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territorial park



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

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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”, or “AD” refers to “After Death” – both are 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 (CIRNAC) formerly called INAC

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

“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.

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

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

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

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

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

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

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

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

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

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

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, a federal department renamed as CIRNAC.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

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

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

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association

“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.

“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





Staff and Committee members (left to right) names: Tommy Akavak (NP&SP), Akeego Kiliktee, Mikidjuk Kolola, Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Matto Moonie Michael (Absent: Ningeolaa Kiliktee)

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The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Katannilik prepared the Katannilik Management Plan.

The CJPMC members are:

- Mikidjuk Kolola (CJPMC Chair)
- Maliktuk Lyta
- Itee Temela
- Akeego Kiliktee
- Matto Moonie Michael
- Ningeolaa Kiliktee

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 - Peesee Stephens
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- Napatchee Pitsiulak
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- Tye Saqiuqtuq
- Takealook Temela
- Anonymous Woman (as listed in the document)

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Translations and interpretation for this project were provided by:

- Zach Temela (Kimmirut)
- Leevee Temela (Kimmirut)
- Innirvik Support Services (Iqaluit)



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE KIMMIRUT

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Katannilik Territorial Park is our Arctic Oasis. The park protects the landscape, wildlife and our history; and we have a responsibility to take care of this important place for future generations.

Our Management Plan describes how to develop, protect, and share the park for the future. Today the residents of Kimmirut use Katannilik (meaning “where there are waterfalls”) for harvesting and as a nice place to spend time on the land. For generations before us, our ancestors were travelling the valley of Kuujuaaq (“the big river”), which is called Soper River in English, and following the Itijjagiq Trail that crosses over the high plateau to Frobisher Bay. We have always travelled this area to hunt caribou, catch fish, pick berries, camp, and visit our families that live in other parts of the region. The story of our park celebrates the cultural importance of the land, the beauty of the landscape, and the abundance of wildlife and plants.

Katannilik also welcomes many visitors to our Nunavut and the communities of Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Tourists are attracted to the park to paddle the Soper Heritage River, to hike or snowmobile the trail, and to see birds, wildlife, and the many waterfalls that give the park its name. The park is our opportunity to share our knowledge with the visitors, so they will appreciate Inuit culture and the Arctic environment.

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

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

MIKIDJUK KOLOLA

Chair of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Akeego Kiliktee, Ningeolaa Kiliktee, and Matto Moonie Michael



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 will include Inuit through a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the CJPMC and NJPMC guide the park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

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

This document reflects the vision and goals of Katannilik 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, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Hamlet of Kimmirut, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this plan.

DAVID KOONEELIUSIE

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

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



FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER



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 Katannilik Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Mikidjuk Kolola, Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Akeego Kiliktee, Ningeolaa Kiliktee, and Matto Moonie Michael. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Kimmirut who've supported Katannilik Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Katannilik Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Kimmirut and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Katannilik Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani 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 make sure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Katannilik, 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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KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK – ARCTIC OASIS

Katannilik Territorial Park is among the largest parks in Nunavut, extending across south Baffin Island's Meta Incognita Peninsula from Frobisher Bay to the Hudson Strait at Kimmirut. The park is a diverse landscape that includes the Heritage Soper River (a Canadian Heritage River designated in 1992), and a stunning landscape of valleys and plateaus, multiple smaller rivers and waterfalls, and pockets of dense vegetation including willow shrubs that reach 8 feet in height.

'Katannilik' is Inuktitut for "where there are waterfalls". Katannilik is an important area for Inuit, providing harvesting and recreational opportunities, and the Itijjagial Trail from Iqaluit or Kimmirut that is used in winter and summer, by snowmobile, on foot, or by paddling down the Soper River. The Itijjagial Trail, meaning "over the land" is part of the Trans Canada Trail system.

The park also welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting Kimmirut and Iqaluit's tourism sector and benefiting local businesses.

This Management Plan describes the guidelines for park operations and management actions that offer recreational opportunities for park visitors and protect the park's cultural resources and important wildlife areas. The Management Plan also addresses both natural and human-caused impacts on our environment, provides visitor safety and emergency response, and protects the rights of Inuit within the park. The management agreement for Inuit Owned Land associated with the park is an addendum to this plan.

KATANNILIK TODAY

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

Today Katannilik Territorial Park offers all visitors an exceptional recreational and educational experience. There is a total of nine emergency shelters throughout the park along the river, a campground, and visitor services provided in Kimmirut through the Nunavut Parks staff





at the Katannilik Visitor Centre. The Master Plan for Katannilik will increase the number of facilities in the park and develop a park Heritage Appreciation program.

The long-term Management Plan is to allow for sustainable development and operation of the park; to encourage continued community use of Katannilik by residents; and to encourage tourism use and economic benefits from the park that is balanced with protection of park resources and enjoyment of the park by residents of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

ABOUT KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK

The idea to establish the park began in the 1980's and was supported by community organizations in Kimmirut and the Government. Original planning included a feasibility study of a proposed park area through the Soper River Valley and a separate feasibility study of an overland hiking route to Iqaluit along the snowmobile route used by Kimmirut community members. The integration of the park and trail were identified as the preferred planning approach to provide continuity of the protected designation and for ease of management. In 1991 the Kuujuaq Park Master Plan was prepared. Later, a new name for the park and trail were acquired through a consultative process, resulting in Katannilik Territorial Park and the Itijjagiq Trail.

Katannilik Territorial Park operations began in 1994 following the guidelines of the 1991 Master Plan. Development of infrastructure to support the park occurred over two decades beginning in 1994. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of the park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut (GN). On December 2, 1993 the lands for Katannilik were transferred to the Commissioner by Order-in Council PC 1993-1953 for the establishment of Katannilik Territorial Park, and subsequent Order-in Council PC 1995-682 for the same boundary description but without mineral rights or beds of bodies of water. Administration control of the park was transferred to the Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut), Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) Division on June 20, 2017.

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) completed selection of portion of land for Inuit Owned Land (IOL). In accordance with IIBA Article 8.3.11, QIA selected lands within the former park boundary in 2009, and these lands were relinquished by the Commissioner and transferred to QIA on September 22, 2011 by Order-in-Council PC 2011-959. A Letter of Agreement between QIA, GN, Government of Canada, and the Hamlet of Kimmirut (March 9, 2009) concerning matters respecting the public access through the IOL portion of the park boundary agreed to a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park-Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).

The Canadian Heritage River designation for the Soper River occurred as a separate process from the park establishment. In 1993 the Soper was designated a Canadian Heritage River due to its importance as a hunting and travel corridor for Inuit for several centuries, its natural beauty and wealth of wildlife and birdlife, and its incredible recreational opportunities. The area designated to the Canadian Heritage River System contains the entire 2,500 sq. km drainage basin of the Soper River and its two major tributaries: Katinniq (the Livingstone River) and Katinniup Kungas (the Joy River). The Canadian Heritage Rivers Program is Canada's national river conservation program, and promotes, protects, and enhances Canada's leading rivers.

In 2002 Itijjagiq was designated as a Trans Canada Trail. Currently known as 'The Great Trail', the Trans Canada Trail (TCT) is the name of the non-profit group that oversees a cross-Canada system of over 24,000 kilometres trails that are supported by donations from individuals, corporations, foundations and all levels of government.

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 Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) in 2017, the Kimmirut CJPMC members are: Mikidjuk Kolola (Chair), Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Akeego Kiliktee, Ningeolaa Kiliktee, and Matto Moonie Michael

In 2002, Katannilik was identified in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) as a park “to be established”, which is a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update the Master Plan and prepare a Management Plan. Following their review of Katannilik’s original 1991 master plan (which included a chapter with management guidelines) the CJPMC completed the work to bring the plans into conformity with the IIBA and address the changing conditions of the park.

KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

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

Katannilik Territorial Park is a place of serenity and source of pride. Our natural and cultural resources will be sustainably managed for the benefit of future generations. Katannilik welcomes all people to experience Inuit heritage and our connection to this beautiful land.

The goal statements for the future planning and management of Katannilik are:

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.
2. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.
3. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.
4. **TOURISM:** The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

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 Adaptive Conservation, 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 IQ 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.





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

Katannilik Territorial Park is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. 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 Katannilik 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 provided in the table at the right.

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/Seasonal/Contract)	Per Year \$195,600 per year, based on two FTE (pay range 13-18) and four seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10) including salary, employment related costs, office and equipment operational costs.
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Katannilik (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Katannilik (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtaaluk parks.
Park-Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$6,000 per staff position
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Per Year \$62,500
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1-2 \$35,000 Year 5 \$20,000 Year 9 \$20,000
Heritage Appreciation and Inuit Tourism Strategy Programs	Year 1-5 \$30,000 Year 6-10 \$90,000
Science Camp	\$20,000 (bi-annually)
Kimmirut CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)



ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MANAGEMENT PLANS

NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

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

PARKS AND THE NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

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

PARKS AND THE INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT

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

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

THE PURPOSE OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN

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



Section 1

PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY







SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

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

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Katannilik Territorial Park is among the largest parks in Nunavut, with an area of 142,035 hectares extending across south Baffin Island's Meta Incognita Peninsula from Frobisher Bay to the Hudson Strait at Kimmirut. 'Katannilik' is Inuktitut for "where there are waterfalls". The park is described as an "Arctic Oasis" because it has always provided Inuit with harvesting opportunities, it protects a diverse landscape of valleys and plateaus, rivers and waterfalls, and it has unique pockets of dense vegetation including willow shrubs that reach 8 feet in height making them some of the tallest shrubs in the eastern Arctic. The park includes the Heritage Soper River (a Canadian Heritage River designated in 1992), and the Itijjagiq Trail, part of "The Great Trail" (Trans Canada Trail system). Itijjagiq means "over the land".

Katannilik is an important harvesting area for Inuit and provides recreational opportunities for adventure seekers and

locals travelling the Itijjagiq Trail from Iqaluit or Kimmirut in winter and summer, by snowmobile, on foot, or by paddling down the Soper River.

The park also welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting Kimmirut and Iqaluit's tourism sector and benefiting local businesses.

The Katannilik 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. An approved Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan has also been prepared under the IIBA as a companion document to this Management Plan.



1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies the parks to which it applies and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. Katannilik is considered a “park to be established” in the IIBA.

The history of planning for the park began in the 1980’s when the Government of the Northwest Territories and the newly formed Kimmirut (Lake Harbour) Tourism Committee decided to proceed with a feasibility study of a proposed park area through the Soper River Valley and a separate feasibility study of an overland hiking route to Iqaluit along the snowmobile route used by Kimmirut community members. During the first park planning stages (1990 Feasibility Study), separate designation of the park and trail area was recommended. As part of the next stage (1991 Kuujuaq Master Plan), the integration of the park and trail were identified to provide continuity of the protected designation and for management integrity under the same land status. A new name for the park (Katannilik) and trail (Itijjagialq) were acquired through a consultative process after the Feasibility and Master Plan stages had been completed.

Katannilik Territorial Park operations began in 1994 following the guidelines of the 1991 Master Plan, which included a chapter that addresses Management of the park. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of the park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut. On December 2, 1993 the lands for Katannilik were transferred to the Commissioner. Administrative control of the park was transferred to the Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut), Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) Division on June 20, 2017.

The Canadian Heritage River designation for the Soper River occurred as a separate process from the park establishment. In 1993 the Soper was designated a Canadian Heritage River due to its importance as a hunting and travel corridor for Inuit for several centuries, its natural beauty and wealth of wildlife and birdlife, and its incredible recreational opportunities. The area designated to the Canadian Heritage River System contains the entire 2,500 sq. km drainage basin of the Soper River and its two major tributaries: Katinniq (the Livingstone River) and Katinniup Kungas (the Joy River). The Canadian Heritage Rivers Program is Canada’s national river conservation program, and promotes, protects, and enhances Canada’s leading rivers.

In 2002 Itijjagialq was designated as a Trans Canada Trail. Currently known as ‘The Great Trail’, the Trans Canada Trail (TCT) is the name of the non-profit group that oversees a cross-Canada system of over 24,000 kilometres trails that are supported by donations from individuals, corporations, foundations and all levels of government.

