

Approved by the Park Advisory Committee for Malijuaq Territorial Park.

Nunavut Parks and Special Places Contact:

Director, Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division

Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut

P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 1340, Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0

Ph: 867-975-7703 Fax: 867-975-7747 www.nunavutparks.com

Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc.

All Photos: Property of Nunavut Parks.

Photo Credits: GN/Nunavut Parks/NVision



ᑦᓴᕐᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓄᓄᑭᑦᑲ

NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

ᓄᓄᓄᑦ ᓄᓄᑦᓴᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
(ᓄᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ) ᓄᓄᑭᑦᑲ ᑦᓴᕐᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

MALIJUAQ

*Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni
(Heritage) Territorial Park*



DRAFT



ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

Department of Environment

Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut

Ministère de l'Environnement

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.

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

“DIO” refers to Designated Inuit Organization, which in turn refers to a

RIA responsible for a certain park or area (see RIA).

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

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

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

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

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

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

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

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

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

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“Mallikjuaq” and “Malijuaq” refer to the name of the park. Mallikjuaq is the spelling used in the IIBA and Territorial Parks Act; Malijuaq is the traditional name spelling that is recommended by the PAC as the preferred park name.

“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.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

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

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

“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.

*Adamie Nuna**Taqialuk Nuna**Oqituk Ashoona**Mary Mathewsie**Pootoogoo Elee**Pee Ashevak**Ikkummak Ivaluajuk
(Interpreter)*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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

Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC):

- Adamie Nuna (Chair)
- Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair)
- Oqituk Ashoona
- Mary Mathewsie
- Pootoogoo Elee
- Pee Ashevak

The PAC acknowledges the contributions of elders and residents that contributed their traditional knowledge and oral history to this document, either from historic reports or interviews (2020):

- Peter Pitseolak
- Iqaluk Taqqiasuk
- Padloo Melia
- Oshutsiaq Pudlat
- Naudla Oshoweetok
- Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai (2020)
- Naudla Oshoweetok (2020)
- Matthew Jaw (2020)

The following organizations contributed to the development of the plan:

- Qikiqtani Inuit Association Community Liaison Officer Jutai Toonoo Jr.
- Aiviq Hunters and Trappers Association
- Municipality of Kinngait
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- NTI Cultural Resource Inventory and Interpretive Materials Project
- Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
- Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment and Department of Economic Development and Transportation

Thank you to translator and interpreter Ikkummak Ivaluajuk, and our local coordinator Loriann Parr.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE KINNGAIT

PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Territorial Park protects the places where our ancestors used to live, and a place that continues to be used by Kinngarmiut as a harvesting place, travel route, and place to spend time on the land.

We have a responsibility to take care of the land, resources and history in our park. The park was reserved in 1984-1985 to protect the heritage sites that we value. This is a fragile place that can be damaged by both natural and man-made actions. The cultural sites that we share with school groups and visitors from all over the world need to be looked after so that our heritage will be understood and appreciated. We also have a responsibility to care for the safety of all people that use our park. Our Management Plan describes how to protect the park's natural and cultural resources and operate the park for the future.

On behalf of the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Government of Nunavut and other partners makes it possible for Malijuaq Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Kinngait proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

ADAMIE NUNA

Chair of the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee.

On behalf of: Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair), Oqituk Ashoona, Mary Mathewsie, Pootoogoo Elee and Pee Ashevak



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



Nunavut's territorial parks are places to experience the land, enjoy recreation activities, and stay connected to our cultural heritage. Territorial parks ensure that places of importance 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 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. For Malijuaq this co-management is led by a Park Advisory Committee (PAC), in coordination with the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the PAC and NJPMC guide the park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Kinngait PAC and the residents and organizations of Kinngait that have prepared this Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Malijuaq 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 Kinngait, 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 Darrell Ohokannoak, Deborah Webster, Paula Hughson, David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, David Kooneeliusie, and Pacome Lloyd

FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER



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

These principles form the foundation of the Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC): Adamie Nuna (Chair), Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair), Oqituk Ashoona, Mary Mathewsie, Pootoogoo Elee and Pee Ashevak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Kinngait who've supported Malijuaq 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 Malijuaq Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Kinngait and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Kinngait PAC, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, Municipality of Kinngait, 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 Malijuaq, 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

| | |
|---|-------|
| Section 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION..... | 65 |
| 4.1 Implementation Strategy..... | 67 |
| 4.2 Management Plan Implementation Details..... | 68 |
| 4.3 Operations..... | 69 |
| 4.3.1 Park-Specific Staffing..... | 69 |
| 4.3.2 Tourism Coordinator..... | 70 |
| 4.3.3 Heritage Appreciation Coordinator | 70 |
| 4.3.4 Park-Specific Training..... | 70 |
| 4.4 Heritage Appreciation Program Action Table | 72 |
| 4.5 Inuit Tourism Strategy | 72 |
| 4.6 PAC Operations..... | 73 |
| 4.7 Monitoring..... | 73 |
| 4.8 Management Plan Review and Update..... | 73 |
| Appendix..... | A.i |
| 5.1 Consultation Record..... | A.iii |
| 5.2 Existing Cabin Permits: Agreement between Cabin Owners and the Government of Nunavut | A.iv |

TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table A: Park Description Summary..... | 5 |
| Table B: Previous Plans and Reports..... | 18 |
| Table C: Key Park Conditions | 19 |
| Table D: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges | 27 |
| Table E: Management Plan Zone Table | 35 |
| Table F: Operational Budget Summary | 67 |
| Table G: Annual Park Maintenance Budget..... | 68 |
| Table H: One-time/As Required Maintenance Actions... | 68 |
| Table I: Park Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates | 69 |
| Table J: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations | 71 |
| Table K: Heritage Appreciation Programs | 72 |
| Table L: Inuit Tourism Strategy | 72 |

MAPS

| | |
|---|----|
| Malijuaq Territorial Park: Landscape Units..... | 20 |
| Map: Management Zone Map..... | 31 |



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY









EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park, (previously known as Mallikjuak Territorial Park), is located on Mallik Island, directly across Tellik Inlet from the community of Kinngait. At approximately 1,827 hectares, the park boundary encompasses all of Mallik Island, which has always been an important place to harvest marine and terrestrial animals, and a seasonal travel corridor for Kinngarmuit and their ancestors. Ptarmigan, geese and ducks' nest and feed on the land, and the waters around the island are rich in fish, seafood and whales.

Malijuaq protects the places where our ancestors used to live, including the cultural features at Akia that include qammuq (sod houses), caches, qayaq stands, and burial sites. All of these features represent the important history of our community. The park shares our history and way of life with residents, student groups and visitors to our community through interpretive tours, signage, and displays at the Mallikjuak Visitor Centre.

A Master Plan and Management Plan were prepared by the Kinngait 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 Kinngait Park Advisory Committee members: Adamie Nuna (Chair), Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair), Oqituk Ashoona, Mary Mathewsie, Pootoogoo Elee and Pee Ashevak.



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 Kinngait.

PARK VISION

Malijuaq Territorial Park holds our memories, stories and heritage. The park is a peaceful place to share our culture and enjoy our land, sea, and wildlife.

PARK GOALS

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

GOAL 2 - HERITAGE APPRECIATION: Malijuaq 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 planning and management.

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

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 and Wilderness zones. The Management Plan identifies the approach to manage each of these zones through **Stewardship** based on Inuit Qaujimagatunangit. 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 Qaujimagatunangit

- 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 Malijuaq 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.



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:

OPERATIONAL BUDGET SUMMARY

| BUDGET ITEM | BUDGET |
|--|---|
| Annual Park and Visitor Centre Operations and Maintenance Budget | Year 1 to 5: \$30,000 Year 6 to 10: \$40,000 |
| One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs | Year 1: \$50,000 Year 5: \$15,000 |
| Staffing Operational Cost Estimates | Per Year \$124,078 to \$148,181 per year, based on recommended future staffing levels in section 4.3 (1 Seasonal Contract/ 2 Summer Students) |
| 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 Malijuaq (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 Malijuaq (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtani parks. |
| Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position) | Per Year \$6,000 per staff position |
| Heritage Appreciation Programs Development | Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 3-5: \$17,000 Year 6-10: \$53,000 |
| Inuit Tourism Strategy | Year 3-5: \$50,000 |
| Kinngait 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

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 Committees¹ 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).

¹ The NJPMC is assigned planning and management responsibilities for Historic Parks. Through a Record of Decision, the NJPMC established the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC) to provide the local and Inuit perspective and recommendations for Mallikjuaq Territorial Park.



Section 1

PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic management approach for Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Territorial Park, and the legislative requirements that guide the management of the park.

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Territorial Park, (previously known as Mallikjuak Territorial Park), is located on Mallik Island, directly across Tellik Inlet from the community of Kinngait on Dorset Island. At approximately 1,827 hectares, the park boundary encompasses all of Mallik Island, which has always been an important place to harvest both marine and terrestrial animals, and a seasonal travel corridor for Kinngarmiut and their ancestors.

The Statement of Significance for Malijuaq says:

The landscape of Malijuaq has been imprinted by many generations and cultures: Tuniiit (Dorset) from over 2500 years ago, Thule from 1000 years ago, Inuit from over 100 years ago, and the current residents of Kinngait that continue to use the island for travel, harvesting, and recreation. Sites of cultural history and archaeological significance identify Malijuaq as a place of historic habitation selected for its closeness to harvesting sites on the land, tidal flats and in the sea.

The park is accessed across Tellik Inlet by boat in summer or skidoo when the ice is in.

There are tidal flats that link the park and community, however crossing the flats on foot or by ATV can be dangerous at times and will require management considerations to ensure visitor safety. Near the park entrance on the southeastern portion of the island, the area features several low hills with rock outcrops and grassy slopes and valleys consisting of sand and gravel. This part of the park holds a high concentration of archaeological features and offers excellent opportunities for heritage appreciation. Several interpretive panels have been installed in this area to provide information about specific features that are found here. A boardwalk and walking trail facilitate visitor access through the area.

The western portion of the island is dominated by a large flat-topped mountain with steep cliffs on all sides called Maligjuaq (which means “like a wave” or “tsunami wave”). While many people do not go to Maligjuaq due to the steep terrain, the area provides important habitat for nesting migratory birds and ptarmigan and is a dominant feature on the landscape that is visible from all areas in the park and the community.

To the north, the island is characterized by mix of rock outcrops, sand and gravel

slopes, ancient beach lines, tundra, wetlands and ponds, as well as a large tidal inlet called Tasiujaruluk. This area provides habitat for geese, shorebirds, and fox, while the larger, deeper ponds support fish. Clam and mussel beds are found in the nearby coastal tidal flats. One abandoned cabin is located near the northeastern point of the island, which is an area used in spring and summer for beluga harvesting.

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

The Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) 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 AND PARK NAME

Work to establish a park on Mallik Island began in the 1980's as park of Baffin Regional Tourism Planning (1982) and a Historic Parks and Sites System Plan for the Baffin Region (1988). In 1991, the *Mallikjuaq Island Territorial Park Study: Development and Interpretive Plan* was completed.

Malijuaq is classified as a "Historic Park" under the Territorial Parks Act legislation (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule "A") adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory. Based on the park classifications proposed in *Kajjausarviit*, the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program, the PAC recommends the classification for Malijuaq should be Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park:

Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni parks protect places that hold archaeological or cultural significance for Inuit locally, regionally and territorially. Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni 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. This classification is established where the park's unique and culturally significant features show evidence of cultural significance to Inuit.

Development in Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni will focus on that which protects the park's purpose, resources, significant features

and cultural values; and promotes heritage appreciation. To ensure the highest level of protection, parks with this classification may seek to include both surface and sub-surface rights.

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies territorial parks and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. "Mallikjuaq" is identified in the IIBA as a "Park to be established".

Through a Record of Decision in 2021¹, the Kinngait PAC recommended that the English spelling of the park name be corrected to reflect the Inuktitut name. The park name spelling "Malijuaq" will be used on all future documents, and actions will be taken to correct the spelling in legislation and the IIBA.

The Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan (draft) was completed in 2021-2022. Upon approval of the Master Plan the park establishment process will be finalized.

