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ᓄᓄᓐᓂ NUNANGA

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*territorial park*



PHOTO: Doug McLarty



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Department of Environment  
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut  
Ministère de l'Environnement

Approved by the Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park.

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# Draft



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## 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.

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

“CIRNAC” refers to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada formerly called INAC.

“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.

“HAP” refers to the Heritage Appreciation Plan: the parks strategic plan for heritage programs.

“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, a federal department renamed as CIRNAC.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“KIA” refers to the Kivalliq 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” or “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.

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

“RIA” means the Regional Inuit Association 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.





*Rankin Inlet CJPJC members (left to right):  
Levinia Brown, Michael Shouldice, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard and  
Karlene Napayok (Chair of the CJPJC).*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPJC) for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga prepared the 2019 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan and Management Plan. The CJPJC members are:

- Karlene Napayok  
(Chair of the CJPJC)
- Levinia Brown
- Robert Connelly
- Alan Everard
- Michael Shouldice

The CJPJC acknowledges the families and individuals that have shared their knowledge about the park since its establishment:

- The **1991 Hamlet of Rankin Inlet Park Advisory Committee** members whose contributions led to the establishment of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga: Mayor Paul Kaludjuk, Jack Kabvitok, David Oolooyuk, Tom Thompson, Marla Limousin, Thomas Tiktak, Alison Wynn-Barr, and Alan Everard.
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- Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.
- Rankin Inlet Healing Facility
- Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre
- Nunavut Arctic College (NAC)
- Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Geological Survey of Canada
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
- Government of Nunavut (GN): Environment (DoE); Economic Development and Transportation; Community Government and Services; Education; Health; and Justice
- Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT)
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB)

Translations for this project were provided by:

- Aglu Consulting and Training Inc. and Mary Rose Angoshadluk

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE RANKIN INLET

# COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is a special place in Rankin Inlet. For generations people have benefited from the land, water, plants and animals that are found in this landscape. The legacy of our ancestors lives on through the historic resources that are shared at Qamaviniqtaalik and the stories that are told about the resources of the land and Meliadine River.

The beautiful landscape of the river valley and esker are appreciated by everyone that visits our park. Since it was established in 1991 the park has provided for the residents of Rankin Inlet and welcomed visitors from around the world. Today the park is a place to hunt, fish, and harvest berries, or to watch for caribou and birds. The park is used for family and community gatherings, education, tourism, and to enjoy recreational activities like a swim in Sandy Lake.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park protects and shares the landscape, wildlife and our history. We have a responsibility to take care of our park through careful planning and management actions that will ensure future generations can continue to benefit from this special place.

On behalf of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master and Management Plans. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Rankin Inlet proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

KARLENE NAPAYOK

*Chair of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.*

*On behalf of: Levinia Brown, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard, and Michael Shouldice*





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE

# NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



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 that 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 Rankin Inlet CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Rankin Inlet that have prepared this Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of the park. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Kivalliq Inuit Association, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this Management Plan.

DAVID KOONEELIUSIE

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

*On behalf of: NJPMC Members Darrell Ohokannoak, Deborah Webster, Paula Hughson, David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, Qavavauq Issuqangituaq, and Pacome Lloyd*

# 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: 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 protect Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Karlene Napayok (Chair of the CJPMC), Levinia Brown, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard, and Michael Shouldice. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Rankin Inlet who've supported Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Kivalliq Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Rankin Inlet and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Management Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to ensure 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, 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.

*Minister, Department of Environment*



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Executive Summary



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# IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARK

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Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, located in Rankin Inlet, welcomes residents and visitors to spend time on the land for harvesting, recreational activities, social gatherings, and to learn about Inuit history and culture.

The park protects 2,098 hectares of land just a short drive north from the community. Scenic views of the tundra and Meliadine River can be experienced from the esker feature that runs in a north-south direction through the centre of the park. The esker has been an important landscape feature for wildlife and the Thule and Inuit cultures that historically occupied the area. Evidence of past use of the area is demonstrated through numerous archaeological and cultural features clustered along the esker. Qamaviniqtaalik, a territorially significant historic site located in the park, protects and presents the dwellings and features of camp life from our ancestors. The natural habitat of the park supports migrating caribou, birds and raptors, small mammals, and fish.

Recognizing that Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is a very important place, the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee has prepared a Master Plan and Management Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The long-term planning seeks to balance sustainable development and operation of the park to encourage continued community use while also protecting the park's natural and cultural resources.

## 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 Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) in March 2018, the Rankin Inlet CJPMC members are: Karlene Napayok (Chair of the Rankin Inlet CJPMC), Levinia Brown, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard, and Michael Shouldice.

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies the park as ‘established’ under the name ‘Ijiriliq, Meliadine Esker Community Park (Rankin Inlet)’. In 2003 the park name was changed through consultation with local Elders to Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, referencing the land that is part of the Meliadine River watershed as “the land around the river of little fishes”.

The park classification is defined by the Territorial Parks Act (TPA) through Community Parks Order, R 1-3-95, Schedule ‘A’ as ‘Community Park’. Community Parks provide outdoor recreational activities for the benefit of particular communities; and the development of a Community Park shall be directed towards the provision of recreational opportunities for the benefit of a community.

The park’s original purpose was described in the *Meliadine River Park Master Plan (1991)* as providing “outstanding recreational opportunities for visitors to the region and providing economic benefit to the community of Rankin Inlet; and protection of the natural and cultural resources of the park.”

The Rankin Inlet CJPMC expanded the purpose statement in 2019 to say that the park will:

- Provide a rich and welcoming experience for all park users;
- Enhance the experience and understanding of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga’s unique environment and its rich cultural heritage;
- Protect the natural and cultural landscapes which represent the Kivalliq and Nunavut;
- Provide opportunities and encourage future benefits to expand the number of people to enjoy and learn from the land;
- Ensure Rankin Inlet residents, especially Inuit and youth, benefit both culturally and financially from the park; and
- Be developed and managed sustainably for future generations.

The CJPMC identified several key goals in order to achieve this purpose. This included items such as promoting the use of the park, development of facilities to support activities, and management guidelines to maintain the integrity of the natural and cultural resources of the park.

The Master and Management Plans ensure that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes and areas used for hunting, fishing, berry picking, and other cultural practices have been considered during the planning to protect these activities.

The CJPMC completed the Master Plan and Management Plan in 2019 in conformity with the IIBA and to address the changing use and conditions of the park.

## VISION AND GOALS

The long-term vision for the park that is recommended by the Rankin Inlet CJPMC states:

*Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is a peaceful place to enjoy and learn from our land, wildlife and culture. Appreciate and be inspired by the connection of the natural environment and Inuit heritage.*



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

1. **Conservation and Protection:** The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit *Qaujimajatuqangit* and an Environment Connection approach to management.
2. **Heritage Appreciation:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. **Enjoyment of the Park:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

## IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

A management plan provides the guidelines for decisions and actions required to manage and operate the park.

This Management Plan includes a zoning plan that identifies Inuit Owned Land, Cultural, Natural and Development zones. The Management Plan identifies the approach to manage each of these zones through *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Environment Connection*, 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 the best available traditional and scientific knowledge to inform decision making.

- Adapting management approaches as new information becomes available.
- Maintaining and monitoring the natural environment and important wildlife areas.
- Limiting development in the park to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
- Providing operational actions for exceptional visitor experiences that are balanced with long-term sustainability of the environment.

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

Planning and management will ensure facilities and programs will continue to attract visitors who want to experience the park's heritage and beautiful scenery, and enhance the economic benefits associated with park tourism.

Specific management approaches for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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, 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 (FTE/Seasonal/Contract)	<b>Per Year</b> <b>\$262,891 to \$315,901</b> per year, based on recommended future staffing levels in section 4.3
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<b>Per Year</b> <b>\$60,000</b> per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga (DoE)
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<b>Per Year</b> <b>\$60,000</b> per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Kivalliq/Kitikmeot parks.
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	<b>Per Year</b> <b>\$6,000</b> per staff position
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	<b>Per Year</b> <b>\$50,000</b>
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	<b>Year 1-2</b> <b>\$35,000</b>  <b>Year 5</b> <b>\$20,000</b>  <b>Year 9</b> <b>\$20,000</b>
Heritage Appreciation Programs Development	<b>Year 1-5</b> <b>\$70,000</b>  <b>Year 6-10</b> <b>\$90,000</b>
Sod House Annual Operations and Maintenance	<b>\$5,000</b> <b>With additional contributions from partners</b>
Rankin Inlet CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	<b>Per Year (ongoing)</b> <b>\$15,000</b> 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

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## PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY







# SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

## 1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, located in Rankin Inlet, protects sites of cultural significance and the scenic landscape along a portion of the Meliadine River. The park offers an exceptional recreational experience that is easily accessed from the community: residents of Rankin Inlet enjoy spending time on the land, fishing, collecting water and ice, participating in educational activities and holding social gatherings in the park; and visitors to the Kivalliq Region travel to the park to see the land and learn about history and culture.

The Meliadine River and an esker are both important features within this landscape that contribute to the beauty and history of the park. For generations people have travelled and camped along the esker to have access to the resources of the river- herds of migrating caribou and migrating birds. Evidence of past use is demonstrated through numerous archaeological and cultural features in the park, with the most impressive collection presented at Qamaviniqtaalik. This site includes subterranean houses, caches, kayak

stands and other features that area associated with fishing or caribou hunting, likely in spring and fall.

The purpose of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's Management Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park. The plan respects the rights of Inuit and considers the requirements of non-Inuit park visitors. The Management Plan details the approach that will be taken during management by the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), NP&SP staff, and the partner organizations that will contribute to the park's future.

The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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). 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.

### 1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

Originally Master Planned in 1991, Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is listed in the Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA) Schedule 2-1 as a “Park established before ratification of the NLCA”, under Community Parks Order R 1-3-95, Schedule “A”.

### 1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND

#### STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

In 1990, the GNWT commissioned the 1991 *Meliadine River Territorial Park Master Plan*. The final plan was approved by the Hamlet, Tunngavik Federations of Nunavut, and GNWT.

On July 25, 1991 the Government of Canada (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) provided a letter stating the lands for the territorial park had been withdrawn from disposal by way of Order in Council 1991-932 dated May 23, 1991 for the purpose of the park.

The Government of Northwest Territories established the park in 1995 under Community Parks Order R 1-3-95, Schedule “A”.

The land tenure transfer history for the park is:

- Order in Council PC No. 1997-0755 to transfer lands from the Crown to the Commissioner.
- Commissioner obtained fee simple title for lot 1025, land title plan No. 4603 from the Municipality of Rankin Inlet on March 22, 2017 (certificate N0. 64760).
- Community Government and Services (GN) transferred the administration and control of the Commissioner Lands to the Department of Environment to be managed by Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division on June 20, 2017.

Table A: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARK
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current TPA park classification: Community Park</li> </ul>
Park Boundary Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,093 hectares</li> </ul>
Land Ownership within the Proposed Boundary as of 2018	Commissioner's Land managed by the Department of Environment
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOL parcel adjacent to the park boundary: Parcel RI-01</li> </ul>
Current Use	<p>The park area is used for fishing, hunting, berry picking, community events, recreational activities, camping, school programs, and tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park.</b></li> <li><b>Two personal use cabins exist within the park boundary as of 2019</b></li> </ul>
Park Infrastructure (Existing and Proposed)	<p><b>Existing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signage, Pavilion (aka: Elder's Cabin), designated camping area, outhouses, change house (Sandy Lake), furnishings (garbage bins, benches, picnic tables, fire pits, BBQs), park access roads, trails and designated parking areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency shelter, viewing platform, education/heritage infrastructure, campground expansion, play area, ATV trail improvements, maintenance building</li> </ul>
Cultural or historic significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological and historic sites</li> <li>Oral history and family history in the area</li> <li>Traditional Inuit place names</li> <li>Historic and current harvesting areas and travel routes</li> <li>Tourism and recreational activity areas</li> </ul>
Natural features	<p>The park protects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrestrial mammal, fish, and bird species habitats</li> <li>Glaciated landforms, geology, hydrology, and vegetation</li> <li>Ecological features of significance</li> <li>Areas that are impacted by climate change</li> <li>Scenic landscapes and beautiful views</li> </ul>
Minerals	<p>The economic potential of minerals adjacent to the boundary includes gold and nickel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extraction of gold is occurring within the Meliadine River watershed at the Meliadine Site (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.)</li> </ul>
Accessibility from the community	<p>The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of <b>Rankin Inlet:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal access to the area is by truck/car, ATV, snowmobile, motorcycle, biking and walking</li> <li>An access road towards the park is maintained by the Municipality and Agnico Eagle</li> <li>The access trail to the park boundary and within the park is maintained through agreement between NP&amp;SP and the Municipality</li> </ul>

## 1.2 PARK PURPOSE

*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.*

The purpose of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is to:

- Provide a rich and welcoming experience for all park users;
- Enhance the experience and understanding of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's unique environment and its rich cultural heritage;
- Protect the natural and cultural landscapes which represent the Kivalliq and Nunavut;
- Provide opportunities and encourage future benefits to expand the number of people to enjoy and learn from the land;
- Ensure Rankin Inlet residents, especially Inuit and youth, benefit both culturally and financially from the park; and
- Be developed and managed sustainably for future generations.

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

1. Protect a system of natural and cultural landscapes representative of Nunavut;
2. 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
3. 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga provides for the people of Rankin Inlet and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

### *Vision Statement for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park*

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is a peaceful place to enjoy and learn from our land, wildlife and culture. Appreciate and be inspired by the connection of the natural environment and Inuit heritage.

The Vision Statement for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is linked to the Vision for the Nunavut Parks Program, which states: "Nunavut Parks inspire people to connect, experience and protect our natural and cultural heritage."





## 1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

*The goals for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.*

There are three goal statements that include 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.
2. **Heritage Appreciation:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. **Enjoyment of the Park:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

THE GOALS FOR IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA ARE LINKED TO THE GOAL STATEMENT FOR THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:

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



### CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.

GOAL  
1

### HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL  
2

### ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

GOAL  
3



## GOAL 1 –

# CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by *Inuit Qaujima-jatuqangit* and an *Environment Connection* approach to management.

- **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and Environment Connection Approach** – Planning, development and management will:
  - be informed by local traditional knowledge, balance protection and use of the land and resources, respect Inuit rights and allowable practices;
  - conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA; and
  - be completed through joint planning and management.
- **Sustainability** – Planning and management actions will protect and monitor the natural and cultural resources that are critical to maintaining the park’s important wildlife habitat and cultural use as a harvesting and gathering area
  - Regulations will encourage and enforce minimal impact use of the park.
  - Green (alternative) energy solutions will be integrated into planning and design when it is feasible.
  - Research and monitoring will be included as operational activities.
- **Wildlife and Important Wildlife Areas** - Operations and management decisions will be informed by:
  - A park-specific caribou management strategy developed with partner organizations.
  - Regulations for raptor nesting sites.
  - A water quality monitoring program developed with partner organizations.
  - A fish monitoring program developed with partner organizations.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** - Development and operations will include assessments and monitoring of cultural sites and resources.
- **Focused Development** – Development zones will be limited to retain the park’s natural beauty, peaceful character, and to respect the cultural significance of the land. Development of new park facilities will consider carrying capacity of the environment and be planned to be in harmony with the landscape.
- **Documentation** - Working with partners, the natural and cultural resources of the park will continue to be documented to inform planning and management decisions:
  - Research and information collection projects will prioritize the involvement of Inuit researchers, Elders and youth.
  - Information about the park will be publicly available and used in Heritage Appreciation programs.



