



Prince Rupert Community Food Action Plan

2025-2030

FOOD SYSTEMS PROGRAM

Dianne Villesèche, Program Manager

Ecotrust Canada

Community Food Action Plan

Executive Summary

The *Prince Rupert Community Food Action Plan (2025–2030)* is a community-driven roadmap to build a more just, resilient, and locally grounded food system for Prince Rupert and the surrounding region. This plan emerges from years of research, community engagement, and partnerships, reflecting the deep knowledge, values, and priorities of the people who live and feed their families here.

Food insecurity is a persistent and growing challenge in Prince Rupert, where many families face high food costs, limited access to traditional foods, and systemic barriers rooted in colonial policy and geographic isolation. Recent data shows nearly one in three Indigenous households in the region experiences food insecurity. Yet, amidst these challenges, the community holds powerful tools for transformation, including strong relationships, intergenerational knowledge, grassroots leadership, and a growing commitment to land-based food systems.

This draft plan outlines a coordinated approach to improve local food access, support Indigenous food sovereignty, strengthen school and community food infrastructure, and promote climate-adaptive growing practices. It builds on the work of community members and local partners, including Ecotrust Canada, the City of Prince Rupert, School District 52, Gitmaxmak'ay Nisga'a Society, and others who are piloting programs, sharing knowledge, and reimagining what food justice looks like on the North Coast.

Key actions in the plan include:

- **Expanding school-based food infrastructure by building greenhouses**, enhancing school, community, and home gardens, and integrating locally grown produce, local fish and seafood, and traditional foods into school meal programs, in alignment with the Ministry of Education's *Feeding Futures* guiding principles.
- **Growing community-based greenhouse and food production capacity** to increase access to fresh, affordable food for underserved groups and the broader community.
- **Launching a seasonal weekly market** in partnership with the City of Prince Rupert to connect residents with local growers, harvesters, and food producers.
- **Creating opportunities for Indigenous land-based learning and cultural food access** through school gardens, food forests, and by supporting culturally relevant foods in schools, in collaboration with community partners.

- **Developing infrastructure for a North Coast Food Hub** by establishing shared processing, storage, and distribution facilities – including a new school district commercial kitchen available for community use – to strengthen the local food economy and improve regional food access.
- **Advancing community-led food policy and climate adaptation strategies** at the local level, while contributing to broader efforts to address fisheries policy and support school-based access to traditional foods, and developing educational workshops to enhance community food literacy.

This plan is not just about food; it is about connection, resilience, healing, and systems change. It uplifts the knowledge and priorities of those most impacted by food insecurity, including Indigenous families and youth, and supports culturally appropriate food initiatives, land-based learning, and community-led solutions. By creating space for collaboration, innovation, and relationship-building, the plan lays the groundwork for a more just and sustainable food future on the North Coast.

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Community Food Action Plan

The *Prince Rupert Community Food Action Plan* is a living framework to guide collaborative, community-driven efforts to build a more resilient, just, and sustainable food system for Prince Rupert and the surrounding region. Rooted in local knowledge, relationships, and engagement, the plan outlines shared priorities and practical actions to:

- Improve access to healthy, culturally appropriate food;
- Support Indigenous-led food initiatives;
- Strengthen local growing, harvesting, and food-sharing infrastructure;
- Prepare for the challenges of climate change and build resilience to withstand economic shifts and supply chain disruptions.

Rather than a static document, this plan reflects a dynamic and evolving process. It is grounded in the unique cultural, geographic, and ecological context of Prince Rupert and seeks to advance long-term, place-based solutions to food insecurity through systems change, equity, and collaboration.

How the Plan Was Developed

This draft was shaped through ongoing community engagement, applied research, and partnership with local leaders and organizations. While still in progress, it reflects emerging consensus around shared goals and strategies. It builds on:

- **Community conversations and workshops** (October 2024), where Elders, youth, food producers, and other residents discussed traditional foodways, infrastructure needs, and climate adaptation.
- **Partner collaboration** with the City of Prince Rupert, School District 52, Ecotrust Canada, Gitmaxmak'ay Nisga'a Society, and others, piloting greenhouses, school food programs, seafood access strategies, and policy advocacy.
- **Academic research** from Jordyn Carss and Colin Dring, which offers insight into food access, infrastructure gaps, and governance from a food justice perspective.
- **Funding support** through regional and national programs such as the PHABC Large-Scale Innovations for Food Systems Transformation Pilot and the School Food Infrastructure Funds.

