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NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUIQSIIVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT

# KEKERTEN (QIKIQTAN)

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*inuit nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni  
territorial park*



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Department of Environment  
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut  
Ministère de l'Environnement

Approved by the Park Advisory Committee for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park.

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Cover photo: Interpretive Boardwalk at Kekerten (Qikiqtan), with guide Larry Dialla: Photo credit: Nunavut Parks/NVision (2019)

All photos: Nunavut Parks / NVision, unless otherwise noted.

# Draft





## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

“ATV” refers to All-Terrain Vehicle.

“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.

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

“Community JPMC” or “PAC” (see definition below) means a community joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee in the affected community in question.

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

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

“CLRI” refers to a Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory, a process in the Inventory of Park Resources.

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

“CWS” refers to Canadian Wildlife Service, Government of Canada

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

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

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

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

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

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

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

“HSMBC” refers to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

“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.

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NHS” refers to National Historic Site, a Federal Heritage Designation.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” or “NRCan” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

“O&M” refers to operations and maintenance.

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

“PAC” or “Park Advisory Committee” means the community joint planning and management committee established by the NJPMC to provide local direction based on the IIBA for the Master and Management Plan.

“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.

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

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

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

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act.



*Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives. Aasivik drying qamiks at Qikiqtan.*



Jaco Ishulutak



Billy Etooangat



Denise Nowyuk



Joavie Alivaktuk

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The Park Advisory Committee (PAC) for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) prepared the Management Plan. The PAC members are:

- Jaco Ishulutak
- Billy Etooangat
- Denise Nowyuk
- Joavie Alivaktuk

The PAC pays tribute to Hezekiah Oshutapik and Mosese Qappik, Chairs of the committee, and committee member Larry Dialla.

The PAC acknowledges the contributions of residents that contributed their knowledge to this document:

- The research and planning completed for the park opening by archaeologist Marc Stevenson with Elder advisors Etooangat Aksayook and Quatsook (Qatsu) Eevic
- Historic Transcripts
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  - Martha Kakee
  - Koodloo Pisulak
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  - KoagakAkulukjuk
  - Kunugusiq Nuvaqiq
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  - David Kooneeliusie
  - Markus Wilkie
  - Ooleepeeka Arnaqaq

The following organizations contributed to the development of the plan:

- Municipality of Pangnirtung
- Angmarlik Visitor Centre
- Pangnirtung Hunters and Trappers Association
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut

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- Mary Etuangat
- William Qilavvaq
- Madeleine Qumuatuq
- Mary-Ann Mike



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE PANGNIRTUNG

# PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park is a special place for Pangnirtung. As our park vision statement describes, “Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park protects and shares our memories and stories of whaling. The park nurtures our family connections and heritage; provides us with a place to continue to harvest from the sea; and celebrates the determination and resourcefulness of Inuit, Scottish and American whalers in a time when our world was changing.”

Kekerten (Qikiqtan) is recognized as a National Historic Site: “The Kekerten Island Whaling Station represents whaling in the eastern Arctic as one of the most important and long lasting whaling station and vessel-wintering sites in Cumberland Sound during the second half of the 19th century; it represents the impact of the whaling industry on the economy and culture of the Inuit in Cumberland Sound.” Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park protects and shares the landscape, wildlife and our history. We have a responsibility to take care of our park through careful planning and management actions that will ensure future generations can continue to learn about this special place.

The park is also an important destination for tourism. Our outfitters, guides, hotels and craftspeople benefit from tourism in Pangnirtung. Providing an exceptional visitor experience at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) is a goal of our planning for the future.

We have a responsibility to take care of the land, resources and history in our park. This is a fragile place that can be damaged by both natural and man-made actions. We also have a responsibility to care for the safety of all people that use our park. Our Management Plan describes how operations, maintenance and monitoring will be implemented.

On behalf of the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Park’s Management Plan. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Government of Nunavut, Government of Canada (Parks Canada, National Historic Sites), and other partners makes it possible for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Pangnirtung proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

JACO ISHULUTAK

*Chair of the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee*

*On behalf of: Billy Etoangat, Denise Nowyuk, and Joavie Alivaktuk*





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE

# NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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Nunavut's territorial parks are places to experience the land, enjoy recreation activities, and stay connected to our cultural heritage. Territorial parks ensure that places of importance are conserved and celebrated, and provide community members and our visitors with opportunities to enjoy the land.

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 planning, 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. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions that include Inuit. The Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee (PAC) and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) have worked together to guide the process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Pangnirtung PAC and the residents and organizations of Pangnirtung that have prepared this Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to manage, protect and share the story of the park. The PAC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Municipality of Pangnirtung, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this Management Plan.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

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

*On behalf of NJPMC Members: David Kooneeliusie, Darrell Ohokannoak, Simon Qingnaqtuq, David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, Luke Suluk, and Pacome Lloyd*



# FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER

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We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife: caribou, nesting areas for migrating birds and raptors, and waters teeming with fish. It is rich in history and beauty, and its untouched landscapes bring people from all over the world for true wilderness experiences. Our land is more than a place of diversity, history and attraction. Our natural and cultural heritage and our relationship to the land also contribute to our sense of identity and place, and are an important part of who we are. At the same time, Nunavut's population and economy are growing and are placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to protect Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of the Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee (PAC): Jaco Ishulutak, Billy Etoangat, Denise Nowyuk, and Joavie Alivaktuk. I'd like to remember the Park Advisory Committee members that have passed away: Mosesee Qappik, Hezekiah Oshutapik, and Larry Dialla. I also recognize the contribution of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, residents and organizations of Pangnirtung who've supported Kekerten (Qikiqtan) 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 Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Pangnirtung and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Pangnirtung PAC, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, Municipality of Pangnirtung, Hunters and Trappers Organization, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Management Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to ensure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Kekerten (Qikiqtan), 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*



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0 PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY .....</b>	<b>1</b>	3.2.1 Wildlife Management.....	57
1.1 Park Context Description.....	3	3.2.2 Mineral Resources .....	57
1.1.1 Establishment .....	4	3.2.3 Carving Stone.....	58
1.1.2 National Historic Site Designation .....	4	3.2.4 Water Consumption .....	58
1.1.3 .... Park Boundary, Land Status and Inuit Owned Lands .....	4	3.3 Human Use Management .....	58
1.1.4 Park Name.....	4	3.3.1 Park Annual Operation and Maintenance Plan	58
1.1.5 Park Classification .....	4	3.3.2 Vehicle Use .....	60
1.2 Park Purpose .....	6	3.3.3 Aircraft and Drones .....	61
1.3 Park Vision Statement .....	6	3.3.4 Tourism Activity Management.....	62
1.4 Park Specific Goals and Objectives.....	7	3.3.5 Permits and Registration: Harvesting and Fishing, Business, Research and Film Crew Activities .....	63
1.5 Strategic Approach: Stewardship .....	12	3.3.6 Cabins and Outpost Camps.....	65
1.6 Park Management Partners.....	12	3.3.7 Alcohol and Cannabis .....	69
1.6.1 Joint Management Partners.....	13	3.3.8 Campsite Regulations.....	69
1.6.2 Other Management Partners.....	14	3.3.9 Dogs and Dog Teams.....	70
1.7 Management Planning Methodology .....	18	3.3.10 Firearms .....	70
<b>2.0 PARK CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>21</b>	3.3.11 Fires .....	71
2.1 Park Conditions.....	23	3.3.12 Public Safety and Emergency Response .....	71
2.2 Landscape Unit Descriptions.....	24	3.4 Prohibitions and Restricted Areas .....	72
2.2.1 Qikiqtat and Qaqqaliarvik .....	24	3.5 Heritage Appreciation .....	72
2.2.2 Itilliruluk and Siqquq .....	25	3.6 Public Engagement.....	73
2.2.3 Makitau and Nuvuvvut .....	25	<b>4.0 MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>75</b>
2.2.4 Cultural Features .....	26	4.1 Implementation Strategy.....	77
2.2.5 Natural Resources Summary .....	27	4.2 Management Plan Implementation Details .....	78
2.2.6 Park User Groups.....	29	4.2.1 Operations and Maintenance.....	78
2.3 Mineral Inventory and Assessment.....	29	4.2.2 Park Staffing.....	79
2.3.1 Carving Stone.....	29	4.2.3 Tourism Coordinator.....	79
2.4 Planning and Development Opportunities and Challenges.....	30	4.2.4 Heritage Appreciation Coordinator.....	79
2.5 Park Infrastructure .....	33	4.2.5 Park-Specific Training.....	79
2.6 Killiliurniq (Management Zones).....	43	4.3 Heritage Appreciation Program Action Table .....	80
2.6.1 Definitions .....	43	4.4 Inuit Tourism Strategy.....	80
2.6.2 Killiliurniq Table .....	43	4.5 PAC Operations.....	81
<b>3.0 PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS .....</b>	<b>49</b>	4.6 Monitoring.....	81
3.1 Cultural Resource Management.....	51	4.7 Management Plan Review and Update.....	81
3.1.1 Human Remains Policy.....	54	<b>5.0 APPENDIX .....</b>	<b>83</b>
3.1.2 Reporting Cultural Artifacts.....	54	5.1 Consultation Record .....	85
3.1.3 Cultural Activities Management.....	55	5.2 Existing Cabin Permits: Agreement between Cabin Owners and the Government of Nunavut .....	87
3.2 Natural Resource and Environment Management .....	56		







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Executive Summary



*Qadlunnat claiming sovereignty for Canada over the Arctic Islands at Kekerten, 1897.  
We did not understand; we Inuit have lived on these Islands forever (N.W.T. Archives)*





Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives



Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives

## መደበኛ ፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ርዕዮታዊ ግብይት ተግባር

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### ርዕዮታዊ ፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ

የግብይት ፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ክፍሎችን ለማቆም የሚያስፈልጉትን የግብይት ፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ግብይት ተግባር ለማድረግ የሚያስፈልጉትን የግብይት ፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ግብይት ተግባር ለማድረግ ይከተሉ፡-

### ፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ለደረጃ

ግብይት 1 - የፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ለደረጃ፡ ደረጃው የትንተና ደረጃው ለሆኑ ሌሎችም እንዲታዩ ለማድረግ የተፈለገውን ግብይት ተግባር ለማድረግ ይከተሉ፡-

ግብይት 2 - ደረጃው የትንተና ደረጃው ለሆኑ ሌሎችም እንዲታዩ ለማድረግ የተፈለገውን ግብይት ተግባር ለማድረግ ይከተሉ፡-

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ግብይት 4 - የፍጥረት ልዩ ልዩ ለደረጃ ለደረጃው የትንተና ደረጃው ለሆኑ ሌሎችም እንዲታዩ ለማድረግ የተፈለገውን ግብይት ተግባር ለማድረግ ይከተሉ፡-

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*Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*



*Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park, is in Cumberland Sound approximately 50km south of Pangnirtung. The park was established in 1995 (Historic Parks Order R-054-95) as “Kekerten Historic Park” to protect and share the cultural significance and whaling heritage of the island during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The old Whaling Station site, known as “Qikiqtat” and “Kekerten” is the area where Inuit, Scottish and Americans created a settlement to support year-round whaling in Cumberland Sound from 1857 until the decline of whale populations closed the Kekerten Station permanently in 1917.

Kekerten (Qikiqtan) shares the story of the role Inuit played in whaling and the change to Inuit culture that occurred during this period of history. The site protects the places where Inuit used to live and work, including qammuq, tent rings, and burial sites. Alongside these features are the remains of the whaling industry including blubber rendering vats, barrels, and building foundations. Interpretive reconstructions and panels share the important history of the island that can be enjoyed by residents, student groups and visitors.

The island continues to be an important harvesting site in the spring as the ice gives way to open water. Pangnirtung residents keep harvester cabins on the island.

A Master Plan and Management Plan were prepared by the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee. The Master Plan identifies the infrastructure and programs that will be developed for the park. The Management Plan describes how to protect and manage the natural and cultural resources in the area and provide guidance on human activities in the park. Both plans protect the rights of Inuit to hunt and fish in the area.

### ABOUT TERRITORIAL PARKS

Territorial parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Agreement, which 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 Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA), signed





in 2002, outlines the basis for park planning and management in Nunavut. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of all territorial parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit. At the community level, this work is done by the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee.

## TERRITORIAL PARK VISION AND GOALS

Planning for the park set a vision and goals that will both protect and allow the use of the park for the benefit of the people of Pangnirtung.

### PARK VISION

Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park protects and shares our memories and stories of whaling. The park nurtures our family connections and heritage; provides us with a place to continue to harvest from the sea; and celebrates the determination and resourcefulness of Inuit, Scottish and American whalers in a time when our world was changing.

### PARK GOALS

**GOAL 1 - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The cultural and natural heritage is protected now and for future generations.

**GOAL 2 - HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Kekerten (Qikiqtan) connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

**GOAL 3 – ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

**GOAL 4 – TOURISM:** Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed through an Inuit Tourism Strategy.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 10-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure and special projects will be **\$769,500.00 over 10 years**. The capital cost breakdown is:

- **Park infrastructure total: \$444,500.00**
- **Special Projects total: \$325,000.00**

## MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

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

This Management Plan includes a zoning plan that identifies Cultural zones and special management for Harvester Cabins and a Fresh Water source. The Management Plan identifies the approach to manage each of these zones through Stewardship based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. This an approach to strategic management planning seeking a balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources by:

- Respect the close relationship between people and the resources of the park in decision making
- Manage land, air, water, wildlife and culturally important sites by applying Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
- Adapt and integrate new information and scientific knowledge over time
- Achieve sustainability through management decisions that consider traditional land use practices and the needs of future generations
- Remove or reduce the negative impacts and unavoidable changes in the park through management decisions.



This Management Plan ensures that Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park. Specific management approaches for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) will address:

- Cultural resource management, including culturally significant sites, archaeological artefacts, and burial sites.
- Natural resource management, including environmental management, wildlife management, and management of important wildlife areas.
- Human use management, including cultural activities, visitor safety and emergency response, safe access to the park, heritage appreciation, park facilities, motorized vehicle use, cabins and camping, tourism activities, research, and economic opportunities.

The Management Plan prioritizes the development of an Annual Operation and Maintenance Plan for the park to be used for contracting all annual O&M activities in the park, including (but not limited to) garbage pick-up and removal, outhouse maintenance and cleaning, monitoring and repair of the historic site and interpretive elements, and other activities as required.

## IMPLEMENTATION

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



Budget Item	Budget
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	\$35,000 per year
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1: \$50,000 Year 5: \$10,000 Year 10: \$10,000
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates	No park specific staffing at this time
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kekerten (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kekerten (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtani parks.
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	No park specific training at this time
Heritage Appreciation Programs Development	Annually: \$2,000 for “Learn to” Programs in Pangnirtung Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 3-5: \$15,000 Year 6-10: \$50,000
Inuit Tourism Strategy	Year 3-5: \$50,000
Pangnirtung PAC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical PAC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the PAC annual work plans.)





# ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MANAGEMENT PLANS

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## NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

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

## PARKS AND THE NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

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

## PARKS AND THE INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT

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

The planning and management of territorial parks are guided by joint planning and management committees. The preamble to the IIBA states the principles in connection with territorial parks, including that Inuit and the GN must jointly plan and manage the lands, waters and resources within territorial parks. Articles 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees<sup>1</sup> 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).

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<sup>1</sup> The NJPMC is assigned planning and management responsibilities for Historic Parks. Through a Record of Decision the NJPMC established the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee (PAC) to provide the local and Inuit perspective and recommendations for Qikiqtan Territorial Park.





# Section 1

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## PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY







# SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

<sup>2</sup>Kekerten is the anglicized spelling used when referencing the historical work on the park or the island locationally. Qikiqtan is the Inuktitut spelling. As recommended by the Park Advisory Committee, the park's official name should be Kekerten (Qikiqtan) to be inclusive of the English and Inuktitut name. "Historic Park" is a designation from the Territorial Parks Act, originally written by the Government of Northwest Territories and adopted by the Government of Nunavut. The Act and park categories will be updated following a review of the legislation.

## 1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park was established in 1995 (Historic Parks Order R-054-95) as "Kekerten Historic Park"<sup>2</sup>. The park is 1,285 hectares (12.85 km<sup>2</sup>) and encompasses the entire island. The Park is a special place that protects not only a historic site of cultural significance for Inuit but, shares the whaling heritage of Cumberland Sound during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The old Whaling Station site, known as "Qikiqtat" is the area where tour visits are concentrated. Kekerten (Qikiqtan) continues to be used for seasonal harvesting in spring and offers enjoyment to visitors from Pangnirtung that arrive with outfitters. Interpretive signage welcomes visitors upon arrival to the main historic site and a boardwalk trail takes visitors through the site and provides protection to historic resources.

The purpose of this Management Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park. The plan respects the rights of Inuit and considers the requirements of visitors. The Management Plan details the approach that will be taken during management by the Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee (PAC), Nunavut Park's staff, and the partner organizations that will contribute to the park's future.

The Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act (TPA). Management of the park concerns the protection of the natural and cultural resources, maintenance of park infrastructure, public safety, and monitoring changes within the park because of human use impacts and climate change.



### 1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

Work to establish a park began in the 1980's as part of Baffin Regional Tourism Planning (1982). In 1981, the Pangnirtung Tourism Committee was established and by 1983 a tourism program on Kekerten Island was prepared. In the same year, archaeology work began on the island. The Prince of Wales Heritage Center and Department of Economic Development and Tourism (GNWT) worked together, leading to "Kekerten Island" officially becoming a Territorial Historic Park in 1985. The island was originally established as Reserve #26H12001 for the Commissioner of Nunavut for the purpose of a park.

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies territorial parks and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. The IIBA lists "Kekerten Historic Park" as a "Park established before ratification of the NLCA.", under the following heading and name: Kekerten Historic Park, Historic Parks Order, R 054-95: dated 1995-06-06.

Original infrastructure was completed in the 1990's, and in the early 2010's additional work was completed to enhance the interpretive program and infrastructure.

### 1.1.2 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION

Kekerten Island Whaling Station was designated a National Historic Site (NHS) of Canada on June 17, 1985. The NHS recognition statute is the Historic Sites and Monuments Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-4). The recognition is described as: "The Kekerten Island Whaling Station represents whaling in the eastern Arctic as one of the most important and long lasting whaling station and vessel-wintering sites in Cumberland Sound during the second half of the 19th century; it represents the impact of the whaling industry on the economy and culture of the Inuit in Cumberland Sound."<sup>3</sup>

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

The boundary for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park covers an area of 1285 hectares. The survey of "Kekerten" was completed by the Surveyor General Branch, file number SM8312-1 Item 201220041 as of May 31, 2013. The boundary of the park is described as "All that portion of Kekerten Island on said map (Map 26H/12) and having the approximate coordinates of 7,289,400 mN and 370,800 mE at its centre and lying within the boundary of the ordinary high water mark." The island was established as Reserve #26H12001 for the Commissioner of Nunavut for the purpose of a park, and under Historic Parks Order R-054-95. As of 2021 the lands have not been transferred by the Department of Community Government and

Services from administrative control of the Commissioner's Land to the Department of Environment.

