



Justicia/Justice for Migrant Workers
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April 28, 2026

BY EMAIL

TO: The Right Honourable Mark Carney, Prime Minister of Canada (mark.carney@parl.gc.ca)
The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario (premier@ontario.ca)
The Honourable Sylvia Jones, Deputy Premier of Ontario (sylvia.jones@pc.ola.org)

CC: Pierre Poilievre, Leader of the Official Opposition of Canada (pierre.poilievre@parl.gc.ca)
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RE: Notice of Complaint to the United Nations - Migrant Farmworker Deaths in Canada

Dear Prime Minister Carney and Premier Ford:

Justice for Migrant Workers (J4MW) is a political collective of current and former migrant workers, organizers, academics, lawyers, students, and community allies who together advocate for migrant worker justice in Canada. We write to you today, April 28, 2026, which is the International Day of Mourning for workers killed on the job. Each year, families and workers gather to honour the fallen, with the motto “Mourn for the dead, fight for the living.”

Our purpose in writing to you today is to provide you with formal notice of our intention to file a complaint with the United Nations Human Rights Committee, regarding your disgraceful and unconscionable refusal to act to prevent the deaths of migrant agricultural workers in Canada, while refusing to take action and seek justice for workers who have died. This complaint will be filed no later than December 18, 2026 - International Migrants’ Day.

The Canadian Government has breached its obligations under Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR: Right to Life) to protect the lives of agricultural

migrant workers by not taking essential steps to prevent foreseeable deaths in a situation under its control.

Despite agriculture being recognized by the International Labour Organization as [one of the three most dangerous occupations](#), and repeated warnings from [international bodies](#) that the inherently precarious temporary migration schemes are exploitative and hazardous, there is no mandatory requirement for an inquest into the deaths of migrant agricultural workers. Despite regular persistent deaths over the years, there has never been a *single* inquest into the death of a migrant agricultural worker anywhere in Canada.

Despite multiple requests from our organization in support of workers' families in Ontario, the office of the Chief Coroner has taken no action. This is a grave breach of Article 6, as it has allowed numerous preventable deaths to continue, while the families of those who have died have received no accountability—no investigation, no acknowledgment, no reparation—from the Canadian government.

- A. From its inception, Canada's Temporary Foreign Agricultural Workers Program was deliberately structured as a regime of racial discrimination, designed to create a sacrifice zone of Black and racialized workers deprived of basic rights and permanent status.**

2026 marks the 60th anniversary of the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program and the 25th anniversary of our organization Justice for Migrant Workers (J4MW). The inception of the program is built on the foundations of a structure of racial subordination through the creation of a system of unfree labour, whereby workers from the Caribbean and then Mexico endured a differential legal odyssey from other communities that arrived in Canada as immigrants.

It is clear from parliamentary debates and correspondence between bureaucrats and employers regarding farm workers that the goal was to create a group of workers who were racially subordinated, employed under indentureship-like conditions, and with no ability to change their working and living conditions, even facing hazardous conditions.

In 1966, Hon. Jean Marchand considered closed work permits as unacceptable, comparing it to “enslavement,” but nevertheless instituted them for Black Jamaican farm workers. In a parliamentary discussion on migrant labour importation schemes for Europeans to address a so-called labour shortage, he said:

I am not prepared to enslave immigrant workers who have come to Canada. Even if you hire unskilled labour abroad for the mining industry, where there is a shortage right now, there is nothing that can assure us they are going to stay there, because they will not. If the working conditions are poor, or the wages too low, they will move to Toronto or Montreal and then we will have the problem. **We cannot enslave them.** I am opposed to this form of contract saying to an immigrant: 'You are going to work in that mine and you will have to work there for three years.' I do not think we should do that.¹

The Minister also stated:

I am not very enthusiastic about having formal agreements in order to compel a free citizen to stay in a certain job for years if he does not like it, or can find a better job somewhere else.²

Yet that same year, neither the minister nor the government had qualms about binding Black and Brown workers to tied employment and compelling the same 'free' citizens to indentured conditions - the same conditions they were not prepared to impose on white European migrant workers.

Internal correspondence between government officials shows the racist contempt towards Black and Mexican workers that underlie the deliberate denial of rights in the SAWP:

It is not by accident that coloured British subjects other than negligible numbers from the United Kingdom are excluded from Canada **They do not assimilate readily and pretty much vegetate to a low standard of living.** Despite what has been said to the contrary, many cannot adapt themselves to our climatic conditions.³ ..