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND

STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

In the 1991 Master Plan the original boundary of the park was proposed. The boundary is recorded from the high-water mark. The Land Tenure Status was applied for in reference to the following:

- OIC PC 1993-1953 (which transferred control of the boundary lands to the Commissioner for park purposes)
- OIC PC 1995-0682 (which transferred control from the Commissioner to the Crown, and then back to the Commissioner for the establishment of Katannilik Territorial Park)
- OIC PC 2011-0959 (which outlines the land transfer of IOL back to the QIA for the 8.3.11 Relinquishment Order)
- Surveyed IOL parcels, including: IQ-27 (85478 CLSR, 86353 CLSR), IQ-28 (85479 CLSR), IQ-29 (85479 CLSR), LH-05 (96227 CLSR), LH-15 (104363 CLSR), LH-16 (104364 CLSR), and LH-18 (104879 CLSR)
- On June 20, 2017 the Government of Nunavut, Department of Community and Government Services transferred the administrative control of Commissioner’s Land to the Department of Environment to be managed by the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division.

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) completed the selection of lands within the former park boundary in 2009 for Inuit Owned Land (IOL) in accordance with IIBA Article 8.3.11. These lands were relinquished by the Commissioner and transferred to QIA on September 22, 2011 by Order-in-Council PC 2011-959. A Letter of Agreement between QIA, GN, Government of Canada, and the Hamlet of Kimmirut (March 9, 2009) concerning matters respecting the public access through the IOL portion of the park boundary agreed to a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park-Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).

[Insert park map and regional context
maps BACK]

Table A: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current park classification: Natural Environment Recreation Park
Park Boundary Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 142,035 hectares
Land Ownership within the Proposed Boundary as of 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Owned Land (IOL) Commissioner Land for Katannilik Territorial Park, managed by Department of Environment (GN)
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOL parcels overlapped by the park boundary as of 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcels LH-16 and Parcel LH-18. IOL parcels adjacent to the park boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcels LH-05, LH-06, LH-15, IQ-27, IQ-28, and IQ-29
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park area is used for travel, harvesting, recreational activities, camping, science camps and school programs, and tourism. Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park.
Park Infrastructure (Existing and Proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelters (1994-1997; shelter at Soper Falls 2008); Recommend renovations in Master Plan 2019 Soper Falls Campsite (1997; upgrades in 2008); Boat House (2008) Livingston Falls Yurt (2015); recommend site development in Master Plan 2019 Trans Canada Trail Signage (2016) Heritage Appreciation Program Building at Soper Falls (2017) Recommend planning and development in Master Plan 2019 Recommend relocation of Taqaiqsirvik campground Recommend an additional emergency shelter and one group shelter Recommend trail markers and signage
Park Services in Kimmirut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katannilik Park Visitor Centre (1994-1995) Soper House (1996 – 1997; renovated in 2004; signage upgrades 2016) Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park (campground)
Special Projects	<p>The Heritage Appreciation program recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological sites research Research on climate change in the park Heritage and cultural programming and education related to the park
Cultural or historic significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is a traditional travel route between Kimmirut and Frobisher Bay, and an access route to inland caribou harvesting areas
Cultural features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological and culturally significant sites Oral history and family history in the area Traditional Inuit place names Historic and current harvesting areas Historic and current travel routes Tourism and recreational activity areas
Natural features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrestrial mammals, fish, and bird species Significant vegetation growth in the Soper Valley Glaciated land forms, diverse geology, and unique hydrology Scenic landscapes
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic potential of minerals in the region of the park has been documented. Known minerals include lapis lazuli, gold and carving stones.

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

1.2 PARK PURPOSE

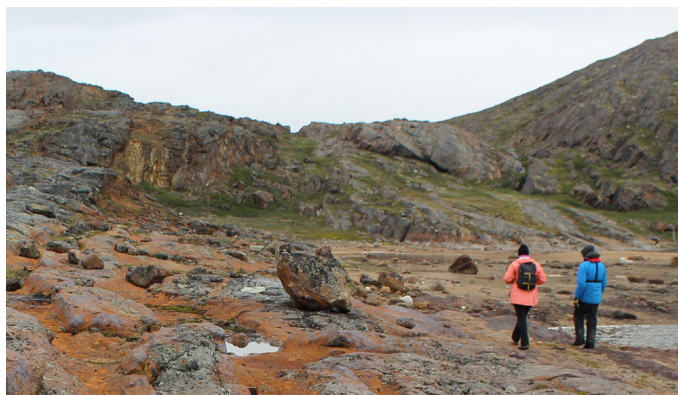
The IIBA and NP&SP Park Program recognize the importance of Inuit culture and heritage, and the importance of protecting, conserving, presenting and providing visitor experience through parks.

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

- To provide high-quality experience for all park users.
- To enhance the appreciation and understanding of Katannilik's environment and its cultural heritage.
- To protect the natural and cultural resources within the park that combine to make the area significant.
- To ensure Inuit continue to benefit from the park: culturally and economically.
- To develop, promote and manage the park sustainably for future generations.

THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR KATANNILIK 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 Katannilik provides for the people of Kimmirut and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

Vision Statement for Katannilik Territorial Park

Katannilik Territorial Park is a place of serenity and source of pride. Our natural and cultural resources will be sustainably managed for the benefit of future generations. Katannilik welcomes all people to experience Inuit heritage and our connection to this beautiful land.

The Vision Statement for Katannilik 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 and objectives for Katannilik are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.

There are four goal statements for Katannilik. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.
2. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.
4. **TOURISM:** The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

THE GOALS FOR KATANNILIK 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 Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.

GOAL
1

HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL
2

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

GOAL
3

TOURISM

The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

GOAL
4



GOAL 1 –

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage of Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.

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



GOAL 2 –

HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** - to share Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and the unique story of Katannilik Territorial Park through the theme “Arctic Oasis”.
 - Reach various audiences, including programs and interpretation that meets the specific needs of each audience identified in the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.
 - Prepare and deliver education through tool kits - prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Kimmirut and Iqaluit to increase awareness about Katannilik among teachers and staff. Through partnerships opportunities will be encouraged that use the park for science camps, cultural heritage programs, and as an outdoor classroom.
- **Promote sustainability** - Programs and interpretation will focus on protection of the natural and cultural resources in the park, and minimizing the human impacts on the park. The materials prepared from the Heritage Appreciation Plan will include 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:

Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. 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.

- **Information and Regulations** - to ensure safety, sustainable use, compliance with rules and regulations, and for the minimal impact on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park by visitors:
 - Katannilik Park Registration requirements.
 - Environmental conditions of the park, Safe and Sustainable Travel in Nunavut Parks, and the benefit of travelling with qualified local guides.
 - Requirement for a valid Nunavut fishing license.
 - Non-interference with Inuit harvesting activities and use of the park.
 - IOL access regulations and the terms of the Park Specific Appendix and negotiated agreement between QIA and GN.

- **Relaxation, Healing and Recreation** - Planning and management recognizes the connection of Inuit and Nunavummiut to their land. Park development, operations and programs will provide for the use and enjoyment of the park by:
 - Providing infrastructure and programs to support park recreational uses.
 - Supporting traditional, healing and learning activities, and family gathering in the park.
 - Providing a safe and positive park experience.



GOAL 4-

TOURISM:

The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

- **Encourage Tourism** - To provide economic opportunities for Inuit tourism operators, planning, management and the implementation of the park's Heritage Appreciation Plan, will:
 - Promote Katannilik as a tourism destination.
 - Provide infrastructure and programs that support tourism.
 - Provide Heritage Appreciation programs and promote events that will be of interest to visitors.
 - Promote the use of Inuit tourism operators.
 - Provide information to encourage visitors to buy local arts and crafts.
- **Inuit Tourism Strategy** - Promote park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits for Inuit Tourism providers and business in Kimmirut and Iqaluit through an Inuit Tourism Strategy. The Strategy will:
 - Provide information in both communities through various media and locations to promote visiting Katannilik Territorial Park with local Inuit tourism providers.
 - Identify opportunities for Inuit tourism providers to establish businesses in or related to the park in keeping with IIBA Article 5 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities.



1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using a strategic approach that will attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach to planning and management decisions is referred to as an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach.¹

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources.
3. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
4. IQ and scientific knowledge will inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in joint management decision-making and park operations.
5. Maintenance and monitoring of the natural habitat and protection of wildlife, where possible, to address impacts caused by human activity and climate change.
6. Limited development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts to Inuit or to park resources.
8. Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Katannilik 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 Katannilik, the Kimmirut 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 several 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 or land use issues in the broader region may also require agreement and collaboration between NP&SP and partner organizations.

KATANNILIK PARK VISITOR CENTRE

The Katannilik Park Visitor Centre, operated by the NP&SP Division (DoE) 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 Katannilik. NP&SP will work with Nunavut Tourism, ED&T, and other tourism providers/promoters to ensure the visitor centre provides current tourism information and is stocked with park marketing materials such as brochures and maps.
- Provide information to visitors to assist in their park visit planning, including how to access the park, arrange guided tours, or what is required for self-guided travel.

¹ Adaptive Conservation is an approach to strategic management planning using available data that seeks a sustainable balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources. As new data becomes available the Adaptive Conservation approach allows management actions to be revised or withdrawn to address the circumstances.

- Answering questions about park activities, programs, services and regulations.
- Promote Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Kimmirut Inuit Tourism Strategy.
- Promote, and potentially co-host, park events such as Parks Day or other activities identified in an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

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 Katannilik Territorial Park – the Kimmirut 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 **Kimmirut CJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for Katannilik. 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.
- The review of any permits for Katannilik 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's role specific to Katannilik includes:

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



1.6.2 OTHER MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

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

Hamlet of Kimmirut: As previously noted, Katannilik Territorial Park is located within the municipal boundary. ATV access to the park from the town is by an access trail crossing municipal land and Inuit Owned Land (IOL). The boat launch at Soper Lake for access to the park is located on municipal land.

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 infrastructure on municipal land.
- Should regulations be required to manage vehicle traffic or damage to the environment caused by vehicles.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the 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.

Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA): Katannilik Territorial Park includes overlapping and adjacent parcels of IOL that are managed by QIA. Access to IOL by non-Inuit, use of the park infrastructure at the Soper Falls, and management responsibilities of NP&SP staff on IOL will be subject to a negotiated agreement. NP&SP staff will consult, coordinate with, and get appropriate authorizations from the QIA for planned or initiated park development or activities potentially impacting on IOL.

Partnership with the QIA will also ensure:

- A negotiated agreement on the use and management of park related facilities on IOL; and access through IOL for park visitors.
- Collaboration to implement the IIBA.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance of the park where the boundary overlaps IOL.
- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of natural and cultural resources where the park and IOL are both impacted.

Mayukalik 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 Katannilik Heritage Appreciation Program. The HTO can participate in the development of programs, contribution of IQ for interpretation and education programs, and in the delivery of activities in the park.
- To promote the IQ and Adaptive Conservation management approach to HTO members using the park.

Public Safety Organizations: Kimmirut and Iqaluit 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 Katannilik 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 trails or access points.
- 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.

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 Kimmirut or Iqaluit.

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.

Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division: The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing freshwater 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 Plan. 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 Katannilik).
- 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 EDT to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators.
- Support the development and implementation of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.
- Coordinate with Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre

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

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



Nunavut Wildlife Management Board: the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) is an Institution of Public Government mandated by the NA as the instrument of wildlife management and the main regulator of access to wildlife in Nunavut. Articles 9 and 14 of the IIBA identify the advisory role for the NWMB concerning important wildlife areas in parks, management actions concerning wildlife and wildlife areas, Inventories of Park Resources, Master Plans and Management Plans. Where wildlife or important wildlife may be impacted in the park, such as caribou, Peregrine Falcon or Gyrfalcon nesting sites in Katannilik, 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). Katannilik 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 needs 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 Katannilik the GN will address the requirements for this process.

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

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

Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that conduct projects within Katannilik 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 Katannilik 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.