There are no parcels of Inuit Owned Land (IOL) within the park boundary. There are adjacent islands to the north and south of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) that are part of IOL parcel PA-24.

### 1.1.4 PARK NAME

The Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee (PAC) agreed in September 2022 to recommend changing the park name, through a Record of Decision<sup>4</sup>, to Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park as per IIBA 14.4.12 and 14.4.13. This recommendation recognizes both the English and Inuktitut pronunciation of the name as part of the island's heritage.

### 1.1.5 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The PAC recommends through a Record of Decision<sup>5</sup> that the classification of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) be updated when the Territorial Parks Act is renewed from Historic Park (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule "A") to the proposed classification in Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program: Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni.

The definition of Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni parks is to "protect places that hold archaeological or cultural significance for Inuit locally, regionally and territorially. Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks provide for the protection of the cultural resources or features that contribute to the preservation and promotion of the heritage of Inuit or previous cultural groups."

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_nhs\\_eng.aspx?id=330](https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=330)

<sup>4</sup> Record of Decision 2023

<sup>5</sup> Record of Decision 2023

Table A: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	KEKERTEN (QIKIQTAN) TERRITORIAL PARK
Park Classification	Historic Park (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule "A") Proposed classification: Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni
Park Size (ha)	1285 hectares (12.85 km <sup>2</sup> )
Legal Park Boundary Description	Completed 2013; Surveyor General Branch, file number SM8312-1 Item 201220041
Land Ownership	Commissioners Land – administrative transfer pending
Inuit Owned Land Parcels in the Park	N/A
Inuit Owned Land Parcels adjacent to the Park	IOL parcel number adjacent to the boundary: • PA-24
Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) adjacent to the Park	N/A
Other Land Use Designations	National Historic Site (NHS) of Canada (1985): Historic Sites and Monuments Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-4).
Park/Resource Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangnirtung Park Advisory Committee (PAC)</li> <li>• Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)</li> <li>• Qikiqtani Inuit Association</li> <li>• Municipality of Pangnirtung</li> <li>• Pangnirtung Hunters and Trappers Association</li> <li>• Pangnirtung Search and Rescue</li> <li>• Canadian Rangers</li> <li>• Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology and Human Remains); Department of Education; and Department of Environment (Wildlife Management; Fisheries and Sealing; and Education and Outreach)</li> <li>• Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans)</li> <li>• Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust)</li> <li>• Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 PARK PURPOSE

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

The purpose of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) is to:

- To protect the cultural and natural resources of the park through stewardship so that future generations can enjoy the park
- To preserve the stories and respect for heritage by providing opportunities that keep family connections to the park
- To support partnerships with hunters to maintain the sea mammal harvesting heritage of the park for future generations
- To create opportunities for education in the park and community for students, youth and local residents
- To provide tourism opportunities and other park-related economic benefits for the community

## 1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

*The vision is a statement of the long-term ambitions for the park and the enduring value that Kekerten (Qikiqtan) provides for the people of Pangnirtung and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.*

The Vision Statement 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.”

THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR KEKERTEN (QIKIQTAN) 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.

### *Vision Statement for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park*

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Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park protects and shares our memories and stories of whaling. The park nurtures our family connections and heritage; provides us with a place to continue to harvest from the sea; and celebrates the determination and resourcefulness of Inuit, Scottish and American whalers in a time when our world was changing.



## 1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

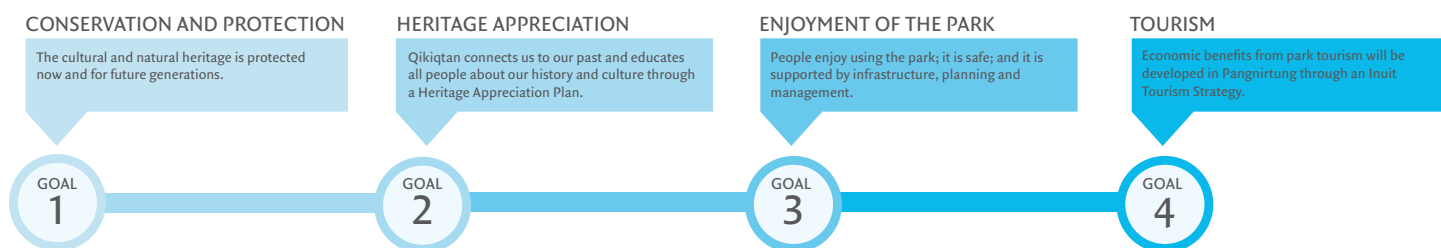
*The goals for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.*

There are four goal statements that include objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park:

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The cultural and natural heritage is protected now and for future generations.
2. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Qikiqtan connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by infrastructure, planning and management.
4. **TOURISM:** Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed in Pangnirtung through an Inuit Tourism Strategy.

THE GOALS FOR KEKERTEN (QIKIQTAN) ARE LINKED TO THE GOAL STATEMENT FOR THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:

- Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes
- Enhance Community and Visitor Experience
- Engage the community in conservation and heritage appreciation



**GOAL 1 –****CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:**

**The cultural and natural heritage is protected now and for future generations.**

1. Stewardship of the park will be informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ):
  - The cultural and historical significance of the park is a priority
  - Planning and management will include local traditional knowledge and scientific information to balance protection and use of the land and resources
  - Elders will contribute to the decision-making process for the protection of cultural resources and burial sites.
2. Inuit rights and allowable practices will be respected. Decision making will follow the policy and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA:
  - Access to the park and its resources is supported by park infrastructure, zoning and regulations.
  - Inuit harvesting activities will not be disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
  - Sustainable harvesting practices will be a priority.
3. Planning and management actions will protect and monitor the cultural heritage and natural resources:
  - Development in the park will be kept to a minimum.
  - Operations will maintain a clean and undisturbed environment.
  - Cultural and natural resources will be protected for future generations by management, monitoring, regulations and research.

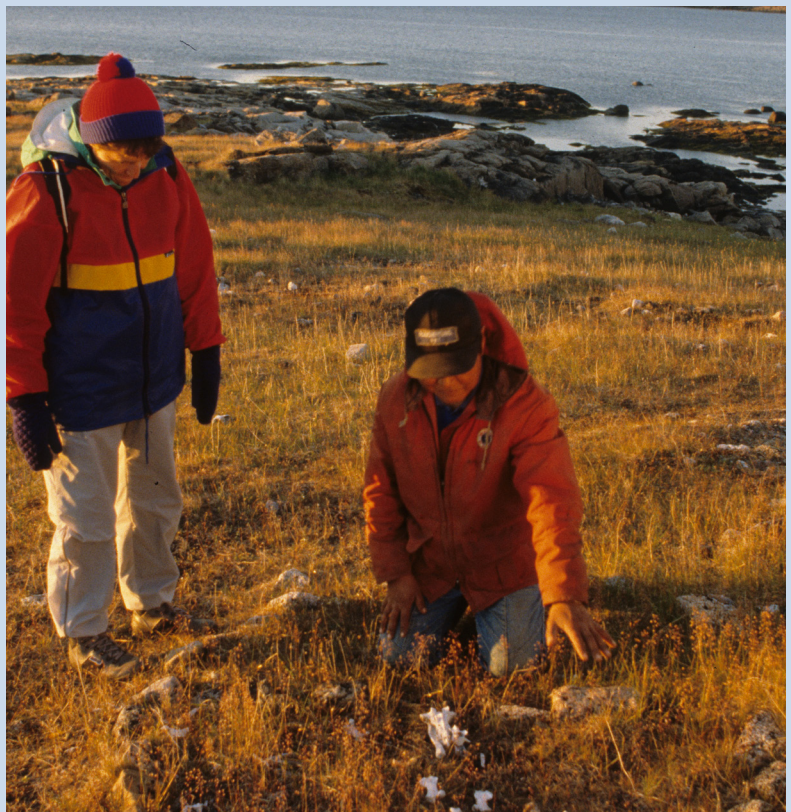


## GOAL 2 –

# HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

**Kekerten (Qikiqtan) connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.**

1. A Heritage Appreciation Plan and Interpretive Program will be developed and implemented to:
  - Document local knowledge and oral histories of the park.
  - Share stories about our park that connect our history, our families, and our experiences with the park.
  - Promote stewardship through interpretive messages and education.
  - Enhance the interpretive program for the park, and specifically for the “Qikiqtan” area in and around the Whaling Station, by updating and expanding the signage, booklet and marketing materials.
  - Reach various audiences by making information about the park available through in-park and school programs, and online.
  - Educate youth about the history of Kekerten (Qikiqtan).
2. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will review and recommend updates to the National Historic Sites and Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada on the description of “Kekerten Island Whaling Station National Historic Site of Canada” to:
  - Recognize the park name as “Kekerten (Qikiqtan)”.
  - Identify opportunities through the National Historic Site designation to increase awareness of the park and its history to a national and international audience.
3. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will be developed in partnership with the Angmarlik Visitor Centre to:
  - Review and recommend updates to displays on the history of Kekerten (Qikiqtan).
  - Develop community educational and cultural programs at the Visitor Centre for residents and visitors.



### GOAL 3 –

## ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:

**People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by infrastructure, planning and management.**

1. Park operations will prioritize public safety:
  - Safe and sustainable travel information will be shared with the public through signage, print materials, communications and programs.
  - Bear safety is a priority. Communication will include Travel in Bear Country messages and guided visits and bear monitoring will be required.
  - Partnerships will be developed with local safety and regulatory organizations.
  - A park-specific emergency response plan will be developed.
2. The park will be monitored and maintained by NP&SP staff and/or contractors to keep the park and infrastructure clean, care for resources, provide information to park users, and enforce regulations.



## GOAL 4 – TOURISM:

**Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed through an Inuit Tourism Strategy.**

1. An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed and implemented to promote and support park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits. The Strategy will:
  - Promote park tours and the use of local outfitters and guides
  - Promote Heritage Appreciation programs and events to cruise ships companies, business travelers and cultural visitors.
  - Provide information to encourage visitors to buy local arts and crafts.
  - Include a tourism training plan.
  - Identify opportunities in keeping with IIBA Article 5 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities.
2. A *Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Cruise Ship Visit Guide* will be prepared with the Inuit Tourism Strategy to:
  - Inform cruise ships companies of the park history, regulations, and permit requirements.
  - To support NP&SP staff, contractors and local outfitters and guides working with the cruise ship companies during visits to the park.
  - To provide NP&SP staff, contractors and local outfitters and guides with Cruise Ready training provided by the Department of Economic Development and Transportation.



## 1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: STEWARDSHIP

Planning and management of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) will follow a stewardship approach that is based in Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and informed by contemporary knowledge and science.

Stewardship management has been practised by Inuit for generations. The stewardship management approach for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) will:

- Respect the close relationship between people and the resources of the park in decision making
- Monitor and manage cultural resources, burial sites, land, air, water, wildlife, and human activities by applying Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
- Adapt and integrate new information and scientific knowledge over time
- Achieve sustainability through management decisions that consider traditional land use practices and the needs of future generations
- Monitor and maintain a balance of use of the island for harvesting and tourism
- Remove or reduce the negative impacts and unavoidable changes in the park through management decisions.

Stewardship is best achieved through the involvement and advice of Inuit and residents of Pangnirtung. To provide stability and local input, it is recommended that a **Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC)** be established in the future in place of the Park Advisory Committee.

NP&SP staff, the PAC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using this strategic approach to attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach will also:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA, and other legislation<sup>6</sup>. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work, research and monitoring to assist in joint management decision making and park operations. 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.

4. Monitor natural and cultural resources and human use, and where possible, address impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
5. Where a cultural site or cultural resource requires protection, the PAC will consult with local Elders, IHT and the NJPMC to determine the design approach and actions to be taken.
6. Limit development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use Killiliurniq (Park Zones), regulations and/or prohibitions as required to manage the park, its resources, and its use.

## 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 NJPMC, and in the case of Kekerten (Qikiqtan), the Pangnirtung PAC. 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 archeological, terrestrial wildlife and birds, fish, and water, require NP&SP to notify the appropriate partner agency responsible for regulations, and where collaboration can be established, the appropriate management action will be implemented through partnerships.

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.

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<sup>6</sup>The Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Qikiqtan conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

### 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 Kekerten (Qikiqтан) Territorial Park – the Pangnirtung PAC and the NJPMC. The principles to be applied by these committees include:

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

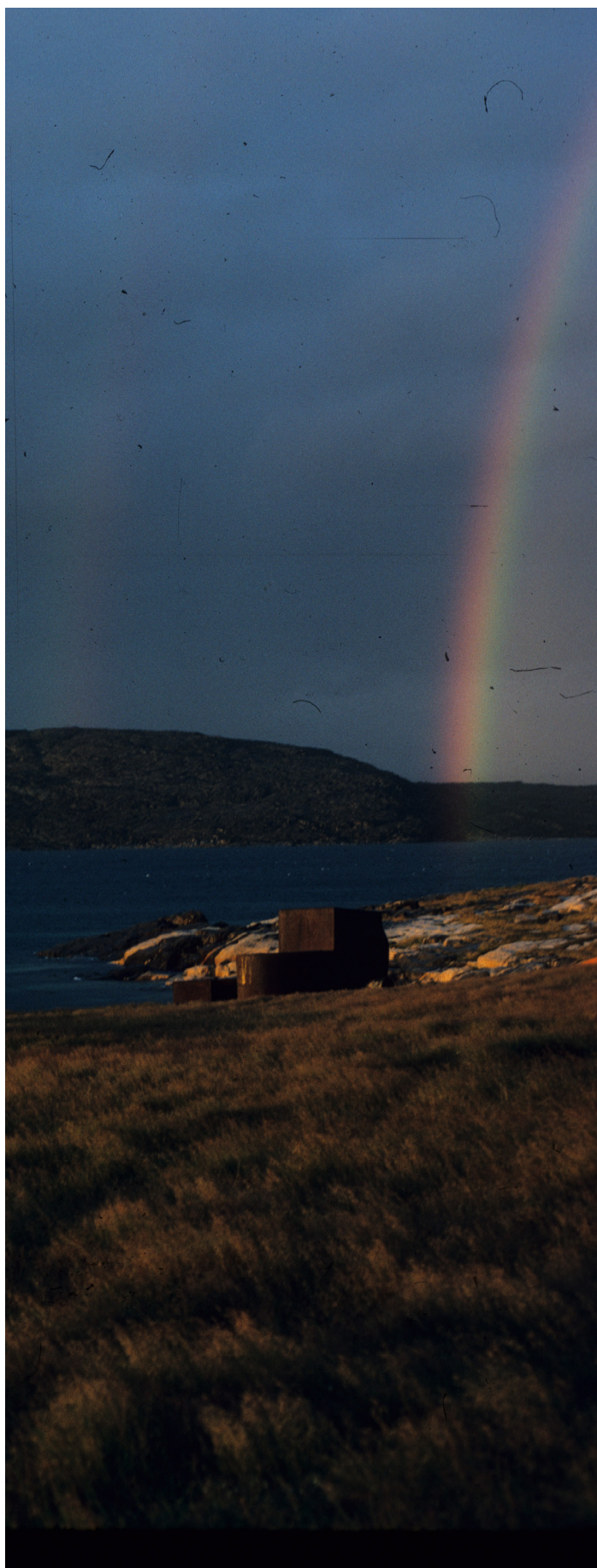
The **Pangnirtung PAC**<sup>7</sup> provides advice on planning, development and management for Kekerten (Qikiqтан). The PAC role includes:

- Preparing 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 PAC will identify in writing the exception and the reasons for recommending an alternative management action be approved.
- The review of any permits for Kekerten (Qikiqтан) Park, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, cruise ship, and business activity. The PAC may wish to identify terms and conditions on permits.

The NJPMC provides advice on planning, development and management for all territorial parks in Nunavut. The IIBA implementation plan assigned the NJPMC a role in the planning and management of Kekerten (Qikiqтан). Appointed members of the NJPMC will work with the PAC to draft the Master and Management Plans. Once the draft plans are approved by the PAC, the role of the NJPMC includes:

- The review and approval of the Management Plan and any future updates to the plan.
- Reviewing annual reporting by the PAC on the park and implementation of the Management Plan and Master Plan, and approval of annual implementation budgets.

<sup>7</sup>Should a Pangnirtung CJPMC be established in the future, the roles and responsibilities of the PAC would be assumed by the CJPMC along with those mandated by the IIBA.





- 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 PAC will work with each organization to identify the purpose, opportunities and benefits of partnership. The following section provides a general summary of the role that each organization may contribute for the management of the park.*

**Municipality of Pangnirtung:** The municipal government is an important partner because the park contributes to the quality of life for Pangnirtung residents and benefits the community's economy.

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

- Collaboration to promote the park, tourism related to the park, an Inuit Tourism Strategy, and other economic benefits that result from the park.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the Municipality.

**Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA):** QIA is a signatory to the IIBA and partners in the management and planning of all Territorial Parks. As previously noted, the Territorial Park boundary does not include IOL, but it is adjacent to IOL parcels. Where applicable, 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:

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

**Pangnirtung Hunters and Trappers Association:** 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 HTA:

- To contribute IQ and best management practices in wildlife management and the conservation of important wildlife areas.
- To coordinate meetings and information sharing with harvesters that use Kekerten (Qikiqtan) and/or have cabins on the island.
- Should park development or activities negatively impact on harvesting activities.
- Should a request or inquiry to establish a cabin in the park boundary be received by the HTA.



- Should there be management issues or actions required for cabins in the park.
- 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.
- To contribute to the Qikiqtan Heritage Appreciation Program. The HTA can participate in the development of programs, contribution of IQ for interpretation and education programs, and in the delivery of activities in the park.
- To promote management approach and actions to HTA members using the park.

**Public Safety Organizations:** Pangnirtung Search and Rescue, RCMP, Canadian Rangers and other community organizations responsible for safety and human health (e.g. Health Centre): NP&SP and the PAC 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 Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Emergency Response Plan.
- 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 promote public safety key messages, including (but not limited to): minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable travel, and travel in bear country.

**Government of Canada, Parks Canada, National Historic Sites (NHS) and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC):** National historic sites, located in all provinces and territories, commemorate places, persons and events for their national historic significance. Parks Canada monitors the NHS system through a system plan, in partnership with the host jurisdiction. An important part of Parks Canada's mandate involves protecting the health and wholeness, or commemorative integrity, of the national historic sites. This means preserving the site's cultural resources, communicating its heritage values and national significance, and kindling the respect of people whose decisions and actions affect the site. Parks Canada supports the HSMBC, the body which advises the Minister of Environment and Climate Change on national historic significance.

**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-beneficiaries to fish within the park with a valid license. Park visitors seeking a fishing license will be directed to the Conservation Office in Pangnirtung.

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.
- For interpretation, education, regulation or general information concerning wildlife, wildlife habitat, harvesting, and Inuit rights to harvest.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from Conservation Officers.
- Should Parks Officers require assistance from Conservation Officers to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.
- Should Parks Conservation Officers be required to respond to wildlife problems or complete an emergency kill within the park.