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

The proposed boundary for Malijuaq Territorial Park covers an area of 1,827 hectares. The park boundary will follow the regular high-water mark along the coast of the island.

The lands were originally transferred to the Commissioner on March 22, 1984, by Order in Council PC #1984-973. A motion in Council was passed by the Municipality of Cape Dorset² (Motion #90/90-91 on November 19, 1990) to support the establishment of a territorial park on Mallik Island. The park boundary is adjacent to Municipal Lands (survey CLSR 102750 / LTO 4525).

On June 20, 2017, the Minister of Environment sent a letter of request to the Department of Community Government and Services to request the transfer of administrative control of the Commissioner's Land on Mallik Island (all lands within the boundary of the park) to the Department of Environment. The transfer of administration will enable the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister's Order under section 5 (2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish Malijuaq Territorial Park.

The park boundary does not overlap with Inuit Owned Land (IOL). There are several parcels of IOL on nearby islands that do not touch the park's boundary.

¹ Record of Decision (2021-002)

² At the time of this motion the Municipality name was Cape Dorset. On February 27, 2020, the official community name changed to Kinngait.

Table A: Park Description Summary

| PARK NAME: MALIJUAQ TERRITORIAL PARK | |
|--|--|
| Park Classification | Historic Park (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule "A") New classification: Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park |
| Park Size (ha) | 1,827 hectares (18.27 km ²) |
| Legal Park Boundary Description | Survey completed |
| Land Ownership | Commissioner • Administrative control rests with the Department of Environment as of 2017 |
| Inuit Owned Land (IOL) | IOL parcel numbers adjacent to the boundary: • CD-18 • CD-19 • CD-21 • Lot 1: Block 3, 15 & 16 (IOL lots in the municipality) |
| Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) adjacent to the Park | Not applicable as of 2021 |
| Other Land Use Designations | Not applicable as of 2021 |
| Park/Resource Management Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC) • Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) • Qikiqtani Inuit Association • Municipality of Kinngait • Aiviq Hunters and Trappers Association • Kinngait Search and Rescue • Canadian Rangers • Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology); Department of Education; and Department of Environment (Wildlife Management; Fisheries and Sealing; and Education and Outreach) • Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans) • Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust) • Research Centres (e.g., Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park. |

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 Malijuaq is:

- To share the culture and heritage of Malijuaq.
- To provide opportunities for all visitors to the park to explore and appreciate the land, marine environment, and the cultural sites.
- To protect the cultural and natural resources of the park through stewardship so that future generations can enjoy Malijuaq.
- To provide heritage appreciation and economic benefit opportunities related to the park.

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

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

1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

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

The Vision Statement for Malijuaq 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.”

Vision Statement for Malijuaq Territorial Park

Malijuaq Territorial Park holds our memories, stories and heritage. The park is a peaceful place to share our culture and enjoy our land, sea, and wildlife.



1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

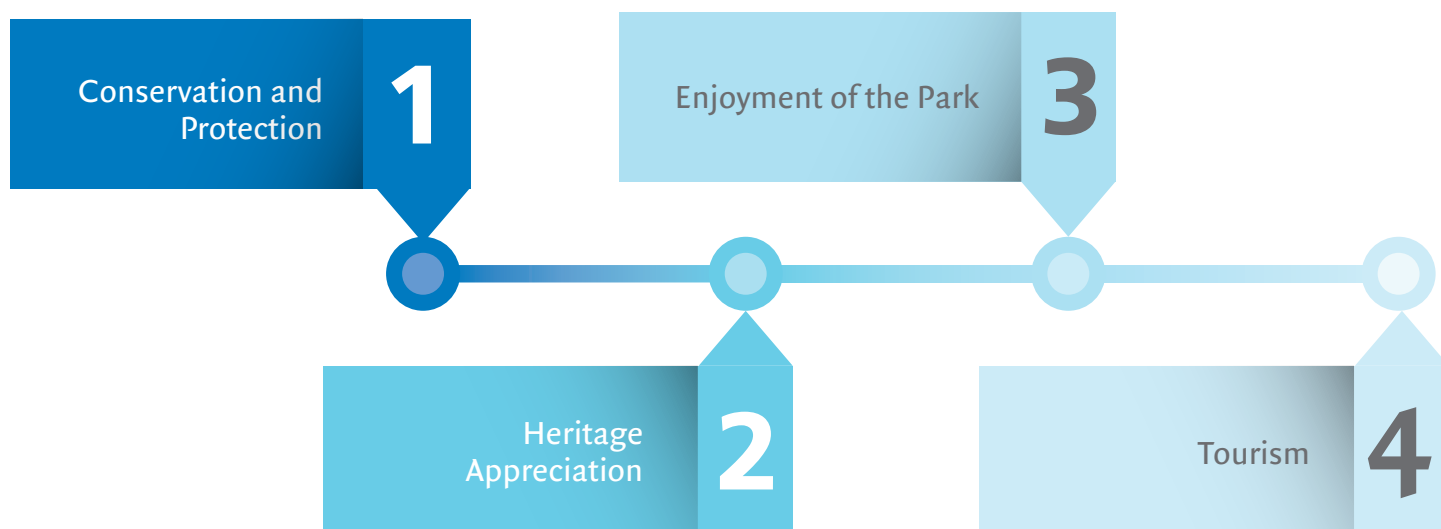
The goals for Malijuaq are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.

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
2. Heritage Appreciation
3. Enjoyment of the Park
4. Tourism

The goals for Malijuaq are linked to the goal statement for the Nunavut Parks Program:

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



Conservation and Protection

1

GOAL 1

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

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

1. Stewardship of the park will be informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ):
 - 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 natural and cultural resources
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.
3. Planning and management actions will protect and monitor the natural and cultural 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.



Heritage Appreciation

2

GOAL 2

HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Malijuaq 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 by updating and expanding the signage, booklet and marketing materials, and visitor centre display.
 - Reach various audiences by making information about the park available through in-park and school programs, and online.



Enjoyment of the Park

3

GOAL 3

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:

People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by 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.
 - 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 staff to keep the park and infrastructure clean, care for resources, provide information to park users, and enforce regulations.



Tourism

4

GOAL 4

TOURISM:

Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed in Kinngait 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.



1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: STEWARDSHIP

Planning and management of Malijuaq 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 Malijuaq will:
- 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.

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 legislation³. 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.

³ *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 Malijuaq conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

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.

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



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 Malijuaq, the Kinngait 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. NP&SP staff and/or Conservation Officers may be appointed to act as Park Officers in Malijuaq.

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

The management of park resources such as archaeological, terrestrial wildlife and birds, fish, and water, require NP&SP to notify the appropriate partner agency responsible for regulations, and where collaboration can be established, the appropriate management action will be implemented through partnerships.

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

1.6.1 JOINT MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

There are two joint planning and management committees with roles described in the IIBA for the planning and management of Malijuaq Territorial Park – the Kinngait 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 **Kinngait PAC**⁴ provides advice on planning, development and

⁴ Should a Kinngait 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.

management for Malijuaq. 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 Malijuaq Park, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, 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 Malijuaq. Appointed members of the NJPMC will work with the Kinngait 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.
- 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 Kinngait: The Municipal government is an important partner because the park contributes to the quality of life for Kinngait residents and benefits the community's economy.

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

- Collaboration to promote the park, tourism related to the park, an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**, and other economic

benefits that result from the park.

- Collaboration on public safety or emergency response within the park as required.
- Should consultation and collaboration be required for other topics of common interest.

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.

Aiviq 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.
- Should park development or activities negatively impact on harvesting activities.
- Should harvesting activities that contravene the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- Should disturbance to Inuit harvesting by non-beneficiary activities be identified within the park.
- Should interpretation, education or information that concern harvesting, Inuit rights, and the park be developed or shared.
- Should a request or inquiry to establish a cabin in the park

boundary be received by the HTA.

- To contribute to the Malijuaq 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 the management approach and actions to HTA members using the park.

Public Safety Organizations: Kinngait Search and Rescue, CGS NEM, Coast Guard, RCMP, Canadian Rangers and other community organizations responsible for safety and human health (e.g., Health Centre): NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with all local organizations to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park:

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

Department of Community and Government Services, Nunavut Emergency Management: 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. Search and Rescue is supported through CGS:

- Search and Rescue (SAR) is a volunteer service offered at community level throughout the territory. Each community has their own search and rescue team that will be tasked by the division of Nunavut Emergency Management (NEM) as the jurisdictional authority in the territory. The teams volunteer their time but are supplied funding from NEM to cover such expenses as food, fuel, and equipment repairs. Notification of a search and rescue tasking begins at the community level. The SAR team will contact NEM. Alternatively, NEM may get a notification from a SPOT device (provided by NEM to each community) and they will then contact a member of the SAR team in that community to activate a search.





- NEM has developed its own Nunavut-based SAR training program.

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 Kinngait.

NP&SP staff will work with Wildlife Conservation:

- To act as Park Officers.
- 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.

Department of Environment, Education and Outreach Division:

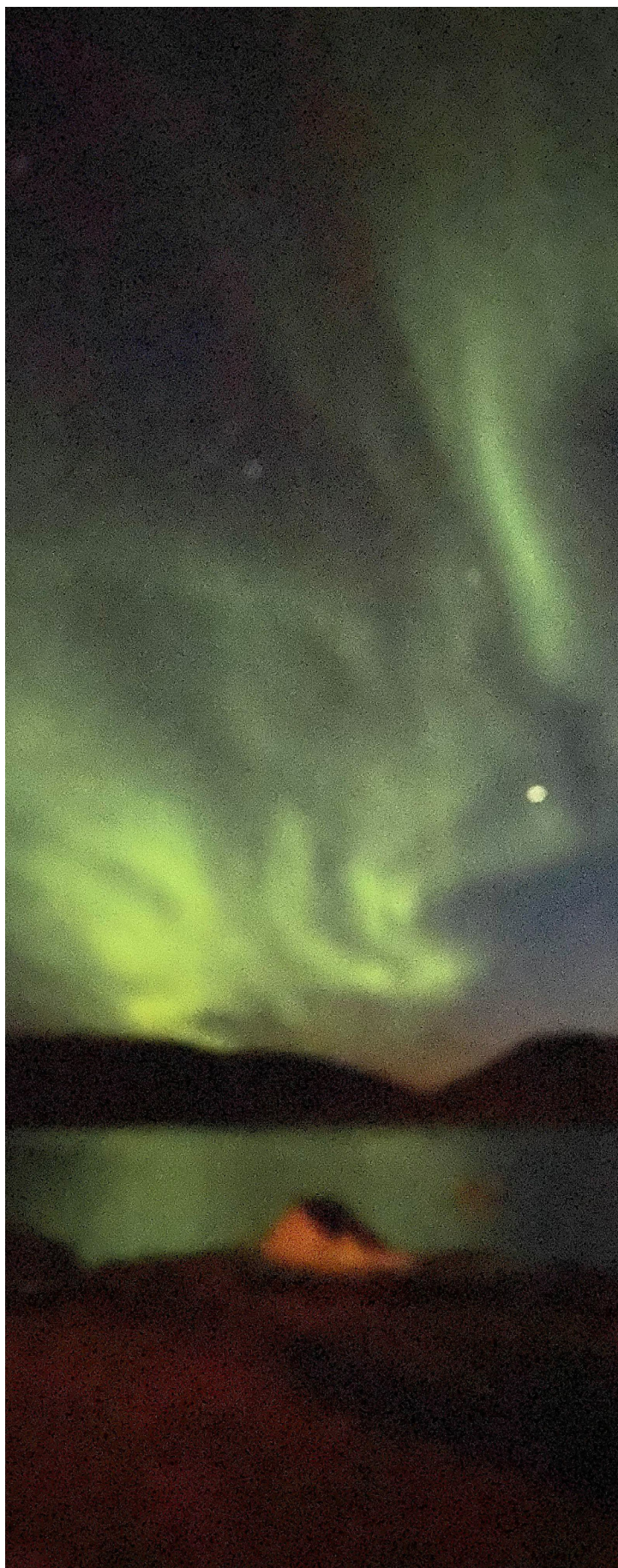
The park offers exceptional opportunities for education and outreach with residents and visitors. Through the Heritage Appreciation Program park activities such as “Learn to” activities, science or cultural camps, school outreach activities, and healing camps can be developed in collaboration with the 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:

- 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 archaeological research occurring in the park.
- Undertake future archaeological 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 palaeontological artifacts; and respectful behaviour in parks (such as discouraging tourists from constructing new inuksuit in Malijuaq).

