

# OVAYOK

*territorial park      aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarviat*



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Approved by the Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Ovayok Park.

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# Draft





## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

“Affected community” or “Associated Community” means a community listed in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) with respect to a park.

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle

“BP” refers to “Before Present”, a measure of time

“Cabin” means a fixed structure used as a temporary or seasonal dwelling in connection with harvesting or other related activities.

“C&H” refers to the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut.

“CGS” refers to the Department of Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut.

“CHARS” refers to the Canadian High Arctic Research Station in Cambridge Bay.

“Community JPMC” or “CJPMC” means a community joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee in the affected community in question.

“COSEWIC” refers to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, a federally appointed committee established as a legal entity under the Species at Risk Act that provides advice to government on the status of wildlife species.

“CLARC” refers to the Community Lands and Resources Committee.

“CLRI” refers to a cultural landscape resource inventory, a process in the Inventory of Park Resources.

“Culturally Significant Site” means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons.

“DFO” refers to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada.

“DIO” refers to Designated Inuit Organization, which in turn refers to a RIA responsible for a certain park or area (see RIA).

“DOE” or “DoE” refers to the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

“ECC” refers to Environment and Climate Change Canada, Government of Canada.

“ED&T” refers to Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut.

“FTE” refers to a Full Time Equivalent staff position with the Government of Nunavut.

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“GNWT” refers to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

“Hamlet” refers to the municipal administrative offices of respective communities involved in planning processes.

“HTO” or “HTA” refers to a Hunters and Trappers Organizations or Associations.

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

“IIBA” refers to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

“Important Wildlife Area” means an area that is important to Inuit for wildlife or wildlife habitat reasons.

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

“IQ” refers to Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, or Inuit traditional knowledge.

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“KIA” or “KitIA” refers to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association

“MI&A” refers to a Mineral Inventory and Assessment.

“NA” refers to the Nunavut Agreement (also known as the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement).

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

“NP&SP” refers to Nunavut Parks and Special Places, a Division of the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

“Nunavut JPMC” or “NJPMC” means joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee for Nunavut.

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

“PSA” or “Park-Specific Appendix” means an Appendix to the IIBA.

“POLAR” refers to Polar Knowledge Canada, a research arm of CHARS.

“Relevant HTO” means the Hunters and Trappers Organization in the affected community in question.

“Relevant RIA” means the RIA for the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Relevant RWO” means the Regional Wildlife Organization in the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Researcher” means a person holding a permit to carry out research in a Territorial Park.

“SARA” refers to the federal Species at Risk Act.

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act





*Committee members (left to right) back row: Junna Ehaloak (KIA Community Lands Officer), Jaida Ohokannoak, Clara Wingnek, Talia Maksagak. Front row: Bob Aknavigak, Kitty Taipagak, Annie Neglak.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following individuals and organizations are recognized for their assistance and support.

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Owayok prepared the Owayok Management Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Jaida Ohokannoak (CJPMC Chair)
- Annie Neglak
- Talia Maksagak
- Bob Aknavigak
- Clara Wingnek
- Kitty Taipagak

The CJPMC would like to thank Junna Ehaloak, Kitikmeot Inuit Association Community Lands Officer (CLO) for Cambridge Bay, for her assistance and support during the preparation of this plan.

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- Frank Analok
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- Moses Koihok

Translations for this project were provided by:

- Henry Ohokannoak
- Gwen Angulaalik
- Mary Kaosoni



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE CAMBRIDGE BAY

# COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Ovayok Territorial Park is a family place. For generations people have been coming to Ovayok to fish, camp, and enjoy spending time on the land. The story of our park in the past and at the present time, teaches about this important place.

The story begins with the legend of the family of giants travelling across the land in search of food. One by one the family weakened and fell to the ground – first to fall was the mother, Amaaqtuq; then the son, Inuuhuktuq; and finally, the father, Ovayok. The giant's bodies became part of the land, each one visible as a hill. Ovayok, the largest of these features, can be seen from the community of Cambridge Bay and is the central feature of Ovayok Territorial Park.

Long before there was a territorial park here families would make camp on the shores of the lakes and ponds surrounding Ovayok. People would fish through the ice in the spring and harvest birds and eggs. By summer the families would follow the caribou herds inland. They would return in the fall to fish from the shores. Caches of food and clothing were left at Ovayok to sustain the people during their yearly travels. We know that Ovayok was used in this way by our ancestors, the Copper Inuit, and by other cultural groups that include the Pre-Dorset and Thule.

Today the residents of Cambridge Bay use Ovayok as a seasonal place to fish, enjoy a picnic, watch for wildlife, and appreciate the beautiful landscape. It is a place where our Elders can share stories and teach our youth about their culture.

Ovayok also welcomes visitors to our community that are travelling for business or tourists that are eager to see birds, wildlife, and scenery. This is our opportunity to share our knowledge with the visitors so they will appreciate Inuit culture and the Arctic environment.

Ovayok Territorial Park protects the landscape, wildlife and our history: we now have a responsibility to take care of the park. Our Management Plan describes how to manage, operate, protect, and share the park for the future.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Ovayok Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Cambridge Bay proud.

On behalf of the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in this Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan, and we look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

JAIDA OHOKANNOAK

*Chair of the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.*

*On behalf of: Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingnek, and Kitty Taipagak*



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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Nunavut's territorial parks are places to experience the land, enjoy recreation activities, and stay connected to our cultural heritage. Territorial parks ensure that places of importance to Inuit are conserved and celebrated. Our territorial parks provide community members with opportunities to enjoy the land, and our parks welcome visitors that contribute to our economic and social well-being.

To ensure that our parks protect our cultural and natural heritage, we actively manage the resources of the park and the way in which the park is used. Through management and monitoring our territorial parks will continue to benefit Inuit, Nunavummiut, and guests to the territory.

In Nunavut the planning and management of a territorial park requires the support and collaboration of the public, especially Inuit in the community associated with the park. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions will include Inuit through a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the CJPMC and NJPMC guide the park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Cambridge Bay CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Cambridge Bay that have prepared this Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Cambridge Bay and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of Owayok. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Municipality of Cambridge Bay, and the Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this Management Plan.

*Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.*



# FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER

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We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife: grizzly bear and caribou, nesting areas for migrating birds and raptors, and waters teeming with fish. It is rich in history and beauty, and its untouched landscapes bring people from all over the world for true wilderness experiences. Our land is more than a place of diversity, history and attraction. Our natural and cultural heritage and our relationship to the land also contribute to our sense of identity and place, and are an important part of who we are. At the same time, Nunavut's population and economy are growing and are placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to ensure this growth does not adversely impact Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or our ability to protect places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of this Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Jaida Ohokannoak (Chair), Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingnek, and Kitty Taipagak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Cambridge Bay who've supported Ovayok Territorial Park and the preparation of this Management Plan. I am grateful to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation in the development of this plan. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Ovayok continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Cambridge Bay and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division will continue to work with the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Nunavummiut in the implementation of this Management Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to make sure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Ovayok, and all Territorial Parks, continue to be an important part of Nunavut's future, and we look forward to building a system of parks and special places with you.

HONOURABLE ELISAPEE SHEUTIAPIK  
*Minister, Department of Environment*



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AULAPKAIYIRYUAT  
NAUNAITKUTAIT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY







# OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIK – NUNA UNIPKAALIK

*Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi  
Pulaaqtarvik nunauyuq  
anniqnaqtuq niqighaqhiurvigiyaat  
Inuit pulaaqtullu  
Iqaluktuuttiaqmut,  
niamngiyaaqvigiplugu,  
takubiuriamilu nuna  
pinniqtuq. Jaida Ohokannoak,  
Ighivautaliuyuq talvani  
Iqaluktuuttiaqmi Ikayugtigiiktut  
Parnaiyiit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu  
Katimayiralaanginut  
(CJPMC) uqaqtuq, “Ovayok  
Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik  
ilagiingnut katimaviuyuktuq.  
Qangaraaluk qatanngutigiiit  
Ovayolialiqpaktut iqalughiuqhutik,  
pikiuplutik, tupiqtuqhutik,  
alياهوvigiplugulu maniraq.”*

Ovayok kingitqiyauyuq qikiqtaqmi Kiilliniqmi takughauplunilu nunami, ilihimayauyuq nunatut kingiktutut, kingiktuuyuq tuapalianginnaq hiuraqlu takiyaaqtuq 4 km-nik kingighuni 200 meters-nik.

Unipkaanguyuq Ovayok, unipkaariyauyuq taimaa “Tuquraliqviat” unipkaariyauvaktuq, ilauyut hapkununga kingiktumut. Unipkaa q taamna unipkaarivagait ilagiiit inukpauyut pihuktut niqighaqhiuqhutik, kihimi, tukliriighutik huiqqaliqtut kaangniqmit. Huiramik, timiit inukpait taapkua pingahut kingiktunnguqhimayut: Ovayok (aappak), Inuuhuktuq/Uvayuaqhiq (Nutarannuaq, inuuhuktuq inukpak), taamnalu Amaaqtuq/Arnaq (Arnaq, amaamauyuq inukpak amaaqtuq nutarannuamik quliingni).

Unipkaat taapkua ilihimayauyut Iniqnirinit ilittuqhitigiplugillu unipkaanik ahiniklu pivighanik pulaaqtarvingmi taapkuatut anniqnaqtut iqalughiurviit, inituqliit qingniillu. Pulaaqtarvik nayugarivagaallu tikitaqtut tingmitjat, kilgaviit anngutighallu.

Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautainit ilittuqhitilik havauhighanik pulaaqtarvingmik aulapkaiyunut atannguyailu havaaghainik hulilukaaqvigihainik pulaaqtarvingmut pulaaqtunut munarigilugillu pulaaqtarviup pitquhiit pivighat anniqnaqtullu anngutighat nayugait. Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautainit illitturipkaivaktuq tamangnik taapkua pitquhiuyut taapkualu inungnit-aktuqtauhimayut ihuilutunik avatipitingnut, amirnaiqhimanahuaqhugit pulaaqtut irininaqtuniklu kiutjutighanik, munariplugillu pilaarutaita Inuit aulahimmaaqtumik iqalughiuqpagamik pulaaqtarvingmi.

## OVAYOK UPLUMI

Uplumi Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik pulaaqtunut tamangnut hulilukaaqviuvaktuq ilihavvigiiplogu qauhimayaghanik. Pulaaqtarvingmi nirivilik, anariaqtuvivilik, tupiqtuvviiqahuni, pihukvivilik nunakkuurutiniklu ATV-nik ingilravingnik, ilittuqhitiniklu naunaitkutaniik. Hivunighami, Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluangi atuuqtitauvalliagamik, unipkaat tuhaqtitauvalliianiqtut pulaaqtarviup mighaagut ilittuqhitigiiklugit talvuuna Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutikkut.



Nunallaaqmiut Iqaluktuuttiaqmit iqalughiuriami aliagiyaat, niamngiyaariamilu, niriyaqtuqvigivaghugu, kativuuvaghunilu pulaaqtarvik upluummaat pulaaqtaqtunit, taamnalu atuqtaughaaqtughaq parnaiyaut aulapkaitjutighat hanahimmaaqtmik pulaaqtarvingmik atuqtauhimmaaqplugu Ovayok nunallaaqmiunit.

Pulaaqtarvik taamna tunngahuktittivaktuq pulaaqtaqtunik nunaqyuamit tamaat, ikayuqhugit Iqaluktuuttiam aullaqtittiyyit nakuruttiqtuqhugillu nunallaaqmi nanminiit. Pulaaqtaqtut pulaaqtarvingmut taapkuanguyut qauyihaiyit, umiaqyuakkuuqtut aullaqtut, katimaqatigiillu aullaqtut pulaaqtarviliaqpaktut inmikkut ikkuaqtiaqhutikluuniit takuhiuriamik nunamik, tingmitjanik qunngiariaqhutik, pihuuyariamik tupiqturiamikluuniit.

## MIGHAAGUT OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIK

Ilitariplugu Ovayok anniqnaqtutut nuna, taapkua Iqaluktuuttiaqmi Ikayuqtiigiit Parnaiyit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaangit titiraqhimayut Parnaiyautilluanik taamnalu Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyutait ikkuaqtuutighait hanahimmaaqhutik aulapkaihimmaaqhutiklu pulaaqtarvingmik hivunighami.

Taamna pulaaqtarvik unghahiktigiyyuq 17 km-nik nunallaaqmit Iqaluktuuttiaqmit, tikinnaqtuq aghaluutikkut nunakkuurutikkullu ATV-kut apqutikkut ingilravilik Nunallaam nunautaataat qaangagut Inuillu Nanminiinit Nunaanit (IOL) tikitinnagu kikliata Ovayok.

1970-mi nuna taamna ilittiriyauihimayuuq munaqtauyughatut aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvighatut avatitqikkami, qangaraaluk niqighaqhiuqviupluni. Talvuuna Kavamatkut Nunattiami (GNWT) hapummihimayaat nuna avataanim Ovayok kingiktua pulaaqtarvighaq. 1990-mi Haamlatkut Iqaluktuuttiaqmi tuniqhihimainnaqtut pulaaqtarvighaliurumayunik; imaalu, 1991-mi GNWT-kut parnaiyuihimayut tughirautinik nunamut talvunga Kavamatuqakkunnut Kanatami pulaaqtarvighamik. Nunavut hanayuihimagami 1999-mi, munaqtaghait havaaghait pulaaqtarvingmik nuutitauhimayuuq Nunavunmut.

## AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIIT NUNAVUNMI

Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit Nunavunmi aullaqtitaavaktut ihumagiplugu taamna Nunavunmi Nunataarutit (NA). Taamna NA ilitarihimayaat aullaqtittiyumaniiq pulaaqtarvighanik qauhitiyyunik ilitquhiptingnik pitquhiptingniklu aviktuqhimayumi, munaqhivaqhunilu Inuit pilaarutainik aulahimmaaqtmik atuqpagiami aliagiyaamilu pulaaqtarvik pivighaillu.

Taamna NA ilitarihimayuuq taimaa taapkua pulaaqtarviit anniqnaqtut aullaqtittiyinut, aliahukviuplutik, hapummihivighat, manighiurutigiplugit Nunavunmi. Taamna Atauttikkuuqtuq Inuit Ihuilutinit Ikayuutinullu Angirut Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut (IIBA), atiliqtauhimayuuq 2002-mi, nakuruttiqtautjutighait Inuit talvuuna aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvikkut. Atauttikkuut taapkua NA, IIBA-lu ilitquhitiyyut havauhiqnik aulapkaiaami aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvingnik.

## AALLANNGUQTIRIYUT ATINIK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVINGMIK

Atauttikkuuqtuq Inuit Ihuilutinit Ikayuutinut Angirutinit Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut Nunavunmi Nunataarvanit ilitquhitilik atianik pulaaqtarviup taimaa *Ovayok (Mount Pelly) Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik* (Naunaitkutaq 2-1).

Ihumagittiaqhugu pitqhia atiaata pulaaqtarviup, Iqaluktuuttiaqmi CJPMC-kut aallannguqtiquhimayaat atia taimaa *Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik*.



IIBA-nit parnaiyaiquhimayut parnaiyautinik ataniqtuqtuiyullu havaqatigilugit Inuit: taapkua Nunavunmi Ikayuqtiigiktut Parnaiyit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaangit (NJPMC) ikkuaqtiuvaktut parnaiyaiyunik ataniqtuqtuiyuniklu pulaaqtarvingnik aviktuqhimayumi, nunallaaqnilu hapkua havaaghat iniqtauvaktut taapkuninnga Nunallaaqni Ikayuqtiigit Parnaiyit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaangit (CJPMC). Tikkuqaqtauhimayut Kavamatkunnit Nunavunmi (GN) taapkualu Qitiqmiuni Inuit Katimayit (KIA) January-mi 2017-mi, Iqaluktuuttiaqmi CJPMC-kunnut katimayiyut taapkua: Jaida Ohokannoak (CJPMC-kut Ighivautaliat), Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingnek, taamnalu Kitty Taipagak.

2002-mi, Ovayok ilitturiyauhimayut IIBA-nit (Naunaitkutaq 2-1) pulaaqtarvighatut “aulapkaqtitaghatut”, havauhiuyut ihivriyuqtauyughaq CJPMC-kunnit nutaannguqtiqlugillu Parnaiyautilluangit parnaiyailutiklu Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautainik. Ihivriyqhitaaramik Ovayok-mut parnaiyautilluaganik ataniqtuqtuiyullu parnaiyautait taapkua CJPMC-kut iniqhimayait havaaghat parnaiyautait taapkua maliguattiaqplugit IIBA-nik ilittuqhitiqlugillu aallannguqpalliyut qanurininganiata pulaaqtarvik.

## OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIUP ATANIQTUQTUIYUT PARNAIYAUTAINUT NAUNAITKUTAT

Ataniqtuqtuiyut parnaiyautait ikkuaqtuutigivigait ihumaliuqtaghanut havaaghanullu aulapkaiyaamik pulaaqtarvingmik. Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautait ihumagiyainik iliqahiutihimayut munariamik atuqpagiamiklu pulaaqtarvik aulapkarahuaqhugu. Munarittirahuaqhugu aulapkainahuaqhugulu nuna, atuqtauyughat hivunighami ihumagiyait pulaaqtarvingmut pitquyauhimayut taapkuninnga Iqaluktuuttiaqmi CJPMC-kut uqaqtuq taimaa:

### IHUMAGIYAIT

*Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik Ilitquhiptingnut atapkaivaktuq, munariplugit pitquhiyut ilitquhiyullu pivighat, ilihaitjutigiplugu ilitquhiptingnik. Pulaaqtarvikput niamngiyaaqviuyughaq, ilihaqviuyughaq, ilagiangnut katimaviuyug, mamihaqviuyug niqighaqhiuqviupluni.*

*Ikayuqtiigihutik parnaiyaiyut ataniqtuqtuiyullu pulaaqtarvik hanayauvaktut, aulapkaqtitauvaktuq atuqtauvaghutiklu nunallaaqmiunit pulaaqtnullu Iqaluktuuttiaqmut.*

Pingahuuyut inirumayainut uqauhiit hivunighami parnaiyaiyunut ataniqtuqtuiyunullu Ovayok-mik:

- HAPUMMIHINIQ MUNAQHINIQLU:** Pitquhiyut ilitquhiyullu Ovayok-mi munaqtaunahuat hivunighami qatanngutiptingnut ikayuqtiigihutik parnaiyainikkut ataniqtuqtuinikkullu Inuit Kavamalla, aulapkaiplutiklu havaaghakkut ilittuqhitiqaqtunik Inuit Qaujimajatuqanginnik taapkuninngalu *Hapummihiniq Hivulliuutitilugu* havauhikkut.
- ALIAHUNGNIQ PULAAQTARVINGMIK:** Ovayok huli niamngiyaaqviuvaktuq, niqighaqhiuqviuvaktuq, aliahulukaaqviuvaktuq, mamihaqviuvaktuq niqighaqhiuqviuplunilu malighugu Nunavunmi Angirutit.
- ILITQUHIQNIQ QUVIAHUUTIT:** Ovayok atatarutauyug ingilraaqnitaptingnut ilihaitjutauyughaqlu pulaaqtarvingmik atuqtunik ingilraaqnitaptingnik, Inuit Qaujimajatuqanginnik, anniqnaqniiniklu ilitquhiptingnut nuna tahamna Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutikkut titiraangigullu.

## ATANIQTUQTUINIQMUT PARNAIYAUTAIT NAUNAITKUTAIT

Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautilluangit kikkililurniqmut parnaiyautilik ilittuqhitiyunik Anngutighalingmik, Ilitquhituqtunik, Hanavalliyunik, Anniqaqtuniklu Nunanik Ataniqtuqtuiniqmik tahamani nunami. Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautilluangit ilittuqhitiyug havauhiinik ataniqtuqtuiniqmut hapkuninnga kikkililuhimayut talvuuna *Inuit Qauhimagiyatuqangit Hapummihiniqmiklu Hivulliuutiyut*, havauhiyut ihuaqniqhakkut ataniqtuqtuiniqmik naatkutigiigahuaqhugit munaqhiyut atuqtullu pulaaqtarvingmik pivighaitalu taimaa:

- Qauhimalugit Inuit pilaarutait hanaqitjuhiillu ilittuqhitiyuyut NA-mi IIBA-milu.
- Maliguqplugit ahiit ihuaqtut aviktuqhimayumi nunaptingnilu maligait, maligaghat maliktaghallu.
- Atuhugit IQ qauyihaiyillu ilihimayait naunaiqhitigiplugit ihumaliurniqmut.



- Aulapkainiq munaqhiniqlu pitquhiuyunik avatinik anniqaqtuniklu anngutighat nayugainik.
- Hanavalliattaililitik talvani pulaaqtarvingmi hapummihinahuaqtunut pitquhiuyunik ilitquhiuyuniklu pivighanik.

Una Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyutait naunaitkutauyuq taimaa **Inuit niqighaqhiuqpangniat huli pulaaqtarvingmi**. Aullaqtut ingilraviit, iqalughiurviit, anguniaqviit paunngaqtarviillu ilittuqhitiyahimayut munariyaghatut hapkua pitquhiit.

Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik ahiittuq manighiurutaunnaqhuni aullaqaqtut takuyaghaat. Parnaiyaiyut ataniqtuqtuiyullu ikluqpaghaliuqniaqtut aulapkaiyaghaniklu pulaaqtut upagumayaamingnik ilittuqhilutiklu pulaaqtarviup ilitquhianik nunalu pinniqtuq takuhiuqlugu.

Pitquyahimayut ataniqtuqtuiniqmut havauhighat Ovayok-mut ilittuqhitiuniat hapkuninnga:

- **Ilitquhiuyunik pivighanik ataniqtuqtuilutik**, taapkualu anniqaqtut inituqliit, utuqqait, niqighaqhiuqviillu.
- **Pitquhiuyunik pivighanik ataniqtuqtuiyut**, avatiniklu munaqhiniqmik, anngutighanik ataniqtuqtuiyut inuillu hulilukaaqtunik munaqhiyut anniqaqtuni anngutighat nayugainit.
- **Inuit atuqpauhiinik ataniqtuqtuiyut**, pulaaqtunik amirnaiqhimaniqmik irininaqtuniklu kiuhiniqmik, ilitquhianik quviahuutiyut, pulaaqtarviup ikluqpautait, aghaluutituqtut, ATV-nut aghaluutinullu apqutinik manigighaiyut, tupiqpait tupiqtuqviillu, aullaqtittiyut, manighiurutighallu aullaqtittiyunit pulaaqtarvingmi nakurutaulaaqtut Inungnut aullaqtittiyunut.





## ATUQTITTIVALLIANIQ

Una Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyutait atuqtitauvallianaqtuq aulapkaihimaaqhutik pulaaqtarvingmik ahiqquiyainikkullu, taapkua ahiit havaaghat iniqtauyughat qaffinik ukiunik atauttikkuuqlutik havaariyauniat ihariagiyaukpataluuniit. Aulapkainiqmut maniit atuqtaghait:

MANIIT AVIKTUQHUGIT	MANIGHAUTAIT
Havaktighat Aulapkainiqmullu Akighait Nalauttaaahimayut (Aippaagunnguraangat/ Kaantulaaktut)	<b>Ukiuq tamaat</b> \$105,018.54-taalamik ukiuq tamaat, malruugumik Avvainnaanik havaktut aippaagunnguraangat/kaantulaaktitauyut havaktiit (akighautit 6-10) akighautailu, havaaghainut akighainut, titiraqvingnik ingilrutingniklu aulapkaiyut akighainut
Aullaqtittiyit Parnaiyiit (Aviktuqhimayumi imaalu/uniit nunallaaqmiut)	<b>Ukiuq tamaat</b> \$60,000-taalamik ukiuq tamaat atauhiqmik Upluq tamaat havaktighamut (Havaktighaanguyughaq akighautait 14-17)
Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutit Parnaiyiit (Aviktuqhimayumi imaalu/uniit nunallaaqmiut)	<b>Ukiuq tamaat</b> \$60,000-taalamik ukiuq tamaat atauhiqmik Upluq tamaat havaktighamut (Havaktighaanguyughaq akighautait 14-17)
Pulaaqtarvingmut Havaktit Ilihaqtitauyughat (ukiuq tamaat, havaktikkut atauhikkut)	<b>Ukiuq tamaat</b> \$6,000-taalamik havaktimut atauhiqmut
Ukiuq tamaat Aulapkaiyut Ahiqquiyaiyullu Manighait	<b>Ukiuq tamaat</b> \$18,000-taalat
Atauhiqtughanik/ Ihariagiyatullu Ataniqtuqtuiyut havauhiit Aulapkaiyullu Akighait	<b>Ukiuq 1</b> \$92,5000-taalat  <b>Ukiut 2-4</b> \$10,000  <b>Ukiuq 5 Ukiuq 9-lu</b> \$65,000
Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutit	<b>Ukiut 1-5</b> \$10,000-taalamik makpiraaliuqtaghanut qaritauyakkullu ilittuqhitiniqmut, taapkualu "Ilihaqlutit piyaami" ilihaitjutit  <b>Ukiut 6-10</b> \$90,000-taalamik ilihaitjutighaliuqtunut







# OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK – LAND OF LEGENDS

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*Ovayok Territorial Park is a special place that provides Inuit and visitors to Cambridge Bay with a place to harvest, relax, or experience beautiful scenery. As Jaida Ohokannoak, the Chair of the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) says, “Ovayok Territorial Park is a family place. For generations people have been coming to Ovayok to fish, collect eggs, camp, and enjoy spending time on the land.”*

Ovayok is highest point of land on Victoria Island and a prominent feature in the local landscape, referred to as an esker, which is a hill of gravel and sand that’s approximately 4 km in length and over 200 metres high.

The legend of Ovayok, told as the “Origin of Death” story, is associated with this esker. The legend tells of a family of giants that walked the land in search of food, however, one by one they perished due to starvation. After passing on, the bodies of the giants became three large hills: Ovayok (the father), Inuuhuktuq/Ovayoaghek (Baby Pelly, the young giant), and Amaaqtuq (Lady Pelly, the mother giant carrying a baby in her parka).

The oral history held by Inuit Elders teaches us about the legend and the other significant resources of the park such as its important fishing locations, past camping and caching areas. The park provides important habitat for migratory birds, raptors and mammals.

This Management Plan describes the guidelines for park operations and management actions that offer recreational opportunities for park visitors and protect the park’s cultural resources and important wildlife areas. The Management Plan also addresses both natural and human-caused impacts on our environment, provides visitor safety and emergency response, and protects the rights of Inuit to continue to fish and harvest within the park.

## OVAYOK TODAY

Today Ovayok Territorial Park offers all visitors an exceptional recreational and educational experience. The park offers picnic facilities, outhouses, designated camping sites, hiking and ATV trails, and interpretive signage. In the future, as the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan is implemented, more stories about the park will be shared through a Heritage Appreciation program.

Residents of Cambridge Bay enjoy fishing, relaxing, picnics, and social gatherings in the park at the day-use facilities, and the long term plan is to allow for sustainable development and operation of the park to encourage continued community use of Ovayok.





The park also welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting Cambridge Bay's tourism sector and benefiting local businesses. Visitors to the park include researchers, cruise ship passengers, and groups travelling to the park on their own or with local guides to sight see, bird watch, hike or camp.

## ABOUT OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK

Recognizing that Ovayok is a very important place, the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee has prepared a Master Plan and this Management Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The park is located approximately 17 km from the community of Cambridge Bay, accessible by truck or ATV along an access road that crosses Municipal and Inuit Owned Land (IOL) before reaching the boundary of Ovayok.

In 1970 the area was identified for protection as a territorial park because of its environmental, historic and cultural importance. At that time the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land around the Ovayok esker for a park. In 1990 the Municipality of Cambridge Bay supported the establishment of a park; and, in 1991 the GNWT prepared the land request to the Government of Canada for a park. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut.

## TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

Territorial Parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NA). The NA recognizes the desirability of establishing parks that represent the cultural and natural heritage of the territory, and protects Inuit rights to continue to use and enjoy the park and its resources.

The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), signed in 2002, ensures benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. Together the NA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) in January 2017, the Cambridge Bay CJPMC members are: Jaida Ohokannoak (CJPMC Chair), Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingnek, and Kitty Taipagak.

In 2002, Ovayok was identified in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) as a park "to be established", which is a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update the Master Plan and prepare a Management Plan. Following their review of Ovayok's original master and management plans the CJPMC completed the work to bring the plans into conformity with the IIBA and address the changing conditions of the park.

## CHANGING THE NAME OF A TERRITORIAL PARK

The Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as *Uvajuq (Mount Pelly) Territorial Park (Schedule 2-1)*.

To respect the traditional name of the park, the Cambridge Bay CJPMC is recommending that the name of the park be officially changed to *Ovayok Territorial Park*.



## OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

A management plan provides the guidelines for decisions and actions required to manage and operate the park. The Management Plan includes a vision for protecting and using the park in a sustainable way. To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long term vision for the park that is recommended by the Cambridge Bay CJPMC states:

*Ovayok Territorial Park connects us to our past, protects our natural and cultural resources, and continues to teach us about our heritage. Our park is a place for relaxation, education, sharing, family gatherings, healing and harvesting. Through joint planning and management the park is developed, operated and used sustainably by our community and visitors to Cambridge Bay.*

There are three goal statements for the future planning and management of Ovayok:

- 1. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and a *Conservation First* approach.
- 2. ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Ovayok continues to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.
- 3. HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.

This Management Plan includes a zoning plan that identifies Wilderness, Cultural, Development, and Special Management Areas in the park. The Management Plan identifies the approach to

manage each of these zones through *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First*, which is an approach to strategic management planning seeking a balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources by:

- Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
- Conforming to other relevant territorial and national legislation, regulations and guidelines.
- Using IQ and scientific knowledge to inform decision making.
- Maintaining and monitoring the natural environment and important wildlife areas.
- Limiting development in the park to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.

This Management Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes, areas used for fishing, hunting and berry picking have been identified to protect these activities.

Ovayok Territorial Park is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. Planning and management will provide facilities and programs that will attract visitors who want to experience the park's heritage and beautiful scenery.

Specific management approaches for Ovayok will address:

- **Cultural resource management**, including culturally significant sites, archaeological artefacts, and cultural activities.
- **Natural resource management**, including environmental management, wildlife management, and management of human activities in important wildlife areas.
- **Human use management**, including visitor safety and emergency response, heritage appreciation, park facilities, motorized vehicle use, ATV and access road maintenance, cabins and outpost camps, tourism activities, and economic opportunities in tourism related to the park that can benefit Inuit tourism providers.





## IMPLEMENTATION

This Management Plan will be implemented annually through ongoing park operations and maintenance, along with several projects to be completed over multiple years as one time or as required actions. The operational budget summary is:

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (Seasonal/ Contract)	<b>Per Year</b> \$105,018.54 per year, based on two PY seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10) including salary, employment related costs, office and equipment operational costs
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<b>Per Year</b> \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17)
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<b>Per Year</b> \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17)
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	<b>Per Year</b> \$6,000 per staff position
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	<b>Per Year</b> \$18,000
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	<b>Year 1</b> \$92,5000 <b>Year 2-4</b> \$10,000 <b>Year 5 and Year 9</b> \$65,000
Heritage Appreciation Programs	<b>Year 1-5</b> \$10,000 for print and online marketing materials, and “Learn to” programs <b>Year 6-10</b> \$90,000 for education modules
Cambridge Bay CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	<b>Per Year (ongoing)</b> \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)



# ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MANAGEMENT PLANS

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## NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

The Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP), manages territorial parks and special places for the protection and presentation of Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage. The NP&SP Program is directed by the Nunavut Agreement (NA), the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), and the Territorial Parks Act (TPA).

## PARKS AND THE NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

The NA recognizes the value and general desirability of Parks and Conservation Areas and further defines an approach to the establishment of protected areas within Nunavut. The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NA ensures Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in parks and gives Inuit an active role in decision-making concerning management of parks.

## PARKS AND THE INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT

On May 13, 2002, the GN, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Regional Inuit Associations formally approved an IIBA for territorial parks. The IIBA formalizes the GN's obligations for the establishment, development, and implementation of the Nunavut Parks Program, the rights of Inuit in territorial parks, and the benefits for Inuit and affected communities that may be attained from territorial parks.

The planning and management of territorial parks are guided by joint planning and management committees. The preamble to the IIBA states the principles in connection with territorial parks, including that Inuit and the GN must jointly plan and manage the lands, waters and resources within territorial parks. Articles 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees (CJPMCs) for communities affected by a specific park.

## THE PURPOSE OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN

In keeping with the IIBA, a park management plan provides the basis upon which management decisions are made for a park (or more than one park) including, but not limited to, guidelines for the development of a park class or park-specific management, public consultation, and review. A management plan identifies how a park and its resources will be protected or managed to ensure the long term sustainability and integrity of the park. The IIBA requires that the management plan includes, without limitation, measures recommended to protect or manage wildlife, important wildlife areas, culturally significant sites, archaeological sites, and other important landscape, environmental, or cultural elements (IIBA 14.9.4).





# Section 1

## PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



**Informational sign 1:** This sign features two circular diagrams at the top. The left diagram shows a cross-section of a landscape with a stream and a hill. The right diagram shows a similar cross-section with a different landscape feature. Below the diagrams is a column of text, likely describing the geological or environmental features shown in the diagrams.

**Informational sign 2:** This sign features two circular diagrams at the top. The left diagram shows a cross-section of a landscape with a stream and a hill. The right diagram shows a similar cross-section with a different landscape feature. Below the diagrams is a column of text, likely describing the geological or environmental features shown in the diagrams.



# SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

*This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic management approach for Ovayok Territorial Park, and the legislative requirements that guide the management of the park.*

*The purpose of Ovayok's Management Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors. This section describes the park, the approach that will be taken for park management, and the partner organizations that will contribute to the park's care.*

## 1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Ovayok Territorial Park (also known as Mount Pelly in English) is located approximately 17 km northeast of the community of Cambridge Bay (Ikaluktutiak). The entire area around Ovayok Territorial Park (Ovayok) is referred to as Ekaluktutiak<sup>1</sup>, meaning “good fishing place”, an activity that has taken place here for centuries. The boundary of the park encompasses 2,162.4 ha or 21.6 km<sup>2</sup>, centred around Ovayok, the highest point of land on Victoria Island at over 200 meters. Ovayok is referred to as an esker, which is a hill formed by glacial deposits of gravel and sand.

The area around Ovayok Territorial Park has been an important fishing, harvesting and camping for Inuit and their ancestors for hundreds of years. Evidence of past use is found in the extensive archaeological record, with caches for fish and dry goods, tent rings, and other camp features visible within the park boundary. The oral history held

by Inuit Elders teaches us about the park's fishing locations, harvested species, and the legend of Ovayok.

The theme of Ovayok's Heritage Appreciation program, is “Land of Legends”. The “Origin of Death” legends tell the story of a family of giants: Ovayok (the father), Inuuhuktuq/Ovayoaghek (Baby Pelly, the young giant), and Amaaqtuq (Lady Pelly, the mother giant carrying a baby in her parka). In the legend, the giants experienced a period of starvation. Steve Anavilok shared his version of the legend in 2017: ““They were giants from the north. When the north became short of seals and whales the giants moved south looking for food. By the time they reached the area we now call Ferguson Lake, the giants were walking in the water looking for fish. They were close to starving. The fish were not enough to feed them. The lady giant, with a baby on her back, lay down next to the lake and died. The father and son began walking to the south, but the son laid down next and died.

<sup>1</sup> Inuinnaqtun placenames used in these documents may have two spelling alternatives to reflect the contemporary and traditional dialect. For example, Ekaluktutiak and Ikaluktutiak mean “good fishing place”. The spelling with an “I” is used for the community name, while the traditional spelling using an “E” identifies the entire region that includes the lakes around Ovayok. Where there are more than one accepted spellings for a placename, the CJPMC has included both in the documents.

The last to die was the man, the giant we now call Owayolao (Owayok) or Mount Pelly.” After passing on, the legend tells us that the giants’ bodies became three large hills, also referred to as eskers.

Owayok continues to be used by residents and visitors to Cambridge Bay, who can get to the park along an access road to enjoy activities such as picnics, school trips, recreational hiking and camping, or community events. Owayok is accessible from late spring to early fall by road on ATV, by truck, and by foot or bike. Winter access is possible by snowmobile.

Cambridge Bay is the administrative centre for the Kitikmeot Region, a regional transportation hub, and a growing community of more than 1,700 people (according to the Municipality in 2016). Cambridge Bay is the only permanent settlement on Victoria Island, part of the Arctic Archipelago, located approximately 350 KM north of the Arctic Circle. The park makes an important contribution to the cultural, recreational, social and economic well-being of the community.

Park infrastructure has been planned and developed to support day use activities and short term camping in the park, while also providing protection to important natural and cultural areas and resources. Public safety is a priority in the park, and is addressed through the development and management approach. Interpretive panels (existing and new) will be located key points of interest to provide general information on the natural and cultural resources of the park, explain park regulations, and share stories through the Heritage Appreciation theme of the park: “Land of Legends”.

Management of the park concerns the protection of the natural and cultural resources, maintenance of park infrastructure, public safety, and monitoring changes within the park because of human use impacts and climate change.

The Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act (TPA). An approved Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan is a requirement for the park establishment process under the IIBA.

### 1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

Owayok Territorial Park is listed in the IIBA Schedule 2-1 as a “Park to be established”.

### 1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

The park boundary covers 2,162.4 ha, or 21.6 km<sup>2</sup>. The park is located within the Municipal Land boundary for Cambridge Bay.

On May 29, 2008 the lands selected for Owayok were transferred to the Commissioner by Order in Council, PC Number 2008-987. The boundary of the park is registered at the Lands Title Office for Nunavut under LTO No. 4395. Administrative control of the lands was transferred to the Department of Environment on June 20, 2017, to be managed by the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division. This enables the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister’s Order under Section 5(2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish Owayok Territorial Park. The Government of Nunavut has completed a legal land description for the park (metes and bounds). The northern boundary of Owayok is adjacent to Inuit Owned Land: CB-M03 IOL Parcel 500-SK-113.

The northern boundary of Owayok is adjacent to Inuit Owned Land: CB-M03 IOL Parcel 500-SK-113. The access road to the park passes through both Municipal Land and IOL. Under the NA, Article 21 the access to IOL by the public (non-Inuit) is addressed. Unlike other IOL parcels, under Schedule 21-1 the public will not be required to obtain permission from the KIA to access or cross the IOL along the existing road. For the access road to “Mt. Pelly”, Schedule 21-1 identifies special considerations that provide an exemption from permit requirements for “Public use, Territorial Government or Municipal Corporation of Cambridge Bay repairs, maintenance and upgrading (Schedule 21-1 (8)). Schedule 21-1 does not apply to IOL access to other parcels of land or for activities other than use of the access road – for these situations the requirements of Article 21 would apply.



Table A: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK	
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current TPA park classification: Community Park</li> <li>Recommended re-classification by the CJPMC in 2017: Natural Environment Recreation</li> </ul>	
Park Boundary Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,162.4ha or 21.6 km<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	
Land Ownership within the Proposed Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commissioner's Land (unsurveyed)</li> </ul>	
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOL parcels adjacent to the park boundary are:</li> <li>CB-M03 IOL Parcel 500-SK-113</li> </ul>	
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park area is used for fishing, hunting, egg harvesting, recreational activities, tourism, research (CHARS), and school programs.</li> <li>Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park.</li> </ul>	
Park Infrastructure	<p>Existing infrastructure as of 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic tables, benches, fire pits, barbeques, and garbage bins</li> <li>Outhouses (3)</li> <li>Truck and ATV access road, and ATV and hiking trails</li> <li>Designated parking areas</li> <li>Interpretive signage in the park</li> <li>Designated camping areas (3)</li> <li>Designated hiking trails</li> <li>Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Memorial</li> </ul>	<p>Planned for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access road, trail and parking lot improvements</li> <li>Additional picnic facilities, new outhouses, and a park pavilion</li> <li>Additional camping infrastructure</li> <li>Additional signage in the park</li> <li>Safety and emergency response planning</li> <li>Improvements to the Princess Patricia's memorial</li> <li>Development of ATV trail platforms to protect the land from erosion</li> </ul>
Park Services in Cambridge Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements planned for the park signage at the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre</li> </ul>	
Special Projects	<p>The Heritage Appreciation program recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oral history documentation</li> <li>Archaeological sites research</li> <li>Research on Climate Change</li> <li>Future Background and Feasibility Study for the eskers Amaaqtuq (Lady Pelly) and Inuuhuktuq (Baby Pelly)</li> </ul>	
Cultural or historic significance	<p>The significant heritage of the park includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic and current use of the area for fishing, egg collection and other harvesting activities</li> <li>Seasonal camping</li> <li>Archaeological and historical sites</li> <li>Legend "The Origin of Death", associated with three giants, including the esker – Ovayok.</li> </ul>	
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no known minerals of economic potential in Ovayok Territorial Park</li> </ul>	
Accessibility from the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park entrance is located approximately 17km from the community</li> <li>Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, truck, snowmobile, walking, or biking</li> <li>An access road to the park is located on municipal land and Inuit Owned Land</li> </ul>	
Development and management challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human safety and emergency response</li> <li>Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities</li> <li>Erosion, slumping and landslides on the esker (caused by climate change and human activities)</li> <li>Protection and regeneration of tundra areas damaged by ATV use</li> <li>Protection of archaeological sites and resources</li> <li>Vandalism</li> <li>Controlled vehicle use in the park, including access to the top of Ovayok</li> </ul>	
Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambridge Bay CJPMC</li> <li>NJPMC</li> <li>Kitikmeot Inuit Association</li> <li>Municipality of Cambridge Bay</li> <li>Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization</li> <li>Kitikmeot Heritage Society and Inuit Heritage Trust</li> <li>Cambridge Bay Search and Rescue</li> <li>RCMP</li> <li>GN Department of Environment, Wildlife Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GN Department of Culture and Heritage</li> <li>GN Department of Community and Government Services</li> <li>GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation</li> <li>Nunavut Wildlife Management Board</li> <li>and other local, territorial, and national organizations as required</li> </ul>

*The IIBA and NP&SP Park Program recognize the importance of Inuit culture and heritage, and the importance of protecting, conserving, presenting and providing visitor experience through parks.*

## 1.2 PARK PURPOSE

Ovayok is an important resource to the residents of Cambridge Bay. The purpose of the park is to protect and use the natural and cultural resources of Ovayok for sustainability to ensure that these can be enjoyed by future generations.