Regarding the employment of Jamaican labour in Canada, the matter has been discussed with the Department of Labour and it is considered that there will not be any need to draw upon this source

¹ Hon. Jean Marchand, Minister of Manpower & Immigration, November 1966, cited in *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 31

² Hon. Jean Marchand, Minister of Manpower & Immigration, June 1966, cited in cited in Amended Statement of Claim (Certification), *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 82

³ 1950s internal Department of Immigration and Citizenship memo cited in *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 18

of labour. There are other factors in the matter which in our view would make it inadvisable to admit Jamaican labourers to Canada. **These people are not assimilable and the climatic conditions of these countries, speaking generally, are not favourable for them.**⁴ ...

There are some obvious and very difficult problems involved in this proposition [that workers from the Caribbean be free to take employment in non-remote, urban settings]. Perhaps the most serious are the social difficulties that **might develop when groups of [Black men] are working among, and far outnumbered by, Canadian female workers.**⁵....

Such a measure would not only meet the needs of Canadian employers but it might also have a very real side effect of value to this Department. By admitting West Indian workers on a seasonal basis, it might be possible to greatly reduce the pressure on Canada to accept unskilled workers from the West Indies as immigrants. **Moreover, seasonal farm workers would not have the privilege of sponsoring innumerable close relatives [to come and settle in the country].**⁶

One of the Canadian farmers who is most vocal about the Department's services is a prosperous tomato and cucumber grower employing Mexicans. What he told us, when speaking of accommodation provided for Mexicans on his farm, was to the effect that **'they live like pigs (his word) in Mexico, and if we gave them anything better here, they would feel uncomfortable.'**⁷....

This correspondence makes explicit what Canadian policy has long left unsaid: the exclusion and exceptional treatment of racialized agricultural workers was not an accident of policy, but a deliberate design of creating a sacrifice zone, rooted in the view that Black and other racialized workers were disposable. Racialized workers could be specifically imported and marked for

⁴ Letter from the Director, Immigration Branch to Deputy Minister of Labour, 29 March 1947 cited in *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 19

⁵ The Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration in internal correspondence dated May 16, 1966, cited in *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 23

⁶ Correspondence from Assistant Deputy Minister of Immigration, dated January 1965, cited in Amended Statement of Claim (Certification), *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 89

⁷ 1973 task force report by the Department of Manpower and Immigration entitled "Report on the Seasonal Farm Labour Situation in Southern Ontario" cited in *Palmer v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2026 ONSC 927, para 25

death. It was deliberate that there would be no accountability for their deaths and fatal injuries through mandatory inquests and other potential life-saving policies, precisely so those deaths would become commonplace and systemically ignored.

As Dr. Ingrid Waldron reminds us in understanding the role of environmental racism in Canada, to create inequality one needs to create communities of people deemed inferior and subhuman, which necessitates creating working and living conditions that contain and control segments of society who are deemed as subhuman or less than human - specifically, the role of spatial violence or “the ways in which racialized people are harmed by state-sanctioned violence that enable and expose these communities to environmental racism, public infrastructure inequalities, the climate crisis and other forms of domination and exploitation in the spaces and places where they live, work and play.”⁸

J4MW extends the idea of spatial violence to examine state-sanctioned migration programs that perpetuate unfree labour, coupled with the absence of collective power to change dynamics in the workplace and the community. This leads to state justifications for exclusions from legislative protections or the creation of regulations to ensure a semblance of protection from harm. The inception of the SAWP, the creation of the Agricultural Stream, and the structures that tie a migrant worker to an employer, combined with an absence of labour protections, have created the dangerous and deadly conditions that migrant agricultural workers specifically have endured for over 60 years.