*Photo: It is unknown if this building was at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) or Blacklead Island Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*

### 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 or cultural 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 Management 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; human remains and burial sites; 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:

- Prepare, implement, and monitor the Kekerten (Qikiqtan) burial sites plan.
- Manage cultural resources in the park, including maintaining the database of recorded archaeological sites in the park and identification of options to minimize the

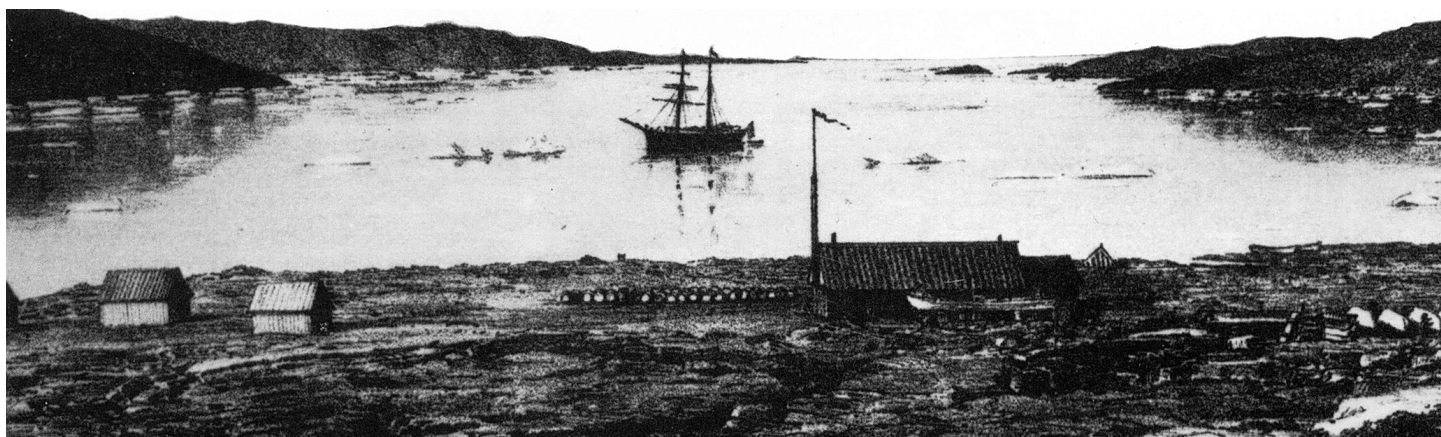
impact of park development or use on cultural resources.

- 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 management zones.
- The PAC 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 recorded and un-recorded resources in the park.
- Develop and communicate key messages about minimal impact travel; caring for heritage resources; reporting archaeological or paleontological artifacts; and respectful behaviour in parks (such as discouraging tourists from constructing new inuksuit in Kekerten (Qikiqtan)).
- Partner in the development and delivery of educational programs related to heritage, such as resource management; cultural interpretation; or artifact and archival management.

### Department of Economic Development and Transportation

**(GN):** The Department of Economic Development and Transportation (ED&T), Tourism and Cultural Industries Division and Fisheries and Sealing Division have interests associated to the Park. ED&T owns and operates the Angmarlik Visitor Centre in Pangnirtung. ED&T has 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:

- Operate the Angmarlik Visitor Centre, provide visitor information about the park, and promote the park’s Heritage Appreciation programs.
- Work closely with EDT to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators.
- Support the development and implementation of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.



- Provide interpretive information on Kekerten (Qikiqtan) through territorial marketing actions. NP&SP will work with ED&T Tourism and Cultural Industries, and other tourism providers/promoters to develop and present park marketing materials such as brochures and maps.
- Provide information to visitors to assist in their park visit planning, including how to access the park, and arrange guided tours.
- Answering questions about park activities, programs, services and regulations.
- Promote, train and support Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Pangnirtung **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Promote, and potential co-host, park events such as Parks Day or other activities identified in an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Fisheries and Sealing Division may be consulted if issues related to fisheries, sealing or harvesting impact on the park.

**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 Kekerten (Qikiqtan).

**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 Kekerten (Qikiqtan) 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, 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). Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park is recognized in the Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) being drafted as of 2017, and NLUP land use regulations do not apply within the territorial park.

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

**Nunavut Impact Review Board:** Should NPC refer a project to NIRB for an environmental assessment (EA) screening for a planned development or activity in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) 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 Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park must obtain a valid research license in Nunavut through the NRI, and apply to NP&SP for a research permit. The PAC may review the research permit and apply conditions or terms following IIBA Article 11.

Research partnerships will benefit Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park, and researchers should be encouraged to:

- Include Inuit researchers on projects in the park.
- Consult with the PAC 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.

**Pangnirtung residents with harvesting cabins on the island** may continue to use and occupy the cabins (see section 3). Cabin owners and users are important partners in maintaining the parks connection to whaling, in monitoring the natural and cultural resources of the park, and in the operations and maintenance of the park. The PAC and NP&SP will work closely with cabin owners through the Pangnirtung Hunters and Trappers Association for open communications and a strong partnership.

**Businesses and/or individuals in Pangnirtung with Park Operations and Maintenance Contracts** will be responsible for the annual operation and maintenance of the park. The park specific Operations and Maintenance Plan (see section 3) will describe the roles and responsibilities of contractors. The PAC and NP&SP will work closely with contractors for open communications and a strong partnership.

## 1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Pangnirtung PAC was established in 2019 and began the process of planning for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park by reviewing past reports.

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

The Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA, IIBA and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Master Plans*.

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




Journal on board the		
Dates	Winds	
1878. Monday July 14	S. P.W.	Fore part, fresh, but ship cast loose from Leonard Conger's store got the 4 fish along, & latter parts fresh heavy swell, at 12 stop flinching & meat at 2, set the watch, to the end
		
L. C. 7 Bone 18-42		
Tuesday July 15	L.P.W.	Fore part, more hands & began to flinching, cleaned the decks parts, gentle breeze & several times, at 2 1/2 killed a fish, all haul along side & began to being on watch, during
		
E. H. 7 Bone 7-7		
Wednesday July 16	W. by N. E.H. 7.8-11	These 24 hours, light up the 3 boats from O. P. M. Edward Woodl. A.M. made ship for began to flinching, at on watch, at 9 1/2 a fish, at 11 3/4 got her. So ends this day.
		
		E.H. 7.9-10
Thursday July 17	N.W.	This day, light airs ining set the watch & Leonard Conger's store her along side, took at 12 midnight, all hands called, to several fish seen, got a fish, at 9 1/2 got her turned to the above 11
		
L. C. 7.7-9		
		
G. H. 7.11-3		
Friday July 18	E.S.E.	Fore part, fresh breeze employed as above, Capt. all anger went at 8 1/2 P.M. got her, as do. winds with heavy hands went to rest, last 23 1/2 hours, at flinch these 3 last,
		
Capt. M. 7.9-3		
Saturday July 19	S. E.	Fore & middle parts, got done flinching & rest, ship still fast & forward & made f

Table B: Previous Plans and Reports

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1982	Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project	GNWT: Marshall Macklin Monahan (MMM)	Tourism Development Feasibility Study
1988	Historic Parks and Sites System Plan for Baffin Region	GNWT	Planning
2001	A Strategy to Revitalize the Role of Kekerten Historic Park in Pangnirtung's Socio-economy	Hamlet of Pangnirtung: Prepared by Marc Stevenson and Meeka Mike	Attractions Development Study
2004-2005	Kekerten Historic Park: Proposed Restoration and Interpretative Program Scottish Whaling Station	GN: Prepared by Marla Limousin	Interpretive and Infrastructure Plan for the Scottish Whaling Station
2013	Pangnirtung Coastal Resource Inventory	GN: Prepared by Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division	Inventory

The CJPMC consultation log is included in Appendix 5.1.





A blue-tinted photograph of a rocky landscape. In the foreground, there are large, light-colored rocks. In the middle ground, there is a small, dark-colored building with a gabled roof. The background shows a hazy, blue sky and distant hills. The text "Section 2" is written in a large, white, sans-serif font, and "PARK CONTEXT" is written in a smaller, white, serif font below it. A thin white horizontal line is positioned between the two lines of text. A solid orange vertical bar is located on the right side of the page.

# Section 2

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PARK CONTEXT







# SECTION 2: PARK CONTEXT

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

## 2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

The following table summarizes the main conditions of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) that inform the Management Plan.

Table C: Key Park Conditions

Features	Description
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guided tourism in summer and early fall</li> <li>• Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park</li> <li>• Cruise ship tourism</li> </ul>
Community Benefit Potential	<p>Opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world</li> <li>• Increase economic benefits associated with tourism</li> <li>• Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities and heritage</li> <li>• Provide educational and cultural service to the community</li> </ul>
What are the management challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human safety and emergency response</li> <li>• Protection of Inuit harvesting activities</li> <li>• Protection of archaeological sites, heritage resources, and burial sites</li> <li>• Protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat</li> <li>• Maintenance of park infrastructure</li> <li>• Managing human impacts on the park environment and infrastructure such as garbage, gas and oil drums, and human waste</li> <li>• Distance between the community and park</li> </ul>



This section of the Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Qikiqtan where management is required:

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

## 2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

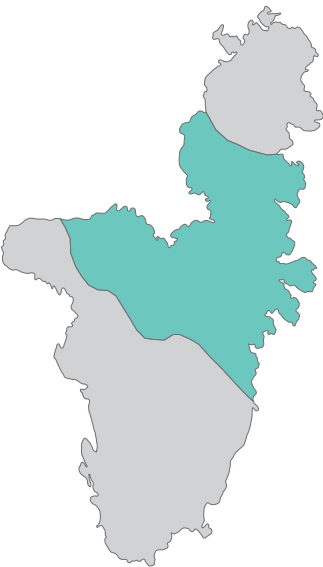
*This section provides a general description of the park and surrounding area including the park's infrastructure, natural, cultural and historic features.*

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

- Qikiqtat and Qaqqaliarvik
- Itilliruluk and Siqquq
- Makitau and Nuvuvvut

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

### 2.2.1 QIKIQTAT AND QAQQALIARVIK



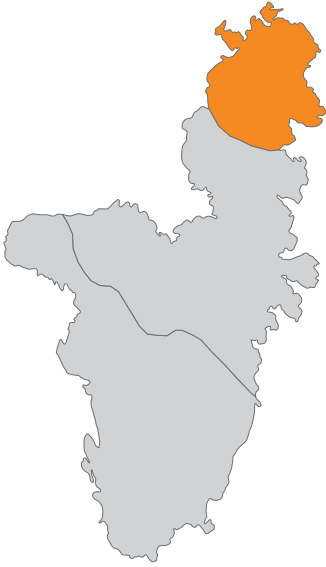
Qikiqtat (meaning “whaling station” and Qaqqaliarvik (meaning “lookout Mountain for whales”) are identified as a landscape unit because this area has the highest concentration of cultural resources related to the historic whaling period, and the large number of burials including Inuit burials spread out on the land and the Whalers graveyard on a sandy hill to the northeast of the whaling station.

The primary features of this area are the visible artefacts from the whaling period that are interpreted along the park’s boardwalk. Entering the site from the bay, the landscape has two main forms: bare rock outcrops rising to hills on the west side of the island that provide a backdrop to the flat grassy area along the bay where Inuit, Scottish and Americans built their shelters and worked at processing whales. This grassy area has a thick covering of moss, sedge and low tundra plants that have regrown since the site was abandoned. Archaeological reports indicate that there are countless small artefacts in the ground, hidden by the vegetation cover, and that caution must be taken to protect the ground from disturbance.

Beyond Qikiqtat the vegetation becomes sparser, with exposed rock outcrops, gravel, sand and boulder fields dotting the landscape. Inuit burials are located throughout this area. To the east side of the island there are areas of shallow ponds and wet ground. An abandoned HTO cabin is located to the east of the whaling station site.

Other place names in this area include Qikiqtaup Imanga (referring to the bay in front of the whaling station), Qinngua (meaning “bay” where the shipwreck is visible at low tide), and Uluaagajjuuk (a small island that is IOL is described as “connected at low tide” to main island).

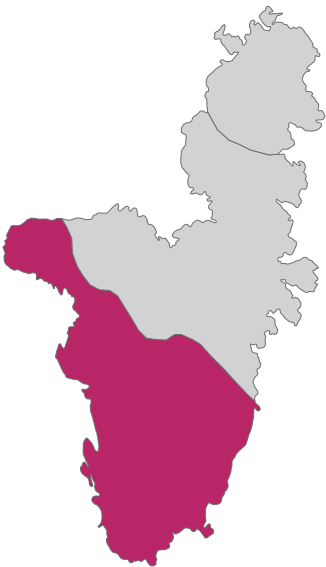
### 2.2.2 ITILLIRULUK AND SIQQUQ



The northern point of the island is an area that is not regularly used, but its place name Itilliruluk indicates it is a “favourite shortcut on Qikiatat” for travellers snowmobiling along Cumberland Sound between the community and polynia harvesting areas in spring. The other place name, Siqquq, is described in a story as “at one time there were so many seals here, hunters could be assured to find flippers swollen with malnutrition, and dead seals in dens used to feed dogs”). The point is dominated by rock outcrops with some areas of gravel and sand. The rocky shoreline is difficult to access due to tidal conditions.

Other place names in this area include Ikirasalluut (a small island that is IOL to the east of the park), Akulirut (meaning “middle island of the group” is IOL, located northwest of the park) and Taqtu (a “kidney” shaped waterbody between the two islands).

### 2.2.3 MAKITAU AND NUVUVVUT



The western and southern portion of the island are used by seasonal harvesters in spring.

The rock outcrops on the west side of the island rise to high hills that were historically used for whale spotting. Today harvesters continue to use these hills for spotting, including the hills behind the cabin area (called “Makitau” which is an old name for which the meaning is not known) and the extreme southern point of the island called Nuvuvvut (meaning “everybody’s point”). The hilly interior of the island is mainly exposed rock outcrops, gravel, sand and boulder fields. There are several deep ponds that are used by harvesters as fresh water sources in spring. The coastline in this area is steep, with only a few points that allow for easy access by snowmobile or boat. Harvesters travel along the coastal pack ice following known travel routes between their cabins, spotting points, water sources, and harvesting areas.

Other place names include Panik (meaning “daughter”, referring to a small island off the southeast coast that is IOL) and Anuraisagajuktuq (meaning “bay and slope”) to describe the southwest coastline of the island.

## 2.2.4 CULTURAL FEATURES

This section describes the cultural resources to be protected during implementation of the Master Plan; monitored through the park's Management Plan; and emphasized in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Heritage Appreciation Program.

### 2.2.4.1 HARVESTING

As the ice conditions in Cumberland Sound shift in spring, polynias and leads open up in the sound, gradually moving northward. From late March until late May the open water is near Kekerten (Qikiqtan) making the island an excellent location as a base for hunting narwhal, seals, and returning geese. A group of harvester cabins (approximately ten cabins as of 2022) is located on the western point of the island, and several individual cabins are placed along the southern and southeastern coast.

Historically Qikiqtan was not a commonly used Inuit harvesting area according to the oral history interviews. Inuit harvested polar bear and fish along the southwestern coast of Cumberland Sound, whales in the northern bays and fjords, and a variety of species along the coastline into the Strait. Historical period harvesting around Qikiqtan occurred on an opportunistic basis. Commercial whaling brought Inuit to Kekerten (Qikiqtan) and made the area an important centre for processing bowhead whales, and harvesting narwhal.

### 2.2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Island has a long history as a whaling site for Scottish and American whalers in the early nineteenth century. While this is the most documented history of the region, the region's earliest inhabitants arrived around Cumberland Sound as early as 2500 BC, when mass migration from Siberia brought the Dorset (also known as Tuniiit) and later Thule people and Inuit. The Inventory of Park Resources provides a general timeframe of each cultural group's occupation of the Cumberland Sound region based on archaeological evidence.

The first systematic archaeological work at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) occurred in the mid-1980s. The Pangnirtung Tourism Committee and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (GNWT) initiated research to assess the whaling station's tourism potential. In 1983, Archaeologist Marc Stevenson of Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre was tasked with inventorying the significant surface features and artifacts at Kekerten Whaling Station and excavating one of the qammaqs. The work also included on and off-site interviews with Etooangat Aksayook, Quatsook Eevic, and other Inuit elders from Pangnirtung. Further archaeological surveys occurred in 1987 and 2019.

There are currently eleven (11) registered archaeological sites registered at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) that are on record with the GN Department of Culture and Heritage. Features include, but are not limited to, qammaqs, tent rings, caches, playground features, whaling processing materials, whaling station materials, and ship parts. There are likely features at the park that remain unregistered. Based on a review of the archeological reports, the focus of previous survey work has been the whaling station site, meaning much of the island hasn't been surveyed.

### 2.2.4.3 BURIALS

Archaeological surveys, fieldwork reports, and oral histories identify the large number of burials on Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Island. At least 64 Inuit burials and Penny's Burial Ground, a graveyard where eighteen American and Scottish whalers were laid to rest.

The Inuit burials take several forms including burials in rock mounds, burials in wooden boxes (some covered with rock), and burials in wooden barrels. In 2019 archaeologist Ken Swayze observed disturbed burials in the Park and reported the situation to the Government of Nunavut, Department of Culture and Heritage (C&H), as per the Human Remains Policy.

In 2019 C&H began community consultations on the future planning for restitution of the burials. The strategy for restitution is the responsibility of the Department of Culture and Heritage, and no report or plan was provided for the purpose of Master Plan or Management Plan. Future collaboration on the monitoring and management of burials at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) will be determined between the departments of C&H and NP&SP.

### 2.2.4.4 ORAL HISTORY AND PLACE NAMES

There are several sources of oral history for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) documented in the Inventory of Parks Resources, including excerpts from transcripts from twelve Pangnirtung elders interviewed in 1984. These oral histories provide a biography of the individuals and families that lived at Kekerten (Qikiqtan), the way of life during the whaling period, and the cultural practices of Inuit and whalers during that time. These interviews informed the development of the interpretive panels and brochure for the park. In addition, there have been several books and research projects that have documented the stories of Pangnirtung families with a connection to the island.

Place names were collected by Inuit Heritage Trust and through interviews with the Park Advisory committee in 2020. The Inventory of Park Resources includes a table of place names for the island and in Cumberland Sound.

### 2.2.4.5 WHALING HISTORY

The earliest reports of contact between the Inuit of the Pangnirtung region and European explorers occurred in 1585. A British explorer named John Davis entered the area while searching for the Northwest Passage. It wasn't until 1824 that the local Inuit had regular contact with qallunaat when British whalers began to appear along the shore of Davis Strait. This led some Cumberland Sound Uqqurmiut to move north to start trading with the whalers. However, most Inuit of eastern Baffin Island remained generally unaffected by the irregular encounters with whalers well into the latter half of the nineteenth century. Around 1839- 1840, a young Inuk from Kingmiksok, Innuluapik (or Eenoooloapik), convinced William Penny, a Scottish whaler, to enter Cumberland Sound, resulting in a sharp increase in Uqqumiut settlement in the region to work and trade with ships. The discovery of Cumberland Sound's potential created a new phase of contact with the whalers, resulting in frequent visits to the region by whalers beginning in 1840. By 1860, American and Scottish whalers had established permanent whaling stations in Cumberland Sound on Blacklead Island and Kekerten Island. During 1840 and 1872, Inuit acquired firearms and wooden boats and began a long tradition of working seasonally or year-round for whalers on their ships or the year-round stations. During the whaling industry's peak in the 1850s and 1860s, it was estimated that over 30 whaling ships visited Cumberland Sound each fall, with one-third overwintering at Kekerten.