- Partner in the development and delivery of educational programs related to heritage, such as resource management; cultural interpretation; or artifact and archival management.
- Plan actions should human remains and burials require monitoring or become impacted by park development or use.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation,

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

- Work closely with EDT to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators.
- Support the development and implementation of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Provide interpretive information on the park 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 **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Promote, and potential co-host, park events such as Parks Day or other activities identified in an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation,

Fisheries and Sealing Division: The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing coastal areas and inland waterbodies. Monitoring and regulation of fish may require NP&SP staff collaboration with the Fisheries and Sealing Division:

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

information that concern fish, fish habitat, and harvesting of fish.

Department of 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 Malijuaq.

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.

- For Kinngait and Malijuaq, CGS is the partner for monitoring, maintenance and contracting related to the **Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre**.

Nunavut Water Board: The NWB has responsibilities and powers over the use, management and regulation of inland water in Nunavut and its objectives are to provide for the conservation and utilization of waters in the territory. Should there be any future planned developments or issues in the park that could impact on the watershed, NP&SP staff will consult with the NWB. At the time of this Management Plan and the Malijuaq 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). Malijuaq 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 Malijuaq, 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 inventory results for 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 Malijuaq 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 Malijuaq 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.

1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Kingait PAC was established in 2019 and began the process of planning for Malijuaq 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 Management Plan has been informed by previously completed reports and the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Management Plans.

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 |
| 1991 | Mallikjuaq Island Territorial Park Study: Development and Interpretive Plan | GNWT: Prepared by Laird and Associates | Attractions Development Study |
| 1992-1994 | Mallikjuaq Island Park Development Plan: Archaeological Resource Development | GNWT | Archaeological reports on feature reconstruction |
| 2018 | Cape Dorset Coastal Resource Inventory | GN: Prepared by Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division | Inventory |

The consultation log for the Management Plan is included in appendix 5.1.





Section 2

PARK CONTEXT





SECTION 2: PARK CONTEXT

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

2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

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

Table C: Key Park Conditions

| FEATURES | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tourism Potential | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinngait is a cultural tourism destination. • Kinngait and Malijuaq are visited by cruise ship tour groups. • Malijuaq is rich in cultural resources, heritage sites and stories. |
| Community Benefit Potential | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malijuaq is an important harvesting area, travel route, and place for relaxation. • Malijuaq maintains strong heritage and cultural connections for residents. |
| What are the management challenges? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public safety. • Park access and concerns with tides and tidal flats. • Maintenance (garbage, vandalism, erosion caused by vehicles). • Monitoring natural and cultural resources. • Operation the Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre throughout the year. |

This section of this Malijuaq Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Malijuaq 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.

There are three general areas within the park, called 'landscape units':

- Akia and Nuvukallak
- Maligjuaq, Naimaut and Naujaat
- Tasiujaruluk

The following descriptions highlight the physical characteristics of the landscape and significance of each unit within the park boundary. The specific natural and cultural resources that make the park unique will be later summarized in the Master Plan.

2.2.1 AKIA AND NUVUKALLAK

The southeastern portion of the island includes areas with traditional place names Akia and Nuvukallak.

Akia means a place that resembles a giant woman lying down (IHT), and it is also used to describe the "other side" or the eastern part of the island (the side of the island that is east from Maligjuaq). Akia is characterised by several low hills, made up of rock outcroppings with gravel and sand slopes and valleys. It is within these valleys that there is a high concentration of archaeological features, including the sites that are commonly visited for interpretive tours.

Visitors to Akia cross the tidal flats from the community on ATV or foot; cross the bay by boat in open water seasons; or cross by snowmobile when the ice is in the bay.

The park entrance sign structure is located on the southern shore of the area. An interpretive panel is located here. From the shore visitors make their way uphill through a grassy valley, passing several subterranean house pits and cache features. Near the crest of the hill there is a large pond with seven subterranean house structures. A boardwalk and interpretive panel have been installed. The location offers excellent opportunities for heritage appreciation, and the views to the south look back to Kinngait on a clear day.

Beyond the hillcrest in the valley, the grassy slope to the north extends down to a small bay. Near the shoreline of this bay there are numerous areas with archaeological resources. Interpretive panels explain the features, which include caches, inuksuit, and burials. The grassy slope changes to rock outcroppings and boulder fields along this north-facing coastline.

The most eastern point of the island has the place name Nuvukallak. The place name references the end of a peninsula or a "short point". Nuvukallak is a rock outcrop. It has been used as a place for whale spotting in the bay. There is a narrow passage in this outcrop that links the subterranean houses at Akia to a valley on the eastern side of



the island. This most eastern valley is lower in elevation, and narrow. This valley includes cultural features such as fox traps and tent rings, and there is one interpretive panel in the area.

The area west of Akia is a series of rock outcrops with sand and gravel slopes rising up from the coast in a westerly direction. At the peak of these rock outcrops, the sand and gravel slopes abruptly end, and to the west and north, there are cliffs down to tundra and wetland areas.

The "causeway", an area of rock and sand that links the island to the community at low tide, is accessed in this area. There are two portions to the causeway: the eastern side is exposed at the lowest tide and it the safest travel route for ATV access. It can be hiked, but only by experienced visitors that are familiar with the fast-changing tides. The western part of the causeway is higher ground; however, it has a gap with fast-moving water that prevents safe crossing to the community shoreline. This western causeway link should not be used as a crossing point.



2.2.2 MALIGJUAQ, NAIMAUT AND NAUJAAT

The western portion of the island is dominated by Maligjuaq⁵ (“like a wave” or “tsunami wave”), a large flat-topped mountain with steep cliffs on all sides. The steep cliffs are a barrier to travelling to the top of Maligjuaq, and very few people go up. Maligjuaq is the highest elevation on the island and this landscape feature is visible from all areas in the park and the community.

The cliffs of Maligjuaq are barren rock, providing habitat for nesting birds and ptarmigan. On the northwest side of the mountain is an area called Naujaat. This was a seagull nesting cliff. During interviews in 2020 it was shared that the seagulls have left this colony in recent years.

Sullu (“like a nostril” or “tunnel” or “valley”) is a place name for the channel on the western side of the mountain. This coastline is very steep, and the channel is reported to have very strong currents. Ice forms in this channel late in the season and melts early. The coastline is called Sanirajaa (“side of a cliff”).

To the southwestern tip of the island is Naimaut (meaning “A place always drawing in wind from different directions” and “Smell”). A gravel and sand point rises up from the coastline as a narrow valley. There are a few old caches in this area. This area is used for camping because it is a good location for spotting wildlife in the channels. Access to the top of Maligjuaq is easier from this side of the mountain, where the cliffs are not as steep.



⁵ The spelling for the mountain is shown on place name maps prepared by Inuit Heritage Trust. This spelling of the ridge is different from the park name.

2.2.3 TASIJARULUK

The island interior is a mix of landscape types, including rock outcrops, sand and gravel slopes, ancient beach lines, tundra, wetlands and ponds. Tasiujaruluk is a large tidal bay on the northern portion of the island. This landscape unit includes all of the land around the bay and a valley on the eastern side of the Maligjuaq hill that connects the north and south portions of the island.

The tundra and wetland areas cover most of the northern portion of the island. These areas include evidence of ancient beach lines and several large ponds that once were connected to the saltwater bays surrounding the park. The inlet at Tasiujaruluk is habitat for geese, shorebirds, and fox. The larger, deeper ponds have fish. The coastal areas include tidal flats with clam and mussel beds.



The point on the northeast of the island is called Tuprviit because it is a traditional camping area for beluga whale hunting. This area is used in spring and summer. An abandoned cabin, owned by Atsiaq Alashua, is located near the northeastern point of the island. The PAC consulted the Alashua family about the cabin in 2021, and through a Record of Decision⁶ the PAC recommended that NP&SP remove the cabin from the park.

The northwestern point of the island is named Kangirsulik, meaning “long inlet” in reference to a narrow bay on the north side of the hill. This area is a good fishing, clam- and mussel-digging area. Community members camp in this area during harvesting season. The coastal area off of the island is shallow in some channels and the tidal change creates dangerous currents and poor ice conditions.

⁶ Record of Decision 2021-004

2.3 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

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

- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Fish
- Terrestrial wildlife
- Marine Mammals
- Birds
- Geology, Minerals and Physiography
- Climate and Weather

2.3.1.1 Hydrology

The most significant hydrological influence impacting the park involves the tidal patterns around the island. The coast of the northern Hudson Strait region is irregular, indented by deep inlets, with many offshore islands that become connected to one another at low tide. These conditions are found at Malijuaq. Hudson Strait has the greatest tidal range in the Canadian Arctic (at 3m), creating large tidal flats at low tide.

Two causeways connect Kinngait on Dorset Island to Malijuaq Island: the eastern causeway allows safe access to people who want to travel by foot or ATV between the islands at low tide; while the western causeway involves crossing a channel of fast-moving water (on the Kinngait side), that is not safe for access. Park users travelling the causeway between the community and park at low tide must be encouraged to use caution.

Strong currents occur to the west and north of the park when the tides change. These conditions create dangerous boating conditions such as shallow water or shoals. Additionally, strong currents related to tidal patterns also impact seasonal ice conditions in the area. This includes a strong current on the southwest side of Malijuaq Island, which keeps the water open well into the winter, and where a polynya forms in late spring (March or April). To the south, strong currents in Hudson Strait result in the floe edge being extremely near to the community, providing close access for harvesting.

2.3.1.2 Vegetation

The plants at Malijuaq have always been traditionally important for Inuit. In the past, several different plants were harvested for food and fuel, and, until recently, the park has been an especially important place for berry-picking in early fall. Past park reports indicate that berries (such as blueberries, blackberries, and



huckleberries) were either eaten fresh or frozen, and sometimes mixed with seal meat or oil. Recent interviews in the community indicate that there aren't as many berries growing now at the park as there were in the past. This decrease has been attributed to weather (lack of rain) and the increase in numbers of geese that often get to the berries before they can be harvested.

Vegetation at Malijuaq is typical of the Eastern Arctic, with plants concentrated around lowland ponds, seepage areas, and along watercourses. There is generally more growth in sheltered areas, where water retention is higher and wind abrasion is lower. Due to low bacterial activity, organic decay is slow and humus development is poor; low soil pH slows water absorption by roots. Plant adaptations to arctic conditions are also evident in the park; root systems are shallow since there is little soil, roots cannot grow through permafrost, and they are subject to solifluction (soil movement).

The park's vegetation is generally characteristic of Southern Baffin Island where:

- lichens and low shrubs grow on higher ground,
- a mixture of heaths, mosses, grasses and low shrubs grow on lower ground, and
- sedges, rushes, mosses, and cotton-grass grow on poorly drained areas with standing water.

The vegetation at Malijuaq is also a food source for geese/ducks and for caribou who occasionally graze in the park.

There are some concerns about vegetation loss and erosion along the main trail routes in the park. Trails passing through Akia are experiencing increased erosion because of snowmobile and ATV traffic. These issues should be monitored and addressed through management actions.

2.3.1.3 Fish and Seafood

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) is the most commonly harvested fish species in the area of the park. Sea-run char are caught using nets in the channel near the community, and also from off the northwest end of Malijuaq island. Land-locked char are also harvested from several lakes located near the park; however, community interviews indicate that most people travel past the park to fish in areas further north, outside the park boundary.

The extensive mudflats that extend along the north shore of Malijuaq Island, as well as several channel locations between the park and community, are popular areas for harvesting clams and mussels. Clams were also historically harvested from one of the island's lakes in the past. While clams and mussels are usually found in the same areas, they are known to move around, and may be found in separate locations. Clams and mussels are collected every full moon in summer (July through to September) when the tide is lowest.