These early efforts have helped identify critical gaps and opportunities, map existing assets, and elevate Indigenous and local perspectives. Continued engagement, particularly with Indigenous communities and rights holders, will be essential to shaping the final version of this plan in a way that is inclusive, community-led, and rooted in local strengths.

Alignment with Broader Goals

This plan is grounded in values and goals shared across Prince Rupert and broader food movement efforts. It supports:

- **Climate Resilience** – By promoting local production, regenerative growing, and seasonal markets, the plan helps reduce dependence on vulnerable supply chains and mitigates climate-related risks.
- **Food Justice** – Addresses systemic barriers to food access, especially for Indigenous and low-income families, by investing in community-led solutions.
- **Indigenous Food Sovereignty** – Uplifts Indigenous-led initiatives such as food forests, seafood preservation, and school programming that incorporate Sm'algayax language and cultural teachings.
- **Equity** – Centres those most affected by food insecurity, creates opportunities for local skill-building and employment, and prioritizes fair resource distribution.

This action plan offers a shared pathway forward – one that holds space for balance, systems change, and collective resilience.

2. Local Realities and Community Context

Geography and Environment

Prince Rupert is a coastal community located on the northwest edge of British Columbia, within the traditional and unceded territories of the Ts'msyen and Sm'algyax-speaking people. The region's rugged coastline, temperate rainforest, and rich marine ecosystems have long supported Indigenous food systems rooted in fishing, hunting, gathering, and trade. The community's geographic isolation, at the end of Highway 16 and dependent on ferry, barge, and rail, makes it particularly vulnerable to food supply disruptions, rising costs, and the impacts of climate change.

Demographics and Equity Considerations

Prince Rupert has one of the highest rates of child poverty in British Columbia, and a significant proportion of the population identifies as Indigenous – approximately 64% of students in School District 52. These realities shape how food insecurity is experienced in the region and reinforce the importance of culturally relevant, community-led solutions.

As Colin Dring's food justice report notes, food insecurity in coastal northern BC is significantly higher than the provincial average, affecting 16.6% of households. Among Indigenous peoples in Prince Rupert, this rate approaches one in three. Barriers include high food costs, limited transportation, and reduced access to traditional foods due to environmental and regulatory constraints.

Food Access and Emerging Local Systems

While many households rely on imported, processed, and packaged food trucked in from the south, a growing local food movement is beginning to emerge, supported by early-stage efforts such as:

- **School greenhouses** are currently being established alongside existing school gardens that will provide opportunities to grow fresh food and engage youth with land-based practices.

- **Planned seasonal markets** will connect residents with local growers, harvesters, and food producers.
- **Food-related workshops** are designed to build skills and share knowledge within the community.
- **Further learning opportunities to expand on the seasonal rounds, or cycles, in education** taught by curriculum specialist teachers at Wap Sigatgyet, developed in schools by teachers and Wap Sigatgyet, incorporating Sm’algyax language, cultural teachings and practical food skills.

These initiatives are just getting started, with plans to expand growing infrastructure across the community, including additional greenhouses and outdoor growing spaces at seniors’ centres and other community hubs, to increase access to fresh, local food.

Policy and Governance Landscape

Recent momentum – from the City of Prince Rupert’s OCP renewal and climate strategy to School District 52’s support for greenhouse and food programs – has opened space for more intentional, long-term food planning. Meanwhile, organizations like Ecotrust Canada are working to build partnerships that bridge education, economic development, and Indigenous sovereignty in the food system.

Jordyn Carss’s baseline food system assessment for the City of Prince Rupert identified several opportunities for improvement, including the need to:

- Incorporate Indigenous knowledge and practices into municipal food policy.
- Support land access for growing food.
- Foster partnerships between growers, schools, and community organizations.
- Improve food storage, processing, and distribution infrastructure.

Together, these findings reinforce the need for coordinated, place-based strategies to strengthen local food security and sovereignty.

3. Vision, Values & Guiding Principles

Vision

A just, resilient, and culturally grounded food system that nourishes all people in Prince Rupert and surrounding communities, where access to good food is a right, local food systems are supported and thriving, and Indigenous food sovereignty is respected, protected, and advanced.