While this trade relationship yielded some benefits to the population around Cumberland Sound, the contact with the whalers introduced unfamiliar viruses and bacterial infections to the region, which caused significant deaths. There was also a notable cultural shift in the traditional harvesting practices of the region; hunting whales was traditionally based on subsistence, and the whalers introduced commercialized hunting, which caused significant damage to the bowhead whale population.

By 1872 bowhead whales were nearly extinct, and the declining numbers of bowhead whales caused a corresponding fall in the number of whaling vessels that would winter in the Cumberland Sound. During this period, whale hunting and processing were left almost entirely in the hands of skilled Inuit hunters, while the American and Scottish companies who remained in the region began to diversify their trade practices to include commercial sealing. Due to the consistent, stable, and intense interaction between Inuit and non-Inuit over such an extended period, archaeologist Marc Stevenson argued that “nowhere more profoundly was Canadian Inuit culture so dramatically subject to change as a result of contact with [non-Inuit] society than in Cumberland Sound.” In 1892, the American whalers began to shut down their whaling operations in the region. A crash in the price of whale blubber

around 1910 resulted in the disruption of the whaling industry in Cumberland Sound. The interruption of the whaling industry forced many of the remaining companies in the region to diversify their operations even further, with companies now focusing on fox-trapping alongside commercial sealing and whaling.

### 2.2.4.6 TRAVEL ROUTES

In the 1984 and 2020 interviews, seasonal travel routes in the park and the surrounding region were identified based on the places, times and methods of travel that were historically linked to Kekerten (Qikiqtan), and the routes that are used by harvesters at the present time.

Historic travel in the region occurred in other areas of Cumberland Sound. Travel by dog team, qayaq or umiak (boat) was based on access to harvesting areas and camps. The settlement of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) during the whaling period shifted travel routes to the island as a centre of trade and employment.

Present travel routes in Cumberland Sound during winter and spring use Kekerten (Qikiqtan) and the other islands as waypoints between the community and polynya and ice leads where harvesting occur. In the summer the islands are also important boating route, with travel either on the east or west side depending on wind and wave conditions.

## 2.2.5 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected during implementation of the Master Plan; monitored through the park's Management Plan; and emphasized the park's Heritage Appreciation Program. The natural resources of significance were identified and described in the *Inventory of Park Resources*.

### 2.2.5.1 IMPORTANT WILDLIFE AREAS

The islands small size limits the habitat for many species. Oral histories and interviews indicate the island is used by migrating geese as a feeding area, with a small number of Canadian Geese nesting around the ponds at the interior of the island.

The ice conditions and waters around the park boundary are important wildlife areas to support seasonal harvesting. The polynia and leads in spring attract wildlife to the open water. Species of importance include narwhal, polar bear, seal, seabirds, geese and ducks.

### 2.2.5.2 FISH AND SEAFOODS

Fish species identified in the waters around Kekerten (Qikiqtan) include Arctic char, Arctic Cod, Greenland Halibut, Arctic Skat, and others that are not commonly harvested. Seafoods in the tidal zones around the park include mussels, scallop, clam, and kelp.



### 2.2.5.3 MARINE WILDLIFE

The harvesting of marine mammals has always been significant to the heritage of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) and Inuit culture. The marine species that are commonly harvested in the waters around the park include narwhal, beluga, and seal (Bearded, Harbour, Ringed, and Hooded). Polar Bears migrate through the area and may be at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) in any season, requiring all visitors to be cautious.

Bowhead whales were the focus of Cumberland Sound whaling history. Although the populations were decimated during the whaling period, the species has made a recovery. Inuit traditional harvesting of bowhead has returned and the skull of a harvested whale is displayed on the shoreline at Qikiqtat.

Other marine mammals in the region include Orca and Walrus.

### 2.2.5.4 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

The small size of the island and its distance from the mainland means there are only a few resident terrestrial mammals living at Kekerten (Qikiqtan), including Fox (Arctic and Red), Arctic Hare and lemming. Other species may cross the ice to the island on occasion, including caribou and wolves.

### 2.2.5.5 BIRDS AND RAPTORS

Most of the 35-40 species of birds found in southern Baffin are associated with Kekerten (Qikiqtan). Migratory species arrive in spring to nest when food sources from land and sea are abundant and return south before winter. Interviews in 1984 and 2020 identify Canada Geese, Snow Geese, and Eider as the species that use the island for feeding and occasional nesting. The only birds that overwinter in the region of the park are ptarmigan, snowy owl and raven. There are no reports of raptor nesting sites on the island.

### 2.2.5.6 GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology of Cumberland Sound is dominated by Precambrian igneous bedrock that is described as presenting “intense metamorphism and complex folding”. The subsurface geology for Qikiqtan is described by Natural Resources Canada as “undivided gneiss.” However, the Natural Resources Canada data for surface geology of the island is incomplete, only classifying the western half as “regolith veneer – diamicton with rubble to blocky felsenmeer; <2m thick; derived predominantly from weathering of bedrock; may include bedrock mixed with till locally.”

- Diamicton means poorly-sorted sediment with a wide range of particle sizes, such as a mixture of glacially deposited gravel, sand and clay.
- Regolith means an overlay of rock that can be of varying thickness that is predominantly made up of weathered bedrock or material that has been deposited by wind, water or ice.

Observations during fieldwork in 2019 would indicate that these surface geology conditions are found throughout the island.

### 2.2.5.7 VEGETATION

There is limited research on the vegetation at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) but interviews in 1984 as 2020 noted the following vegetation growth of importance to Inuit:

- broad-leaved willow herb
- large-flowered wintergreen
- Labrador-tea
- arctic white heather
- alpine bearberry
- mountain cranberry

### 2.2.5.8 CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Environment Canada's weather station in Pangnirtung is the nearest source of data for Kekerten (Qikiqtan). The weather is generally unpredictable throughout the year with periods of high winds, and the average daily temperatures in the periods of highest use of the park being: March -23°C; April -16°C; July 4°C; and August 3°C.

In addition, Pangnirtung experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period lasts from May to October, with approximately 13 millimetres of rain per month. The month with the most precipitation in Pangnirtung is August, with an average rainfall of 62 millimetres.

## 2.2.6 PARK USER GROUPS

### 2.2.6.1 RESIDENTS

Community members use the park for harvesting in the spring, with a number of cabins located on the island to support harvesting activities. Local outfitters/guides benefit from use of the park for tourism. Based on consultations, the area is visited by community members that have family connections to the whaling history, although the distance of the island from Pangnirtung means that community member visits are not frequent.

### 2.2.6.2 VISITOR - TOURIST

The IIBA (Article 1) defines "Visitors" as "any person who enters or uses a Park, but does not include: (a) an Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk; (b) an individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the NA; (c) an employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or (d) a Researcher."

Tourism has been identified as an economic opportunity for Pangnirtung. Consultations indicate that tourist visits occur primarily in August and depending on the season could also occur in some years in late July and early September. Most tourists access the island with a local outfitter/guide.

Cruise ships and private yachts may visit Kekerten (Qikiqtan). Cruise ship companies that make an excursion to the island are required to obtain an archaeological permit, and the Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Management Plan recommends additional permits in the future.

### 2.2.6.3 RESEARCH

Research activities have occurred in the park and are likely to continue in the future. Research projects offer jobs and opportunities for educational/trainee programs to be offered in the park. Ongoing research and special projects with a research component will be encouraged and regulations will be identified in the park's management

plan. Research project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the PAC in keeping with the regulations identified in the Management Plan.

### 2.2.6.4 FILM CREWS

Filming project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the PAC in keeping with the goals of the Master Plan and regulations identified in the Management Plan.

## 2.3 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The economic potential of mineral resources was assessed in the preliminary Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) and determined to be low.

Mineral resource activity in the region is documented in the Inventory of Park Resources.

### 2.3.1 CARVING STONE

In addition to the MI&A the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) completed a survey of carving stone deposits in the region.

According to the 2010 – 2013 *Nunavut Carving Stone Deposit Evaluation Program* and interviews in 2020 with the Park Advisory Committee there are no carving stone deposits on the island.

Inuit are authorized to proceed with the removal of carving stone in these zones as per the quantities and process detailed in IIBA article 3.3.



## 2.4 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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

Table D: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges

Opportunity, Challenge or Issue	Park Goals	Planning and Development Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to the park is a challenge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management: Public safety messages and Emergency Response Plan</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Information for visitors on park access and education about safe and sustainable travel</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Increase community based interpretive and educational content about Kekerten (Qikiqtan)</li> <li>Inuit Tourism Strategy: Promotion of the use of local outfitters and guides</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of burial sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management: Partnership with Department of Culture and Heritage and Elders in Pangnirtung to plan for the protection and monitoring of burials</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park Services and Maintenance: sustain the park's natural and cultural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management: Contracting annual maintenance and monitoring</li> <li>Design: Renovate existing outhouse; additional outhouse; and expanded interpretive boardwalk and signage</li> <li>Management: Actions to regulate activities, monitor use and mitigate damage caused by human use (e.g., garbage)</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Educational and informational programs and messages to teach sustainable use and minimal impact travel in the park</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvesting activities in the park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design: Development will be kept to the historic site to avoid disruption of important wildlife areas and harvester cabin areas</li> <li>Management: Zoning will identify harvester cabin areas</li> <li>Management: Actions to regulate and monitor activities and important wildlife areas to avoid disturbance of harvesting</li> <li>Management: Partner with the HTO on management of harvested animal carcasses, garbage management, and maintenance of the cabin areas</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Education and information shared on cultural harvesting practices in the park</li> </ul>

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



Opportunity, Challenge or Issue	Park Goals	Planning and Development Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management: Guidelines to promote sustainable tourism, maximize community economic benefits, and regulate cruise ship/private yacht visitation</li> <li>Management: Permitting for tourism business and cruise ships/private yachts</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Enhanced interpretation and marketing to promote tourism</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Increase community based interpretive and educational content about Kekerten (Qikiqtan)</li> <li>Inuit Tourism Strategy: Promotion of the use of local outfitters and guides</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational and cultural programs for residents and visitors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design: Enhance interpretive infrastructure in the park and at the visitor centre</li> <li>Management: Actions to support park operations that include education and information sharing</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Development and implementation of interpretive content, educational curriculum and materials, and informational materials</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation: Provide information and materials at locations in Pangnirtung, online, and through tourism operators (outfitters, guides, hotels, and cruise ship companies)</li> <li>Inuit Tourism Strategy: Development of guided tour programs and training for interpretive guiding</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Tourism Strategy: Promotion of the use of local outfitters and guides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and Management – Identify and apply carrying capacity for day use areas, designated camping areas, and cabins through research and CJPMC consultation.</li> <li>Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development zones, and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones.</li> <li>Management Plan – Apply the monitoring recommendations. Where growth/use exceeds capacity, consult with the CJPMC and NJPMC to determine actions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of burial sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management: Partnership with Department of Culture and Heritage and Elders in Pangnirtung to plan for the protection and monitoring of burials</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park Services and Maintenance: sustain the park's natural and cultural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management Plan – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development zones for cabins, and guidelines for cabins in all zones.</li> <li>Management Plan – Reference the Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management sections.</li> </ul>





## 2.5 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

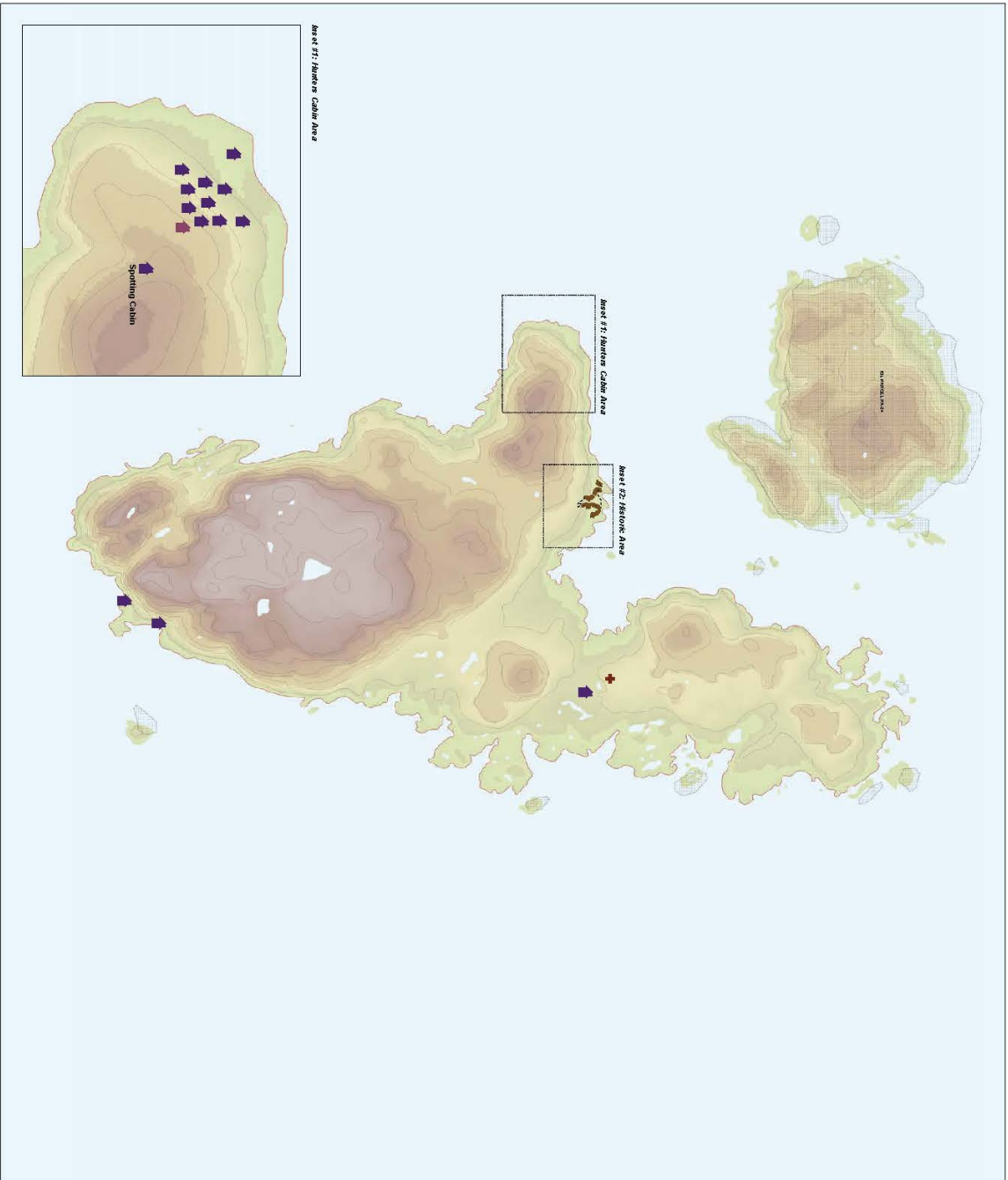
The park's infrastructure was developed between the 1990's and 2010's, including the interpretive boardwalk and signage, Scottish Whaling Station reconstruction, park entry sign, emergency shelter and outhouse. The Master Plan provides a multi-year plan for the maintenance, replacement or renovation of existing infrastructure. The Master Plan recommends enhancements to the boardwalk and interpretive signage in the park, renovation of the existing outhouse and emergency shelter, additional outhouses, and the addition of park map and regulation signage. The Master Plan also recommends a study for a floating dock.

In Pangnirtung the Angmarlik Visitor Centre, owned by the Department of Economic Development and Transportation, and Pisuktinu Tunngavik Territorial Park, operated by NP&SP, are associated with Kekerten (Qikiqtan).

Pisuktinu Tunngavik provides camping facilities in the community, including tent platforms, outhouses, picnic tables and signage. The Angmarlik Visitor Centre includes an open office, washrooms, heritage display area, Elders room, and community library. The exterior signage is in poor repair. The Master Plan recommends that Heritage Appreciation planning review and update interpretive displays and educational programs offered at the visitor centre so that the story of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) can be shared with community members and visitors that are unable to visit the island.





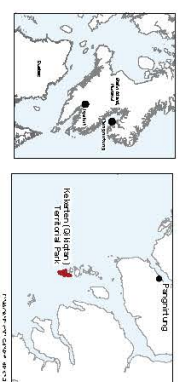


PP-01-2019/PT/010  
 Kekertan (Qikidat) Inuit  
 Nunagigataasimajauqanginni Territorial Park

Master Plan

- Legend
- ▲ Cabin
  - ▲ Proposed Outhouse
  - ▲ Whalers Graveyard

- ▭ Territorial Park Boundary
- ▭ Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- ▭ Water of Ice



DEVELOPER:  
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
 Nunavut  
 1175 JENNIFER BOULEVARD  
 ILLIUMINATI, NUNAVUT

Scale: 1:25,000  
 0 125 250 500 1000 2000 meters



## 2.6 KILLILIURNIQ (MANAGEMENT ZONES)

“Killiliurniq” is an Inuktitut term meaning an area used for specific purposes.

A management zoning plan identifies the characteristics of areas in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern the park.

### 2.6.1 DEFINITIONS

There is one zone classifications in the park, plus the use of special protection sub-zoning. The following definitions describe each zone.

**Cultural:** The objective of this 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 and Heritage Appreciation. This zone includes a high number of burials (marked and unmarked) and will be monitored and managed with the priority of protecting and respecting these features. The application of the GN-C&H Human Remains Policy is a priority. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be permitted 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; public safety; and park services (e.g., emergency shelters, outhouses).
- Interpretive or regulatory signage or infrastructure will be permitted to enhance cultural interpretation and education opportunities, promote sustainable use, or are necessary for public safety.
- Cabin development for personal or commercial use may be permitted in this zone subject to terms and conditions set by the PAC.
- Camping is permitted for Inuit or Inuit guided groups only. All campsites and campers are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan Camping Guidelines and Regulations.

There are two Cultural special protection sub-zones:

**Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area:** Qikiqtat, the Whaling Station area on the island, is used for heritage appreciation and tourism. Interpretive infrastructure and programs will be focused in this zone. Significant cultural sites, resources and landscapes will be monitored for protection and guidelines will manage human activities (e.g., tourism) around archaeological resources. Development of park infrastructure is allowed in this zone, subject to cultural resource management guidelines. Vehicle use in the zone is regulated. Overnight recreational camping is not allowed in this zone.