## GOAL 2 –

# HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

**Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.**

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** - A plan will be developed and implemented to:
  - Share stories and information of the park.
  - Enhance knowledge of the history of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga.
  - Reach various audiences.
  - Provide programs and interpretation in the park and in the community.
  - Be accessible as online resources and use appropriate technology in the park to enhance the visitor experience.
  - Update the existing Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga information booklet.
  - Develop a park display for the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre and other public buildings in Rankin Inlet (where appropriate).
  - Prepare and deliver education through tool kits prepared for students and youth that are out of school.
  - Develop partnership opportunities for science camps and an outdoor classroom in the park.
- **Promote sustainability** - Share messaging and education about sustainable and minimal impact use of the park; and the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting the park..



## GOAL 3 –

**ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:**

**Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.**

- **Respect Inuit Rights** - Inuit rights will be respected through joint planning and management. Recommended actions will consider and protect the rights of Inuit to access the park, participate in traditional activities, and harvest as per the Nunavut Agreement to 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.
  - Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Public Safety** – Park operations will prioritize public safety and compliance with rules and regulations.
  - Regulations will be shared with the public through signage, print materials, communications and programs.
  - Partnerships will be developed with local safety and regulatory organizations.
  - A park-specific emergency response plan will be developed.
- **Relaxation, Healing and Recreation** - The connection of Nunavummiut and visitors to the land will be protected and shared by careful operations and programs:
  - Providing infrastructure and programs to support park recreational uses.
  - Supporting traditional, healing and learning activities, and family gathering in the park.
  - Regulating activities in the park that may disturb visitor experiences or the traditional activities practiced by Inuit.
- **Tourism** – Opportunities for park related tourism and economic benefits will be planned through a Rankin Inlet Inuit Tourism Strategy.





## 1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ENVIRONMENT CONNECTION APPROACH

Planning and management of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga will follow an *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Environment Connection* approach that is based on working in harmony with the land and wildlife:

- The close relationship between people and the resources of the park will be the priority in decision-making
- Sustainability would be achieved through management decisions that consider the long-term impact of use, development, and protection
- Activities that are happening in the park today should not prevent use in the future
- Where impacts and change are unavoidable, management decisions will seek to mitigate the negative effects

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 this strategic approach to attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach will also:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA, and other legislation<sup>1</sup>. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. Collect IQ and scientific knowledge to 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.
4. Monitor natural and cultural resources and human use, and where possible, address impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
5. Limit development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
6. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

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<sup>1</sup> The 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, the Rankin Inlet 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 archaeological, 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park – the Rankin Inlet 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 residents are involved in planning and management through consultation.
- To preserve and promote Inuit heritage and culture through documentation and preservation actions.

The **Rankin Inlet CJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga. 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Park, 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 towards the management of the park.*



**Hamlet of Rankin Inlet:** The Hamlet of Rankin Inlet is an important partner because the park contributes to the quality of life for Rankin Inlet residents and benefits the community's economy. As previously noted, Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is located within the municipal boundary; access to the park from the town is by an access road crossing municipal land; and, Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga shares many of the same land use and management issues facing the municipality.

Where applicable, GN staff will consult and coordinate with the Hamlet:

- 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 on municipal land between the community and park entrance.
- Should regulations be required to manage vehicle traffic or vehicle damage to the environment.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the Hamlet.
- 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 Hamlet to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.

**Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA):** The KIA is a signatory to the IIBA and partners in the management and planning of all Territorial Parks. As previously noted, the 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.

Partnership with the KIA will also ensure:

- Collaboration to implement the IIBA.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance of lands where the park boundary is adjacent to IOL.
- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of natural and cultural resources where the park and IOL are both impacted.

**Kangiqliniq 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 management approach and actions to HTO members using the park.

**Public Safety Organizations: Rankin Inlet 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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.

**Rankin Inlet Healing Facility:** operated under the Government of Nunavut's Department of Justice, partners with NP&SP to invite inmates to participate in park-based programs as part of their rehabilitation plans, such as facility and trail development. The program's goal is to promote and protect a peaceful society through the administration of a justice system which respects the role of community members in maintaining harmony, and which adheres to the Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit principles and Inuit traditional knowledge.

**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 Rankin Inlet.

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 SARA COSEWIC species be identified in the park, including the Peregrine Falcon nesting sites 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.
- Should Parks Conservation Officers be required to respond to wildlife problems or complete an emergency kill within the park.

**Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division:** The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing fresh-water bodies and coastal areas. 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 Environment, Climate Change Secretariat:** Research and monitoring of climate change impacts in the park is a priority of the Master and Management Plans. The Nunavut



Climate Change Centre Secretariat will be an important partner in information sharing and best practices related to climate change, research and monitoring.

**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 palaeontological artefacts; and respectful behaviour in parks (such as discouraging tourists from constructing new inuksuit in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga).
- 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:

- Work closely with ED&T to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators.
- Support the development and implementation of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

**Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre**

The Kivalliq Regional 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. The visitor centre can:

- Provide interpretive information and displays on Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga. NP&SP will work with ED&T Tourism and Cultural Industries and other tourism providers/promoters to develop and present park marketing materials such as a display, 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 self-guided travel.
- Answer questions about park activities, programs, services and regulations.
- Promote Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Rankin Inlet 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 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



PHOTO: Small Group of Caribou Below Park Entrance - Nunavut Parks Archive 2015

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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga.

**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.

**Nunavut Water Board (NWB):** The NWB has responsibilities and powers over the use, management and regulation of inland water in Nunavut and its objectives 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan, no development has been proposed or water issues identified that require consultation with the NWB.

**Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB):** 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 habitat may be impacted in the park, such as the Peregrine Falcon nesting site in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, 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). Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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: (1) if they are 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, 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 inventories 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. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that conduct projects within Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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

The Rankin Inlet CJPMC was established in the fall of 2018 and began the process of planning for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park by reviewing past reports, conducting interviews and community consultations, and conducting site visits to the park. The CJPMC consultation log is included in Appendix 5.1.

An Inventory of Park Resources was prepared as the comprehensive documentation of all the resources within the boundary of the park, including: cultural heritage and sites of importance to Inuit, important wildlife and wildlife habitat, and mineral resources.

The Management Plan has been informed by previously completed reports, the 2019 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan, and the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Management Plans*.

Table B: Previous Plans and Reports

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1999	Meliadine River Archaeological Site: Tourism Development of Ijiriliq	GNWT: Prepared by Kivalliq Consulting, Management and Training Services Ltd. And Avens Associates	Economic Development Feasibility Study
1991	Heritage Resources in the Meliadine River District, N.W.T.	GNWT: Avens Associates	Resource Inventory
1990-1991	Meliadine River Territorial Park Study Technical Report	GNWT: Avens Associates)	Park Feasibility Study
1991	Meliadine River Esker Park Master Plan	GNWT: Avens Associates	Park Master Plan
2003	Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Interpretive Plan	GN: Outcrop with Page Burt	Interpretive Plan: brochure and signage



PHOTO: Doug McLarty





# Section 2

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## PARK CONTEXT





PHOTO: Nunavut Parks Archive 2011







PHOTO: Doug McLarty



## 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga that inform the Management Plan.

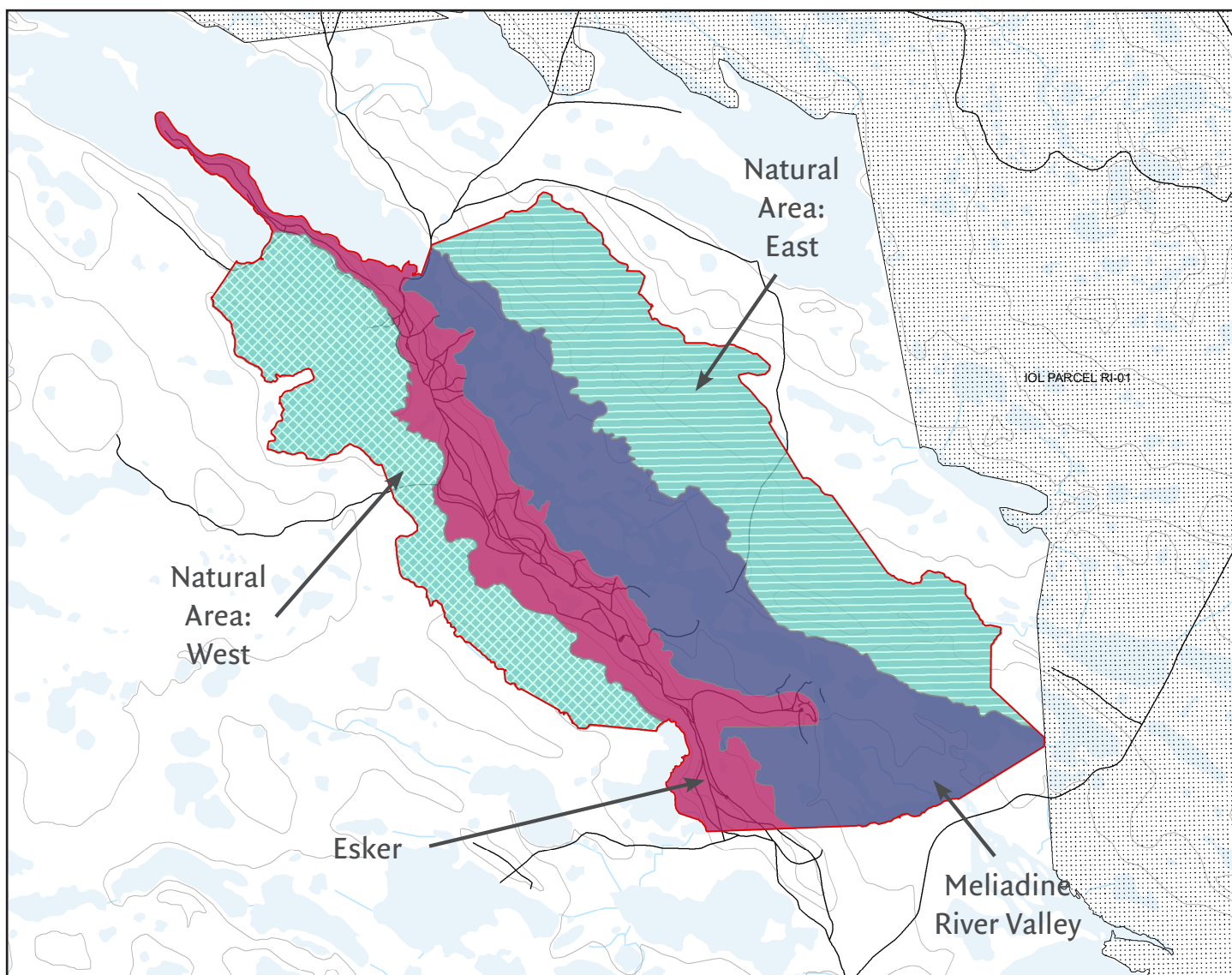
Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for guided tourism development in late spring, summer and early fall</li> <li>• Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park</li> </ul>
Community Benefit Potential	<p>Opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world</li> <li>• Increase economic benefits associated with tourism</li> <li>• Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities and heritage</li> <li>• Contribute to the quality of life and recreational activities for residents of Rankin Inlet</li> <li>• Provide educational and cultural service to the community</li> </ul>
What are the management challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human safety and emergency response</li> <li>• Impacts of development activities on lands adjacent to the park and within the Meliadine River watershed</li> <li>• Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Protection of archaeological sites and resources</li> <li>• Protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat</li> <li>• Managing human impacts on the park environment and infrastructure</li> </ul>

This section of this Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga where management is required:

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

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



## 2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

*This section provides a general description of the park and surrounding area including the park's infrastructure, natural, cultural and historic features.*

There are three general areas within the park boundary, called “landscape units”:

- Esker
- Meliadine River Valley
- Natural Area: East and West

The descriptions of each landscape unit highlight the physical landscape characteristics and significance of the area. Following the descriptions of each landscape unit is a summary of the specific natural and cultural resources that make Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park unique.

### 2.2.1 ESKER



The esker formation, extending the length of the park and beyond the boundary, is the park's primary landform and an important artery for travel. The park entrance is located on the top of the esker, and to the east of the park entrance sign is a high mound that offers views of the surrounding landscape and the full length of the esker looking to the north. Along the length of the esker the elevation and width of the feature varies. The park access trail follows roughly the highest ridge of the esker between the boundary until the private cabins located near the shore of Little Meliadine Lake. All of the secondary access trails branch off of the main trail.

The esker is comprised of mixed sand and gravel, with some boulders of various sizes, and overlain by a thin layer of soil that supports vegetation. The vegetation layer is easily disturbed by vehicle traffic, and as a result of this disturbance there are extensive areas along the esker that have no vegetation cover.

The majority of park infrastructure is located within the esker landscape unit, and the majority of park use and activities occur on the feature. Numerous archaeological sites are located on the esker. The cultural significance of the feature is associated with harvesting activities (the esker provides views to mammals in the surrounding landscape), camping (the well-drained ground, winds, and vantage point make it an ideal place to camp), and travel (the feature provides a route between the coast and inland areas). Sandy Lake, one of several small lakes on the western side of the esker, is a popular swimming location. Two cabins are located in the park on the northern extreme of the esker at Little Meliadine Lake.



## 2.2.2 MELIADINE RIVER VALLEY



The park boundary encompasses a portion of the Meliadine River and valley, to the east of the esker, and smaller lakes, and ponds. The valley landscape is dominated by the river and its wide flood plain. Seasonal meltwaters fill the river valley, and water and ice scour along the banks leaving areas of exposed boulders, rock and mud flats after water levels recede. Beyond the banks of the river the valley is a wide sedge wetland and hummocked tundra flats. These areas are a feeding and nesting place for migratory geese, ducks, cranes and other species. A low rock cliff area is a nationally significant Peregrine Falcon nesting site. The annual caribou migration passes through the valley with animals seeking the best river crossing points.

The river has cultural significance as the source of water, ice and fish that have supported generations of people. Harvesters have developed a network of trails along the riverbank to access points or crossings. Historic resources and sites of cultural importance are documented on both banks of the river. These sites are associated with fishing or harvesting caribou at the natural crossing points.



### 2.2.3 NATURAL AREA: EAST AND WEST



The eastern and western boundaries of the park are less frequently visited. Harvesters trails pass through these landscapes to connect with the network of regional travel routes beyond the park boundary. The landscape is dominated by sedge wetlands, an important habitat for migratory bird species. Travel through these landscapes in spring, summer and fall is limited by the wet ground. In winter a snowmobile trail passes through the natural area on the west side of the esker.



## 2.3 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected and monitored during implementation of the Management Plan and emphasized in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's Heritage Appreciation Program. The natural resources of significance were identified in the Inventory of Park Resources:

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

### 2.3.1 HYDROLOGY

The Meliadine River, known as Iqalugaarjuuk in Inuktitut, is the outflow of the Meliadine Lake watershed. The Meliadine Lake watershed has a drainage area of 560 km<sup>2</sup> that flows into Hudson Bay through two separate river systems, the Diana River and Meliadine River. The Meliadine River flows for a total stream distance of 39 km through a series of waterbodies until it reaches Little Meliadine Lake at the north end of the park then continues into Hudson Bay from the south boundary of the park.

