

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga Torngat Mountains

National Park of Canada

Management Plan

2010



JUNE 2010

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga

Torngat Mountains

National Park of Canada

Management Plan

Foreword



Canada's national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas offer Canadians from coast to coast to coast unique opportunities to experience and understand our wonderful country. They are places of learning, recreation and inspiration where Canadians can connect with our past and appreciate the natural, cultural and social forces that shaped Canada.

From our smallest national park to our most visited national historic site to our largest national marine conservation area, each of these places offers Canadians and visitors several experiential opportunities to enjoy Canada's historic and natural heritage. These places of beauty, wonder and learning are valued by Canadians - they are part of our past, our present and our future.

Our Government's goal is to ensure that Canadians form a lasting connection to this heritage and that our protected places are enjoyed in ways that leave them unimpaired for present and future generations.

We see a future in which these special places will further Canadians' appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of Canada, the economic well-being of communities, and the vitality of our society.

Our Government's vision is to build a culture of heritage conservation in Canada by offering Canadians exceptional opportunities to experience our natural and cultural heritage.

These values form the foundation of the first management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga (Torngat Mountains National Park) of Canada. I offer my appreciation to the many thoughtful Canadians who helped to develop this plan, particularly to our dedicated team from Parks Canada, to the Cooperative Management Board of the Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, the Nunatsiavut Government, the Makivik Corporation, and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and to all those local organizations and individuals who have demonstrated their good will, hard work, spirit of co-operation and extraordinary sense of stewardship.

In this same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga (Torngat Mountains National Park) of Canada Management Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

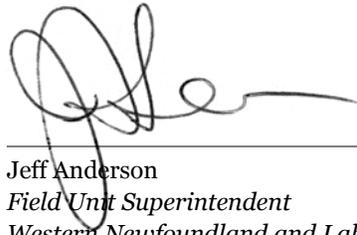
Jim Prentice
Minister of the Environment

Recommendations

Recommended by:



Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada



Jeff Anderson
Field Unit Superintendent
Western Newfoundland and Labrador Field Unit
Parks Canada

Executive Summary

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga – Torngat Mountains National Park – is Canada’s 42nd and newest national park, established to protect heritage resources and to provide opportunities for Canadians to connect to the Northern Labrador Mountains natural region – an Inuit homeland. Polar bears hunt seals along the coast, and the Torngat Mountains and George River caribou herds cross paths as they migrate to and from their calving grounds. Evidence of human history spanning thousands of years is found throughout the park. Today Inuit continue to use this area for hunting, fishing, and travelling throughout the year.

Cooperative management is a defining feature of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. This first management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga was developed with the Cooperative Management Board and includes input from key partners – Nunatsiavut Government, Makivik Corporation and Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. The plan ensures that actions taken by park managers for protection, visitor experience and public appreciation and understanding are integrated and mutually supportive and that expected results are clearly defined, while addressing the priorities of Inuit. The management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga provides a strategic framework within which Parks Canada and the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik will guide subsequent management, planning and implementation decisions together over the coming years.

The Cooperative Management Board’s strong and positive engagement in developing the management plan has helped Parks Canada meet its commitments in the *Labrador Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement*, the *Nunavik Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement* and *The Memorandum of Agreement for a National Park Reserve*

of Canada and National Park of Canada in the Torngat Mountains between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Cooperative Management Board and Parks Canada jointly developed the prelude documents for the management plan, the State of Park Report and the scoping document.

The vision for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga articulates the special character of the Torngat Mountains as a spectacular Arctic wilderness and an Inuit homeland, paints a picture of the park 15 years from now, and conveys a sense of place to Canadians who may never be able to visit the site. The vision was developed with the Cooperative Management Board and reflects the interests and desires of Inuit and Parks Canada. Parks Canada, with the support of the Cooperative Management Board and other partners, will strive to achieve the vision for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga by focussing on three management directions. These directions, and their supporting objectives, will address the opportunities and challenges identified in managing Canada’s newest national park, including how to achieve the three elements of Parks Canada’s mandate - protection, visitor experience and education - in a mutually supportive manner, while reflecting the objectives set out in the Foundation Agreements.

