

# KAJJAUSARVIIT

*Nunavut Parks Program*



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listen to the land  
aliannaktuk  
en osmose avec la terre*





Approved by the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee for Territorial Parks (2020).

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

## DEDICATION STATEMENT

“Nunavut Parks are dedicated to Nunavummiut and visitors.”

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### Current members:

- Paula Hughson (Kivalliq Inuit Association Appointee since February 2016)
- Qavavauq Issuqangituaq (Qikiqtani Inuit Association Appointee since October 2015)
- David Kooneeliusie (Government of Nunavut Appointee since February 2018)
- Pacome Lloyd (Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated Staff Appointee since February 2017)
- David Monteith (Government of Nunavut Appointee since February 2018)
- Darrell Ohokannoak (Kitikmeot Inuit Association Appointee since January 2018)
- Linda Vaillancourt (Government of Nunavut Staff Appointee since February 2018)
- Deborah Webster (Government of Nunavut Appointee since October 2015)

### Past members:

- Remi Krikort (Kitikmeot Inuit Association Appointee between December 2015 and October 2017)
- Theodore Bert Rose (Government of Nunavut Appointee between October 2015 and November 2017)
- Clara Wingnek (Government of Nunavut Appointee between October 2015 and October 2017)

The three Regional Inuit Associations (Kitikmeot, Kivalliq, and Qikiqtani), as well as the residents, Community Joint Planning and Management Committees, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and Municipal Councils of the following communities are also recognized for the participation and input during the *Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program* consultation meetings:

### Kitikmeot Region:

- Cambridge Bay (Ovayok Territorial Park)
- Kugluktuk (Kugluk Territorial Park)

### Kivalliq Region:

- Arviat (Proposed Territorial Park)
- Baker Lake (Inuujaarvik Territorial Park)
- Rankin Inlet (Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park)

### Qikiqtani Region:

- Clyde River (Agguttinni Territorial Park)
- Grise Fiord (Proposed Napartulik Territorial Park)
- Iqaluit (Qaummaarviit and Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Parks)
- Kimmirut (Katannilik and Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Parks)
- Kinngait (Mallikjuaq Territorial Park)
- Pangnirtung (Kekerten and Pisuktinu Tunngavik Territorial Parks)
- Pond Inlet (Tamaarvik Territorial Park)
- Resolute Bay (Tupirvik Territorial Park)
- Sanikiluaq (Kinngaaluk Territorial Park)



## SUMMARY

Nunavut Parks are land areas that represent Nunavut's unique past and present nature and culture. Parks are favourite places to go fishing and camping, berry picking, walking, or to relax and heal. These are places where we go with our families and want to share with visitors to Nunavut.

***Kajjausarviit:*** Nunavut Parks Program is a guide to ensure that our parks are used and enjoyed to their fullest by park users today and in the future.

***Kajjausarviit:*** Nunavut Parks Program explains the purpose of Nunavut's territorial parks. It also provides direction on how to create and manage parks while respecting the requirements of Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the Umbrella Inuit Impact Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).

***Kajjausarviit:*** Nunavut Parks Program defines the vision, mission and goals that will shape parks planning, management and decision making. ***Kajjausarviit:*** Nunavut Parks Program has three goals:

- to protect Nunavut's cultural and natural landscapes;
- to enhance community and visitor experience; and
- to engage the community in heritage appreciation and conservation.





**Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program** clarifies the process and tools for all partners working with parks, including:

- **Nunavut Parks Classification:** explains the differences between five types of parks:
  - (1) Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks;
  - (2) Nunalingnut Parks;
  - (3) Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks;
  - (4) Tulliniliit Parks; and
  - (5) Tupirviit Parks.
- **Nunavut Parks Killiliurniq:** identifies areas within a park depending on community indications (1, 2, or 3) and recommendations (a, b, or c):

(1) Cultural;	(2) Wilderness; and	(3) Development.
(a) Special Protection;	(b) Inuit Use; and	(c) Resource Management.
- **Park Establishment Process:** sets out a five-stage process for a territorial park in Nunavut;
  - (1) Background: ensures there is local support to have a park;
  - (2) Feasibility: identifies the potential site and recommends a concept for a proposed park;
  - (3) Master Plan: long-term strategic plan to guide the purpose and development of a park;
  - (4) Management Plan: a ten-year plan describing how a park will be managed; and
  - (5) Implementation: the ongoing operation of the park.

Through a learning and adaptive process, **Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program** sets out a practical and achievable path toward achieving a shared vision of what our territorial parks are, and what they could be for future generations.





“The park makes me proud of our beautiful and bountiful land. It gives us a peaceful feeling that we can do the very same activities at Kugluk that our ancestors did there.”

EDNA ELIAS







## INTRODUCTION

Parks are essential to the quality of life for Nunavummiut. They are unique places in their cultural and natural heritage that inspire and sustain the spirit. The environmental significance and cultural value of parks merit humankind's special care.

Nunavut Parks protect important cultural landscapes and ecosystems that are deeply connected to the Inuit way of life. Nunavut is one-fifth the size of Canada and boasts two-thirds of its shorelines. The territory's spectacular lands and waters, which attract people from around the world, are widely varied, and home to some of the most unique and sensitive species on earth. Nunavut Parks are places for the protection, appreciation and enjoyment of landscapes that represent our cultural and natural heritage.

**“Kajjausarviit”** Inuktitut term meaning “a place to enjoy the beauty of the land, sea, river, the tranquility, serenity, peacefulness, ...”

***Kajjausarviit:*** Nunavut Parks Program is the primary instrument by which the Government of Nunavut works with communities, Inuit organizations, visitors and other governments to establish, manage and protect areas designated as territorial parks. It sets out Nunavut's vision for its parks system, and defines the goals, principles and processes that will guide decision-making for territorial parks natural and cultural resources conservation, heritage appreciation, tourism and economic development, recreation and sustainable use. ***Kajjausarviit:*** Nunavut Parks Program will also guide the process and content for the review and amendment or development of new Territorial Parks Legislation and Regulations.



## ORIGINS OF KAJJAUSARVIIT: NUNAVUT'S TERRITORIAL PARKS PROGRAM

Nunavut Parks are community supported protected areas and reflect what is important to Nunavummiut: they are favourite places to go fishing and camping, berry picking, boating, or simply to have tea. They are significant places of natural and cultural heritage.

Nunavut Parks may include landscapes used for harvesting, rivers and trails that have been used for travel for thousands of years, and sites where our ancestors camped centuries ago. Nunavut Parks are all 'special places' that mean something to Nunavummiut: reflecting our goals, representing our history, and enhancing awareness and stewardship of our land and resources.

In Canada, parks have been around since the creation of Banff National Park in the 1880s. Prior to the formation of Nunavut in 1999, territorial parks had been established under the Government of the Northwest Territories, reflecting the goals of that territory at the time. With the creation of Nunavut came the opportunity to plan and manage parks that reflect the values of Inuit.



#### The Nunavut Parks Program:

- Recognizes that territorial parks are lands to be held in trust for present and future generations;
- Includes a Mandate, Vision, Mission, Goals and Principles, based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, to give an overall direction to the establishment, planning and management decision-making of territorial parks;
- Respects and implements the joint approach to planning, managing and operating parks, in keeping with the NA and the IIBA; and,
- Identifies the policy, framework and guidelines within which *Kajjausarviit* operates, and the territorial legislation that will govern territorial parks in the future.

Today, the DoE through its planning and managing has established and proposed parks in all of its three regions. The DoE NP&SP Division is responsible for the management of territorial parks along with several other special places including designated and nominated Canadian Heritage Rivers, and sections of the Great Trail, designated under the Trans Canada Trail system. Together, our parks and special places provide protection for our significant resources, allow us to share our stories, and create opportunities for recreation, tourism and economic development.