The esker acts as a divide within the watershed in the park boundary with the water runoff on the northeast side of the esker flowing directly to the Meliadine River, while the water runoff on the other side of the esker flows north into Little Meliadine Lake then into the river.

Mineral extraction is also currently taking place within the watershed several kilometers upstream from the park at Agnico-Eagle's Meliadine Gold Project. Water quality monitoring will be conducted by Agnico Eagle during all phases of work at the site, including construction, operations, closure, and post-closure.

The Geological Survey of Canada has been conducting studies in the area of the park since 2016 to document changes in the historical shoreline fluctuations of several lakes. The results may provide insight into the change of water levels as a result of climate-caused permafrost and landscape change.

### 2.3.2 VEGETATION

Six broad vegetation habitat categories were identified for the park:

- Boulder fields
- Sedge communities
- Heath tundra communities
- Esker crest communities
- Snowbank communities

Research in the park identified 158 species of vegetation, of which three nationally significant species were identified for this location: Fullerton Willow (*Salix brachycarpa* ssp. *fullertonensis*), Bell's Arctic Locoweed (*Oxytropis arctica* var. *bellii*) and a species of Dandelion (*Taraxacum cerarophorus*).

Culturally significant vegetation includes plants used for food (blueberry, crowberry, bearberry, cloudberry, cranberry), medicine (Boreal wormwood, mushroom spp.), and fuel (birch, Arctic cotton, Labrador Tea, *Salix* spp.).

### 2.3.3 FISH

People fish along Meliadine River and Little Meliadine Lake in upingaaq (spring), auyaq (summer) and ukiaksaq (early fall).

Arctic Char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) migrate up the Meliadine River to spawn in Meliadine Lake. The Arctic char run generally happens from the third week in June to early July. Once the sea ice goes out into the bay the char have left the river for saltwater. The fall char run back up the river generally starts in late August to early September.

Arctic Grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), the "little fishes" of Iqalugaarjuuk as the river's Inuktitut name suggests, live their entire lives in freshwater, spending the winter in deep water under the ice. Grayling spawn in spring, at break up time, and prefer to use small streams. Grayling are in the river through the summer but will be gone from the river by late September.

Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) also occur in the freshwater lakes near Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, although it is not clear which lakes, or whether they are present in the park itself.

### 2.3.4 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Terrestrial mammals in the park include resident and migrating species. The most culturally significant species is caribou. The caribou are part of the large Qamaniuriaq herd, which winters in the treeline and on the barrens west of Rankin Inlet. Caribou go to their calving ground in June. The herd passes through park area anytime between early July and early August (depending on the year) and will be primarily females and calves. The mature male caribou will travel solo. Caribou crossings on the rivers are often marked by inuksuit (stone figures) that were used to channel the herds into narrow places where they could be hunted from kayaks (qajaq).

Resident species include small mammals such as Arctic ground squirrel, Arctic hare, fox, voles, and lemming. Large mammals include Barren Ground Grizzly, wolverine and wolf. Although less common, it is possible for Polar Bear to travel inland from the coast or for muskox to travel from their inland grazing areas.



### 2.3.5 BIRDS AND RAPTORS

Research indicates that more than sixty species of birds breed or migrate through the Rankin Inlet area. The park offers an opportunity to observe many species of birds through the seasons: snow bunting are the first to arrive in mid-April, followed by Peregrine Falcon, Ptarmigan, Sandhill Cranes, Bald Eagles, and several species of geese and ducks.

The park protects a Peregrine Falcon nesting cliff. The Rankin Inlet area has a nationally significant population of Peregrine Falcons, which are listed as a COSEWIC species of Special Concern.

### 2.3.6 GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology of the region is mostly underlain by Precambrian granitic bedrock and consists largely of bedrock outcrops, sandy/granular tills, eskers (fluvioglacial ridges), and wetlands in characteristically lowland areas.

In addition to the bedrock outcrops and esker, the park's physiography consists of natural patterning of the ground surface in distinct, symmetrical geometric shapes formed by surface and sub-surface freezing and ground ice; hummocks (bulging mounds that are the result of frost push and pull action); glacial erratic boulders and frost-heaved boulders (sub-surface boulders pushed to the ground surface by frost); and mud boils (small circular mounds of fresh soil material formed by frost action).

### 2.3.7 CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Environment Canada reports the average annual temperature of Rankin Inlet, NU is approximately -10.5 degrees C, with only four months of the year (June through September) being consistently above 0 degrees C and January and February average temperature at -30.8 degrees C. The average annual rainfall at Rankin Inlet is 181.8 mm, while annual snowfall averages 131.9 cm. The breakup of sea ice at Rankin Inlet occurs in mid-July, with patches of rain or fog during the spring and fall months. High winds, blizzards and ice fog are frequent. The sea ice freezes over beginning in October.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is also located in Ecodistrict #179 (Rankin Inlet) which is part of the Maguse River Upland Ecoregion, and Southern Arctic Ecozone. This ecological area includes continuous permafrost, except for areas recently emerged along the coast and areas below deeper lakes. Soils remain generally frozen within shallow depth (less than 100 cm) for all or most of the growing season. This permafrost acts as a barrier to the downward movement of water and there is a continuous supply of moisture from melting frost. As a result, active soil layers remain wet throughout for most of the growing season resulting in widespread wet soils even though total precipitation is relatively small. Change within the climate impacts the park's permafrost, soils and hydrology.



PHOTO: Doug McLarty





### 2.3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the cultural resources to be protected and monitored during implementation of the Management Plan and emphasized in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's Heritage Appreciation Program. The cultural resources include:

- Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas
- Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites
- Legends and Place Names
- Travel Routes

#### 2.3.8.1 HARVESTING AND IMPORTANT WILDLIFE AREAS

Harvesting activities occur in the park boundary and the surrounding region. Harvesting in the park includes fishing, caribou hunting, and to a lesser extent, hunting for geese and ducks. Berry picking sites are found in the park, and fox trapping also historically occurred in the area. A seasonal calendar of activities in the park illustrates the activities that occur at Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga.

There are three important wildlife areas in the boundary:

- Peregrine Falcon nesting cliffs located on the east side of the river near Qamaviniqtalik.
- The Meliadine River and Little Meliadine Lake fish habitat.
- The Meliadine River valley, providing nesting and feeding sites for migratory bird species and grazing areas for migrating caribou.

#### 2.3.8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

The landscapes where the esker reaches the riverbank present a high number of archaeological features and should be treated as culturally significant sites. Fifty-six (56) archaeological sites have been registered<sup>2</sup> within the park, representing cultures ranging from Pre-Dorset to recent Inuit, however the majority of features in the park represent the Thule and Caribou Inuit cultures.

Common archaeological features include tent rings and caches, and many of the resources are concentrated into several large encampments located in the vicinity of the esker and river. Most of the registered sites were surveyed in the 1970's or 1990's; however, the archaeological registry records do not consistently specify the quantity of features (e.g. tent rings, caches) in each site, but rather, only note that multiples of these features are present. The entire boundary of the park has not been surveyed and there are some unregistered features that have been reported. As a result, it's currently unknown how many individual archaeological features actually exist in the park.

#### 2.3.8.3 LEGENDS, STORIES AND PLACE NAMES

Oral histories passed down through the generations have shared legends and stories related to the park and surrounding landscape. The oral histories shared among Rankin Inlet residents tell about the northern lights, hunting activities, and family connections to the land, environment and the spirits of the place. The place names associated with the park and surrounding landscape also describe

<sup>2</sup> A "registered" archaeological site has been assigned a Borden number as part of a permitted archaeological survey.

the use of the area and people's connection to tangible and intangible resources.

Two prominent legends relate to Inugarullik and Ijiraq. These legends are associated with several of the places in the park that have traditional names. Ijiralik (“The place where there are hiders or spirits”) is the name given to one of the rocky hills across the river from Qamaviniqtalik (“place with ancient sod houses”). Iqalugaarjuk, referring to the river, means “river of little fishes” referring to arctic grayling that frequent its shallow rapids.

As told by Mary Ann Taparti in 2003, “there are “little people” (singular inugarullik; plural: inugarulliit), who are about 45 cm (18 in.) tall and seem to live a traditional lifestyle. They dress in clothing of Arctic hare or caribou skin, and hunt with traditional weapons. They do not live in modern houses, but seem to live where there are lots of rocks and cavities. People remark on having seen hare skins staked out and drying, and feel that these are places where the little people have been preparing skins for clothing. Locally, most sightings of the little people seem to have been near the Meliadine River (such as at Ijiralik and Qamaviniqtalik).

Ijiraq is translated as “hider” or “shadow” or sometimes “partly human/partly spirit” explained Mary Ann Taparti in 2003. These are more mysterious, and looked upon with more fear than curiosity. Ijirait (singular: Ijiraq) seem to be capable of changing their shapes or of being invisible. When they are in human form, they seem to be of normal size. They can be shadowy, at the edges of consciousness and barely seen, which accounts for the term “shadow people”. Most people do not feel these are spirits, but another group of beings who exist parallel to us. Because they can change their shapes, they can appear as animal and partly human. Some speak of seeing a being like a wolf, with large paws, but walking upright. Others mention “huge eyes, long nails and long hair, human-like beings.”

#### 2.3.8.4 TRAVEL ROUTES

The esker provides a northwest-southwest travel corridor for humans and wildlife on high, flat and generally dry terrain. Travel networks in the park provide access to the surrounding region for hunting, fishing and access to cabins. Truck and ATV travel routes enter the park from the Hamlet's road system. Within the park the main route follows the esker north to Little Meliadine Lake. Several ATV trails provide access to the river. In the north the ATV trails branch off to the east and west around the lake to provide access to harvesting areas outside the park boundary.

Future planning for a transportation corridor to link all Kivalliq communities will require engagement by the CJPMC and NP&SP to understand the potential impact on the park.

### 2.3.9 PARK USER GROUPS

#### 2.3.9.1 RESIDENTS

Residents of Rankin Inlet are the main user group visiting the park, most commonly travelling by truck or ATV. Residents enjoy day use activities including fishing, water and ice collecting, berry picking, picnics, camping, and spending time with family and friends. Community events and family gatherings occur in the park during summer months, particularly at the park pavilion (also known as the Elder's cabin). Swimming is a popular activity at Sandy Lake. The majority of visits last only a few hours, and a resident's survey indicates most people visit the park more than once a year, with most visitation occurring in summer. Water and ice collection occur throughout the year. Harvesters travel through the park to access areas beyond the boundary, and on occasion, caribou and migratory bird harvesting may occur in the park.

#### 2.3.9.2 TOURISTS

Tourists typically visit in the summer months to experience the scenery of the park and see Qamaviniqtalik. There is currently limited data on tourist visitation in the park. Future surveys specific to tourism may be conducted during the development of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

Information collected through interviews indicates that tourists arrange their park visits through outfitters or guides (when these services are operating in Rankin Inlet), through the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre, or as guests of local residents or organizations. In the past, the community has organized tourism activities in the park for a visiting cruise ship.

#### 2.3.9.3 INDUSTRY

Although outside the boundary, the access road to the park is an important travel route to the Meliadine Mine. The mine road passes near the southern boundary of the park. The impact of dust particulates that are spread onto tundra vegetation by mine vehicles is monitored by Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. (AEM). The mine road has improved access to the north-eastern side of the park.

Future development in the region, such as the Kivalliq community transportation network (the Kivalliq Interconnected Communities Initiative), may increase industrial activity in the vicinity of the park.

#### 2.3.9.4 RESEARCH

Research activities have occurred in the park and are likely to continue in the future. Research projects have been conducted by NRCan-Geological Survey of Canada (permafrost and water level monitoring); and academic research projects such as fish monitoring

in Meliadine River and the Peregrine Falcon/Arctic Raptors Program. Under their IIBA obligations, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. monitors water in the Meliadine watershed and dust associated with the mine road.

Future research priorities may be identified by NP&SP and the CJPMC. Research project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the regulations identified in the Management Plan.

#### 2.3.9.5 FILM CREWS

Permit requests for filming projects will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the goals of the Master Plan and regulations identified in the Management Plan.

## 2.4 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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

- There are currently no active claims or permits for mineral exploration within the park boundary or for the lands immediately adjacent to the boundary.
- There is currently no carving stone quarrying in the park and a study by ED&T indicated no site of significance for carving stone within the boundary or on adjacent lands.

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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Rankin Inlet CJPMC and NJPMC.

## 2.5 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

*This section details the planning and development opportunities and challenges that could influence master planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan.*

The opportunity or challenge 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 **IQ and Environment Connection** approach to planning and development.



Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p><b>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources.</li> <li>• Monitoring of archaeological or cultural resources is required to measure the impact of visitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Cultural area guidelines.</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 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 recommended buffer of known archaeological and palaeontological 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, collect data and monitor change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sod House Reconstruction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebuilding or removal required</li> <li>• Heritage appreciation program opportunities</li> <li>• Partnership agreements may be required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design</b> – If rebuilt, the sod house design should include local knowledge holders and (as required by the IIBA) the NJPMC and IHT.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> section for information on the management plan.</li> <li>• A partnership agreement between all parties for long-term management of the sod house will be required.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop interpretive and education programs about the project.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Important Wildlife Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish monitoring</li> <li>• Raptor nesting habitats: monitoring COSEWIC listed species - Peregrine Falcon.</li> <li>• Caribou: managing and monitoring human impact during the annual migration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines for important wildlife areas.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Wildlife Management and Fish Management</i> section.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inuit Harvesting</b></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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines to minimize impacts on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect Inuit rights, and inform the public on minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Human Use Management</i> section.</li> </ul>