Core Values

1. **Food Justice** – We believe that food is a basic human right, not a privilege. Our work is rooted in dismantling systemic barriers that prevent equitable access to healthy, culturally relevant food.
2. **Indigenous Food Sovereignty** – We centre Indigenous leadership, knowledge, and rights in the transformation of local food systems. This includes supporting the protection and revitalization of traditional foodways and land-based practices.
3. **Equity** – We recognize and respond to the unequal impacts of poverty, colonialism, racism, and geographic isolation on food security. Our strategies aim to serve those most affected first.
4. **Sustainability and Stewardship** – We support ecological food practices that regenerate the land, sea, and air for future generations, and that reflect both scientific and traditional ecological knowledge.
5. **Collaboration and Community-led Change** – We work in partnership, across schools, governments, Indigenous communities, and grassroots organizations, to design and implement solutions informed by local wisdom and lived experience.
6. **Youth and Intergenerational Learning** – We invest in education and hands-on learning that empowers children and youth to grow, cook, share, and care for food in ways that strengthen identity, connection, and resilience.

Guiding Principles

- **Nothing about us without us** – Community voices, especially those of Indigenous peoples, youth, and those most affected by food insecurity, must guide decisions at every level.
- **Grow local, share local** – Prioritize local growing, harvesting, processing, and distributing practices that keep food and resources circulating within the region.

- **Culture is foundational** – Honour the role of food in cultural expression, language revitalization, and healing.
- **Strengthen what is already working** – Build on existing programs, relationships, and infrastructure to avoid duplication and deepen collective impact.
- **Be adaptive and future-facing** – Plan for long-term food security in the face of climate change, economic shifts, and supply chain vulnerabilities.

4. Community Engagement and Research

This plan is grounded in extensive community dialogue, academic research, and collaborative planning with key partners in the region. Together, these inputs provide a rich and evolving foundation for understanding local priorities, identifying gaps, and uncovering opportunities for action.

Community Engagement Process

Between 2023 and 2025, a series of engagement activities was held to gather diverse perspectives and lived experiences related to food access, sustainability, and sovereignty:

- **Community sessions (October 2024):** Two public meetings facilitated open dialogue on food justice, land access, infrastructure needs, traditional knowledge, and climate change.
- **Meetings with SD52:** Focused on the role of school gardens, food literacy, shared use of facilities, and youth involvement.
- **Planned meetings with Indigenous leaders and organizations:** To identify barriers and solutions to supporting Indigenous food sovereignty.
- **Upcoming consultation with local organizations (e.g., Gitmaxmak'ay Nisga'a Society, Transition Prince Rupert, Friendship House, First Nations Health Authority)** to provide guidance on existing programs and gaps.
- **Partner collaboration with the City of Prince Rupert, Ecotrust Canada, School District 52, and others** – ongoing shared planning and resource alignment.

Community members emphasized the need for local control, respect for traditional food systems, culturally relevant programming, and year-round access to healthy, affordable food.

Foundations of the Plan – Community Engagement and Research

The plan is informed by a combination of ongoing community engagement, community-led programs, and academic research, providing a comprehensive understanding of local food system challenges and opportunities:

- Food Justice Assessment by Colin Dring (Royal Roads University)
Identified regional food insecurity rates, cost of living pressures, and barriers such as transportation and legacies of colonial policy.
- Baseline Food System Assessment by Jordyn Carss (SFU)
Conducted policy analysis, interviews, and place-based inquiry to highlight structural barriers, geographic vulnerabilities, and opportunities for more resilient food systems.
- Gitmaxmak’ay Nisga’a Survey (2019)
Found that nearly one-third of Indigenous households in Prince Rupert experienced food insecurity, citing rising food costs and lack of access to transportation.
- Community engagement to date:
Ongoing dialogues, workshops, and consultations continue to gather diverse perspectives and lived experiences to shape the evolving plan.

Key Engagement Insights

1. People want to grow and harvest food but need more support, including tools, training, and soil and land access.
2. Traditional knowledge and Indigenous food systems must be protected and integrated into any long-term plan.
3. Schools and youth programs are essential sites for food literacy, intergenerational knowledge transfer, and building lifelong skills and connections.
4. Local seafood and wild food access is a shared priority, especially in the face of policy and cost barriers.
5. Infrastructure gaps (e.g., greenhouses, lack of soil, processing, cold storage) were repeatedly identified as barriers to scale and equity.

5. Core Challenges and Opportunities

Prince Rupert's food system is shaped by a complex interplay of social, economic, ecological, and cultural forces. This section outlines the most pressing barriers to food security and sovereignty, as well as the opportunities for collaborative, community-led change.