The three Management Directions are:

New Gatherings in a Timeless Place

Build on the role of the Torngat Mountains as a traditional gathering place for Inuit by facilitating contemporary gatherings that celebrate the park as an Inuit homeland, support the delivery of in-park programming and connect people to Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga through an Inuit cultural lens.

It's All About Relationships

Continue to build Parks Canada's relationship with Inuit, encouraging them to share their knowledge, expertise and passion in the management of this park. Parks Canada will also strengthen relationships with stakeholders, researchers and regional organizations to foster a connection to this special place and a collective commitment of stewardship for this park. Parks Canada's relationships will be the hallmark of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.

Sharing the Inuit Story

Share the Inuit story, increasing Canadians' understanding of the special connection Inuit have with the rich cultural landscape of the Torngat Mountains. Sharing the Inuit story will not only foster the passing of Inuit knowledge from Elders to Inuit youth, it will also be the magnet that draws Canadians to the power, mystery and adventure of the Torngat Mountains.

The Cooperative Management Board and Parks Canada have identified three areas for special management attention: Sallikuluk (Rose Island), Ramah and Upingivik. Conservation measures will accommodate the challenge of protecting the fragile cultural resources of these places while sharing their story with the rest of Canada. The key management directions for the park have infused efforts to develop appropriate approaches for the special management of these areas. Parks Canada and the Cooperative Management Board will continue to spend time together at each of these proposed management areas, ensuring that future management direction addresses what is special about these places.

Over the next five years, Parks Canada and the Cooperative Management Board will focus on developing a mutual understanding of the natural and cultural sensitivities, visitor experience opportunities, and public appreciation and understanding of the park. This focus will assist Parks Canada, along with its Inuit Partners, to facilitate experiences that will help visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the park and the defining relationship Inuit have with the land. Parks Canada, with the Cooperative Management Board and Inuit partners, commits to exploring zoning and a wilderness declaration area for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga over the coming years.

This management plan has been endorsed by the Cooperative Management Board, is supported by the Nunatsiavut Government and the Makivik Corporation, and comments received from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador were considered and addressed in this plan.

Table of Contents

Foreword	iii
Letter of Recommendation from the Cooperative Management Board	v
Recommendations	vii
Executive Summary	ix
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of the First Management Plan	2
1.2 Guiding Documents	2
1.3 Cooperative Management Board	3
1.4 Partners	4
2.0 Importance of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga	7
3.0 The Planning Context and Current Park Situation	9
3.1 A Cultural Landscape	10
3.2 A Natural Landscape	11
3.3 Making a Remote Destination Accessible - kANGIDLUASUK	13
3.4 Experiencing the Park	14
3.5 Reaching out to Canadians	16
3.6 Research in the Park	18
3.7 Highlights from the State of the Park Report	20
4.0 Vision for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga	21
5.0 Management Direction	23
5.1 Management Direction 1: New Gatherings in a Timeless Place	24
5.2 Management Direction 2: It's All About Relationships	25
5.3 Management Direction 3: Sharing the Inuit Story	28
6.0 Area Management Approach	31
6.1 Sallikuluk Management Area	31
6.2 Ramah Management Area	33
6.3 Upingivik Management Area	35
7.0 Zoning and Wilderness Area Declaration	37
8.0 Administration and Operations	39
9.0 Monitoring	41
10.0 Summary of Strategic Environmental Assessment	43
References	45

Appendix A	
Glossary	47
Appendix B	
Summary of Planned Actions: Implementation Strategy	51
Appendix C	
How Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga Supports Parks Canada's Corporate Performance Expectations	57

1.0 Introduction



H. Wittenborn

On behalf of the people of Canada, we protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations.