The following park purpose statements have been set by the CJPMC:

- Include Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit in the planning, management and programs for the park
- To preserve and protect the natural environment and resources, in particular:
  - Protection of Inuit harvesting opportunities;
  - Protection of wildlife and important wildlife areas;
  - Protection of the unique landform;
  - Minimizing the deterioration of the environment through human use or climatic changes.
- To protect and promote the cultural heritage, in particular:
  - Protect cultural resources from deterioration or loss;
  - Encourage understanding and respect for cultural heritage and cultural resources;
  - Ensure our youth, residents and visitors appreciate how the cycle of the seasons link to the cultural use of the park;
  - Share the legend of Ovayok;
  - Provide education on the cultural significance of the park and the respectful use of the park
- Sustainable and controlled development of infrastructure, suitable to the demand levels and land capability;
- To encourage recreation opportunities suitable to the park designation for resident and tourism use;
- Encourage increased park related tourism activity in Cambridge Bay;
- Through the ease of accessibility and maintenance of park infrastructure, provide a positive and safe experience for all park visitors.

### THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE, WHICH IS TO:

- Protect a system of natural and cultural landscapes representative of Nunavut;
- Provide opportunities for residents and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes and engage communities in their conservation and appreciation; and
- Provide opportunities for unique, high quality visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.

## 1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

The vision is a statement of the long-term ambitions for the park and the enduring value that Ovayok provides for the people of Cambridge Bay and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

### *Vision Statement for Ovayok Territorial Park<sup>2</sup>*

Ovayok Territorial Park connects us to our past, protects our natural and cultural resources, and continues to teach us about our heritage. Our park is a place for relaxation, education, sharing, family gatherings, healing and harvesting. Through joint planning and management the park is developed, operated and used sustainably by our community and visitors to Cambridge Bay.



<sup>2</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (008-2017) approves the Vision Statement for Ovayok Territorial Park.

## 1.4 PARK SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives for Ovayok are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.

There are three goal statements for Ovayok<sup>3</sup>. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through Joint Planning and Management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and a *Conservation First* approach.
2. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Ovayok will continue to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.

### THE GOALS FOR OVAYOK ARE LINKED TO THE GOAL STATEMENT FOR THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:

- Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes
- Engage communities in conservation and heritage appreciation
- Enhance visitor experience



<sup>3</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (009-2017) approves the Goals and Objectives for Ovayok Territorial Park.

**GOAL 1 – CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and a *Conservation First* approach.**

The following objectives are related to the planning, management and operations of Ovayok Territorial Park. The objectives of this goal include:

- **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and Conservation First Approach** - Through joint planning and management by Inuit and the Government, our park will balance protection, development and use of the land and resources. Planning and management will observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA; conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA; and decision-making will be informed by IQ and scientific knowledge.
- **Minimal Development** - Development will be limited to designated “Development Zones” in the park in order to retain its natural beauty, maintain its peaceful character, and to respect the cultural significance of the esker. Development of park facilities will be in harmony with the significant features of the park, and placed where park users have access.
- **Mitigation** - To protect the landscape, important wildlife habitats, and cultural sites of Ovayok Territorial Park, development and management will minimize negative impacts on the environment. Where required, actions will be taken to reduce the impact and reverse damage caused by human use in the park.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** - Ovayok contains multiple areas with known cultural resources and areas that may include cultural resources that have not been documented. To minimize disturbance of cultural resources, infrastructure development will be located in areas zoned for “Development” and along designated park access roads and trails, and follow regulations set in the Management Plan.
- **Sustainable Use** – All park user groups will be encouraged to use the park respectfully and minimize their impact on the natural and cultural resources through Heritage Appreciation and regulation.
- **Documentation** - Working with partners, the natural and cultural resources of the park will continue to be documented using the best available practices and information. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new information is available and will be considered in planning and management decisions.



**GOAL 2- Enjoyment of the Park: Ovayok continues to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.**

The following objectives are related to the use of Ovayok Territorial Park, and the benefits that the park should provide to Inuit, the community of Cambridge Bay, and the territory. The objectives of this goal include:

- **Inuit rights to harvest, access, and enjoy the park** – Joint planning and management will consider and protect the rights of Inuit to access the park, participate in traditional activities, and harvest as per the Nunavut Agreement. Joint planning and management decisions will ensure that:
  - Resources are sustained for future generations through protection, conservation, and mitigation of negative impacts;
  - Access to resources is provided through infrastructure, zoning and regulations;
  - Non-Inuit fishing occurs only with a valid Nunavut fishing license;
  - Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
  
- **Relaxation, Healing and Recreation** – Joint Planning and Management recognizes the connection of Inuit and Nunavummiut to their land. Park development, operations and programs will provide for the use and enjoyment of the park by:
  - Providing infrastructure and programs to support park recreational uses;
  - Supporting traditional, healing and learning activities, and family gathering in the park;
  - Providing a safe and positive park experience.
  
- **Tourism** – Joint Planning and Management will encourage park-related tourism. Ovayok will provide opportunities for visitors to learn about the park through Heritage Appreciation, and enhance the tourism experience in Cambridge Bay. Planning and management will:
  - Promote Ovayok as a tourism destination;
  - Provide infrastructure and programs that support tourism;
  - Provide Heritage Appreciation programs and promote events that will be of interest to visitors;
  - Develop and promote park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits for Inuit Tourism providers and business in Cambridge Bay.



**GOAL 3 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION: Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.**

The following objectives are related to heritage and culture education, awareness and information sharing:

- **Continue to document Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about Ovayok** through Heritage Appreciation programs and special projects;
- **Provide Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** to share Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and the unique story of Ovayok Territorial Park through the theme “Land of Legends”;
- **Reach various audiences**, including programs and interpretation that meets the specific needs of each audience;
- **Prepare and deliver education** through tool kits prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Cambridge Bay to increase awareness about Ovayok among teachers and staff, and encourage the use of the park as a classroom and learning opportunity.
- **Increase Awareness** of sustainable use of the park, and specifically encourage the *IQ and Conservation First* principles through a focus on protecting the natural and cultural resources, and minimizing the human impacts on the park.
- **Provide information** in the community for all residents on the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting Ovayok Territorial Park. Informational materials will also be linked to the Inuit Tourism Strategy for Cambridge Bay.



## 1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND CONSERVATION FIRST APPROACH

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using a strategic approach that will attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach to planning and management decisions is referred to as an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and *Conservation First* Approach.

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources.
3. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
4. IQ and scientific knowledge will inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in joint management decision-making and park operations.
5. Maintenance and monitoring of the natural habitat and protection of wildlife, where possible, to address impacts caused by human activity and climate change.
6. Limited development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.
8. *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Ovayok conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

## 1.6 PARK MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

Nunavut's Territorial Parks are administered by the Government of Nunavut, through the NP&SP Division of the Department of Environment (DoE). NP&SP and DoE are responsible for ensuring the protection, promotion and sustainable use of resources in Nunavut through management. In keeping with the NA, IIBA and TPA, NP&SP is mandated to jointly plan and manage Territorial Parks with Inuit through the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC), and in the case of Ovayok, the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning

and Management Committee (CJPMC). NP&SP will be the lead agency for the management of resources and use within the park boundary, and for the park's ongoing operations and maintenance. NP&SP has a lead role and responsibility to enforce regulations, including the appointment of Park Officers.

However, territorial parks are not managed by NP&SP alone. There are a number of partner organizations with direct and indirect roles in the management of the park, its resources, and its use.

The management of park resources such as archeological, terrestrial wildlife and birds, fish, and water, require NP&SP to notify the appropriate partner agency responsible for regulations, and where collaboration can be established, the appropriate management action will be implemented through partnerships. Management of key infrastructure, such as the access road to Ovayok, or land use issues in the broader region, may also require agreement and collaboration between NP&SP and partner organizations.

Implementation of this Management Plan by NP&SP will be undertaken with the following key management partners who hold a role associated to the park. Should an organization not appear in this Management Plan, additional management partnerships can be recognized and added at any time, as required.

### 1.6.1 JOINT MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

There are two joint planning and management committees with roles described in the IIBA for the planning and management of Ovayok Territorial Park – the Cambridge Bay CJPMC and the NJPMC. The principles to be applied by these committees include:

- To ensure IQ informs and influences decision-making.
- To ensure joint management concerning the use, management and conservation of park lands, waters and resources.
- To ensure Inuit and other local residents are involved in planning and management through consultation.
- To preserve and promote Inuit heritage and culture through documentation and preservation actions.

The **Cambridge Bay CJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for Ovayok. The CJPMC role includes:

- The drafting, review and approval of the Management Plan.
- Annual reporting on the park and implementation of the Management Plan.
- An active role in the implementation of the Management Plan and Master Plan, ensuring park development or activities conform to the management approach and regulations. Where exceptions are deemed appropriate, the CJPMC will identify in writing the exception and the reasons for recommending an alternative management action be approved.

- The review of any permits for Ovayok Park, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, and business activity. The CJPMC may wish to identify recommendations, requirements or restrictions on permits, with specific attention given to any permit for an activity taking place in zones with Special Management consideration in the zoning plan.

The **NJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for all territorial parks in Nunavut. The NJPMC role specific to Ovayok includes:

- The review and approval of the Management Plan and any future updates to the plan.
- Reviewing annual reporting by the CJPMC on the park and implementation of the Management Plan and Master Plan, and approval of annual implementation budgets.
- Providing advice on measures to protect or manage Culturally Significant Sites, wildlife, and Important Wildlife Areas.

### 1.6.2 OTHER MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

*Local, regional and territorial organizations can be engaged in partnerships for the ongoing management of the park, or on a project specific initiative, and bring their expertise to benefit the vision and goals of the park. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with each organization to identify the purpose, opportunities and benefits of partnership. The following section provides a general summary of the role that each organization may contribute for the management of the park.*

**Municipality of Cambridge Bay:** As previously noted, Ovayok Territorial Park is located within the municipal boundary. Access to the park is by an access road on municipal land and Inuit Owned Land (IOL). Where applicable, GN staff will consult and coordinate with the Municipality:

- Collaboration to promote the park, tourism related to the park, an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**, and other economic benefits that result from the park.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance of the access road from the community to the park boundary.
- Should regulations be required to manage vehicle traffic or damage to the environment caused by vehicles.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the Municipality.
- Should municipal bylaws for the lands adjacent to the park, and regulations in place within the park boundary, require consultation and collaboration.
- Should NP&SP Park Officers require assistance from the Municipality to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.

**Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA):** As previously noted, Ovayok Territorial Park is located adjacent to parcels of IOL. Access to the park, and travel routes passing through the park, involve crossing through IOL. Where applicable, NP&SP staff will consult, coordinate with, and get appropriate authorizations from the KIA for planned or initiated park development or activities potentially impacting on IOL.

As previously noted, under the NA, Article 21 Schedule 21-1 the public will not be required to obtain permission from the KIA to access or cross the IOL along the existing access road to the park.

Partnership with the KIA will also ensure:

- Collaboration to implement the IIBA.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance of the access road from the community to the park boundary where it crosses IOL.
- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of natural and cultural resources where the park and IOL are both impacted.

**Kitikmeot Heritage Society:** The Kitikmeot Heritage Society (KHS) is a non-profit organization in Cambridge Bay that operates a heritage centre, provides cultural and educational programming, and conducts research to develop a regional library and archives to document regional history and culture. As leaders in the field, partnership with the KHS can:

- Inform the Ovayok Heritage Appreciation Plan.
- Contribute to programming and events in the park, or related to the park.
- Inform educational programs developed by the park.
- Contribute to park research projects and research standards.
- Promote the park as a destination for tourism, research, and cultural activities.



**Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization:** In keeping with the IIBA, Inuit rights to use the park recognize harvesting rights in the management zones. NP&SP staff will work with the HTO:

- To contribute IQ and best management practices in wildlife management and the conservation of important wildlife areas.
- Should park development or activities negatively impact on harvesting activities.
- Should harvesting activities that contravene the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- Should disturbance to Inuit harvesting by non-beneficiary activities be identified within the park.
- Should interpretation, education or information that concern harvesting, Inuit rights, and the park be developed or shared.
- Should a request or inquiry to establish a cabin in the park boundary be received by the HTO.
- To contribute to the Ovayok Heritage Appreciation Program. The HTO can participate in the development of programs, contribution of IQ for interpretation and education programs, and in the delivery of activities in the park.
- To promote the IQ and Conservation First management approach to HTO members using the park.

**Public Safety Organizations: Cambridge Bay Search and Rescue, RCMP, Canadian Rangers** and other community organizations responsible for safety (e.g. Hamlet By-law) and human health (e.g. Health Centre): NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with all local organizations to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park:

- To develop a detailed Ovayok Emergency Response Plan within the first five years of implementation.
- To lead or support emergency response in the park if required.
- To support NP&SP staff during the ongoing management and operations of the park should there be public safety issues or events.
- To collaborate with NP&SP staff to identify and mitigate threats to public safety in the park or along the park access road.
- To promote public safety key messages, including (but not limited to): minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable travel, and travel in bear country.
- To conduct training and emergency response exercises in the park as an approach to preparedness.

**Arctic Coast Visitor Centre:** The Arctic Coast Visitor Centre is the primary contact point for visitors to the community, offering a unique opportunity for sharing information and promoting the park as a destination. Through partnership opportunities the visitor centre can:



- Be a home to interpretive information and displays on Ovayok. NP&SP will work with the visitor centre on the development of a new information kiosk (identified in the Ovayok Master Plan) and ensure the centre is stocked with park marketing materials such as brochures and maps.
- Provide information to visitors to assist in their park visit planning, including how to access the park, arrange guided tours, or what is required for a self-guided travel.
- Answering questions about park activities, programs, services and regulations.
- Promote Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Cambridge Bay Inuit Tourism Strategy.
- Promote, and potential co-host, park events such as Parks Day or other activities identified in an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.



**Department of Environment, Wildlife Management (GN):** The park management zones identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife and important wildlife areas; and the rights of Inuit to harvest within all zones of the park and the allowance of non-Inuit to fish within the park with a valid license. Park visitors seeking a fishing license will be directed to the Conservation Office in Cambridge Bay.

NP&SP staff will work with Wildlife Conservation:

- Should park development or activities impact on wildlife, wildlife habitat, or harvesting activities.
- Should reports or evidence of harvesting activities or disturbance to wildlife in contravention of the *Wildlife Act* be identified within the park.
- Should issues specific to the Peregrine Falcon Nesting area or raptor nesting sites be identified within the park.
- For interpretation, education, regulation or general information concerning wildlife, wildlife habitat, harvesting, and Inuit rights to harvest.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from Conservation Officers.
- Should Parks Officers require assistance from Conservation Officers to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.

**Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division:** The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing fresh water bodies and the park management zones identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife associated with the park and important wildlife areas. Monitoring and regulation of fish may require NP&SP staff collaboration with the Fisheries and Sealing Division:

- Should park development or activities impact on fish, fish habitat, or Inuit harvesting of fish.
- Should reports or evidence of fishing activities or disturbance in contravention of the *Wildlife Act* be identified within the park.
- For interpretation, education, regulation or general information that concern fish, fish habitat, and harvesting of fish.

**Department of Environment, Education and Outreach**

**Division:** The park offers exceptional opportunities for education and outreach with residents and visitors. Through the Heritage Appreciation Program park activities such as “Learn to” activities, science camps, school outreach activities, and healing camps can be developed in collaboration with the Education and Outreach Division to strengthen the connection of people and the park. NP&SP staff collaboration with the Education and Outreach Division will occur:

- For education program and activity development.
- For communications (such as public announcements and general information notices) to be issued on behalf of the Government, Department, or Division.
- For assistance in education and outreach programs or activities, including developing partnerships, planning, logistics, creation of materials, and implementation.

**Department of Culture and Heritage (GN):** The park management zones recognize that cultural resources exist within the park, including both recorded and un-recorded resources of significance to Inuit and Nunavummiut. The GN Department of Culture and Heritage (C&H) is responsible for regulation of archaeological resources; issuing permits related to research on archaeological resources; and maintaining a database of recorded archaeological sites. The protection of cultural resources is a shared goal of NP&SP and C&H, and through partnership both will:

- Manage cultural resources in the park, including maintaining the database of recorded archaeological sites in the park and identification of options to minimize the impact of park development or use on cultural resources.
- Where there are requirements to protect cultural resources, work in partnership to provide advice on management actions, mitigation, or interventions (such as design options for protection).
- Review research permits issued for the park to ensure that permits comply with the draft management zones.

- The CJPMC will participate in the permit review and recommend permit conditions for research occurring in the park.
- Undertake future research to expand the knowledge of the known and unknown resources in the park.
- Develop and communicate key messages about minimal impact travel; caring for heritage resources; reporting archaeological or paleontological artefacts; and respectful behaviour in parks (such as not constructing new inuksuit on the top of Ovayok).
- Partner in the development and delivery of educational programs related to heritage, such as resource management; cultural interpretation; or artefact and archival management.

#### **Department of Economic Development and Transportation (GN):**

The Department of Economic Development and Transportation (ED&T) Tourism and Cultural Industries Division have been assigned responsibilities under Article 4 of the IIBA for benefits for the community from business and career development opportunities, and specifically Inuit Tourism Strategies. NP&SP staff will:

- Provide support to the Municipality of Cambridge Bay when applications are made for access road funding for development or maintenance on the section of road between the community and park boundary.
- Work closely with EDT to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators.
- Support the development and implementation of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

**Department of Education (GN):** The Department of Education Curriculum Development Division is responsible for the design, development, adoption and review of education program in the form of programs of study or resources for students, teachers and administrators. NP&SP staff will work with the Curriculum Development Division during the planning and implementation of the Heritage Appreciation Program education elements for Ovayok.

**Department of Community and Government Services (GN):** Community and Government Services (CGS) works in partnership with community governments and assists them in building their capacity, core municipal operations, infrastructure development, and land development. Ovayok Territorial Park is located within municipal boundaries. CGS will work with NP&SP to complete the requirements for the land transfer of the park. NP&SP may seek input from CGS for:

- Planning and development of the access road, including sections of the road inside the park boundary and on Municipal and IOL outside the park boundary.

**Nunavut Water Board:** The NWB has responsibilities and powers over the use, management and regulation of inland water in Nunavut and its objects are to provide for the conservation and utilization of waters in the territory. Should there be any future planned developments or issues in the park that could impact on the watershed, NP&SP staff will consult with the NWB. At the time of this Management Plan and the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan, no development has been proposed or water issues identified that require consultation with the NWB.

**Nunavut Wildlife Management Board:** the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) is an Institution of Public Government mandated by the NA as the instrument of wildlife management and the main regulator of access to wildlife in Nunavut. Articles 9 and 14 of the IIBA identify the advisory role for the NWMB concerning important wildlife areas in parks, management actions concerning wildlife and wildlife areas, Inventories of Park Resources, Master Plans and Management Plans. Where wildlife or important wildlife may be impacted in the park, such as the Peregrine Falcon nesting site in Ovayok, NP&SP staff will:

- Provide NWMB information from the Inventory of Park Resources.
- Consult NWMB on issues and management.

**Nunavut Planning Commission:** The Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of land use plans that guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area under the legislation *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (NuPPAA). Ovayok Territorial Park is recognized in the Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) being drafted as of 2017, and NLUP land use regulations do not apply within the territorial park.

NuPPAA governs how the NPC and NIRB processes work and gives a definition of what a project is. The NPC is also now responsible for reviewing all project proposals to determine if they are: 1. In conformity with a Land Use Plan; and 2. Whether the project is exempt from screening or need to be referred to the NIRB. NA Schedule 12-1 and Schedule 3 of NuPPAA determine exemptions from screening.

**Nunavut Impact Review Board:** Should NPC refer a project to NIRB for an environmental assessment (EA) screening for a planned development or activity in Ovayok the GN will address the requirements for this process.

**Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT):** IHT received its mandate from the NA to preserve, enrich and protect Inuit cultural heritage and identity embodied in Nunavut’s archaeology sites, ethnographic resources and traditional place names. NP&SP staff will:

- Seek the advice of IHT “in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each Culturally Significant Site.” (IIBA 8.2.3 and 8.2.4)
- Report to IHT on protection measures taken, or concerns about culturally significant sites, and provide copies of the results of inventory of culturally significant sites in parks.
- NP&SP shall “fully document Culturally Significant Sites potentially threatened, and submit a report in writing to the IHT with a copy to the NJPMC.” (IIBA 8.2.8)

**Research Centres** (e.g. Canadian High Arctic Research Station, Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that conduct projects within Ovayok Territorial Park must obtain a valid research license in Nunavut through the NRI, and apply to NP&SP for a research permit. The CJPMC may review the research permit and apply conditions or terms following IIBA Article 11.