Core Challenges

Geographic Isolation and Transportation Costs – Prince Rupert's remote location increases reliance on imported food, inflating prices and creating a vulnerable, carbon-intensive supply chain. Transportation barriers also limit access to traditional harvesting areas and regional markets.

Climate Change and Ecological Shifts – Unpredictable rainfall, shorter growing seasons, ocean warming, and declining fish stocks are disrupting both traditional foodways and small-scale agriculture. These environmental changes threaten long-term food security, cultural continuity, and local resilience.

Food Insecurity and Inequity

Food insecurity in Prince Rupert remains significantly higher than the provincial average – 16.6% regionally, and nearly 1 in 3 among Indigenous households. High food costs, limited access to culturally relevant foods, and systemic income inequality continue to drive hunger and nutritional disparities.

Inadequate Infrastructure for Local Food Production

A lack of cold storage, processing capacity, healthy soils, and year-round growing spaces constrains the expansion of local food systems. School gardens and greenhouses are often underutilized due to staffing limitations and coordination gaps, though recent investments and renewed interest are beginning to shift this landscape.

Policy Gaps and Colonial Legacy

Municipal and regional policies often fail to support Indigenous food practices or reflect the realities of northern and remote communities. Access to land and marine resources is shaped by regulatory systems that prioritize commercial over local, cultural, or subsistence use.

Capacity and Coordination Limitations

Local organizations, schools, and Indigenous communities are often overstretched. Without dedicated staffing and clear structures for collaboration, efforts risk becoming siloed, reducing their long-term impact.

Opportunities for Action

Center Indigenous Food Sovereignty

Work alongside Indigenous leaders to protect harvesting rights, restore traditional knowledge systems, and integrate language and culture into food-related programs and policies.

Strengthen School-Based Food Systems

Expand greenhouse and garden infrastructure, enhance food literacy, and support youth skill-building through trades, land-based learning, and language revitalization.

Build Infrastructure for Year-Round Production and Storage

Invest in shared greenhouses, cold storage, food processing, and transportation infrastructure to extend the growing season, reduce food waste, increase composting, and support local producers.

Advance Local Policy and Planning

Support the development of municipal and regional policies that prioritize equity, sustainability, and place-based strategies, while recognizing Indigenous rights, self-determination, and leadership.

Scale Up Local Seafood and Wild Food Access

Increase access to locally harvested seafood and wild foods through inclusive procurement strategies, community-based freezers, and culturally grounded distribution programs.

Foster Collaborative Governance

Create mechanisms for ongoing coordination among key partners—including the City, School District 52, Indigenous governments, nonprofits, and growers – to align resources, share leadership, and sustain long-term momentum.

6. Strategic Priorities and Actions

Grounded in community engagement, local knowledge, and shared leadership, these DRAFT strategic priorities provide a roadmap for building a more just, resilient, and sustainable food system in Prince Rupert and the surrounding region. Each priority includes key goals, actions, and potential partners to guide implementation – **DRAFT**.

Priority 1: Advance Indigenous Food Sovereignty

Goals

- Uplift and support Indigenous-led food initiatives rooted in traditional knowledge, governance, and language
- Respect and protect access to traditional harvesting, fishing, and gathering areas

Key Actions

- Collaborate with Indigenous governments and Knowledge Holders on land- and sea-based food programming, where welcomed and directed
- Create space for the integration of Sm'algayax language and cultural teachings in school and community food initiatives, where appropriate
- Advocate alongside Indigenous partners for policy change that addresses barriers to harvesting, distribution, and food sovereignty
- Increase access to culturally relevant foods in school food programs

Key Partners

Gitmaxmak'ay Nisga'a Society, Metlakatla and Lax Kw'alaams leadership, Ts'msyen Culture Society, SD52, North Coast fisheries advocates, Ecotrust Canada

Priority 2: Strengthen School-Based Food Systems

Goals

- Embed food growing, preparation, and literacy into K–12 education
- Support intergenerational learning through land-based and language-informed education

Key Actions

- Expand greenhouse and garden infrastructure at SD52 schools
- Support the school district's development of the Farm to School curriculum and integrate local procurement (salmon)
- Pilot seafood fundraisers and procurement initiatives to bring local seafood into school programs
- Partner with high school trades to build infrastructure like garden boxes and compost systems

Key Partners

SD52, teachers, Dai Fukasaku, T. Buck Suzuki, Ecotrust Canada

Priority 3: Improve Access to Local and Culturally Relevant Food

Goals

- Make local, fresh, and culturally important foods more accessible and affordable
- Reduce dependence on distant supply chains