***Kajjausarviit*: Nunavut Parks Program** looks beyond the current parks and special places towards a vision of what Nunavut Parks can be in the future. ***Kajjausarviit*** reflects the principles of the NA and the Umbrella IIBA for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area to provide benefits to Inuit through a park establishment process, and avoids or mitigates any potential negative impacts on Inuit.

Key to implementing ***Kajjausarviit*** is the involvement of various government agencies, joint planning and management committees, Inuit and community organizations, non-government organizations, and Nunavummiut. ***Kajjausarviit*** provides clarity for our partners and stakeholders to facilitate a sustainable, balanced approach to park establishment and implementation in Nunavut.

The years ahead will be both exciting and important. Nunavummiut's roles and decisions reached together to shape Nunavut's Territorial Parks system will positively affect the quality of life of Nunavummiut.

## BACKGROUND

Through the IIBA and the NA, territorial parks are planned and managed jointly, through sound and comprehensive resource information, Inuit societal values, local Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit knowledge, scientific knowledge, and current geospatial information.

***Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program*** strives to make a positive difference in the lives of Nunavummiut; fostering greater partnerships with the territorial and regional Inuit associations (RIA); and strengthening the national and international role of the territory.<sup>1</sup> ***Kajjausarviit*** recognizes that the protection of natural and cultural landscapes is directly linked with the need to engage and promote for conservation and appreciation, while providing opportunities for unique, high quality experiences.

Within the DoE, the NP&SP is responsible for the planning, establishment, management, operation and promotion of Nunavut's territorial parks. They showcase our rich natural and cultural heritage locally, regionally, nationally and internationally; strengthen and support local Inuit culture and communities through promotion and development of land-based activities; stimulate pursuit of traditional activities; and are important destinations and attractions for Nunavummiut and our visitors.<sup>2</sup>

Through the NA and IIBA, park planning and management enable Inuit to enjoy their right to use and access the land and resources of our parks, and receive park-related benefits through employment, contracting, tourism, education, and other opportunities.



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<sup>1</sup> Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment. 2021. Department of Environment Business Plan 2021-2024.





## **Nunavut Agreement (NA)**

The 1993 Nunavut Agreement recognizes the importance of setting aside and protecting cultural and natural heritage sites as parks, reflecting the changing expectations of Inuit as well as parks visitors.

The NA states that it is “generally desirable to establish Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area”, and provides the obligations for the GN to sustainably manage Nunavut’s natural and cultural resources in parks so that they will continue to be available for the benefit of future generations. Designating an area a ‘park’ means that it will be protected against unwanted or unplanned development; and safeguards the values for which the area was protected.

Importantly the NA identifies the roles of Inuit in joint planning and management of our Territorial Parks in a way that reflects the traditions and aspirations of Inuit and local communities. To that purpose, Article 8 of the NA required the GN (represented by the DoE), the Inuit of Nunavut (represented by NTI) and the three RIAs enter into the Umbrella IIBA for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

## **Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA)**

Signed in 2002, the IIBA applies to all existing, proposed, and future territorial parks, to:

- (a) protect and preserve the natural environment;
- (b) provide opportunities for outdoor recreational activities;
- (c) provide opportunities for tourism and economic development;
- (d) protect and commemorate historic and archaeological sites; and
- (e) generally, to provide for the benefit, education and enjoyment of residents of and visitors to Nunavut<sup>3</sup>

The IIBA requires consideration of parks-related matters such as educational and employment benefits; parks contracting opportunities for Inuit; park information; visitor use; and park natural, cultural, and mineral resources. It prescribes the obligations to provide benefits and address potential impacts associated with territorial parks for Inuit.

## **Territorial Parks Act (TPA)**

Nunavut's Territorial Parks are administered in accordance with the Territorial Parks Act and Regulations. The TPA was originally created in 1988 under the Government of the Northwest Territories (NWT), and was intended to provide guidance for the development and operations of parks. Though the original TPA was carried over from the NWT into Nunavut at the time of division, it did not fully reflect Nunavut's social, economic, cultural or ecological landscapes, or the obligations set out in the NA and IIBA.

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

ANNIE NEGLAK



<sup>2</sup> Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area: Preamble/Page 1. Government of Nunavut, Department of Sustainable Development. 2002.



## WHO IS INVOLVED

### Government of Nunavut

***Kajjausarviit***: Nunavut Parks Program is implemented by the GN through the NP&SP Division from the DoE. The NP&SP Division works in partnership with GN departments, and particularly in close collaboration with the Tourism and Cultural Industries Division, to achieve the shared outcomes in areas as varied as land management, economic growth, accessibility, health, education, and culture.

### Partners

Although the NP&SP Division takes a lead role in the establishment and management of parks, the benefits of ***Kajjausarviit*** can only be achieved through partnership and the active engagement of organizations outside of the GN.

For territorial parks to meet the needs of Nunavummiut and the legislative requirements of the NA, it is essential that the public, and especially Inuit, experience meaningful and continuing involvement in all aspects of parks and their management. Involving Inuit organizations, communities, residents and other stakeholders is the cornerstone of policy, planning, management and operations practices to help ensure sound decision-making, build public understanding, and provide opportunities for everyone to contribute their knowledge, expertise and suggestions.

Currently, the key partners in *Kajjausarviit* are the Designated Inuit Organizations (Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.; Kitikmeot Inuit Association; Kivalliq Inuit Association; and Qikiqtani Inuit Association), and the Government of Canada, who is responsible for the overall management of lands, waters and other natural resources in Nunavut, including decisions regarding territorial parks.

NP&SP also works with partners in all communities who will benefit the most from park development, including the municipal governments, Hunters and Trappers

Organizations, and other community committees and residents (elders, youth, tourism, heritage, etc.).

Other partner organizations that play an important role in developing, managing and sustaining our parks include: Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), Nunavut Water Board (NWB), Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT), Nunavut Tourism, academic and research institutions, and when required, other non-governmental organizations.

## Joint Planning and Management Committees

The ratification of the NA in 1993, the creation of the Nunavut Territory in 1999, and the signing of the IIBA in 2002, ushered in a new era of governance in our territory. Nunavummiut took over the responsibility for their own government, and the GN and Inuit were provided the responsibility to jointly plan and manage the lands, waters, and resources within parks through a process called “Joint Planning and Management”.

The IIBA sets out an approach requiring Joint Planning and Management Committees (JPMC) at the territorial level through the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management

Committee (NJPMC), and at the local level for park-related communities through Community Joint Planning and Management Committees (CJPMC).

Joint planning and management recognizes and reflects IQ principles, community engagement through culturally appropriate consultation approaches, and community contribution of knowledge, expertise and suggestions. Joint planning and management seeks better community liaison, community-based decision-making, greater public understanding, and higher levels of community support from all stakeholders within the community and region.

GN	NTI and RIAs	IPG	Other Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Economic Development and Transportation</li> <li>• Culture and Heritage</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Community and Government Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.</li> <li>• Kitikmeot Inuit Association</li> <li>• Kivalliq Inuit Association</li> <li>• Qikiqtani Inuit Association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nunavut Wildlife Management Board</li> <li>• Nunavut Planning Commission</li> <li>• Nunavut Water Board</li> <li>• Nunavut Impact Review Board</li> <li>• Inuit Heritage Trust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of Canada</li> <li>• Hamlets and Municipalities</li> <li>• Community Joint Planning and Management Committees</li> <li>• Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committees</li> <li>• Hunters and Trappers Organizations</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Territorial and Local Organizations</li> <li>• Residents</li> </ul>



## VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND PRINCIPLES

Our territorial parks celebrate the beauty and diversity of land; provide for our education, health, recreational enjoyment; and offer economic benefits and opportunities. Each park provides a haven, not only for plants and animals, but also for the human spirit as shaped by our cultural heritage and our personal connection to these landscapes.