Trans Canada Trail: The Great Trail now consists of more than 24,000 kilometres of multi-use trails, including the Itijjagiq Trail between Iqaluit and Kimmirut through Katannilik. Trans Canada Trail's mission is "to continue to enhance and improve the Trail by garnering support and continuing to nurture valuable relationships with Trail enthusiasts and partners across the country." There are additional opportunities to work with the Trans Canada Trail board to promote the trail through Katannilik.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System: The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a federal-provincial-territorial government program that works with community-level river stewardship groups to promote and conserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural and recreational values. All conservation actions on Canadian Heritage Rivers are voluntary and depend on existing laws and regulations. The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, with the support of its Technical Planning Committee as well as Parks Canada, are involved in supporting Canadian Heritage Rivers, along with the rivers' designated River Managers and River Stewardship Groups. As the Soper River in Katannilik is a Canadian Heritage River and NP&SP is its designated River Manager, communicating with CHRS staff regarding management and further promotion of the river within the park is an initiative that could be pursued in the future.

Government of Canada: The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Canada regulates water bodies and will provide information and support regarding monitoring and protection of fish stocks in the saltwater and freshwater bodies in the park.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is the department formerly called INAC, that supports programs and funding for economic activity including business development, tourism and cultural development, and resource development.

1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

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

The 1991 Kuujuaq Master Plan included a section on management actions for the park, however a separate management plan document was not produced. Unlike existing Master Plans, the IIBA does not allow for existing management plans to be reviewed and approved by a CJPMC. The CJPMC is required to complete a management plan in conformity with IIBA 14.7 and to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Management Plans*.

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

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

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1990	Kuujuaq Territorial Park: Feasibility Study	Government of the Northwest Territories (PRP Parks: Research and Planning Inc.)	Assessment of opportunities related to the creation of the Territorial Park, and the designation of the Itijjagiq Trail.
1990	Canadian Heritage Rivers System – Soper River Background Study	Government of the Northwest Territories (PRP Parks: Research & Planning Inc.)	Canadian Heritage River assessment of conservation, recreation, natural and cultural resources for the Soper River.
1991	Kuujuaq Park Master Plan	Government of the Northwest Territories (PRP Parks: Research & Planning Inc.)	Detailed information on the planning, development, and management of the proposed park.
1991	Canadian Heritage River Nomination – Soper River	Government of the Northwest Territories	Nomination Document for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS).
1992	Canadian Heritage Rivers System – Soper River Management Plan	Government of the Northwest Territories	A management plan for the Soper Canadian Heritage River.
1993	Final Report: Katannilik Interpretive Centre Cultural Research	Government of the Northwest Territories (Mclsaac, Elizabeth)	Cultural resource file to assist in the development of an interpretive centre.
1995	Katannilik Park Boundary Description OIC	Government of the Northwest Territories	Survey boundary of the park.
2002	Trans Canada Trail Designation	Government of Nunavut	Complete registration documentation for the Trans Canada Trail Foundation.

The CJPMC completed five workshops between December 2017 and February 2019 that contributed to the development of the park Master Plan and Management Plan. The work of the CJPMC included:

- Research and interviews to inform an Inventory of Parks Resources for Katannilik.
- CJPMC Training on the park establishment process and the requirements of the IIBA for park planning and management.
- Community engagement sessions through three public open houses in Kimmirut.
- Community information shared through two project newsletters
- Meetings with staff of QIA, CIRNAC, and the GN to discuss opportunities and issues related to the park.
- A Special Meeting in February 2019 with QIA, the Hamlet of Kimmirut, and the HTO to present the draft Master Plan and Management Plan and receive input and support.

The CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 5.1.





Section 2

PARK CONTEXT







SECTION 2: PARK CONTEXT

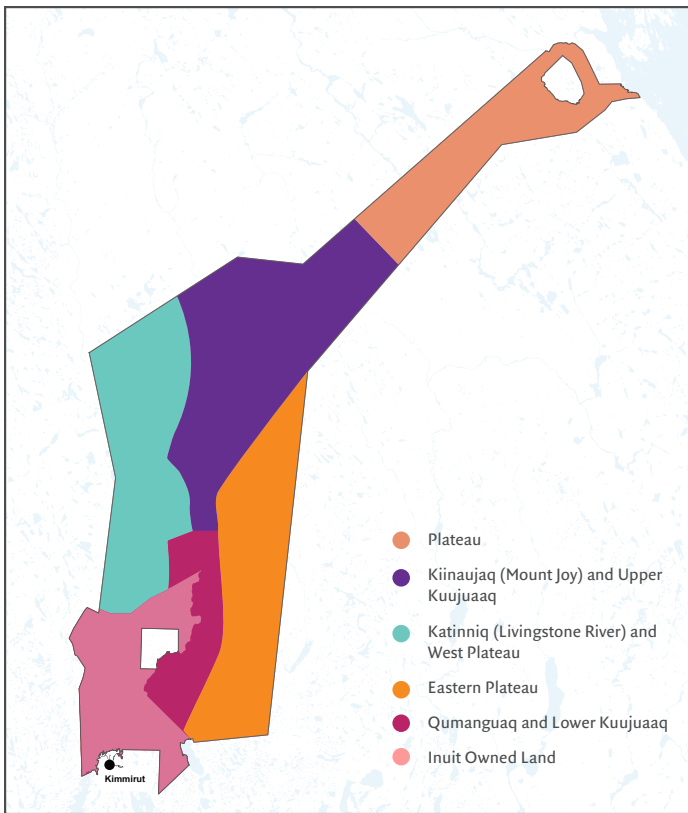
This section provides a brief description of the park's key resources, programs, and uses at the time of preparation of the management plan. It includes a description of the current state of the park, as of 2017, and identifies key challenges and issues associated with management.

2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

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

Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katannilik is used for fishing, hunting, egg gathering, berry picking, and other harvesting activities. Katannilik includes important travel routes to access hunting areas inside and outside the park. The park is an important traditional travel route between Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Inuit rights are protected by the NA and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities are protected in the park. Park infrastructure includes emergency shelter facilities, camping facilities, and signage. Katannilik is used by school groups for science and cultural educational camps. Katannilik is used for tourism, including river paddling, hiking, snowmobiling, camping and sight-seeing. Katannilik is used for research.
Accessibility from the community	<p>The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Kimmirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, snowmobile, walking, or boat travel across Tasiujajuaq (Soper Lake). <p>The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Iqaluit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park entrance is located approximately 22 km from the community across Frobisher Bay. Seasonal access to the area is by snowmobile, boat travel, or by private air charter.
Economic Benefit from Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism is a significant activity in summer for paddling, hiking and camping. Potential to increase winter tourism associated with snowmobile trips. Potential for guided tourism development in summer and winter. Opportunities to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park.
Inuit Owned Land and Park Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matters respecting the public access to IOL and management of park infrastructure on IOL require a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).
Management Challenges at Katannilik Territorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and emergency response. Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities. Erosion and slumping of riverbanks. Protection of archaeological sites and resources. Maintenance of park infrastructure in the remote areas of the park. Managing human waste and garbage in remote areas of the park. Managing dog team waste around emergency shelters. Public Safety.



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

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

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

2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

The 2017 Katannilik Master Plan identifies five landscape units in the park, based on the significant natural and cultural resources, and the way that the park is designed.

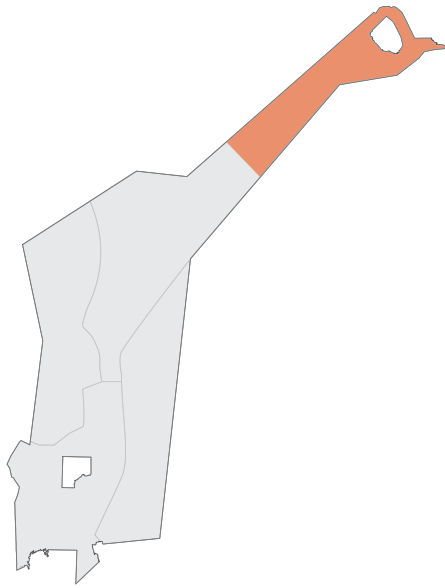
- Plateau
- Kiinaujaq [Mount Joy] and Upper Kuujuaaq
- Katinniq (Livingstone River) and West Plateau
- Eastern Plateau
- Qumanguaq, Lower Kuujuaaq, and Inuit Owned Land



“People used Kuujuaaq to get inland and then they would spread out to hunt caribou on the plateau areas to the north. They would carry all of their belongings on their backs. We would sleep outside on top of the hills if the weather was good so that we didn’t need to set up a camp. It allowed us to keep moving during the caribou hunt.”

MIKIDJUK KOLOLA

2.2.1 PLATEAU (FROBISHER BAY AND META INCOGNITA)



The Itijjagiq Trail begins from the shoreline of Frobisher Bay, leading through a gorge up to a small valley where the park entry sign and Cabin 1 are found among sand deposits and low sedge vegetation. Cabin 1 receives higher levels of visitation in the winter and spring when the area is accessible by snowmobile and dog team. Management of human waste and dog waste in the area is an ongoing requirement.

Beyond Cabin 1 the trail rises to 670 metres from sea level onto the plateau of the Meta Incognita Peninsula. The topography flattens out as you travel south along the trail and ascend the plateau to Cabin 2. A decrease in vegetation variety is apparent as you gain elevation along this portion of the trail.

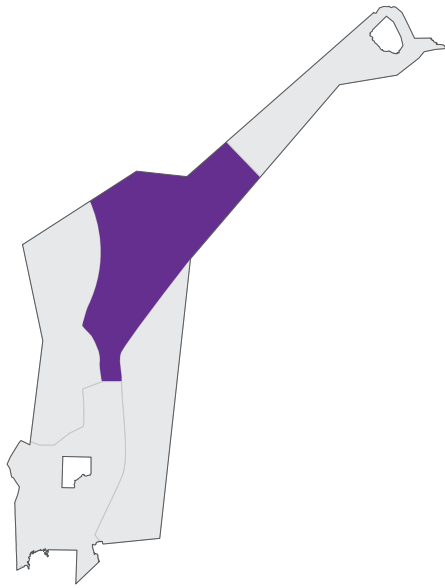
Between Cabins 2 and 5 the topography is relatively consistent, with some shallow valleys and gorges where lakes and ponds are found. The landscape of the plateau of the Meta Incognita Peninsula is marked by scars from the last glacial period, and the rolling topography is marked by rocks and boulders scattered across the smooth bedrock surface of the plateau. To the east of Cabin 5 there is an unlicensed airstrip. Cabin 5 is the last cabin on the plateau before the descent towards the Soper Valley begins.

Monitoring of the cabins on the plateau for snow loading and accessibility is an ongoing management requirement.

Variable weather conditions on the plateau may result in low visibility for travellers. The Master Plan recommends trail markers to assist in wayfinding. Maintenance of the trail markers is an ongoing management requirement.



2.2.2 KIINAUJQAQ (MOUNT JOY) AND UPPER KUUJUAQAQ



The Itijjagial Trail descends the plateau dramatically at Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy), where the trail enters the valley of Kuujuaq (Soper Valley). At this point on the trail, highly scenic views of the valley are presented as you look to the south. In summer the valley at Kiinaujaq is a deep green because of the dense vegetation that has developed in the valley's microclimate, in contrast to the barren characteristics of the plateau. The snow conditions on the trail descends several gullies that have changing snow conditions each year. The steep change in terrain from the plateau to the valley can present a challenge in winter for snowmobile and dog team travellers. There are several known alternate travel routes in this area to allow for the variable trail conditions.

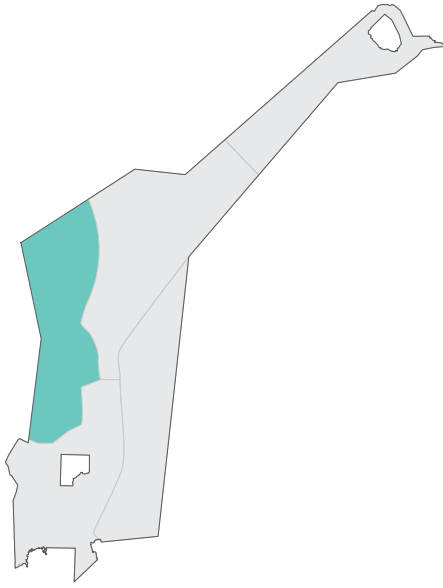
Tributaries of Kuujuaq drain from beyond the park boundary into the valley, with one of the largest in this area of the park being Katinniup Kuunga (Joy River). Tributary rivers pass around Kiinaujaq on both sides, joining to form Kuujuaq. From the Itijjagial Trail several tributaries with waterfalls can be accessed.