Key Actions

- Increase access to locally caught seafood through community fundraisers and distribution programs (e.g., PHABC Ideas Lab project)
- Strengthen seasonal food distribution networks through schools and community hubs
- Expand freezer infrastructure and food preservation programming for year-round food access
- Explore greenhouse additions to seniors' housing and the local hospital

Key Partners

Ecotrust Canada, City of Prince Rupert, local harvesters and producers

Priority 4: Expand Local Food Infrastructure and Economic Development

Goals

- Increase regional capacity to grow, harvest, store, and process food
- Create infrastructure that supports both school-based and community-wide food production

Key Actions

- Establish a North Coast Food Hub to centralize processing, storage, and distribution
- Build shared-use food-safe kitchens and processing facilities (e.g., smoking, canning)
- Support community and backyard gardens through training, soil access, and tools
- Coordinate a weekly community market with the City of Prince Rupert and local growers, farmers and fishers

Key Partners

City of Prince Rupert, SD52, Ecotrust Canada, local growers, farmers, fishers

Priority 5: Foster Education, Training, and Community Engagement

Goals

- Build food skills, stewardship, and food literacy across generations
- Strengthen community resilience through shared learning and knowledge transfer

Key Actions

- Host seasonal workshops on growing, preserving, and harvesting food
- Create youth training and employment opportunities through Canada Summer Jobs and stewardship programs
- Develop intergenerational learning initiatives in schools

Key Partners

SD52, local educators, community organizations, Canada Summer Jobs, Ecotrust Canada

Priority 6: Support Climate Adaptation and Regenerative Practices

Goals

- Strengthen food production in response to climate change
- Promote land stewardship that honours traditional ecological knowledge

Key Actions

- Map and support food-growing microclimates across the region
- Promote regenerative, climate-resilient growing techniques
- Support the development of food forests and climate-smart greenhouses for year-round production

Key Partners

Local growers, Ecotrust Canada, academic and climate research institutions

Priority 7: Advance Policy, Planning, and Governance

Goals

- Embed food system transformation into local and regional policy
- Ensure long-term coordination and accountability across sectors

Key Actions

- Finalize and implement a municipal food strategy (building on Jordyn Carss' baseline assessment)

- Establish a multi-stakeholder Food Systems Working Group to guide implementation
- Align local procurement strategies with institutional partners, including schools and community organizations
- Advocate for improved fisheries policies to support community access to local seafood
- Develop a Food Asset Map

Key Partners

City of Prince Rupert, SD52, First Nations, Ecotrust Canada, PHABC, academic researchers, community members

7. Governance & Implementation

Bringing the Community Food Action Plan to life will require strong partnerships, transparent structures, and ongoing coordination. This section outlines the key roles, supports, and staffing needed to sustain collective action over time.

Key Roles and Responsibilities

Ecotrust Canada

As the coordinating organization, Ecotrust Canada will:

- Support cross-sector implementation of strategic actions
- Manage grants, funding, and program delivery
- Provide core staff (e.g., Greenhouse and Garden Coordinator, Greenhouse Worker, CSJ Student) and coordinate with partners and funders
- Lead evaluation, reporting, and capacity-building efforts

School District 52 (SD52)

- Integrate food literacy and land-based learning throughout the K–12 system
- Facilitate access to school infrastructure (greenhouses, kitchens, etc.)
- Collaborate with educators, students, and staff on programming

Indigenous Leadership – Needs further engagement to establish who, priorities, etc.

- Provide cultural guidance and Sm'algayax language expertise
- Participate in governance and decision-making

City of Prince Rupert

- Embed food systems within municipal policy and planning
- Co-lead infrastructure efforts such as the weekly market and community gardens
- Align local food actions with climate and sustainability priorities

Additional Partners

Northern Health: Promote food literacy, public health, and wellness

First Nation Health Authority

Local producers and fishers: Anchor regional food access and cultural foodways

Community organizations (e.g., Transition Prince Rupert): Advance grassroots initiatives and volunteer coordination

Academic partners: Support research, evaluation, and policy development

Establishing a Community Food Advisory Group

Establishing a Community Food Advisory Group or Food Council would support shared governance, accountability, and long-term visioning. This group could:

- Include representatives from Indigenous communities, youth, Elders, schools, service providers, and food producers
- Guide implementation and ensure community priorities remain central
- Foster collaboration and adaptation over time

Staffing and Coordination

Dedicated staffing is essential to sustaining momentum and growing the local food system. Key roles include:

Program Manager – Ecotrust Canada – Coordinates partnerships, funding, reporting, and evaluation

Greenhouse and Garden Coordinator – Leads school and community growing sites, supports education and harvest planning

Greenhouse and Garden Worker – supports the coordinator

Community Food Facilitator(s) – Mobilize volunteers, build relationships with growers and families, and support events

These positions should be supported through a combination of grants, institutional partnerships, and core funding to ensure long-term continuity.