Kelp also grows in the coastal waters and can wash up onto the shore of the island after a storm where it is regularly harvested by community members. May is a popular month for this. Kelp is eaten raw or cooked, and often stored in the freezer. It is considered medicinal and can be made into a tea to drink or added to caribou stew.

2.3.1.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Terrestrial mammals identified at Malijuaq include Arctic hare (*Lepus arcticus*), Barrenground Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*), Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), Ermine (*Mustela erminea*), Brown Lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*), Peary Land Collared Lemming (*Dicrostonyx groenlandicus*), and Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*).

Terrestrial mammals common to the park are typically small species such as Arctic hare, fox and lemming. Wolves are also occasionally seen in the park, as well as caribou, when the herd is in the region.



2.3.1.5 Marine Mammals

Marine mammals identified in the area of Malijuaq include Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*), Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*), Harp Seal (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*), Hooded/Crested Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), Ringed Seal (*Pusa hispida*), Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), Bowhead Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), Common Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), Killer Whale/Orca (*Orcinus orca*), Long finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*), Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), and Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*).

The marine mammals most commonly found in locations near the park at different times of the year include beluga whales, seals, and walrus. Beluga whales are harvested from boats or with nets, and an occasional walrus is taken. Beluga whales are also seen swimming in the channel around the island. Seals are found and harvested in different locations off the island as well, although in the past, they were found closer to the community than they are today.

2.3.1.6 Birds

There are several bird species found in the area, most of which are migratory and do not stay in the area year-round. The most common migratory species that regularly use the park as a nesting site each year, include Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), Snow goose (*Anser caerulescens*), and Eider ducks (*Somateria spp.*). There is also a pair of loons (*Gavia spp.*) that nests each year at the pond near the sod houses at Akia.

The most common resident bird species (i.e., found at the park year-round) is Ptarmigan (*Lagopus*); however, there are also migrating ptarmigan in the park in the fall. These are most often seen near the Thule houses area of the park, while the resident ptarmigan are almost always found along the winter snow mobile trail routes, up in the higher hills.

In past years, gull colonies have been known to nest on the island, but the site has been abandoned and the birds have moved to another nesting location off of the island.

A large population of birds can be found in the *Isulijaqniq (Dewey Soper) Migratory Bird Sanctuary*.

2.3.1.7 Geology and Physiography

The coastlines of Malijuaq and surrounding islands are rocky and ice scoured. The bedrock, much of which has been metamorphized into gneiss (a sedimentary granite that has been subjected to intense heat and pressure), is a northern extension of the Canadian Shield. As a result of this geological process, there is a strong

layering of the rock which has subsequently folded and broken in some places. Through frost-heaving underground, the rocks were pushed from below, forming faults along the gneissic bands, and tilted upwards in an angular fashion. This process is responsible for creating the primary landform of the park, a massive rock formation that extends 264 metres above sea level, known as “Maligjuaq”. Evidence of glaciation is demonstrated as patterned ground, stripes and sorting, on the gravel uplands of Malijuaq Island.

Carving stone deposits in the park consist of one “lower quality” source on the west side of the island that is not frequented often, as better-quality soapstone is available at a quarry outside of the park.

2.3.1.8 Climate and Weather

Malijuaq located in the *Northern Arctic Ecozone, Meta Incognita Peninsula Ecoregion*. The surrounding sea has a major influence on climate, where ice coverage delays warming in the summer, as well as cooling in the fall months. Wind is a continual presence, prevailing from the northwest.

During the following months the average daily temperatures are:

- March: -23.2 degrees Celsius
- April: -14.2 degrees Celsius
- July: 8.2 degrees Celsius
- August: 7.1 degrees Celsius

The annual average precipitation is 197.2 mm of rainfall and 229.3 cm of snowfall.

2.3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

2.3.2.1 Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas

Harvesting has been identified as an important activity at Malijuaq, both historically and at the present. The land and sea provide important wildlife habitat and vegetation that offer harvesting opportunities for a variety of species, specifically: geese, ptarmigan (spring), and marine mammals (seals, beluga shales, and walrus). Fishing occurs in the lakes, bay (Tasiujaruluk) and along the coast in the northern portion of the park. Traditional activities at the park also include berry picking, while mollusks and kelp are harvested from the shallow waters and tidal flats in several locations surrounding the island.



The main harvesting that is done purposefully in the park is hunting for ptarmigan in spring, while coastal areas adjacent to the park are regularly used for collecting seafoods and hunting marine mammals. All other harvesting is “opportunistic” and happens if someone sees something while travelling through the park. The main hunting grounds and fishing areas are found in other parts of the region outside the park boundary.

2.3.2.2 Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites

Protection of the island was originally proposed because Malijuaq includes culturally significant sites features from historic Inuit and other cultures. The residents of Kinngait share memories of their families camping at Malijuaq in the early days of the settlement of the community.

Surveying and registration of archaeological sites has occurred in Malijuaq. Research has documented extensive historic use of the area for thousands of years by various cultural groups including Pre-Dorset, Dorset, Thule and Inuit. The historic occupation of the area primarily occurred along the eastern peninsula of Malijuaq Island where there is access to harvesting sites on land and sea.

Although Kinngait is well-known to arctic archaeologists as being the source of the original Dorset collection described by Jenness in 1925, the first systematic survey of the area didn’t take place until the late 1970’s. Archaeological research to support early park planning continued into the 1980’s and 90’s, resulting in the extensive documentation and reconstruction for one Thule winter house in 1994. Inventory work in 2019 built on the site record (22 previously registered sites) by contributing data on 31 newly identified sites; however, due to time constraints, the inventory survey was not fully completed.

In order to protect cultural resources which are vulnerable to disturbance by visitors, development, or climate change, it is recommended that a survey of the park be completed, and that

infrastructure development be planned to manage visitor access around culturally significant sites throughout the park that will be used in heritage appreciation programs.

2.3.2.3 Oral History and Place Names

The oral history documentation includes some legends and stories about the resources of the area. The original park brochure, “Written in Stone”, and the park’s interpretive panels share stories and information on traditional building practices, camp life, and harvesting activities. Opportunities exist to collect and document family connections and stories related to the park to add to the interpretive content. This information will be the foundation for the development of a Heritage Appreciation Plan for Malijuaq.

Place names have been documented for locations within Malijuaq and the surrounding areas, and the use of placenames in the park will be a priority.

2.3.2.4 Travel Routes

Travel through the park between Kinngait and harvesting areas to the north and northwest of the park continues to be an important link for residents. As such, there are several main routes through the park that are used by residents travelling by snowmobile and ATV.

In winter and spring, a skidoo trail to and from the hamlet crosses the eastern peninsula and is used primarily by people passing through the park, rather than using the park. Hunters and travelers establish trails through the jumbled shore ice to the smoother sea ice, and skiers or snowmobilers can easily follow these. Due to its relative location, Malijuaq Island is used as a transportation corridor to get onto Baffin Island during freeze-up and spring thaw.

Walking across the tidal flats is possible in summer but should be done with caution as the route can be dangerous due to uneven terrain and slippery algae-covered rocks.

Summer hiking in the park typically follows the designated trails, includes travel up the high vantage points in the park. A hiking guide for the park was proposed in the 1990’s, but never implemented.

2.3.3 PARK USER GROUPS

2.3.3.1 Residents

The largest park user group is the community of Kinngait, with the majority of this park user group being Inuit. Community members use the park for harvesting, travel and relaxation. Based on consultations, the area is used throughout the year; however, community use is highest in the late winter and spring for hunting

ptarmigan, whale harvesting off the coast of the island, or travel to fishing areas; and in the summer for clam digging, mussel collection, and some berry harvesting.

Qalunaat residents also visit the park during late spring, summer and early fall. The PAC has noted that safety is a concern, specifically with the tidal flats crossing. The PAC recommends that new residents travel to the park with a guide or local resident until they have developed land skills and familiarity with the park.

2.3.3.2 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 Kinngait. Guided tours are offered to the sod houses at Akia. Tour groups include cruise ship visitors, business travellers, and cultural tourists (e.g., art collectors).

Guided tourism is the approach preferred by the PAC. Access to the park by boat, ATV, snowmobile or hiking is a safety risk due to the tidal conditions, weather and potential animal encounters. Regulations concerning visitor access, guide requirements for visitors, business operator permits, and cruise ship/private yacht regulations are identified in the Management Plan.

2.3.3.3 Research

Research activities have occurred in the park to document cultural sites, and it is likely that research will 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.

2.3.3.4 Film Crews

Filming has occurred in the park and are likely to occur in the future. Filming project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the PAC in keeping with the regulations identified in the Management Plan.



2.4 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The preliminary Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) for Malijuaq is to be completed by the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) in the future. Once completed, the MI&A report can be added to the appendices of the Management Plan.

The *Inventory of Park Resources* includes a review of surface and sub-surface geology, and mineral exploration claims in the region. The Inventory did not identify any mineral resources within the park boundary.

2.4.1 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* there are no quarrying sites or significant carving stone deposits in Malijuaq. Two sites of low-quality stone were identified on the northwest side of the island, but neither site is quarried.

2.5 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.

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 **Stewardship** approach to planning and development

Table D: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges

| OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE | PARK GOALS | PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the park is a challenge and safety concern due to the tidal conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the Park Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Designated landing areas for boat access and development of emergency shelters Zoning: Access regulation and restrictions are recommended for the causeway Management: Public safety messages and Emergency Response Plan Heritage Appreciation: Information for visitors on park access and education about safe and sustainable travel Inuit Tourism Strategy: Promotion of the use of local outfitters and guides |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting activities in the park: bird and mammal hunting, fishing, seafood collection, berry picking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Development will be kept to a minimum to avoid disruption of important wildlife areas and harvester travel routes Design: Development of emergency shelters near main travel routes Management: Actions to regulate and monitor activities and important wildlife areas to avoid disturbance of harvesting Heritage Appreciation: Education and information shared on cultural harvesting practices in the park |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational and cultural programs for residents and visitors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Appreciation Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Enhance interpretive infrastructure in the park and at the visitor centre Management: Actions to support park operations that include education and information sharing Heritage Appreciation: Development and implementation of interpretive content, educational curriculum and materials, and informational materials Heritage Appreciation: Provide information and materials at locations in Kinngait, online, and through tourism operators (outfitters, guides, hotels, and cruise ship companies) Inuit Tourism Strategy: Development of guided tour programs and training for interpretive guiding |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities: direct and indirect socio-economic benefits to Kinngait | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management: Operational actions to maintain, protect, and monitor the park Management: Casual staffing or contracting opportunities for park operations Management: Training plan for park staff. Heritage Appreciation: Programs to inform youth about park and park related employment opportunities Inuit Tourism Strategy: Development of a tourism provider training program |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park Services and Maintenance: sustain the park's natural and cultural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Enhance designed structures, barriers and trails to protect cultural sites and reduce damage to the natural environment caused by vehicles and over-visitation Design: Additional infrastructure to support increasing visitation, including interpretive structures, outhouse and garbage facilities, and emergency shelters Management: Actions to regulate activities, monitor use and mitigate damage caused by human use (e.g., vandalism, littering, vehicle damage, etc.) Heritage Appreciation: Educational and informational programs and messages to teach sustainable use and minimal impact travel in the park |

2.6 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

2.6.1 MASTER PLAN FOR EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure for Malijuaq was developed after the park establishment, including a park entry sign, interpretive panels, and a boardwalk beside the sod houses at Akia. The *Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre* building⁷, owned by the Department of Environment, includes an open office, washroom and heritage display area inside the building, and flags outside the building.

The Malijuaq Master Plan provides a multi-year plan for the maintenance, replacement or renovation of existing infrastructure:

- Maintenance of the park entry sign includes painting the structure.
- Interpretive panels in the park that are damaged will be replaced or mounted on new support structures.
- The Akia area sod house boardwalk will be levelled, and new segments will replace damaged segments and improve the accessibility and use of the structure.
- The visitor centre interior will require:
 - » A wheelchair accessible washroom, and a wheelchair accessible ramp on the exterior of the building.
 - » Exterior renovations to provide a flat gathering area for gatherings, signage, and seating.
 - » A designated parking space.
 - » Enhanced or replaced interior heritage appreciation displays and signage.