Territorial parks reflect Nunavut's environmental and cultural diversity, ensuring that Nunavummiut and visitors for generations to come will be able to see and learn about natural and cultural heritage. Planning and management allows the GN to recognize places and resources that require protection and conservation action in the face of development pressures, climate change, and other threats to our natural and cultural resources of significance. Creating places and opportunities to enjoy our heritage can amplify experiences that enrich lives and nurture a respect for landscape, conservation, culture and heritage. Proper management of those experiences will safeguard our environment and heritage. *Kajjausarviit* provides the framework for achieving these objectives.

## Vision

Nunavut Parks inspire people to connect, experience and protect our natural and cultural heritage

## Mission

To ensure our natural and cultural heritage is protected, enjoyed, and appreciated using collaborative planning and management processes through the Nunavut Parks Program.



## Goals

In keeping with *Kajjausarviit*: Nunavut Parks Program mandate, vision and mission, Nunavut's Territorial Parks exist to meet the following goals:

### 1. Protect Nunavut's cultural and natural landscapes.

Territorial Parks protect and conserve representative examples of the full range of Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes for future generations. Joint planning and management will use the best available local Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and scientific knowledge to contribute to the long-term sustainability of Nunavut's ecosystems, cultural landscapes, historical and pre-historical places, and the overall health and wellness of our population. Our challenge is to identify and conserve what is timeless while reflecting the current needs of Nunavummiut.

### 2. Enhance community and visitor experience.

Nunavummiut and visitors use Territorial Parks to create meaningful nature and culture based experiences and memories. Resident and visitor experiences are tied to their interactions with a park as places to relax, discover, and learn. To facilitate positive experiences, parks are maintained and operated to the highest standards; park programs are offered by trained and knowledgeable staff and local guides; and trip planning information is in place. The self-reliance and the cultural and social well-being of Inuit is enhanced through territorial park establishment, planning, management and operation.



### 3. Engage the community in heritage appreciation and conservation.

Inuit have a unique relationship with Nunavut's landscape that is ecological, spiritual and social in nature, and they have an accumulated body of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about our territorial parks. Through CJPMCs, territorial parks engage communities in decision making, creating opportunities for Inuit to benefit from parks-related tourism, economic development, education, and employment. Heritage appreciation through our parks offers exceptional learning opportunities for Nunavummiut and visitors to understand the history, culture, landscapes and resources of Nunavut. By connecting generations to the land and Inuit culture, parks promote life-long learning, increase understanding of and support for parks, and encourage Nunavummiut to place a higher value on conserving Nunavut's cultural and natural resources.



## Principles

*Kajjausarviit* is based on a commitment to respect the needs of Inuit and communities as territorial parks are planned and managed in accordance with the NA and the IIBA principles. That commitment is formally stated here:

- *There is a need to recognize, protect and enhance the traditional and existing relationships between Inuit and the lands, waters and resources within Territorial Parks and surrounding areas (IIBA 3.1.1 (b));*
- *Inuit in Affected Communities are best able to make specific management and planning recommendations related to specific Parks ... (IIBA 3.1.1 (e));*
- *... the planning, establishment, management and operation of Territorial Parks must avoid limitations or restrictions on Inuit rights of access to Territorial Parks (IIBA 3.1.1 (a)).*

*Kajjausarviit* reflects Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit principles and Inuit societal values (described in detail in Appendix 3) for territorial park establishment, planning, management and operations:

- **Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq:** respect and care for the land, animals and the environment.
- **Aajiiqatigiinni:** decision making through discussion and consensus.
- **Qanuqtuurniq:** being innovative and resourceful.
- **Inuuqatigiitsiarniq:** respecting others, relationships and caring for people.
- **Piliriqatigiinniq/Ikajuqatigiinni:** working together for a common cause.
- **Pijitsirniq:** serving and providing for family and/or community.
- **Tunnganarniq:** fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive.







## HOW PARKS ARE PLANNED AND MANAGED

Planning and management determine what future conditions are desired, the actions required to achieve the condition, the management challenges likely to be encountered, and the methods for resolving these challenges.

## BUILDING A STRONGER NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM

Park planning in Nunavut anticipates community, resource, landscape, and visitor's requirements, through a process that ensures all needs are identified, reconciled and addressed. The planning process provides Inuit and other interested parties with an opportunity to learn about, evaluate, provide input, and become involved in park planning and management. *Kajjausarviit* directs planning and management of territorial parks based on:

- Nunavut Parks Classification;
- Nunavut Parks Zoning;
- Park Establishment Process;
- Frameworks and Guidelines; and,
- Community Engagement.

### Nunavut Parks Classification

The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) directs the Minister of Environment to establish and operate parks for the “benefit, education, and enjoyment of the public”. Nunavut’s Territorial Parks are diverse in both size and purpose, ranging from Qaummaarviit, a small island with archaeological sites, to Katannilik with 1,200 km<sup>2</sup> of wilderness. Some parks are campgrounds located within or near a community, while others highlight unique community, recreational, cultural and natural features.

Nunavut’s Territorial Park Classification System is a method of distinguishing parks by assigning them to defined categories that reflect the emphasis or primary purpose of the park, its role, overall character, and the extent of development allowable. The classification system acknowledges that humans are, and have always been part of the landscape, and promotes ongoing human use; it also addresses the need to protect important natural and cultural areas, preserving the balance of nature and culture while ensuring that valuable economic opportunities are not lost.

A Territorial Park’s classification is determined during the development of the park’s Master Plan. Each of Nunavut’s territorial parks can be classified as one of five different types, to be described in the revision of the TPA.



The five classifications for territorial parks are:

- (1) Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks;
- (2) Nunalingnut Parks;
- (3) Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks;
- (4) Tulliniliit Parks; and
- (5) Tupirviit Parks.

Each classification prioritizes the goals of the Nunavut Park Program (i.e. Protection, Visitor Experience and Heritage Appreciation) in different ways, depending on the primary intent of the park type<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Note that all classifications will respect Inuit Rights as described in the NA and IIBA; and allow motorized vehicle access to: assist with public safety during emergencies in remote areas; Inuit access for harvesting; and Inuit access for removal of carving stone. Where sensitive areas require restricted vehicle use, regulations will be identified through management plans and park zoning.



**“Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut”** is an Inuktitut term referring, in the context of Nunavut Parks, to a natural environment, including not only the land/seascape but also the wildlife, the climate and the cultural use.

## Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks

Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks provide for the protection of ecosystems, important wildlife areas and cultural landscapes in their natural state, and provide opportunities for park visitors to experience the diversity of natural environments that exist across the territory.

Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks tend to include larger areas of undeveloped lands, representing a high level of biodiversity and evidence of regionalized cultural use by Inuit or previous cultural group. Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks tend to have natural and cultural features and values of regional and territorial significance.

The highest priorities of Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks are the protection and heritage appreciation of Nunavut’s natural ecosystems and the traditional activities and recreational experiences that can be enjoyed in the natural

environment. Any development or use must protect the natural and cultural features of the park and enhance its use by Inuit, heritage, and tourism potential without negatively affecting the character of the natural environment.

Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut Parks promote:

- Management and monitoring of the eco-system for sustainability and human safety.
- Heritage appreciation through programs, education and information on the significance of the park.
- A high-quality experience for all visitors in a natural environment such as harvesting, wildlife and landscape viewing, and recreational and tourism activities.

“Our old dog sled route was different than the route that snowmobiles follow. The dog sleds would travel around Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy), passing through Katanniq, where the hill was not so steep. When snowmobiles came into use the people were able to travel up much steeper hills. The Ittijagiaq trail now follows a different route because our technology has changed.”

MATTO MICHAEL







## Nunalingnut Parks


Nunalingnut Parks provide for the protection of areas that have been used by Inuit or previous cultural groups in the past, and areas that continue to be enjoyed by Nunavummiut today for recreational activities. Nunalingnut Parks provide for recreational use and heritage appreciation, and the protection of the natural and cultural features that contribute to the recreational activities in the park.

Nunalingnut Parks tend to protect medium to smaller areas of land that represent a specific natural or cultural feature, or value of significance as a recreational destination to the local community or the region.