Research partnerships will benefit Ovayok Territorial Park, and researchers should be encouraged to:

- Include Inuit researchers on projects in the park.
- Consult with the CJPMC on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park.
- Enhance the Inventory of Park Resources by contributing additional data and analysis.
- Include IQ in all research projects.
- Follow the NP&SP Culturally Appropriate Consultation Techniques guide.



## 1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

*This Management Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA and IIBA. The Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Management Plans was used to guide the content of the plan.*

In 1993, the Mount Pelly Territorial Park Management Plan was initiated by the GNWT, providing the initial plans for a park at what is today called Ovayok. The initial plan included the proposed boundary. In 1995, the Mount Pelly Conceptual Plan was initiated by the GNWT to provide the master planning and infrastructure design elements for the proposed park. In 1991, the GNWT revised the land request with an amended proposed boundary area of 1570 hectares in area. During the land selection process for Inuit Owned Lands, the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) did not select the lands identified for the park but did select surrounding lands.

In 2005, under the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (of the department called Sustainable Development), Government of Nunavut completed the ‘Ovayok Territorial Park: Interpretive Plan and Facilities Upgrade Final Report’. This report provided direction on how to develop interpretive infrastructure and materials, and identify locations for trails, camping, parking and picnic facilities in the park. On May 29, 2008 the lands selected for Ovayok were transferred to the Commissioner by Order-in-Council 2008-987. The boundary area is registered at the Land Titles Office Nunavut under LTO No. 4395. A letter from the Department of Community and Government Services (GN) is included in Appendix AAA. Administration and control of the park was transferred to the DoE for management by NP&SP on June 20, 2017.

Unlike existing Master Plans, the IIBA does not allow for an existing management plan to be reviewed and approved by a CJPMC. The CJPMC is required to complete a management plan in conformity with IIBA 14.7 and to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Management Plans*.

In 1991, the GNWT classified Ovayok as a *Community Park* under the Territorial Parks Act. A future review of the Territorial Parks Act by the GN may result in the change of the park classifications. Based on the park classifications proposed in the *Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program (Draft January 2018)*, the CJPMC recommends the classification for Ovayok should be a **Natural Environment Recreation Park**. This reclassification is to provide a park that “shall be directed and limited to the development that is necessary for the preservation of the natural environment in the park for public enjoyment.”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (007-2017) approves the proposed re-classification.

To complete the Ovayok Management Plan the CJPMC referenced the following existing reports to inform their work.

Table B: Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Management Plan

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1993	Mount Pelly Management Plan	GNWT, prepared by Terriplan Consultant	First Management Plan
1995	Mount Pelly Conceptual Plan	GNWT, prepared by Avens & Associates	First Master Plan
1996	Mount Pelly Territorial Park – Oral History Project, Report	GNWT, prepared by David Pelly, for Avens & Associates	Oral history inventory
1997	Mount Pelly Territorial Park – Archaeological Survey & Biophysical Inventory: Executive Summary & Technical Report	GNWT, prepared by Avens Associates Ltd. in conjunction with David Pelly, Andrew Stewart and Cottonwood Consultants Ltd.	Archaeological survey
1997	Uvayok – The Archaeology and Oral History of Mt. Pelly	GNWT, prepared by David F. Pelly, Emily Angulalik, Andrew Stewart and Kim Crockatt	Oral history concerning archaeology
1997	Archaeological Survey, Mt Pelly Territorial Park Study	GNWT, prepared by Andrew Stewart	Archaeological survey
2005	Ovayok Territorial Park: Interpretive Plan and Facilities Upgrade Final Report	GN, prepared by RRL and Associates Ltd.	Interpretive Trail, Signage and Infrastructure Plan
2007	Mount Pelly Mineral Potential	INAC, prepared by Linda Ham	MI&A correspondence

In addition to the review of existing plans and reports, the following actions also informed this Master Plan.

- December 2016 – Cambridge Bay CJPMC appointments completed;
- January, March, July and November 2017 - CJPMC Training workshops completed;
- June 2017 – Interviews with Elders in Cambridge Bay to collect Inuit Qaujjimajatuqangit;
- July 2017 – the initial draft of the Master Plan was prepared;
- July 24, 2017 – CJPMC & NJPMC site visit to Ovayok;
- July 26, 2017 – CJPMC hosted community open house to gather input for the draft Master Plan;
- November 14-16, 2017 – the draft Master Plan was reviewed by the Cambridge Bay CJPMC;
- January 2018 - the CJPMC posted information in the community about the Master Plan. The information included the announcement for the community meeting;
- January 2018 - the CJPMC sent an information package to stakeholder organizations;
- February 21, 2018 - the CJPMC hosted a community radio show to share information about the Master Plan;
- February 22, 2018 – the CJPMC held a community meeting to present the draft Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan and receive input;
- February 22, 2018 – the CJPMC hosted a joint meeting with the Municipality of Cambridge Bay, Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization, and Kitikmeot Inuit Association to provide information about the Master Plan and to receive input;
- February 23, 2018 – the CJPMC approved the draft Master Plan and began the approval process as required by the IIBA (Article 14.7 and 14.8).

The CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 5.1.





# Section 2

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## PARK CONTEXT







## SECTION 2: PARK CONTEXT

*This section provides a brief description of the park's key resources, programs, and uses at the time of preparation of the management plan. It includes a description of the current state of the park, as of 2017, and identifies key challenges and issues associated with management.*

### 2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

The following table summarizes the main conditions of Ovayok that inform the Management Plan.

Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ovayok is used for fishing, hunting, egg gathering, and other harvesting activities. Ovayok includes important travel routes to access hunting areas outside the park. Inuit rights are protected by the NA and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed if the area becomes a park.</li> <li>Park infrastructure includes day use facilities and furnishings, camping facilities, hiking and ATV trails, and interpretive and directional signage.</li> <li>Ovayok is used for recreational activities: picnics, sightseeing, and relaxation.</li> <li>Ovayok is used by school groups for day trips and cultural educational programs.</li> <li>Ovayok is used for tourism, including camping and sight-seeing by groups visiting from the community.</li> <li>Ovayok is used for research (including ongoing projects by CHARs).</li> </ul>
Accessibility from the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park is located approximately 17 km from the community of Cambridge Bay.</li> <li>The road to the park is located on municipal land and IOL. The road requires regular maintenance and has several areas that are susceptible to seasonal wash out.</li> </ul>
Management challenges at Ovayok Territorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility and maintenance of the access road.</li> <li>ATV use in the park, specifically on the top and sides of the esker, and erosion areas along the ATV trails in wetlands.</li> <li>Public safety and emergency response.</li> <li>Erosion caused by climate change.</li> <li>Protection of archaeological sites and resources.</li> <li>Vandalism.</li> <li>Management of garbage and human waste.</li> </ul>



This section of this Ovayok Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Ovayok as of 2017, identified in four parts, where management is required:

- Landscape Unit Descriptions
- Natural Resources Summary
- Cultural Resources Summary
- Mineral Inventory and Assessment

These same sections are referenced in the 2017 Ovayok Master Plan, where full descriptions of the landscape units or resources are provided. This Ovayok Management Plan summarizes management issues or considerations identified in the Master Plan.

## 2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

The 2017 Ovayok Master Plan identified four landscape units in the park, based on the significant natural and cultural resources, and the way that the park is designed.

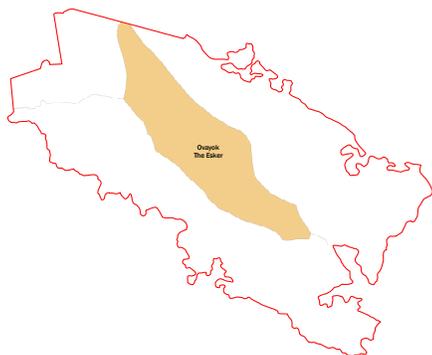
- Ovayok (The Esker)
- Pulaaqtarviat (Day Use Area)
- Pitokingnik (Cultural Use Area)
- Ungahiktok (Northern remote area to the east of the esker)

*“Ovayok is a place for healing and fond memories for the people. The land provides us with a lot. I remember times when we didn’t have enough food, it was in these times that we learned to respect what the land gave us.”*

ANNIE NEGLAK



## 2.2.1 OVAYOK (THE ESKER)



The esker is the most prominent landscape feature within the park. Standing over 200 metres tall, the flat, tabletop shaped mountain stretches over five kilometers in length and approximately one kilometre in width. The sub-surface of the esker consists of glacial deposits of gravel, sand, and boulders over permafrost, with varying depths of vegetation cover occurring on the slopes and top of the formation. Evidence of slumping, landslides, rills and other climate caused erosion events are visible around the esker, and the Management Plan recommends monitoring the rate of change.

Human caused erosion and degradation of the vegetation cover are visible in high travel areas on the esker and around its base. Travel routes in the surrounding region typically move around the base of the esker, and this pattern can be seen in the ATV trails that have been developing around the base of the esker on the northern and western sides. There is a prominent ATV trail up the northern slope of the esker that travels down the centre of the esker to the summit. **The Management Plan states that no motorized vehicles are permitted on the esker with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (015-2017).**

On the summit sits a monument that was erected in 1989, dedicated to the Inuit who served in the forces and to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. There are several hiking route marker posts on the esker to help visitors navigate, and five interpretive panels. Recently constructed "inuksuit", placed by park visitors, are found in some locations along the top of the esker. The Management Plan recommends informational signage to discourage the building of inuksuit by visitors.

Near the south-eastern edge of the esker, where the slope is steepest, there are icon posts to mark the Peregrine Falcon nesting area. The posts direct visitors to avoid the area. The Management Plan recommends a buffer zone and regulations to control access in the nesting area.

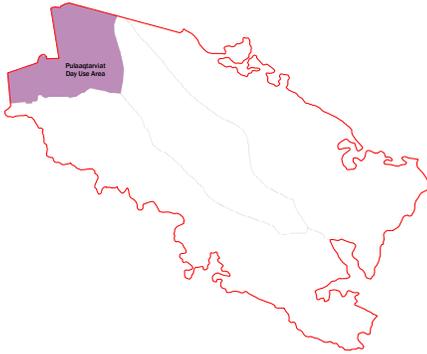
There are five known archaeological sites found in this region of the park; one in the northwestern portion of the region, one at the peak of the esker, and three in the south eastern part of the park, just north of the Cultural Use Area. The Management Plan identifies these as Cultural Zones and regulates activities to protect the resources.

Management issues identified for the esker include:

- Protection of Peregrine Falcon nest areas, and other raptor nesting areas
- Managed ATV use on the esker through information, education, and regulation
- Mitigating ATV erosion areas around the base of the esker through development of ATV platforms
- Maintenance of the monument and signage
- Park visitors erecting "Inuksuit"
- Human safety along cliff edges, and in areas where bear or other wildlife encounters may occur
- Protection of the cultural sites of significance
- Monitoring of climate caused changes to the environment and landforms
- Public safety

Park Management Actions for these issues are addressed in Section 3 of the Management Plan.

## 2.2.2 PULAAQTARVIAT (DAY USE AREA)



Pulaaqtarviat is the north western region of the park boundary, and the area of primary use by all park user groups. The access road from the community enters the park in this area, passing through the north end of the park boundary before continuing onto IOL, providing access to cabins and harvesting grounds outside the park.

The majority of park infrastructure is located in this area, and it has been identified as a Development Zone in the Management Plan. The primary trailhead is found in this area, with access to all of the hiking routes in the park. The Master Plan identifies adding new information kiosks to provide regulatory and informational messages for park visitors.

Two known archaeological areas are located in the northern portion of area. The Management Plan identifies these as Cultural Zones and regulates activities to protect the resources. Hawks, geese, eider ducks and other migratory birds are known to nest and feed in this area.

One cabin is located in this area, near the northwestern extent of the park boundary. The Management Plan identifies the location as a Special Management Inuit Use Zone and permits the cabin owner to occupy the site and provides permit conditions in Section 3 of the Management Plan.

Management issues in the area include:

- Concentrating park infrastructure in the Development Zone
- Controlled truck and ATV access areas on road, trails, and designated vehicle parking areas
- Managed ATV use in the area through information and education
- Maintenance of the access road and other park facilities
- Vandalism and waste collection
- Development of regulatory and informational signage to encourage key message: minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, and respect for the park regulations
- Protection of important wildlife areas
- Protection of the cultural sites of significance
- Public safety

Park Management Actions for these issues are addressed in Section 3 of the Management Plan.



### 2.2.3 PITOKINGNIK (CULTURAL USE AREA)



The south-west side of the esker, extending east from the Day Use Area in the north down to the shores of Long Lake is an area of cultural significance. The landscape unit, called Pitokingnik, includes the majority of the park's known cultural sites and it is an important harvesting area due to the large number of small lakes (used for fishing), bird harvesting and egg gathering areas, and an ideal camping and food caching area due to the protection from the wind that the esker offers in several key locations.

There are nine known locations where archaeological sites can be found. Neakoa is one important site with multiple known archaeological features associated with warm weather camp activities, and snow house camp use during spring. Neakoa overlooks Long Lake and is an important fishing location both historically and in the present day. The Management Plan identifies these as Cultural Zones and regulates activities to protect the resources. The Master Plan does not include recommendations for cultural sites infrastructure, however it acknowledges that if required to protect sites or resources, infrastructure could be designed and implemented.

One cabin is located in this area, near the northwestern extent of the park boundary. The Management Plan identifies the location as a Special Management Inuit Use Zone and permits the cabin owner to occupy the site and provides permit conditions in Section 3 of the Management Plan.

The Master Plan recommends improvements of the designated camping area at Neakoa, and the removal of the camping area near Kigliktaktuk fishing lake because the existing camp facilities were located within the Special Management Zone for raptors.

Seasonal fishing occurs in the area from spring until early fall, with ATV and snowmobile routes passing through to access fishing locations. These routes also extend beyond the park as part of the travel route to the east, where caribou hunting and other fishing areas are located. Hawks, geese, eider ducks, snowy owls and other migratory birds are known to nest and feed in this area.

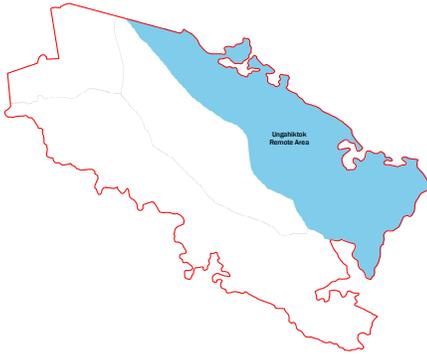
Hiking and ATV trails pass through the area. The ATV trail at the south west edge of the esker passes through wet tundra and there is erosion and trail widening occurring as a result of traffic. The Master Plan recommends development of ATV platforms to mitigate erosion.

Management issues in the cultural use area include:

- Protection of cultural sites of significance
- Protection of important wildlife areas
- Ensuring Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed
- Managed ATV use in the area through information and education
- Mitigating ATV erosion areas around the base of the esker through development of ATV platforms
- Maintenance of the designated camping areas
- Public safety

Park Management Actions for these issues are addressed in Section 3 of the Management Plan.

## 2.2.4 UNGAHIKTOK (REMOTE AREA)



The Ungahiktok area of the park sees the least amount of use by Cambridge Bay residents and visitors. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to access and is the least diverse in terms of its landscape, flora and fauna. The “Neakoa Kengmetkoplo” hiking trail goes through this area, leading to a designated camping area on the shores of Qihguq/Kiloguk Lake. The Master Plan recommends improvements to the camping facilities.

Fishing occurs along all of the lakes that are along the northeastern and eastern boundary of the park, which is part of the Grenier watershed. Current travel routes to the caribou harvesting areas on the east side of Victoria Island pass through a portion of this part of the park. ATV travellers leave the access road at the north end of the esker and travel across IOL before re-entering the park to access one of two crossing points in the narrow passages between the lakes. An area of ATV trail erosion and widening occurs on the north east side of the esker. This section of ATV erosion is occurring inside the park boundary and on the adjacent IOL. The Master Plan recommends development of ATV platforms to mitigate erosion. In the colder months, snowmobiles travel this route but generally stay on the ice of the lakes.

The Master Plan recommends signs to mark the park boundary at the IOL, and at locations where harvesters cross into the park from hunting areas to the east of Ovayok.

There are five known locations where archaeological sites are found. Muskox feeding areas have been identified in this area, however muskox are rarely seen in the park in recent decades.

One cabin is located in this area, near the northwestern extent of the park boundary. The Management Plan identifies the location as a Special Management Inuit Use Zone and permits the cabin owner to occupy the site and provides permit conditions in Section 3 of the Management Plan.

Management issues in the cultural use area include:

- Protection of cultural sites of significance
- Protection of important wildlife area
- Ensuring Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed
- Managing ATV use in the area through information and education
- Mitigating ATV erosion areas around the base of the esker through development of ATV platforms
- Coordinating with the KIA on any development or management actions along the ATV route at the park/IOL boundary area
- Maintenance of the designated camping area
- Public safety
- Park signs posted indicating park boundary and IOL
- Public safety

Park Management Actions for these issues are addressed in Section 3 of the Management Plan.

## 2.3. NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the main natural resources to be monitored for management planning. Detailed descriptions of the park's natural resources can be referenced in the 2017 Ovayok Master Plan. The natural resources that are considered in this Management Plan are:

- Fish
- Terrestrial wildlife
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Birds and raptors
- Geology and physiography

### 2.3.1 FISH

The presence of large quantities of fish in the multiple lakes surrounding Cambridge Bay has influenced the use of the park area for millennia. The park boundary includes several ponds and passes along the shore of several lakes and rivers that are important fish habitat and support Inuit harvesting and recreational fishing in the park.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Ensure Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed
- Encourage research to monitor fish stocks
- Monitor and protect fish habitat
- Avoid Development or activities that negatively impact fish or fish habitat
- Encourage sustainable harvesting of fish within the park

### 2.3.2 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Small terrestrial mammals, such as arctic hare and lemmings, are the most common species found within the park boundary, however larger mammals including musk ox, caribou, wolves and grizzly bears do use the park area in their migratory and feeding range. Muskox used to be common within the park but have been reported to be in decline as of 2017. Grizzly bears and wolves occasionally pass through the park, and use the top of the esker to use it as a viewpoint to find potential prey. While initial studies indicated that caribou populations were strong in the region, recent interviews in 2017 have indicated that the population has been declining over the past decade, and are only found on a seasonal basis during migration of the populations.

Public safety will be a primary concern for the management of the park. Avoiding wildlife encounters will be addressed in Heritage Appreciation programs. Information on *Travelling in Bear Country* and *Safe and Sustainable Travel*, will be made available through NP&SP for park users. Inuit harvesting is a right and management of the park will avoid disturbance to Inuit harvesting practices.

NP&SP staff will work with Conservation Officers to monitor, report and respond to wildlife issues. As required, NP&SP will consult with NWMB to seek advice on the management of wildlife and/or areas of importance to wildlife.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Ensure Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed
- Encourage research to monitor wildlife and important wildlife areas
- Monitor and protect important wildlife areas
- Avoid Development or park activities that negatively impact wildlife or important wildlife areas
- Encourage sustainable harvesting practices within the park.

### 2.3.3 HYDROLOGY

Ovayok sits at the drainage divide between two local river systems. To the north and east of the esker the surface water flows into the Grenier watershed. To the south of the esker the surface water flows into Long Lake. To the west of the esker the surface water collects in a series of ponds and shallow wetlands. No issues have been identified with the water quality or hydrological flows in the park.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Encourage research to monitor hydrology and climate change impacts in the park
- Avoid Development or activities that negatively impact water quality
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park

### 2.3.4 VEGETATION

As of 2017 present, two (82) vascular plants and seven (7) macrolichen species have been identified in Ovayok. A full list of plant species is provided in the Inventory of Park Resources. The Canadian High Arctic Research Station, Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR) research group is conducting a study of the Grenier watershed in 2016-2017, including the park, however preliminary data on vegetation has not identified any species of concern for this Management Plan, such as invasive species or species under threat of loss or extinction.

As previously identified, ATV travel routes in the park are causing areas of erosion. The Master Plan has proposed development of ATV platforms in erosion areas to mitigate damage to vegetation. The Heritage Appreciation Program should encourage park visitors to stay on the existing trails and avoid disturbing vegetation. In the future NP&SP may initiate a project with research groups to test if re-vegetation of old trail routes and erosion prone areas is a feasible option to stabilize the ground and slow the pace of erosion.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Encourage research to monitor vegetation or regenerate vegetation
- Avoid development or activities that negatively impact vegetation cover in locations that are sensitive to erosion
- Control truck and ATV access areas on road, trails, and designated vehicle parking areas
- Manage ATV use in the park through information and education
- Mitigate ATV erosion areas through development of ATV platforms
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park

### 2.3.5 BIRDS AND RAPTORS

As of 2017, 68 species of birds had been identified around southeastern Victoria Island by Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Services) and the Canadian High Arctic Research Station, Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR) research group. It has been suggested that as many as 42 of these species may breed in Cambridge Bay/Ovayok area. Birds are hunted in the spring and fall time. Eggs are also collected in spring time while they are nesting and moulting.