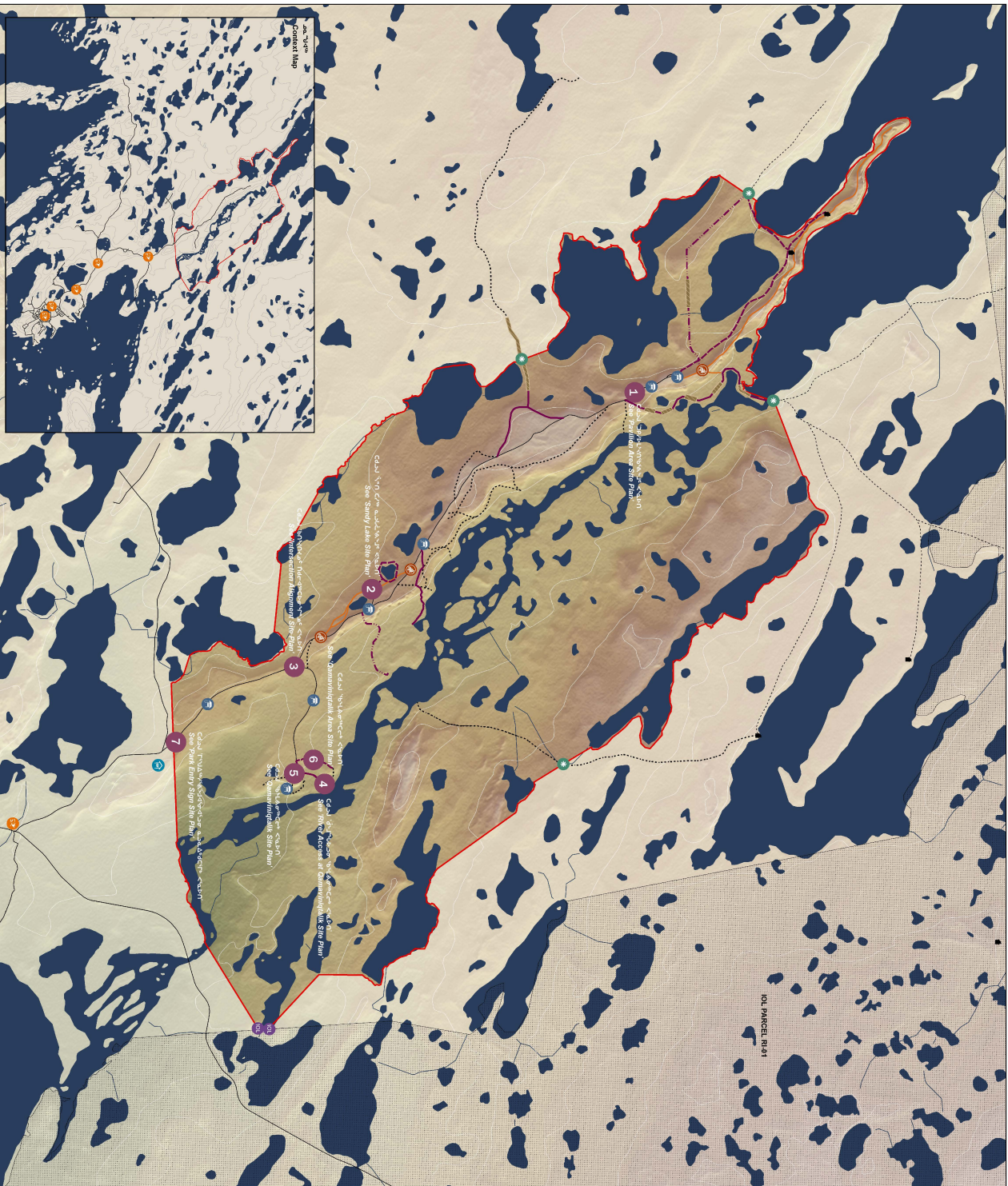
OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p><b>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of the park caused by human activity and climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Environmental Management sections.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Park Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New and renovated infrastructure to support use, activities, accessibility, and address increased visitation.</li> <li>Introduce green energy options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Plan for additional facilities at appropriate locations in the park and prepare recommendations for converting infrastructure to green energy options.</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 and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify development zones, and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Assess, develop and implement an interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Balancing Development and Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park must be managed sustainably as demographics and use change</li> <li>Vehicle use in natural and cultural areas of the park must be managed</li> <li>Park carrying capacity limits need to be determined in areas under high park user demand</li> <li>Monitoring of development impacts is required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design and Management</b> – Identify and apply carrying capacity for day use areas, designated camping areas, and cabins through research and CJPMC consultation.</li> <li><b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify development zones, and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Apply the monitoring recommendations. Where growth/use exceeds capacity, consult with the CJPMC and NJPMC to determine actions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cabins</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue partnership and communication between existing cabin owners, NP&amp;SP and the CJPMC</li> <li>Establish terms and conditions for existing cabins and guidelines for future cabin requests</li> <li>Manage future cabin development in the park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify development zones for cabins, and guidelines for cabins in all zones.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain staffing levels required to maintain, monitor and enforce regulations in the park</li> <li>Develop partnerships on management and regulatory issues</li> <li>Communicate regulations to the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the staffing and park-specific training plans.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management, Wildlife Management, Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement a communication plan to inform the public on key messages for park regulations.</li> </ul>

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p><b>Safety and Emergency Response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety of the public is a primary concern</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – New emergency infrastructure to be developed.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Develop the <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response plan</i>.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Continue to train all park-based NP&amp;SP staff in safety skills and procedures. Reference the <i>Park-Specific Training</i> section.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to inform the public on safe and sustainable travel.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Heritage Appreciation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share the unique story of the park.</li> <li>Implement the IIBA obligations related to interpretation, education, events, tourism, and economic benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Develop new and updated interpretive displays and materials for the park.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Complete and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan for the park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic Benefits: In-park business operations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit business opportunities to provides services or sell products in the park under special event permits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP and CJPMC will issue special event business permits, and communicate terms and conditions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic Benefits: Tourism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote park related tourism and Inuit tourism business opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses.</li> <li><b>Inuit Tourism Strategy</b> – Develop and implement a strategy.</li> </ul>

## 2.6 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure development for the park over the next 20 years, including improvements to existing facilities (as of 2019) and new infrastructure. Planning and development recommendations 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, locations and Action Plan.





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Iqalugaatjuup Nunanga Territorial Park

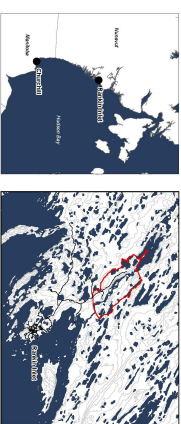
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Master Plan

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Legend

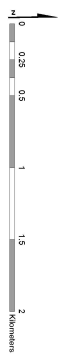
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Privately owned cabin
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Dedication Trail with Signage
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Priority Trail
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Second Priority Trail
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Third Priority Trail
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Existing Trail
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Raised ATV Platform
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
IOL Boundary Marker
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Park Boundary Marker
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Directional Signage
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Park Maintenance Shed
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Interpretive Signage

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Territorial Park Boundary
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Road
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Water or Ice
- ᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᓄᓂ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ  
Contour

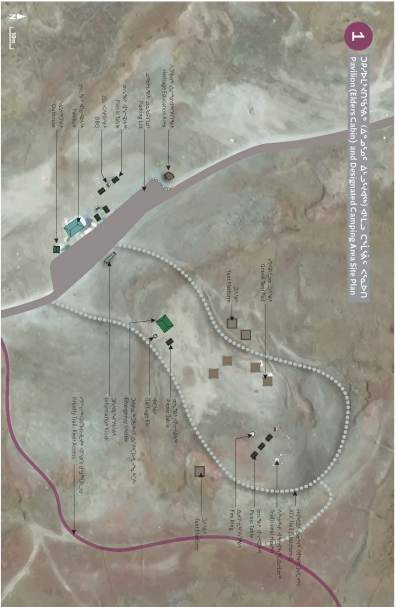
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DRAFT MAP FOR NUUNAVUT PARKS REFERENCE ONLY.  
DRAFT MAP, NOT FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY OR WEAVING.



Data sources:  
 Nunavut Planning & Design  
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut)  
 Site inventory collected August 2018 by Nunavut Inuit Group and IITFC Planning & Design  
 Scale: 1:15,000  
 2018  
 Produced by Nunavut Inuit Group Inc. and IITFC Planning & Design



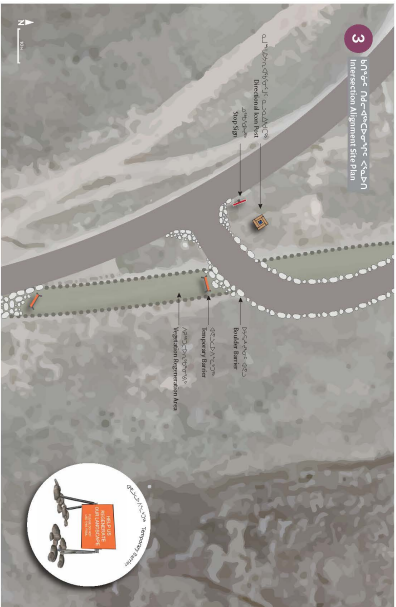
PARK Master plan  
MAP HERE [BACK]



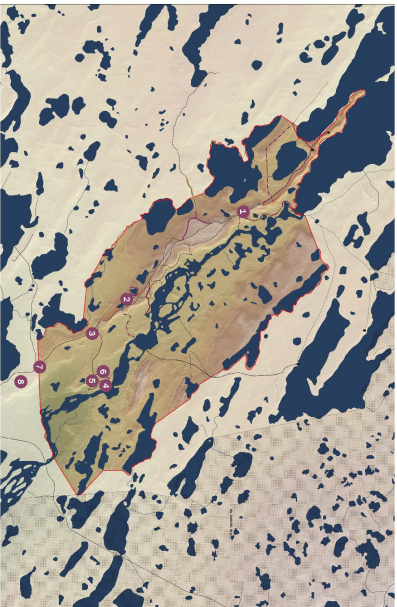
1 PARKING AREA (DESIGNED AND EXISTING) AND DESIGNED CLIMBING AREA SITE PLAN



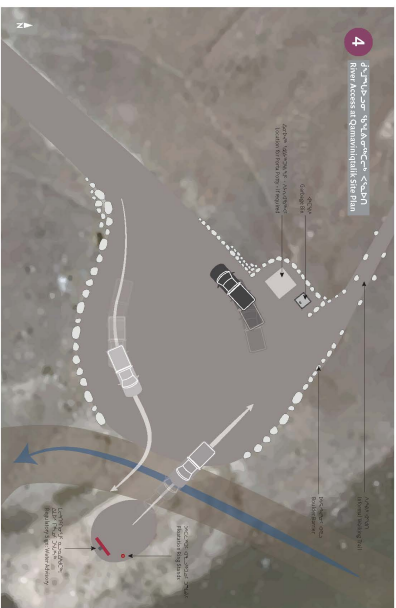
2 PARKING AREA (DESIGNED AND EXISTING) AND DESIGNED CLIMBING AREA SITE PLAN



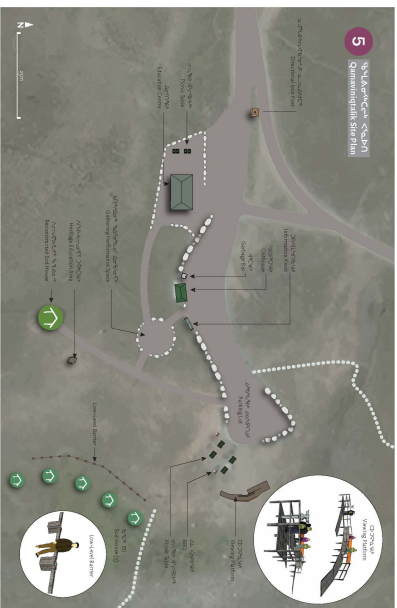
3 INTERSECTION ALIGNMENT SITE PLAN



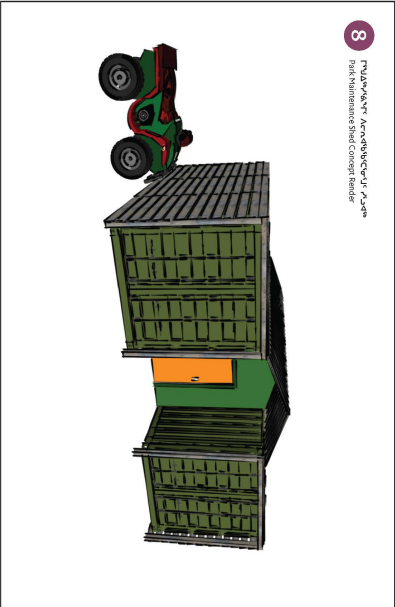
4 RIVER ACCESS AT QUMASHIPIK AREA SITE PLAN



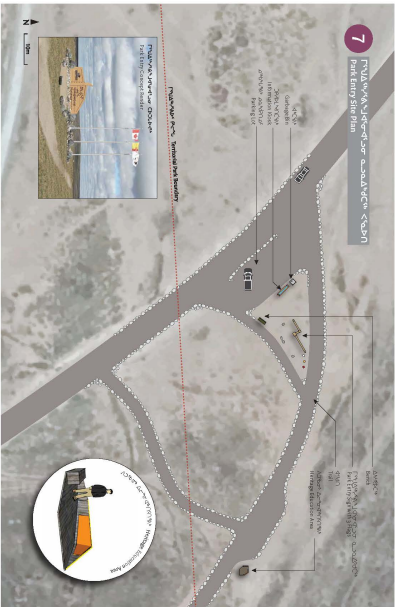
4 RIVER ACCESS AT QUMASHIPIK AREA SITE PLAN



5 QUMASHIPIK AREA SITE PLAN



8 PARKING AREA ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT RENDER



7 PARKING AREA ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT RENDER



6 QUMASHIPIK AREA SITE PLAN



PARK Master plan  
site plan layout MAP  
HERE [\[back\]](#)

## 2.7 PARK ZONES

A zoning plan for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Master Plan, and all management actions presented in this Management Plan.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park will be planned, developed and managed to protect and present the park's significant cultural and natural features, encourage sustainable use of the park, and achieve the goals of the park. A zoning plan for the park identifies the characteristics of all zones, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development recommended in the Master Plan.

### 2.7.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES

There are several zones classifications for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park. The following definitions describe each zone:

**Cultural Zone** - The purpose of this zone is to highlight significant cultural sites and landscapes for the education and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The objective of the Cultural Zone is to protect cultural resources and significant places and promote heritage appreciation and education within the parks. 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.

**Sub-Zones have been identified for the Cultural Zone in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga to address distinct management considerations.** Sub-Zones are intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. The recommended Sub-Zones regulate development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in the park, and require monitoring of change and impacts.

The sub-zones are:

- Cultural Zone: Esker Special Management
- Cultural Zone: Qamaviniqtaalik

**Development Zone** - The purpose of this zone is to identify areas in the park that are suitable for infrastructure. The objective of the Development Zone is to allow for the development of buildings, campgrounds, roads and trails, and other facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences or are needed for public safety. Activities relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and recreation will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.

**Natural Zone** - The purpose of this zone is to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective of the Natural Zone is to manage and protect habitat and natural resources, provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users, and to increase opportunities for harvesting and healthy living among Inuit and Nunavummiut. 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 Management Zone: Raptor Nesting** - The purpose of this zone is for the seasonal protection and monitoring of an area of importance to Peregrine Falcons. Activities are regulated and limited to those that have no negative impact on the species during the nesting period. Development and facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the species, or which are necessary for public safety.

### 2.7.2 MANAGEMENT ZONE TABLE

The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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.



Table E: Management Plan Zones Table

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Development Zone General Application to all Development Zones	The primary objective of this zone is providing infrastructure and programs that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. Development controls are required to protect natural and cultural sites and resources.	Day use infrastructure which encourage public use of the park, or are necessary for public safety, will be permitted. Heritage Appreciation and interpretive programs and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage. All actions are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management. Wildlife Management regulations apply to this zone: Caribou Management; Raptor Management; Fish Management. 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.	All park users are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management. New infrastructure 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. All campsites and campers are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan Campsite Regulations. Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the C/PMC.	Infrastructure in areas of known archaeological resources requires an archaeological survey before development. Vehicle access beyond the access road and designated ATV trails may be regulated to protect natural and cultural resources.