- Parks Canada's Mandate

Parks Canada is responsible for protecting the network of national parks, national marine conservation areas and national historic sites it administers across Canada, for this and future generations. Parks Canada's mandate, which underpins all management planning, consists of three elements: protecting heritage resources, facilitating opportunities for visitor experiences, and promoting public appreciation and understanding. Canadians have a strong sense of connection to their parks, and Parks Canada facilitates opportunities to discover, appreciate and understand these special places in ways that ensure that they are available for Canadians to enjoy into the future.

Torngat Mountains National Park is Canada's 42nd and newest national park, established to protect heritage resources and to provide opportunities for Canadians to connect to the Northern Labrador Mountains natural region – an Inuit homeland. The Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve was created with the consent of Labrador Inuit provided through the *Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement* and transitioned to a national park with the consent of Nunavik Inuit provided through the *Nunavik Inuit Lands Claims Agreement*. The park extends from Saglek Fiord in the south, including all islands and islets, to the very northern tip of Labrador; and from the provincial boundary with Québec in the west, to the low water mark of the Labrador Sea in the east. The Iron Strand, 9 kilometres of land found on the Labrador coast, is Inuit Owned Lands and is excluded from the park. The mountain peaks along the border with Québec are the highest in mainland Canada east of the Rockies and are dotted with remnant glaciers. Mt. Caubvik (Mont D'Iberville) rises to 1646 metres. Rocks 3.9 billion years old, some of the planet's





H. Wittenborn

oldest geological formations, are found here. Polar bears hunt seals along the coast, and the Torngat Mountains and George River caribou herds cross paths as they migrate to and from their calving grounds. Evidence of human history spanning thousands of years is found throughout the park. Today Inuit continue to use this area for hunting, fishing, and traveling throughout the year. More than a wilderness, this is an Inuit homeland. It is a place where Inuit say “Alianattuk”, which means “this is a good place to be”.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE FIRST MANAGEMENT PLAN

This management plan, the first one for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, was developed cooperatively with the Inuit of Nunavik (Québec) and the Inuit of Nunatsiavut (Labrador). While addressing the priorities of Inuit, the plan ensures that actions taken by park managers for protection, visitor experience and public appreciation and understanding are integrated and mutually supportive and that expected results are clearly defined. The plan also ensures the effective use of public funds in park management by providing for the means to monitor and measure the effectiveness of these actions.

The management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga provides a strategic framework within which Parks Canada and the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik will make subsequent management, planning and implementation decisions together over the next five years. The management plan will be reviewed every five years, providing opportunities for Parks Canada to seek the views of Inuit, stakeholders and Canadians about the future management direction of the park.

1.2 GUIDING DOCUMENTS

The *Canada National Parks Act* (2000) and the *Parks Canada Agency Act* (1998) require each national park administered by Parks Canada to develop a management plan. These plans reflect the legislation and policies of the Agency, and are developed with public consultation. Management plans are approved by the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency and are tabled in Parliament.

The Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies (1994) provide the broad policy basis for management planning. The *Guide to Management Planning* (2008) outlines Parks Canada’s principles of management planning and provides direction on how to prepare a management plan according to the





Cooperative Management Board. T. Knight

integrated delivery of the Agency’s mandate, namely: protection of ecological and cultural resources; facilitation of meaningful visitor experiences; and fostering of public appreciation and understanding of Parks Canada’s heritage places.

In addition to Parks Canada legislation and policies, the management and operations of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga are directed by the *Nunavik Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement* (Nunavik Inuit PIBA) between Parks Canada and Makivik Corporation (representing the Inuit of Nunavik, Québec), and the *Labrador Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement* (Labrador Inuit PIBA) between Parks Canada and the Labrador Inuit Association (now the Nunatsiavut Government). The *Memorandum of Agreement for a National Park Reserve of Canada and National Park of Canada in the Torngat Mountains between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador* sets out the conditions for the transfer of the land from provincial jurisdiction to federal jurisdiction. This agreement, along with the two land claims agreements and the two PIBAs are considered the “Foundation Agreements”.