Several species of raptors are also found in the park. Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) are known to nest along the steep southeast slopes of the esker at Ovayok. Peregrine are COSEWIC listed, and sensitive to disturbance and require special attention to human intrusion.

Rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) have also been observed nesting in Ovayok around the small ponds close to the Day Use Area, and along the western & northern slopes of the esker.

Management zoning identifies important wildlife areas, and a Special Management Zone to provide a raptor nesting area buffer to regulate use and development. NP&SP staff will work with Conservation Officers to monitor, report and respond to bird and raptor issues.

As required, NP&SP will consult with NWMB and CWS to seek advice on the management of bird and raptors and/or areas of importance to wildlife.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Special Management Zone
- Encourage research to monitor birds and raptors
- Monitor and protect bird and raptor habitat
- Avoid Development or activities that negatively birds, raptors, or their habitat
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park

### 2.3.6 GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The esker at Ovayok is more than 200 metres above the surrounding terrain. The steep southeast end is characterized by blocky debris and stone ridges. The southwest and northeast slopes are characterized by long and steep sandy gullies. Wind and snow action, ice shoves and mass wasting processes caused by changes in the climate can be found around the esker, such as rill work, landslides, mudflows, stripe and sheet solifluction and frost cracks. Natural Resources Canada conducted satellite imagery analysis of the esker in 2017 and concluded there are “flow lobes along the perimeter of the esker that are formed from downhill flow of saturated soil over the permafrost. The flow lobes seen on the esker are a common feature in permafrost terrain resulting from a process called “gelifluction” whereby unfrozen saturated sediments slide slowly downhill over the frozen permafrost. How fast they develop, their form, and how they progress into other landforms are functions of local ground conditions, the hydrological cycle and climate.”<sup>5</sup> These processes affect vegetative and run-off patterns in the park.<sup>6</sup>

Park development, vehicle use, and other human impacts may also contribute to erosion and increased mass wasting of the esker.

Future research priorities should be identified by NP&SP and the CJPMC, and encouraged as special projects within the park, for example, research on climate change impacts on the permafrost and active surface layer of soils on the esker.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Encourage research to monitor surface soils and the impacts of climate change
- Avoid Development or activities that negatively impact surface soils in locations that are sensitive to erosion
- Control truck and ATV access areas on road, trails, and designated vehicle parking areas
- Manage ATV use in the park through information and education
- Mitigate ATV erosion areas through development of ATV platforms
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park

<sup>5</sup> Email correspondence, November 14, 2017 from Natural Resources Canada (Greg Oldenborger) to Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (David Beamer).

<sup>6</sup> POLAR, Canadian High Arctic Research Station, 2013. *Geology and Geomorphology of Southeast Victoria Island, Nunavut*. (by the Palmer Environmental Group). Pg. 13.



## 2.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the main cultural resources to be monitored for management planning. Detailed descriptions of the park's cultural resources can be referenced in the Master Plan. The natural resources that are considered in the Management Plan are:

- Harvesting and Community Use
- Archaeological Sites and Historic Human Use
- Travel Routes
- Park User Groups

### 2.4.1 HARVESTING AND COMMUNITY USE

The park is used by Cambridge Bay residents frequently in warmer weather months for fishing and harvesting. Fishing usually takes place through the ice by jigging or netting at various lakes in the springtime. Cast fishing occurs from the shorelines after the ice has melted through until the early fall. Fish nets are set up under the ice in the early fall. Opportunistic harvesting of caribou, musk ox, ptarmigan, geese, and ducks occurs in the park. Fox trapping and egg collection also occur. Inuit harvesting is a right and management of the park will avoid disturbance to Inuit harvesting practices.

The Pulaaqtarviat (Day Use Area) sees the most park user activity due to the road access and infrastructure. This use occurs when weather warms up in the late spring and the access road becomes free of snow. Maintenance of the outhouses and garbage bins is a priority during these seasons of increased use.

The Management Zones provide recommended regulations to protect Inuit Rights to harvest in the park, and provide access to the park for harvesting throughout Ovayok. Inuit rights to harvest, use, or conduct activities in the park will be considered

in all management decisions in accordance with the IIBA (Article 3.2). Development zoning is used to control and contain park infrastructure, and regulate activities that may negatively impact the park environment or resources.

The Management Plan states:

- Three existing cabins (as of 2017) will be permitted in accordance with the permit and agreement between the cabin owners and the GN, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (011-2017).
- Outpost camp establishment will be permitted in Ovayok Territorial Park, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (008-2018), in accordance with IIBA 3.4.
- No motorized vehicles are permitted on the esker with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (015-2017).

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Ensure Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed
- A Human Use Management approach
- The permits and conditions for Inuit use cabins in the park, as per the IIBA.
- Concentrating park infrastructure in the Development Zones, or allow development in other zones under specific conditions
- Control truck and ATV access areas on road, trails, and designated vehicle parking areas
- Manage ATV use in the area through information, education and regulation (if required)
- Monitor and protect important wildlife areas
- Avoid development or park activities that negatively impact wildlife or important wildlife areas
- Encourage sustainable harvesting practices within the park

## 2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC HUMAN USE

The inventory process and archaeological research have identified both registered archaeological sites (Borden numbered) and non-registered sites that require future survey work and documentation in the park. The Department of Culture and Heritage (GN) and Inuit Heritage Trust set the regulations and policy concerning these sites and resources.

The zones in the Management Plan provide recommended regulations to protect archaeological sites and regulate activities in the park that may impact on these resources. Regulations and permit terms and conditions, will be considered in all research and development related to archaeological sites and resources.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- A Cultural Resource Management approach
- Manage park infrastructure development and use in areas of cultural resources
- Heritage Appreciation through information, education and regulation (if required)
- Monitor and protect resources and sites of cultural significance

## 2.4.3 TRAVEL ROUTES

Ovayok Territorial Park is located along important access trails that are used by harvesters and park user groups in the region. As previously mentioned, erosion along ATV trails is a management issue to be addressed through ATV platforms, monitoring, and education.

Inside the park boundary there are locations on the access road where truck and ATV'S travel across the tundra to pass around snow blocked roads, causing damage and erosion. Access road maintenance options include snow clearing of the road or road widening. Regulatory options could include temporary road closures or prohibition of off-road vehicle use if the problem persists or threatens to damage park resources.

The zones in the Management Plan protect Inuit Rights to harvest in the park, or access the park for harvesting. Inuit rights of access will be considered in all management decisions regarding travel routes.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- A Human Use Management approach
- Control truck and ATV access areas on road, trails, and designated vehicle parking areas

- Manage ATV use in the area through information, education and regulation (if required)
- Monitor and protect important wildlife areas where ATV use is occurring
- Avoid Development or park activities that negatively impact wildlife or important wildlife areas
- Encourage minimal impact travel within the park

## 2.4.4 PARK USER GROUPS

Ovayok is a destination for residents of Cambridge Bay, tourists and researchers. It is anticipated that the primary park user groups will continue to be the Inuit and non-Inuit residents of Cambridge Bay, with secondary use by tourists (eco-tourists, business travellers, and adventure travellers), researchers and film crews. Public safety is a primary concern for park management.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- A Human Use Management approach
- Emergency Response Planning
- NP&SP staff training, park patrols, and monitoring
- Heritage Appreciation information, education and key messages, including development of regulatory and informational signage to encourage key message: minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, and respect for the park regulations
- Regulation of park use, and activities as required
- Inuit Tourism Strategy to encourage tourists to visit Ovayok with qualified local outfitters and guides

## 2.5 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Mineral Inventory and Assessment for Ovayok did not identify mineral resources of economic potential within the boundary. As required, NP&SP staff will work closely with EDT staff on issues related to minerals inside the park boundary.

The zones in the Management Plan do not prevent access to mineral resources outside the boundary of the park. Any mineral development, or access through the park for mineral development (in or adjacent to Ovayok Territorial Park) should be permitted only if the planned activity is in keeping with the purpose for which the park was established. Projects requiring an environmental assessment should be reviewed and commented on by the Cambridge Bay CJPMC and NJPMC.

## 2.6 MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

This section details the planning and development challenges or issues in the park that could influence master planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified consider topics that are current, short-term (1-10 years)

and long-term (beyond 10 years), that will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan.

The challenge or issue is presented (in no particular order), along with how to address the item in keeping with the park's vision and goals, and the recommended approach to planning and development.

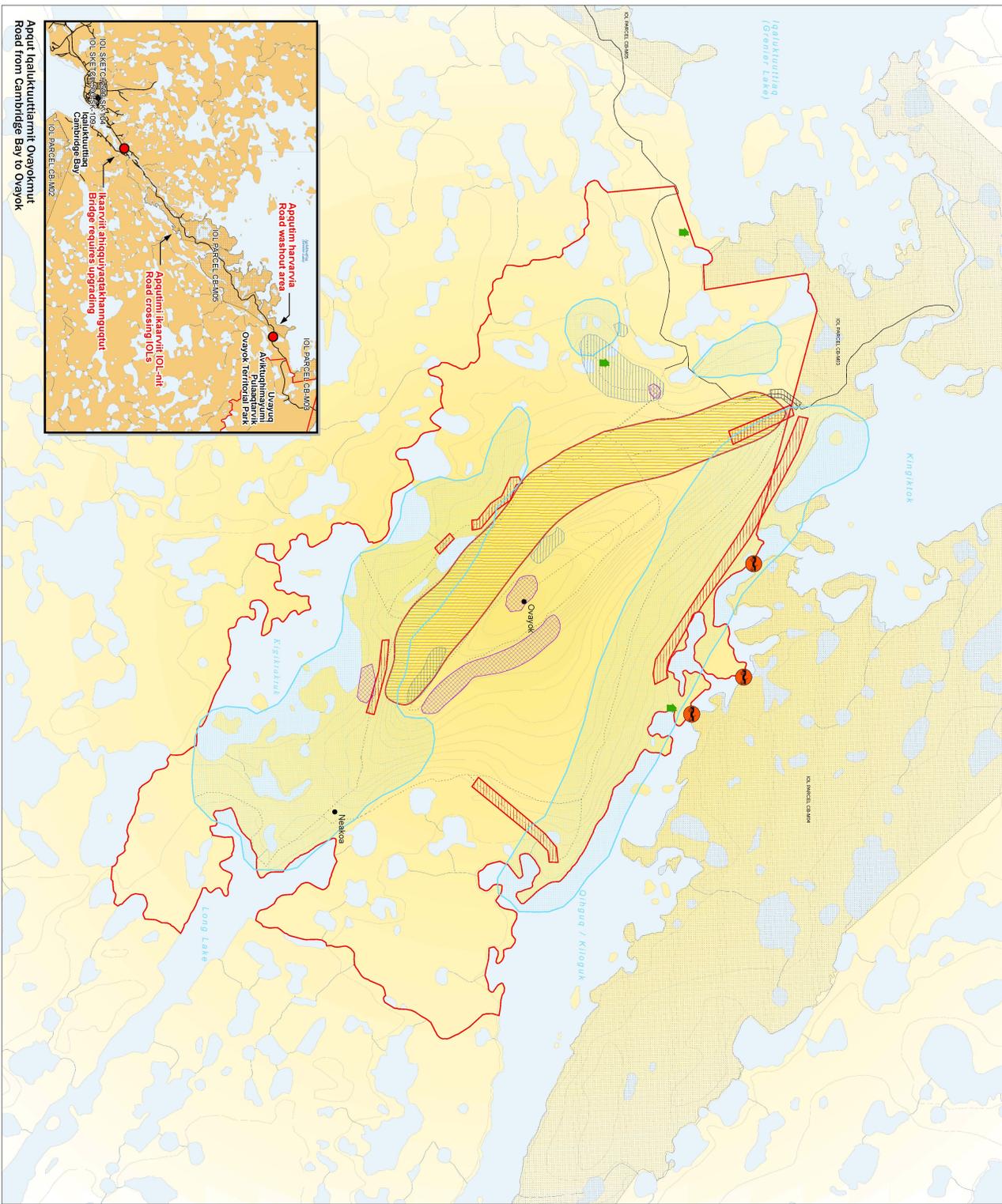
Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of the park is caused by human activity and climate change.</li> <li>Human caused impacts include truck and ATV use; removal of soil and stone from the park; littering; and vandalism.</li> <li>Climate caused changes include loss of permafrost; landform slumping; erosion; and habitat transformation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> - Encourage vehicles to stay on roads and trails using signs and barriers.</li> <li><b>Design</b> - Improve access road and trail designs.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Truck, ATV and Trail Management</i>, and <i>Environmental Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Research and monitor the impacts to the environment caused by human activities and climate change.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> </ul>
<p>Signage: Regulatory, Informational, and Interpretive Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of 2017 the park signage does not include key messages or regulations.</li> </ul> <p>As of 2017 some park signage is inaccurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Recommendations for additional signage at locations in areas of high visitor use, trailheads, and at key interpretive locations.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement a new interpretive plan.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>, <i>Heritage Appreciation</i>, and <i>Park Facilities</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p>Park Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional infrastructure to address increased visitation.</li> <li>Infrastructure is required for the protection sites being damaged or threatened.</li> <li>New infrastructure is required to support the Heritage Appreciation Program.</li> <li>Infrastructure vandalism and wear-and-tear.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Add day use and camping facilities at appropriate locations in the park.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Improve access road and trail designs.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Park Facilities</i>, <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response</i>, <i>Camping</i>, and <i>Tourism Activity Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Train NP&amp;SP staff in park infrastructure maintenance and enforcement.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform residents about minimal impact travel and vandalism reduction.</li> </ul>

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Truck and ATV Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to natural and cultural resources from Trucks and ATVs.</li> <li>• Erosion on the esker.</li> <li>• Trail widening and erosion caused by ATVs.</li> <li>• Access road crosses Municipal land and IOL.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design</b> - Develop ATV access trail platforms in areas impacted by erosion.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Improve the park access road and parking lot areas.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Provide signage to encourage minimal impact travel, and where required, limit vehicle access.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Truck, ATV and Trail Management</i>, <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>, and <i>Natural Environment Management</i> sections. NP&amp;SP and the CJPMC may consult with the Municipality and KIA on the Access Road.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – where ATV damage continues, NP&amp;SP and the CJPMC will consult on the options and implications of closing trails to vehicles beyond the parking area.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform local residents about minimal impact travel and vandalism reduction.</li> </ul>
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources.</li> <li>• Location, extent and type of archaeological or cultural sites are undetermined for some sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> - No park facilities shall be dug into the ground. All development must allow for facilities to be placed on top of the ground.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance under threat from damage or loss by natural or human causes will have designed protection. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage sites.</li> <li>• <b>Development</b> – No additional day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (all parts), and the <i>Human Use Management</i> (all parts) sections</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on the regulations to report/secure any found artefacts.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Archaeological Survey Special Projects could continue to research and collect data.</li> </ul>
<p>Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raptor nesting habitats require protection; specifically COSEWIC listed species - <i>Peregrine Falcon</i>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Wildlife Management</i> section.</li> </ul>

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Inuit Harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit harvesting activities should not be disturbed or negatively impacted as a result of park development or visitor use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management, Natural Resource Management, and Human Use Management</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p>Cabins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three existing cabins (as of 2017) will be permitted in the park.</li> <li>No new cabins will be permitted as of 2017.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Human Use Management</i> section for the regulations and permits for the three existing cabins, and CJPMC decision on future cabins.</li> </ul>





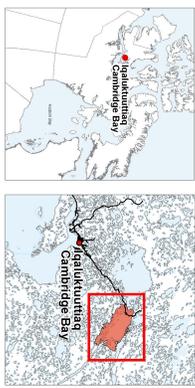
**OVAJOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAQTARIK  
OAJAVOK TERRITORIAL PARK**

**Inuumaalutit Ayuqhautillu  
Issues and Challenges**

**Uhiptaq  
Legend**

- Nunakuruntit Pipaliyadlayut Nunamaq
- ATV Damage to Tundra
- Ammaqut Iliqutit Sensitive Cultural Area
- Aqhalutit Pipaliyadlayut Nunamaq
- Tuck Damage to Tundra
- Takuhitayut Naquvaukik Hiqubupalliyuq Observed Esker Slumping
- Kilaqik Iyut Nayugait Peregrine Falcon Nesting Habitat
- Kaalaq Iyut Nayugait Hawk Nesting Habitat
- Nunakuruntit Ikaarviat
- ATV Crossing
- Aqutit Inuanaarayut Nunat
- Takuyit Naunarkut Road Problem Areas - See Notations
- Tuppaq Cabin

- Oujavok Autuqimayumi Pulaqamuy Kagit
- Oujavok Territorial Park Boundary
- Inuit Settlement
- Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- Inuit Settlement
- Kupaq
- Road
- Aqut
- Pulaqamuy Pinguat Park Trail
- Aqutit Contour



Data sources: Natural Resources Canada; Department of Environment (Govt of Nunavut); Survey of Canada; 1:500,000 scale; NAD 83 Zone 18N  
 Date: February 2018  
 Produced by: Wilson Height Group Inc. and HFC Planning & Design  
 Map extent shown in red



## BACK OF Issues and Challenges map

## 2.7 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

The Ovayok Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure development for the park over the next 20 years, including recommended new facilities and existing facilities as of 2017. Park facilities identified in the Master Plan respond to park user demand and the changing conditions in the park. Reference the Master Plan for the recommended park infrastructure and locations.

Infrastructure will be concentrated in the Development Zones, which are found in the Pulaaqtarviat (Day Use Area); and at the two designated camping areas in Pitokingnik (Cultural Use Area) and Unggahiktok (Remote Area).

The Management Zones identify exceptions for any infrastructure required for public safety; required to protect the park's natural environment in areas experiencing erosion from ATV use; or required to protect culturally significant sites or resources.

The Master Plan access recommends management of the access road through partnerships with the Municipality of Cambridge Bay and the KIA. Management of any park infrastructure outside the park boundary (e.g. park signage located in Cambridge Bay) will be the responsibility of NP&SP unless agreements are otherwise negotiated with partner organizations.











Photo: Jaida Ohokannoak



## 2.8 PARK ZONES

A zoning plan for Ovayok Territorial Park identifies the characteristics of areas in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development presented in the 2017 Ovayok Master Plan, and all management actions presented in this Management Plan.

### 2.8.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES IN OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK

There are three zones classifications in Ovayok Territorial Park, plus the use of special protection sub-zoning for two management issues. The following definitions describe each zone.

**Development Zone** - This zone allows for the development of park facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences. This includes, but is not limited to, campgrounds, pavilions, picnic areas, and trails. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted.

**Cultural Zone** - The objective of the zone is to promote culture and heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Significant cultural sites and landscapes in the zone will be managed for protection of the resource, interpretation, education and enjoyment. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety.

**Wilderness Zone** - The objective of the zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide high quality wilderness recreation experiences for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.

**Special Protection Sub-Zone** - A Special Protection Sub-Zone is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected. Facilities are limited to those that provide

protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan may recommend restrictions to development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in Special Protection Sub-Zones to protect a significant resource or landscape. The Ovayok Management Plan recommends the following sub-zones:

- Special Management Zone for Inuit Use to provide for three privately owned cabins in the park boundary.
- Special Management Zone to protect the tundra in areas experiencing ATV erosion.
- Special Management Zone in areas of importance to wildlife: Peregrine falcon and raptor nesting.

### 2.8.2 MANAGEMENT ZONE TABLE

The Ovayok Management Plan Zone map identifies each area of the park as a zone, and the following table describes the permitted uses and regulations that apply to each zone. The table includes information under headings that are defined as follows:

- **Zone or Sub-Zone** – The zone classification
- **Zone Key Characteristics** – description of the zone and its features
- **Zone Code** – the zone identification label used on the map
- **Permitted Uses and Regulations** – management approaches that will be implemented, or park uses that will be permitted or regulated.
- **Conditional Uses** – management approaches that may be implemented, or park uses that may be permitted.
- **Protection Measures** – management approaches that can be implemented to reduce harm, mitigate impacts, or increase awareness.