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Cultural Zone: Esker Special Management</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to protect and present cultural sites and resources; prevent or mitigate damage to natural resources and the esker environment; and manage all use and development for sustainability.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Existing cabins (as of 2019) are permitted, subject to the terms and conditions in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Requests for new cabins are subject to the terms and conditions in the Management Plan.</p> <p>All actions are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Wildlife Management regulations in the Management Plan apply to this zone: Caribou Management; Raptor Management; Fish Management.</p> <p>Activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park; or the use and enjoyment of personal use cabins and traditional family camps.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Camping is permitted subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan Campsite Regulations.</p> <p>New infrastructure 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 and Management Plan guidelines.</p> <p>Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the C/PMC.</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>Cabins, camping and temporary shelters should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). Rocks may not be moved or extracted from areas within 10 meters of known archaeological sites for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures.</p> <p>Vegetation regeneration special projects may take place in the zone to enhance habitat and the environment.</p> <p>Vehicle access off of roads and trails in this zone may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, and for public safety.</p>



ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Cultural Zone: Qamaviniqtaik</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The zone is associated with a culturally significant area.</p> <p>The primary objective for management is to protect and present cultural sites and resources; manage visitation and development; and share the cultural history of the site.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>No cabins are permitted in this zone.</p> <p>No overnight camping is permitted in this zone outside of the recommended temporary camping area. Exceptions may be made for research projects or cultural events, subject to C/PMC approval and terms and conditions.</p> <p>No motorized vehicles are permitted in areas of cultural resources. NP&amp;SP vehicles and emergency response excepted.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is not permitted.</p> <p>All actions are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Wildlife Management regulations apply to this zone: Caribou Management; Raptor Management; Fish Management.</p> <p>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>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum in this zone as per the Master Plan.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>All park users are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the C/PMC.</p> <p>New infrastructure 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 and Management Plan guidelines.</p>	<p>Rocks may not be moved or extracted from areas within 10 meters of known archaeological sites for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures.</p> <p>Vehicle access off of roads and trails in this zone may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, and for public safety.</p>

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Natural Zone</p> <p>General Application to the Natural Zone</p>	<p>Natural</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. The zone will provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure in the zone will be kept to a minimum. Future development on the west side of Meiladine River may be permitted subject to planning approval by the CJPMC. Development areas should be concentrated to areas away from important wildlife areas and limited in scope. Development relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and public safety may be permitted.</p> <p>Requests for new cabins are subject to the terms and conditions in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Emergency Shelters are permitted.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>All actions are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Campsite Regulations.</p> <p>Wildlife Management regulations apply to this zone: Caribou Management; Raptor Management; Fish Management.</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.</p>	<p>Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the CJPMC.</p> <p>New infrastructure 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 and the Management Plan.</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>Infrastructure development in areas of known archaeological resources requires an archaeological survey before development.</p> <p>Vehicle access beyond the designated ATV trails may be regulated to protect natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>If required, ATV trail development may be permitted to mitigate environmental damage. The development of designated trails and ATV boardwalks will be subject to the Master Plan and CJPMC approval.</p>

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Special Management Zone – Raptors</p>	<p><b>Nesting</b> This is a buffer zone for 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.</p>	<p>The Special Management regulations in the buffer zone apply during breeding and nesting periods to 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.  Raptor Nesting Sites: The buffer zone is a minimum of 500 meters from raptor nesting areas.  Peregrine nesting sites occur on rock ledges. Rough-legged hawk and Snowy owl nesting sites generally occur on open tundra or slopes.  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, and rock/cliff climbing.  Research (with valid permits) may occur within the buffer zones.</p>	<p>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&amp;SP staff will be permitted inside the buffer zone as required to monitor public safety, species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.  Inuit harvesting activities are permitted, but may be discouraged by the CPMC during the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August if negative impacts are identified.</p>	<p>No permanent structures can be placed in the Raptor 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.</p>





# Section 3

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## PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS





PHOTO: Doug McLarty



## SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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*Following the Framework for Management Plans, the strategic approaches for the management of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park are to be based on the management approach of IQ and Environment Connection as described in Section 1.5. The sections describe 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.*

Management actions describe the requirements to plan and operate the park to achieve its vision statement and goals. Management actions are based on specific issues to be addressed which includes: public safety; protection of the park's natural and cultural resources; reducing 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; and mitigating impacts as a result of issues or threats. Impacts that are caused by human and natural forces of change can be further defined:

- Whereas **human use activities** can include: recreational activities, travel, Inuit harvesting and non-Inuit fishing; development in the park; Cabins and camping in the park; Heritage Appreciation programs such as interpretation of the park; research; tourism; operational actions by NP&SP staff or contractors; business operations in the park; and intentional disturbance caused in the park such as vandalism, vehicle speeding, parties, unpermitted fires, uncontrolled pets, or other activities that cause disturbance to park users, wildlife, the environment, or resources. Management approaches

will encourage appropriate behaviour and sustainable practices and regulate undesirable activities.

- Whereas **natural forces of change** can include: climate change; habitat change; wildlife change; erosion caused 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 CJPMC to manage.

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park will be included in Appendix 5.3. This Appendix is to be updated as the CJPMC approves additional Records of Decision in the future.

### 3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Cultural and heritage resources in the park are to be protected, monitored and managed according to IIBA Article 8 and the *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines for Nunavut's Territorial Parks*.

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

- “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. An archaeological resource may be a site (registered or unregistered) or artefact. 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 actions that guide management of cultural resources include:

- Protection of cultural resources is a priority.
- Consideration of Inuit Rights in the park.
- Development measures to protect cultural resources by:
  - Using Development Zones to concentrate areas of park infrastructure.
  - Considering carrying capacity of the park and specific day use areas in the park when planning future development.
  - Considering the purpose, vision and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
- Encouraging park visitors to practice minimal impact travel and sustainability.
- Use of Heritage Appreciation programs to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for cultural resources and cultural activities.

#### **Key Actions**

1. To minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park, the following regulations will be enforced by Park Officers:
  - a. Only “Passive” observation and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation and interpretation are the method of sharing and gaining knowledge through “looking, reading or

listening” but not having any direct contact with the resource or entering 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.

- i. An exception to this approach will be granted for the sod house reconstruction in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga. Interaction with and entry to the sod house site will be governed by programming guidelines specifically prepared for the sod house.
    - ii. Programming guidelines will be prepared during the reconstruction project, with input from the project partners.
    - iii. Once completed, the programming guidelines will be added to this Management Plan in Appendix section 5.5.
  - b. Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.1.1 Archaeological Artefacts.
  - c. Any person found to be in possession of a cultural resources removed from the park, or in the process of removing a cultural resource from the park without a permit, will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
  - d. In areas of known archaeological resources, new infrastructure, camping or temporary shelters should not be anchored into the ground, and rocks and surface materials should not be moved or disturbed. Wherever possible facilities should be surface mounted only to protect cultural resources that may be contained in the soil layer.
2. Research and documentation of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources is an ongoing management action.
    - a. All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN - C&H.
    - b. The CJPMC will review research permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
  3. Sites and resources in the park that are visible should be monitored by NP&SP staff and protected as required.
  4. The Master Plan recommends that prior to any development the archaeological survey be referenced or commissioned for areas that have not been previously surveyed.
    - a. Archaeological surveys will include documentation of oral history associated with sites and/or artefacts.
    - b. The following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:



- i. *The Inventory of Park Resources*, and any future archaeological surveys and reports, will be reviewed to locate and understand the archaeological resources and cultural significance in the development area.
    - In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned.
    - Once complete, new archaeological surveys will be added to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.
  - ii. All information will assist the CJPMC and NP&SP in decision-making and management of cultural resources, and the development of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.
5. The management actions for culturally significant sites and resources will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5), and in consideration that:
- a. 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 terms and conditions associated with the site.
  - b. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and oral history will be used in management decisions and actions.
  - c. Management respects, and is compatible with, the role and significance of these sites in Inuit culture.
  - d. 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, C&H, 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.
  - e. The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
6. Programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of cultural significance in the following manner:
- a. Prior to a new interpretive program or activity at a culturally significant site the CJPMC and NP&SP staff will decide if the activity will harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources on or near the site.



- i. Programs and activities should be designed to avoid/reduce harm to the site or resources.
  - ii. Programs and activities should be monitored to see if any unforeseen harm is being caused to the site. In the event of harm, the program or activity should be stopped until an alternative approach can be developed.
  - iii. Heritage Appreciation will promote stewardship and minimal impact travel by all park users.
- b. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources if that resource is not clearly visible.

- c. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should use replicas of artefacts appropriate to the site and its heritage to enhance heritage appreciation.
7. Culturally significant sites or artefacts under threat of loss will be considered for removal only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated “in situ”.
- a. If removal of the archaeological resource from the park be identified as the appropriate management action, the removal of the site/resource will be fully documented as per the IIBA; and where appropriate, replicas and information will be integrated into the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.
  - b. At the request of the CJPMC, information on archaeological resources or artefacts that were previously removed from the park may be requested from the institutions holding these resources.
  - c. Where appropriate, NP&SP and the CJPMC may seek replicas of archaeological resources or artefacts for use in Heritage Appreciation programs as per IIBA 8.3.
  - d. Should artefacts collected from the park be returned to NP&SP from private collections, staff will follow the procedures in the Cultural Resource Management Guidelines for Nunavut’s Territorial Parks.

### 3.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS AND HUMAN REMAINS POLICY

Under the Nunavut Act, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of artefacts, sites and Human Remains 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*

1. If archaeological, palaeontological sites, objects, artefacts or human remains are found in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, the regulations to be followed by all staff and park users are:
  - Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artefacts.
  - Immediately report finds to C&H.
  - C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.
2. The process for reporting all artefact discoveries is quite straightforward; finds must be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much details as possible, for example:
  - Name of the person(s) who found the artefacts
  - Date of the find
  - Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available
  - Photographs if available
  - Any other relevant information
3. Future burials or Scattering of Ashes: Current legislation does not permit burials on the land in any location other than a registered burial ground/cemetery. Requests to scatter ashes on the land in the park must be brought to the CJPMC. The committee will bring the request to NP&SP for guidance, and then provide a recommendation to the applicant.

### 3.1.2 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT

Cultural activities management concerns the use of the park by Inuit for cultural purposes, including harvesting, fishing, spiritual or recreational enjoyment, educational activities, and travel.

Inuit use and access for harvesting or to visit culturally significant sites, use or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions, in accordance with the IIBA 3.2.

#### *Key Actions*

1. Inuit rights to harvest in the park will be protected and monitored to ensure park operations and use are not resulting in excessive harm or disruption of the activity. The management of the park will ensure 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.
  - a. For public safety, communications about harvesting activities in the park with firearms or traps will be posted on signage and through announcements to increase public awareness of the activity. The CJPMC will work with the HTO to identify locations for posted notices.
  - b. Harvesting activities in the park with firearms will be subject to all applicable legislation in Canada/Nunavut, and the policies or bylaws of the HTO and Municipality of Rankin Inlet.
2. Regulation, enforcement and Heritage Appreciation programs will discourage any activity that interferes with Inuit rights and cultural activities in the park.
  - a. Information will be included on park signage and materials to identify Inuit rights within the park and discourage interference.

- b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
  - c. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or recommended actions.
3. Vehicle use during harvesting activities is permitted in the park. Harvesters will be encouraged to stay on designated roads and trails in all zones.
- a. Only snowmobiles and ATVs are permitted off of the designated roads or trail in order to protect culturally significant sites, the environment and important wildlife habitats. Trucks must stay on designated roads and trails at all times.
  - b. Vehicle use is not permitted in the **Cultural Zone: Qamaviniqtaalik**
    - i. Only staff, emergency response or other authorized vehicles are permitted access in this zone.
    - ii. In any culturally significant area signage may be used to direct vehicles away from sites if evidence of damage to the resource is identified.





### 3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Natural resource and environment 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.

The management of the parks will seek to prevent, control and/or mitigate human-caused impacts on natural resources and the environment. Issues facing the natural resources and environment include human-caused impacts and increasing visitation levels; development; and climate change.

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

There is a need for ongoing monitoring of wildlife, wildlife habitat, vegetation, land, surface geology, permafrost, and hydrology. Information on changes or impacts on natural resources will be reported to the CJPMC and other management partners (as required) as part of the management and decision-making process. The principles that guide management of the natural environment include:

- Protection of wildlife and important wildlife areas is a priority.
- Natural resource management includes the rights of Inuit to harvest in the park.
- Development in the park will be limited to conserve and maintain the natural environment by:
  - Using Development Zones to concentrate park infrastructure.
  - Considering carrying capacity of the park and specific day use areas in the park when planning future development.
  - Considering the purpose, vision and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
  - Using green energy and infrastructure technology where it is feasible.
- Heritage Appreciation programs will be used to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for natural resources, minimal impact travel and sustainability.

#### *Key Actions*

1. The management actions for wildlife resources are to conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
  - a. Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may collaborate with partner organizations including but not limited to the Hunters and

- Trappers Organization, DFO, Elders in Rankin Inlet, GN DoE, NWMB, CWS, and others.
- b. The CJPMC and NP&SP will request the creation of a working group with local and regional partners to meet annually on natural resource and wildlife management topics, including but not limited to fish and caribou, water, and mining-related environmental monitoring.
2. Regulation and enforcement will discourage any activity that threatens natural resources in the park.
    - a. Regulations will be included on park signage and materials related to the natural resources of the park and wildlife.
    - b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
    - c. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
    - d. Any person found to be disturbing, threatening or unlawfully harvesting wildlife in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
  3. Prior to new development in the park:
    - a. The *Inventory of Park Resources* will be reviewed to locate and understand the natural resources in any area where there is to be development any location which is identified as an Important Wildlife Area.
    - b. The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
    - c. Development or park activities that negatively impact natural resources, environment, wildlife or important wildlife areas of the park will be reviewed by the CJPMC for recommendations on alternatives.
  4. Research on the natural resources, environment and climate change is encouraged in the park. The CJPMC will be consulted on research permit terms and conditions, which include but are not limited to the following topics:
    - a. Climate change and permafrost research and monitoring.
    - b. Wildlife research and monitoring.
    - c. Wildlife habitat research and monitoring.
    - d. Vegetation research and monitoring.
    - e. Water quality research and monitoring.
  5. Reduce the park's carbon footprint
    - a. Encourage the implementation of green energy and environmentally sustainable products and infrastructure.
    - b. Inform and educate all park users about minimal impact travel and sustainability: staying on designated trails, regulated waste disposal for humans and pets, burning of materials, fuel.

6. NP&SP and the CJPMC will support partner organizations that are responsible for monitoring climate changes, water quality, road dust, wildlife impacts, and other impacts associated with natural forces of change or human use activity (including mining activities, transportation, development, and research projects). Partner organizations will be asked to report to the CJPMC on an annual or as required basis with data that should be considered in park planning and management decisions.

### 3.2.1 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management is required (as per IIBA Article 9) to monitor and protect important wildlife and wildlife areas in the park, either by species or habitat. If a wildlife species or habitat is being negatively impacted in the park either through human activity or natural decline (IIBA 9.2), the CJPMC will recommend management actions specific to the species.

Among the wildlife species that are important in the park are fish, caribou, migratory birds and raptors, wolves, and bears (grizzly bear and polar bear). Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the *Inventory of Park Resources*.

It is the intention of park management to ensure the long-term protection and monitoring of the wildlife habitat and wildlife resources of the park, and public safety. NP&SP and the CJPMC will support partner organizations that are responsible for ongoing wildlife management strategies in the region, ensuring park specific wildlife and critical habitat strategies are considered in park planning and management decisions.

#### 3.2.1.1 KEY ACTIONS FOR FISH MANAGEMENT

Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), implemented in collaboration with the GN and HTO. Regulation and enforcement of fishing limits and activities are implemented by DFO. Fishing licensing is the responsibility of the GN.

The HTO has disallowed fishing with nets in the river. Human activities related to fish management will be monitored, including (but not limited to): overfishing, fish wastage and disturbance to fish habitat.

Management of fish and fish habitat in the park will be undertaken by the CJPMC and NP&SP in partnership with DFO, GN Wildlife (Conservation Officers), GN Fisheries and Sealing, and the HTO.