The Foundation Agreements provide clear direction and guidance on delivering on all three of Parks Canada’s mandate elements in

addition to direction on how to accommodate Inuit rights and interests in the management of the park. The Foundation Agreements span jurisdictional and provincial boundaries, three levels of government and two different Inuktitut writing systems. Implementing these agreements must be done in consultation with the Cooperative Management Board, so that the spirit and intent of these agreements is respected and remains the inspiration for setting priorities in managing the park.

1.3 COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is cooperatively managed with Labrador Inuit and Nunavik Inuit. The mandate of the Cooperative Management Board (CMB) is to provide advice to the Federal Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency on matters related to park management. In addition, the role of the Cooperative Management Board is to provide advice to the Torngat Wildlife and Plant Co-Management Board, the Torngat Joint Fisheries Board, the Makivik Corporation, the Nunatsiavut Government and other agencies on all matters related to management of the national park and other matters related to the national park for which advice is requested. In providing advice, the



Cooperative Management Board does not represent Parks Canada. Matters for which the Cooperative Management Board may provide advice include research priorities, visitor access to and use of the park, removal of carving stone, changes to the national park boundary, economic opportunities and the management plan. A full list of the matters on which the CMB can provide advice to the Federal Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency can be found in section 4.5 of the PIBAs.

The Cooperative Management Board (CMB) for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga consists of two members appointed by each of the following: Makivik Corporation, Nunatsiavut Government and Parks Canada, with an independent chair jointly appointed by the three parties. At the moment, all of the appointees to this board are Inuit.

One of the first points of discussion for the Cooperative Management Board was the Inuktitut translation of “Torngat Mountains National Park” – with a focus on the word “park”. The consensus was to use Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga to describe the park. SilakKijapvinga literally means “a place to rest”. This was a watershed discussion that resulted in Nunavik and Nunatsiavut Inuit confirming their shared view of what this park means to them through language and experience.

Cooperative Management has provided a unique opportunity for Parks Canada, along with the Inuit of Nunavik and Nunatsiavut, to develop a management plan for the park that is collaborative and meaningful for all parties. The CMB’s strong and positive engagement in developing the management plan has helped Parks Canada meet its commitments in the Foundation Agreements. The CMB and Parks Canada jointly developed the prelude documents for the management plan, the State of Park Report and the scoping document. This management plan has been endorsed by the Cooperative Management Board.

1.4 PARTNERS

The Foundation Agreements identify the key partners of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga – Makivik Corporation, Nunatsiavut Government and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Parks Canada’s relationship with all three partners is vital to achieving the mutual objectives and priorities identified by Parks Canada and Inuit. These partners have observer status (as per the Foundation Agreements) and attend the Cooperative Management Board meetings. The discussions that occurred during these meetings have become the basis for developing key management planning documents including the State of the Park Report, the scoping document and the management plan. This management plan was reviewed and is supported by Makivik Corporation and the Nunatsiavut Government, and comments received from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador were considered and addressed in this plan.





2.0 Importance of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga



H. Wittenborn

Canada has 42 national parks capturing a diversity of landscapes across this vast country. Each park has its own distinctive flora and fauna and its own individual character, representing a special contribution to the mosaic of this country.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga was established to protect a representative example of the Northern Labrador Mountains natural region, one of 39 natural regions across the country identified by Parks Canada's National Parks System Plan, so that it could be enjoyed by this and future generations. The park was also established because Inuit recognized the opportunity to protect for all time, through their respective land claims agreements, this important portion of their ancestral homeland. The long story of park establishment highlights the importance of developing respectful and honest relationships with Inuit as equal partners, while recognizing their inherent connection to the land. Today the national park, which was once a foreign and threatening concept to Inuit, is seen as an important tool to allow Inuit to protect, pass