B. Canada’s Deliberate Disregard: The Temporary Foreign Agricultural Workers Program has Enabled the Preventable Deaths of numerous Black and Racialized Migrant Workers

For the past 25 years, through interactions with tens of thousands of migrant agricultural workers, we have observed how the racial subordination of migrants has led to workplace injuries and deaths of migrants both here in Canada and in workers’ home countries. The data is clear regarding the high levels of annual workplace injuries and deaths, and significant *underreporting* of injuries and deaths.⁹ For migrant agricultural workers, this chronic

⁸ Ingrid Waldron, *Mapping Racial Geographies of Violence on the Colonial Landscape*, 2022 38 Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice 1

⁹ According to the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada, [in 2024 there were 1,042 workplace fatalities](#) recorded in Canada. These are only the deaths accepted by workers’ compensation boards in Canada. Researchers at the University of Ottawa conducted a comprehensive review of the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada and estimated that the number of annual work-related fatalities in Canada is “[at least ten to thirteen times higher than the approximately 900 to 1,000 annual average fatalities reported.](#)” We know that there are many deaths attributed to working conditions that are not captured in this statistic, including those of migrant agricultural workers who died from illnesses and injuries that arose only after they came to work

underreporting is dramatically worsened by the conditions of unfree labour and the process of repatriation, either prematurely or at the end of the fixed-term contract, which conveniently for Canada and the employers, obscures the true level of workplace injuries and death endured by this community.

Migrant farmworkers work in a sector (agriculture) recognized by the International Labour Organization as '3D' (dangerous, dirty, and demeaning/degrading/difficult) that makes them particularly vulnerable to premature death. Legal exceptions for agriculture and immigration status precarity produce the high-risk environment, in which they work.

Workers have given extensive evidence of the inadequate occupational health and safety measures, horrific living conditions, discriminatory wages, and workplace abuses they must endure. Specific risks to migrant worker health, which have been identified at length in scholarship, include close and prolonged exposure to pesticides that are linked to neurological, respiratory, and reproductive issues, and can have fatal consequences like cancer. The mortality risks also include dangerous and poorly maintained farm equipment; long working hours coupled with insufficient rest periods; working in extreme heat and cold without sufficient breaks, water, and shade; interminable hours of standing and repetitive work resulting in muscle strain and blood clots; cramped and unhygienic housing; and high levels of anxiety and stress due to family separation, unsafe and abusive workplace and precarity of their low-wage employment and immigration status. Agricultural workers are highly susceptible to heat stress given the nature of their work. Heat stress has a disproportionate impact on women - such as, quickly reaching higher core body temperatures, menstrual issues, and susceptibility to kidney disease, which has also been associated with piece rate work and number of years of work in agriculture.¹⁰

Every one of these hazards is foreseeable and preventable. And it is in a system where workers are put completely under the power of their employers through the operation of the temporary foreign worker program. Yet Canada has deliberately chosen *not* to mandate inquests or investigations for the deaths that inevitably result. This is a deliberate policy design to make these workers disposable.

The importance of a mandatory inquest cannot be understated. In 2000, the United Farm Workers of America (Canadian office) and the Ontario Federation of Labour requested an

in Canada; workers who died after returning to their home countries; workers who died in transit to and from work; workers who were forced to do non-agricultural work despite coming to Canada for agriculture; and many other workers who are not captured by these statistics.

¹⁰ Moussa EL Khayat et al, "Impacts of Climate Change and Heat Stress on Farmworkers' Health: A Scoping Review" (2022) *Frontiers in Public Health* 10.

inquest into the death of three (non-migrant) agricultural workers killed in a workplace accident near Drayton, Ontario. An inquest was held, and the Coroners' series of recommendations led to the inclusion of agricultural workers into Ontario's *Occupational Health and Safety Act*. Despite our raising the same demand for an inquest into migrant agricultural worker deaths, in all the incidents below, no such basic accountability mechanism has ever been extended to migrant agricultural workers.