**Cultural: Special Protection Cabins:** This zone recognizes the point of and where there is a group of harvester cabins. The purpose of this zone is to recognize the importance of the continuous use of this area for harvesting, and to protect harvesting activities and manage cabin use. Management regulations for this zone will be developed in partnership between the PAC, cabin owners, and the HTA. Cabins (existing or proposed new cabins) elsewhere on the island are regulated based on the zone in which they are located.

A buffer zone is recommended for the fresh water lake on the island to protect and monitor for contamination.

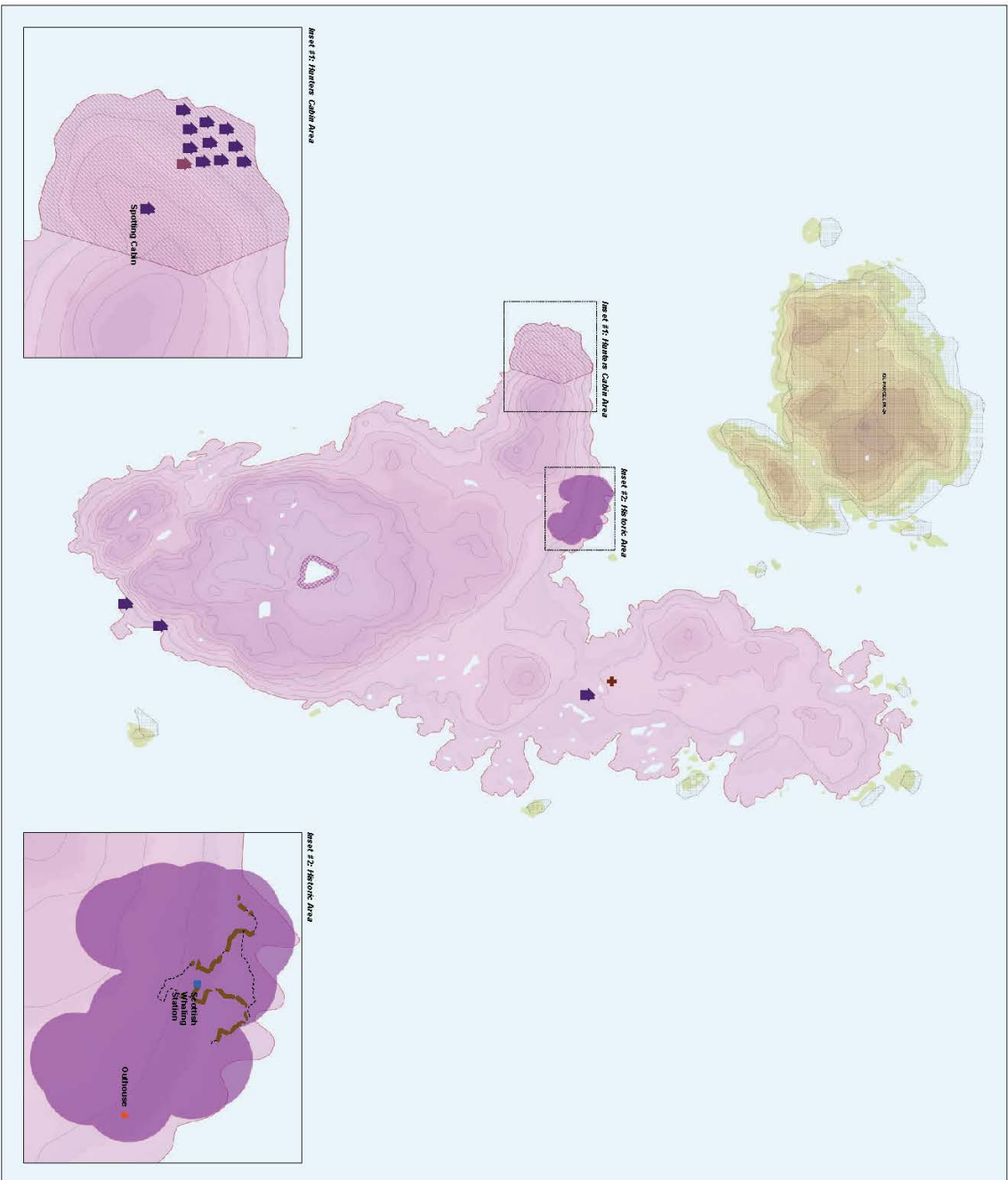
### 2.6.2 KILLILIURNIQ TABLE

The Killiliurniq 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 classification
- Key Characteristics – description of the zone and its features
- 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.







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**Keikerten (Qikiqtan) Inuit**  
**Nunangat (Management Zones)**

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**Keikerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park**

**ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ**  
**Keikerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Boundary**

- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Cultural Special Protection Cabins
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Cultural Special Protection Zones (100m buffer from sensitive site)
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦ Cultural
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Freshwater Protection Zone (50meter buffer)
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦ Whale's Graveyard
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦ Proposed Outhouse

- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Territorial Park Boundary
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Outflow
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Inuit Owned Lands (IDL)
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦ Water of Ice
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦ Pangnirtung
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Keikerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Boundary
- ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ Proposed Outhouse

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 Prepared by: Mike Wright  
 Date: 11/20/20



Table E3: Killiliurniq (Management Zones) Table

Killiliurniq	Killiliurniq Key Characteristics	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
Cultural	<p><b>Culturally Significant Area</b></p> <p>The Killiliurniq (zone) is associated with historic use by Inuit and other cultural groups.</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is protection and management of culturally significant sites and resources; and managed Heritage Appreciation.</p> <p>A culturally significant feature of this zone is burial sites of Inuit and Whalers. A management priority for all zones is the protection, monitoring and respect for burials; and the application of the GN-C&amp;H Human Remains Policy.</p> <p>A Freshwater Protection Zone buffer is identified around the largest lake on the island.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure is to be limited to facilities identified in the approved Master Plan. Additional Nunavut Parks infrastructure (not included in the Master Plan) may be permitted in this zone if the infrastructure is required to protect the cultural resources, and in keeping with IIBA Article 8.2 and the cultural resource management guidelines in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Cabins are permitted, subject to the PAC approved guidelines in the Management Plan and terms and conditions of the PAC. Requests for establishing a new cabin will follow the process outlines in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Burials on the island used wood barrels, crates and other scrap materials for interment. Wood (other than naturally grown vegetation or driftwood) may not be burned.</p> <p>Camping is permitted for Inuit or Inuit guided groups only. All campsites and campers are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is not permitted in this zone.</p> <p>Activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park; or the use and enjoyment of personal use cabins and traditional family camps.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and Heritage Appreciation will be permitted, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural sites and features.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Overnight camping is not permitted other than temporary camping in the area of the NP&amp;SP emergency shelter or associated with temporary camping to support Inuit harvesting activities. All campsites and campers are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&amp;SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p>	<p>A Freshwater Protection Zone buffer is identified around the largest lake on the island. Development, human use, and dog teams that could cause contamination should be avoided in this buffer area.</p> <p>Camping and temporary shelters should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits) or burials. No anchoring is permitted.</p> <p>Rocks may not be moved or extracted from areas within 10 meters of known archaeological sites for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures.</p> <p>Monitoring of resources in the zone will occur following the guidelines in the Management Plan 3.1</p>

Killilivurniq	Killilivurniq Key Characteristics	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
<p>Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The Killilivurniq (zone) protects Qikiqat, the Whaling Station, an area of cultural significance and the primary interpretive area for community members, schools, and tourism groups.</p>	<p>All "Permitted Uses and Regulations" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area zone.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure is to be limited to facilities identified in the approved Master Plan for the purpose of Heritage Appreciation. This may include interpretive signage, interpretive structures, visitor service infrastructure, emergency shelters and an outhouse. Additional Nunavut Parks infrastructure (not included in the Master Plan) may be permitted in this zone if the infrastructure is required to protect the cultural resources, and in keeping with IIBA Article 8.2 and the cultural resource management guidelines in the Management Plan.</p>	<p>All "Conditional Uses" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area zone, with the following exception:</p> <p>Overnight camping is not permitted.</p>	<p>All "Protection Measures" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>Personal use harvesting cabins are discouraged in this zone. Cabins are not compatible with the Heritage Appreciation programs, tourism use, and protection of the Historic Area.</p> <p>The use of snowmobiles and ATVs may be regulated by the PAC if there is damage to cultural resources or erosion of the land.</p>
<p>Cultural: Special Protection Cabins</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The Killilivurniq (zone) recognizes the point of and where there is a group of harvester cabins, and the personal use harvesting cabins located on the southeast of the island. The purpose of this zone is to recognize the importance of the continuous use of this area for harvesting, and to protect harvesting activities and manage cabin use.</p> <p>Cabins (existing or proposed new cabins) elsewhere on the island are regulated based on the zone in which they are located.</p>	<p>All "Permitted Uses and Regulations" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area zone, with the following exception:</p> <p>Cabins are permitted in this zone.</p> <p>Management regulations for this zone will be developed in partnership between the PAC, cabin owners, and the HTA.</p> <p>All park activities and operations in this zone are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is not permitted in this zone.</p>	<p>All "Conditional Uses" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>Visitation to the area will be limited. Visitor access and activities related to Heritage Appreciation will only be permitted with Park staff or a qualified guide present, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. Only passive observation will be permitted in this zone.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur subject to terms and conditions set by the PAC, and subject to consultation with cabin owners.</p>	<p>All "Protection Measures" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqat Historic Area zone, with the following addition:</p>

## MANAGEMENT PLAN ZONES TABLE [BACK]



# Section 3

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## PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS







## SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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Following the Framework for Management Plans, the strategic approaches for the management of Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park are based on **Stewardship** using Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit as described in Section 1.5. The sections describe specific management guidelines and actions that NP&SP and the PAC will consider when making decisions for the park. If other issues arise in the future, NP&SP and the PAC will make decisions using the best available information to achieve the management objectives.

**Inuit rights to access, use, and harvest in the park are protected and will be monitored to ensure park operations and tourism use are not resulting in negative impacts or disruption of Inuit harvesting.**

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

- Whereas **human use activities** can include: recreational activities, travel, Inuit harvesting and non-beneficiaries fishing; development in the park; cabins and camping in the park; Heritage Appreciation programs such as interpretation of the park; research; tourism; operational actions by NP&SP staff or contractors; business operations in the park; and intentional disturbance caused in the park such as vandalism; or other activities that cause disturbance to park users, wildlife, the environment, or resources. Management approaches will encourage appropriate behaviour, sustainable

practices and regulate undesirable activities.

- Whereas **natural forces of change** can include: climate change; habitat change; wildlife change; erosion caused by wind, rain, or run-off; invasive species; or changes to the ecosystem. Management actions to monitor and mitigate (where possible) the negative impacts of the natural change will be conducted based on the best available information and practices. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the PAC to manage.

### 3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

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

- "Culturally significant site" means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons, and that is identified pursuant to subsection 14.4.10 of the IIBA.
- Archaeological resources are identified under IIBA Article 8's "culturally significant sites" definition. An archaeological resource may be a site (registered or unregistered) or artifact. 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 principles that guide management of cultural resources include:

- Protection of cultural resources is a priority.
- Archaeology is protected under the Nunavut Act - Archaeological and Paleontological policy, and burials are protected under the Nunavut Act – Human Remains policy.
- Inuit Rights in the park will be respected.
- Stewardship using Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit will inform decision making.
- Development measures to protect cultural resources will include:
  - Using Zones to identify, regulate, and monitor cultural resources and control development.



*Photo of Norman Komoartug  
(Nunavut Parks and Special Places)*

- Considering carrying capacity of the park when planning future development or programs.
- Considering the purpose, vision and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
- Encouraging park visitors to practice minimal impact travel and sustainability.
- Use of Heritage Appreciation programs to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for cultural resources and cultural activities.

### Key Actions

1. To minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park, the following regulations will be included in Heritage Appreciation messages and enforced by Park staff and Park Officers:
  - a. Guided tours at “Qikiqtat” are recommended for all visitors led by an outfitter or guide from Pangnirtung. *Guided interpretive tours, and interpretive and regulatory messages will teach park users about cultural sites and to respect guidelines for archaeological sites or resources. An exception to this “passive” approach will be projects undertaken with a valid research permit.*
    - i. ***Cruise ships are required to have an outfitter/guide from Pangnirtung or an authorized Inuk cultural guide working for a cruise ship company present at all visits to Kekerten (Qikiqtan). Cruise ship and private yacht permits and guidelines (Section 3.3.4) apply.***
    - ii. *Business operator permits and guidelines (Section 3.3.5.2) apply.*
  - b. “Look but don’t touch or take resources”. For example, messages will tell all visitors not to walk away from the boardwalk and/or designated trail at Qikiqtat, or pick up artifacts, bones, or stones. Only “Passive” observation and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation and interpretation are methods of sharing and gaining knowledge through “looking, reading or listening” but without having any direct contact with the resource.
  - c. Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.1.2 Archaeological Artifacts.
  - d. Any person found to be in possession of a cultural resources removed from the park, or in the process of removing a cultural resource from the park without a permit, will be



- reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
- e. In areas of known archaeological resources, new infrastructure, camping or temporary shelters should not be anchored into the ground, and rocks and surface materials should not be moved or disturbed. Wherever possible, facilities should be surface mounted only to protect cultural resources that may be contained in the soil layer.
2. Research and documentation of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources is an ongoing management action.
    - a. All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN - C&H.
    - b. The PAC will review research permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
  3. Monitoring of cultural sites and resources in the park by NP&SP staff will follow recommended guidelines:
    - a. All **Cultural Killiliurniq (Zones)** should be monitored at a minimum in spring as snow melt occurs, and again in August; however the **Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area** zone should be monitored:
      - i. Monthly during summer if there are tourist groups in the park.
      - ii. Garbage and outhouses should be monitored every two weeks during the summer by local contractors to ensure that waste is not in the cultural sites.
    - b. Monitoring activities may be done by NP&SP or a contractor. Monitoring will be reported to NP&SP and the PAC. NP&SP staff will consult with the PAC, Elders, C&H and IHT on issues of concern that require management actions for protection measures of a cultural site or resource.
  4. The Master Plan recommends that prior to any development the archaeological survey be referenced or commissioned for areas that have not been previously surveyed.
    - a. Archaeological surveys will include documentation of oral history associated with sites and/or artifacts.
    - b. The following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:
      - i. The Inventory of Park Resources, and any future archaeological surveys and reports, will be reviewed to locate and understand the archaeological resources and cultural significance in the development area.
      - ii. In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned.
      - iii. Once complete, new archaeological surveys will be added to the Inventory of Park Resources.
      - iv. The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
      - v. All information will assist the PAC and NP&SP in decision making and management of cultural resources, and the development of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.
  5. Heritage Appreciation Programs and activities will be managed and/or regulated within areas of cultural significance in the following manner:
    - a. All cultural programs and tour groups will be focussed in the **Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area** zone. Other sites of cultural significance shall not have the exact location identified to visitors and shall be undocumented in park communication materials as a form of protection (by discouraging visitors to go to these sites).
    - b. Prior to a new interpretive program or activity at a culturally significant site, the PAC and NP&SP staff will decide if the activity may harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources or site.
      - i. Programs that the PAC and NP&SP believe may cause destruction or harm to a site will not be allowed.
      - ii. Programs and activities that are developed should be designed to avoid/reduce harm to the site or resources.
      - iii. Programs and activities should be monitored to see if any unforeseen harm is being caused to the site. In the event of harm, the program or activity should be stopped until an alternative approach can be developed.
    - c. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should inform all park user groups to follow the “Look but don’t touch or take resources” passive approach at cultural sites.
    - d. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should use replicas of artifacts appropriate to the site and its heritage to enhance heritage appreciation.
  6. Culturally significant sites or artifacts under threat of loss will be considered for removal only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated “in situ” (meaning in the original location).
    - a. If removal of the archaeological resource from the park is identified as the appropriate management action, the removal of the site/resource will be fully documented as per the IIBA; and where appropriate, replicas and information

will be integrated into the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.

- b. At the request of the PAC, information on archaeological resources or artifacts that were previously removed from the park may be requested from the institutions holding these resources.
  - c. Where appropriate, NP&SP and the PAC may seek replicas of archaeological resources or artifacts for use in Heritage Appreciation programs as per IIBA 8.3.
  - d. Should artifacts collected from the park be returned to NP&SP from private collections, staff will follow Cultural Resource Management Guidelines set for Nunavut's Territorial Parks.
7. Research on the cultural heritage and cultural resources is encouraged in the park. The PAC will be consulted on research permit terms and conditions. Research priorities include but are not limited to the following topics:
- a. Archaeology
  - b. Cultural heritage
  - c. Oral Histories
- c. C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.
  2. C&H consulted with Elders in 2020 to plan for the restitution of disturbed burials. NP&SP will provide assistance under the direction of C&H to implement and monitor the plan.
    - a. If there is a need for the re-internment or burial of disturbed human remains in the future, NP&SP staff will notify C&H. The planning and guidance for the re-internment or burial will be led by C&H.
  3. New human remain findings, or disturbances to known burials/human remains, must be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much details as possible, for example:
    - Name of the person(s) who found the concern
    - Date of the find
    - Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available.
    - Photographs if available
    - Description of the concern
    - Any other relevant information
  4. Future burials or Scattering of Ashes: Current legislation does not permit burials on the land in any location other than a registered burial ground/cemetery. Requests to scatter ashes on the land in the park must be brought to the PAC. The committee will bring the request to NP&SP for guidance on the current government policy, and then provide a recommendation to the applicant. The PAC will talk to the family about the request and the location.

### 3.1.1 HUMAN REMAINS POLICY

There are historic burials in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) that require monitoring and management.

Under the Nunavut Act, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of Human Remains are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H, through the Human Remains Policy, to ensure that any burials, human remains or associated artifacts included with a burial (referred to as “grave goods” in the Policy) will be managed in a manner that is sensitive to Nunavummiut values, ethical and scientific principles, and in compliance with all applicable laws, codes of conduct, and conventions.

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

### Key Actions

1. Human remains in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park will be managed in accordance with the Human Remains Policy. The following principles are to be followed by all staff and park users are:
  - a. Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artifacts associated with burials or human remains.
  - b. Immediately report finds to the GN, C&H Department.

### 3.1.2 REPORTING CULTURAL ARTIFACTS

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

1. Name of the person(s) who found the artifacts
2. Date of the find
3. Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available.
4. Photographs if available
5. Any other relevant information

A copy of the letter or email reporting a cultural artifact(s) discovery should be sent to the NP&SP Director (Superintendent).