The highest priority of this classification is to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and heritage appreciation that highlights the significance of the park and the interaction of Inuit with the place. Development in Nunalingnut Parks tends to provide infrastructure that enhances access and use for recreational activities, but does not negatively affect the character or cultural significance of the park.

Nunalingnut Parks promote:

- Management and monitoring to enhance recreational use of the park that is sustainable and safe.
- Park infrastructure necessary to serve Inuit use, public enjoyment, recreational use, and tourism activities.
- Heritage appreciation through programs, education and information on the recreational use and significance of the park.



**“Nunalingnut”** is an Inuktitut term meaning an area typically used by the community.

## Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks

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

An Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Park is established where the park's unique and culturally significant features show evidence of cultural importance to all Inuit. Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks may be any size of landscape required to fully protect and represent the heritage values and resources. Development in Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks 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, Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks may seek to include both surface and sub-surface rights.

Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Parks promote:

- Management and monitoring of the archaeological and cultural heritage resources.
- Park infrastructure necessary to protect the resources of the park and present these resources to the public in a sustainable method.
- Heritage appreciation through programs, education and information on the cultural significance of the park.

**“Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni”**  
Inuktitut terms meaning the park shows evidence of unique and culturally significant features.





## Tulliniliit Parks

Tulliniliit Parks are linear parks that highlight rivers, trails, animal migration routes, and other corridors of value to protect the landscape or resources of Nunavut, or the routes of significance to Inuit heritage. Tulliniliit Parks provide for conservation of the linkages between important cultural features or ecosystems. Tulliniliit may be of any length or width required to represent the linear feature, and may be identified for protection because of local, regional or territorial significance.

There are two types of Tulliniliit Parks:

### Wildlife Tulliniliit

Highlights and protects wildlife migration routes and other significant natural corridors, and can play a role in connecting core ecosystems by allowing for movement of animals between these areas. Protection of areas of importance to wildlife is the primary objective of the Wildlife Tulliniliit and its associated habitat, followed by heritage appreciation.

### Heritage Tulliniliit

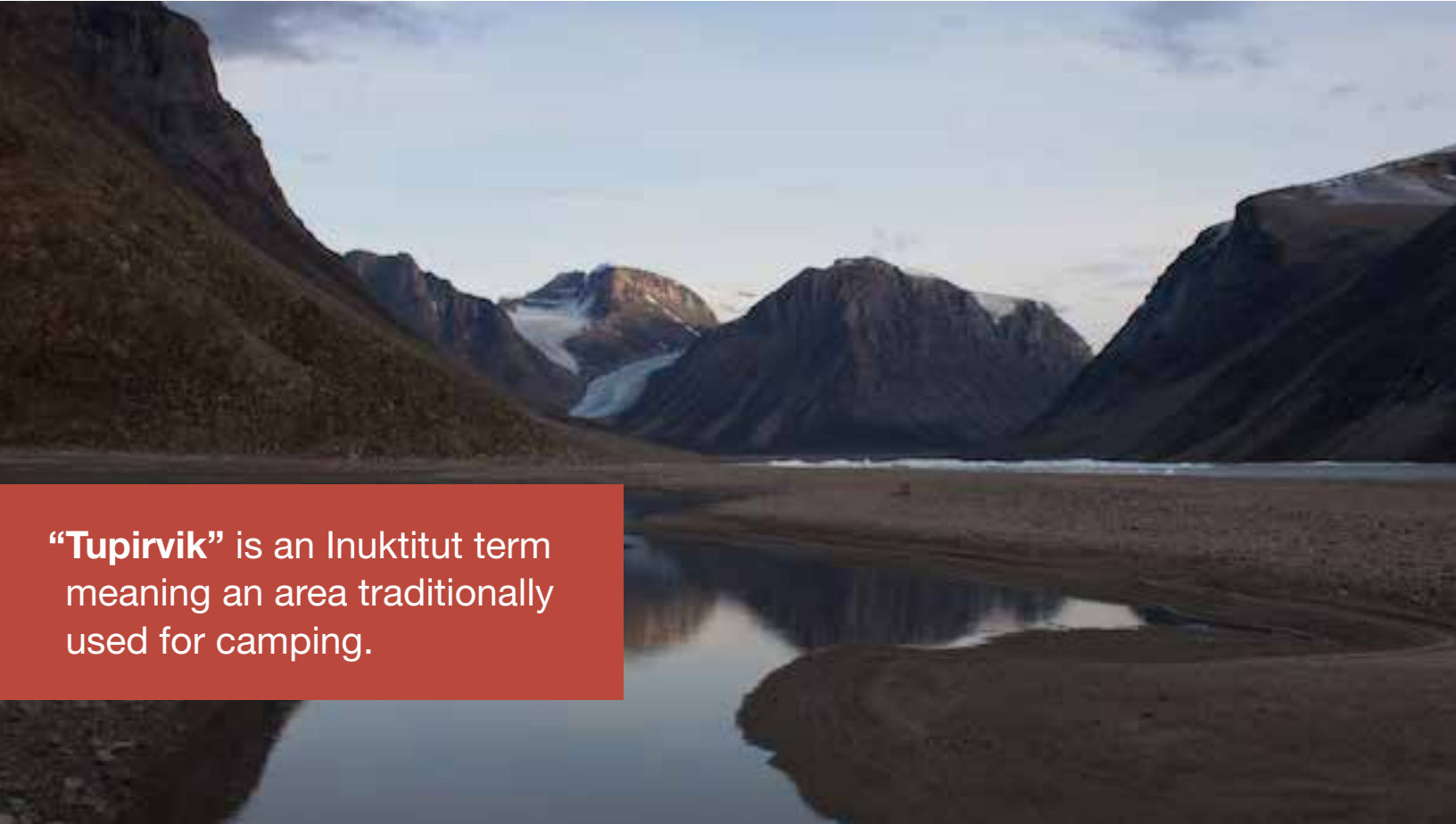
Highlights and protects corridors of cultural significance to Inuit such as waterways, heritage trails/ rivers and traditional travel routes. Heritage appreciation and recreation are the primary objective of the Heritage Tulliniliit.

Tulliniliit Parks promote:

- Management and monitoring for conservation of resources and recreational uses.
- Park infrastructure necessary to protect the resources of the corridor and present these resources to the public in a sustainable method.
- Heritage appreciation through programs, education and information on the cultural significance of the corridor.



“Tulliniliit” is an Inuktitut term meaning cultural trails or wildlife trails (past or present).



“**Tupirvik**” is an Inuktitut term meaning an area traditionally used for camping.

### **Tupirviit Parks**

Tupirviit Parks provide camp infrastructure in a community or a natural setting. Tupirviit Parks tend to be in or near communities in scenic places, and provide camping facilities for both locals and out-of-town visitors that enhance recreational opportunities and local tourism opportunities. Tupirviit Parks may be of any size required to provide safe and sustainable camping infrastructure.

Tupirviit Parks promote:

- Local tourism benefits by providing accommodation options to visitors, encouraging extended stays in a community, and encouraging spending on community tourism products or services.
- Park infrastructure to enhance visitor comfort, safety and enjoyment when camping.



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

## Nunavut Parks Killiliurniq

Most parks include a variety of natural and cultural features and landscapes that together contribute to the purpose for which the park was established. Certain areas of a territorial park may be appropriate for developing infrastructure or an access route, while other areas may be ecologically or archaeologically sensitive, requiring protection.

Killiliurniq is the planning tool used to define the different areas within a park based on specific attributes. Territorial park zoning is finalized during the development of the specific park’s Management Plan to describe the role and overall character of an area within a park, and the extent of development allowable within the zone based on the sensitivity of its resources, land uses, or other specific features.