- In 2002, a migrant agricultural worker named Ned Peart died in a workplace accident near Vilaca, Ontario, after being crushed by a 1,000-pound tobacco bin falling from a steel bin lift. Justice for Migrant Workers became connected with the Peart family. With the Peart family, J4MW called for an inquest into Mr. Peart's death. The office of the Chief Coroner refused to call for an inquest into his death. In 2005, J4MW supported the family of Mr. Peart to challenge the *Coroners Act* for the discriminatory actions of denying an inquest into the deaths of migrant agricultural workers. While the [Ontario Human Rights Tribunal](#) did find that migrant agricultural workers faced discrimination, the HRTTO did not take judicial notice of the differential occupational status that migrant agricultural workers faced as a result of their precarious immigration status.
- In 2005, [William Bell and Desmond McNeil were killed near Delhi, Ontario](#), when a car struck them while they were bicycling to the farm they worked at. J4MW requested a coroner's inquest into his death; no action was undertaken.
- On Friday September 10, 2010, J4MW learnt that two Jamaican migrant agricultural workers, Ralston White and Paul Roach, died as a result of workplace injuries suffered from environment asphyxiation in a vinegar tank at Filsinger Farms near Owen Sound, Ontario. A plea bargain resulted in a guilty plea for one supervisor of a minor charge of failing to provide proper precautions against confined spaces and a minuscule fine of \$22,500 for both deaths. [Despite the publicity generated, no inquest was](#) held.
- On August 17, 2011, [Omar Graham](#) tragically became the sixth Jamaican migrant worker over the past decade to die from an Ontario farm-related accident, when a pick-up truck hauling a trailer packed with tobacco, which he was driving, flipped. No action was undertaken with respect to his death.
- In 2011, the Office of the Chief Coroner's office organized a systemic inquiry into cycling deaths in the province of Ontario. J4MW provided a submission. In our submission, we highlighted the occupational hazards workers endured in rural settings, including (bolded for emphasis):

Bicycles form the primary (and sometimes singular) mode of transportation for migrant agricultural workers in rural areas of Ontario. Indeed, bicycles can be an indispensable feature of workers' daily lives.

Workers turn to them as a crucial form of independence within an otherwise heavily employer-dependent existence. Often traveling relatively lengthy distances, workers ride bikes to secure basic needs in shopping centres, to access social services from healthcare to pay telephones, to attend worship, or simply for leisure. **In contrast to urban dwellers, migrant agricultural workers seldom have consistent access to alternative modes of transportation -- and more or less never to public transit.** Nor is it uncommon to find migrant workers at the completion of the workday, riding bikes along rural roads in the evening and well into the late night hours.

This is especially true in periods of peak harvest when work hours are lengthened. Most workers find themselves in more remote areas of southwestern Ontario in which physical access must occur by dirt, uneven or gravel road. **Even in smaller cities like Leamington, workers are not always in close proximity to main thoroughfares, which puts them at increased risk while cycling.** Where sidewalks or paved shoulders exist, workers face the challenge of maintaining visibility. Typically, however, **workers are forced to ride alongside motor vehicle traffic on unpaved shoulders of roads, sometimes major ones,** where the risk of flying debris, the relative rapid pace of passing cars and trucks among a myriad of other hazards exist. **There have been a considerable number of deaths of migrant workers on bikes. In the 2006-2010 period, our records indicate that at least four workers incurred bike-related deaths.** All of these deaths, to our knowledge, involved collisions with motor vehicles on rural roadways. In addition, a much greater number of workers have reported serious bike accidents to us. This is not insubstantial considering, as discussed above, the nature of migrant employment conditions and living arrangements. **Any death of a migrant worker must be considered a product of these particularly acute circumstances.**

These deaths and accidents are seldom high-profile even within the communities where they occur. We encourage the Coroner to undertake independent verification of this data, and to make it publicly accessible in order to facilitate monitoring of the success of specific recommendations. Data collection must include Canada and, through agreement, the sending states to ensure that workers who face medical

repatriation or who return home on their own volition after sustaining injuries, are properly cared for.

- [David Armando Blancas-Hernandez, Jose Mercedes Valdiviezo-Taboa, Cesar Augusto Sanchez- Palacios, Enrique Atturo Leon, Corsino Jaramillo, Mario Abril, Oscar Compomanes-Corzo, Juan Castillo, Elvio Bravo-Suncion, and Fernando Correa](#) were employed as chicken catchers, and Christopher Fulton worked as a transport truck driver. All died when the passenger van collided with a transport truck on February 6, 2012. Despite the publicity, no inquest was undertaken, nor did the employer face prosecution.
- In August 2012, while returning home from work, a van carrying migrant agricultural workers near Brantford, Ontario, crashed, leaving one worker dead and several other workers with serious injuries. [Kenroy Clarke and Denville Brown](#), who survived the accident, undertook a series of legal challenges to address dangerous working conditions and migrant workers' lack of access to provincial health care.
- In January 2015, [Sheldon Mckenzie](#) suffered a workplace accident, a severe head injury in a tomato farm, that eventually led to his death. Mr. Mckenzie's case was brought forth by his aunt and generated considerable publicity across the Americas. To date, there has been no prosecution nor a coroner's inquest into this workplace death.
- On June 7, 2020, J4MW wrote to the Office of the Chief Coroner demanding an inquest into the death of [Mr. Bonifacio Romero](#), which was not granted. In the letter, we wrote:

We are writing to you now to urge you to conduct an inquest into the death of Mr. Romero, a 31-year old farm worker who had come to Canada under the auspices of the SAWP programme. He died after being infected with COVID-19 at Woodside Greenhouses Inc. in Kingsville, where he worked. Mr. Romero is one of the hundreds of migrant workers that have become infected during the current pandemic.