⁷ The name of the building “Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre” appears on signage and community maps. It is recommended that the park name spelling be updated to Malijuaq, and that the Heritage Appreciation Plan include a budget to replace all signage and references to the former spelling. For the purpose of this plan, the current name “Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre” is used.

2.6.2 MASTER PLAN FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT

The Malijuaq Master Plan provides a multi-year development plan to develop new infrastructure in the park. New development will include:

- Three emergency shelters.
- One outhouse at Akia.
- Additional signage in the park for interpretation, orientation, regulations and key messages.
- Heritage education platforms and seating areas at Akia near the beach and sod houses.
- Improvements to the boat landing areas on both coastal areas at Akia.
- One designated camping area.
- Trail markers.
- A sea can or secure storage building outside the visitor centre for operation and maintenance equipment and supplies.

2.7 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 Malijuaq Territorial Park.

2.7.1 DEFINITIONS

There are two 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, interpretation, education and enjoyment. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park.

- Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated; public safety; and park services (e.g., 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 is not permitted in this zone.
- Overnight camping in this zone is allowed but will be managed for the protection of cultural resources.

There are two Cultural special protection sub-zones:

Cultural: Heritage Appreciation: The area of Akia is used for heritage appreciation and tourism program. 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. Overnight recreational camping is not allowed in this zone.

Cultural: Special Protection: This zone protects an area of cultural resources of significance. Management prohibits or regulates development and use, including park infrastructure, cabin development (personal or commercial use), or overnight camping. Human use management (e.g., visiting and tourism) discourages access in the area and does not permit cabins to protect the resources. Harvesting activities are permitted without disturbing cultural resources. Research in this zone requires a permit with terms and conditions set by the Park Advisory Committee.

Wilderness: The objective of this zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities (e.g., harvesting), will be encouraged.

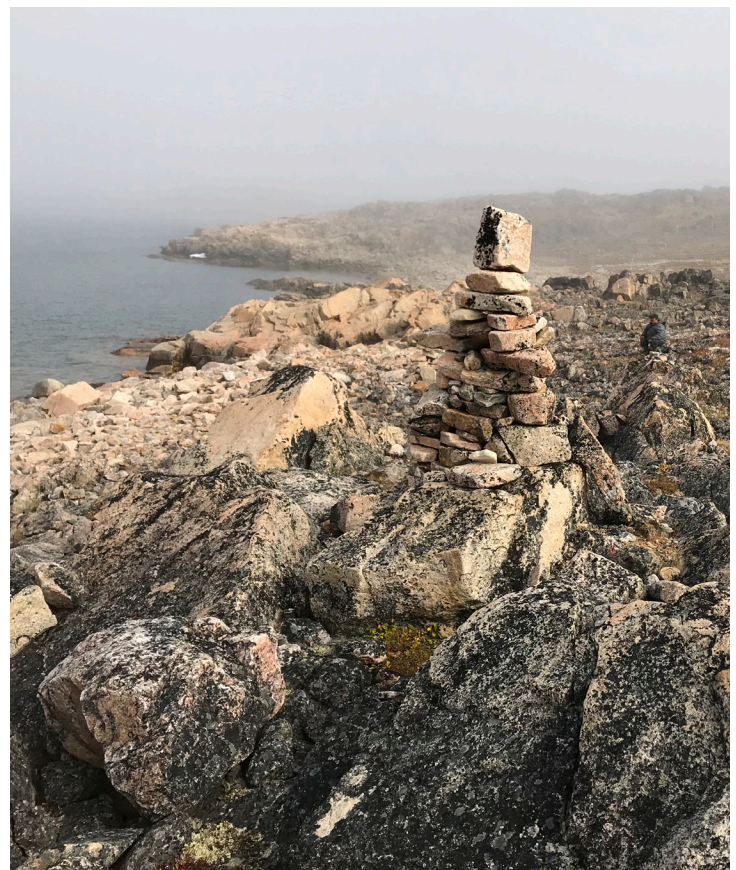
- Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these development or activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.
- Trails or marked travel routes will be permitted.
- Cabin development for personal or commercial use may be permitted in this zone subject to terms and conditions set by the Park Advisory Committee.
- Overnight recreational camping is permitted in this zone.

The Management Plan Zoning Map also identifies **Safety Hazards and Access (Restricted or Regulated)** symbols. Safety Hazards are areas that have known environmental hazards (seasonal or permanent) that could pose a danger to public safety. Although these are not zones, the areas shall be monitored by NP&SP staff as they are expected to change seasonally, and additional *Safety Hazards* may be identified in the future as a result of climate change. Access (Restricted or Regulated) symbols identify travel routes where access is restricted due to unsafe conditions, or where

access may be regulated during a specific season due to changes in the conditions that may be a safety hazard.

- Restricted Access:** The western arm of the causeway is impassible, and information (e.g., signage, brochures, maps) will mark this route “no access”.
- Regulated Access:** The eastern arm of the causeway may be accessed during low tide. Public safety information and announcements will be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide warnings and information about ATV use across the eastern causeway of the tidal flats. Regulated access may mean that access is recommended only with a local guide. Visitors using the eastern causeway must be responsible for their own safety and have information on the tides, and the danger of crossing the tidal flats.
 - » Visitors (tourists and Qalunaat residents) will be encouraged to travel with a guide or knowledgeable local resident if they are planning to cross the eastern causeway.

Continuous monitoring of these areas will inform management and operational decisions and regulations, the park’s Public Safety Emergency Response planning, visitor registration information, and Heritage Appreciation informational materials.

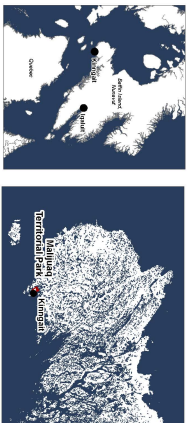






Mailjuag Territorial Park
Killiliurmiq (Management Zones)

- Legend**
- Cultural
 - Cultural: Special Protection
 - Cultural: Heritage Appreciation
 - Wilderness
 - Emergency Shelter
 - Safety Hazards
 - No Access
 - Regulated Access
 - Tidal Flats
 - Tidal Flats



Map Symbols

- River
- Road
- Contour
- Territorial Park Boundary
- Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- Water or Ice

Scale

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

Data sources: Open Canada, Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut) Site Inventory Catalogue by Nunavut Inupiat Group for August 2018
 Topographic, UTM (NAD 83, Zone 18N)
 Date: December 2021
 Produced by: Nunavut Inupiat Group Inc.

BACK OF MAP

2.7.2 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.



Table E: Killiliumiq (Management Zones) Table

| KILLILIUMIQ | KILLILIUMIQ KEY CHARACTERISTICS | PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS | CONDITIONAL USES | PROTECTION MEASURES |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Cultural</p> | <p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The Killiliumiq (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>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 IBA Article 8.2 and the cultural resource management guidelines in the Management Plan.</p> <p>No cabins are permitted in this zone.</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 User Management.</p> <p>Overnight camping is not permitted other than at designated camping areas or associated with temporary camping to support Inuit harvesting activities. All campsites and campers are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan Camping Guidelines and Regulations.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NRS/SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p> | <p>Motorized vehicles will be managed in this zone when snow has exposed the land and cultural resources.</p> <p>Camping and temporary shelters should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). 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> |
| <p>Cultural: Heritage Appreciation</p> | <p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The Killiliumiq (zone) protects Aka, an area of cultural significance to Inuit and the primary interpretive area for community members, schools, and tourism groups.</p> <p>The primary objective for managed Heritage Appreciation, and management to prevent damage/loss of cultural sites and resources; managed visitation; and controlled development.</p> | <p>All "Permitted Uses and Regulations" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Heritage Appreciation zone.</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 IBA Article 8.2 and the cultural resource management guidelines in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Activities related to Heritage Appreciation are encouraged to be under the guidance of Park staff or a qualified guide. These activities will have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. Only passive observation will be permitted in this zone.</p> | <p>All "Conditional Uses" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Heritage Appreciation 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: Heritage Appreciation zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>In areas of environmental erosion or damage to cultural resources the snowmobile and ATV trails may be redeveloped, relocated, or closed to access where new routes are identified.</p> |

| KILLILUINIQ | KILLILUINIQ KEY CHARACTERISTICS | PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS | CONDITIONAL USES | PROTECTION MEASURES |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Cultural: Special Protection</p> | <p>Culturally Significant Area The Killiluinig (zone) protects an area of cultural significance to Inuit.</p> <p>The primary objective for management is to prevent damaged/loss of cultural sites and resources; manage visitation; and not permit development.</p> | <p>All "Permitted Uses and Regulations" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Heritage Appreciation zone, with the following exceptions:</p> <p>No cabins are permitted in this zone.</p> <p>No overnight camping is permitted in this zone.</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: Heritage Appreciation zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>All park activities and operations in this zone are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resource, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure is discouraged. Infrastructure will only be permitted in this zone if it is required to protect the cultural resources, and in keeping with IIBA Article 8.2.</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.</p> | <p>All "Protection Measures" of the Cultural zone apply in the Cultural: Heritage Appreciation zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>No motorized vehicles are permitted in this zone when snow has exposed the land and cultural resources.</p> <p>The Heritage Appreciation Plan (including all interpretive or informational materials) will not identify the cultural resources or heritage of this area, and will identify the area as off limits to visitation without a NP&SP staff member or qualified guide.</p> <p>Monitoring of resources in the zone will occur following the guidelines in the Management Plan 3.1</p> |
| <p>Wilderness General Application to all Wilderness Zone</p> | <p>Wilderness The Killiluinig (zone) protects the natural resources and environment of the park and preserve the natural conditions of the park.</p> <p>Management objectives will protect natural resources and environment; protect cultural resources; monitor and mitigate negative impacts; and provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p> | <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</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 outlined in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum. Additional 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.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. All campsites and campers are subject to the PAC approved Management Plan Camping Guidelines and Regulations.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p> | <p>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>New infrastructure deemed necessary to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p> | <p>Motorized vehicle access in the zone is permitted. Known travel routes will be monitored for maintenance, safety, and damage to park resources and landscapes. The PAC may recommend vehicle management actions if these are required for public safety or to protect the parks natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>Where signage is required, the priority is to develop low visual impact/low profile regulatory or interpretive signage structures in this zone.</p> |

[zoning table content](#) [back](#)



Section 3

PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS



SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Following the Framework for Management Plans, the strategic approaches for the management of Malijuaq Territorial Park are based on Stewardship using Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit 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.

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 Kinngait. 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.
- Inuit Rights in the park will be respected.
- Stewardship using *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* will inform decision making.
- Development measures to protect cultural resources will include:
 - Using Zones to identify, regulate, and monitor cultural resources and control development.
 - 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. "Look but don't touch or take resources". For example, messages will tell all visitors not to go inside the sod houses 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.
 - b. 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.*
 - 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.
 - f. Heritage Appreciation will include a plan to improve signage for vehicles trails, parking and walking areas to protect cultural sites. The Master Plan and Heritage Appreciation Plan will:
 - i. Identify parking areas where vehicles can be left, and signage will ask people to walk up to the cultural sites.



- ii. Designated snowmobile and ATV trails will be marked to encourage vehicles to stay away from cultural sites. Where the existing trail is the only travel route option, the sites will be monitored by staff. If there are problems the NP&SP staff will report the issue to the PAC, C&H and IHT for guidance on a designed protection solution.
 - iii. Elders will be consulted and provided honoraria to provide guidance on designed protection measures for a site that is being damaged or under threat.
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. The **Cultural: Special Protection** killiliurniq (zone) protects an area of cultural significance to Inuit. The primary objective for management is to prevent damage/loss of cultural sites and resources; manage visitation; and not allow development. The following guidelines apply to this zone:
 - a. Inuit harvesting activities are permitted, however no motorized vehicles are permitted in this zone when snow has exposed the land and cultural resources. Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.
 - b. No cabins for personal or commercial use are permitted in this zone.
 - c. No overnight camping is permitted in this zone.
 - d. Quarrying of carving stone is not permitted in this zone.
 - e. Development of park infrastructure is discouraged. Infrastructure will only be permitted in this zone if it is required to protect the cultural resources, and in keeping with IIBA Article 8.2.
 - f. Visitor access requires a NP&SP staff member or a qualified guide to be present.
 - g. 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.
 - h. Only passive observation will be permitted in this zone.
 - i. Research (with valid permits) may occur subject to terms



and conditions set by the PAC.