At Kiinaujaq a cobble and gravel beach provides an area for an unlicensed landing strip. This cobble beach marks the starting point for most tourists paddling the Soper River in summer.

Following the river south, the valley is typically narrow from Kiinaujaq to beyond Cabin 6. The exception is at Cabin 7 (the area of Kigaviaqsitaujaq - Mount Moore). Cabin 7, also known as the Group Shelter, is where a side valley from the eastern plateau joins Kuujuaq's valley. High sand ridges are found in this wider portion of the valley, and Cabin 7 is situated on a ridge to take advantage of the scenic views. The Group Shelter requires ongoing monitoring for stability because of the potential for shifting of the sand ridge.

The lower portion of the Soper Valley presents a varied landscape, with some portions of the valley narrowed by the surrounding hills near the river, and then the valley opening into wider expanses of vegetated flats where the river can meander. Small tributaries drain into the valley in this section of the park, offering opportunities to view waterfalls created by the drainage of lakes and the land of the upper plateau on both the east and west side of the valley.

2.2.3 KATINNIQ (LIVINGSTONE RIVER) AND WEST PLATEAU



Katinniq (Livingstone River) is the largest tributary in this portion of the park. Draining from the upper plateau on the west side of the valley, Katinniq cascades into the valley by a series of waterfalls before it joins Kuujuaaq. At the confluence of Kuujuaaq and Katinniq there is a broad sand flat. NP&SP has constructed a yurt at this location to serve park visitors. An unlicensed airstrip is located on this flat area. Several areas of historic and contemporary tent rings can be observed on the flats.

The fast-moving waters of Katinniq are an attractive scenic location for travellers wishing to hike up the side valley, however this river is difficult and dangerous to cross on foot and hikers travelling down the west side of the Soper Valley should be encouraged to use caution before attempting a river crossing of Katinniq.

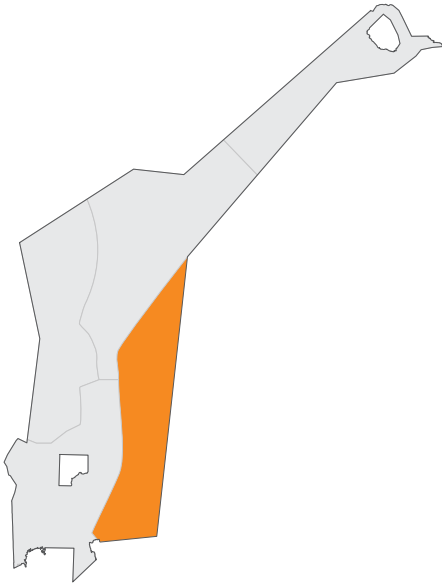
Most hikers travel down the east side of the Kuujuaaq and will find it difficult to cross the river around Katinniq to visit the falls or the yurt at this location. Hikers should be cautioned about the fast moving and cold water in this area during trip planning, with guidance on where to cross the river south of Katinniq if they wish to travel back to the yurt shelter or to view the falls. The preferred option for hikers is to only cross the rivers at this junction if they have access to a raft or boat.

The hills and plateau to the west of Kuujuaaq's valley form the headwaters of Katinniq. The landscape of the western plateau is generally bare rock, with some sparse vegetation patches around lakes and ponds, and glacial deposit gravel ridges. The western plateau is an important habitat for caribou that historically graze to the west of Katannilik.

Ice conditions on the Soper River in this portion of the park are known to change, particularly in spring. Thinning ice and water covered ice are known hazards for snowmobile travellers.



2.2.4 EASTERN PLATEAU

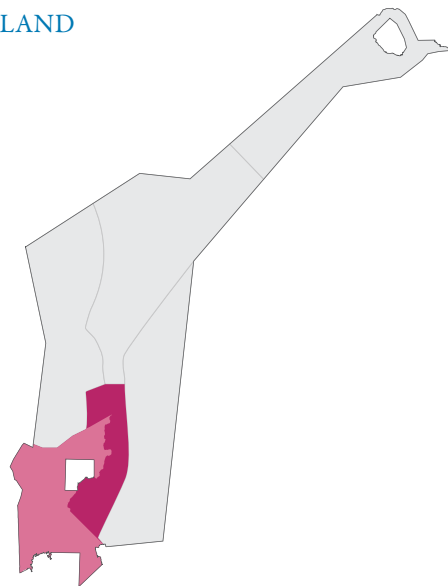


The eastern side of the valley rises to a high plateau ridge that varies in topography from north to south. In the northern end of the eastern plateau is a high barren landscape with sparse vegetation. Meltwaters from the land feed small ponds and drain into streams that form tributaries of Kuujuaaq. This area typically has snow later into the spring than Kuujuaaq's valley making it an alternate snowmobile route connecting to the Itijjagiaq Trail. The snowmobile route enters the park from a series of north-south valleys that are to the east of Katannilik park's boundary.

In the southern portion of the eastern plateau the elevation is lower, and the topography includes wide valleys with steep cliffs, tundra meadows, gravel and sand ridges, and larger lakes that are used for ice fishing in the spring.



2.2.5 QUMANGUAQ, LOWER KUUJUAQ, AND INUIT OWNED LAND



- Qumanguaq and Lower Kuujuaq
- Inuit Owned Land

The landscape in this portion of the park is highly scenic and provides excellent opportunities for sightseeing, visiting points of interest, and recreational activities. The main landscape features include the southern portion of Kuujuaq which meanders through the flat plains of the river valley comprised of sedge grasses, low shrub vegetation, and sand deposits. Small lakes and tributaries drain down from the surrounding hills and upper plateaus, joining with Kuujuaq.

South from the Katinniq area the river valley widens and maintains this broad characteristic until it reaches the Soper Falls. The river meanders through this portion of the park, with some larger flats of sand, gravel and mixed vegetation. Ice conditions on the Soper River in this portion of the park are known to change, particularly in spring. Thinning ice and water covered ice are known hazards for snowmobile travellers.

Cabin 8 is located on the east side of the river on a large gravel flat near a long bend, or meander, in the river. Qumanguaq (or Fleming Hill) is an important landmark in this portion of the valley. Two significant stands of willows (Arctic Willow), sometimes referred to as the “willow forests”, are also located here in sheltered areas on both the east and west side of the valley. These are some of the tallest vegetation species on Baffin Island.

The Soper Falls, a narrow chute that channels the river into a fast moving rapid between coarse rock walls, and Tasiujajuaq, a large freshwater lake that is “brackish”, are found in this south end of the valley. The lake is surrounded by hills, with several cliffs and islands that provide habitat for nesting birds such as seagulls, and several large sandbars below the Soper Falls. Tasiujajuaq drains toward Hudson Strait through a series of rock outcrops at a site called the Reversing Falls, where saltwater enters the lake during high tides, and then brackish water flows out of the lake through rapids at low tides.

At the Soper Falls the final campsite and Cabin 9 provide secure camping facilities for visitors, and act as the base of in-park operations for NP&SP staff.

This area is easily accessible from Kimmirut by boat (across Tasiujajuaq), by ATV or snowmobile, or by hiking in the summer. An access trail from the community to the Soper Falls campground passes over a series of hills and rough terrain on the southeast side of the lake that an experienced driver can negotiate with limited effort; however inexperienced drivers should be discouraged from driving this route unless accompanied by a local guide. A boat launch area on Tasiujajuaq near the community is used to store/launch the NP&SP boat, and as a landing area for river paddlers.

Inuit Owned Land selection in 2011 identified lands in this section of Katannilik to be managed by QIA with a negotiated agreement related to the park to be addressed through a Park-Specific Appendix.

2.3 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

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

- Fish
- Terrestrial Wildlife
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Birds and Raptors
- Geology and Physiography

2.3.1 FISH

The presence of fish in the river and multiple lakes has influenced the use of the park area for millennia. The park boundary includes important fish habitat and supports Inuit harvesting and recreational fishing.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Ensure Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed.
- Monitor and protect fish habitat.
- Avoid development or activities that negatively impact fish or fish habitat.

2.3.2 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Terrestrial mammals, such as caribou, fox, wolf, arctic hare and lemmings are common species within the park boundary, however larger mammals including polar bear are present in the region.

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

Inuit harvesting is a right and management of the park will avoid disturbance to Inuit harvesting practices. NP&SP staff will work with Conservation Officers to monitor, report and respond to wildlife issues. As required, NP&SP will consult with NWMB to seek advice on the management of wildlife and/or areas of importance to wildlife.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

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

2.3.3 HYDROLOGY

Katannilik sits at the drainage divide between waters flowing northeast to Frobisher Bay and waters flowing south to Hudson Strait. As of 2018 no issues have been identified with the water quality or hydrological flows in the park, however ongoing monitoring is recommended in the Management Plan and in relation to the management of the Soper Heritage River.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Encourage research to monitor hydrology and climate change impacts in the park.
- Avoid development or activities that negatively impact water quality.
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park.
- Public Safety in the park. It was identified in the Inventory of Park Resources and the landscape units (Section 2.2) that there are known areas of ice hazards, strong current, and rapids on Kuujuaq (Soper River) and Katinniq (Livingstone River). Public Safety will address the information required by travellers for awareness of these hazards, and emergency response in the park.

2.3.4 VEGETATION

Due to microclimate conditions a lushness of vegetation in the valley, there are pockets of vegetation that have been identified as unique in the region, including rare plants and the patches of large willow growth. Monitoring and protecting the parks vegetation is required to maintain Katannilik as an 'Arctic Oasis'.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Encourage park operations and research to monitor vegetation for human-cause damage, changes in the microclimates, and recommend actions required to protect unique vegetation areas.
- Avoid development or activities that negatively impact vegetation cover in locations that are sensitive to erosion.
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park.

2.3.5 BIRDS AND RAPTORS

Katannilik Park provides important habitat for 35-40 species of resident and migratory birds. The only birds that winter over in Katannilik are ptarmigan, snowy owl and raven. Birds are an important harvesting resource for the residents of Kimmirut. Several raptors are found in the park, including Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon, and several species of hawk. The Peregrine Falcon was listed by COSEWIC as 'Special Concern' in the Species at Risk Act (SARA) in 2012. Management zoning identifies important wildlife areas for all bird and raptor species, and specific recommendations to provide a raptor nesting area buffer in locations of visitor use and development. NP&SP staff will work with Conservation Officers to monitor, report and respond to bird and raptor issues.

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

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Recommendations for Raptor Nesting Areas.
- Encourage operations and research to protect and monitor birds, raptors, and their habitat.
- Avoid development or activities that negatively impact birds, raptors, or their habitat.
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park.

2.3.6 GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology of the park and surrounding region offers several mineral resources that have been historically mined, and while mineral exploration activity and carving stone quarrying is considered low as of 2018, the future potential for mineral exploration or quarrying may change. Monitoring of claims, exploration permits, and activities associated to mineral development will allow the CJPMC and park managers to address the management requirements of the park should these activities be proposed or occur in the future.

The physiography of the park includes areas of large sand flats and ridges in the Kuujuaq Valley. The active surface layer of soil in these areas may be subject to climate change impacts on the permafrost and may impact on park infrastructure such as the Group Shelter.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Encourage research to monitor surface soils and the impacts of climate change.
- Monitor existing park infrastructure for climate change impacts
- Avoid development or activities that negatively impact surface soils in locations that are sensitive to erosion.
- Encourage park users to practice minimal impact travel and safe and sustainable travel in the park.





2.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- Harvesting and Community Use
- Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites
- Travel Routes
- Park User Groups

2.4.1 HARVESTING AND COMMUNITY USE

Katannilik is used for all types of harvesting historically through to the present. The Management Zones provide recommended regulations to protect Inuit Rights to harvest in the park and provide access to the park for harvesting throughout Katannilik. Inuit rights to harvest, use, or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions in accordance with the IIBA (Article 3.2).