*Kajjausarviit* uses three primary killiliurniq and three sub-killiliurniq. The primary killiliurniq are assigned to areas within parks based on the physical and character attributes of the landscape, and uses of the area within the park. The sub-killiliurniq are layered within these primary killiliurniq to address any specific requirements for management or regulatory measures to address protection. These measures may be seasonal, temporary, correctable, or require monitoring.

The zoning of a park will in most cases use one or more primary killiliurniq, with the sub-killiliurniq applied where required addressing specific requirements or fulfilling obligations under the IIBA and NA. The zoning of all parks will be subject to public comment and CJPMC approval during the management planning process.

The three primary killiliurniq that may be applied for the Territorial Parks of Nunavut are:

- (1) Cultural;
- (2) Wilderness; and
- (3) Development.

The three sub-killiliurniq which complement the primary killiliurniq are:

- (1) Special Protection;
- (2) Inuit Use; and
- (3) Resource Management.

Each of the primary killiliurniq and sub-killiliurniq are described on the next page.

### Cultural Killiliurniq

This main killiliurniq is intended to highlight significant cultural sites and landscapes for the education and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The objective of the Cultural killiliurniq is to protect cultural resources and significant places, and promote heritage appreciation and education within the parks.

Activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.

Infrastructure will be permitted that protects cultural features for which the killiliurniq was designated, enhances interpretation and education opportunities, or ensures public safety.

### Wilderness Killiliurniq

This primary killiliurniq is intended to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective of the Wilderness killiliurniq is to protect habitat and natural resources, provide a high quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users, and to increase opportunities for harvesting and healthy living among Nunavummiut.

Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.

Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, enhance access for harvesting, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where they do not detract from the wilderness character of the park.

### Development Killiliurniq

This primary killiliurniq is intended to identify areas in the park that are suitable for infrastructure. The objective of the Development killiliurniq is to allow for the development of buildings, campgrounds, roads and trails, and other facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences or are needed for public safety.

Activities relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and recreations will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.



The three sub-killiliurniq which complement the three primary killiliurniq are defined as:

**Special Protection  
Sub-Killiliurniq**

Special Protection sub-killiliurniq will be used in exceptional cases where natural and/or cultural features in the park require special protection beyond that afforded by the primary killiliurniq or the park designation.

This sub-killiliurniq is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for the benefit of present and future generations. Where necessary, visitor access may be restricted in this sub-killiliurniq, and activities and development may be limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected.

**Inuit Use  
Sub-Killiliurniq**

Inuit Use sub-killiliurniq will be used in exceptional cases to delineate important areas of cultural use by Inuit. General public access by non-Inuit may be restricted or regulated in this sub-killiliurniq, if necessary.

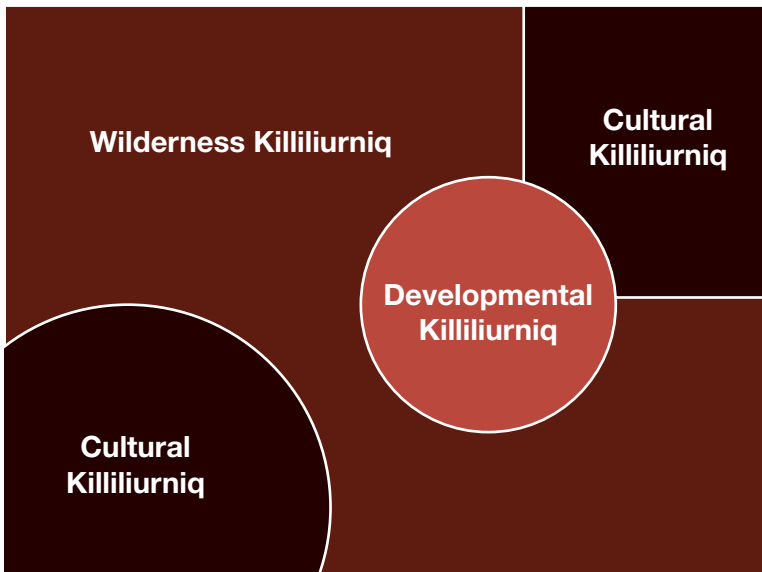
Potential land uses in this sub-killiliurniq include outpost camps, cabins, and carving stone extraction sites.

**Resource Management  
Sub-Killiliurniq**

Resource Management sub-killiliurniq may be used to delineate areas where the extraction or use of specific natural resources within park boundaries has been approved, or to provide future access for the efficient development of resources in the vicinity of a park.

Examples include areas of access or extraction for mineral or hydroelectric development.

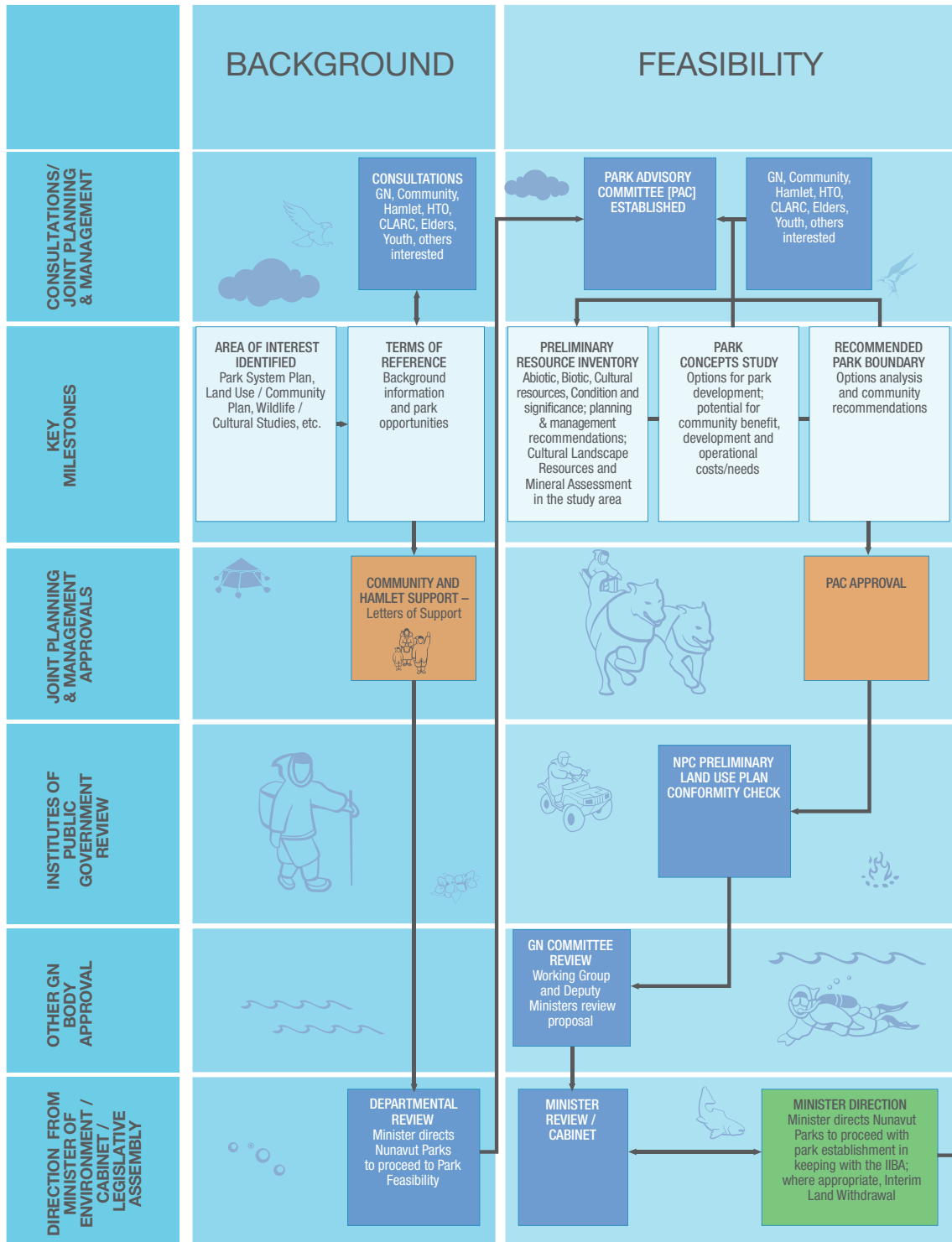
**Example: Applying killiliurniq within a park boundary**