### 3.1.3 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT

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

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

#### Key Actions

1. Inuit rights to harvest in the park are protected and will be monitored to ensure park operations and tourism use are not resulting in negative impacts or disruption of Inuit harvesting.
2. The management of the park will ensure that other park users (e.g., tourists) are not engaging in activities that harm or disrupt the cultural practices and enjoyment of Inuit using the park.
  - a. The Management Plan includes guidance and regulation for Tourism Activity Management (see section 3.3.4) to protect cultural activities.
  - b. An activity that may cause disruption to harvesting may include tour groups (e.g. cruise ship visits). NP&SP staff will monitor tour groups to make sure they don't interfere with harvesting.
  - c. NP&SP will notify (in writing) any business, group or individual that is causing a disruption to Inuit cultural activities to describe the concern; provide information on Inuit cultural activity rights; and seek cooperation to mitigate or avoid the disruption in the future.
  - d. Harvesting activities in the park that involve firearms will be subject to all applicable legislation in Canada/Nunavut.
3. Heritage Appreciation programs will provide information on Inuit rights and cultural activities in the park.
  - a. Information will be included on park signage and materials to identify Inuit rights within the park, encourage best practices and respect for Inuit cultural activities, and discourage interference.
  - b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
  - c. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or recommended actions.
4. Vehicle use (ATV, snowmobile, boat) during harvesting activities is permitted in the park. Vehicle use in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area zone is regulated:





- a. Snowmobiles may only be used in the zone when there is snow cover to protect the resources from damage. Once the snow cover has left the area, there will be no vehicle access permitted in the zone.
  - b. Exceptions to vehicle regulations apply to GN staff vehicles associated with park operations and maintenance, search and rescue, emergency response vehicles, or vehicles authorized by the PAC to support research or cultural activities.
5. NP&SP staff will work with the HTO to tell the hunters not to leave animal carcasses behind in the park. NP&SP staff or O&M contractors will remove carcasses found in the park.
- Protection of wildlife and important wildlife areas is a priority.
  - Natural resource management will respect the rights of Inuit to harvest in the park.
  - Development in the park will be limited.
  - Heritage Appreciation programs will be used to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for natural resources, minimal impact travel and sustainability, and regulations.

### Key Actions

1. The management actions for wildlife resources are to conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
  - a. Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the PAC may collaborate with partner organizations including but not limited to the HTO, DFO, Elders, GN DoE, NWMB, CWS, and others.
  - b. Regulation and enforcement will discourage any activity that threatens natural resources in the park.
    - i. Regulations will be included on park signage and materials related to the natural resources of the park and wildlife.
    - ii. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.

## 3.2 NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Natural resource and environment management is concerned with maintaining the wildlife, habitat and ecosystems in a state that is as close as possible to that of the naturally occurring environment.

The management of the park will include ongoing monitoring of natural resources and the environment, and actions will seek to prevent, control and/or mitigate human caused impacts.

It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the PAC to manage. An example is climate change: impacts such as the degradation of the park landscape by climate change factors can be monitored, but it may not be possible to implement actions for these occurrences.

The principles that guide management of the natural resources and environment include:

- iii. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
  - iv. Any person found to be disturbing, threatening or unlawfully harvesting wildlife in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
2. Prior to new development in the park:
    - a. The Inventory or Park Resources will be reviewed to locate and understand the natural resources in any area where there is to be development any location which is identified as an Important Wildlife Area.
    - b. The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
    - c. Wildlife management guidelines (3.2.1) will be reviewed.
    - d. Development or park activities that negatively impact natural resources, environment, wildlife or important wildlife areas of the park, or harvesting activities will be reviewed by the PAC for recommendations on alternatives.
  3. Research on the natural resources, environment and climate is encouraged in the park. The PAC will be consulted on research permit terms and conditions. Research priorities include but are not limited to the following topics:
    - a. Climate change and permafrost research and monitoring.
    - b. Wildlife research and monitoring.
    - c. Wildlife habitat research and monitoring.
    - d. Vegetation research and monitoring.
  4. Reduction of the park's carbon footprint is a priority. Future management and operations will:
    - a. Encourage the implementation of green energy and environmentally sustainable products and infrastructure. Whenever possible infrastructure will use eco-friendly materials and "green" technology to mitigate or reduce the use of hydro-carbon fuels, pollutants, contaminants, or non-biodegradable waste in Kekerten (Qikiqtan).
    - b. Inform and educate all park users about minimal impact travel and sustainability

### 3.2.1 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management is required (as per IIBA Article 9) to monitor and protect important wildlife and wildlife areas in the park, either by species or habitat. If a wildlife species or habitat is being negatively impacted in the park either through human activity or natural decline (IIBA 9.2), the PAC will recommend management actions specific to the species. It is the intention of park management to ensure the long-term protection and monitoring of the wildlife habitat and wildlife resources of the park and promote sustainable harvesting practices.

#### 3.2.1.1 Key Actions for Marine Mammal, Fish and Seafood Management

The park boundary includes some important areas for marine mammal harvesting, fishing and seafood collection. Management of marine wildlife habitat is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, implemented in collaboration with the GN and HTO. Regulation and enforcement are implemented by DFO. Fishing licensing is the responsibility of the Government of Nunavut. Management of fish and seafood habitat in the park will involve the PAC and NP&SP in partnership with DFO, GN Wildlife (Conservation Officers), GN Fisheries and Sealing, and the HTO.

#### Key Actions

1. If a marine species or habitat concern comes up, the PAC and NP&SP will notify the partners to discuss management actions with the organizations that have authority.
  - The PAC and NP&SP will meet with the HTO and cabin owners to discuss these concerns with the goal to collaborate on recommendations or actions that are in the shared interest of the park, Inuit harvesters, and wildlife.
2. Prior to park related development within the tidal areas surrounding the park, NP&SP will consult DFO and follow the required regulations and permitting process.

### 3.2.2 MINERAL RESOURCES

In keeping with IIBA Article 10, the Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) is to be completed as part of the inventory and master plan stages of park establishment. The preliminary MI&A was not complete in 2021, but a review of the Inventory of Park Resources found there was no mineral potential identified within the park boundary.

Should there be mineral resource activities adjacent to the boundary in the future, it will be important to work with mineral resource proponents and the residents to minimize the inevitable impacts through planning and development recommendations. The following management approaches will be considered:

- Maintain the integrity of the natural environment, wildlife, cultural resources, recreational and tourism use of the area. The management approach must include recommended actions to balance any future mineral resource activities within or adjacent to the park boundary to the integrity of the park resources and visitor experience.
- Avoid disruption to Inuit harvesting and culturally significant areas.
- Ensure public safety in areas of mineral development or mineral access.
- Conduct water and air quality surveys within the park.

### 3.2.3 CARVING STONE

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

There are no documented sources of carving stone on the island.

#### Key Actions

- Carving stone quarrying is permitted in Qikiqtan.
- Requests to quarry carving stone in the park will be made to NP&SP staff. Requests will be communicated by NP&SP to the PAC.
- Should there be a request to quarry carving stone in the park, the PAC will develop guidelines, terms and conditions through a Record of Decision.

### 3.2.4 WATER CONSUMPTION

Water management activities concern the consumption of ice and water that has not been treated (potable).

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is responsible for the co-management of water resources in Nunavut, along with the Nunavut Water Board. CIRNAC does not make any statements on the safety of water for drinking as this is the mandate of Department of Health (GN).

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

### Key Actions

The following recommendations concern water quality and consumption in the park:

1. The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) regulations include a **Freshwater Protection Zone** buffer around the largest lake on the island. Development, human use, and dog teams that could cause contamination should be avoided in this buffer area.
2. The Management Plan recommends no action be taken that promotes water or ice collection for consumption in the park.
3. In collaboration with the Department of Health and Department of Justice (GN), public announcements may be posted in the park, on the NP&SP website, and in print to inform the public of the boil water advisory and the risks of consuming water from the park.
4. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include information in all park promotional materials to encourage visitors to bring drinking water from the community when travelling to the park.

## 3.3 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

Enjoyment of the park is one of the goals of Kekerten (Qikiqtan). Safety, minimal impact travel and sustainability will be promoted through Heritage Appreciation messages. The park must be managed to limit or reverse any negative impacts on the park environment that are caused by human activities.

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

### 3.3.1 PARK ANNUAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Park management concerns the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure and the land within the boundary. The Management Plan prioritizes the development of an Annual Operation and Maintenance Plan for the park to be used for contracting all annual O&M activities in the park, including (but not limited to) garbage pick-up and removal, outhouse maintenance and cleaning, monitoring and repair of the historic site and interpretive elements, and other activities as required.

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

As per the IIBA Article 5, Inuit contracting and businesses opportunities will be considered in all park management decisions, and the Park Contracting Policy will be applied for all development or facility maintenance contracts that may be business opportunities contracted within Territorial Parks. Contractors are subject to all park facility management actions identified in this plan.

## Key Actions

1. Prepare an implement a Park Annual Operation and Maintenance Plan.
    - a. NP&SP staff, in consultation with the PAC, will prepare the O&M Plan.
    - b. NP&SP will issue a contract following GN contracting procedures.
    - c. NP&SP staff and the PAC will monitor the O&M Plan after the first year (and as required in the future) to identify if any changes or additions are needed to the plan or contract. NP&SP and the PAC will consult with the O&M contractor and local outfitters as part of the monitoring and updating of this plan.
  2. Ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement, and monitoring are priority actions to manage the park.
    - a. NP&SP staff (or designated contractors) will monitor all facilities and land while working in the park.
    - b. NP&SP staff (or designated contractors) will meet annually with the HTO and cabin owners to discuss maintenance issues specific to the Cultural: Special Protection Cabin zones to maintain open communication and a positive partnership. Cabin owners' rights and interests will inform annual maintenance in this part of the park.
    - c. Where damage, vandalism, loss or wear is observed with infrastructure, park staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
  - d. Any potential threat to public safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
  - e. Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed immediately.
  - f. Human waste at outhouses or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately.
  - g. Animal by-product or wastage will be monitored and removed immediately.
  - h. Where waste (human or animal) is a persistent problem, NP&SP staff will consult the PAC on options to place signage, infrastructure, or apply regulations to address the concerns.
  - i. Qammuqs, tupik (tents) and the Scottish Whaling Station will be monitored and repaired as required. Qammuq repairs will use traditional materials where possible, and if contemporary hardware is required (e.g. stainless steel screws) there will be an attempt to hide these materials using traditional materials such as seal skin strapping.
3. Heritage Appreciation interpretive and educational materials will encourage minimal impact travel and ask park visitors to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park.

### 3.3.1.1 Barriers, Access or Temporary Park Closures

Barriers (permanent or temporary) may be used to control or restrict access to areas in the park, or for temporary closure of the park, for the protection of the environment, cultural sites, or public safety.





### Key Actions

1. NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the purpose of the temporary barrier at the location, at the park visitor center, and make an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the purpose and length of time of the closure (if known) and a contact for more information.
  - When barriers are placed to relocate a travel route or trail for the protection of the environment or cultural resources, the communications will encourage the public to follow designated trails around the site.
2. Permanent barriers deemed necessary to control access will be permitted for the protection of the environment or cultural resources.
  - Where a permanent barrier impedes access to an Inuit harvesting area or Inuk's cabin/campsite, NP&SP staff will be required to notify the impacted person/family and prepare a plan to assist the person(s) with a different access route.
  - Communications will encourage the public to follow designated trails around the closed area.
3. Where barriers are placed to protect public safety, park staff will post a public communication on the safety issue at the location, at the park visitor center, and make an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the nature of the caution or closure (if known) and a contact for more information.

4. Temporary closure of the park for public safety (e.g., a polar bear sighting in the park) will be enforced by Park Officers and/or Conservation Officers.
  - Park staff (or a designate in the community) will immediately make an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website of the park closure. The communication will identify the nature of the caution or closure (if known) and a contact for more information.
  - Park staff (or a designate in the community) will announce the reopening of the park only after the public safety issue has been resolved.

### 3.3.2 VEHICLE USE

Vehicle use in the park concerns ATVs, snowmobiles, and boats. Sustainable and managed vehicle use within the park is encouraged in the Management Plan. The primary management approach for vehicle use in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) is to monitor impacts, encourage users to avoid causing damage or harm to cultural resources, and provide safe access.

### Key Actions

1. Vehicle use is permitted for the purpose of harvesting, access to cabins, and access for tourism and Heritage Appreciation programs with the following regulations:
2. Vehicle use in the park may be regulated or managed to protect environmental conditions, wildlife habitat, cultural resources or sites, or for public safety.
  - a. Vehicles are regulated in the **Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area** zone:
    - Snowmobiles may only be used in the zone when there is snow cover to protect the resources from damage. Once the snow cover has left the area, there will be no vehicle access permitted in the zone.
    - Exceptions to vehicle regulations apply to GN staff vehicles associated with park operations and maintenance, search and rescue, emergency response vehicles, or vehicles authorized by the PAC to support research or cultural activities.
  - b. NP&SP Staff will monitor the use of vehicles in the park. If these killiliurniq or any other area is negatively impacted by vehicles the PAC will be notified to make additional recommendations to regulate vehicle use and mitigate the impacts through a Record of Decision.
3. Boating activity should not negatively impact the natural environment or public safety:



- a. Outfitters using boats to bring visitors to the park will have Transport Canada certification and apply Transport Canada Regulations for commercial watercraft, must be licensed by EDT (GN), and have personal flotation devices and/floater suits available for each passenger.
- b. Designated landing areas: two locations on the coast of Qikiqtat (in Qikiqtaup Imanga harbour) are used by outfitters as designated landing areas for tourism (depending on tide and wind conditions). A seasonal floating dock may be developed in the future.
- **Harvesters may land boats at other locations in the park.**
- c. Park staff will monitor boat use and seek PAC input should management actions be required to minimize negative impacts on the park environment and the visitor experience caused by boat access.
- d. Management guidelines recommend that:
  - Refueling of motorboats in the park may result in fuel spills and contamination of the water or land. Refueling of boats in the park is discouraged, but if it occurs, boat operators are to be encouraged to refuel boats when the boat is securely on shore.
  - Re-fueling spills of amounts over 500ml are to be reported to Park staff.
  - Temporary fuel storage in the park is not permitted.
  - Motorized boats, raft, kayak and canoes left unattended must be moored above the water line and secured with a rope.
  - If a seasonal floating dock is developed in the park, a location will be selected by NP&SP to store the dock on the shore away from archaeological sites, historic features, burial sites and the tidal zone. Dock installation, removal, maintenance and storage will be described in the park specific Operations and Maintenance Plan.

### 3.3.3 AIRCRAFT AND DRONES

Low flying aircraft (planes, helicopters and drones) may cause disturbance to wildlife or the operation of the Pangnirtung airport.

#### Key Actions

1. Low flying aircraft for personal use, film crews or research are not permitted in or over the boundary of the park. Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM) regulations for low flying aircraft do not permit aircraft to fly below 2000 feet

(609m) in designated parks (1.14.5) in order to minimize the disturbance to the natural habitat.

- a. The exceptions to this regulation are:
  - i. The emergency landing of aircraft.
  - ii. Aircraft required for search and rescue operations.
  - iii. Aircraft required for park O&M.
  - iv. Aircraft required for permitted film crews or research projects.
  - v. Aircraft required for mineral resource operations.
- b. Drones (personal use) must not cause harassment or harm to wildlife
  - i. Drones for NP&SP use are permitted under terms and conditions set by the PAC.
  - ii. Film crews or researcher may seek a permit to operate a drone in the park. The PAC will review the permit application and may apply terms and conditions on drone use.
  - iii. Tourism and visitor (tourist) use of drones is discouraged. Visitors must not use drones in areas where Inuit harvesting activities are occurring.
2. If NP&SP staff observe or receive reports of drones intentionally disturbing wildlife or operating without a permit, the occurrences will be report to the Park Officer, Conservation Officer, HTO, and PAC for direction on the appropriate action.





*Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*

### 3.3.4 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors<sup>8</sup>. All Nunavut and federal regulations and guidelines for tourism activities (e.g., licences, insurance, permits, training) apply to tourism and tourism operators in Kekerten (Qikiqtan).

Management of tourism is an opportunity ensure visitors are taught to understand and appreciate the heritage of our parks, the natural environment in Kekerten (Qikiqtan), Inuit culture, and the history of whaling in Cumberland Sound.

Each type of tourism activity demands different levels of facility support, maintenance, and park information through signage and travel planning materials. The PAC aim is to support tourism through park infrastructure and a Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide information and promotional materials related to park tourism.

As required by the IIBA, an Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed to assist in tourism planning and create park-related tourism business opportunities in Pangnirtung; and the development of tourism infrastructure and activities should be consistent with the purposes for which the Park was established. (Article 4.1.1 e, f).

#### Key Actions

Tourism activities may occur in all Management Killiliurniq (zones); however, visitor access is to be focussed on the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area zone where the Whaling Station was located.

Management actions for tourism include:

1. Park Access: there are no requirements for access permit or visitor registration to access Kekerten (Qikiqtan) for the following:
  - a. Inuit, and individuals assigned rights under the Nunavut Agreement, do not require a park access permit.
  - b. Visitors travelling with a local outfitter/guide are not required to have a park access permit.
  - c. The PAC reserves the right to review Park Access permit regulations for Visitors. If there is a need to require permits, the PAC will make the recommendation through a Record of Decision.
2. Tourism operator use of the park is a regulated activity requiring a park Business Operators Permit (Section 3.3.5.2).
3. Kekerten (Qikiqtan) is a destination for cruise ship landing parties, and private yachts.
  - a. Cruise ship/yacht landing parties may only access the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area zone, and must have an Inuk cultural guide or local outfitter/guide lead landing party tours.
  - b. A permit from C&H (GN) is required permit for cruise ship/yacht landing parties to visit the park because of archaeology sites:

<sup>8</sup>The Park Advisory Committee defines “visitors” as non-residents of Pangnirtung. This includes tourists and business travellers. The IIBA (Article 1) defines “Visitors” as “any person who enters or uses a Park, but does not include: (a) an Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk; (b) an individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the NA; (c) an employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or (d) a Researcher.”

- Before issuing a permit, C&H and NP&SP will share a copy of the permit request with the PAC. The PAC may recommend terms and conditions on the permit.
  - c. Cruise ship companies must have a Business Operators Permit (Section 3.3.5.2).
  - d. Cruise ship companies must notify NP&SP staff of the proposed landing dates and the name of the Inuk cultural guide or local outfitter/guide that will be guiding tours at Kekerten (Qikiqtan).
  - e. Cruise ship/yacht landing parties must provide bear safety to their guests during park visits.
4. The PAC may make recommendations at any time to establish limits for tourism activities to protect resources of the park or Inuit rights at any location in the park. PAC recommendations may include, but are not limited to:
    - a. Conditions on the type of tourism activities permitted
    - b. The number of visitors on a site at one time
    - c. Restriction on time of year
  5. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will develop a communications package about Kekerten (Qikiqtan) to share park information, interpretive content, and key messages.
  6. NP&SP and the PAC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct for Kekerten (Qikiqtan). The Code of Conduct will be provided as an information resource online or through other Heritage Appreciation programs. A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote sustainable use of the park. NP&SP staff will provide similar guidelines to the PAC if a visitor code of conduct is to be prepared.

### 3.3.5 PERMITS AND REGISTRATION: HARVESTING AND FISHING, BUSINESS, RESEARCH AND FILM CREW ACTIVITIES

Permits are linked to Tourism Activity Management (Section 3.3.4).

#### 3.3.5.1 Non-beneficiary Harvesting and Fishing Regulations

All regulations of the Territorial Parks Act, Wildlife Act and Nunavut Fishery Regulations will apply as Standard Regulations to all visitors participating in hunting, fishing or other activities that apply to access, use and non-disturbance or harassment of wildlife and wildlife habitat. Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in the park.