- On February 24, 2020, Antonia Becerril Jimenez fell ill at Piccioni Bros Mushroom Farms. Becerril Jimenez, a single mother, passed away as a result of what would later be determined to be influenza, leaving behind her children as orphans. No inquest was held, despite the high likelihood that migrant agricultural workers would contract influenza and other communicable diseases in crowded workplace and housing conditions, where they are provided no adequate protection by their employers, who are subject to insufficient regulations and oversight while Canada evades any accountability.

- During the COVID-19 epidemic, [Juan López Chaparro from Mexico employed in Scotlynn farms](#), [Romario Morgan from St. Vincent](#), [Fausto Ramirez Plazas from Mexico](#) employed at Procyk Farms, [Bogart Manuel Luiz Martinez from Guatemala who worked at a Lambton County greenhouse](#), and [Rogelio Munoz Santos from Mexico who worked at a farm in Windsor-Essex](#) were some of the migrant farm workers who died without any inquest held to determine their structural and proximate causes of death.
- In February 2021, after J4MW and others raised concerns for months about the skyrocketing illnesses and deaths of migrant workers as a result of COVID-19, the Coroner's office of Ontario began a review of COVID-19 related deaths in migrant farmworkers, rather than the inquest requested. The review was published October 20, 2021, and included [35 recommendations](#) that included a recommendation for the Chief Coroner's office to call an inquest into the deaths of migrant agricultural workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. None of the recommendations addressed the core issues identified by J4MW, and they did not prevent the deaths of the several workers that occurred after the review was published.
- On May 21, 2021 at approximately 10:00 pm, Mr. Bansraj Dalbarry died while working at Chips Produce in the Holland's Marsh. Mr. Dalbarry was 29 years old and was hit by a drunk driver while irrigating the fields late at night. While the driver faced criminal prosecution, the workers spoke out about the deadly risks of working at night and the occupational hazards of working without proper lighting. There was no prosecution, nor coroner's inquest, undertaken by the province of Ontario.
- On or about September 2021 Van Ngoc Le, a migrant farm worker, was killed from falling equipment while working on a ginseng farm in the Haldimand Norfolk region of Ontario. On or about November 11, 2024, the Province of Ontario announced that [they were dropping charges in a prosecution against the employer](#). No further actions were taken.
- On January 10, 2022, Enrique Hernandez, a 27 year old father of one, died after falling from a roof of a greenhouse at Lebo Farms. The farm and the employment agency, which connected Mr. Hernandez to work at the farm, were [fined \\$175,000 combined](#). But no inquest was held.
- On January 2022, J4MW requested a coroner's inquest into the death of Mr. Aphichath Prapimon, In our letter we highlighted the following:

We are writing to urge you to conduct an inquest into the death of Mr. Aphichath Prapimon, a 30-year old farm worker who had come to Canada under the auspices of the Agricultural Stream Of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program. He died as a result of a possible TB outbreak at Highline Mushrooms in Kingsville, Ontario where he worked. Mr. Prapimon died of a communicable and infectious disease

that could have been prevented. J4MW is raising concerns over his access to healthcare as well as the culture of the workplace that exacerbated this otherwise controllable disease. Sadly, we have, on multiple occasions, raised concerns with respect to the congregant housing, and deplorable working conditions that have led to both COVID and non-COVID disease outbreaks.

No inquest was held.