Development zoning is used to control and contain park infrastructure and regulate activities that may negatively impact the park environment or resources that are important to Inuit harvesting activities.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Ensure Inuit harvesting activities are not disturbed through Human Use Management and Managed Tourism
- Concentrating park infrastructure in the development zones, or allow development in other zones under specific conditions
- Monitor and protect important wildlife areas
- Avoid development or park activities that negatively impact wildlife or important wildlife areas
- Encourage sustainable harvesting practices within the park

2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC HUMAN USE

Currently, there are no registered archaeological sites with Borden numbers within the park. However, research conducted during the inventory process identified numerous non-registered sites that require future survey work and documentation in the park. The Department of Culture and Heritage (GN) and Inuit Heritage Trust set the regulations and policy concerning these sites and resources.

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

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the:

- Cultural Resource Management approach for Katannilik Territorial Park to monitor and protect resources and sites of cultural significance
- Managed park infrastructure development and use in areas of cultural resources
- Heritage Appreciation through information, education and regulation (if required)
- Future research required to document and register archaeological sites

2.4.3 TRAVEL ROUTES

Katannilik Territorial Park includes the Itijjagiq Trail, an important regional travel route between Kimmirut and Iqaluit that is used primarily by residents of both communities in winter/spring months with snow as people travel by snowmobile or dog sled. The trail is also a hiking route, used primarily by tourists in the months of July through early September. Kuujuaq (Soper River) is a summer travel route for tourists paddling from Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy) to Tasiujajuaq (Soper Lake). The trail and paddling route pass through IOL to the north of Kimmirut.

The park is located along important access trails that are used by harvesters accessing caribou hunting grounds in the region beyond the park boundary.

The zones in the Management Plan protect Inuit Rights and Inuit rights of access will be considered in all management decisions regarding travel routes.

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

- Human Use Management approach including Public Safety
- Ensure Inuit harvesting activities and access are not disturbed
- Inuit Owned Land Access
- Encourage minimal impact travel within the park

2.4.4 PARK USER GROUPS

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

Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the approach to:

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

2.5 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Mineral Inventory and Assessment for Katannilik did not identify mineral resources of economic potential within the boundary as of 2018, however the region is known to include mineral resources and future exploration is possible. As required, NP&SP staff will work closely with EDT staff on issues related to minerals inside the park boundary if economic viability of the mineral resources in the area changes in the future. Carving stone deposits are in the park and will be managed according to the Inuit quarrying rights described in IIBA 3.3.

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 Katannilik 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 Kimmirut CJPMC and NJPMC.



2.6 MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

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

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

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

Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of the park caused by human activity and climate change. Human-caused impacts include snowmobile use, human and dog team waste, littering, and vandalism. Climate caused changes include loss of permafrost, erosion, and habitat transformation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the <i>Trail Management</i>, and <i>Environmental Management</i> sections. Management Plan – Research and monitor the impacts to the environment caused by human activities and climate change. Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.
<p>Signage: Regulatory, Informational, and Interpretive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing additional signage in the park. Assessing existing Katannilik Park Visitor Centre displays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Recommendations for additional signage at locations in areas of high visitor use. Heritage Appreciation – Assess, develop and implement an interpretive plan. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Heritage Appreciation</i>, and <i>Park Facilities</i> sections.
<p>Park Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and renovated infrastructure to address increased visitation. Infrastructure vandalism and wear-and-tear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Additional facilities at appropriate locations in the park. Design – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Park Facilities</i>, <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response</i>, <i>Camping</i>, and <i>Tourism Activity Management</i> sections. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform the public about minimal impact travel.

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Vegetation Damage (particularly the willow forests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to willows from snowmobiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – Provide signage to encourage minimal impact travel, and where required, limit vehicle access with discrete barriers. • Management Plan – Reference the Trail Management, and Natural Environment Management sections. • Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform the public about minimal impact travel.
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources. • Location, extent and type of archaeological or cultural sites are undetermined for the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for development of park facilities. • Design – 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. • Development – 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 minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (all parts), and the <i>Human Use Management</i> (all parts) sections. • Heritage Appreciation - 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. • Heritage Appreciation – Archaeological Survey Special Projects could continue to research and collect data.
<p>Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raptor nesting habitats require protection; specifically COSEWIC listed species - <i>Peregrine Falcon</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Protection 	<p>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines for development in known nesting areas. • Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on minimal impact travel. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Wildlife Management</i> section.
<p>Inuit Harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit harvesting activities should not be disturbed or negatively impacted as a result of park development or visitor use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation • Enjoyment of the Park • Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park. • Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Human Use Management</i> sections.

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Safety and Emergency Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation • Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – New and renovated emergency infrastructure to be developed. • Management Plan – NP&SP staff will monitor hazards in the park and take actions to inform the public of known hazards or conditions (e.g. ice conditions) that impact safety. Reference the <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response</i>, <i>Camping, Tourism Activity Management</i>, and the <i>Human Use Management</i> sections. • Management Plan – Katannilik Park Visitor Registration. • Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to inform the public on safe and sustainable travel.
<p>Heritage Appreciation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Appreciation • Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – New and updated interpretive displays and marketing materials for the park. • Heritage Appreciation – Complete and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan for the park.
<p>Economic Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – Proposed infrastructure at Katinniq could be used for Inuit owned commercial enterprises. • Management Plan – NP&SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses. • Heritage Appreciation – Promote Inuit tourism operators to visitors. • Inuit Tourism Strategy – Complete and implement a strategy to maximize economic opportunities associated with the park.



Example of existing outhouse to be relocated away from a water body.

2.7 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

The Katannilik Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure development for the park over the next 20 years, including recommended new facilities and upgrades for existing facilities as of 2018. Park facilities identified in the Master Plan respond to park user demand and the changing conditions in the park. Reference the Master Plan for the recommended park infrastructure and locations.

To achieve the vision and goals for Katannilik, development of visitor service infrastructure has focused on key locations to offer emergency shelter, group facilities for recreation or economic opportunity, and support to travellers on the Itijjagiq Trail and Soper River.

The Management Zones identify Development Zones for areas of concentrated infrastructure development; and other zones will allow for individual infrastructure elements that are required for public safety, to protect the parks natural environment, or required to protect culturally significant sites or resources.

The Master Plan recommends that access and the development and maintenance of park infrastructure located on IOL will be addressed through a negotiated agreement and Park-Specific Appendix between the GN and QIA.

The operational management for park infrastructure will be the responsibility of NP&SP staff.





2.8 PARK ZONES

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

2.8.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES IN KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK

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

Development Zone - This zone allows for the development of park facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences. This includes, but is not limited to, campgrounds, shelters, maintenance and operational buildings, outhouses, tent platforms, picnic tables, benches, waste receptacles, barbeques, fire pits, interpretive signposts, and trails. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted.

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

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

Special Protection Sub-Zone - A Special Protection Sub-Zone is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations.

Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the Katannilik Territorial Park Management Plan may recommend restrictions to development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in Special Protection Sub-Zones to protect a significant resource or landscape. The Katannilik Management Plan recommends the following sub-zones:

- Inuit Owned Land that overlaps with the park boundary as of 2018 is identified as a Special Management Zone. These lands are owned and managed by QIA. All regulations or restrictions for this sub-zone are applied through QIA policy. Once completed, a negotiated agreement for the roles and responsibilities of NP&SP/GN will identify the future management approach for the land and resources identified in this sub-zone. If the park boundary area is changed in the future to exclude the IOL, the management zones map will be revised accordingly.

2.8.2 MANAGEMENT ZONE TABLE

The Katannilik 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.



MANAGEMENT PLAN
MAP [BACK]

Table F: Management Plan Zones Table

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Development Zone	<p>The purpose of this zone is to provide park facilities, Heritage Appreciation, and developed access roads and trails.</p> <p>The primary objective of this zone is providing facilities and programs that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. In Kazanilik, the development zones are small areas where park facilities and visitor use are concentrated.</p> <p>Development controls are required to protect natural and cultural significant sites and resources.</p>	D	<p>Facilities which encourage public use of the park, or are necessary for public safety, will be permitted, including shelters, maintenance and operational buildings, outhouses, tent platforms, picnic tables, benches, waste receptacles, barbecues, fire pits, interpretive sign posts, trails and access roads.</p> <p>Future development will be permitted subject to an archaeological survey of the proposed site.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Park, Heritage Appreciation and interpretive programs and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping, park interpretive program activities, or research will be permitted in designated camping areas. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted at archaeological sites.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</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>Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is permitted subject to the recommendations of an archaeological survey. This protection measure applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone.</p> <p>Interpretive signage will promote minimal impact travel, sustainable use of the park, public safety, and park regulations. Park signage and interpretive programs will not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance of activities of the area in general terms. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.</p> <p>Infrastructure should not be developed within 500m from known raptor nesting areas.</p> <p>ATV access beyond the designated ATV trails may be regulated.</p>
Cultural Zone	<p>This zone is associated with cultural resources and continuous use by Inuit for traditional activities.</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is protection and Heritage A precitation.</p> <p>The primary objective for management is to prevent damage/loss of cultural sites and resources, and to promote Heritage Appreciation within the park.</p> <p>Park visitors will be educated about the significant cultural resources, history, and traditional use of the area, and why it is important to protect these resources.</p>	C	<p>Protection of cultural resources is the priority management approach for this zone.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</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>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and Heritage Appreciation will be permitted for small groups, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural sites and features. Interpretive program activities about this zone are encouraged to occur in zone D.</p> <p>Camping in temporary shelters will be permitted. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites. No anchoring is permitted at archaeological sites.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>New facilities deemed necessary for public safety, or to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p>	<p>All Protection Measures permitted for zone D apply to this zone.</p>

Wilderness Zone	<p>Significant cultural sites and resources, and traditional use are to be protected in this zone.</p> <p>The primary objective in this zone is to protect the natural resources and environment, monitor and mitigate negative impacts, and provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p> <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.</p> <p>Activities including hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking and sightseeing will be encouraged as long as they do not damage the park's resources, or interfere with Inuit rights to harvest and enjoy the park.</p>	W	<p>Protection of natural resources and environment, and cultural sites and resources are the priority management approaches in this zone.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum in this zone to maintain the wilderness character of the area.</p> <p>Camping in temporary shelters will be permitted. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites. No anchoring is permitted at archaeological sites.</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>	Special Protection Zone – IOL	Inuit Owned Land	IOL	<p>Inuit Owned Land that overlaps with the park boundary as of 2018 is identified as a Special Protection Zone. These lands are owned and managed by QIA. All regulations or restrictions for this sub-zone are applied through QIA policy. Once completed, a negotiated agreement for the roles and responsibilities of NP&SP/GN will identify the future management approach for the land and resources identified in this sub-zone. If the park boundary area is changed in the future to exclude the IOL, the management zones map will be revised accordingly.</p>
			<p>Permanent or temporary emergency facilities that provide for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park.</p> <p>Temporary facilities used in harvesting or research will be permitted.</p> <p>New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Where signage is required, the priority is to develop low visual impact/low profile regulatory or interpretive signage structures in this zone.</p>				<p>All Protection Measures permitted for zone D apply to this zone.</p> <p>Locations with significant willow stands are to be monitored by NP&SP staff for human caused damage. If damage is observed, the NP&SP staff will seek direction from the C/PWC on the actions to protect the willows.</p> <p>During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August all tourism activities that may cause major disturbances will be discouraged within 600m of known raptor nesting sites.</p>



Section 3

PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS







SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Following the Framework for Management Plans the strategic approaches for the management of Katannilik Territorial Park are to be based on Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation as described in Section 1.5. The following section describes specific management approaches that NP&SP and the CJPMC will consider when making decisions for the park using this strategic management approach. If other issues arise in the future, NP&SP and the CJPMC will make decisions using the best available information to achieve the management objectives of each zone.

3.1 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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

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

- Natural forces of change can include: climate change; erosion 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 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 Kimmirut CJPMC to manage.

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Katannilik 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.

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Inventory of Park Resources completed in 2018 provides documentation of Inuit land and resource use and identifies the cultural resources in Katannilik that hold significance for Inuit. Evidence of early use of the valley as a travel corridor to the central regions of Baffin Island constitutes important sites to be protected. They also provide excellent opportunities to interpret the stories of Katannilik.