**Inuit do not require harvesting and fishing permits.**

#### 3.3.5.2 Business Operators Permit

Business opportunities associated with Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park include Tourism Business [outfitted and guided tours; cruise ship operations]; for-profit events that take place in the park; and community-based services for contracting of development, park programs and special projects.

Opportunities will be available to obtain a Business Operators Permit in the park. Proposals (or letters of request) to conduct a business in the park will be brought to the PAC, as per IIBA Articles 4 and 5, for recommendations or conditions prior to the GN issuing a business permit under the TPA. **Inuit business will have the first right of refusal for business operations in the park, as per the IIBA 5.10.**

In addition, there will be incentives for Inuit and local businesses for park related contracts, as per the policy for Government of Nunavut and park-specific contracting. This could include, but is not limited to, type of business activity, infrastructure, logistics and maintenance.

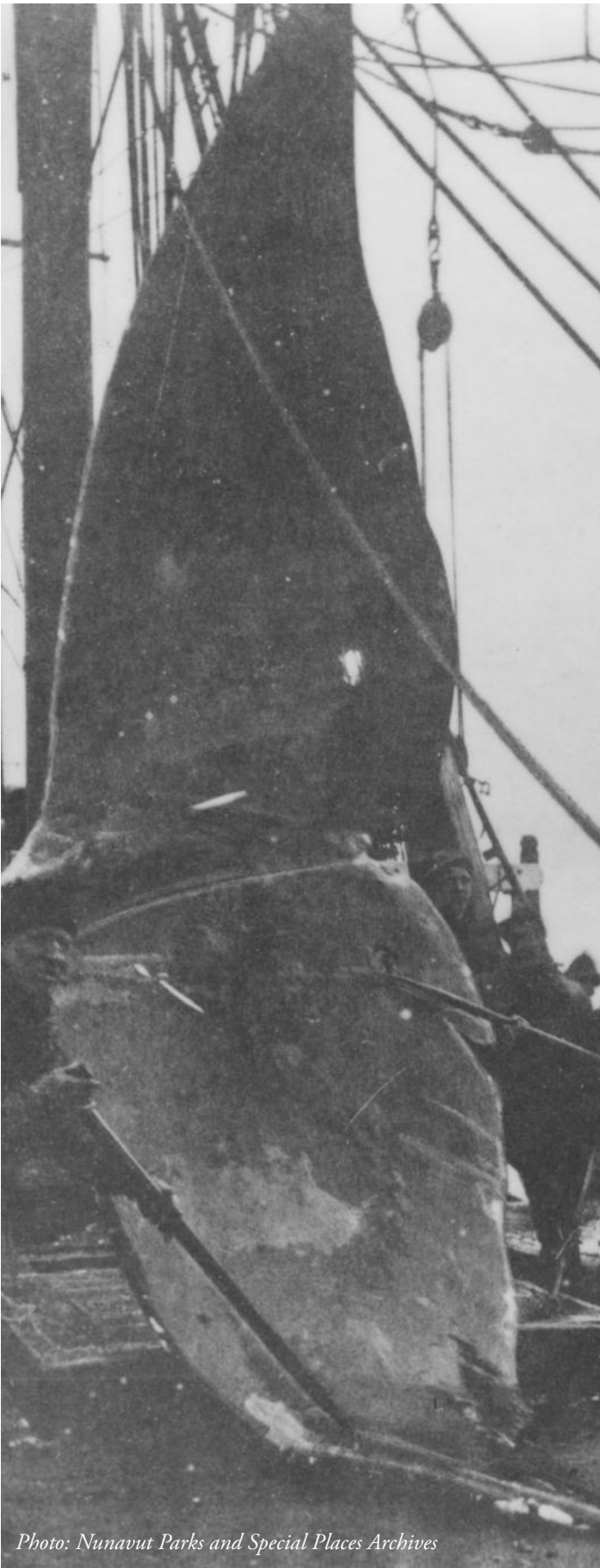
#### Key Actions

NP&SP will prepare a policy for Business Operators Permits and Inuit Owned Business Operations as guidelines for business operations in the park. The policy will include the permit requirements, permit application form, and terms and conditions for business permits:

1. General requirements for Tourism Business Operators are:
  - a. No tourism business can operate in the park without being licensed under the Tourism Act. The tourism operator may be inspected at any time. Tourism officers will partner with NP&SP on monitoring and enforcement of the Tourism Act.
  - b. Tourism operators will require a valid Municipal Business Operators License.
  - c. There will be no fee of Inuit businesses to obtain a Business



*Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*



*Photo: Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*

Operators Permit. If required, NP&SP staff will provide assistance to Inuit owned Tourism Businesses seeking a permit, including but not limited to, directing them to GN resources that support Inuit owned businesses (e.g. training, funding, licensing).

- d. Inuit businesses have the first right of refusal to obtain a Business Operators Permit in the park.
- e. Tourism operators must provide bear safety to their guests during park visits.

2. The policy for all Business Operator Permits will include the permit requirements, permit application form, and terms and conditions for business permits:

- a. The permit application process, information requirements, and annual deadlines.
- b. The locations where business operations may occur.
- c. The duration of the business permit.
- d. The type of permitted business activity and time of year.
- e. The circumstances under which a permit may be cancelled by NP&SP.
- f. Terms and conditions will consider the expenses related to Businesses Operating in the Park. If NP&SP facilities in the park are used by businesses operating in the park, the fee/reimbursement associated with operational and maintenance costs incurred by NP&SP as a result of the business activity will be negotiated by the Parties, with recommendations from the PAC.
- g. The requirements on business operations to report annually to NP&SP and the PAC.

### 3.3.5.3 Research (IIBA Article 11)

Researchers must apply to the GN (Minister of Environment, Nunavut Parks Director, or their delegate) for a permit. The Minister will seek the advice of the NJPMC and PAC on the permit before issuing it with the terms and conditions.

Researchers will:

- Comply with the research permit process of the Nunavut Research Institute where required.
- Obtain a permit from the GN - C&H for archaeological research.
- For research projects initiated or contracted by NP&SP, be

subject to terms and conditions recommended by the PAC.

- Inuit researchers will be supported by NP&SP as per IIBA 11.2.4.

The research permit terms and conditions require the following (as per Article 11 of the IIBA for research permits):

- a. Inuit field assistant(s) and bear monitor(s) are to be hired by the researcher, including a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project.
- b. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Inuit oral histories be given equal value in research, where available.
- c. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities of park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the PAC for review.
- d. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the PAC or NP&SP.
- e. A report on the activities must be submitted to the PAC within a time frame identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The PAC may request that the permit terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with the researcher or a representative.

### 3.3.5.4 Film Crew Permits

Film crews will apply to the Nunavut Parks Director (or their delegate) for a permit. The Director will seek the advice of the PAC for terms and conditions before issuing a film crew permit.

- a. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the film crew, including a formal training component for Inuit involved in the project.
- b. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used, the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities or park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the PAC for review.

- c. Film crews must not disturb or harass wildlife, and applications will identify the actions to be taken to avoid any negative impacts on wildlife.
- d. The use of drones during filming is subject to permission is granted through the permit.
- e. Permits must identify the process used to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park.
- f. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the film activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the PAC or NP&SP.
- g. Permit holders must submit a report on their activities to the PAC within a time frame identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The PAC may request that the permit terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with a representative of the film crew.

Last minute requests for one time only filming (e.g., news broadcaster requests made on the day of an event) may be granted a temporary film crew permit by the Director or a designated NP&SP staff member.

### 3.3.6 CABINS AND OUTPOST CAMPS

This section describes the management approach for existing cabins and if an Inuk resident proposes a cabin or outpost camp in the park. An agreement between the GN and cabin owners (for existing and proposed new cabins will be negotiated, and upon completion, added to Appendix 5.2 of the Management Plan).

#### 3.3.6.1 Cabins (personal use): Existing

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

#### Key Actions

1. All existing cabins will be permitted to stay (be "grandfathered") through a Record of Decision (ROD 2023).
2. NP&SP, the PAC, and the HTO will meet with cabin owners to develop and agree to the guidelines, terms and conditions that will be used for requests to develop a new cabin and occupation of an existing cabin in the park (see Section 3.3.6.2).
3. NP&SP and the PAC will meet with cabin owners and the HTO every two years, or as required should there be an issue, to discuss the management of the park and the cabin owners guidelines.
4. Existing cabins are identified in the Management Killiliurniq (zone) **Cultural: Special Protection Cabins.**

### 3.3.6.2 Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins

The IIBA includes provisions for requests to develop new cabins. The GN or PAC do not have the ability to unilaterally deny a request for a cabin unless the management plan does not permit the cabin in the park, or the killiliurniq (zone) where the cabin is being proposed prohibits cabin development.

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 PAC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin (IIBA 3.5)**. The PAC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval. The PAC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin.

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

The PAC may request the assistance of the NP&SP Director (Superintendent) and QIA in settling any management dispute that may arise for a beneficiary wishing to construct a cabin within the park boundaries, using the provisions established under the IIBA Article 16 (Dispute Resolution).

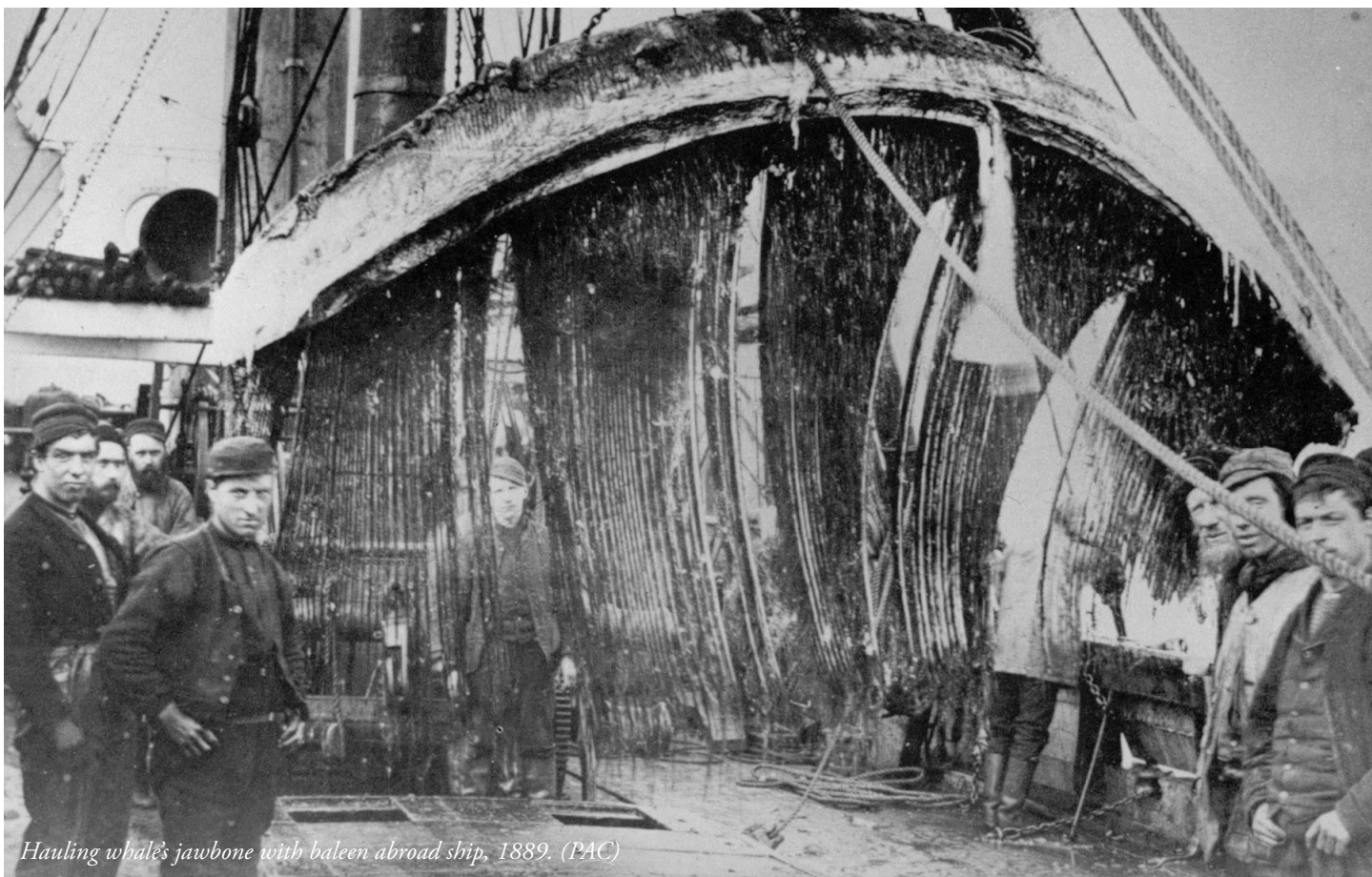
- The Nunavut Agreement and Territorial Parks IIBA shall be used in the settling of any disputes that may arise.
- Requests to establish a new cabin must identify the proposed location and the PAC may recommend protection conditions. Location and protection conditions will consider management approaches for culturally significant sites, known archaeological sites, wildlife areas, harvesting areas, and the best practices for cabin development defined by Stewardship and Inuit Qaujijajatuqangit.

In the event of a proposal, and where reasonable, the PAC will document their decision and terms and conditions for a proposed cabin through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

#### Key Actions

The following guidelines, terms and conditions will be used for requests to develop a new cabin and occupation of a cabin in the park:

1. To maintain the purpose of the park, the Management Killiliurniq (zones) states:
  - a. No cabins (personal use, business use or community organization use) will be permitted in the following zones:
    - i. Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area. Only Emergency Shelters constructed by NP&SP may be located in the zone.
  - b. Proposals for cabin development in the Cultural and Cultural: Special Protection Cabins zones are subject to PAC (or appointee) examination of the proposed location before approval will be given to develop the cabin, and terms and conditions.
2. Development, replacement, or the sale of a cabin in the Cultural: Special Protection Cabins zone will following the application guidelines and be reviewed by the PAC and HTO. It is the responsibility of the individual proposing the cabin development or sale to speak with the exiting cabin owners in the zone to identify and resolve issues.
3. The following stewardship guidelines for cabin locations are provided by the PAC:
  - a. Cabins should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
  - b. Cabins must be placed at least 300 feet (90 m) away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits).
4. Requests for new cabin development will be made through a PAC application process. Applications are available on request from NP&SP. Applicants will be assisted by NP&SP staff (as required) to complete the application. The application process and timeframes are:
  - a. An application is required for each cabin. The individual owner or organization contact person must submit the application. One application cannot be submitted for multiple cabins.
  - b. Applications may be submitted throughout the year. The application process time will allow time for an examination of the proposed location by the PAC (or appointee).
  - c. PAC review of the location and approval (with terms and conditions) will occur as soon as possible (ideally within 3 months) at a meeting following the PAC review of the application and location.
  - d. The Secretariat will be responsible for receiving new cabin development applications, communicating with all parties, and tracking the application through the process.
5. Upon approval, the construction of cabins will follow these guidelines to protect the environment and cultural resources:
  - a. In addition to the location of the cabin, the PAC may include guidelines in their terms and conditions for waste management, fuel storage, cabin size, cabin materials, and exterior paint colours.



*Hauling whale's jawbone with baleen aboard ship, 1889. (PAC)*

- b. Materials for new cabin development or renovation of an existing cabin are recommended to be moved to the site in winter/spring by snowmobile/qamutiq. To protect the land, no construction materials should be moved to the site by snowmobile or ATV in late spring, summer or fall after the ground is exposed.
  - c. Renovations, expansion or additional buildings at an existing cabin are subject to the application process, stewardship and development guidelines described in Section 3.3.6.2.
6. All cabin owners will manage the land around their cabins to respect wildlife habitat, wildlife movement, wildlife sensitivity, water quality and maintaining a clean environment. Of specific concern to the PAC is stewardship of the land to avoid disruption of harvesting practices and to allow public access to all areas of the park regardless of the presence of a cabin.
7. If ownership of the cabin changes, the PAC-approved terms and conditions will apply and will transfer with the cabin to the new owner.
8. At any time, the PAC may place a moratorium on new cabin development and permits or limit the number of cabins in Kekerten (Qikiqtan), through a Record of Decision. The decision to place a moratorium should be taken in response to studying the impacts of cabin development on natural and cultural resources, harvesting activities, the environment, carrying capacity of the park for cabins, or public access and enjoyment of the park.
  - a. Prior to recommending a moratorium on new cabin development, the NP&SP staff and the PAC must consult with the HTO, existing cabin owners, and QIA.
  - b. If a moratorium is recommended, the PAC will provide the reasons for this decision, the actions being taken, and the timeframe.
  - c. NP&SP staff will prepare a communication piece on the moratorium for partner organizations and the public.
9. NP&SP will partner with cabin owners to provide advice on sustainable management practices for human waste, solid waste (garbage), and fuel storage.
10. The use of green energy (non-fossil fuel) for a cabin's power

source is encouraged (example: solar or wind power to operate a generator or power battery storage). NP&SP will provide letters of support to cabin owners seeking funding to convert to green energy.

### 3.3.6.3 Business and Organizations Use of Cabins in Parks

Cabins in the park are intended for personal use or shelter during an emergency. However, it is recognized that cabins also offer an opportunity for business and community organization use.

#### Key Actions

The PAC and NP&SP will review applications for cabin development and/or cabin use by Inuit owned businesses or community organizations following these guidelines:

1. The use of personal cabins for business activities (including outfitters) is only to be permitted for Inuit owned businesses, and permits for business use of a cabin will be subject to an approved park business operator permit and terms and conditions set by the PAC.
  - a. Non-Inuit businesses may not operate from or use a personal cabin in the park.
  - b. The Inuit Tourism Strategy will include guidelines for Inuit owned business activities in the park, including activities using cabins, that are in keeping with the purpose of the park.
  - c. The PAC may include terms and conditions on the transfer or sale of the cabin should the business cease use/operation or wish to leave the cabin.
2. Businesses will be required to apply for permission to develop or purchase a cabin in the park. The PAC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.
  - a. All Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins regulations (section 3.3.6.2) apply to business use cabins.
  - b. The PAC that will consider the impact of the business activity and cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources and cultural resources.
  - c. The PAC may include terms and conditions for the business to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their business on the park.
  - d. The PAC may include a term, length of use, or renewal
3. Community organizations that are not-for-profit, and primarily providing a community service that is compatible with the purpose of the park, will be required to apply for a permit to develop and operate a cabin in the park. Community services may include, but are not limited to: cultural learning, cultural programs, healing, or other personal support programs. The PAC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.
  - a. All Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins regulations (section 3.3.6.2) apply to community organization use cabins.
  - b. The PAC that will consider the impact of the not-for-profit programs cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources and cultural resources.
  - c. The PAC may include terms and conditions for the community organization to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their programs on the park.
  - d. Where the programs have a negative impact on the park, the PAC may pass a Record of Decision to require the community organization to work with NP&SP staff on a mitigation plan.
  - e. The PAC may include terms and conditions on the transfer or sale of the cabin should the community organization end programs/cease operation or wish to leave the cabin.

of permit clause in the business operator permit.