down and share their culture. It also provides an opportunity to recognize and honour Inuit knowledge and the special historical and cultural relationship between Inuit and the land as part of the living legacy of this park. Inuit also see the park as an important contributor to the social and economic well-being of the region. Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga provides opportunities for Inuit, visitors, tour operators and researchers to better understand and share this unique part of Canada. Labrador Inuit, Nunavik Inuit and Parks Canada are ready to tell the fascinating story of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga and its people to the world.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, encompassing 9,700 km², protects and presents a spectacular Arctic wilderness and a magnificent Inuit cultural landscape. The Torngat Mountains are among the highest, most rugged mountains in eastern North America and provide one of the world's most beautiful coastlines. Breathtaking fiords with sheer cliff walls up to 900 metres high penetrate inland from the waters of the



Labrador Sea. The mountain peaks contain small glaciers, remnants from the last ice age. Gentle river valleys that wind through these mountains provided ancient Inuit travel routes between what is today Labrador and Québec.

The climate of the park is generally harsh and is influenced by altitude, latitude, and the nearby Labrador Sea. The park is located entirely north of the tree-line. Although vegetation is sparse, Inuit and their predecessors have known and used the tundra plants and those that grow in the protected valley sites for millennia.

The national park is home to a variety of wildlife. It includes much of the range of the small Torngat Mountains caribou herd, as well as a portion of the range of the George River caribou herd which was, at one time, the world's largest. Polar bears frequent the area, and a unique population of tundra-dwelling black bears is also present. Wolves and Arctic fox live here. Many species of birds nest in the park's diverse habitats and its coastline is an important migration route for Arctic birds. The Inuit have long understood the movements and migrations of the wildlife of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, and continue to hunt and fish in the park throughout the year.

The park is home to five regularly occurring species-at-risk, as identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and legally protected under the Canadian Species at Risk Act (SARA). The following are designated as "species of special concern": Barrow's Goldeneye (Eastern population), Harlequin duck (Eastern population), Short-eared owl, the Polar bear and the Peregrine falcon *tundrius*. The Peregrine falcon sub-species *anatum* is listed as threatened. Other species-at-risk may occur in the park.

The two closest communities to the park are Nain in Labrador, and Kangiqsualujjuaq in Nunavik. These communities are reached through the regional airports in Goose Bay, Labrador and Kuujjuaq, Québec (see Map 2).

Approximately one third of the western boundary of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is also the eastern boundary of the Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq, which was created in 2009 and is managed by the Kativik Regional Government. The two adjacent parks, with a combined area of 14,160 km² stretching across the Torngat Mountains from the Labrador Sea to Ungava Bay, provide a unique opportunity to work together on maximizing visitor experience opportunities to the region and protecting the ecological integrity of the region.



3.0 The Planning Context and Current Park Situation



H. Wittenborn

This first management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga sets direction for developing the visitor experience, public appreciation and understanding, and protection programs for the park over the coming years. The direction in this plan was developed with the Cooperative Management Board (CMB) and in consultation with Inuit partners, and is based on the experience gained and the relationships developed over the past five years. The content of this plan is informed by the Foundation Agreements, and more specifically, the Park Impacts and Benefits Agreements (PIBAs), which set out the following objectives:

- (a) Protect for all time a representative natural area of Canadian significance in the Torngat Mountains of Labrador for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people of Canada, so as to leave it unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations;
- (b) promote the maintenance of ecological integrity in the national park through the protection of natural resources and natural processes which will contribute to healthy wildlife populations that are capable of sustaining Inuit domestic harvesting needs; and



- (c) recognize and honour Inuit knowledge and the special historical and cultural relationship between Inuit and the land as part of the living legacy of the national park.

