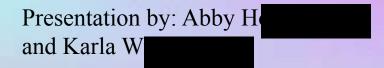
Deported to Haiti Even Though He Wasn't Born There

Article by: Jacqueline Charles



Jacqueline Charles



Jacqueline Charles is a Emmy Award-winning Caribbean correspondent at Miami Herald. She began journalism at the Herald at 14 years old she intern before graduating from University of North Carolina she was later honored for her contributions to journalism in 2022 and inductee into the NC Media & Journalism Hall of Fame. She is a founding member of the Carolina Association of Black Journalists. She was also the president and scholarship chairwoman of the South Florida Black Journalists Association and was a assistant director of the University of Miami/Dow Jones High School Journalism Workshop. She spent 18 months living in Haiti as part of the Miami Herald's commitment to have a journalist stationed full time after the tragedy.

Jacqueline was a co-producer on the Haiti documentary, We are Fed U). it was broadcast in more than 50 PBS markets in the US. She won awards such as NABI Journalist of the Year for the Haiti earthquake, and 2011 Pulitzer Prize finalist for the earthquake also, a 2017 Pulitzer Prize, the Maria Moors Cabot Award, the oldest prize in journalism and the most prestigious for coverage of Latin America and the Caribbean Her 2018 Pulitzer Center-supported reporting series, Cancer in Haiti, got many awards, including the The AACR June L. Biedler Prize for Cancer Journalism. She is a longtime member of NABJ and is a current member of UNC's Hussman School of Journalism and Media Board of Advisers. In 2015 she was recognized by UNC as a Distinguished Alumni.

Paul Pierrilus

Paul was born in St. Martin in the Caribbean to his Haitian parents.

He was 5 years old when he moved to america and lived in new york.

He was deported on Jan. 11, 2021 to Haiti.

He wasn't born in Haiti and never set foot in Haiti

The day before his deportation a New York congressman halted deportation and Joe Biden also issued an order stopping all deportation flights during his first 100 days in office

But Paul was still placed with Immigration and forced on a flight to Haiti



Life In Haiti

In 2006 ICE tried to deport paul's brother, Daniel Pierrilus

Haitian officials sent him back
Paul wants to come back to the us because of how
dangerous it is

has lived through presidential assassination, two gang blockades of the country's main fuel terminal and gang violence/kidnappings while he was in haiti

He agreed to talk about his life in the country and his effort to get back to the U.S.

Wanted to remain anonymous as possible.

Haiti is political instability, has terrible economic struggles, natural disasters, and social unrest. It undergoes frequent changes in leadership and governance. High levels of poverty and unemployment, causing the social unrest and crime rate. It has earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods causing destruction it has inadequate access to healthcare and education.



Paul found himself in trouble with immigration by a drug offense while being an undocumented immigrant.

He spent 14 years on immigration supervision with check-ins once a year.

"My life is spent pretty much in the house and all day on the internet. And that's pretty much it," one day he left home to find a new place to live because he couldn't take the constant shooting in the neighborhood.

And from what we know paul is still in haiti.

Querencia

Paul Pierrilus story highlightights the struggles he had to face as an immigrant in america and the struggles he had to faced while adapting to a new way of life in haiti. How he had to adapt to new culture, language, and environment.he set his querencia in new york because that is where he's from, he had grew up in new york all his family, friends, home is in new york but he was forced to leave his whole life to a country he's not even from and he doesn't feel safe enough to sleep peacefully at night and he doesn't even know if he'll wake up the next morning.

What challenges to people who are migrating face when reaching their destinations?

- Having a language barrier and having difficulties having communication with locals.
- The cultural shock, having to adapt to new customs
- Having trouble finding employment and struggling to make ends meet
- Having trouble connecting with people in the country
- Trouble finding a place to live
- Having trouble accessing education and healthcare