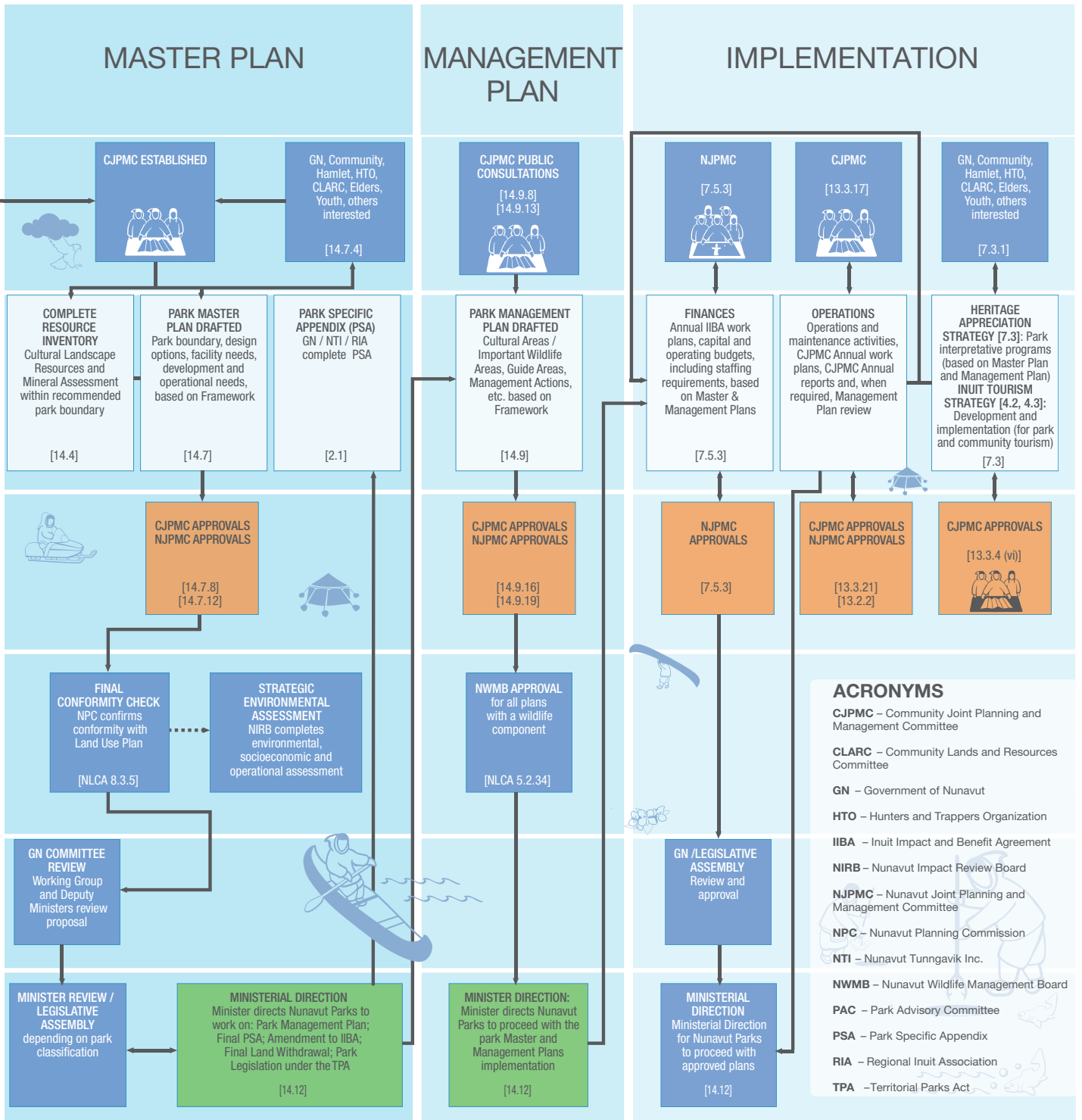


**Example: Applying a sub-killiliurniq within a primary killiliurniq**



# ESTABLISHING A TERRITORIAL PARK IN NUNAVUT







## PARK ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS

Parks are planned, managed and established over many years. Regardless of whether a park exists or a new park is proposed, actions are taken to meet the requirements of each of the five stages of the Nunavut Parks Establishment Process, which are:

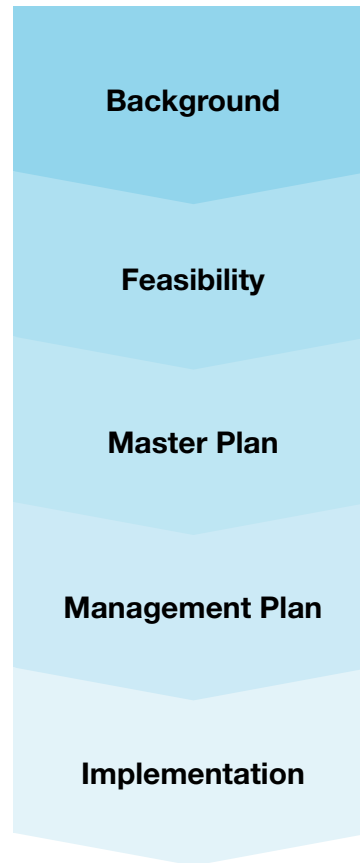
- (1) Background;
- (2) Feasibility;
- (3) Master Plan;
- (4) Management Plan;
- (5) Implementation.

This process involves consultations and involvement with JPMCs, partners and residents of affected communities. The process ultimately concludes with implementation of the approved park master plan, and management plan.





There are five stages in the Nunavut Territorial Park Establishment Process:



### **Background**

For a proposed park, the first stage is to assess an area of interest to identify if there is local support for the park; to collect information about the area and the benefits it can provide as a park.

The Background stage also provides a description of the potential opportunities or impacts that must be evaluated in future stages of the park establishment process, if there is approval from the Minister of Environment to move forward.



### **Feasibility**

This second stage towards establishment of a proposed park seeks to collect detailed information about the proposed park location. The Feasibility stage compiles a Preliminary Resource Inventory report that generally describes the natural and cultural resources; the significance of the resources and area to Inuit and Nunavummiut; and the potential purpose of the park.

The Feasibility stage is completed with the involvement of a community Park Advisory Committee (PAC), and community and stakeholders consultations.

A Park Concepts Report is prepared at the end of the Feasibility stage that includes options for park development; a list of potential benefits from a park; recommended park boundaries; community consultation input; and letters of support from stakeholders.



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## Master Plan

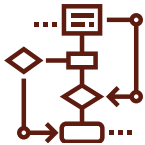
A master plan is a comprehensive long-term vision and strategic plan intended to guide the purpose, extent, development, design, use, and protection of a park and its resources. It describes a park's role at the local, territorial, and national levels, and the values that should be used in making decisions about the park. The master plan for a park identifies, without limitation, the park classification, boundaries, design and plan options, tourism opportunities, and specific proposals for meeting the purpose for which the park was established. This document includes the main theme of the park, for the eventual park specific Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs.

In adherence to the requirements of the IIBA, a master plan is required for every existing and proposed new park, and requires the formal establishment of a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) right from the beginning, to provide guidance and advice on all planning matters.

The Master Plan stage includes the completion of an Inventory of Park Resources; the drafting of a master plan; consultations on the draft with key stakeholders; and the approval process which includes the CJPMC, NJPMC, Nunavut Planning Commission (the NPC may recommend a NIRB review or Environmental Assessment [EA] process), and the internal GN review process.