- j. Rocks may not be moved or extracted from areas within 10 meters of known archaeological sites for any purpose.
 - k. The Heritage Appreciation Plan (including all interpretive or informational materials) will not identify the cultural resources or heritage of this area and will identify the area as off limits to visitation without a NP&SP staff member or qualified guide.
4. 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 **Cultural Heritage Appreciation** and **Cultural Special Protection** zones should be monitored:
 - i. Monthly during summer if there are no/few tourist groups in the park.
 - ii. During tourist visits to the sites when NP&SP staff are aware a tour is taking place in the park.
 - iii. Cultural sites/resources in the **Wilderness** zone should be monitored annually. If monitoring of a cultural site/resource in the Wilderness zone identifies a concern, NP&SP staff will consult with the PAC if monitoring should occur more often.
 - b. Monitoring activities will be reported to 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.
 5. Management will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5). 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.
 - » In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned.
 - » Once complete, new archaeological surveys will be added to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.
 - ii. The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
 - iii. 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.
6. Heritage Appreciation Programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of cultural significance in the following manner:
 - a. All cultural programs and tour groups will be focused in the **Cultural: Heritage Appreciation** 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.
7. 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.



3.1.1 HUMAN REMAINS POLICY

There are historic burials in Malijuaq 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 Malijuaq 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:
 - Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artifacts associated with burials or human remains.
 - Immediately report finds to the GN, C&H Department.
 - C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.
2. 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
3. If there is a need for the re-internment or burial of disturbed human remains, NP&SP staff will notify C&H. The planning and guidance for the re-internment or burial will be led by C&H.
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.

3.1.2 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 will be protected and monitored to ensure park operations and use are not resulting in excessive harm or disruption of the activity.
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. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Harvesting activities in the park that involve firearms will be subject to all applicable legislation in Canada/Nunavut. Firearms may be used in the harbour during beluga whale hunting. NP&SP will work with the HTO to tell hunters not to fire a gun in the direction of the park or community as a safety precaution.

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. Signage may be used to direct vehicles away from culturally significant sites. Zoning may regulate vehicle use in a **Cultural** zone to protect cultural resources.
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 will remove carcasses found in the park.



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:

- 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 Hunters and Trappers Organization, 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.
 - 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 will be reviewed by the PAC for recommendations on alternatives. Attention should be given to avoiding disturbance to:
 - i. Loon nesting site on the island in the pond at Akia.
 - ii. Ptarmigan habitat on cliffs and hillsides.
 - iii. Goose, loon, shorebird and gull nesting grounds (e.g., the abandoned naujaat site on the west side of the island).
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.
 - e. Erosion, stabilization of land (and regeneration of vegetation).
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 Malijuaq.
 - 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 Fish and Seafood Management

The park boundary includes some important areas for fish and seafood. Tasiujaruluk turns into a lake at low tide. Fish and sometimes beluga whales may be found here. The coastline of the park (outside the boundary) includes tidal flats that are important clam and mussel beds.

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 fish or seafood management concern comes up, the PAC and NP&SP will notify the partners to discuss management actions with the organizations that have authority.
2. Prior to park related development within the tidal areas surrounding the park (e.g., temporary docking areas), NP&SP will consult DFO and follow the required regulations and permitting process.

3.2.1.2 Key Actions for Bird and Raptor Management

Many species of migratory birds and raptors nest on cliffs, rock ledges, wetlands and tundra throughout all zones in the park. Species of birds use the vegetated lowlands, ponds, cliffs and valleys for feeding and fledgling areas. Some species of migratory birds and raptors are highly sensitive to disturbance during critical nesting periods.

Key Actions

1. During the breeding and nesting season from **mid-May to mid-September:**

- a. Management of human activities in known nesting areas is recommended.
 - b. A loon nesting site occurs on the island in the pond at Akia. The management of visitor access to the sod houses around Akia will include monitoring to minimize disturbance of the loons. An increase in park user numbers will make protective action essential to the maintenance of healthy migratory bird and raptor populations.
 - c. Recreational/sport rock and/or cliff climbing, or other disturbance causing activities, will not be permitted at nesting sites.
 - d. Sustained motorized vehicle or equipment use is not permitted when nesting birds/raptors are present.
2. Research of nesting sites in the park will require a valid permit, and the CJPMC may provide terms and conditions.
 3. Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted in areas of nesting as required for regular park operations, to monitor public safety and raptor activity, or to address violations of park regulations.
 - a. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with the HTA for interpretation and education about birds and raptors, and the traditional stewardship practices to follow at nesting areas.
 - b. Passive observation (e.g., birdwatching) of birds/raptors from locations in the park will be permitted at a distance where these activities have no negative impact.

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.

Key Actions

1. Carving stone quarrying is permitted in Malijuaq. There are two known sources of low-quality carving stone on the western coastline of the park. As of 2021 there was no quarrying activity in the park.
2. 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.
3. 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 Plan recommends no action be taken that promotes water or ice collection for consumption in the park.
2. 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.
3. 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 Malijuaq. 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 FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE

Park management concerns the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure and the land within the boundary. Park O&M is an ongoing action by NP&SP staff or contractors through annual budgets and one-time budgets for specific projects.

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. 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. 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.
 - c. Any potential threat to public safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
 - d. Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed immediately.
 - e. Human waste at outhouses or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately.
 - f. Animal by-product or wastage will be monitored and removed immediately.

- g. 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.
2. NP&SP has plans to develop emergency cabins at Malijuaq that are intended ONLY for use to protect the safety of the public. Emergency cabins may not be used for recreational camping shelter, harvester camping, or business and community organization activities.
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 vehicle 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.
5. The Management Plan Killiliurniq (zoning map) also identifies Restricted or Regulated access symbols for the tidal causeway. All Heritage Appreciation materials will identify these access zones:
- **Restricted Access:** The western arm of the causeway is impassible, and information (e.g., signage, brochures, maps) will mark this route “do not access”.
 - **Regulated Access:** The eastern arm of the causeway may be accessed during low tide. Public safety information and announcements will be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide warnings and information about ATV use across the eastern causeway of the tidal flats. Regulated access may mean that access is recommended only with a local guide. Visitors using the eastern causeway must be responsible for their own safety and have information on the tides, and the danger of crossing the tidal flats.
 - » Visitors (tourists and Qalunaat residents) will be encouraged to travel with a guide or knowledgeable local resident if they are planning to cross the eastern causeway.

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.

Within Malijuaq there are seasonal travel routes between the community and harvesting areas.

Key Actions

1. All vehicles (including ATVs, snowmobiles, and boats) must be operated within the regulations of the park.
2. The primary management approach for vehicle use in Malijuaq is to monitor impacts, encourage users to stay on the designated routes, and provide safe access.
 - a. Trail markers, and gravel or boardwalk trails, will identify the designated vehicle travel route(s).
 - b. Trail markers or temporary barriers may be used to relocate trails away from cultural resources that need protection.
 - c. Trail relocation, repair, or development of gravel or boardwalk trails may be needed to protect the natural environment or cultural sites from damage caused by vehicles.
3. Vehicle use is permitted for the purpose of harvesting, access to camping/cabin areas, and access to sites used for Heritage Appreciation programs (e.g., education, tourism, etc.) with the following regulations:
 - a. The park should not be used for vehicle “joy riding”, or vehicle assisted sightseeing or exploring without a specific purpose.



- b. Vehicles may be used during Heritage Appreciation or tourism activities to transport a physically disabled or elderly visitor from the beach landing areas to the cultural sites at Akia. Zoning regulations apply for this use of vehicles. Only NP&SP staff or a local, qualified guide may operate a vehicle for this purpose. Vehicles used for this purpose must park away from the cultural sites at designated parking areas to avoid damage to cultural resources.
 - c. Vehicles must be parked at designated “parking areas” in the **Cultural: Heritage Appreciation** zone at Akia.
4. Vehicle use in the park may be regulated or managed through additional Records of Decision to protect environmental conditions, wildlife habitat, cultural resources or sites, or for public safety.
- a. Vehicles are regulated in **Cultural Killiliurniq (Zones)**:
 - » Vehicle trails and designated parking areas will be marked in the **Cultural: Heritage Appreciation** zone at Akia
 - » ATVS are not permitted in the **Cultural: Special Protection** zone, and snowmobile access to this zone may be regulated when snow cover melts.
 - 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.
 - c. 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. 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 to the north and south of Akia have been identified as the designated landing areas for boating activities related to tourism (local outfitters, cruise ship landing parties, private yachts) accessing the park.
 - » **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. 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.

6. Heritage Appreciation materials will promote sustainable vehicle use in the park and educate visitors of the negative impacts of motorized vehicle use on cultural sites and in areas that are vulnerable to erosion.

3.3.3 AIRCRAFT AND DRONES

Low flying aircraft (planes, helicopters and drones) may cause disturbance to wildlife or the operation of the Kinngait 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:
 - » Regular operation of the airport.
 - » The emergency landing of aircraft.
 - » Aircraft required for search and rescue operations.
 - » Aircraft required for park O&M.
 - » Aircraft required for permitted film crews or research projects.
 - » Aircraft required for mineral resource operations.
 - b. Drones (personal use) are not permitted in the park or within a 9 km radius of the Kinngait airport (Malijuaq falls within the 9km radius).
 - i. Park regulations will communicate the ban on the use of personal drones in the park.
 - ii. Drones for NP&SP use are permitted under terms and conditions set by Nunavut Airports and the PAC.

- iii. 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. Due to the airport flight path, Nunavut Airports must approve any permitted drone use in the park prior to the PAC/NP&SP issuing a permit.
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.



3.3.4 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors⁸. All Nunavut and federal regulations and guidelines for tourism activities (e.g., licences, insurance, permits, training) apply to tourism and tourism operators in Malijuaq. Tourism that's common to Malijuaq includes individuals and groups travelling with a local outfitter/guide, individuals or groups making a self-guided trip to the park, and cruise ship landing parties. Tourism activity in the park includes the operation, programming and maintenance of the Malijuaq and the visitor centre in Kinngait, which is under the management of the Department of Environment.

⁸ The Park Advisory Committee defines “visitors” as non-residents of Kinngait that use the park. This includes tourists and business travellers. Qallunaat residents of Kinngait, in particular those that have recently moved to the community, are encouraged to travel in the park with a local guide and exercise caution.

Management of tourism is an opportunity ensure visitors are taught to understand and appreciate the heritage of our parks, the natural environment in Malijuaq, and Inuit culture.

Each type of tourism activity demands different levels of facility support, maintenance, and park information through signage and travel planning materials. Addressing this variety of tourist needs is an important aspect of park management. The 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 Kinngait; 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 discouraged and/or regulated in the **Cultural: Special Protection** zone to ensure the protection of cultural resources.