- On February 9, 2022 J4MW wrote to the coroner's office regarding the death of Mr. Tyrone Jackson:

We are writing to urge you to conduct an inquest into the death of Mr. Tyrone Jackson, a 40-year old farm worker (DOB February 27, 1981) who had come to Canada under the auspices of the SAWP programme. He died after being infected with COVID-19 at Dicoccio Farms in Leamington, Ontario. Mr. Jackson died while in quarantine after arriving in Canada on January 7th and passing away on either January 16th or January 17th, 2022. He is one of the thousands of migrant workers that have become infected during the current pandemic. Questions particularly arise in Mr. Jackson's case regarding congregant housing upon arrival, the scope of healthcare including wellness checks prior and after testing positive for COVID 19, and the level of oversight undertaken by government authorities to protect this vulnerable population. Sadly, it is of no surprise to us that outbreaks at the bunkhouses where migrant workers live during their stay in Canada have been even worse than those at seniors' nursing homes and long-term care facilities.

No inquest was held.

- In August 2022, [Garvin Yapp](#) was killed in a workplace accident while running a tobacco harvester in the Haldimand-Norfolk region of Ontario. Yapp, a veteran worker employed in Canada, [worked well over 30 years](#). His death was widely publicized on social media prior to his family being made aware of his death. The Province of Ontario signaled that there would be a prosecution into the death of Mr. Yapp. However, those charges were withdrawn and no action proceeded.

It cannot be overstated that the above is not an exhaustive list of the migrant agricultural workers who have died on the job, or as a result of the job, in Canada. These are only the workers we know by name, whose families we have contacted, and whose stories we know, in *just the province of Ontario*. Despite professing concern, disappointment, and sorrow, not a single level of government has acted to stop these deaths from occurring. Instead, families are denied information and compensation; employers continue to operate without limitations; workers are disciplined and terminated if they raise concerns; and the wheels of the agricultural industry continue to turn across this country, marked in the blood of workers who have died.

Addressing the epidemic of migrant agricultural workers' deaths in Canada also means addressing the illnesses (both short and long term) and injury that is ubiquitous in the agricultural industry. Canada has not only slashed access to comprehensive benefits under the Interim Federal Health Program; it has refused to properly enforce the Temporary Foreign Worker Program's requirements that mandate employers to provide safe, clean and dignified working and living conditions for workers. Instead Canada *punishes workers* through immigration and other raids that end up detaining and deporting workers, while leaving their employers unscathed. Canada has created and continues to defend a program that is designed to subjugate racialized migrant workers based on racist, sexist, and ableist principles.

On December 18, 1990, International Migrants Day, The United Nations adopted the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*. Since then, 71 countries have ratified the agreement - including multiple countries upon which Canada relies for their agricultural labour. Canada has refused to sign on to the Convention. Canada has also refused to ratify the *Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention (1969)* and the *Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention (2001)*, both adopted by the International Labour Organization. These Conventions address the particular health and safety hazards inherent in agriculture as well as the state's responsibility to ensure workers are protected on the job. We are not surprised that Canada has refused to ratify these Conventions; ratification would require treating the people who grow Canadian food with dignity, respect, and humanity. That Canada refuses to do so only confirms what its ongoing violations already reveal: it has no intention of allowing accountability mechanisms that would expose its deliberate indifference to the lives of racialized migrant workers.

Demands

1. We continue to demand full and permanent status for all migrant workers, including the freedom to move and stay, the ability to access public and social entitlements, housing, and assured employment in Canada;

2. We continue to demand mandatory inquests into all deaths of migrant workers in agriculture;
3. We continue to demand that all unilateral employer-led repatriations be cancelled;
4. We continue to demand that migrant agricultural workers have the full freedom to collectively bargain and unionize as a sector, including the removal of any legal barriers;
5. We continue to demand that Canada and Ontario enforce health and safety legislation to ensure that workers are not reprimanded for raising workplace concerns;
6. We continue to demand an immediate right to family reunification and status and visas to families of TFWP workers;
7. We continue to demand that all rights and entitlements be made portable if workers return to their home countries;
8. We continue to demand that compensation be given to all repatriated workers and their families through the history of the SAWP, with the ability for these workers and their families to return to Canada with permanent status.

J4MW has stood with families for over 25 years, demanding coroners' inquests, investigations, and justice for these workers and all others who labour under the same conditions year after year. These demands have been met with silence. The governments at all levels expect us to accept that the deaths of Black and Brown migrants are a natural consequence of Canada's billion-dollar agricultural industry. ***We refuse to accept a system where indentured servitude is not merely a legacy but a clear and proud practice across this country.***

Sincerely,
J4MW