8. Funding & Sustainability Strategy

The long-term success of the *Prince Rupert Community Food Action Plan* depends on securing diverse and stable funding sources to support ongoing programs, infrastructure, and coordination. This strategy emphasizes a multi-pronged approach, combining grant funding from regional, provincial, and federal programs with partnerships with local governments, Indigenous organizations, and educational institutions. Efforts will also explore social enterprise and revenue-generating opportunities, such as community markets, programming, and food processing services, to create earned income streams.

Prioritizing capacity-building within community organizations and fostering collaborative resource-sharing will further enhance financial resilience. Transparent financial management and regular reporting will ensure accountability to funders and community stakeholders, while continuous engagement will identify emerging funding opportunities and adapt sustainability approaches as the food system evolves.

9. Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

To ensure the Community Food Action Plan remains effective, transparent, and responsive to community needs, a strong framework for monitoring, evaluation, and learning will be established.

Indicators of Success

Key indicators will track progress towards food system resilience, equity, and community engagement. These may include:

- Number of active school and community growing sites (e.g., greenhouses, gardens, food forests).
- Volume and diversity of local food produced and distributed through schools and markets.
- Participation rates in food literacy and culturally relevant programming, including Indigenous language and food sovereignty initiatives.
- Increases in local food procurement within schools and community organizations.
- Measures of food access and security improvements for vulnerable populations.
- Number and strength of partnerships between organizations, Indigenous groups, schools, and local producers.
- Community satisfaction and feedback on programming and food access.

Reporting Mechanisms

- Annual progress reports will be prepared by Ecotrust Canada in collaboration with partner organizations.
- Reports will summarize activities, outcomes, challenges, and financial accountability.
- Findings will be shared widely with community members, funders, and policymakers through meetings, newsletters, and online platforms.

Feedback Loops for Ongoing Adaptation

- Regular check-ins with partners and the Community Food Advisory group (once established) will provide spaces to review progress and identify emerging needs.
- Community surveys and stakeholder interviews will be conducted periodically to gather lived experience and ideas.
- Monitoring data will inform adaptive management, allowing the plan to evolve responsively to changing conditions, such as policy shifts and funding.
- Emphasis will be placed on co-learning and knowledge sharing, valuing Indigenous knowledge and community expertise as central to continuous improvement.

10. Appendices

The following materials informed the development of the Prince Rupert Community Food Action Plan and provide additional context, data, and insights for implementation and future planning:

Workshop Report – Equity Planning Tool for Community Food Systems Transformation

Prepared by Colin Dring, this report synthesizes findings from a 2024 community workshop, using an equity-focused planning framework to assess barriers, opportunities, and priorities in Prince Rupert’s food system.

Prince Rupert Food Assessment – Master’s Thesis by Jordyn Carr

This research includes a comprehensive review of Prince Rupert’s current food landscape, including data on affordability, access, and infrastructure, along with recommendations for improving food security and resilience.

City of Prince Rupert’s Official Community Plan

The OCP outlines long-term goals for land use, sustainability, and climate resilience. Key references to food systems, infrastructure, and community health informed alignment with municipal priorities.

Synthesis of Community Engagement

This summary brings together findings from over 20 engagement activities, including:

- Fall 2024 workshops focused on Indigenous food sovereignty, seafood access, youth involvement, and regional infrastructure.
- School-based engagement with students, educators, and PACs.
- Partner engagement, including SD52, Gitmaxmak’ay Nisga’a Society, and the City of Prince Rupert.

Internal Synthesis Report – Ecotrust Canada

A consolidation of all research, engagement, and partner collaboration to date, prepared by Dianne Villesèche, Ecotrust Canada (2025). This document informed strategic direction, priority setting, and program design in the Food Action Plan.



Vancouver Office

225 West 8th Avenue, Suite #300
Vancouver, BC V5Y 1N3

Prince Rupert Office

425-309 Second Avenue West
Prince Rupert, BC V8J 3T1

ecotrust.ca