More recent history is similarly interesting and important. Historical activities and evidence from the mineral resources of the valley, the significant vegetation patches, and Inuit harvesting of the resources of the land, all add to the diversity of the cultural heritage of the park.

It is noted that as of 2018 there were no registered archaeological sites in the park. The Inventory of Park Resources identified continuous use of the area by Inuit and numerous undocumented sites of importance.

Key Actions

Cultural and heritage resources in the park are to be protected and managed according to IIBA Article 8. Research and documentation of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources is the key action for Katannilik.

- The Master Plan recommends that Special Projects include archaeological surveys for the park to increase documentation and understanding of the park's cultural resources. It is recognized that these surveys will be phased in over time with the priority research areas to be determined in consultation with the CJPMC.
- Archaeological surveys are required in areas that have not been previously surveyed prior to any development.
- Archaeological surveys will include documentation of oral history associated with sites and/or artefacts.
- Archaeological surveys will be added to the Inventory of Park Resources. All archaeological information will assist the CJPMC and NP&SP in the management of cultural resources.

3.2.1 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES MANAGEMENT

This management approach concerns the protection of the park's culturally significant sites, overseeing the activities of Inuit and park visitors in areas of the park that are associated with culturally significant sites, and the presentation of the cultural resources and history of the park through Heritage Appreciation.

- "Culturally significant site" means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons, and that is identified pursuant to subsection 14.4.10 of the IIBA.

- Archaeological resources are identified under IIBA Article 8's "culturally significant sites" definition. The IIBA states that the archaeological and ethnographic record in territorial parks must be protected and conserved as it "represents part of the heritage of Inuit and is of cultural, spiritual, historical, and educational importance to Inuit" (IIBA 8.1.1a).

The management of culturally significant sites, including archaeology, in Katannilik 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.

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

- The *Inventory of Park Resources*, and any future archaeological surveys and reports, will be reviewed, to locate and understand the archaeological resources, heritage, and cultural significance of sites or resources in the development.
- In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned as per the management zone regulations.
- The management actions for culturally significant sites and resources will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5), and in consideration that:
 - All measures required to reasonably manage culturally significant sites will be undertaken to ensure their protection and conservation and preserve and promote Inuit culture and heritage. This may include interim or permanent regulations or permit conditions associated with the site.
 - Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and oral history will be used in management decisions and actions.
 - Management respects, and is compatible with, the role and significance of these sites in Inuit culture.
 - Where design and implementation of measures to protect or manage a culturally significant site are required, actions will be informed by advice from by partner organizations, in consultations with local Elders, Inuit Heritage Trust, Department of Culture and Heritage, the CJPMC, and any other local heritage stakeholders as per Articles 8 and 14 of the IIBA, and in accordance with the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations.
- The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity. The zones in the Management Plan provide recommended regulations to protect cultural resources.
 - All new infrastructure development in the park will include

an archaeological survey.

- All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN - C&H. The CJPMC will review research permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
- Best practices outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*² will be considered prior to development.

Katannilik's programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of known archaeological resources in the following manner:

- "Passive observation" and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation is the method of sharing and gaining knowledge through "reading, listening, or looking" at a resource, but not having any direct contact with the resource or entering 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 archaeological sites or resources.
- Prior to a new interpretive program or activity in a Cultural Zone, an archaeological survey may be recommended to verify that the proposed program site is free of archaeological resources, or that the activity will not harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources on or near the site.
- Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources where that resource is not clearly visible.
- In areas of known archaeological resources, camping or temporary shelters should not be anchored into the ground, and rocks and surface materials should not be moved or disturbed. Wherever possible temporary facilities should be surface-mounted only to protect cultural resources that may be contained in the soil layer and not visible.
- Resources that are visible should be monitored and protected as required.
- Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.2.2 Archaeological Artefacts.
- Heritage Appreciation or interpretive activities, such as a re-creation of a tent or a demonstration of building a tent ring, are not encouraged to take place on top of or within known archaeological sites. Elders should be consulted to identify a suitable location away from known archaeological sites for placement of a re-creation of a tent or a demonstration of building a tent ring.
- Research (with valid permits) for archaeological or cultural purposes may occur within all zones in the park, including the



Cultural Zones. Some regulations and conditions apply to Cultural Zones as per the permitting process. It is recommended that IQ inform all research at culturally significant sites, and research projects involve Kimmirut Elders and local Inuit researchers. The CJPMC will be consulted on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new research is available. Documentation will include the changing conditions of the park. New information will be considered in planning and management decisions.

² Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. (2010, Second Edition). Government of Canada.

Primary Treatment

Where design and implementation of measures to protect or manage a culturally significant site are required, the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Standards) include descriptions of the processes and actions that are aimed at safeguarding the features and character of culturally significant sites, cultural landscapes, and specific cultural resources such as an archaeological site. Included in Chapter 4 of the Standards are the primary treatment approaches for managing culturally significant sites. Primary treatments are the way in which a site/resource is going to be cared for or used. There are two primary treatments in the Standards that are the recommended approach for Katannilik: preservation and rehabilitation. These treatments are defined³ as:

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

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

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

In addition to the management approaches previously mentioned, to minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park:

- Heritage Appreciation must not identify the exact location of archaeological resources but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of a culturally significant area in general terms.
- Heritage Appreciation programs will discourage any activity that threatens culturally significant sites in the park. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.

- Heritage Appreciation will promote stewardship and minimal impact travel by all park users.
- Regulations will be enforced by Park Officers.

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

3.2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

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

Regulation, enforcement and Heritage Appreciation programs will communicate the protection and reporting of archaeological artefacts in the park. Signage, materials and interpretation programs identified in the park's Heritage Appreciation Plan will include these key messages.

Key Actions

The CJPMC would like any future brochures or signage produced through the Heritage Appreciation Plan to include key messages for the public to ask for help to protect and conserve archaeological resources in the park. The key messages should be written in clear language, explain the regulations related to these resources, and tell the public what to do if they find a resource.

If archaeological or palaeontological sites, objects or artefacts are found in Katannilik 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 the GN, C&H Department. C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.

The process for reporting all artefact discoveries is quite straightforward; finds 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 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. (Pgs. 15-17).

3.2.3 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.

Key Actions

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

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

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

Snowmobiling is considered a cultural activity in Katannilik. The use of snowmobiles is permitted in the park. Public Safety and Heritage Appreciation will be used to communicate information about the known hazards for snowmobile travel in the park. In culturally significant areas, signage may be used to direct snowmobile traffic away from sites if evidence of damage to the resources is identified.

Camping in temporary structures is permitted in Katannilik but is to be encouraged at the designated camping areas. Recommended camping guidelines are identified for raptor nesting areas in the Wildlife Management section.





3.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

Protection of natural resources is a priority management approach in all zones. Issues facing the natural resources and environment of Katannilik include human-caused impacts, climate change, erosion, and gaps in current IQ and scientific data for the park. There is a need for ongoing monitoring of wildlife, wildlife habitat, vegetation, surface geology, permafrost, and hydrology by staff and researchers. 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 approach and decision-making process for Katannilik.

- 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.
- Park visitors will be encouraged to practice minimal impact travel.
- Research is encouraged in the park. The CJPMC will be consulted on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Inventories of Park Resources

will be continually updated as new research is available.

Documentation will include the changing conditions of the park. New information will be considered in planning and management decisions.

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

- The Inventory of Park Resources will be reviewed to locate and understand the natural resources in any area where there is to be development at any location identified as an Important Wildlife Area. Raptor nesting site recommendations are in section 3.3.3.1.
- The management actions for wildlife resources are to conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
- Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may collaborate with partner organizations including but not limited to the NWMB, Mayukalik Hunters and Trappers Organization, Elders in Kimmirut, GN DoE, CWS, researchers, and others.
- The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.

Key Actions

Management actions will seek to:

- Encourage research in the park related to the natural environment and natural resources. The CJPMC will be consulted on research priorities, and research permit terms and conditions, which include but are not limited to the following topics:
 - Climate change research and monitoring.
 - Wildlife research and monitoring.
 - Wildlife habitat research and monitoring.
 - Vegetation research and monitoring.
 - Water quality research and monitoring.
- Ensure that Inuit use and access to the park for harvesting is not constrained.
- Encourage research to monitor the park's natural environment including wildlife and Important Wildlife Areas.
- Avoid development or park activities that negatively impact natural resources, environment, wildlife or important wildlife areas of the park.
- Encourage visitors to practice minimal impact travel within the park.

3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sustaining the integrity of the Katannilik ecosystem for future use and enjoyment is a priority for a Natural Environment Park. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the Kimmirut CJPMC to manage. An example is climate change. Climate change impacts such as the degradation of park landscape features caused by natural erosion can be monitored through management, but it may not always be possible to implement actions to prevent these natural occurrences.

Human causes of degradation to the environment can be managed. The management approach will seek to prevent, control and/or mitigate human-caused environmental impacts such as garbage, dumping of waste products, erosion caused by vehicles, or other effects.

The Soper Valley is an important habitat for a wide variety of animals. At least in part, this richness as a wildlife area is a result of the valley's abundant and lush vegetation. There is a strong relationship between these biotic resources that makes the Soper Valley a culturally significant area. Many plant species are noteworthy here, but perhaps the most significant is the extent and height of the willow growth in the valley. A unique feature in the arctic, it will be important to ensure environmental management from the potential destruction through increased visitor access and use.

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

Key Actions

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

- The significant willow stands in Katannilik are to be protected. NP&SP staff will monitor the willows for damage, and as required, consult with the CJPMC on the actions necessary to prevent damage or loss of willows.
 - Cutting of the willows is prohibited.
 - Vehicles will be encouraged to stay on the existing trails in the areas of willows.
 - If required, temporary signage or barriers will be installed to protect willows in the event of damage and allow the vegetation to recover.
- Monitor natural diversity, specifically the rare and regionally significant plant communities that contribute to wildlife habitats, and the attractiveness of the area for interpretation and recreational use.
- Protect critical habitats from inappropriate development, use, or human impacts.
- Continue research partnerships to document the park's environment and add new information to the Inventory of Park Resources.
- When required, the CJPMC or Park staff may recommend temporary or permanent closures in the park to prohibit or regulate access to mitigate a threat to the environment, ecosystem, or Important Wildlife areas (e.g. trail closure in erosion areas; fencing off vegetation rehabilitation areas).
- Apply terms and conditions to research permits or film crew permits that address general sustainable use practices in Katannilik or address specific environmental concerns that are related to the permit activity.
- Park staff will monitor and report changes to the environment to the CJPMC and partner organizations (as required).

3.3.2 SOPER HERITAGE RIVER MANAGEMENT

The Soper Heritage River Management Plan considers the values of the CHRS program and ensures the river and watershed are managed within the CHRS criteria.

The Soper Heritage River Management Plan and Katannilik Park Management Plan are companion documents. Management issues or actions to be taken with the park within the boundary area of the Soper Heritage River will include a review of that management plan.

3.3.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management is required to monitor and protect important wildlife and wildlife areas in the park, either by species or habitat as per IIBA Article 9. If a wildlife species or habitat is being negatively impacted in the park either through use or natural decline (IIBA 9.2), the management actions will identify a strategy to manage the resource (e.g. rehabilitation, protection or awareness).

Among the wildlife species that are important here are caribou, ptarmigan, migratory birds and raptors.

Caribou have frequented the valley in fluctuating numbers over the years within living memory. The oral history documents caribou hunting areas and important caribou habitat in the park and adjacent to the park. These areas will be monitored for human-caused impacts and any new information from IQ or scientific sources will be considered should management actions be required for mitigation.

Many migratory birds (shore birds, ducks and geese) are visitors to the area. Resident birds such as Ptarmigan and Snowy Owl are also common in the park. All birds are important to sustain the populations of small mammals such as the arctic hare and arctic fox. Bird populations are also important to the harvesting practices of Inuit. Raptors, including Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon and species of hawk are known to nest in the park. Peregrine Falcon are a SARA listed species of Special Concern.

Fish are a significant resource of the park and contribute to the cultural significance of Katannilik.

It is the intention of park management under this plan to ensure the long-term protection of the wildlife habitat and wildlife resources of the park. Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the Inventory of Park Resources.