These objectives infuse the content of this management plan. One of the priorities in meeting these objectives is to ensure that the park contributes to the economic and social well-being of the region. Parks Canada is committed, through partnering and collaboration, to identifying economic opportunities associated with (but not limited to) the park, and seeks ways to deliver benefits to Inuit and Inuit businesses in Nunatsiavut and Nunavik.

Before looking into the future, however, it is important to understand the current park context and the state of the park, as described below.

3.1 A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



Cache in Saglek Fiord. J. Curtis

The Torngat Mountains have been home to Inuit and their predecessors for thousands of years. There are hundreds of archaeological sites in the park, some dating back almost 7000 years. There is evidence of occupation by the Maritime Archaic Indians, Pre-Dorset and Dorset Paleo-Eskimos, and the Thule culture that merged into modern day Inuit. These sites, which include tent rings, stone caribou fences, food caches, and burial sites, tell the story of the people and cultures that have made this special part of Canada their home over the millennia. The Ramah chert quarry was, for thousands of years, a source of glass-like

tool material used by indigenous peoples and traded over a wide area, as far south as Maine.

Before contact with Europeans, Inuit in this area had a religion and set of spiritual beliefs of their own. This religion centred on Torngarsoak, the most powerful of the Inuit spirits. AngajukKât (persons in charge) and shamans would communicate with Torngarsoak on behalf of Inuit to grant good weather and bountiful hunting. Today Inuit in this area have been converted to Christianity and there are no active AngajukKât to collectively invoke the powers of Torngarsoak; however Inuit still have a strong spiritual connection to these ancient beliefs and to Torngat – the Torngat Mountains – as the place where spirits dwell.

Evidence of more recent history includes the remains of Moravian Mission sites, Hudson Bay Company trading posts in Saglek and Nachvak fiords, a World War II German remote control meteorological station on the Hutton Peninsula (put in place by a German submarine in October 1943), and two early warning system radar sites from the Cold War.

Since the arrival of whalers, traders, Moravian missionaries and, later, contemporary federal and provincial governments, Inuit have steadily been pulled south from the Torngat Mountains. Inuit continue to have a deep cultural and spiritual connection to the Torngat Mountains, and see the park as an important tool to protect, pass down and share their culture. Elders still maintain a direct link to the park as their childhood home, and personal histories, stories and spiritual connections to the park area endure. Despite the distance to the Torngat Mountains from Inuit communities, the challenges of weather and seas and the expense and equipment necessary to make the journey, Inuit today continue to make the trip to the Torngat Mountains region to hunt, fish, and travel throughout the year.

The Nunavik Inuit and Labrador Inuit land claims agreements confirm that Inuit have the right to continue to use and occupy traditional areas in the park, which includes establishing Aullâsimavet. These are settlements, camps or places in the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area – other than a community – occupied by Inuit families or groups of Inuit on a seasonal, semi-permanent or permanent basis for hunting,



fishing, trapping or gathering and for the use and enjoyment of the lands, waters and ocean (please refer to chapter 1 of the *Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement* for an official and detailed definition). Historical Aullâsimavet have been identified in the park, but none are currently occupied. Re-establishing Aullâsimavet is a vital means of re-building Inuit connections to the land. Re-occupation of Aullâsimavet, whereby Inuit facilitate cultural and land-based experiences for visitors to the park, may also bring economic and social benefits to the region. Parks Canada will facilitate opportunities for Inuit to establish Aullâsimavet in the park. Ultimately, the park should support Inuit lifestyle, traditions, and beliefs in such a way that Inuit choose to come to the park for their own cultural purposes.

Parks Canada has begun to conduct archaeological research in the park in collaboration with Torngâsok Cultural Centre and Avataq Cultural Institute. To date this research has focused on Sallikuluk and on the Ramah Bay area. Avataq Cultural Institute is a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting and promoting the language and culture of Inuit in Nunavik (Northern Quebec). Avataq receives its mandate directly from Nunavik Inuit at the biennial Nunavik Inuit Elders' Conferences. The Torngâsok Cultural Centre, the Nunatsiavut Government's cultural affiliate, works to preserve, protect, promote and advance Labrador Inuit language and culture.

