion created by President Aristide in his quest for three more years.

Synopsis of the Candidates and their Platforms

1. Gerard DALVIUS - Pati Alternativ Developman Ayiti (PADH): Avocat. Fondateur du PADH. Major reformé des Forces Armées d'Haiti. Ancien Secrétaire d'Etat à la Justice sous le gouvernement de René Préval en 1991.

Programme:

Développement politique, économique et culturelle.

2. Marie Alphonse Francis JEAN - Fron Militan Revolisyone (FMR): Leader du FMR. Ancien officier des Forces Armées d'Haiti. Il fut candidat à la présidence en 1990.

Programme:

Plan "EDEMEL" pour chaque commune.

EDEMEL= Eau, Dispensaire, Ecole, Marché, Electricité

3. Rockefeller GUERRE - Inyon Pati Demokrat (IPD): Ingénieur. Actuel président de l'UDP, et Secrétaire d'Etat aux Mines. Il fut Député de Barradères dans le département de l'Ouest.

Programme:

Développement des ressources minières, création d'écoles.

4. Julio LAROSILIERE - Indepandan: Actuel Sénateur du Département du Sud.

Programme:

Promotion des droits de l'homme, Décentralisation, marché libre, conservation du sol, reboisement et contrôle de la naissance.

5. Firmin JEAN-LOUIS - Indepandan: Président de la 45ème Législature, Sénateur du département de Nord'Est sous la bannière FNCD.

Programme:

Décentralisation, Développement

6. Jean Arnold DUMAS - Pati Nasyonal Defans Travaye (PNDT): Il fut candidat à la présidence dans les élections de 1987, 1988 et 1990.

Programme:

Réforme des affaires sociales et des grides salariales, Protection et développement des affaires féminines, promotion de l'éducation civique.

7. Richard Vladimir JEANTY - PARADIS:

Programme:

Décentralisation, Contrôle des investissements, Rationalisation de l'agriculture et de la pêche, Construction des voies de pénétration, Développement de l'éducation et de l'artisanat.

8. Dieuveuille JOSEPH - Pati Viej Mari: Il n'est pas a sa premiere candidature.

Programme:

Exploitation des ressources maritimes, Alphabétisation

9. Rene JULIEN - Indepandan: Avocat, membre fondateur et président de l'Amicale des Juriste, auteur de plusieurs ouvrages sur le droit.

Programme:

Réhabilitation sociale, économique et politique de la paysannerie haitienne.

10. Eddy VOLEL - Rasanbleman Demokrat Kreyen (RDC) Président du RDC. Activiste politique. Frère de Yves Volel, avocat et fondateur du RDC assassiné en 1987.

Programme:

Développement de l'agriculture, le reboisement, les coopératives agricoles, l'infrastructure des communications, l'industrie, la Décentralisation et les ressources minières.

11. Leon JEUNE - Indepandan Ancien Secrétaire d'Etat à la Justice, chargé de la Police au sein du gouvernement de Smarck Michel, ancien directeur général de l'OFNAC en 1991. Proche parent du président Aristide.

Programme:

Développement du Tourisme, l'infrastructure routière, l'industrialisation, l'énergie et le système éducatif.

12. Victor Benoît - KONAKOM Actuel de Secrétaire General du KONAKOM.

Programme:

Réforme du système judiciaire, Développement du pluralisme politique, et du milieu rural, des entreprises privées et mixtes.

13. Jacques Clarck PARENT - Pati Demokrat Ayisyen (PDH) Fondateur du PDH en 1995, Sénateur du département de l'Ouest.

Programme:

Encourager le reboisement et l'agriculture. Développement de l'éducation, la communication, Renforcer la collection de taxes.

14. René PRÉVAL - LAVALAS Ancien Premier Ministre sous le gouvernement d'Aristide en 1991. Actuel directeur du Fonds d'Assistance Économique et Social (FAES).

Programme:

Réhabilitation sociale, politique et économique du pays.

ATTACHMENT 11

Union Leader, Nancy Exilas explaining the Electoral Law



CEP Civic Education Team at the Trainers Seminar in AIFLD Office



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Union Electoral Commission in a Planning Meeting with AIFLD Director

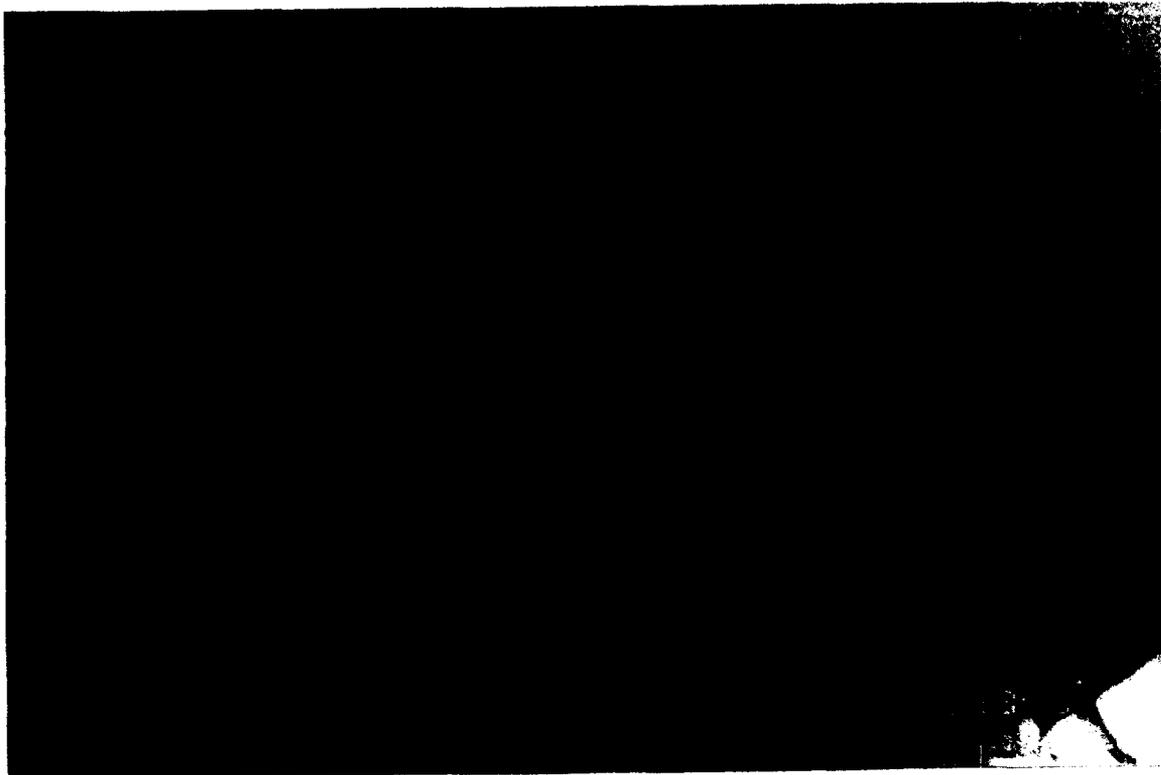


CIVIC EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Labor Union Leaders Reviewing the Union Civic Education Booklet during a Training Session/Training of Trainers



CANDIDATE FORUM organized by OGITH (General Independent Organization of
Haitian Workers), Holiday Inn Hotel, December 9, 1995
Presidential Candidate, Victor Benoit



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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