Key Actions

Management of wildlife habitat is achieved through monitoring, sustainable development and operations, minimizing the disruption of wildlife in the use of the park, maintaining the natural state of the park environment, and taking actions to mitigate negative impacts as required. Management of wildlife will consider:

- Supporting ongoing wildlife management strategies in the region, ensuring park specific wildlife and critical habitats are considered, and the CJPMC contributes information to management partners that are responsible for wildlife management strategies.
- To recognize the continuing right of Inuit to hunt, trap and fish within the park.
- Monitor important wildlife habitats, and manage visitor use to minimize impact.
- Monitor the park for disturbances caused by low-flying aircraft (planes, helicopters and drones). If NP&SP staff observe or receive reports of low-flying aircraft intentionally disturbing wildlife, the occurrences will be reported to the Conservation Officer, HTO, and CJPMC for direction on the appropriate action.
- Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of DFO. Management of fish will be undertaken in partnership with DFO, GN Conservation Officers (enforcing the fishing regulations), and HTO.
- To ensure that all fishing and hunting activity is undertaken according to the appropriate regulations, and that non-Inuit fishing in the park have valid fishing licenses.
- Recognize Inuit harvesting rights and practices in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs for Katannilik.

3.3.3.1 RAPTORS

Raptors are sensitive to disturbance during critical nesting periods. Management of human use such as camping in known raptor nesting areas is recommended for the period mid-May to the end of August. Areas such as the cliffs along the river are important nesting sites for raptors, which include Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon, and several species of hawk. Peregrine Falcon are a SARA listed species of “Special Concern” and require specific management protection. An increase in park user numbers will make protective action essential to the maintenance of a healthy raptor population.

Key Actions

- Infrastructure should not be developed within 600m from known raptor nesting areas.
- Camping in temporary structures will be discouraged within 600m from known raptor nesting areas.
- During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August all major disturbances will be discouraged within 600m of known nesting sites, including but not limited to hiking, rock/cliff climbing, and sustained motorized vehicle or equipment use.
- Research of raptor nesting sites will require a valid permit, and the CJPMC may provide terms and conditions.
- Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the raptor nests but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.
- Passive observation of raptors from locations in the park will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact.
- Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the 600m area as required to monitor public safety, species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.
- Monitoring and research during the nesting periods is encouraged to document species’ well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance, and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.



3.4 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are to be encouraged to visit the park and enjoy being in the park. However, human use must encourage sustainability, be managed to address safety, and limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment.

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

As previously identified in section 3.2.3, Inuit rights to access, use or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions, in accordance with the IIBA 3.2.

3.4.1 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.

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 business opportunity projects to be contracted within Territorial Parks.

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

Key Actions

- 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.
- NP&SP staff will monitor all facilities while working in the park. Where damage, vandalism, loss or wear is observed with a facility, park staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
- Any potential threat to Public Safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
- Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed as required by NP&SP staff or contractors.

- Human waste at outhouses (“honey buckets”) or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
- Animal by-product or wastage will be removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
- Where waste (human or animal) is a persistent problem, NP&SP staff will consult the CJPMC on options to place signage or apply regulations to address the concerns.
- Heritage Appreciation interpretive and educational materials will encourage park visitors to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park.

3.4.1.1 BUSINESS OPERATING IN THE PARK

If facilities in the park are owned by other parties (e.g. an Inuit owned business operating in the park) or park facilities have been contracted for use by other parties, the terms and conditions for O&M will be negotiated by NP&SP and the Parties, with recommendations from the CJPMC.

3.4.2 ITIJJAGIAQ TRAIL MANAGEMENT: ATV AND SNOWMOBILE USE

Sustainable and managed vehicle use within the park is encouraged in the Management Plan. Within Katannilik there are areas that are susceptible to damage by motorized vehicles, and culturally significant sites located near ATV and snowmobile trails that are susceptible to damage.

The primary management approach for vehicle use and snowmobile use is to monitor human use impacts, encourage users to stay on the designated trail route, provide safe access, and protect the natural and cultural resources of the park through designed infrastructure if required.



Key Actions

This Management Plan:

- Permits trail markers (as per the Master Plan) along the Itijjagial Trail to identify the recommended travel route(s).
- Permits the use of motorized vehicles (ATV and snowmobile) by Inuit for harvesting activities within the park.
- Heritage Appreciation Programs such as interpretive materials, informational and regulatory signage will promote sustainable ATV use in the park, and educate visitors of the negative impacts of motorized vehicle use on cultural sites and in areas that are susceptible to erosion.
- NP&SP staff will monitor the impact of vehicle use and report issues to the CJPMC for recommendations on management actions or designed infrastructure to mitigate negative impacts.
- NP&SP staff will monitor the Toonik Tyme snowmobile race in the park. The CJPMC may identify recommendations for the management of the race through the park in any given year. Event organizers are to be informed of the following recommendations for the race:
 - Temporary fuel storage in the park is to occur only at locations approved by NP&SP.
 - Re-fueling spills of amounts more than 500ml are to be reported to NP&SP staff.
 - Garbage associated with the race is to be removed from the park, including any broken machines or equipment associated with the race.
 - If commercial filming of the race is to occur in the future, the film permit requirements of the Management Plan will apply.

3.4.3 BOAT MANAGEMENT

Tasiujajuaq and Kuujuuaq are areas of focus for motorized boating by Kimmirut residents and paddling by visitors in rafts, kayak or canoe. In the lower reaches of the river and on Tasiujajuaq Lake, boating access and activity is important for providing opportunities of day trips and tours to enhance local tourism. Boating activity also provides easy access to numerous sites of importance from an interpretive perspective.

Boat management considers hazards caused by fluctuating water levels, rapids, and rocks on the Soper River, and difficult navigation in some parts of Tasiujajuaq due to shallow water and tidal currents. Monitoring of boating activity to ensure that it does not negatively impact the natural environment or public safety will be considered. Use levels, frequency, equipment and physical impacts are all aspects related to use and must be regularly evaluated.

Key Actions

- Transport Canada Regulations, and all other applicable regulations for commercial watercraft, apply in the park. Outfitters using boats in the park must be licensed by EDT (GN) and have the required Transport Canada certification.
- The use of personal floatation devices and/floater suits is strongly recommended.
- NP&SP staff will monitor boat use and seek CJPMC input should management actions be required to minimize negative impacts on the park environment and the visitor experience.
- Refueling of motor boats in the park may result in fuel spills and contamination of the water or land.
 - Boat operators are to be encouraged to refuel boats when the boat is securely on shore, away from the river or any waterbody that flows into the river.
 - Re-fueling spills of amounts more than 500ml are to be reported to NP&SP staff.
 - Temporary fuel storage in the park is to occur only at locations approved by NP&SP.
- Rafts, kayaks, canoes and motorized boats left unattended must be moored above the water line and secured with a rope.

3.4.4 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Virtually all types of visitors experience the park while enjoying some form of activity, whether it is hiking, paddling, or snowmobiling. Katannilik provides excellent opportunities for all these types of tourism activities. Each 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.

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors. An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed (as per the IIBA) for park-related tourism to assist in planning and business opportunities in Kimmirut or Iqaluit; and the development of tourism infrastructure and activities should be consistent with the purposes for which the Park was established. (Article 4.1.1 e, f)

Management actions for Katannilik and decisions by the CJPMC will aim to support the Master Plan to provide for park infrastructure and Heritage Appreciation that supports tourism, and the recommendations of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Key Actions

Tourism activities may occur in all management zones with the regulations that apply.

Management actions that support tourism include:

- The park will be kept clean of litter and debris to maintain the pristine environment of the park.
- Maintain a diversity of tourism attractions and activities in the park, such as hiking trails, camping facilities, cultural programs, and interpretation.
- Visitors will be encouraged to practice minimal impact travel and use designated camping areas.
- Establish effective communications with air charter companies and outfitters in Iqaluit and Kimmirut to ensure park information is provided, and proper registration and monitoring of visitor use.
- Visitor Registration: The visitor registration process is a tool used to monitor who is using the park in the event of emergency response and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety event. All summer visitors to Katannilik are required to complete a park registration process with for NP&SP staff to orient the visitors to park regulations, obtain basic information on visitors, and review a Visitor Code of Conduct. Visitors travelling through the park in other seasons will be encouraged to voluntarily complete the visitor registration forms.
- Visitor Registration will be advertised to the public, through tourism organizations, and communicated to all outfitters and tour companies promoting the park.
- 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.

Visitor Code of Conduct

A visitor code of conduct will be implemented for Katannilik and provided as an information resource during visitor registration, online, or through other Heritage Appreciation programs. NP&SP and the CJPMC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct for Katannilik.

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

3.4.5 OUTPOST CAMPS AND CABINS

As of 2018 there are no personal use cabins or outpost camps in the park.

Cabins (Personal Use)

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. 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).

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

- The Nunavut Agreement and Territorial Parks IIBA shall be used in the settling of any disputes that may arise.
- Requests to establish a new cabin must identify the proposed location and the CJPMC may recommend protection conditions. Location and protection conditions will consider management approaches for culturally significant sites and known archaeological sites 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.

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 nor the occupation of an outpost camp in a Park is subject to any regulation of the Territorial Parks Act relating to camping in a Park. 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.

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.

3.4.6 CARVING STONE

As of 2017 there are carving stone deposits in Katannilik but no active quarrying sites.

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.

Quarrying of carving stone in a park is subject only to terms and conditions in an approved Management Plan that:

- Apply to specific locations in the park.
- Address the way carving stone may be removed in those locations.
- Are agreed to in a Park-Specific Appendix.

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



3.4.7 MINERAL RESOURCES

Minerals of economic potential, such as mica, graphite and garnet, were all found in the Soper Valley. Of interest is a rare occurrence of the gemstone lapis lazuli, known for its blue colour, found and previously mined from a parcel of IOL in the valley.

Maintaining the integrity of the natural environment, wildlife, and cultural and tourism use of the area requires a management approach that is balanced with any future mineral resource activities within or adjacent to the park boundary. Integrity of the park lands surrounding any future mineral resource extraction site, and the integrity of the visitor experience in the park will be considered in management actions.

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. Should future development or use associated with a mineral resource in the park boundary, or access to a resource adjacent to the boundary, be required the following management approaches will be considered.

Efforts will be made to minimize the impacts of development and to maintain the natural and cultural 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 CJPMC may make recommendations on the timing as well as methods of extraction and transportation of the mineral in or near the park to minimize the impacts on Inuit harvesting activities, tourism, and important wildlife.

Key Actions

To manage and accommodate future mineral resource development in or near Katannilik Territorial Park, NP&SP will:

- Develop partnerships and lines of communications with the proponents of mineral resource exploration and development.
- 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.
- Conduct water quality surveys in all major lakes, rivers and streams within the park for regular monitoring of water quality.

Terms and conditions requested by the CJPMC for future for mineral resource development proposals that may impact on the park include, but are not limited to:

- Consideration for avoiding disruption to culturally significant areas and important wildlife areas.
- Consideration for the purpose and regulations of the Management Zones for the park.
- Minimize and/or mitigate the impacts of resource exploration and development on park uses and the tourism economy that is generated by the park.
- Where possible, limit overland vehicle access routes in the park by planning access corridors.
- Planning access routes to minimize the potential for environmental degradation or contamination of the environment and water quality.
- Recommend the placement of mineral resource infrastructure or access according to the philosophy of the master plan: minimizing visual and maintenance impacts of park use area, development zones and operations.
- Monitor and maintain naturally pure waters within the park for their aesthetic and ecological benefits.
- 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, and development of minerals will report to the CJPMC annually on the activities and consider any comments from the CJPMC related to the activities.

3.4.8 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Business opportunities associated with Katannilik Territorial Park include the potential to develop a commercial outfitting operation in the park, outfitted and guided tours to support tourism activities, and community-based services for contracting development, park programs and special projects.