Zone or Sub-Zone	Zone Key Characteristics	Zone Code	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
<b>Development Zone</b> <u>Map areas A,B &amp; C</u>	The purpose of this zone is to provide day use facilities, temporary camping facilities, Heritage Appreciation, and access roads and trails. The primary objective of this zone is providing facilities and programs that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. In Owayok, the development zones are small areas where park facilities and visitor use in focused. Development controls are required to protect natural and cultural significant sites and resources.	D	Day use facilities which encourage public use of the park, or are necessary for public safety, will be permitted, including outhouses, picnic tables, benches, waste receptacles, barbecues, fire pits, interpretive sign posts, walking/hiking, play areas, trails, access roads, ATV trails and parking. Future development of a pavilion or day use building will be permitted subject to an archaeological survey of the proposed site. Signage will identify park regulations, and educate park visitors about the reasons for minimal impact travel (ATV use) in the park. <b>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</b> Park Heritage Appreciation and interpretive programs and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage. Temporary shelters for overnight camping, park interpretive program activities, or research will be permitted in designated camping areas. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted. Passive observation activities related to Interpretation and Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural sites or resources of the park. Research (with valid permits) may occur.	New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2. Recognizing that the Development Zone is established to encourage public use, it is recommended that future Inuit use cabins or outpost camps be located away from Development Zones to minimize any negative impacts or conflict between park visitors and cabin owners.	Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone. Interpretive signage will promote minimal impact travel, sustainable use of the park, public safety, and park regulations. Park signage and interpretive programs will not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of the area in general terms. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources. Truck and ATV access beyond the access road and designated ATV trails may be regulated.
<b>Cultural Zone</b>	<b>Culturally Significant Area</b> This area is associated with cultural resources and continuous use by Inuit for traditional activities.	C	Protection of cultural resources is the priority management approach for this zone. <b>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</b> Activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. Development of park facilities and hiking/ATV trails will be kept to a minimum in this zone. Passive observation activities related to Interpretation and Heritage Appreciation will be permitted for small groups, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural sites and features. Interpretive program activities about this zone are encouraged to occur in zone D.	New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2. Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunawut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.	All Protection Measures permitted for zone D apply to this zone, with the following additions: Rocks may not be moved or extracted from the ground in this zone for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures. ATV use in this zone will be encouraged to stay on existing trails. Raised ATV platforms may be required to control access to the zone and minimize damage.

Zone or Sub-Zone	Zone Key Characteristics	Zone Code	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
	and to promote Heritage Appreciation within the park.		<p>As per the IIbA, Inuit use cabins may be permitted in the zone subject to the CIPMC permit process, and in accordance with the permit and agreement between cabin owners and the GN included in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Camping is discouraged in this zone. Designated camping areas are identified as zone D. Temporary shelters for research will be permitted. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>		
<p><b>Wilderness Zone</b></p>	<p><b>Wilderness</b></p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to protect the natural resources and environment of the park, and preserve the natural conditions of the park. Significant cultural sites and resources, and traditional use are to be protected in this zone. Activities including hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking and sightseeing will be encouraged as long as they do not damage the park's resources, or interfere with Inuit rights to harvest and enjoy the park. Management objectives in the will protect the natural resources and environment, monitor and mitigate negative impacts, and provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p>	W	<p>Protection of natural resources and environment, and cultural sites and resources, are the priority management approaches in this zone.</p> <p><b>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</b></p> <p>As per the IIbA, Inuit use cabins may be permitted in the zone subject to the CIPMC permit process, and in accordance with the permit and agreement between cabin owners and the GN included in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping or research will be permitted. Designated camping areas are identified as zone D.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur. Monitoring erosion and climate change impacts is a priority for research in this zone.</p>	<p>Permanent or temporary emergency facilities that provide for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park. Temporary facilities used in harvesting or research will be permitted.</p> <p>New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIbA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Where signage is required, the priority is to develop low visual impact/low profile regulatory or interpretive signage structures in this zone.</p>	<p>All Protection Measures permitted for zone D apply to this zone, with the following additions:</p> <p>ATV access to this zone will be encouraged to stay within exiting trails. Creation of new trails in the wilderness zone will be discouraged.</p> <p>ATV use on the esker may be regulated to prevent or mitigate erosion.</p> <p>Implementation of access trail improvements to mitigate damage to tundra and erosion is permitted in the Special Protection Zones.</p>
<p>Special Protection Zone – Inuit Use Area – Cabins</p>	<p><b>Existing Cabins</b></p> <p>Areas associated with existing Inuit owned cabins, used to support harvesting activities.</p>	SPZ C	<p>Three existing cabins (as of 2017) will be permitted in accordance with the permit and agreement between the cabin owners and the GN, as per CIPMC Record of Decision (008-2018).</p>		

Zone or Sub-Zone	Zone Key Characteristics	Zone Code	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
Special Protection Zone – Tundra erosion areas	<b>Erosion</b> Areas associated with erosion along the park access road, ATV and hiking trails require special protection and management of the natural environment to mitigate human-caused erosion.	SPZ E	Development or improvements to the park access road, ATV and hiking trails are permitted with attention to protecting the natural environment and mitigating erosion and vehicular damage. This may include relocation of the route and development of ATV platforms.  Signage will identify park regulations, and educate park visitors about the reasons for minimal impact travel in the park.  <b>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</b>	Temporary closures of areas experience erosion may be implemented as a management approach.	No motorized vehicles are permitted on the esker with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles, as per CIPMC Record of Decision (015-2017).  All Protection Measures permitted for zone D apply to this zone, with the following additions:  Park interpretation and community education may be used to promote sustainable use of the access road/trail inside the park.  Vehicle use may be regulated in areas prone to erosion to prevent or mitigate negative impacts.  ATV access to this zone will be encouraged to stay within exiting trails. Creation of new trails in the zone will be discouraged.
Special Protection Zone – Important Wildlife Area – Raptor Nesting	<b>Nesting</b> This is a buffer zone for a Peregrine falcon and other raptor nesting sites.  Of special management concern are nesting sites for Peregrine Falcons, a species listed by COSEWIC as being of “Special Concern”. Research indicates that raptors are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle between mid-May and end of August.	SPZ R	Species specific buffer zones during nesting periods will regulate activities as an approach to management of these important wildlife areas. If required, temporary park regulatory signage may be placed in the zone to provide information on the rules governing the nesting areas, including but not limited to permitted and prohibited activities, visitor safety warnings, or temporary access closures.  <b>Peregrine Falcon and Raptor Nesting Sites</b> Peregrine nesting sites occur on rock ledges. Rough-legged hawk and Snowy owl nesting sites generally occur on open tundra or slopes.  The buffer zone is a minimum of 600m from raptor nesting areas, as per CIPMC Record of Decision (013-2017).  During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August all major disturbances are prohibited in the buffer zone, including but not limited to hiking, ATV use, camping, rock/cliff climbing, or interpretation.  Research (with valid permits) may occur within the buffer zones.	Passive observation of raptors from locations in the park outside of the buffer zones will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact.  Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the buffer zone as required to monitor public safety, species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.  <b>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted, but harvesters will be encouraged to minimize disturbance near known nesting sites during the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August.</b>	No permanent structures can be placed in the Peregrine Falcon buffer zone.  Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the raptor nests, but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.  Monitoring and research during the nesting periods is encouraged to document species well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.

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pages)



# Section 3

## PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS





## SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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*Following the Framework for Management Plans the strategic approaches for the management of Ovayok Territorial Park are to be based on Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First as described in Section 1.4. The following section describes specific management approaches that NP&SP and the CJPMC will consider when making decisions for the park using this strategic management approach. If other issues arise in the future, NP&SP and the CJPMC will make decisions using the best available information to achieve the management objectives of each zone.*

### 3.1 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Management actions part of the requirements to plan and operate the park to achieve its vision statement and goals. Management actions will be based on a specific issue to be addressed such as human safety; protection of the parks natural and cultural resources; impacts that are caused by human activities and natural forces of change; monitoring of the park environment and use of the park to identify issues or threats; or mitigating impacts as a result of known and unforeseen events.

- Human use activities can include: recreational activities, travel, and enjoyment of the park facilities; Inuit harvesting and non-Inuit fishing; development in the park; Heritage Appreciation programs such as interpretation of the park; research; tourism; operational actions by NP&SP staff or contractors; and intentional damage caused in the park such as vandalism. Management approaches will encourage appropriate behaviour and sustainable practices, and regulate undesirable activities.
- Natural forces of change can include: climate change; erosion cause by wind, rain, or run-off; invasive species; or

changes to hydrological conditions. Management actions to monitor and mitigate, where possible, the negative impacts of the natural change will be conducted based on the best available information and practices. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the Cambridge Bay CJPMC to manage.

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan (2017-2018) are referenced in this Management Plan and included in Appendix 5.3. The CJPMC may add additional Records of Decision in the future as required.

### 3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### 3.2.1 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES MANAGEMENT

This management approach concerns the protection of the park's culturally significant sites, overseeing the activities of Inuit and park visitors in areas of the park that are

associated with culturally significant sites, and the presentation of the cultural resources and history of the park through Heritage Appreciation.

- “Culturally significant site” means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons, and that is identified pursuant to subsection 14.4.10 of the IIBA.
- Archaeological resources are identified under IIBA Article 8’s “culturally significant sites” definition. The IIBA states that the archaeological and ethnographic record in territorial parks must be protected and conserved as it “represents part of the heritage of Inuit and is of cultural, spiritual, historical, and educational importance to Inuit (IIBA 8.1.1a).

The Management Plan requires that sites of cultural significance be protected. The Management and Master Plans require future archaeological surveys when park development occurs, and Special Projects to document oral history, and surveys for the collection of archaeological inventory data.

The management of culturally significant sites, including archaeology, in Ovatok will involve the Government of Nunavut (NP&SP, C&H), the CJPMC, the affected community (especially Elders), the NJPMC, and IHT and the Kitikmeot Heritage Society. The requirements and steps to manage culturally significant sites are described in the IIBA.

Prior to any park development or management activity in Ovatok, the following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:

- *The Inventory of Park Resources, and associated archaeological surveys and reports*, will be reviewed, to locate and understand the archaeological resources, heritage, and cultural significance of sites or resources in the area of the development.
- The management actions for culturally significant sites and resources will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5), and in consideration that:
  - All measures required to reasonably manage culturally significant sites will be undertaken to ensure their protection and conservation, and preserve and promote Inuit culture and heritage. This may include interim or permanent regulations or permit conditions associated with the site.
  - *Inuit Qaujimagatunangit* and oral history will be used in management decisions and actions.
  - Management respects, and is compatible with, the role and significance of these sites in Inuit culture.
  - Where design and implementation of measures to protect or manage a culturally significant site are required, actions will be informed by advice from by partner organizations, in consultations with local Elders, Inuit Heritage Trust,

Department of Culture and Heritage, the CJPMC, and any other local heritage stakeholders as per Articles 8 and 14 of the IIBA, and in accordance with the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations.

- The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity. The zones in the Management Plan provide recommended regulations to protect cultural resources.
  - All new infrastructure development in the park will include an archaeological survey.
  - All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN - C&H. The CJPMC will review permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
  - Requests to establish a new cabin in the park must identify the proposed location, and should there be known archaeological features at the location, the CJPMC will recommend protection conditions based on the “primary treatment” for development prior to issuing a permit to the cabin owner.
- Best practices outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* will be considered prior to development.

The Ovatok Heritage Appreciation programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of known archaeological resources in the following manner:

- “Passive observation” and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation is the method of sharing and gaining knowledge through “reading, listening, or looking” at a resource, but not having any direct contact with the resource or entering into a site (such as walking into a tent ring). Passive observation can be encouraged through interpretive signage, guided interpretive tours, and through regulatory messages asking park users to respect guidelines for an archaeological sites or resources.
- Prior to a new interpretive program or activity in a Cultural Zone, an archaeological survey may be recommended to verify that the proposed program site is free of archaeological resources, or that the activity will not harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources on or near the site.
- Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources where that resource is not clearly visible. Resources that are visible should be monitored and protected as required.
- Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.2.2 *Archaeological Artefacts*.
- Heritage Appreciation or interpretive activities, such as a re-creation of a tent or a demonstration of building a tent ring, are not encouraged to take place on top of or in known archaeological sites.

- Research (with valid permits) for archaeological or cultural purposes may occur within all zones in the park, including the Cultural Zones. Some regulations and conditions apply to Cultural Zones as per the permitting process. It is recommended that IQ inform all research at culturally significant sites, and research projects involve Cambridge Bay Elders and local Inuit researchers. The CJPMC will be consulted on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new research is available. Documentation will include the changing conditions of the park. New information will be considered in planning and management decisions.

### Primary Treatment

Where design and implementation of measures to protect or manage a culturally significant site are required, the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Standards) include descriptions of the processes and actions that are aimed at safeguarding the features and character of culturally significant sites, cultural landscape, and specific cultural resources such as an archaeological site. Included in Chapter 4 of the Standards are the primary treatment approaches for managing culturally significant sites. Primary treatments are the way in which a site/resource is going to be cared for or used. There are two primary treatments in the Standards that are the recommended approach for Owayok: preservation and rehabilitation. These treatments are defined<sup>8</sup> as:

- **Preservation:** the action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of an historic place, or of an individual component, *in situ* (meaning in its original place or position) while protecting its heritage value. At Owayok, this could be accomplished through design and construction of barrier or platforms around or beside a site.
- **Rehabilitation:** the action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place, or an individual component, while protecting its heritage value. At Owayok this could be accomplished by identifying cultural sites that have been damaged by human activity, and working with Elders and archaeologists, undertaking a demonstration to research and reconstruct the feature in a way that contributes to education and protects the site for the future.

The Management Plan recommends that any culturally significant site in the park that is not under immediate threat of damage or loss will be treated for preservation. Culturally



significant sites under threat of damage will be treated for rehabilitation. Culturally significant sites under threat of loss will be considered for removal of the resource. Only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated *in situ* will the removal of the archaeological resource from the park be identified as the management action.

The following management approaches to be applied in all zones are required to minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park:

- Where possible, position development away from known archaeological sites to allow for a buffer zone of protection from disturbance of the site.
- Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. This regulation applies to infrastructure replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone.
- Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground (not dug into the ground). No anchoring into the ground is permitted unless an archaeological survey is completed for the installation site prior to construction, and the findings of the report support excavation or anchoring into the ground.

<sup>8</sup> Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. (Pgs. 15-17).

- Rocks may not be moved, extracted from the ground, or brought into the Cultural zone for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures. Park visitors will be discouraged from building rock features such as inuksuit, and any such features found in the park will be removed by NP&SP staff.
- Where possible, ATV use will be restricted to existing trails. Respectful, minimal impact ATV access throughout Cultural zone will be encouraged.
- Park Heritage Appreciation must not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of a culturally significant area in general terms.
- Regulation, enforcement and Heritage Appreciation programs will discourage any activity that threatens culturally significant sites in the park. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.

The Management Zones table summarizes culturally significant site management approaches for each zone.

### 3.2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

The protection of Nunavut's archaeological and paleontological heritage is an important priority of the Government of Nunavut (GN), and a responsibility shared with the Government of Canada. Under the *Nunavut Act*, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of artefacts and sites are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H). The Department of C&H also administers the *Human Remains Policy* to ensure that any archaeological investigation or analysis of human remains or associated grave goods will be conducted in a manner that is sensitive to Nunavummiut values, ethical and scientific principles, and which complies with all applicable laws, codes of conduct, and conventions.

Regulation, enforcement and Heritage Appreciation programs will communicate the protection and reporting of archaeological artefacts in the park.

#### Key Actions

If archaeological or paleontological sites, movable archaeological objects or artefacts are found in Owayok Territorial Park, the regulations are:

- Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artefacts.
- Immediately report finds to the GN, C&H Department. C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.

The process for reporting all artefact discoveries is quite straightforward; finds have to be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much details as possible, for example:

- Name of the person(s) who found the artifacts
- Date of the find
- Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available.
- Photographs if available
- Any other relevant information

### 3.2.3 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT

Cultural activities management concerns the use of the park by Inuit for cultural purposes, including harvesting, fishing, spiritual, recreational or educational purposes associated with culturally significant sites.

#### Key Actions

The management of the park will ensure that Inuit use and access to the park for harvesting or to visit culturally significant sites, and that other park users (e.g. tourists) are not engaging in activities that harm or disrupt the cultural practices and enjoyment of Inuit using the park. Inuit rights to access, use or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions, in accordance with the IIBA 3.2.

Regulation, enforcement and Heritage Appreciation programs will discourage any activity that threatens Inuit rights and cultural activities in the park.

Cultural activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel, and traditional activities such as harvesting, egg collection, berry picking, and spending time on the land are permitted and encouraged.

Camping in temporary structures is permitted in Owayok, subject to the Management Zones, but is to be encouraged at the designated camping areas. Camping restrictions are identified for the Special Management Zone for raptor nesting.

The Management Zones table summarizes culturally significant site management approaches for each zone.

#### The following CJPMC Records of Decision concern cultural activities:

- Records of Decision (008-2018; 011-2017) concerns the terms and conditions for cabins in Owayok Territorial Park.
- Record of Decision (013-2017) recommends that buffer zones around any type of raptor nesting area be a minimum of 600 metres from the site (top or bottom of cliffs) during the nesting period of the species.

- Record of Decision (015-2017) recommends that no motorized vehicles be permitted on the esker, with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles.

### 3.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural resource management is concerned with maintaining the wildlife, habitat and ecosystems in a state that is as close as possible to that of the naturally occurring environment, given that these areas will be used by all park visitors to some degree.

Protection of natural resources is the priority management approach in all zones. Issues facing the natural resources and environment of Owayok include human caused impacts; climate change; erosion; and gaps in current IQ and scientific data for the park. There is a need for ongoing Special Projects and research to gather more data on the wildlife, wildlife habitat, vegetation, surface geology, permafrost, and hydrology.

- The Cambridge Bay CJPMC and members of the community have expressed a desire to maintain the park in a natural state, and contain development in the park to the identified Development Zones.
- Truck and ATV use in the park will be encouraged to stay within existing access roads and trails, and in areas of erosion the Master Plan recommends development of ATV platforms. Creation of new trails will be discouraged. If required, truck and ATV regulations or prohibitions may be implemented, such as on the esker slopes.
- Park visitors will be encouraged to remove garbage or use garbage receptacles in the park.



- Research is encouraged in the park. The CJPMC will be consulted on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new research is available. Documentation will include the changing conditions of the park. New information will be considered in planning and management decisions.

Prior to any park development or management activity in Owayok, the following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:

- The Inventory of Park Resources, will be reviewed, to locate and understand the natural resources in the area of the development, and Important Wildlife Areas.
- The management actions for wildlife resources are to conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
- Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may collaborate with partner organizations including but not limited to the NWMB, Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization, Elders in Cambridge Bay, GN DoE, CWS, researchers, and others.
- The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity. The zones in the Management Plan provide recommended regulations to protect natural resources, including Important Wildlife Areas.

#### Key Actions

Management actions will seek to:

- Ensure that Inuit use and access to the park for harvesting is not constrained
- Encourage research to monitor the parks natural environment including wildlife and important wildlife areas
- Monitor and protect natural resources
- Avoid development or park activities that negatively impact natural resources, environment, wildlife or important wildlife areas of the park
- Encourage minimal impact travel and sustainable harvesting practices within the park



The Management Zones table summarizes culturally significant site management approaches for each zone. Specific management actions for the environment and wildlife are described in the following sections.

**The following CJPMC Records of Decision concern natural resource management:**

- Record of Decision (013-2017) recommends that buffer zones around any type of raptor nesting area be a minimum of 600 metres from the site (top or bottom of cliffs) during the nesting period of the species.
- Record of Decision (015-2017) recommends that no motorized vehicles be permitted on the esker, with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles.

### 3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sustaining the integrity of the Ovayok ecosystem may be a challenge in the coming years given the size of the park relative to the broader ecosystem context.

It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the Cambridge Bay CJPMC to manage. An example is climate change. Climate change impacts such as the degradation of park landscape features caused by natural erosion can be monitored through management, but it may not always be possible to implement actions to prevent these

natural occurrences. Human causes of erosion that speed up the natural process can be managed.

In each of the Management Zones, the permitted uses, conditional uses and protection measures have been identified to achieve the objectives of managing activities in the park for the benefit of the environment and park user groups. Where protection measures are recommended, the best available scientific and traditional knowledge has been applied to determining the management approach.

#### Key Actions

As required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may recommend the following management actions to address the environment:

- Temporary or permanent closures in the park to prohibit or regulate access for reasons of mitigating a threat to the environment, ecosystem, or Important Wildlife areas (e.g. trail closure in erosion areas; fencing off vegetation rehabilitation areas).
- Soil and slope stabilization, where possible, through vegetation regeneration or transplanting vegetation to an area.
- Apply terms and conditions to research permits or film crew permits that address general sustainable use practices in Ovayok, or address specific environmental concerns that are related to the permit activity.
- Park staff will monitor erosion annually and report changes to the environment to the CJPMC.

### 3.3.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the Inventory of Park Resources. A number of species of wildlife migrate through the park, however the “resident” species are primarily small terrestrial mammals including arctic hare, fox, and lemmings; migratory geese, ducks and raptors; and ptarmigan. Fish are a significant resources of the park and contribute to the cultural significance of Ovayok.

#### Key Actions

Management of wildlife habitat is the responsibility of NP&SP and the CJPMC. Development, operations and activities will seek to minimize the disruption of wildlife and maintain the natural state of the park environment.

- Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of DFO. Management of fish will be undertaken in partnership with DFO, GN Conservation Officers (enforcing the fishing regulations), and HTO. DoE Fisheries and Sealing Division may offer training should issues arise with fish snagging and fish wastage. Beneficiaries are allowed to snag fish (unless there is an HTO bylaw prohibiting the practice), but fish wastage is prohibited. NP&SP staff will monitor fishing activities in the park and consult with partner organizations on issues or management approaches as required.
- NP&SP and the CJPMC are encouraged to include wildlife management messages and regulations, and recognize Inuit harvesting rights, in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs for Ovayok

The Management Zones include a Special Protection Zone for Raptor Nesting Areas. This is a buffer zone for a peregrine falcon and other raptor nesting sites, including rough-legged hawks and snowy owl. NP&SP staff will identify nesting sites annually and post buffer zone signage or notices as required for the period mid-May and end of August.

- **Peregrine falcons** are a species listed by COSEWIC as being of “Special Concern”. Research indicates they are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle between mid-May and end of August. Peregrine nesting sites occur on the rock ledges of the esker, particularly in the south-eastern portion of the park.
- Rough-legged hawk and Snowy owl nesting sites generally occur on open tundra or slopes, with the breeding and nesting season from mid-June to mid-August.
- Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the raptor nests, but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.

- Passive observation of raptors from locations in the park outside of the buffer zones will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact.
- Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the buffer zone as required to monitor public safety, species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.
- Monitoring and research during the nesting periods is encouraged to document species well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance, and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.

The following CJPMC Record of Decision concerns wildlife management:

- Record of Decision (013-2017) recommends that buffer zones around any type of raptor nesting area be a minimum of 600 metres from the site (top or bottom of cliffs) during the nesting period of the species.

### 3.4 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are to be encouraged to visit the park and enjoy being in the park. However, human use must encourage sustainability and has to be managed to address safety and limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment. The Ovayok Master Plan addresses human use and sustainability by concentrating development and services in specific locations.

In each of the Management Zones, the permitted uses, conditional uses and protection measures have been identified to achieve the objectives of managing human activities.

**The following CJPMC Records of Decision concern human use management:**

- Records of Decision (008-2018; 011-2017) concerns the terms and conditions for cabins in Ovayok Territorial Park.
- Record of Decision (013-2017) recommends that buffer zones around any type of raptor nesting area be a minimum of 600 metres from the site (top or bottom of cliffs) during the nesting period of the species.
- Record of Decision (014-2017) recommends that the camp area referred to as *Kigiktaktuk* be removed through the draft Master Plan.
- Record of Decision (015-2017) recommends that no motorized vehicles be permitted on the esker, with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles.

### 3.4.1 PARK FACILITIES

Park facility management concerns the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure (e.g. ATV platforms, boardwalks, buildings, picnic facilities, and signage) that support day use, recreational, and cultural activities of park visitors.

Maintenance, repair, replacement and monitoring are required actions to manage park facilities. Park O&M is undertaken on an ongoing basis by NP&SP staff (full time and seasonal park staff) through annual budgets and one-time management action budgets for specific projects.

#### Key Actions

- NP&SP staff will monitor all facilities while working in the park. Where damage, vandalism, loss or wear is observed with a facility, park staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
- Any potential threat to human safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
- Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed as required.
- Human waste at outhouses (“honey buckets”) or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately.
- Animal by-product or wastage will be removed immediately.

Park visitors will be encouraged to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park. Garbage receptacles will be placed in high traffic areas of the park, and these will be maintained regularly by NP&SP staff.

- All Zones - Facilities (permanent or temporary) deemed necessary to protect natural or cultural features of the park may be developed, subject to an archaeological survey, and following an environmental assessment if one is deemed required.
- No permanent facilities will be developed in the Special Protection Zone buffer for raptor nesting.
- As per the IIBA Article 5, Inuit contracting and businesses opportunities will be considered in all park management decisions, and the Park Contracting Policy will be applied for all development or business opportunity projects to be contracted within Territorial Parks.

### 3.4.2 TRUCK, ATV AND TRAIL MANAGEMENT

Sustainable and managed vehicle use within the park is encouraged in the Management Plan. Within Owayok there are areas that are susceptible to erosion, and culturally significant sites located near ATV and hiking trails that are susceptible to damage.

The primary management approach for vehicle use and hiking is to encourage users to stay on the designated trails; provide safe access on designed and maintained park roads and trails; and protect the natural and cultural resources of the park through designed infrastructure if required.

#### Key Actions

##### This Management Plan:

- Permits truck and ATV access on roads and the use of designated parking areas.
- Permits the use of motorized vehicles (ATV and snowmobile) by Inuit for harvesting activities within the park, except on the esker. Harvesters will be encouraged to remain on trails.
- “ATV Only Access” signage will be posted in near the day use area pavilion to prevent truck access to the trail along the south-western slope of the esker. Boulders or barriers may be constructed at the parking lot to prevent truck access on this section of trail.
- Heritage Appreciation Programs such as interpretive materials, informational and regulatory signage will promote sustainable ATV use in the park, and educate visitors of the negative impacts of motorized vehicle use on cultural sites and in areas that are susceptible to erosion.
- The Management Zones includes Special Protection Zones for erosion along ATV travel routes. ATV platforms will be development in these Special Protection Zones based on the Master Plan. NP&SP staff will monitor the impact of these platforms and report future areas of erosion.

### 3.4.3 CAMPING, OUTPOST CAMPS AND CABINS

The Master Plan identifies designated camping infrastructure as Development zones in Owayok. Camping in temporary structures is permitted in Owayok, subject to the Management Zones, but is to be encouraged at the designated camping areas. Camping restrictions are identified for the Special Management Zone for raptor nesting. Tent structures and tent securing methods are regulated in all zones to protect culturally significant sites. (see Management Plan zones table, Section 2.8.2)

Visitor information signage will address camping regulations, and encourage minimal impact travel.

Three cabins (existing as of 2017) will be permitted to remain in Owayok Territorial Park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan Appendix 5.4. The Management Zones identify all cabins as Special Management Sub-zones Inuit Use.

Signage will inform park visitors that these cabins are privately owned and the code of conduct for approaching the cabins, or using these cabins in the case of an emergency.

A registered Nunavut Agreement beneficiary, who has reached the age of majority, may construct a seasonal use cabin within the boundaries of Ovayok Territorial Park but shall first seek CJPMC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin. The CJPMC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval. The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin, above the terms and conditions that appear in the Territorial Park Management Plan. The CJPMC may request the assistance of the Superintendent and DIO in settling any management dispute that may arise for a beneficiary wishing to construct a cabin within the park boundaries, using the provisions established under the IIBA Article 16 (Dispute Resolution). Non-Inuit are not permitted to construct any new cabins within the boundaries of the Territorial Park.

- The Nunavut Agreement and Territorial Parks IIBA shall be used in the settling of any disputes that may arise
- Requests to establish a new cabin must identify the proposed location and the CJPMC may recommend protection conditions. Location and protection conditions will consider management approaches for culturally significant sites and known archaeological sites (3.2.1), and wildlife areas (3.3.2)
- As per the IIBA, Inuit use cabins may be permitted in accordance with the cabin permit and terms of agreement between cabin owners and the GN (included in the Appendix to this Management Plan).
- As per the IIBA, outpost camps may be permitted subject to the management plan, and subject to any negotiated terms and conditions agreed to in a park specific appendix (included in the Appendix to this Management Plan).

### 3.4.4 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Business opportunities associated with Ovayok Territorial Park include guided tourism activities and community-based services, contracting for park development, and contracting for park programs and special projects.

There will be incentives for Inuit and local businesses for park related contracts, as per the policy for Government of Nunavut and park-specific contracting. This could include, but is not limited to, facility and infrastructure development, logistics and maintenance.

Proposals to operate or conduct a business in Ovayok will be brought to the CJPMC, as per IIBA Articles 4 and 5, for recommendations or conditions prior to the GN issuing a business permit under the TPA.

### 3.4.5 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors. An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed (as per the IIBA) for Cambridge Bay including park related tourism activities and business opportunities. The IIBA also requires an **Inuit Tourism Strategy** (Article 4) for communities related to a park to increase opportunities that parks offer for community tourism development. Specifically related to Heritage Appreciation, Inuit Tourism Strategies are to ensure “visitors’ experiences in Territorial Parks and Affected Communities should encourage a greater awareness and understanding of Inuit culture and heritage; and the development of tourism infrastructure and activities should be consistent with the purposes for which the Park was established.” (Article 4.1.1 e, f).

Management actions for Ovayok and decisions by the CJPMC will aim to support the recommendations of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

#### Key Actions

Tourism activities may occur in all Management zones, with the exception of the regulations that apply in the Special Protection Zone for raptor nesting areas.

Management actions that support tourism include:

- The park will be kept clean of litter and debris to maintain the pristine environment of the park.
- Visitors will be encouraged to use designated camping areas.
- Heritage Appreciation, including park interpretive and information signage, will inform visitors of the historic and contemporary use of the park by Inuit.
- A voluntary Visitor Registration program is recommended.
- The safety of visitors, and the security of their belongings, will be a primary consideration in park management decisions and during patrols by NP&SP staff.

#### Voluntary Registration

A voluntary park registration process, as outlined under Public Safety and Emergency Response, would be an opportunity for NP&SP staff to orient the visitors to park regulations outlined in the park zoning plan and Visitor Code of Conduct, monitor who is using the park in the event of emergency response, and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety event.

#### Visitor Code of Conduct

A visitor code of conduct could be implemented for Ovayok and provided as an information resource during voluntary registration, online, or through other Heritage Appreciation programs.

A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote sustainable use of the park. See Appendix 5.2 for examples that could be a template for Nunavut Parks to develop similar guidelines to encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel.

### 3.4.6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Owayok is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Cambridge Bay Search and Rescue organization, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and other professionals and organizations in Cambridge Bay to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park.

#### Key Actions

The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed *Owayok Emergency Response Plan* within the first five years of implementation to address:

- Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities will be prepared. Safety and emergency equipment will be identified. Requirements for search and rescue will consider each of the anticipated activities in the park, including but not limited to: land, water and air rescue.
- Staff training will be ongoing.
- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Park staff and communication materials.
- Emergency contacts for Owayok located in Cambridge Bay.
- A voluntary park visitor registration process (for non-Inuit) is recommended. NP&SP staff or Conservation Officers in Cambridge Bay should be trained to accept voluntary visitor registrations, and if requested, equipped to issue SPOT personal tracking devices (or an equivalent satellite GPS tracking device) to park visitors, and monitor radio or satellite phones emergency calls.
- Procedures and guidelines for emergency closure of the park if required (in keeping with the IIBA 14.12.10; TPA; and Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations).

Mitigating public safety hazards and preparing for issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Management Plan recommends the following actions in all zones that may be taken on a temporary or permanent basis to address public safety:

- Trail closure and trail relocation at areas of slope erosion where travel is a threat to public safety.
- As required, the use of temporary snow fencing or permanent fencing, to close areas of the park.
- Kiosk signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).

- Staff training has been identified in the Management Plan to address: search and rescue, enforcement, wilderness first aid and survival, firearms safety, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, marine transport, and other specialized training as required.

## 3.5 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

Prohibitions or restrictions may be required in the future to reduce harm or mitigate negative impacts to the parks natural or cultural resources, park infrastructure, or the enjoyment and use of the park by Inuit.

**The CJPMC has passed Records of Decision for the management of Owayok Territorial Park (Appendix 5.3). The CJPMC may add additional management recommendations through Records of Decision, as required for temporary or permanent prohibitions or restricted area designations.**

Any management decision or action to prohibit or restrict an area or activity in Owayok that falls within the authority of the CJPMC or NP&SP must be consistent with the NA and IIBA, and in compliance with any other relevant legislation.

General prohibitions and regulations that apply in territorial parks include that no person shall:

- Establish, engage in or conduct a business, commercial enterprise or industry without a business permit obtained through NP&SP and in keeping with IIBA Article 5.
- Harass or molest game or a game bird or migratory game bird.
- Have in his or her possession or explode or discharge an explosive.
- Vandalize, alter or move a building, structure, furnishing, sign or other infrastructure feature.
- Damage or destroy a natural feature, natural resource, culturally significant site, or cultural artefact.



- f) Deposit or leave garbage, sewage, refuse, fuel, or any noxious material anywhere in the park other than designated garbage disposal bins.
- g) Access Inuit Owned Land, as non-Inuit, without prior consent from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. Use of the park access road between the community and park boundary is exempted from this requirement as per NA, Article 21, Schedule 21-1 (8), or, unless otherwise granted in a Park Specific Appendix.

### 3.5.1 REGULATIONS AND PERMITS

All regulations of the TPA, Nunavut Wildlife Act and Nunavut Fishery Regulations apply to park visitors participating in hunting, fishing or other activities. These regulations apply to access, use and non-disturbance or harassment of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

This Management Plan does not require park access permits. However, a voluntary registration process for all park user groups (particularly tourists) wishing to access the park can be offered in the future as a public safety and emergency response management action.

Permits are an official document or approval process that gives a person or organization the authorization to enter the park or carry out an activity in the park.

**Inuit do not need a permit to access Owayok**

#### *Research Regulations (IIBA Article 11) and Film Crews*

This Management Plan requires permits for researchers and film crews in Owayok.

Researchers must apply to the Nunavut Parks Superintendent for a permit to conduct research in a park, and may be required to comply with the research permit process of the Nunavut Research Institute.

- Archeological research also requires a permit from the GN - C&H.
- Wildlife research in the park does not require a park specific permit.

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on research permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that permit research within the park. As per Article 11 of the IIBA, research permit conditions may require (a) Inuit field assistants to be hired by the researcher; (b) including a formal

training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project and research budget; (c) Inuit *Qaujimaqatuqangit* and Inuit oral histories be given equal value in research, where available; and (d) any additional terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken.

Film crews will apply to the Superintendent for a permit. Film crews must identify the activities and zone in the park where filming is to take place, the time of year of the filming, and actions that will be taken to avoid negative impacts on Inuit harvesting, or the use and enjoyment of the park by other user groups. Film crews must not disturb or harass wildlife, and applications will identify the actions to be taken to avoid any negative impacts on wildlife, specifically nesting raptors. Film crew applications must identify the process to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park. The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit with the terms and conditions.

### 3.6 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

The Master Plan and the NP&SP's Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs describes heritage appreciation in the park as the way of providing "Nunavummiut, visitors, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to understand the role of territorial parks within Nunavut and increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks through engagement, education and communication." The Management Plan recognizes that Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate and build awareness. NP&SP and the CJPMC are encouraged to include management messages in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs for Owayok. Through Heritage Appreciation, the key messages that NP&SP and the CJPMC communicate in the park can promote the sustainable use of resources and identify activities or behaviours that have a negative impact on the park.

#### **Key Actions**

Management of the park for Heritage Appreciation can address the principles and objectives of the IIBA 7.1 for park information, materials and facilities. This includes:

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using *Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and all park user groups.

- Educational resources developed through the parks heritage appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
- Using cultural programs (e.g. “Learn to” activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to share messages about minimal impact travel, sustainable use of the park, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to encourage in order to protect resources.

### ***Heritage Appreciation Communication and Marketing Materials***

The Master Plan recommends that communication and marketing materials be developed about Owayok to increase awareness of the traditional and contemporary use of the area, its cultural and natural significance, and sustainable practices in territorial parks. The Heritage Appreciation Program should include materials for communication with residents and visitors that:

- Share key messages about territorial parks
- Communicate the theme of Owayok
- Provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts
- Encourage enjoyment of the park, and promote minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable use, and travel in bear country key messages.

Communications materials are to include (but should not be limited to):

- Public news releases. This may include emergency notices or notices of closure, regulations, or prohibition in the park as required
- Information presentation materials (digital and printed) for use by park staff in the park and the community
- Promotional/marketing materials (print and digital)
- Park-specific website content

Inuit tourism providers in Cambridge Bay should be encouraged to offer guided interpretive visits to the park. The Heritage Appreciation Program can be delivered by local outfitters through an interpretive script, a list of suggested sites of cultural significance to visit (including the regulations to follow during site visits, and identification of those sites that are regulated or prohibited from visits based on the park zoning plan), and suggested interpretive activities. Partnerships with other organizations, such as Inuit Heritage Trust and the Kitikmeot Heritage Society, will be identified for Inuit tourism providers that are seeking training related to park tourism opportunities.

Marketing materials are required in print and digital form to encourage visitation to the park and promote Inuit tourism providers. Marketing materials will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

### ***Heritage Appreciation Education Modules***

A framework and guidelines for education modules and curriculum is presented in the Nunavut Park's *Framework for Heritage Appreciation/ Interpretative Programs*. The Framework will be referenced for the development of a teacher's resource kit about Owayok to be designed for use by Cambridge Bay schools in grades 7 and 10 as part of the general curriculum, and a special curriculum in archaeology will be developed for grade 11. Students will learn about the park, and develop an appreciation of both the cultural and natural heritage of the park by examining its rich history and its resources. Students will learn about park management and the skills required to protect, preserve and present park resources (natural and cultural).

### ***In-park Educational Programming***

In-park educational programming will be developed through the NP&SP “Learn to” program which teaches all park users about IQ and scientific knowledge through interactive activities. “Learn to” programs may address the topics of fish harvesting, fishing tool-making, food and clothing caching, wildlife management, and cultural sites/archaeological management.

### ***Community Events***

NP&SP staff will identify and participate on an annual basis in community events that increase awareness of Owayok Territorial Park and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events will encourage engagement with the park's heritage and be promoted as tourism opportunities. Community events will include “Parks Day” picnics and activities. Other community events may be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

### ***Engaging Youth***

To increase awareness of parks and park career opportunities, a brochure may be developed for youth about “Careers in Parks” with information about Owayok Territorial Park and the local educational and employment opportunities associated with the park.

### Special Projects

To continue to gather information and IQ about Ovayok, the Heritage Appreciation Program will work on special projects, including, but not limited to:

- **Oral History Project** work should continue to record information from Elders and others with knowledge of the park. As per the IIBA oral histories shall include local Elders and, where possible, visits to the park. Oral history should be included in all Archaeological Sites Special Projects (see below). Oral histories should be videotaped and transcribed.
- **Archaeological Sites Special Projects**, in partnership with the GN C&H, IHT, and KHS, could continue the data collection and understanding of archaeological information that can be included in the park's Heritage Appreciation Program. As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Special Projects will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders, and opportunities for local participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park.
- **Climate change monitoring**, and research on the impacts of climate change on the permafrost and active surface layer of soils on the esker, will be ongoing operational or research priorities.
- **A Background and Feasibility Study for future protection of the eskers Amaaqtuq (Lady Pelly) and Inuuhuktuq (Baby Pelly)** will be considered by the CJPMC and GN, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (016-2017).

The capital and implementation plan for this Heritage Appreciation Program Special Projects are summarized in the Master Plan. The operational budgets associated with annual Heritage Appreciation programming and activities are summarized in section 4.4 of this Management Plan.

## 3.7 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Meaningful consultation is recognized as a required activity by the NA and IIBA. Public consultation is a requirement for this management plan (IIBA 14.9.12) and may also be undertaken in the future should a change to the management plan be recommended (IIBA 14.11), to ensure that the views and concerns of Inuit are heard.

NP&SP, in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), has prepared *Culturally-Appropriate Consultation Techniques for use in planning and managing Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places*, as required by the IIBA. These techniques will be used for all public engagement for Ovayok Territorial Park.

### Key Actions

Engagement with the public or stakeholder organizations may occur for any matter identified by the CJPMC in the management and operation of the park, but must occur for:

- Inuit Tourism Strategies (IIBA 4.2) – public engagement
- Youth Education and Employment Initiatives (IIBA 6.2) – school officials
- Important Wildlife Areas (IIBA 9.2) – HTO and RWO
- Emergency, Illegal, or Accidental Kills (IIBA 9.3 for Polar Bears; IIBA 9.4 for Other Species) – HTO, RWO and NTI
- Inventory of Park Resources (IIBA 14.4) – public engagement
- Oral History and Archaeology Projects (IIBA 14.5) – public engagement.





# Section 4

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## MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION





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## SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Ovayok Management Plan will be implemented annually as part of ongoing park operations and maintenance, with the exception of the actions that are identified with multi-year development timeframes. The following table summarizes the operational budget, with additional details provided in later sections of the Management Plan. NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, and the NJPMC will determine the annual work plan and annual budgets for implementation of this Ovayok Management Plan.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary\*

Budget Item	Budget
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (Seasonal/ Contract)	Per Year \$105,018.54 per year, based on two PY seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10) including salary, employment related costs, office and equipment operational costs
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Ovayok (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Ovayok (DoE cost sharing will be for Ovayok and Kugluk Territorial Parks).
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$6,000 per staff position
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Per Year \$18,000
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year \$92,5000 Year 2-4 \$10,000 Year 5 and Year 9 \$65,000
Heritage Appreciation Programs	Year 1-5 \$10,000 for print and online marketing materials, and "Learn to" programs Year 6-10 \$90,000 for education modules
Cambridge Bay CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)

## 4.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

The implementation of this Management Plan is presented in the following tables, including the action, resources required and the timeframe for implementation for both annual operations and maintenance, and for one-time/as required management actions.