**Key Actions**

1. Establish a working group with DFO, HTO, Agnico-Eagle, and CJPMC to address a long-term strategy on fish and fish habitat management in the Meliadine River watershed.
  - a. Review recent research studies on the river, fish habitat and fish stocks.
  - b. Review the current sport fishing regulation for the river.
  - c. Recommend regulations to conserve fish stocks and habitat.
  - d. Recommend future research priorities.
2. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with DFO to increase outreach to the public on fishing, habitat, issues and best practices.
  - a. Request DFO to contribute interpretive content to the *Heritage Appreciation Plan* for fish and habitat and information in the park.
  - b. Request DFO research and monitoring of fish and habitat / fish health.

**3.2.1.2 KEY ACTIONS FOR CARIBOU MANAGEMENT**

Management of caribou habitat within the park boundary is the responsibility of the CJPMC and NP&SP. During the migration period (which may anytime from the end of June to beginning of July) herds of 1,000 to 10,000 caribou can pass through the park or surrounding region. The migration may last from 3 to 21 days. Wolves are associated with the migration.

Management of caribou habitat will be undertaken in partnership with the KIA, HTO, GN Conservation Officers and Wildlife Division (enforcement and research), and NWMB. Partnerships with other groups managing caribou (e.g. Agnico Eagle's Meliadine Caribou Migration Protocol) will be referenced in the ongoing management strategy for caribou in the park.

**Key Actions**

1. Caribou habitat areas in the park will be monitored for human-caused impacts and management actions required for mitigation of habitat damage or loss.
2. Caribou have "right of way". All human activities and park operations that may disturb or interfere with the caribou migration will be subject to regulation.
  - a. Officials representing the HTO, GN, NWMB or KIA may temporarily close the access road and trails in the park to allow the herd to pass.

- b. Park staff may always be present in the park.
  - c. Park staff will suspend all operational or development activities deemed 'non-critical' during the migration period. Critical exceptions that are permitted concern public safety, emergency response and environmental protection.
    - Research activities associated with the caribou migration may be permitted subject to Terms and Conditions set by the CJPMC during the permit review.
  - d. The first herd shall not be hunted, disturbed, or deterred from moving through the park.
  - e. Notifications of the caribou migration and any park operations suspension or closure will be made by public announcement.
3. Hold an annual meeting of the CJPMC, HTO and other caribou management specialists to review management strategies.
    - a. Discuss recent information provided by Inuit harvesters on caribou populations and caribou habitat.
    - b. CJPMC shall request caribou collar monitoring data.
    - c. Apply Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit and traditional stewardship to the decision-making process when planning and implementing caribou management strategies.
    - d. Report on and review recent caribou management strategies or research studies on caribou in the region of the park.
    - e. Recommend additional regulations in the park when human activities are negatively impacting on caribou or caribou habitat.
    - f. Work with partners on education and information to promote best practices among harvesters.

4. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with the HTO to increase outreach to the public on caribou and caribou habitat protection.
5. NP&SP staff will monitor "gut piles" and remove when those are in public use areas.

**3.2.1.3 KEY ACTIONS FOR RAPTOR MANAGEMENT**

The park is an important nesting sites for raptors, which include Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon, Eagles, and several species of hawk. Raptors nest on cliffs and rock ledges that are found throughout all zones in the parks. Raptors are sensitive to disturbance during critical

nesting periods. Peregrine Falcon are a COSEWIC listed species of “Special Concern” and require specific management protection.

Management of human use such as camping in known raptor nesting areas is recommended for the period mid-May and end of August. An increase in park user numbers will make protective action essential to the maintenance of a healthy raptor population.

#### **Key Actions**

1. New park infrastructure should not be developed within 500m from known raptor nesting areas.
2. During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August all major disturbances will be discouraged within 500m of known nesting sites:
  - c. Rock and/or cliff climbing will not be permitted.
  - d. Sustained motorized vehicle or equipment use is not permitted.
  - e. Camping will be discouraged within 500m from known raptor nesting areas.
3. Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the 500m area as required to monitor public safety, species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.
4. Research of raptor nesting sites in the park will require a valid permit, and the CJPMC may provide terms and conditions.
  - a. Monitoring during the nesting periods is encouraged to document species well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance, and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.
5. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with the HTO to increase outreach to the public on raptors and raptor habitat protection.
  - a. 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.
  - b. Passive observation (e.g. bird watching) of raptors from locations in the park will be permitted at a distance where these activities have no negative impact.



PHOTO: Nunavut Parks Archive: 2013

### 3.2.3 MINERAL RESOURCES

In keeping with IIBA Article 10, the Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) was completed as part of the inventory and master plan stages of park establishment. Minerals have been identified within the lands adjacent to Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga and based on the sub-surface geology may be present within the boundary. The economic potential of minerals within the boundary is limited by the relatively small land area of the park.

Should future development or use associated with a mineral resource adjacent to the boundary require access, efforts will be made to identify alternative routes, minimize the impacts of development, and to maintain the purpose and qualities of the park.

It will be important to work with mineral resource proponents, the CJPMC, and the residents to minimize the inevitable impacts through planning and development recommendations. The following management approaches will be considered:

- Maintain the integrity of the natural environment, wildlife, cultural resources, recreational and tourism use of the area. A management approach must include recommended actions to balance any future mineral resource activities within or adjacent to the park boundary to the integrity of the park resources and visitor experience.
- Monitor visitor use and park access in areas of mineral resource exploration and development to determine use levels, appropriate service standards and maintenance requirements.
- Ensure public safety in areas of mineral development by providing information to visitors and monitoring public safety.
- Avoid disruption to Inuit harvesting and culturally significant areas.
- Conduct water and air quality surveys in all major lakes, rivers and streams within the park. Encourage monitoring and reporting.
- The CJPMC may make recommendations through a Record of Decision on:
  - The timing as well as methods of extraction of the mineral in or near the park.
  - Minimize and/or mitigate the impacts of resource exploration and development on the tourism economy that is generated by the park.
  - Limit overland vehicle access routes in the park by planning access corridors.
  - The placement of mineral resource infrastructure to minimize the visual impacts.
  - Plan for safety of all park visitors with respect to mineral development activities in the park.

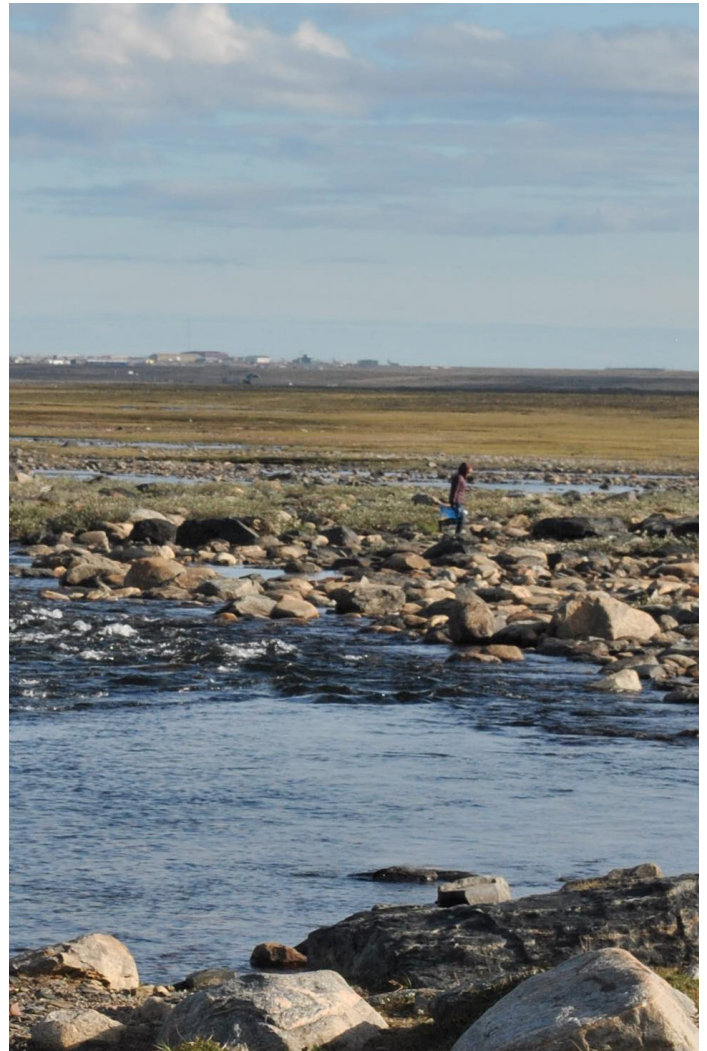
- Representatives of companies or individuals involved in prospecting, exploration, development of minerals will report to the CJPMC annually on the activities, and consider any comments from the CJPMC related to the activities.

### 3.2.3 CARVING STONE

As of 2019 there are no known carving stone deposits or active quarrying sites in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga. Inuit rights for the removal of quarrying stone in Territorial Parks under NA 19.9.2, 19.9.4, and 19.9.9 may be exercised in the park without any form of territorial licence or permit and without the imposition of any form of territorial tax or fee, on condition that: (a) there be no significant damage; and (b) there be no significant interference with use and quiet enjoyment of the land by the interest holder.

Should a request to quarry carving stone in the park be made by an Inuk, the Management Plan states that quarrying of carving stone is:

- Discouraged in the Cultural Zones and Development Zones.
- Discouraged within the Special Management: Raptor Zone.





The CJPMC may make additional recommendations through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan concerning quarrying of carving stone terms and conditions that:

- Apply to specific locations in the park.
- Address the way carving stone may be removed in those locations.
- Address the time of year when quarrying may occur in those locations.

### 3.2.4 GRANULAR SUPPLY

The park is not to be considered, studied or actively used as a granular supply.

### 3.2.5 WATER AND AIR QUALITY AND CONSUMPTION

Water management activities concern the traditional collection of ice and water from Meliadine River by residents. This water is considered 'surface water'. Water quality standards for surface waters vary significantly due to different environmental conditions, ecosystems, and intended human uses.

Water quality is a management concern in the park because Inuit collect water and ice from the river in the north end of the park. Water bodies and water quality monitoring are not within the legislative mandate of the Department of Environment.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is responsible for the co-management of water resources in Nunavut, along with the Nunavut Water Board. CIRNAC participates in monitoring water quality in different rivers and lakes in the territory. For study locations samples are analyzed twice a year for physical parameters, major ions and metals. CIRNAC does not do analyses for E. Coli, bacteria or parasites, which are typically used to determine if water is safe to drink. CIRNAC does not make any statements on the safety of water for drinking as this is the mandate of Department of Health (GN).

The Department of Health is the regulator for municipal water. Land water (which includes water or ice collected from a river) is not regulated and not treated. The Department notes that land water could have bacteria or other organisms associated with it. Persons who wish to consume land water do so at their own risk. The Department recommends to those who wish to consume land water to boil it first before drinking as a general public health recommendation.

**Meliadine River:** AEM is monitoring Little Meliadine Lake and provides annual reporting on indicators related to bacteria, organisms, and particulates (AEM data provided from 2016, 2017 & 2018).

### Key Actions

The following recommendations concern water quality in the parks:

1. The Management Plan recommends no action be taken that promotes water or ice collection in the park.
2. Persons who wish to consume water or ice collected from rivers and lakes should be notified through signage and posted warnings that they do so at their own risk. The Management Plan recommends those who wish to consume untreated water boil it first before drinking as a general public health recommendation.
3. In collaboration with the Department of Health and Department of Justice (GN) public announcements will be posted in the park, on the website, and in print to inform the public of the boil water advisory and the risks of consuming water from the park.
4. The Department of Environment may seek partnerships to monitor water quality in the park.
  - a. Establish a working group of partners involved in water quality to share information on the regular monitoring of water.
  - b. Request KIA / CIRNAC monitoring and historic data of Meliadine River.
  - c. Request copies of AEM reports.
  - d. New data and information will be added to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.
5. When required, the partner organizations, CJPMC or Park staff may recommend temporary or permanent closure of the water access points in the park to prohibit or regulate consumption of untreated water or ice.

### 3.2.6 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

The development of a regional road network between the Kivalliq communities may have a future impact on the park. As of 2019 a study was underway to examine the options for this transportation network.

**The CJPMC recommends that routes for the regional transportation network should not pass through the park.**

Should future development or use associated with a regional transportation be proposed adjacent to the boundary, the CJPMC and NP&SP will communicate the purpose and qualities of the park and work with all proponents to identify alternative routes, and mitigation actions to minimize the impacts of development on the park.

The following management principles will be communicated:

- Maintaining the integrity of the natural environment, wildlife, cultural resources, recreational and tourism use of the park.
- Balancing any future transportation network adjacent to the park boundary to the integrity of the park resources and visitor experience.
- Monitoring of development and use impacts on the park.
- Ensuring public safety.
- Avoiding disruption to Inuit harvesting and culturally significant areas.

### 3.3 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are encouraged to visit and enjoy the park. Human use must encourage sustainability, be managed for safety, and limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment that are caused by activities.

In each of the Management Zones, the permitted uses, conditional uses and protection measures have been identified to achieve the objectives of managing human use. This section identifies specific management actions for park facilities, vehicle use, tourism, cabins, camping, dogs, and fires.

**Inuit rights to access, use or conduct cultural activities including harvesting in the park is addressed in section 3.1, and nothing in this section of the plan will override those rights.**

#### 3.3.1 PARK FACILITIES

Park facility management concerns the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure that support visitor use, recreational, and cultural activities of park visitors. Park O&M is undertaken on an ongoing basis by NP&SP staff or contractors through annual budgets and one-time management action budgets for specific projects.

Facilities (permanent or temporary) deemed necessary to protect natural or cultural features of the park may be developed, subject to an archaeological survey, and/or following an environmental assessment if one is deemed required.

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 facility maintenance contracts that may be business opportunities contracted within Territorial Parks. Contractors are subject to all park facility management actions identified in this plan.

#### *Key Actions*

1. Ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement and monitoring are priority actions to manage park facilities.
  - a. 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.
  - b. Any potential threat to Public Safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
  - c. Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
  - d. Human waste at outhouses or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
  - e. Animal by-product or wastage will be removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
  - f. Where waste (human or animal) is a persistent problem, NP&SP staff will consult the CJPMC on options to place signage, infrastructure, or apply regulations to address the concerns.
2. New facilities (permanent or temporary) not identified in the Master Plan but that are deemed necessary to protect natural or cultural features of the park may be developed, subject to an archaeological survey, and/or following an environmental assessment if one is deemed required.
  - a. Facilities required for the protection of archaeological sites will be designed and planned in accordance with section 3.1.
3. Heritage Appreciation interpretive and educational materials will encourage minimal impact travel and ask park visitors to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park.

##### *3.3.1.1 BARRIERS AND ACCESS*

Barriers deemed necessary to protect public safety will be permitted in the park. Barriers may be used to discourage access to areas in the park for the protection of the environment, cultural sites, or public safety.

### Key Actions

1. NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the purpose of the temporary barrier at the location, at the park entrance, and make an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the duration of the closure (if known) and a contact for more information. When trails or roads are closed for the protection of the environment or cultural sites, the communications will encourage the public to use vehicles only on designated trails and roads.
2. Permanent barriers deemed necessary to control vehicle access into this area will be permitted. Where a permanent barrier impedes access to an Inuit harvesting area or Inuk's cabin/campsite, NP&SP staff will be required to notify the impacted person/family and assist the park users with access when requested.