The approval of the master plan is provided by the GN. Parks to be established under IIBA Schedule 2-1 and new parks get added to the IIBA through a Park Specific Appendix requiring agreement of the signatory parties: the GN, NTI, and the RIA.

As per the IIBA section 14.11, the GN, a DIO, the NJPMC, the CJPMC, or any person affected may propose changes to an approved master plan.



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## Management Plan

A management plan describes how a park and its resources will be protected, operated and managed to ensure the long term sustainability and integrity of the park. The management plan for each park identifies zoning, park regulations, and includes, without limitation, actions recommended to protect or manage wildlife, important wildlife areas, culturally significant sites, archaeological sites, public safety, and other important landscape, environmental, or cultural elements (IIBA 14.9.4). More details are provided for the park specific Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Program. A management plan includes a ten year implementation action plan.

In keeping with the IIBA, a park specific management plan is required for every existing and new park, and requires the CJPMC to provide guidance and advice on all planning matters during its development.

The Management Plan stage includes the drafting of the management plan; consultations on the draft with key stakeholders; and the approval process which includes the CJPMC, NJPMC, NWMB, and the approval of the Minister of Environment.

The IIBA section 14.11 outlines the process for a review in case the GN, a DIO, the NJPMC, the CJPMC, or any person affected may propose changes to an approved management plan.



## Implementation

At this last stage of the park establishment process, the implementation occurs for each territorial park Master Plan, Management Plan, Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation Strategy, and Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Annual work plans and budgets are developed by the NP&SP Division in collaboration with the CJPMCs, and approved by the NJPMC and GN.

Once approved, ongoing park development, operations and management begins.

Each stage of the park establishment process reflects joint planning and management structures described in the IIBA, and are consistent with the NA and IIBA.

Within the Master Plan and Management Plan stages of park establishment, each park requires two strategic documents. These strategies are prepared following the approval of a park's Management Plan:

### Territorial Park Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation Strategy

A Territorial Park Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Strategy addresses requirements for park specific information, interpretation, programs, messaging and education.

The objective of heritage appreciation is to increase awareness and promote stewardship of Inuit heritage through territorial parks. Heritage appreciation celebrates the unique relationship of the heritage of Inuit culture, environment and resources that are a part of our parks.

Interpretation is a combination of communication, education and inspiration to help people learn about and understand a place, an event, a culture or a perspective.

Interpretive programs can be products or activities. The park specific Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation Strategy provides local Inuit and communities the opportunity to share their stories about the cultural and natural heritage in their territorial park.

The IIBA requires the CJPMC to provide guidance and advice on all planning matters during the development of a Territorial Park Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Strategy.

A park specific Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Strategy (ten-year) is developed following park Management Plan approval by the NJPMC.

### Local Inuit Tourism Strategy

The Local Inuit Tourism Strategy addresses requirements of IIBA Article 4 for "creative and effective strategies to increase tourism and tourism-related business and career opportunities for Inuit" in connection with each territorial park. Each park specific Inuit Tourism Strategy shall address the requirements of IIBA Article 4.2.8.

The IIBA requires the CJPMC, NJPMC and local Inuit to provide guidance and advice on all planning matters during the development of a park specific Inuit Tourism Strategy.

A park specific Inuit Tourism Strategy (ten-year) is developed following park Management Plan approval by the NJPMC.

## FRAMEWORKS

Frameworks ensure that there is consistency and accountability in planning and management throughout the park establishment process for all parks, and that the specific obligations of the IIBA are addressed for each park.

The NP&SP Division has prepared the following Frameworks, approved by the NJPMC.

### **Inventory of Park Resources Framework**

An Inventory of Park Resources is a comprehensive documentation of natural resources, cultural resources, and the extent of human use of an area. The Inventory determines the resources of significance within a park, or park study area, including information on the status or condition of those resources. Inventories include, without limitation, the resources in and surrounding a park, including:

- Archaeological sites and specimens, including culturally significant sites;
- Cultural heritage, including oral histories and other historical information;
- Inuktitut place names for the park and for specific locations of interest within the park;
- Wildlife populations and important wildlife areas, including both flora and fauna; and
- Geological and mineral resources within the boundary of the park or proposed park.

The Framework for Nunavut Parks Inventories of Resources directs the two-stage process (Feasibility stage and Master Plan stage) and content for each park Inventory to ensure it meets the requirements for the master and management planning stages. The two-phase process incorporates a Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory (CLRI) and a Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A).



## **Master Plan Framework**

The Framework for Nunavut Parks Master Plans describes the content of an individual park master plan, including the following three sections: Background Information; Park Purpose; and, Planning Approach.

## **Management Plan Framework**

The Framework for Nunavut Parks Management Plans describes the content of an individual park management plan including the following sections: Park Purpose and Management Strategy; Park Context; Management Actions; and Implementation.

## **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs Framework**

The Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Program describes the IIBA requirements for park information, interpretation, and education; defines the specific requirements for interpretative programs associated with each park classification; identifies key messaging; and provides consistent guidelines for all products and materials.

## **Community Consultations Guidelines**

The document *Culturally Appropriate Consultation Techniques for Use in Planning and Managing Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places*, prepared by NP&SP and the NJPMC, provides guidance and an approach that meets the consultation requirements of the NA and IIBA.

## **Inuit Tourism Strategy Framework**

This *Inuit Tourism Strategy Framework* including an *Inuit Tourism Training Program*, and an accompanying *Inuit Tourism Implementation Workbook*, relates to Article 4, Business and Career Development Benefits, of the IIBA. By the time each community with a Territorial Park has completed the workbook it will have an Inuit Tourism Implementation Plan.





# BUILDING A STRONGER NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM

## A PARK SYSTEM PLAN

Protecting and sharing Nunavut's natural and cultural resources through parks requires a strategic approach to identify the locations that should be protected, the purpose of establishing a park at that location, and the resulting benefits through the establishment of a park. It will be critical to ensure that key natural and cultural landscapes in all three Nunavut regions are identified to help decision makers address the competing pressure for development and other demands.

This will be achieved through creation of a Park System Plan, a strategic framework for identifying, planning, and managing different kinds of parks.

Defining long-term goals through a Park System Plan, NP&SP will collaborate effectively with governments, communities, regional and territorial Inuit associations, community-based organizations and partners in the private and volunteer sectors.

A clear vision of what the territorial park system could be in 50 years will help all interested parties to respond consistently, strategically and appropriately to identified needs and pressures in Nunavut, and to know gaps in levels of protection. The Park System Plan will be the strategic framework to achieve the mandate, vision, mission and goals of *Kajjausarviit*.



The Park System Plan, at a minimum, will identify:

- **Existing Parks:** the location, purpose, classification, key natural and cultural resources, planning approach, management opportunities and threats, and heritage appreciation programs. This may include opportunities to expand the boundaries of an existing park.
- **Territorial and Regional Opportunities:** an analysis by territory and region of all existing protected and unprotected landscapes or sites to identify opportunities for future territorial park system expansion.
- **A Long Term Strategic Vision for a System (Network) of Territorial Parks:** a statement of vision that could identify the locations, types of parks and/or land area to be protected for the territory or by region.
- **Options for Protection:** a listing of culturally significant sites, important wildlife areas, or other landscapes that could be considered for future protection.

An effective Territorial Parks System Plan will form a critical part of Nunavut's response to maintaining Inuit culture, protecting significant landscapes, and addressing the pressures facing Nunavut such as climate change, population growth, and resource extraction.

“There are many burial grounds, campsites and important areas that people have to be aware of – this is the reason that I support the park – it will benefit everyone. People all over the world will know and learn about the park.”

LOSEEOSEE AIPELLÉE

## Parks, Partners and Preservation: Bridging Past and Future

Territorial parks represent all that is best in Nunavut; the rich diversity of our land and its wildlife, the deep cultural resonance of our historic places, and the fascination they exercise for both Nunavummiut and visitors. The creation, management and governance of our parks is a complex challenge, a call to exercise our stewardship over some of Nunavut's most valuable resources.