3.2 A NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga protects, for the enjoyment of this and future generations, an area of spectacular Arctic wilderness – a representative example of the landforms, ecosystems, wildlife and plants of the Northern Labrador Mountains natural region.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is one of the most dramatic natural landscapes in eastern North America. The Torngat Mountains, the highest in eastern mainland Canada, provide a spectacular counterpoint to the George Plateau, a level bedrock plain cut by deep river valleys. Over 86 small glaciers can be found amongst the Torngat Mountain



H. Wittenborn

peaks. These remnants of the last ice age are the only glaciers left in eastern continental North America.

Numerous bays and fiords slice through the outer coast and extend great distances into the interior mountain ranges – part of a vast coastline that measures over 1500 kilometres. These fiords provide some of the most breathtaking views in the park, with sheer cliff walls up to 900 metres rising abruptly out of the sea. At the head of the fiords, huge deposits of marine sediments and gravels stretch many kilometres inland and tell the story of a time when the sea reached even deeper into these valleys. The rocks of the park – some of the oldest in the world – have preserved, in their fabric and minerals, textbook examples of the cycles of mountain building events.

Almost the entire western park boundary, the boundary between Québec and Labrador, follows the watershed divide, and most watersheds are entirely contained within the park. The park's rivers and lakes are cold and unproductive. Only a few species of fish, primarily the Arctic char, are adapted to these waters. The marine environment, by contrast,





H. Wittenborn

is quite rich. Polar currents carry nutrient rich waters along the coast. Marine mammals and seabirds are common in the coastal zone, especially during summer.

The park climate is classified as ‘moist low Arctic’. Northern and high-elevation areas are vegetated by Arctic tundra plants. In the southern end of the park, low-elevation and protected valleys are characterized by richer plant growth. South-facing slopes and valley bottoms are even richer, with taller and dense cover of willows, dwarf birch, and alders. There is no real forest in the park, but wildflowers are one of its spectacular attractions.

The park is at the limits of distribution for many wildlife species. Boreal species access the park from the south and tundra species inhabit northern and highland sections of the park. The result is a unique mix of Boreal and Arctic wildlife species. Black bears and Polar bears share the park’s coastline. Red foxes and Arctic foxes pursue lemmings, voles, and mice.

As the seasons change, Boreal and Arctic species alike engage in a variety of movements that characterize the changing nature of wildlife in the Torngat Mountains. The Inuit have long understood these movements and built a semi-nomadic culture based on

the seasonal appearance of the animals that have been their livelihood. Spring brings on a rich period of plant and animal productivity. Torngat Mountain caribou return from their wintering grounds along Ungava Bay to calve in the upper mountain barrens. Bands of George River caribou sometimes return to the park after calving to the south. Wolves follow the caribou. Dozens of bird species arrive to breed. In the bays and fiords, seals and whales move northward along the coast, chasing the summer flush of food as it travels north. Summer ends quickly, and soon the migrations reverse themselves. As winter sets in, the ice-bound coast hosts a new set of residents. Polar bears hunt ringed seals along the ice edge, and Arctic foxes scavenge a safe distance behind.

Parks Canada has identified four ecosystems within Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, which will be utilized as indicators to assess the ecological integrity of the park. These are: tundra, freshwater, coastal, and glaciers/ice fields. For Inuit, marine ecosystems are not separate from terrestrial ones. Inuit eyes observe and note the state of the park as a whole without breaking it apart into indicators. Inuit use the term *Alianattuk* to express a sense of well-being in a place. In the





kANGIDLUASUK – Base Camp. Parks Canada

park, this term would capture the essence of a healthy natural, cultural and spiritual landscape that Inuit have known for many years.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is a large and remote region with few local stressors on the environment. Although recent scientific information of the park ecosystems is limited, Inuit and scientific observations are similar. Park ecosystems are intact, principal ecological processes are functioning normally, and all major species are present. Changes are being observed, however. Inuit Elders have identified some changes that suggest improvement to the ecological integrity of the park and some that indicate abnormal variations which may have negative impacts on the Inuit way of life. Climate change appears to be the most likely driver of larger-scale environmental change in the region, affecting the park and the Inuit way of life.