### 3.3.2 VEHICLE USE

Sustainable and managed vehicle use within the park is encouraged in the Management Plan. Within Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga there are access roads and trails that are designated for use by vehicle type, including cars/trucks, ATVs, snowmobiles and motorcycles.

### Key Actions

All vehicles (including cars/trucks, Jeeps, ATVs, snowmobiles, and motorcycles) must be operated within the regulations of the park.

1. Vehicle use is permitted on designated roads and trails subject to the Management Zone and may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, or for public safety.
  - a. Vehicles are not permitted within the Qamaviniqtaalik site of cultural significance.
  - b. Exceptions to vehicle regulations apply to GN staff vehicles associated with park operations and maintenance, emergency response vehicles, or vehicles authorized by the CJPMC to support research or cultural activities.
2. The speed limit in the park on access roads and trails is 30 km/h. All ATV, motorcycle and snowmobile riders encouraged to wear helmets and comply with local bylaws on vehicle operation.
  - a. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
  - b. Any person found to be speeding or operating a vehicle in the park unlawfully or dangerously will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation of Hamlet By-Law or TPA (when available)



- c. All vehicle operators must be the age of majority in Nunavut for driving a licensed vehicle.
3. The primary management approach for vehicle use in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is to monitor impacts, encourage users to stay on the designated routes, and provide safe access.
  - a. Trail markers will identify the designated vehicle travel route(s).
  - b. NP&SP staff will report issues to the CJPMC for recommendations on management actions or designed infrastructure to mitigate negative impacts to the environment or cultural resources caused by vehicles.
  - c. If required, new ATV trail development may be permitted to mitigate environmental damage. The development of designated trails and ATV boardwalks will be subject to CJPMC planning recommendations.
4. Areas that are susceptible to damage by motorized vehicles such as culturally significant sites or wetlands may have regulated vehicle access or be closed to access at the recommendation of the CJPMC.
5. Heritage Appreciation Programs such as interpretive materials, informational and regulatory signage will promote sustainable vehicle 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.

### 3.3.3 AIRCRAFT

Low-flying aircraft (planes, helicopters and drones) may interfere with the operation of the Rankin Inlet Airport or cause disturbance to wildlife.

#### *Key Actions*

1. Low-flying aircraft for personal use, film crews or research are not permitted in or over the boundary of the park. Low-flying aircraft Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM) regulations for designated parks (1.14.5) do not permit aircraft to fly below 2000 feet (609m) to minimize the disturbance to the natural habitat.
  - a. The exception to this regulation is related to the normal operation of the Rankin Inlet Airport and Forward Operating Location.
  - b. The emergency landing of aircraft is an exception to this regulation
  - c. Drones (personal use) are not permitted in the park.
  - d. Park regulations will communicate the ban on the use of drones in the park.
  - e. Film crews or researcher may seek a permit to operate a drone in the park. The CJPMC will review the permit application and may apply terms and conditions on drone use.
  - f. Drones for NP&SP use are permitted under terms and conditions set by the CJPMC.
2. If NP&SP staff observe or receive reports of low-flying aircraft or drones intentionally disturbing wildlife, the occurrences will be report to the Conservation Officer, HTO, and CJPMC for direction on the appropriate action.

### 3.3.4 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors. Management of tourism is also an opportunity ensure visitors are taught to understand and appreciate the heritage of our parks.

Each type of tourism activity demands different levels of facility support, maintenance, and park information through signage and travel planning materials. Addressing this variety of tourist needs is an important aspect of park management. The CJPMC aim is to support tourism through park infrastructure and a Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide information and promotional materials related to park tourism.

An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed (as per the IIBA) for park-related tourism is required to assist in tourism planning and create tourism business opportunities in Rankin Inlet; 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).

#### *Key Actions*

Tourism activities may occur in all management zones. No tourism business can operate in the park without being licensed under the Tourism Act. The tourism operator may be inspected at any time. Tourism officers will partner with NP&SP on monitoring and enforcement of the Tourism Act.

Management actions for tourism include:

1. The CJPMC may make recommendations at any time to establish limits for tourism activities to protect resources of the park or Inuit rights at any location in the park. CJPMC recommendations may include, but are not limited to: conditions on the type of tourism activities permitted: the number of visitors on a site at one time; requirements to visit with a licenced outfitter/guide; restriction on time of year; or any other condition that may be desirable.
2. NP&SP staff will be trained and encouraged to provide information and support to tourists visiting the park.
  - a. The safety of visitors, and the security of their belongings, will be a primary consideration in park management decisions and during monitoring by NP&SP staff.
  - b. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include safe and sustainable travel information for visitors in interpretive materials and information.
  - c. Information will be posted to inform visitors to not leave belonging unattended, and that NP&SP does not take responsibility for belongings left unattended in the park.
3. Visitors will be encouraged to practice minimal impact travel and use designated camping areas.
4. Establish effective communications with outfitters in Rankin Inlet to ensure park information is shared.
5. NP&SP and the CJPMC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga. The Code of Conduct will be provided as an information resource 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 NP&SP to develop similar guidelines to encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel.

### 3.3.5 CABINS AND OUTPOST CAMPS

As of 2019 there were two personal use cabins in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga owned by Rankin Inlet residents and a designated camping area for short-term use by residents and tourists. This section describes the management approach for existing and proposed cabins, and outpost camps.

### 3.3.5.1 CABINS (PERSONAL USE): EXISTING

The IIBA states that an existing cabin may continue to be occupied in a park subject to that park's Management Plan.

#### **Key Actions**

1. Through Record of Decision (2019-013) the Rankin Inlet CJPMC agrees to grandfather all cabins existing as of 2019, allowing the current owners to occupy a cabin in the park, subject only to future terms and conditions recommended through the approved Management Plan.
2. Upon approval of the Management Plan, the GN Department of Justice and NP&SP will work with the CJPMC and cabin owners to prepare terms and conditions for the existing cabins. Once negotiations have been completed, the terms and conditions will be approved by the CJPMC and added to the Management Plan as an addendum in Appendix 5.4.

### 3.3.5.2 CABINS (PERSONAL USE): PROCESS FOR NEW CABINS

The IIBA includes provisions for requests for new cabins made by Inuit. The GN or CJPMC do not have the ability to unilaterally deny a request for a cabin unless the management plan does not permit the cabin in the park, or the location in the park where the cabin is being proposed.

A registered Nunavut Agreement beneficiary, who has reached the age of majority, may construct a seasonal use cabin within the boundaries of the Territorial Park but shall first seek CJPMC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin (IIBA 3.5). The CJPMC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval.

Non-Inuit are not permitted to construct any new cabins within the boundaries of the Territorial Park.

The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin to appear in a 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).

- 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 and wildlife areas.
- 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 (to be included in the Appendix to a 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 a Management Plan).

In the event of a proposal, and where reasonable, the CJPMC may identify the recommended terms and conditions or locations for a proposed cabin through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

#### **Key Actions**

The following terms and conditions will apply on the establishment and occupation of a new cabin in the park:

1. The CJPMC will discourage the development of new cabins to maintain the public use of the park and benefits.
2. The Management Zones will describe the regulations on new cabin locations in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga should an Inuit / eligible applicant wish to request a location.
  - a. No new cabins will be permitted in cultural zones with archaeological and cultural significant sites.
  - b. Cabins, camping and temporary shelters in all other zones should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted.
3. Upon approval of a new cabin, the CJPMC approved terms and conditions in the Management Plan (Appendix 5.4) will apply to the new cabin and its owners.



### 3.3.5.3 OUTPOST CAMPS

An outpost camp may be established in accordance with the NA (IIBA 3.4) in any location in a Territorial Park, subject only to terms and conditions in an approved Management Plan that:

- Identify specific locations within which the establishment of outpost camps is restricted or limited.
- Are agreed to in a Park-Specific Appendix.

The establishment or the occupation of an outpost camp in a Park is subject to any regulation of the Territorial Parks Act and Municipal Bylaws. Where reasonable, the CJPMC may identify the recommended terms and conditions or locations for a proposed outpost camp through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

#### *Key Actions*

In the event of a proposal, and where reasonable, the CJPMC may:

- Identify the restriction or prohibition of visitor access to an occupied outpost camp or to any area of the park near an occupied outpost camp upon receipt of a request from the occupants of a camp for the restriction or prohibition.
- Identify the recommended terms and conditions or locations for a proposed outpost camp.

These restrictions or prohibitions would be recommended through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

### 3.3.6 ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS

Alcohol and cannabis are not permitted in the park.

### 3.3.7 CAMPSITE REGULATIONS

Camping is a permitted and normal activity in territorial parks. The NA and IIBA addresses the rights of Inuit to camp when taking part in harvesting activities, but the NA and IIBA do not address rights or regulations concerning recreational camping and tenting in the park. The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) does address camping/tenting for recreational. Pending the updated TPA, the Management Plan provides the following definitions and regulations for camping in the park.

The following definitions apply to camping in the parks:

“Camp”: To camp means to remain in a Territorial Park overnight, either with or without a tent or other temporary shelter.

“Public campground”: An area in a Territorial Park developed to accommodate campers and designated by signs as a public campground.

“Campsite”: An area in a public campground which has been developed to accommodate a single family or party of campers and which has been categorized by a park officer either as a campsite for a tent or a campsite OR an area where a beneficiary or a beneficiary’s family has camped while pursuing harvesting or related rights.

“Tent”: Non-permanent, temporary, portable and non-fixed camping structure that can be quickly assembled and disassembled by a camper.

“Traditional Inuit Family Camp”: A location where an Inuk/Inuit family have camped for many years and return to the same location on a seasonal basis.

NP&SP has identified designated campsites for short-term camping. User groups include both Inuit and non-Inuit; residents and tourists. NP&SP has installed fire pits, barbecues, picnic tables, garbage receptacles, comfort stations, and parking sites to serve the public



campground. Additionally, park staff will assist campers with access to sites or services upon request.

### **Key Actions**

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Inuit engaged in harvesting activities may temporarily camp in any zone within the park.
2. The designated camping areas in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga are located in the Cultural Zone: Esker Special Management near the Pavilion (Elder's Cabin) and in the Cultural Zone: Qamaviniqtaalik.
  - a. Cultural sites or resources may be present in this zone. Camping activities are subject to the regulations in Section 3.1.
  - b. Camping activities will be monitored by NP&SP staff. Should negative impacts to cultural sites or resources be observed, staff will report to the CJPMC for recommended actions.
  - c. Tents and temporary shelters in all zones should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring or moving of rocks is permitted.
3. General camping regulations:
  - a. Camping in the park away from the designated campsite is permitted, subject to conditions:
    - i. In the Cultural Zone: Qamaviniqtaalik, overnight camping is not permitted along the walking trails. A designated camping area is identified north of the parking lot.
  - a. Long-term camping (i.e. more than five consecutive nights) requires a campsite reservation with Parks staff.
  - b. Long-term camping permits may be subject to terms and conditions recommended by the CJPMC.
4. NP&SP will establish and implement a campsite reservation policy. The CJPMC will be consulted on the process and policy.
  - a. When long-term camping reservations are requested, NP&SP staff will identify the camp location and length of stay. Staff will monitor the campers as required during the stay.
  - b. Information packages will be provided to all for all campers including a welcome letter.
  - c. The camping regulations and guidelines, camping best practices, list of locally available services (e.g. stores, hotels; airport; Parks office; outfitters / guides), staff assistance opportunities, and emergency contact information.
5. Camping Regulations and Guidelines in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park:
  - a. Permitted personal use camping structures include canvas tents with temporary internal or external frames; removable wooden floors or platforms; temporary pop-up tents; temporary screened tents; temporary tarp covers; and mobile campers.
  - b. Permanent walled tent frames or floors for personal use are not permitted.

- c. A maximum of eight persons, including children, are permitted to overnight on each campsite. We limit numbers to prevent environmental impacts, minimize noise, and in consideration of the visitor experience for neighbouring campsites.

6. Park Officers will conduct outreach to inform campers of camping regulations.
7. The GN will enforce violations by campers if required as per the legislation.

### **3.3.8 DOGS AND DOG TEAMS**

The use of the park for dog walking or dog team travel is permitted in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga.

#### **Key Actions**

The Management Plan recommends:

1. NP&SP will post signs to indicate dog owners will control their dogs in the park. Separate dog waste bag stations will be installed to encourage park users to pick up after their dogs.
2. Dog teams are permitted to be run through the park:
  - a. Dog teams have right of way in the park on all roads and trails.
  - b. Dog teams are not to be 'kennelled' or 'yarded' in the park
3. Signage and website information on regulations concerning dogs will be posted.
4. Park Officers enforce existing regulations as required.

### **3.3.9 FIREARMS**

Firearms are not to be discharged in the park with the exception of fire arms used for harvesting or discharged for personal safety from a wildlife encounter.

#### **Key Actions**

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Incidents of wildlife encounters involving a firearm should be reported to NP&SP staff and the Conservation Officers.
2. Fireworks, explosives or any device capable of releasing a projectile are not permitted within the park, exception for bear bangers.
3. During the caribou migration public safety communications will be posted to notify park visitors that firearms use may be occurring.

### **3.3.10 FIRE PITS AND FIRE PERMITS**

NP&SP has installed fire pits and barbecues in picnic areas and the designated campground. Fire pit and fire permit regulations are to be posted on signage in the park.

### *Key Actions*

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Fires are encouraged in contained / designated fire pits, BBQs and traditional hearths.
  - a. Visitors are required to limit the size of fires and use firewood sparingly.
  - b. Visitors are required to extinguish all fires after use.
2. Bonfires are not permitted.
3. Burning of garbage or camp refuse is prohibited.
4. Fires must always be attended and thoroughly extinguished before departure.
5. Park Officers will conduct outreach to park users and enforce the existing regulations.

### 3.3.11 NOISE REGULATIONS

The Parks are a place for enjoyment and relaxation by all people. Activities, events and gatherings will generate noise. Respect for other park visitors and campers by keeping noise to a minimum will be promoted through signage and staff outreach, and regulations will be posted in the park.

### *Key Actions*

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 9 a.m.
2. No power equipment or generators are allowed at any time by park users at the designated campsites, Qamaviniqtaalik or Sandy Lake
  - a. The exception to this regulation is the generator at the Pavilion and generators or power equipment required by contractors operating in the park on behalf of NP&SP.
  - b. Existing cabin owners are exempted, and may use generators at their cabins.
3. Sound systems or amplified music devices are only allowed with a special event permit or during Park sponsored events (e.g. Parks Day).

### 3.2.12 BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND PERMITS

Business opportunities associated with Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park include the potential of outfitted and guided tours to support tourism activities; Inuit business special event business licenses; and community-based services for contracting of development, park programs and special projects.

Opportunities will be available to obtain a business license to operate at designated locations during special events. Proposals to conduct a business in the park 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. Inuit business will have the first right of refusal for business operations in the park, as per the IIBA 5.10.

In addition, 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.

### *Key Actions*

1. NP&SP will prepare a policy for Inuit Owned business operation to obtain a permit to operate during special events. The policy will include the permit requirements and terms and conditions for special event business licenses:
  - a. The locations where business operations may occur.
  - b. The duration of the business license.
  - c. The type of permitted business activity and time of year.
  - d. A permit may be cancelled by NP&SP at any time.
  - e. Terms and conditions will consider the expenses related to Businesses Operating in the Park. If facilities in the park are used by Inuit owned business operating in the park, the fee/reimbursement associated with operational and maintenance costs incurred by NP&SP as a result of the business activity will be negotiated by the Parties, with recommendations from the CJPMC.
2. Maintain close working relationships with the local commercial services that support park activity such as retail outlets, outfitters, hotels, etc. to promote the parks as a tourism destination.
3. Encourage Inuit outfitters and guides in Rankin Inlet to provide park tours, and support their requirements through the Inuit Tourism Strategy, park marketing and information materials, and park-specific training programs.
4. Provide access to contracting opportunities for Inuit and local businesses.