Management actions for tourism include:

1. Park Access: Inuit, and individuals assigned rights under the Nunavut Agreement, do not require a park access permit.
2. Park Access: Visitors are not required to have a park access permit but will be encouraged to voluntarily register to visit the park (see Section 3.3.5.1).
 - a. Tourists are encouraged to use a local outfitter/guide to visitor the park.
 - b. Visitor access to the **Cultural: Special Protection** zone is regulated (regulations below).
 - 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.
3. 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
4. The **Cultural: Special Protection** zone protects an area of cultural significance to Inuit. The primary objective for

management is to prevent damage/loss of cultural sites and resources, manage visitation, and not permit development. The following guidelines apply to Visitor Access and tourism activities in this zone:

- a. Visitor access requires a Park staff or a qualified guide to be present.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Only passive observation will be permitted in this zone.
 - d. Cultural resources (e.g., artifacts) natural resources (e.g., rock) will not be touched, moved or removed from the zone for any purpose.
 - e. No motorized vehicles are permitted in this zone for tourism.
 - f. The Heritage Appreciation Plan (including all interpretive or informational materials) will not identify the cultural resources or heritage of this area and will identify the area as off limits to visitation without a NP&SP staff member or qualified guide.
 - g. Monitoring of resources in the zone will occur following the guidelines in section 3.1.
5. Tourism operator use of the park is a regulated activity requiring a Parks Business Permit (Section 3.3.5.3).
 - 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. Inuit businesses have the first right of refusal to obtain a Business Operators Permit in the park.
 - d. Tourism operators must provide bear safety to their guests during park visits.
 6. Malijuaq is a destination for cruise ship landing parties, and private yachts.
 - a. A permit from C&H (GN) is required permit for cruise ship/ yacht landing parties to visit archaeology sites in the park.
 - » 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.
 - b. Cruise ship companies must notify NP&SP staff of the proposed landing dates so that staff can be present in the park when landing parties arrive.
 - c. Landing parties are only permitted to access the park at the two designated landing areas (*see Master Plan Map and Management Killiliurniq Map*).
 - d. Cruise ship/yacht landing parties must:
 - » Be accompanied by local outfitter/guide or NP&SP staff at all times during park visits.
 - » Provide bear safety to their guests during park visits.
 7. **Visitor Centre:** The Malijuaq Visitor Centre provides the NP&SP office, Heritage Appreciation interpretive displays, and will offer Heritage Appreciation programs in the future. The Master Plan recommends improvements to the visitor centre (interior and exterior) to improve visitor access, services, and information sharing. The management and operation of the visitor centre will:
 - a. Post the hours of operation.
 - b. Post contact information for off-hour emergency contacts (e.g., Conservation Officer, RCMP, Health Centre, etc.).
 - c. Post online links to park information.
 8. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will develop a communications package about Malijuaq to share with outfitters and guides in Kinngait to ensure park information, interpretive content, and key messages are available.
 9. NP&SP staff will be trained and encouraged to provide information and support to tourists visiting the park:
 - a. The safety of visitors, and the security of their belongings, will be a primary consideration in park management decisions and during monitoring by NP&SP staff.
 - b. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include safe and sustainable travel information for visitors in interpretive materials and information.
 - c. Information will be posted to inform visitors to not leave belongings unattended, and that NP&SP does not take responsibility for belongings left unattended in the park.
 10. NP&SP and the PAC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct for Malijuaq. 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: VISITOR, BUSINESS, RESEARCH AND FILM CREW ACTIVITIES

Visitor registration and business operator permits are linked to Tourism Activity Management (Section 3.3.5).

3.3.5.1 Park Visitor Registration

Visitors travelling with a local guide, cruise ship companies, or on their own are not required to register to visit Malijuaq but will be encouraged to voluntarily register to visit the park with NP&SP staff in Kinngait.

- a. Tourists are encouraged to use a local outfitter/guide to visit the park.
- b. Visitor access to the **Cultural: Special Protection** zone is regulated (Section 3.3.4).
- c. The PAC reserves the right to review Park Visitor Registration requirements. If there is a need to mandate registration, the PAC will make the recommendation through a Record of Decision. A registration form and information package will be developed by the PAC and NP&SP staff.

3.3.5.2 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.

Inuit do not require harvesting and fishing permits.

Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in the park.

3.3.5.3 Business Operators Permit

Business opportunities associated with Malijuaq Territorial Park include 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

1. 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:
 - 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.

3.3.5.4 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.

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.
- 3.3.5.5 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 not permitted unless permission is granted through the permit and approved by Nunavut Airports.
 - 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 should an Inuk resident propose a cabin or outpost camp in the park.

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. An abandoned cabin, owned by Atsiq Alashua, is located near the northeastern point of the island. The PAC consulted the Alashua family about the cabin in 2021, and through a Record of Decision⁹ the PAC recommended that NP&SP remove the cabin from the park.

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 Qaujimagatuqangit.

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**
 - ii. **Cultural: Heritage Appreciation**
 - iii. **Cultural: Special Protection**
 - b. Only Emergency Shelters constructed by NP&SP may be located in these killiliurniq.
 - c. Proposals for cabin development in the **Wilderness** zone 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. The following stewardship guidelines for cabin locations in the Wilderness zone are provided by the PAC:
 - a. Cabins should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - b. Cabins should be set back a minimum of 450 feet (137 m) from saltwater coastlines.
 - c. Cabins should not be placed in valleys, mud flats, wetlands or grazing lands that are known duck and goose feeding and nesting habitats.
 - d. Cabins must be placed at least 300 feet (90 m) away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No development or anchoring of a cabin is permitted without an archaeological survey.
 - e. Cabins should be a minimum of 450 feet (137 m) apart. If a proposal is received to develop one or more cabins within 450 feet of an existing cabin, the PAC will consult with the existing cabin owner (neighbour) to seek input for the location and terms and conditions before a permit is issued for the new development.
3. Upon approval, the construction of cabins will follow these guidelines to protect the environment and cultural resources:

⁹ Record of Decision 2021-004

- 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.
 - b. Materials for new cabin development or renovation of an existing cabin are 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. ATVs may not be stored at cabins when they are unoccupied. ATVs required for harvesting may be brought into the killiliurniq only for the purpose and duration of the harvesting activity. ATVs will be removed from the cabin area after the harvesting activity. This regulation is in place to protect the environment and cultural resources.
 - d. 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.
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. 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.
6. If ownership of the cabin changes, the PAC-approved terms and conditions will apply and will transfer with the cabin to the new owner.
 7. At any time, the PAC may place a moratorium on new cabin development and permits or limit the number of cabins in Malijuaq, 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. If a moratorium is in place, the PAC will provide the reasons for this decision, the actions being taken, and the timeframe.
 - b. NP&SP staff will prepare a communication piece on the moratorium for partner organizations and the public.
 8. NP&SP will partner with cabin owners to provide advice on sustainable management practices for human waste, solid waste (garbage), and fuel storage.
 9. 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.

- NP&SP also has plans to develop emergency cabins at Malijuaq that are intended ONLY for use to protect the safety of the public. Emergency cabins may not be used for business and community organization activities.



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 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**
 - **Cultural: Heritage Appreciation**
 - **Cultural: Special Protection**
- 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.

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

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

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

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

NP&SP has identified designated campsites for short-term camping. User groups include both Inuit and non-beneficiaries,

residents and tourists.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Inuit engaged in harvesting activities may temporarily camp in any zone within the park.
 - a. Camping in the **Cultural: Special Protection** should be done with caution to protect this sensitive area. Campers will not disturb, move, or remove any stones anywhere within this zone during camping.
2. A designated camping area has been identified in Malijuaq. 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. Be responsible for securing their belongings at camp from wildlife, theft, vandalism or weather site.
 - e. Operation and use of the bear fence and other bear deterrent infrastructure is at the sole risk and responsibility of the camper.

3.3.9 DOGS AND DOG TEAMS

The use of the park for dog team travel is permitted in Malijuaq.

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. Dog walking is permitted in the park. 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 Malijuaq to signal an emergency to the community.

Key Actions

1. Fires are NOT permitted in the park 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. 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.
 - c. Small fires will be fully extinguished following use.

3.3.12 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Malijuaq is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the PAC will work in close partnership with the Search and Rescue organizations in Kinngait, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and other professionals and organizations in both communities to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the parks.

Key Actions

1. The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed Emergency Response Plan within the first year of implementation to address:
 - 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. Staff training will be ongoing.
 - c. Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Park staff and communication materials. Guidelines will address:
 - a. Tides and safe travel in tidal zones
 - b. What to bring on a day trip to the park (e.g., communication, clothing, food, water)
 - c. Notifying people of your travel plans
 - d. Animal safety
 - e. Weather
 - d. Emergency contacts in Kinngait.

- e. Procedures and guidelines for emergency closure of the park if required (in keeping with the IIBA 14.12.10; TPA; and Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations).
 - f. A cellular repeater tower/station in the park was identified as a consideration for public safety. This option should be studied and budgeted during the development of the park Emergency Response Plan.
2. Mitigating public safety hazards and preparing for issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Management Plan recommends the following actions in all zones that may be taken on a temporary or permanent basis to address public safety:
- a. A process to announce and post warnings for park visitors, including but not limited to bear sightings, tides, thin ice, poor snow or ice conditions, and dangerous water levels.
 - 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.
 - d. Signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, vehicle safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).
3. Staff training has been identified in the Management Plan to address: search and rescue, enforcement, wilderness first aid and survival, firearms safety, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, marine transport, and other specialized training as required.



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.

The Management Plan recommends restricted or regulated access in the following areas for public safety:

- **Restricted Access:** The western arm of the causeway is impassible, and this route is a “do not access” area.
- **Regulated Access:** The eastern arm of the causeway may be accessed during low tide. Access will be regulated and monitored as per Section 2.7.1.

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

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

3.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

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

The Management Plan recognizes that Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate and build awareness. Through Heritage Appreciation, the key messages that NP&SP and the 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 Qaujimagatuqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and all park user groups.
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 Malijuaq
 - 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 Malijuaq Territorial Park.

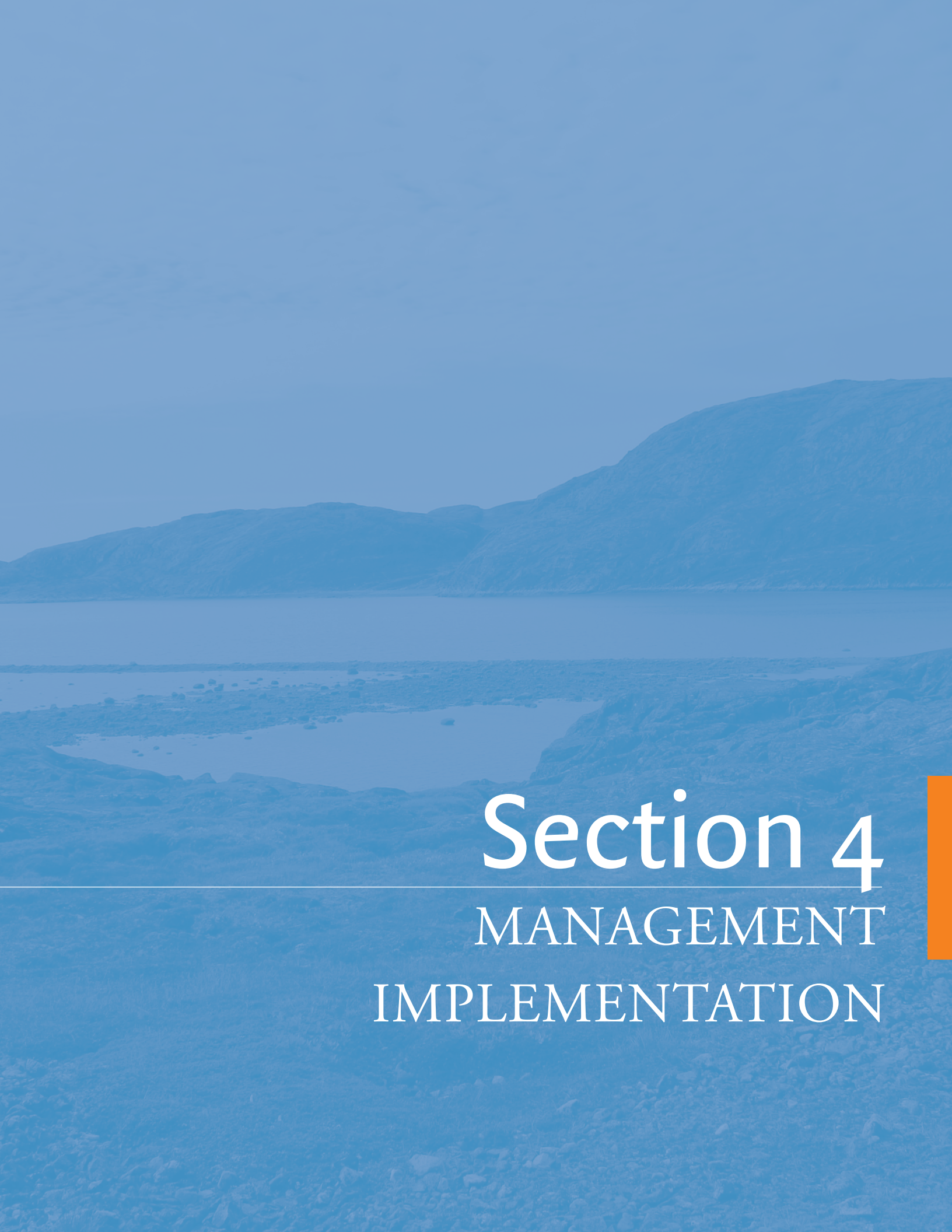
Key Actions

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







Section 4
MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION



SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Malijuaq 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 Malijuaq Management Plan.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary

| BUDGET ITEM | BUDGET |
|--|---|
| Annual Park and Visitor Centre Operations and Maintenance Budget | Year 1 to 5: \$30,000 Year 6 to 10: \$40,000 |
| One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs | Year 1: \$50,000 Year 5: \$15,000 |
| Staffing Operational Cost Estimates | Per Year \$124,078 to \$148,181 per year, based on recommended future staffing levels in section 4.3 (1 Seasonal Contract/ 2 Summer Students) |
| 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 Malijuaq (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 Malijuaq (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtani parks. |
| Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position) | Per Year \$6,000 per staff position |
| Heritage Appreciation Programs Development | Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 3-5: \$17,000 Year 6-10: \$53,000 |
| Inuit Tourism Strategy | Year 3-5: \$50,000 |
| Kinngait 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.) |