- e. Where the business activity has a negative impact on the park, the PAC may pass a Record of Decision to revoke the business license for use of the cabin if the business cannot provide a mitigation plan.

3. Community organizations that are not-for-profit, and primarily providing a community service that is compatible with the purpose of the park, will be required to apply for a permit to develop and operate a cabin in the park. Community services may include, but are not limited to: cultural learning, cultural programs, healing, or other personal support programs. The PAC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.

- a. All Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins regulations (section 3.3.6.2) apply to community organization use cabins.
- b. The PAC that will consider the impact of the not-for-profit programs cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources and cultural resources.
- c. The PAC may include terms and conditions for the community organization to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their programs on the park.
- d. Where the programs have a negative impact on the park, the PAC may pass a Record of Decision to require the community organization to work with NP&SP staff on a mitigation plan.
- e. The PAC may include terms and conditions on the transfer or sale of the cabin should the community organization end programs/cease operation or wish to leave the cabin.

### 3.3.6.4 Outpost Camps

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

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



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

### Key Actions

In the event of a proposal to establish an outpost camp:

- To maintain the purpose of the park, outpost camps would not be recommended as a permitted use in the following Management zones:
  - **Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area**
  - **Cultural: Cultural: Special Protection Cabins**
- Where reasonable, the PAC may identify restrictions or prohibitions 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.

- The PAC may recommend terms and conditions or restrict development of outpost camps at other locations through a Record of Decision.

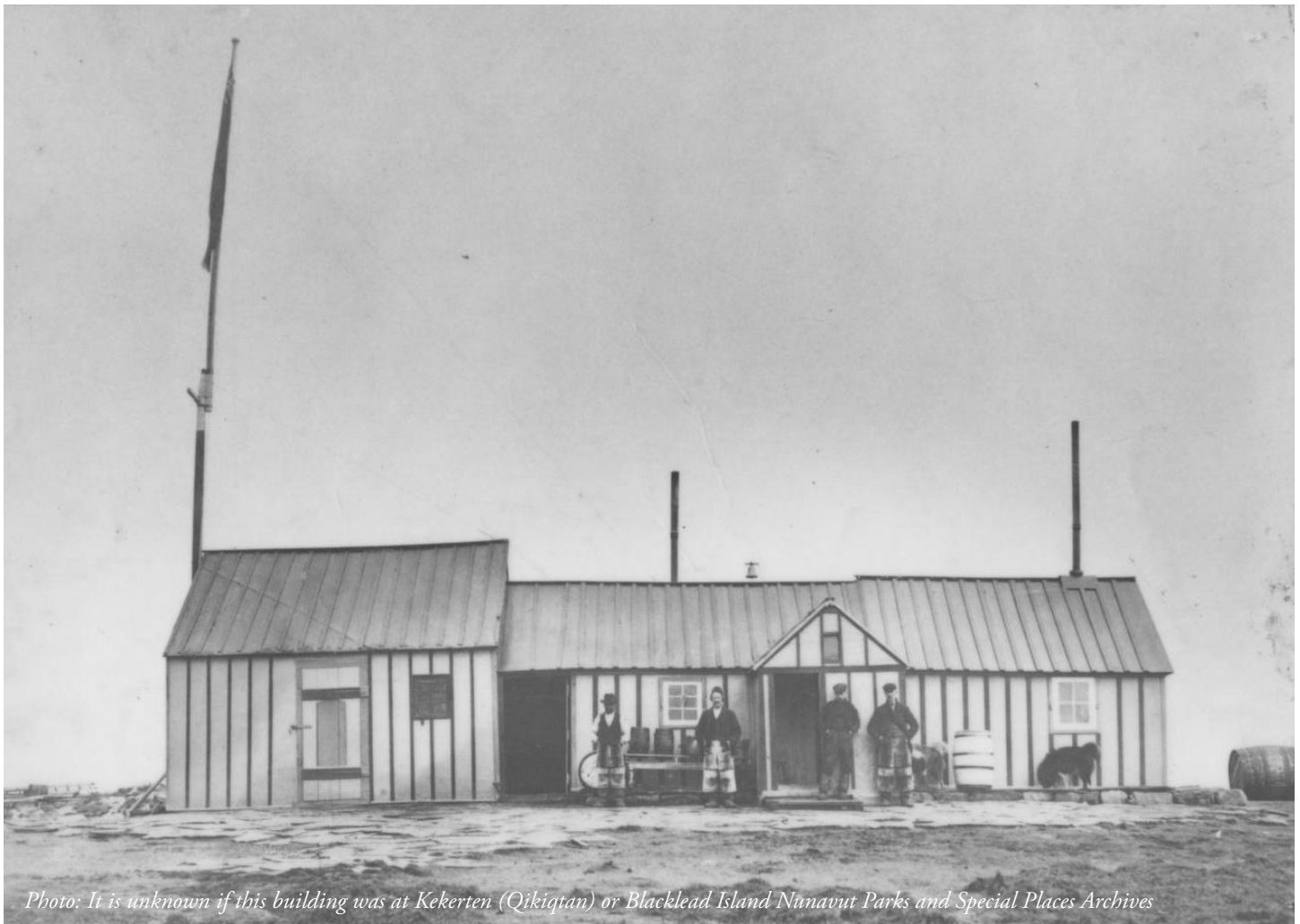
### 3.3.7 ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS

Alcohol is not permitted in the park.

Cannabis is not permitted in the park (Exemption: unless under a medical prescription).

### 3.3.8 CAMPSITE REGULATIONS

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



*Photo: It is unknown if this building was at Kekerten (Qikiqtan) or Blacklead Island Nunavut Parks and Special Places Archives*

The following definitions apply to camping in the parks:

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

"Designated campground or campsite" – An area in a Territorial Park developed to accommodate campers and designated by signs as a public campground.

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

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

### Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Inuit engaged in harvesting activities may temporarily camp in any zone within the park.
2. Recreational camping is not permitted in the following zones:
  - **Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area**
    - a. The exception is recreational camping at the NP&SP emergency shelter site near Qikiqtat.
3. NP&SP communication materials, Heritage Appreciation, and tourism information must include polar bear safety warnings for all park visitors, and information related to camping must include polar bear warnings. Bear monitoring and bear deterrents are recommended, and are the responsibility of the camper.
4. The park may be used by the community as a temporary camping location during sanctioned traditional bowhead whale harvests. Larger camping groups supporting this activity are permitted to establish a camp anywhere in the park except not within the Management zone Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area to protect the heritage resources.
5. All campers will:
  - a. Remove all garbage and waste when leaving the park.
  - b. Set up camps at least 10 meters away from archaeological sites.
  - c. Not move or extract rocks from areas within 10 meters of known archaeological sites for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or other structures.
  - d. Many human burials on the island used wood boxes and barrels – campers must not knowingly or unknowingly

disturb these burials. Wood from the historic site and burial sites must not be touched or used for fires. Wood from these sites is protected by the Nunavut Act - Archaeological and Paleontological policy, and Nunavut Act – Human Remains policy. Any person found to have burned wood from these sites in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.

- e. Be responsible for securing their belongings at camp from wildlife, theft, vandalism or weather.
- f. Be responsible for bear monitoring.

### 3.3.9 DOGS AND DOG TEAMS

Dogs are permitted in Kekerten (Qikiqtan).

#### Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Dog teams are permitted to be run through the park:
2. Dog teams may not be kennelled, chained or anchored in the park, on freshwater ice such as lakes, ponds or rivers.
3. Dogs are permitted in the park under the following regulations:
  - a. Dogs may never be off leash in the area of the Management zone Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area and at the emergency shelter.
  - b. Dogs are permitted in the Cultural: Special Protection Cabins zones.
  - c. Dog owners must monitor dogs in areas with burial sites and take immediate actions to stop dogs from disturbing these sites.
  - d. Dog owners are encouraged to pick up dog waste.

### 3.3.10 FIREARMS

Inuit (beneficiaries) are permitted to carry firearms in the park for harvesting or personal safety from a wildlife encounter. Licensed outfitters/guides are permitted to carry firearms in the park for safety from a wildlife encounter.

#### Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Incidents of wildlife encounters involving a firearm should be reported to NP&SP staff and the Conservation Officers.

2. Fireworks, explosives or any device capable of releasing a projectile are not permitted within the park. An exception is provided for bear bangers.
3. Hunters are encouraged to pick up shell casings.

### 3.3.11 FIRES

Fire is used in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) to cook or make tea.

#### Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Fires are NOT permitted in the Cultural: Special Protection Qikiqtat Historic Area zone for any purpose other than in an emergency, except for:
    - a. Small fires in a traditional hearth or temporary wind break for the purpose of making tea or preparing food.
    - b. Fires must be made and monitored by a local outfitter or guide, or Inuk harvester.
    - c. Visitors are not permitted to make fires in Kekerten (Qikiqtan).
    - d. Only natural materials (e.g., heather, moss, dry wood) may be used for fires. The burning of chemically treated wood, garbage, or fuels is not permitted for fires.
    - e. Small fires will be fully extinguished following use.
  2. Many human burials on the island used wood boxes and barrels. **Wood from the historic site and burial sites must not be touched or used for fires.** Wood from these sites is protected by the Nunavut Act - Archaeological and Paleontological policy, and Nunavut Act – Human Remains policy. Any person found to have burned wood from these sites in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
- a. Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities, boat landing areas, tidal areas, and common trail routes (by season) will be prepared. Safety and emergency equipment will be identified. Requirements for search and rescue will consider each of the anticipated activities in the park, including but not limited to: land, water and air rescue.
  - b. Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors. Guidelines will address:
    - What to bring on a day trip to the park (e.g., communication, clothing, food, water)
    - Notifying people of your travel plans
    - Bear safety
    - Weather
  - c. Emergency contacts in Pangnirtung.
  - d. Procedures and guidelines for emergency closure of the park if required (in keeping with the IIBA 14.12.10; TPA; and Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations).
2. Mitigating public safety hazards and preparing for issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Management Plan recommends the following actions in all zones that may be taken on a temporary or permanent basis to address public safety:
    - a. A process to announce and post warnings.
    - b. Temporary closure where travel is a threat to public safety.
    - c. As required, the use of temporary or permanent barriers to close areas of the park.

### 3.3.12 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the PAC will work in close partnership with Search and Rescue organizations, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and other professionals and organizations to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park.

#### Key Actions

1. The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed Emergency Response Plan within the first year of implementation to address:



3. The Emergency Response Plan may identify training for GN staff, outfitters, guides and O&M contractors in Pangnirtung that have responsibilities for the park. Training plans may address courses and funding/budgets for: 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.

### 3.4 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

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

If required in the future, the PAC or NP&SP may recommend additional prohibitions or restrictions

In special circumstances, the PAC and NP&SP may be required to restrict access to the park or prohibit an activity in Kekerten (Qikiqtan) on a temporary or permanent basis in the interest of public safety, 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.

### 3.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

The Master Plan and the NP&SP's Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs describes heritage appreciation in the park as the way of providing "Nunavummiut, visitors, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to understand the role of territorial parks within Nunavut and increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks through engagement, education and communication."

The Management Plan recognizes that Heritage Appreciation is an

opportunity to educate and build awareness. Through Heritage Appreciation, the key messages that NP&SP and the PAC communicate in the park can promote the sustainable use of resources and identify activities or behaviours that have a negative impact on the park.

#### Key Actions

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

1. Providing all programs and materials in Inuktitut, English and French.
2. Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
3. Using Inuit Qaujjimajatuqangit in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and all park user groups.
4. Educational resources developed through the park's heritage appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks-related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
5. Using cultural programs (e.g., "Learn to" activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g., newsletters or radio shows) to:
  - a. Share key messages about territorial parks
  - b. Communicate the theme of Kekerten (Qikiqtan)
  - c. Provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts
  - d. Encourage enjoyment of the park, and promote minimal



impact travel, safe and sustainable use, and travel in bear country key messages.

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

### 3.6 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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

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

#### Key Actions

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

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





A blue-tinted photograph of a rocky landscape. In the foreground, there are large, dark rocks. In the middle ground, there is a small, dark building with a gabled roof. The background shows a hazy, blue sky. The text "Section 4" is written in a large, white, sans-serif font, and "MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION" is written in a smaller, white, serif font below it. A solid orange vertical bar is on the right side of the page.

# Section 4

MANAGEMENT  
IMPLEMENTATION



*Atsiaq was a whale spotter in the lookout on Qikiqtan. He was a carver and used a scalpel knife for fine details*





# SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

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

## 4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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

Table F: Operational Budget Summary<sup>7</sup>

Budget Item	Budget
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	\$35,000 per year
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1: \$50,000 Year 5: \$10,000 Year 10: \$10,000
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates	No park specific staffing at this time
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kekerten (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kekerten (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtani parks.
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	No park specific training at this time
Heritage Appreciation Programs Development	Annually: \$2,000 for “Learn to” Programs in Pangnirtung Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 3-5: \$15,000 Year 6-10: \$50,000
Inuit Tourism Strategy	Year 3-5: \$50,000
Pangnirtung PAC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical PAC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the PAC annual work plans.)

<sup>7</sup>Class “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.



## 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.

### 4.2.1 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Management Plan prioritizes the development of an Annual Operation and Maintenance Plan for the park to be used for contracting all annual O&M activities in the park, including (but not limited to) garbage pick-up and removal, outhouse maintenance and cleaning, monitoring and repair of the historic site and interpretive elements, and other activities as required. The O&M contractor in Pangnirtung will report any issues to NP&SP staff at headquarters.

The Park Contracting Policy will apply to all contracts for Kekerten (Qikiqtan).

Table G: Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
Park Maintenance (contracted for 4 months per year)	Lead: NP&SP	Per Year \$35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive plan to address park specific O&amp;M contracting</li> <li>RFQ issued to contract annual maintenance of the park</li> <li>Facility maintenance</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting</li> <li>Supplies</li> <li>Travel expenses</li> </ul>

Table H: One-time/as is Required Management Actions

MANAGEMENT ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	CLASS ESTIMATE	RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME
Beach and Cabin Area Clean Up, Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure	Plan for fiscal year 2023/2024	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1 \$35,000	Class C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Island wide clean up and maintenance</li> <li>Assist cabin owners with removal of waste</li> <li>Beach clean up</li> <li>Repair existing infrastructure in heritage area</li> </ul>
Emergency Response Plan	Plan for fiscal year 2023/2024	Lead: NP&SP  Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and others	Year 1 \$15,000	Class D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive plan to address park user safety</li> </ul>
Irregular Costs associated with Operations	Plan as required	Lead: NP&SP	Year 10 \$10,000	Class C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unforeseen infrastructure maintenance</li> </ul>



*Photo: Nunavut Parks & Special Places*

#### 4.2.2 PARK STAFFING

The Management Plan assumes there will not be any park specific staff for Kekerten (Qikqitan). NP&SP staff at headquarters will provide the management of the park, oversee the O&M contractor, and support the work of the PAC.

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.

#### 4.2.3 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.

#### 4.2.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COORDINATOR

The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Kekerten (Qikqitan) Heritage Appreciation programs, and regional responsibilities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in the region. The position may be located in Iqaluit with regular travel to each of the park communities in the region.

#### 4.2.5 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

**The Management Plan assumes there will not be any park specific staff training for Kekerten (Qikqitan.)**

**Where appropriate, the O&M contractor in Pangnirtung may be invited to participate in NP&SP staff training programs offered in other communities.**

#### **Inuit Tourism Strategy - Training Programs**

As required by the IIBA, the Pangnirtung 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 Kekerten (Qikqitan) Master Plan and Management Plan.

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

### 4.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM ACTION TABLE

Development and management of Heritage Appreciation Programs for Kekerten (Qikiqtan) Territorial Park will be implemented over time by the Regional Heritage Appreciation Coordinator for the Baffin. Delivery of Heritage Appreciation programs in Pangnirtung will be through a local contractor. The Park Contracting Policy will apply to all contracts for Kekerten (Qikiqtan).

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

Table J: Heritage Appreciation Programs

Project	Description	Time-frame	Capital Cost Estimate	Capital Cost Total	Cost Estimate Class	Notes
Development of the Park Heritage Appreciation Plan	Park-specific HAP	Year 1-2	Development = \$50,000	\$50,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Marketing Materials	Park-specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 3-5	Development and fabrication = \$15,000	\$15,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
“Learn to” Program	Park-specific programs and materials	Beginning in Year 3 and delivered annually	Contract	Annually \$2,000	Class C	Delivered in Pangnirtung by a local contractor
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	\$50,000	Class D	Project will include park-specific and general content. Partnership with the Department of Education and Dept. of C&H.

### 4.4 INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY

As required by the IIBA, the Pangnirtung Inuit Tourism Strategy will be prepared to identify the opportunities for tourism in Pangnirtung including park-specific tourism, set actions to develop and support

tourism, and implement the strategy with local, regional and territorial partners.

Table J: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations

Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	Lead: EDT staff Partners: PAC, NP&SP, Schools, Hamlet of Pangnirtung, Dept. of Education (GN)	Year 3-5 \$50,000	Marketing Park & Community Events Events
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## 4.5 PAC OPERATIONS

As required by the IIBA Article 13, the PAC will prepare annual work plans and budgets. The GN shall provide adequate funding and secretariat support required by the PAC to perform their functions under the IIBA, and this Management Plan and the Kekerten (Qikiqtan) 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 PAC 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 PAC on the management of the park.

The PAC 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:** Kekerten (Qikiqtan) 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 PAC. The PAC 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:** Kekerten (Qikiqtan) 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 PAC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The PAC 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 PAC 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 PAC, or any person affected by a master plan or management plan may propose a change or changes to the Relevant PAC” and outlines the process for such a review.







# Section 5

## APPENDICES

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## 5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

Date	Organization/Individual	Type of Consultation
April 2019	Correspondence with the Municipality of Pangnirtung, Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA), QIA CLO, District Education Authority, and Angmarlik Visitor Centre	Requests for Nominations for a Park Advisory Committee (PAC)
August 23 – 27, 2019	Meeting with the Municipality, HTA, and QIA CLO. Travel to Kekerten (Qikiqtan) with the archaeologist.	Discuss the establishment of the PAC. Inventory and condition assessment of the park.
November 4-5, 2019	PAC	Committee Training Session
February 26-29, 2020	PAC	Committee Training Session, and Knowledge Holder Interviews for the Inventory of Park Resources
September 3-4, 2020	PAC	Planning Workshop 1 (online)
December 2-3, 2020	PAC	Planning Workshop 2 (online)
January 27-28, 2021	PAC	Planning Workshop 3 (online) and training of new PAC members
March 3-4, 2021	PAC	Planning Workshop 4 (online)
April 12, 2022	PAC	Planning Workshop 5 (online)
September 26-28, 2022	PAC	PAC review of the draft Master and Management Plans (in community)
February 2023	Special Meeting for Municipality, HTA, QIA; Community Open House	Presentation of the Final Master and Management Plans



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

To be inserted upon signing of the agreement





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