The Master Plan identifies the opportunity for an Inuit Owned business operation at Katinniq (near the existing yurt at Livingstone Falls) as a potential tourist camp in cabins or yurt structures. Proposals to conduct a business in Katannilik 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. 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

- Maintain close working relationships with the local commercial services that support park activity such as retail outlets, outfitters, hotels, etc. to promote Katannilik as a tourism destination.
- Encourage Inuit outfitters and guides in Kimmirut and Iqaluit to provide park tours, and support their requirements through the Inuit Tourism Strategy, park marketing and information materials, and park-specific training programs.
- NP&SP and the CJPMC will develop and promote the opportunity for an Inuit-owned tourism business at Katinniq as per the Master Plan.
- Maintain a Territorial Park permit system for commercial uses within the park.
- Provide access to contract opportunities for Inuit and local businesses.

3.4.9 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Katannilik is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Search and Rescue organizations in Kimmirut and Iqaluit, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and other professionals and organizations in both communities to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park.

Key Actions

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

- Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities, 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.
- Staff training will be ongoing.

- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Park staff and communication materials.
- Emergency contacts for Katannilik located in Kimmirut and Iqaluit.
- The park visitor registration process (for non-Inuit) will be considered in the plan. NP&SP staff in Kimmirut and Iqaluit should be trained to accept visitor registrations, and if requested, equipped to issue SPOT personal tracking devices (or an equivalent satellite GPS tracking device) to park visitors, and monitor radio or satellite phone emergency calls.
- Procedures and guidelines for emergency closure of the park if required (in keeping with the IIBA 14.12.10, TPA, and Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations).

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

- 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.
- Temporary trail closure and trail relocation at areas where travel is a threat to public safety.
- As required, the use of temporary snow fencing or permanent fencing, to close areas of the park.
- Kiosk signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).
- Staff training has been identified in the Management Plan to address: search and rescue, enforcement, wilderness first aid and survival, firearms safety, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, marine transport, and other specialized training as required.

3.5 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

If required in the future, the CJPMC or NP&SP may recommend 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.

Any management decision or action within the authority of the CJPMC or NP&SP to prohibit or restrict access to an area or a visitor activity in Katannilik must be consistent with the NA, IIBA, TPA and other legislation prior to implementation.

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

- A. Establish, engage in or conduct a business, commercial enterprise or industry without a business permit obtained through NP&SP and in keeping with IIBA Article 5.
- B. Harass or molest game or a game bird or migratory game bird.
- C. Have in his or her possession or explode or discharge an explosive.
- D. Vandalize, alter or move a building, structure, furnishing, sign or other infrastructure feature.
- E. Damage or destroy a natural feature, natural resource, culturally significant site, or cultural artefact.
- F. Deposit or leave garbage, sewage, refuse, fuel, or any noxious material anywhere in the park other than designated garbage disposal bins.
- G. Access Inuit Owned Land, as non-Inuit, without prior consent from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, or in accordance with the terms and conditions of the negotiated agreement between QIA and the GN for IOL and Katannilik Park.



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

3.5.1 REGULATIONS AND PERMITS

This Management Plan does not require park access permits, however, a visitor registration process for all non-Inuit visitors accessing the park in summer is a requirement.

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

Inuit do not need a permit to access Katannilik

Aircraft Regulations

- 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.

Research Regulations (IIBA Article 11) and Film Crews

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

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

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

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on research permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that permit research within the park. As per Article 11 of the IIBA, research permit conditions may require: (a) Inuit field assistants to be hired by the researcher; (b) a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project and research budget; (c) Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Inuit oral histories be given equal value in research, where available; and (d) any additional terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken as recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.

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

Researchers and film crews are to submit a report on their activities 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 a representative of the researcher or film crew.



3.6 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

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

Key Actions

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

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and all park user groups.
- Educational resources developed through the Parks Heritage Appreciation Program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks-related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
- Using cultural programs (e.g. "Learn to" activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to share messages about minimal impact travel, sustainable use of the park, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to encourage to protect resources.

Heritage Appreciation Communication and Marketing Materials

The Heritage Appreciation Program should include materials for communication with residents and visitors that:

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

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

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

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

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

Heritage Appreciation Education Modules

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

In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed through science and cultural camps, and the NP&SP “Learn to” program, will promote IQ and scientific knowledge sharing through interactive activities. Educational programs for Katannilik may address the topics of historic and contemporary travel on the Itijjagiq Trail, fish harvesting, fishing toolmaking, caribou harvesting, berry picking, food and clothing caching, wildlife management, and cultural sites/archaeological management.

Community Events

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

Engaging Youth

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

Special Projects

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

- **Archaeological Sites Special Projects**, in partnership with the GN C&H, and IHT will survey archaeological sites in the park for registration of sites, data collection, and to enhance the understanding of archaeological resources in order that information can be included in the park’s Heritage Appreciation Program. As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Special Projects will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders, and opportunities for local participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park.
- **Climate change monitoring**, and research on the impacts of climate change on the permafrost and active surface layer of soils will be ongoing operational or research priorities.

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

3.7 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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


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

Key Actions

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

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





Section 4

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION





SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

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

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Katannilik Management Plan will be implemented annually as part of ongoing park operations and maintenance, except for the actions that are identified with multi-year development time frames. 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 Katannilik Management Plan.

⁴Class “D” cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only. Figures to be adjusted as required to accommodate inflation.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary⁴

Budget Item	Budget
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/Seasonal/Contract)	Per Year \$195,600 per year, based on two FTE (pay range 13-18) and four seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10) including salary, employment related costs, office and equipment operational costs
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Katannilik (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Katannilik (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtaaluk parks.
Park-Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$6,000 per staff position
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Per Year \$62,500
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1-2 \$35,000 Year 5 \$20,000 Year 9 \$20,000
Heritage Appreciation and Inuit Tourism Strategy Programs	Year 1-5 \$30,000 Year 6-10 \$90,000
Science Camp	\$20,000 (bi-annually)
Kimmirut CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)

4.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

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

Table G: Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget - \$18,000 for the following:			
Visitor Centre Management	Lead: NP&SP staff	Per Year \$3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and Repair Waste Management
Park Maintenance	Lead: NP&SP	Per Year \$3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility maintenance Environment/Wildlife Monitoring Cultural Resource Monitoring Visitor Monitoring Visitor Registration Public Safety
Mobile Equipment	Lead: NP&SP	Per Year \$3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and Repair
Heritage Appreciation Program and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	Lead: NP&SP / EDT staff Partners: Schools, Hamlet of Kimmirut, Dept. of Education (GN)	Per Year \$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing Park & Community Events Park user group education and awareness Inuit Tourism Strategy implementation
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget - \$10,500			

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"> Vehicle purchase Computer Equipment Upgrades Office Upgrades
Katannilik 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"> Comprehensive plan to address park user safety



4.3 OPERATIONS

4.3.1 PARK-SPECIFIC STAFFING

The park requires **two (2) full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, and two (2) casual park technician staff positions** for up to four-month contracts as seasonal park officers/maintenance staff. Management of the positions would be provided by the Manager: Katannilik Park located in Kimmirut; Park Coordinator: Qikiqtani Region located in Iqaluit; Manager: Park Operations located in Iqaluit; or other NP&SP staff designate as required.

4.3.2 TOURISM COORDINATOR

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

4.3.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COORDINATOR

The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Katannilik Heritage Appreciation Programs, and regional responsibilities for the other Qikitaaluk parks and communities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in the region. The position includes regular travel to each of the park communities in the region.

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.

4.3.4 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Kimmirut will ensure Katannilik'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 Katannilik's Nunavut Parks Staff⁵.

Table I: Park Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates

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 (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Firearms Safety Course	Firearms and hunter education course and certification. Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) and License	\$150 (location dependent)	Year 1
Safe and Sustainable Travel/ Travelling in Bear Country	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Visitor Services and Hospitality	Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council (CTHRC) emerit online or in-person training products in hospitality.	Priced by delivery	Year 2
Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation	Cultural Heritage Interpretation Training. (Inuit Heritage Trust)	\$1,000 (location dependent)	As available workshops occur
Monitoring Impacts to Natural and Cultural Resources	Training in Environmental Effects Monitoring - Online (e.g. University of New Brunswick). Cultural Resource Management - Online (e.g. University of Victoria Cultural Resource Management Program)	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Ongoing specialized training and skills development could include cruise ship readiness; etc.	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As required
ESTIMATED TRAINING BUDGET PER STAFF (2 FTE/2 PY)			\$6,000

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

⁵ Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as Nunavut Parks Staff training

Inuit Tourism Training Programs

As required by the IIBA, the **Kimmirut 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 Katannilik Master Plan and Management Plan.

Where appropriate, Inuit Tourism Providers in Kimmirut and Iqaluit 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 Katannilik 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 J: Heritage Appreciation Programs

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Marketing Materials (update to existing materials to address infrastructure changes and key messages)	Update Katannilik-specific promotional and information materials: print and online	Year 1-5	Development and fabrication = \$10,000	\$10,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
“Learn to” Program	Katannilik-specific programs and materials	Year 1-5	Materials = \$5,000	\$5,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Climate Change Monitoring	Katannilik-specific research	Year 1-5	Research support and equipment = \$15,000 (GN portion of initiative)	\$15,000	Class C	Project to be through partnership
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 park specific and general content. Partnership with the Department of Education and Dept. of C&H.
Science Camp		Bi-annually starting (2020)		\$20,000	Class D	Section 3.6

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 Katannilik 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:** Katannilik 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:** Katannilik NP&SP staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered "effectiveness monitoring" because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.

- **Progress Monitoring:** Implementation of the Management Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed. Any future management plan actions anticipated, or management issues that have arisen that are not addressed in the Management Plan, will be reported by NP&SP staff.

4.7 MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

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



welcome to
katannilik park
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Section 5

APPENDICES



5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
December 15-18, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session. QIA representative in attendance.
December 18, 2017	Community Open House	Information on the CJPMC and work to revise Katannilik Master Plan and Management Plan
January 25-30, 2018, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session. QIA representative in attendance.
January 29, 2018	Community Open House	Information on the CJPMC and work to revise Katannilik Master Plan and Management Plan
January 28-29, 2018	Interviews with Elders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
April 16-18, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session. Meeting with CIRNAC staff. QIA representative in attendance.
April 16, 2018	CJPMC Park Visit	CJPMC review of park planning challenges and issues
April 17, 2018	Community Open House	Information session on the drafting of the Master and Management Plans
April 16 and 18, 2018	Interviews with Elders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
December 7-10, 2018	CJPMC	Training and Planning Session. QIA representative in attendance.
February 2019	NP&SP distribute the Katannilik Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
February 25, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
February 25, 2019	Community Open House	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
February 26, 2019	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
February 26, 2019	CJPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
February 2019	CJPMC approves the Draft Master and Management Plans	
March 2019	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	
	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board reviews the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review the Master and Management Plans	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	

5.2 EXAMPLE VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

Example A: From the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan

APPENDIX H

Code of Good Conduct for Land Users

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

Example B: Adapted from Leave No Trace Canada guidelines

OUTDOOR ETHICS

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

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

TRAVEL AND CAMP ON DURABLE SURFACES

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

DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY

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

LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

- **PRESERVE THE PAST:** examine but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artefacts
- 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 Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan (2017-2018)

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

RoD#	SUBJECT	DATE	DETAILS
No.1	Chairperson	December 11, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to appoint Mikidjuk Kolola as chairperson.
No.2	Park Classification	February 2, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to the park classification as "Natural Environment Recreation Park" for Katannilik Territorial Park
No.3	New Master & Management Plan	February 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to preparing a new Master Plan and Management Plan for Katannilik Territorial Park, in keeping with the IIBA, to replace the 1991 Kuujuuaq Master Plan.
No.4	Relocation of Taqaiqsirviit	February 3, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend that Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division study options to move Taqaiqsirviit campground to a site on Soper Lake.
No.5	Approval of Work plan and Budget	February 3, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to approve the Kimmirut CJPMC work plan and budget (2017-18) and (2018-19).
No.6	Selection of Chairperson	December 9, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to re-appoint Mikidjuk Kolola as chairperson.
PENDING 2019-001	Draft Inventory of Park Resources		We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend the Inventory of Park Resources be accepted.
PENDING 2019-002	Draft Master Plan		We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend the final Draft Master Plan be approved.
PENDING 2019-003	Draft Management Plan		We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend the final Draft Management Plan be approved.

5.4 PSA AND IOL