4.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

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

Table G: Annual Park Maintenance Budget

| MANAGEMENT ACTION | RESPONSIBILITY | RESOURCES REQUIRED | ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget: Year 1 to 5: \$30,000; Year 6 to 10: \$40,000 | | | |
| Park Maintenance | Lead: NP&SP | Per Year \$10,000 (increasing to \$20,000 as facilities are built) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility maintenance • Monitoring • Supplies • Public Safety |
| Visitor Centre, Office Expenses | Lead: NP&SP | Per Year \$15,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • Computer(s) • Supplies • Maintenance & Cleaning |
| Mobile Equipment Maintenance and Operation | Lead: NP&SP | Per Year \$5,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and Repair • Fuel • Storage |

Table H: One-time/As Required Management Actions

| MANAGEMENT ACTION | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBILITY | RESOURCES REQUIRED | CLASS ESTIMATE | RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| Irregular Costs associated with NP&SP Staff and Operations | Plan for fiscal year 2022/2023 | Lead: NP&SP | Year 1: \$25,000 Year 5: \$50,000 Year 9: \$75,000 | Class C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional mobile equipment and tool purchases • Vehicle replacements • Maintenance Equipment Replacement • Infrastructure materials for repairs |
| Emergency Response Plan | Plan for fiscal year 2022/2023 | Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and others | Year 1: \$60,000 | Class D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive plan to address park user safety |
| Irregular Costs associated with NP&SP Staff and Operations | Year 5 | Lead: NP&SP | Year 5 \$15,000 | Class C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle replacement • Park maintenance equipment |

**In year 1 it is recommended that vehicle purchases include a UTV, small trailer, and small boat (e.g., 18' aluminum boat with 20 hp motor)*

4.3 OPERATIONS

4.3.1 PARK-SPECIFIC STAFFING

The Park requires seasonal staffing in Kinngait for the following positions:

- Seasonal Park Staff positions in Kinngait (one position): Malijuaq Maintenance / Park Officer: pay range 6 (Seasonal Contract)
- Summer Students (two positions): Student maintenance and visitor services: pay range 6 (summer contract)

Territorial positions to support the Malijuaq staff include:

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

Staff will work in coordination with GN staff in partner departments, and all partner organizations.

It is anticipated that no overtime will be required for park-specific positions. In the event that additional shifts are identified as a requirement by the PAC or NP&SP, and approval is granted

for additional hours by the GN, then the seasonal park officers/maintenance staff will increase to five positions and the budget must be adjusted. Table I presents the estimated park-specific cost estimates for staffing (not including Territorial positions).

The following Park-Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (2020) assume:

- Costs would be adjusted for each additional employee in the future.
- Estimates are “Class D” based on the best available information in 2020. Estimates do not include overtime (OT).
- Estimates do not include additional management costs (such as travelling between Kinngait and Malijuaq).
- These costs do not include inflation.
- Estimates do not include program delivery (community events, printing posters, Parks Days, other research, etc.) or maintenance of the park (paint, lumber, nails, signs, etc.), or planning-related costs (PAC, planning, etc.).

Table I: Park-Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates

| POSITION | # OF POSITIONS | % OF COSTS ANNUALLY | TOTAL ANNUAL STAFFING COST ESTIMATE | CALCULATION PROCESS |
|---|----------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Maintenance / Park Officer | 1 Contract | 66% | \$52,895 to \$63,835 | Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 1 seasonal contract position at pay range 14 |
| Summer Student | 2 Contracts | 25% | \$54,756 to \$67,919 (total for 2 positions) | Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 2 summer month contract positions at pay range 6 |
| NLA (average) | Annual/Average | | \$6,572 | Calculated based roughly on collective agreement |
| MERCS (Mandatory Employment-Related Costs) | Annual/Average | | \$3,855 | Calculated Based on Conversations |
| Training | Annual/Average | | \$2,000 | Estimated Budget |
| Cell phones | Annual/Average | | \$3,000 | Estimated Budget |
| Equipment: uniform, safety gear, replacement tools | Annual/Average | | \$1,000 | Estimated Budget |
| STAFFING OPERATIONAL COST ESTIMATES <i>*Variable based on pay range</i> | | | | \$124,078 TO \$148,181* |

4.3.2 TOURISM COORDINATOR

As required by the IIBA, the GN will create a full time equivalent (FTE) staff position for Regional Tourism Coordinator/Local Tourism Coordinator. As of 2021 this position would reside with EDT (GN) and through a cost sharing agreement with DoE and EDT.

4.3.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COORDINATOR

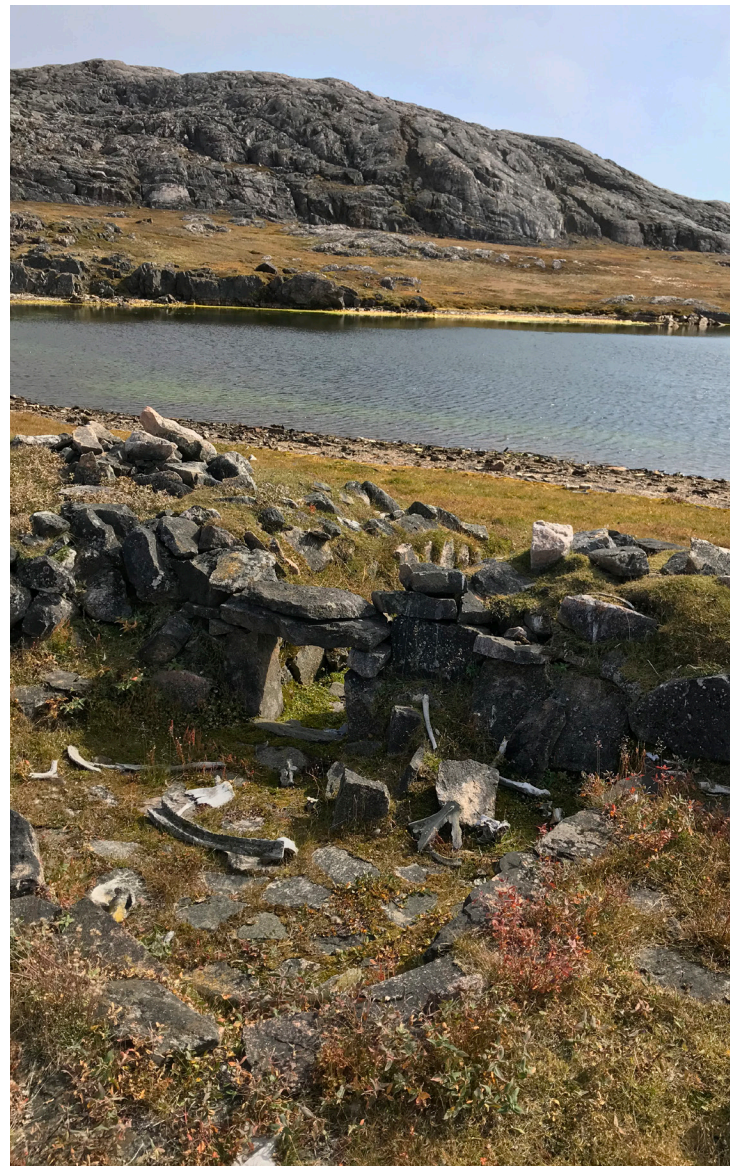
The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Malijuaq Heritage Appreciation programs, and regional responsibilities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in the region. The position may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

4.3.4 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

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

The following table describes the recommended training program to be developed for Malijuaq's Nunavut Parks Staff¹⁰.

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.



¹⁰ Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as Nunavut Parks Staff training.

Table J: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations

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

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

INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY - TRAINING PROGRAMS

As required by the IIBA, the **Kinngait 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 Malijuaq Master Plan and Management Plan.

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

4.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM ACTION TABLE

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

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

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

Table K: Heritage Appreciation Programs

| PROJECT | DESCRIPTION | TIMEFRAME | CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE | CAPITAL COST TOTAL | COST ESTIMATE CLASS | NOTES |
|--|---|------------------------|--|---|---------------------|--|
| 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 | Year 3-5 and Year 6-10 | Contracting local people to deliver programs; and materials | Year 3-5: \$2,000 Year 6-10: \$3,000 | Class C | Project to be delivered by NP&SP |
| 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. |

4.5 INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY

As required by the IIBA, the **Kinngait Inuit Tourism Strategy** will be prepared to identify the opportunities for tourism in Kinngait including park-specific tourism, set actions to develop and support tourism, and implement the strategy with local, regional and territorial partners. As of 2021 development and implementation of the Inuit Tourism Strategy would reside with EDT (GN).

Table L: Inuit Tourism Strategy

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation | Lead: EDT staff Partners: PAC, NP&SP, Schools, Hamlet of Kinngait, Dept. of Education (GN) | Year 3-5 \$50,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing • Park & Community Events • Events |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|

4.6 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 Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan. Eligible items for expenditures are outlined in IIBA Schedule 13-1.

4.7 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:** Malijuaq 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:** Malijuaq 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.

4.8 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
APPENDIX



5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

| DATE | ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL | TYPE OF CONSULTATION |
|----------------------|--|--|
| April 2019 | Correspondence with Municipality of Kinngait, Hunters and Trappers Association, QIA CLO, and Cultural Centre | Request for nominations for a Park Advisory Committee |
| August 18-23, 2019 | Meeting with Municipality of Kinngait, Hunters and Trappers Association, and QIA CLO | Discuss the establishment of the Park Advisory Committee and first meeting |
| October 28-29, 2019 | Park Advisory Committee (PAC) | Committee Training Session |
| February 24-25, 2020 | PAC | Planning Workshop 1 and Committee Training Session |
| February 25, 2020 | Community Open House | Introduction of the PAC and information on NP&SP, Malijuaq, and the planning process |
| February 24-26, 2020 | Interviews with Elders and knowledge holders about Malijuaq | Inventory of Park Resource information collection interviews |
| October 9, 2020 | PAC | Committee Training Session 1 for online meetings |
| November 19, 2020 | PAC | Committee Training Session 2 for online meetings |
| December 15-16, 2020 | PAC | Planning Workshop 2 (online) |
| January 25-26, 2021 | PAC | Planning Workshop 3 (online) |
| February 9-10, 2021 | PAC | Planning Workshop 4 (online) |
| March 24-25, 2021 | PAC | Planning Workshop 5 (online) |
| October 25-27, 2021 | PAC | Planning Workshop 6 (in person) |
| October 26, 2021 | Community Open House | First presentation of the draft Master and Management Plan |
| May 16-18, 2022 | PAC | Planning Workshop 7 to review the final draft Master and Management Plans |
| May 17, 2022 | Special Meeting for Municipality of Kinngait, HTA and QIA | Presentation of the final draft Master and Management Plans |
| October 2022 | Community Open House | Public presentation of the draft Master and Management Plan |

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

To be inserted upon signing of the agreement







ᑎᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUOSIRVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT



ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

Department of Environment

Havakviat Avatiliqiyikku

Ministère de l'Environnement