Table G: Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget - \$18,000 for the following:			
Facility Management	Lead: NP&SP staff	Per Year \$3,000	Maintenance and Repair Waste Management Access Road (inside boundary) and ATV/Hiking Trail Management
Park Road & Trail Management (in the boundary)	Lead: NP&SP	Per Year \$3,000	Maintenance and Repair ATV Access Trail Management The Master Plan allocated \$5K every five years for capital upgrades to the road
Access Road Management (outside the boundary)	Lead: Municipality of Cambridge Bay Partners: NP&SP, KIA	Per Year \$3,000	Maintenance and Repair Waste Management ATV Access Trail Management
Human Safety & Emergency Response	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Search & Rescue, RCMP, Wildlife Conservation, and others	Per Year \$1,500	Accident and incident free days maximized Prepared and efficient response Knowledgeable responders
Wildlife Management	Lead: NP&SP staff and Wildlife Conservation Officers Partners: HTO, DFO, RWO, Researchers	Per Year \$1,000	Health and stability for park species Mitigation of negative impacts on wildlife Enforcement
Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Site Management	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: C&H, IHT, KHS, Researchers	Per Year \$1,500	Protected, preserved or rehabilitated sites and resources Mitigation of negative impacts on sites and resources Enforcement
Environmental Management	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Wildlife Conservation Officers, HTO, DFO, RWO, Researchers	Per Year \$1,500	Erosion Management Ecosystem, Environment and Climate Monitoring Water Quality Monitoring Enforcement
Heritage Appreciation Implementation	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Schools, Municipality of Cambridge Bay, Dept. of Education (GN)	Per Year \$3,500	Marketing Park & Community Events Park user group education and awareness Inuit Tourism Provider benefits

Table H: One-time/As Required Management Actions

MANAGEMENT ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	CLASS ESTIMATE	RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME
Initial Operating Costs for NP&SP Staff	Plan for fiscal year 2018/2019	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1 \$60,000	Class C	Office Acquisition Upgrades Computer Equipment Other Tools and Equipment
Irregular Costs associated with NP&SP Staff and Operations	Every Four Years	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1, 5, 9 \$32,500	Class C	All-Terrain Vehicle Computer Equipment Office Upgrades
Ovayok Emergency Response Plan	Plan for fiscal year 2018/2019 (must complete by 2021)	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, and others	Year 2 – 4 \$8,000	Class D	Comprehensive plan to address park user safety



## 4.3 OPERATIONS

### 4.3.1 PARK SPECIFIC STAFFING

The park is anticipated to require **two (2) casual park technician staff position** for up to four month contracts as seasonal park officers/maintenance staff. Management of the positions would be provided by the Park Coordinator: Kitikmeot Region located in Cambridge Bay; Manager: Park Operations; or other NP&SP staff designate as required.

It is anticipated that no overtime is required for these positions. In the event that additional shifts are identified as a requirement by the CJPMC or NP&SP, and approval is granted for additional hours by the GN, then the seasonal park officers/maintenance staff will increase to five positions and the budget must be adjusted.

The following Park Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates assume

- Based on two casual park technicians working four month contracts. Costs would be adjusted for each additional employee in the future.
- Estimates are “Class D” based on the best available information in 2017. Estimates do not include overtime (OT).
- Estimates do not include additional management costs (such as the Cambridge Bay; Manager: Park Operations, or other NP&SP staff designate, travelling to Cambridge Bay).
- These costs do not include inflation.
- Estimates do not include program delivery (community events, printing posters, Parks Days, other research, etc.) or maintenance of the park (paint, lumber, nails, signs, etc.), or planning related costs (CJPMC, planning, etc.).

Table I: Park Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates

INITIAL COSTS (PER PY)		FREQUENCY	CALCULATION PROCESS
PY Breakdown (per year)	Seasonal 4 month Pay Range 6-10		
Salary	\$ 22,681.43	Annual	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement
NLA (average)	\$ 6,572.00	Annual	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement
MERCS (Mandatory Employment-Related Costs)	\$ 3,855.84	Annual	Calculated Based on Conversations
Training	\$ 2,000.00	Annual	Estimated Budget
Office Space Rental/Repairs/Upgrades	\$ 10,000.00	Annual	Estimated Budget
Cell phone, Office phone, internet	\$ 3,000.00	Annual	Estimated Budget
Equipment: uniform, safety gear, replacement tools	\$ 1,000.00	Annual/Average	Estimated Budget
Annual maintenance for Vehicles (2 X \$500)	\$ 1,000.00	Annual/Average	Estimated Budget
Fuel for vehicles (~2 vehicles X 60 days X \$20/day)	\$ 2,400.00	Annual	Estimated Budget
Sub-Total – Annual Staffing Costs	\$ 52,509.27		
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (Seasonal/Contract) for 2 PY positions			\$105,018.54

#### 4.3.2 TOURISM COORDINATOR

As required by the IIBA the GN will create a full time equivalent (FTE) staff position for Regional Tourism Coordinator/Local Tourism Coordinator. As of 2016 this position would reside with EDT (GN) and through a cost sharing agreement with DoE and EDT.

As per the IIBA Article 4, the GN will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the Inuit Tourism Strategy (IIBA 4.2) related to Inuit business and career development benefits, or other training program (IIBA 4.5) identified during negotiation of the PSA.

#### 4.3.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COORDINATOR

The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Owayok HAP programs, and regional responsibilities for the other Kitikmeot communities and Kugluk Territorial Park (Kugluktuk). The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between Owayok and Kugluk Territorial Parks. The position may be located in either Cambridge Bay or Kugluktuk (to be determined), with the expectation of regular travel to Owayok and each of the Kitikmeot communities.



Photo credit: Jaida Ohokannoak

#### 4.3.4 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Cambridge Bay will ensure Ovayok's vision is achieved, and will provide a safe and positive experience in the park. All new employees should receive training within their first two years of employment to introduce them to the Nunavut Parks Program, prepare them for park operations, and prepare them to engage with both park visitors and the community.

The following table describes the recommended training program to be developed for Ovayok's Nunavut Parks Staff<sup>9</sup>.

Table J: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations

COURSE	PURPOSE/TRAINING PROVIDER	COST/PERSON*	TIMEFRAME
Nunavut Parks Program, including joint planning and management	Familiarize all staff with the Nunavut Parks Program. Staff training by the Manager: Park Planning and Establishment (Nunavut Parks).	n/a	Year 1
Search and rescue training	Requirements should include: core competencies and crisis management; and specialized cold water rescue. Emergency Response Institute; Search and Rescue Volunteer Association of Canada (SARVAC); or equivalent training for professionals.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Park Officer/ Enforcement	Meet requirements to be appointed as Park Officer under the TPA. Staff training by Department of Environment.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Wilderness First Aid and Survival Training	Basic level of wilderness and remote first aid certification. Canadian Red Cross (or equivalent)	\$500 (location dependent)	Year 1
Facility Maintenance and Operations	Staff training by the Manager: Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Firearms Safety Course	Firearms and hunter education course and certification. Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) and License	\$150 (location dependent)	Year 1
Safe and Sustainable Travel/Travelling in Bear Country	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Visitor Services and Hospitality	Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council (CTHRC) emerit online or in-person training products in hospitality.	Priced by delivery	Year 2
Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation	Cultural Heritage Interpretation Training. Inuit Heritage Trust.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	As available workshops occur
Impacts Monitoring to Natural and Cultural Resources	Training in Environmental Effects Monitoring - Online (e.g. University of New Brunswick). Cultural Resource Management - Online (e.g. University of Victoria Cultural Resource Management Program)	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Ongoing specialized training and skills development could include cruise ship readiness; etc.	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As required
<b>ESTIMATED TRAINING BUDGET PER STAFF</b>		<b>\$6,000</b>	

\*Class "D" cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only.

<sup>9</sup> Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as Nunavut Parks Staff training.

As required by the IIBA, the Cambridge Bay Inuit Tourism Strategy is to include an assessment of the training needs for Inuit Tourism Providers. The purpose of the training needs assessment would be to review the current capacity and identify future needs as identified in IIBA Article 4.4.3, and in addition, it should assess the requirements for Safe and Sustainable Travel, Search and Rescue, heritage appreciation program delivery, and tourism service delivery (e.g. outfitting, guiding) for the visitor groups and activities identified in the Ovayok Master Plan and Management Plan.

**Where appropriate, Inuit Tourism Providers in Cambridge Bay may be invited to participate in the staff training programs.**

#### 4.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM ACTION TABLE

Development and management of Heritage Appreciation Programs for Ovayok Territorial Park will be implemented over time by NP&SP staff in the community, regional office, and with the support of NP&SP staff in headquarters and other partner organizations.

Heritage Appreciation Projects related to capital planning projects and development inside the park, specifically oral history and archaeological projects, are identified and budgeted in the Master Plan.

The following table identifies the budget for annual operation and delivery of the Heritage Appreciation Program.

Table K: Heritage Appreciation Programs

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
<b>Marketing Materials</b>	Ovayok specific promotional and information materials in print and online	<b>Year 1-5</b>	Development and fabrication = \$8,000 (Ovayok portion of Division initiative)	<b>\$8,000</b>	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
<b>“Learn to” Program</b>	Ovayok specific programs and materials	<b>Year 1-5</b>	Materials = \$2,000	<b>\$2,000</b>	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
<b>Education Modules</b>	Grade 7, 10 & 11 teacher education kits and online resource materials	<b>Year 6-10</b>	Grade 7 modules = \$35,000 Grade 10 modules = \$30,000 Grade 11 modules = \$25,000	<b>\$90,000</b>	Class D	Project will include Ovayok specific and general content. Partnership with the Department of Education and Dept. of C&H.
<b>Climate Change Monitoring</b>	Ovayok specific research	<b>Year 1-5</b>	Research support and equipment = \$15,000 (GN portion of initiative)	<b>\$15,000</b>	Class C	Project to be through partnership

## 4.5 CJPMC OPERATIONS

As required by the IIBA Article 13 the CJPMC will prepare annual work plans and budgets. The GN shall provide adequate funding and secretariat support required by the CJPMC to perform their functions under the IIBA, and this Management Plan and the Owayok Territorial Park Master Plan. Eligible items for expenditures are outlined in IIBA Schedule 13-1.

## 4.6 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use and specific actions recommended in this Management Plan must occur to assess the condition of the park's resources, and the effectiveness of management actions to achieve results, and the outcomes of management actions as the approach to realize the vision, goals and objectives of the park.

Monitoring, in terms of the Management Plan, should be undertaken by the CJPMC and NP&SP Staff. In the park the staff will monitor resources, receive input from the public concerning the park condition or concerns, and prepare reports for the CJPMC on the management of the park.

The CJPMC will prepare an annual report for the NJPMC with the support of NP&SP staff. This report can include information on the following monitoring categories:

- **Condition Monitoring:** Owayok NP&SP staff will conduct patrols and seasonal maintenance in the park. These activities will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, signage, visitor activities, and archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP planning staff and the CJPMC. The CJPMC will determine if an action is required to maintain, improve, or change the condition of the resource. Condition monitoring is needed annually to measure the results of park use over time.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring:** Owayok NP&SP staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered “effectiveness monitoring” because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Implementation of the Management Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed. Any future management plan actions anticipated, or management issues that have arisen that are not addressed in the Management Plan, will be reported by NP&SP staff.

## 4.7 MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

IIBA section 14.11, Changes to Master Plans and Management Plans, states “the GN, a DIO, the NJPMC, the CJPMC, or any person affected by a master plan or management plan may propose a change or changes to the Relevant CJPMC”, and outlines the process for such a review.



# Section 5

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## APPENDICES





## 5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
Jan 17-19, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
March 14-16, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
March 15, 2017	Community Radio Show NP&SP – CJPMC Chair	Information on the CJPMC and work to revise Ovayok Master Plan and Management Plan
June 6-9, 2017	Interviews with Elders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
July 24, 2017	CJPMC Park Visit	CJPMC review of park planning challenges and issues
July 25-27, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
July 26, 2017	Public Open House (Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Master and Management Plans
Nov 21-23, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
Nov 22, 2017	Public Open House (Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Master and Management Plans
Dec 1, 2017	Community vote on the park name	Conducted by NP&SP staff
Feb 5, 2018	NP&SP distribute the Ovayok Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
Feb 21-23, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
Feb 21, 2018	Community Radio Show NP&SP – CJPMC Chair	Information on the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
Feb 22, 2018	Public Open House (Kugluktuk Community Hall)	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
Feb 22, 2018	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	CJPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	
	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board reviews the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review the Master and Management Plans	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	



## 5.2 EXAMPLE VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

Example A: From the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan

# APPENDIX H

## Code of Good Conduct for Land Users

1. The landscape of each camp and other land use sites will be restored to its original condition to the greatest degree possible. Water quality will be preserved, and no substances that will impair water quality will be dumped in water bodies. When possible and feasible, old sites will be restored to the natural state.
2. All land users shall assist communities and government(s) in identifying and protecting archaeological sites and carving-stone sites, as required by law.
3. Generally, low-level flights by aircraft at less than 300 metres should not occur where they will disturb wildlife or people. If such flights are necessary, they should only take place after consultation with the appropriate communities. All land users are responsible for reporting to the land managers any illegal or questionable low-level flight.
4. All activities on the land will be conducted in such a fashion that the renewable resources of the area in question are conserved.
5. Whenever practicable, and consistent with sound procurement management, land-users will follow the practice of local purchase of supplies and services.
6. Land users will establish working relationships with local communities and respect the traditional users of the land.
7. During the caribou calving, post-calving and migrating seasons, land use activities should be restricted to avoid disturbing caribou, in general, and activities will be governed more specifically by caribou protection measures such as those contained in Appendix I.
8. Artifacts must be left where they are found. All land users are responsible for reporting the location of, or any removal or disturbance of artifacts, to CLEY.
9. The mining industry is encouraged to assist in identifying local carving-stone deposits and report any discoveries to the QIA. Industry is also encouraged to identify and report old waste sites that need to be cleaned up.
10. All land users shall obey the laws of general application applying to land use.

Example B: Adapted from Leave No Trace Canada guidelines

## OUTDOOR ETHICS

### KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

- Be PREPARED! Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.
- Take EXTRA FOOD, a FIRST AID KIT and don't forget EXTRA CLOTHES to protect you from cold, heat, snow, wind or rain.
- Use MAPS and a GPS to show you where you'll be going so you won't get lost.
- TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU ARE GOING (i.e. a friend or RCMP) and when you will return.
- LEARN about the areas you will visit. Talk to people who have been there, before you go. The more you know the more FUN you'll have.
- Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit (i.e. is it on Inuit Owned Land or a National or Territorial Park?)

### TRAVEL AND CAMP ON DURABLE SURFACES

- Stay on durable surfaces to PROTECT NATURE. Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow. Steer clear of flowers and other vegetation. Once hurt, they may not grow back!
- If there are not established trails or campsites, DISPERSE USE over a DURABLE AREA to prevent the creation of new trails and campsites.
- Camp at least 100 BIG STEPS (200 feet) from lakes and streams
- DO NOT ALTER a site (i.e. do not build structures, furniture or dig ditches)

### DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY

- PACK IT IN, PACK IT OUT! Pack out all trash, including left over food and other litter you may find.
- If you have to "go", deposit human waste in a "cathole" at least 100 BIG STEPS (200 FEET) from any water, camp and trails.
- PACK OUT YOUR TOILET PAPER!! and hygiene products in a plastic bag
- KEEP WATER CLEAN do not put soap (even biodegradable), food or poop in lakes or streams. Wash yourself and your dishes 100 Big Steps (200 feet) from water. Strain food particles from your dishwater before depositing it onto the ground

### LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

- PRESERVE THE PAST: examine but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artifacts
- Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects AS YOU FIND THEM so the next person can enjoy them.
- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species

### MINIMIZE CAMPFIRE IMPACTS

- Campfires cause lasting impacts to the backcountry.
- Use a CAMP STOVE for cooking. It's easier to cook on and clean up than a fire.
- Where fires are permitted, use an existing fire ring or a fire pan to protect the ground
- KEEP FIRES SMALL. Do not snap branches from off live bushes.
- Burn all wood to ash and make sure the fire is completely out and cold before you leave

### RESPECT WILDLIFE

- Observe animals from a distance and NEVER APPROACH, FEED or FOLLOW THEM
- Human food is UNHEALTHY for all animals and feeding them starts bad habits. It alters their natural behaviour, and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- CONTROL PETS at all times or leave them at home.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting or raising young

### BE CONSIDERATE OF OTHER VISITORS

- Make sure the FUN you have in the outdoors does not bother anyone else.
- Remember that there are other people there to enjoy the outdoors
- LISTEN TO NATURE. Avoid making loud noises or yelling.

REMEMBER: Common sense and courtesies will help ensure quality experiences will be available to us and future generations.

### 5.3 CJPMC RECORDS OF DECISION

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Owayok Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan (2017-2018):

- Record of Decision (007-2017) recommends that Owayok Territorial Park's classification be changed to Natural Environment Recreation Park, as per the Territorial Parks Act.
- Record of Decision (008-2017) agrees with the Park Vision Statement (as written in the plans).
- Record of Decision (009-2017) agrees with the Park Vision Goals (as written in the plans).
- Record of Decision (011-2017) agrees that the three existing cabins may remain in the park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan.
- Record of Decision (013-2017) recommends that buffer zones around any type of raptor nesting area be a minimum of 600 metres from the site (top or bottom of cliffs) during the nesting period of the species.
- Record of Decision (014-2017) recommends that the camp area referred to as *Kigiktaktuk* be removed through the draft Master Plan.
- Record of Decision (015-2017) recommends that no motorized vehicles be permitted on the esker, with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles.
- Record of Decision (016-2017) recommends that the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (DoE – GN) conduct a Background Study and Feasibility Study of Baby Pelly and Lady Pelly as areas of potential for future protection as a territorial park.
- Record of Decision 008-2018: Recommend that: A registered Nunavut Agreement beneficiary, who has reached the age of majority, may construct a seasonal use cabin within the boundaries of Owayok Territorial Park but shall first seek CJPMC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin. The CJPMC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval. The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin, above the terms and conditions that appear in the Territorial Park Management Plan. The CJPMC may request the assistance of the Superintendent and DIO in settling any management dispute that may arise for a beneficiary wishing to construct a cabin within the park boundaries, using the provisions established under the IIBA Article 16 (Dispute Resolution). Non-Inuit are not permitted to construct any new cabins within the boundaries of the Territorial Park.
- The Nunavut Agreement and Territorial Parks IIBA shall be used in the settling of any disputes that may arise
- Requests to establish a new cabin must identify the proposed location and the CJPMC may recommend protection conditions. Location and protection conditions will consider management approaches for culturally significant sites and known archaeological sites (3.2.1), and wildlife areas (3.3.2)
- As per the IIBA, Inuit use cabins may be permitted in accordance with the terms of agreement between cabin owners and the GN (included in the Appendix to this Management Plan).

The CJPMC may add additional Records of Decision in the future as required.

CJPMC-kut Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainut Ovayok-mi Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingmut Parnaiyautilluanit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Parnaiyautainit (2017-2018):

- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (007-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup ilittuqhitia aallannguqtauluni taimaatut Pitquhiuyut Avatiit Hulilukaaqvik Pulaaqtarvik, titiraqhimayutut talvani Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit Maligainit.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (008-2017) angiqhimayut taapkununga Pulaaqtarviup Ihumagiyainut Uqauhiinik (titiraqhimayutut parnaiyautinit).
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (009-2017) angiqhimayut Pulaaqtarviup Ihumagiyainut Inirumayainik (titiraqhimayutut parnaiyautinit).
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (011-2017) angiqhimayut taimaa taapkua pingahuuyut tupiqpait talvaniilaqtut ihumagiplugit uqauhiit maliktaghallu talvani Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautainit.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (013-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa kikkiliuqhimayughat kilgaviit ivaviinik takiyaarluni 600 meters-nik ivavianit (qulaanit ataanilluuninik qaiqtut) ivatillugit tingmitjat.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (014-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa tupiqaqviuvaktuq Qikiqtaqtuq ahivaqtauluni Parnaiyautilluanit.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (015-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa ingniqutitilgit nunakkuuruit ingilrayughaungittut kingiqtumi, kihimi taapkua qiniqhiayit annaktillu, irininaqtuqaqqat, pulaaqtarviup hanayit aghaluutailu.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (016-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa Nunavunmi Pulaaqtarviit Anniqnaqtullu Inituqliit Havakviat (DoE – GN) qauyihailutik Ilitquhiinik Aulapkaqtitaulariaghaallu talvani Inuuhuktumi Amaaqtumilu hivunighami hapummiyaulutik pulaaqtarvighat.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (008-2018)

CJPMC-kut iliurainniarilgit ahinik Naunaitkutanik Ihumaliugainut hivunighami ihariagiyaukpata.

## 5.4 CABIN TERMS OF AGREEMENT: BETWEEN CABIN OWNERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT





## 5.5 OUTPOST CAMPS IN TERRITORIAL PARKS









NUNAVUT PARKS