### 3.3.13 PERMITS

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. Any and all permits that apply from other organizations apply in the park.

This Management Plan does not require park access permits. If required in the future, the CJPMC or NP&SP may recommend access permit requirements for non-Inuit visitors.

#### *Special Events Permits*

This Management Plan requires any individual, group or business operating a “for profit” special event, or any event with more than 50 people, in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga to obtain a Special Events permit from NP&SP.

- a. Requests for a permit will be made to the NP&SP staff in Rankin Inlet. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of event, and number of people. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
- b. Terms and conditions may be applied to the permit by the CJPMC.
- c. Special events that are exempted from requiring a permit are: Parks Day or NP&SP sponsored events, school trips or educational programs, Elders’ groups, and youth camps/ groups.

#### *Research (IIBA Article 11) and Film Crew Permits*

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

Researchers must apply to the NP&SP 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.

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

#### *Protocols*

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that permit research within the park (as per Article 11 of the IIBA for research permits).

- a. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the researcher, including a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project.
- b. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Inuit oral histories be given equal value in research, where available.
- c. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used, the permit must provide



details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities or park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.

- d. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
- e. A report on the activities must be submitted to the CJPMC within a timeframe identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The CJPMC may request that the permit terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with the researcher or a representative.

In addition, film crews will apply to the Superintendent for a permit. The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit to determine terms and conditions.

- a. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the film crew, including a formal training component for Inuit involved in the project.
- b. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities or park visitor use. NP&SP staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
- c. 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.
- d. The use of drones during filming is not permitted unless permission is granted through the permit.
- e. Permits must identify the process to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park.
- f. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the film activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
- g. Permit holders must submit a report on their activities to the CJPMC within a time frame identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The CJPMC may request that the permit terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with a representative of the film crew.

### 3.3.14 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Search and Rescue organizations in Rankin Inlet, Emergency Management Organization (EMO), RCMP, Conservation Officers, Fire department/ambulance and other professionals and organizations in both communities to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the parks.

#### *Key Actions*

1. The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed Emergency Response Plan within the first five years of implementation to address:
  - a. Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities, landing strips, and common trail routes (by season) 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.
  - b. Staff training will be ongoing.
  - c. Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Park staff and communication materials.
  - d. Emergency contacts in Rankin Inlet.
  - e. 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).
2. 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:
  - a. A process to announce and post warnings for park visitors, including but not limited to bear sightings, thin ice, poor snow or ice conditions, and dangerous water levels.
  - b. Temporary road/trail closure where travel is a threat to public safety.
  - c. As required, the use of temporary or permanent barriers to close areas of the park.
  - d. Kiosk signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).
3. 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.

The Master Plan recommends the development of an Emergency Shelter (1) at the designated camping area in the park within the next 20 years.

### 3.4 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

The management zones and management actions (above) identify prohibitions and regulations to ensure the purpose of the park is maintained.

If required in the future, the CJPMC or NP&SP may recommend additional prohibitions or restrictions to reduce harm or mitigate negative impacts to the park's natural or cultural resources, park infrastructure, or to protect the right for enjoyment and use of the park by Inuit.

In special circumstances the CJPMC and NP&SP may be required to restrict access to an area or prohibit an activity in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga on a temporary or permanent basis in the interest of public safety. Any such prohibition must be consistent with the NA, IIBA, TPA and other legislation prior to implementation.

### 3.5 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. 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:

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

4. Educational resources developed through the park's heritage appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks-related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
5. Using cultural programs (e.g. "Learn to" activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to:
  - a. Share key messages about territorial parks
  - b. Communicate the theme of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga
  - c. Provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts
  - d. Encourage enjoyment of the park, and promote minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable use, and travel in bear country key messages.
6. 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**.

### 3.6 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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:

1. Inuit Tourism Strategies (IIBA 4.2) – public engagement
2. Youth Education and Employment Initiatives (IIBA 6.2) – school officials
3. Important Wildlife Areas (IIBA 9.2) – HTO and RWO
4. Emergency, Illegal, or Accidental Kills (IIBA 9.3 for Polar Bears; IIBA 9.4 for Other Species) – HTO, RWO and NTI
5. Inventory of Park Resources (IIBA 14.4) – public engagement
6. Oral History and Archaeology Projects (IIBA 14.5) – public engagement
7. Permitted Research / Film Crew Presentation





# Section 4

MANAGEMENT  
IMPLEMENTATION



PHOTO: Doug McLarty



## SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

*This section provides the Management Plan implementation details, including cost estimates and scheduling.*

### 4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Management Plan.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary

Budget Item	Budget
<b>Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/Seasonal/Contract)</b>	<b>Per Year</b> \$262,891 to \$315,901 per year, based on recommended future staffing levels in section 4.3
<b>Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)</b>	<b>Per Year</b> \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with ED&T.
<b>Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)</b>	<b>Per Year</b> \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Kivalliq/Kitikmeot parks.
<b>Park-Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)</b>	<b>Per Year</b> \$6,000 per staff position
<b>Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget</b>	<b>Per Year</b> \$50,000
<b>One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs</b>	<b>Year 1-2: \$35,000</b> <b>Year 5: \$20,000</b> <b>Year 9: \$20,000</b>
<b>Heritage Appreciation and Inuit Tourism Strategy Programs</b>	<b>Year 1-5: \$70,000</b> <b>Year 6-10: \$90,000</b>
<b>Sod House Annual Operations and Maintenance</b>	<b>\$5,000</b> <b>With additional contributions from partners</b>
<b>Rankin Inlet CJPMC Annual Operating Budget</b>	<b>Per Year (ongoing)</b> \$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
<b>Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget: \$50,000 per year</b>			
<b>Park Maintenance</b>	Lead: NP&SP staff	Per Year \$20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility maintenance</li> <li>• Environment/Wildlife Monitoring</li> <li>• Cultural Resource Monitoring</li> <li>• Visitor Monitoring</li> <li>• Public Safety</li> </ul>
<b>Mobile Equipment Maintenance and Operation</b>	Lead: NP&SP	Per Year \$20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance and Repair</li> <li>• Fuel</li> </ul>
<b>Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation</b>	Lead: NP&SP / ED&T staff Partners: Schools, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, Dept. of Education (GN)	Per Year \$10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Park &amp; Community Events</li> <li>• Events</li> </ul>

Table H: One-time/As Required Management Actions

MANAGEMENT ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	CLASS ESTIMATE	RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME
Irregular Costs associated with NP&SP Staff and Operations	Every four Years	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1, 5, 9 \$20,000	Class C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle purchase</li> <li>• Computer Equipment Upgrades</li> <li>• Office Upgrades</li> </ul>
IN Emergency Response Plan	Plan for fiscal year 2020/2021	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and others	Year 1 – 2 \$15,000	Class D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive plan to address park user safety</li> </ul>





## 4.3 OPERATIONS

### 4.3.1 PARK-SPECIFIC STAFFING

As of 2019, the park-specific staffing was 1 full-time equivalent (FTE) position, and 1 casual park technician and 2 summer student positions as seasonal park officers/maintenance staff.

The park requires future additional staffing, recommended in this Management Plan to be a total of **2 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, 2 casual park technician staff position** for up to four-month contracts as seasonal park officers/maintenance staff, and **4 summer student positions**.

Regional positions associated with the park would include:

- Park Coordinator: Kivalliq Region located in Rankin Inlet;
- Tourism Coordinator: Kivalliq Region; and
- Heritage Appreciation Coordinator: Kivalliq and Kitikmeot Regions.

Territorial positions associated with the park include:

- Manager: Park Operations;
- Manager: Park Planning and Establishment;
- Manager: Heritage Appreciation; and
- Other NP&SP staff designated as required.

It is anticipated that no overtime is required for park-specific 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. Table I presents the estimated park-specific cost estimates for staffing (not including Territorial positions).

The following Park-Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (2019) assume:

- Kivalliq Regional Coordinator Levels:
  - Park Coordinator: pay range 17 – \$90,812 to \$108,810
  - Heritage Appreciation: pay range 13 – \$76,791 to \$92,918
  - Tourism: pay range 13 – \$76,791 to \$92,918
- Park Specific Levels
  - Technician: pay range 14 - \$80,145 to \$96,720
  - Maintenance / Park Officer: pay range 6 - \$54,756 to \$67,919
  - Summer Student: pay range 6 - \$54,756 to \$67,919
- Costs would be adjusted for each additional employee in the future.
- Estimates are “Class D” based on the best available information in 2019. Estimates do not include overtime (OT).
- Estimates do not include additional management costs (such as travelling between Rankin Inlet and Rankin Inlet).
- 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

POSITION	# OF POSITION	% OF COSTS ANNUALLY	TOTAL ANNUAL STAFFING COST ESTIMATE	CALCULATION PROCESS
Park Coordinator	1 FTE	100%	\$90,812 to \$108,810	Calculated based roughly on Nunavut Employees Union (NEU) Collective Agreement for 1 FTE
Park Technician	1 FTE	100%	\$54,756 to \$67,919	Calculated based roughly on (NEU) Collective Agreement for 1 FTE
Maintenance / Park Officer	2 Casual	33%	\$36,140 to \$44,826	Calculated based roughly on (NEU) Collective Agreement for 2 casual four month positions
Summer Student	4 Contract	25%	\$54,756 to \$67,919	Calculated based roughly on (NEU) Collective Agreement for 4 summer three month contract positions
NLA (average)	Annual/Average		\$6,572	Calculated based roughly on (NEU) Collective Agreement
MERCS (Mandatory Employment-Related Costs)	Annual/Average		\$3,855	Calculated based on Conversations
Training	Annual/Average		\$2,000	Estimated Budget
Office Space Rental/ Repairs/Upgrades	Annual/Average		\$ 10,000	Estimated Budget
Cell phone, Office phone, internet	Annual/Average		\$3,000	Estimated Budget
Equipment: uniform, safety gear, replacement tools	Annual/Average		\$ 1,000	Estimated Budget
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates				\$262,891 to \$315,901*
*Variable based on pay range				

### 4.3.2 TOURISM CORDINATOR

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 ED&T (GN) and through a cost sharing agreement with DoE and ED&T

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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga HAP programs, and regional responsibilities for the other Kivalliq parks and communities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in the region. The position may be located in Rankin Inlet or Kugluktuk with regular travel to each of the park communities in the region

### 4.3.4 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Rankin Inlet will ensure Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga'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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's NP&SP Staff.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as Nunavut Parks Staff training.



Table J: NP&amp;SP 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 and fast 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 (NP&SP)	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 (NP&SP)	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
Monitoring Impacts on 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 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.

## INUIT TOURISM TRAINING PROGRAMS

As required by the IIBA, the Rankin Inlet 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan and Management Plan.

**Where appropriate, Inuit Tourism Providers in Rankin Inlet and Rankin Inlet 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 PROGRAM

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Development of the Park Heritage Appreciation Plan	Park-specific HAP	Year 1-5	Development = \$50,000	\$50,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Marketing Materials	Park-specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 1-5	Development and fabrication = \$8,000	\$8,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
“Learn to” Program	Park-specific programs and materials.	Year 1-5	Materials = \$2,000	\$2,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Sod House Programming Guidelines	Sod House promotional and information materials; operational / maintenance / use guidelines	Year 1-5	Development = \$8,000	\$10,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP in partnership with IHT and local organizations
Education Modules	Grade 7, 10 & 11 teacher education kits and online resource materials	Year 6-10	Grade 7 modules = \$35,000 Grade 10 modules = \$30,000 Grade 11 modules = \$25,000	\$90,000	Class D	Project will include Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga-specific and general content. Partnership with the Department of Education and C&H.

## 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 MANAGING 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
December 3-4, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
February 11-22, 2019	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders and Organizations	For the Inventory of Park Resources
February 13-15, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
April 29-May 1, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
April 30, 2019	Open House, Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre	Public Information Session
July 15-17, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
July 17, 2019	CJPMC and NJPMC Park Visit	Discussion
September 12, 2019	CJPMC teleconference	Discussion
September 30-October 3, 2019	CJPMC KIA representative in attendance	Committee Planning Session
October 2, 2019	Open House, Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre	Public Information Session
December 12-13, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session to review and approve draft plans
December 12, 2019	Community Open House	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
December 13, 2019	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master and Management Plans	
	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 EXAMPLES: 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 human waste in lakes or streams. Wash yourself and your dishes **100 Big Steps (200 feet)** from water. Strain food particles from your dishwasher 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan (2018-2019):

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

RoD#	SUBJECT	DATE	DETAILS
2019-001	Updated Master Plan and Inventory of Park Resources	February 14, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to prepare an updated Master Plan and Inventory for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park (identified in IIBA Schedule 2-1 as Ijiriliq/Meliadine Esker Community Park).
2019-002	Park Classification	February 14, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend to the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park classification to “Outdoor Recreation Park” as per the Nunavut Parks Program, when the Territorial Parks Act is approved.”
2019-003	Honoraria as Budget item for Special Meeting for cabin owners, Board members, HTO, council, etc.	February 15, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend to include honoraria as a budget item for special meetings to compensate cabin owners, board members, councillors or designated representatives of the HTO, Hamlet or other organizations that are invited to attend special meetings of the CJPMC during the planning for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park.
2019-004	Work Plan and Budget	February 15, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to approve the CJPMC work plan and budget as amended.
2019-005	Selection of Chairperson	February 15, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to appoint Karlene Napayok as Chair of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for a one-year term.
2019-006	Tourism Related Activities	July 16, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree as per IIBA 4.6.2 approve the following Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park related Tourism Activities- Parks day, learn – to sessions, interpretive guided walks, any promotional materials and any special events plus activities planned through out the season by Nunavut Parks and/or Hamlet of Rankin Inlet.
2019-007	Parks Award	July 16, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree as per IIBA 6.2.1(d) approve the 2018/19 School year park Award in Principal. Maani Ulujuk Ilinniarvik will select the high school student to receive the annual Parks Award.
2019-008	Annual Work Plan and Budget	?	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to approve the 2019-20 Annual work plan and budget

RoD#	SUBJECT	DATE	DETAILS
2019-009	Special Project	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park; through consensus-based decision making, hereby, recommend a special project to assess and potentially re-design or reconstruct the sod house at Qamanaviqtaalik in partnership with the families with history and knowledge or who were originally involved in construction and community members and cultural organisations.
2019-010	Park Name change	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend to recognise Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga as the official park name to replace Ijiriliq Meliadine Esker Community Park.
2019-011	GN Right of Refusal	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision-making, hereby recommend the GN be offered first right of refusal on purchasing an existing cabin(s) should the owner wish to sell.
2019-012	Cabin Moratorium	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision-making, hereby recommend a moratorium on new cabin development in the park effective October 2019, until the management plan has been approved.
2019-013	Grandfather Cabins in the Park	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision-making, hereby agree to grandfather all cabins existing as of October 3, 2019 to remain in the park subject only to future terms and conditions recommended through an approved Management Plan.



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





## 5.5 PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES FOR THE SOD HOUSE IN IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA







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