**Kajjausarviit:** Nunavut Parks Program recognizes that territorial parks are lands to be held in trust for present and future generations. Joint planning and management of parks establish this legacy based on IQ to protect and share our natural and cultural landscapes; to increase residents' and visitors' knowledge and appreciation of these special places, and to engage them in active preservation; and to create a rich variety of unique, high quality visitor experiences and park-associated benefits, now and in the future.

Key actions of *Kajjausarviit* include:

- **IIBA implementation**, continuing to work collectively with our partners and Joint Planning and Management Committees to advance the vision and goals for Territorial Parks.
- **Amendment or development of new Territorial Parks Legislation and Regulations**, prepared under the direction of *Kajjausarviit* to meet the requirements of the NA and IIBA, and other territorial and federal legislation.
- **A Park System Plan** that will identify and reflect the landscapes that are important and relevant to Inuit and Nunavummiut.



Implementing *Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program* will require the involvement of various government agencies, joint planning and management committees, Inuit and community organizations, non-government organizations and Nunavummiut. Our partnerships with the CJPMCs, NJPMC, and DIOs are critical to ensure that joint planning and management of our parks is always undertaken in the spirit of a deep, respectful and collaborative stewardship for the land.

**Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program** represents an opportunity, a promise, and a challenge to all government agencies, Inuit Organizations, municipalities, non-government organizations, and Nunavummiut. By working together, through an adaptive process, we can protect, promote and celebrate these extraordinary spaces for the enrichment and enjoyment of all, now and in the future.





## APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX 1

# DEFINITIONS

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

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

“**CLARC**” refers to the Community Lands and resources Committee.

“**CLRI**” refers to a Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory.

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

“**DIO**” refers to any Designated Inuit Organization with an obligation under the IIBA.

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

“**EA**” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

“**Frameworks**” refer to the guiding documents for NP&SP including the Framework for Inventory of Park Resources, Framework for Master Plans, Framework for Management Plans, and Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs.

“**GC**” refers to Government of Canada.

“**GN**” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“**Hamlet**” or “**Municipality**” refers to the municipal administrative council and offices of respective communities involved in planning processes.

“**HTO**” refers to Hunters and Trappers Organizations.

“**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.

“**Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni**” Inuktitut terms meaning the park shows evidence of unique and culturally significant features.

“**IOL**” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

“**IQ**” refers to Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, or traditional knowledge.

“**JPMC**” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“**Kajjausarviit**” Inuktitut term meaning ‘a place to enjoy the beauty of the land, sea, river, the tranquility, serenity, peacefulness, ...’

“**Killiliurniq**” Inuktitut term meaning an area used for specific purposes (zones).

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

“**Mission**” refers to the aims and values of the Nunavut Parks Program.

“**NIRB**” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“**NA**” refers to the Nunavut Agreement (formerly referred to as the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement).

“**NJPMC**” or “**Nunavut JPMC**” means Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“**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.

“**Nunalingnut**” Inuktitut term meaning an area typically used by the community for outdoor recreation.

“**Nunavut Parks**” refers to Territorial Parks in Nunavut, planned and managed by the Government of Nunavut.

“**NWB**” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“**NWMB**” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

“**Outpost Camp**” refers to a camp occupied by families or other groups of Inuit who occupy the particular location on a temporary, seasonal, intermittent, semi-permanent or a year round basis for the purposes of wildlife harvesting and the associated use and enjoyment of lands, and includes (a) the residential base, and (b) the surface lands on which the residential base rests and the surface of lands within a distance of two kilometres from the centre of the residential base, but does not include any randomly occupied locations used only for periods of several days or weeks.

“**Park Advisory Committee**” or “**PAC**” means a community committee to provide direction in the park establishment process prior to the nomination of a CJPMC.

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

“**Program**” refers to this document, *Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program* or Parks Program.

“**Proposed Park**” means a park proposed by the GN, to be established in the IIBA.

“**RIA**” refers to Regional Inuit Association (all or one of the following: Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and Kivalliq Inuit Association).

“**Territorial Park**” means a park identified in IIBA Schedule 2-1, or a park or proposed park to be formally and fully established as a Territorial Park under the Territorial Parks Act and IIBA.

“**TPA**” means the *Territorial Parks Act* and Regulations.

“**Traditional Use**” means use of the lands by Inuit prior to the establishment of the affected community.

“**Tulliniliit**” Inuktitut term meaning cultural trails or wildlife trails (past or present).

“**Tupirvik**” Inuktitut term meaning an area traditionally used for camping.

“**Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut**” Inuktitut term referring, in the context of Nunavut Parks, to a natural environment, including not only the land/seascape but also the wildlife, the climate and the cultural use.

“**Vision**” refers to the statement of the long-term aspiration that *Kajjausarviit: Nunavut Parks Program* is seeking to achieve.

“**Visitor**” means 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.

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## APPENDIX 2

# RESOURCES

**Government of Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.** 2009. *Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada as amended (Consolidated Version)*. Published: Nunavut Tunngavik Inc./ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

**Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment.** 2021. *Department of Environment Business Plan 2021-2024*.

**Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment.** 2016. *Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs*.

**Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment.** 2014. *Nunavut Parks Planning and Management Frameworks*.

**Government of Nunavut.** 2002. *Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area*.



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## APPENDIX 3

# INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT PRINCIPLES

***Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq: respect and care for the land, animals and the environment.***

- (1) Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, or the traditional knowledge of Inuit, is necessary for responsible decision-making regarding lands, waters and resources. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit of a park's physical features, ecology, wildlife, and Inuit heritage and culture will inform planning, management and decision making.
- (2) Integrity of our Natural and Cultural Resources – Maintaining the integrity of our natural and cultural resources and landscapes take precedence in planning, managing and operating territorial parks. The archaeological and cultural heritage of Inuit will be preserved and promoted.
- (3) Human-environment relationship – Inuit and the environment are inseparable. Protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage must take account of the close relationship between people, wildlife and landscapes.

***Aajiiqatigiinni: decision making through discussion and consensus***

- (4) Joint Management and Planning – Nunavut's Territorial Parks are planned and managed jointly with full support of residents and communities. Inuit rights, as well as landscape and resource values in keeping with the NA and IIBA, are recognized throughout the park establishment, planning and management process.

***Qanuqtuurniq: being innovative and resourceful***

- (5) Research and Knowledge – The identification, planning, establishment and management of parks are based on open, systematic, rigorous, cooperative and knowledge-based practices. We use the best available knowledge, supported by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific research, and support adaptive management approaches.

***Inuuqatigiitsiarniq: respecting others, relationships and caring for people.***

- (6) Involvement – Involving Inuit organizations, communities, residents and other stakeholders is the cornerstone of policy, planning, management and operations practices to help ensure sound decision-making, build public understanding, and provide opportunities for everyone to contribute their knowledge, expertise and suggestions.

***Piliriqatigiinni/Ilkajuqtiigiinni: working together for a common cause.***

- (7) Collaboration – Planning and managing territorial parks is undertaken jointly with all stakeholders, which is essential if our parks are to continue to contribute to Nunavut's objectives for sustainability, education, tourism and health; and especially if conservation and development objectives are to be balanced. Joint planning and management is also essential to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts associated with parks.

***Pijitsirniq: serving and providing for family and/or community.***

- (8) Balance – Territorial Parks contribute to Nunavut's economy through tourism and park-related economic development without compromising the protection of our cultural and natural heritage.

***Tunnganarniq: fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive.***

- (9) Integrity and Accountability – Decisions related to park establishment, planning, management and operations are made using all available information to ensure informed decisions are made in a fair, transparent and accountable manner. The use of Inuktitut in territorial parks is a basis of Heritage Appreciation and interpretive programs. All Territorial Park activities are accountable to these principles, and implementation of legislation, NA and IIBA obligations, and other related policy.







NUNAVUT PARKS

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