3.3 MAKING A REMOTE DESTINATION ACCESSIBLE - KANGIDLUASUK

The complex logistics and associated high cost of getting to Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga present a challenge, not only to Parks Canada personnel in maintaining a meaningful presence in the area and conducting the fieldwork necessary to support the park management process, but also to Inuit who want to spend time on the land and to

people who want to visit the park. Nain, which is almost 200 km from the southern boundary of the park, is the closest community in Labrador to the park and Kangiqsualujuaq is 100 km west of the park in Nunavik, Québec.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga began its first operating season in the summer of 2006, establishing a base camp as a pilot project to explore new and better ways of increasing Inuit presence in the park, and to support summer operational programs. By the following year, Parks Canada was also exploring the notion of the base camp supporting visitor experiences. The base camp has been established in collaboration with the Nunatsiavut Government and is managed by Inuit. Since 2007, the base camp has been located on Inuit Owned Land in an area called kANGIDLUASUK in Saglek Bay. The base camp operates for 5-6 weeks in the summer, from late July to the end of August. kANGIDLUASUK has become the center of operations for the park and provides accommodations, meals, Inuit guides and polar bear monitors, and a staging area for day or multi-day trips through the park.

kANGIDLUASUK provides the opportunity for Parks Canada to spend the time and develop its relationships with Inuit. A typical day sees Inuit Elders sharing their knowledge of the land with scientists, park managers and Inuit youth; tourist visiting archaeological sites with Inuit guides and participating in





T. Knight

traditional harvesting activities; Parks Canada senior managers enjoying a cup of tea with young Inuit students; and Inuit integrating into ongoing science and monitoring programs. The central operating philosophy of the camp revolves around the connection Inuit and their ancestors have had with the Torngat Mountains region.

The consensus of Parks Canada, the CMB and Inuit partners is that the base camp should continue, as an Inuit business/partnership, building capacity within Inuit communities and providing a range of employment and economic opportunities to Inuit in Nunatsiavut and Nunavik.

Although KANGIDLUSUK is currently the main entry point for visitors and researchers who want to access the park, Parks Canada, along with Inuit partners, are exploring the potential of new land- or marine-based economic opportunities that will increase and enhance the facilitation of visitor experiences, increase Inuit presence on the land and generate economic benefits for the region.

3.4 EXPERIENCING THE PARK

Just simply BEING THERE. These mountains have been #1 on my places to see in the world for a few years now, and I've traveled a great deal. I wanted to be in the place where the Inuit say the spirits reside. I believe them. – Visitor – 2009 Cruise Ship Visitor Survey

The potential experiences for a visitor to Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga are endless – and some visitors have already described their experiences in the park as “life changing”. Parks Canada is currently in the process of developing a visitor experience program for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. To date, the park has supported several familiarization tours for operators, journalists and provincial, federal and Inuit government representatives in order to showcase the Torngat Mountains, Inuit culture and associated economic opportunities.

Parks Canada has piloted a number of experiential programs to facilitate visitors' experiences of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga through Inuit eyes. These programs include an exploratory tour of the cultural landscape of Sallikuluk (Rose Island) with Inuit guides; travelling with Inuit by boat to the spectacular scenery of North Arm





H. Wittenborn

in Saglek Fiord, where visitors enjoy cooking their catch of Arctic char over a fire on a pebble beach, sitting back and feeling the timelessness of the place; and travelling with Inuit as they hunt for caribou and seals, participating as they prepare the animals for consumption at the base camp, and sitting around a campfire listening to Inuit describe the different migration patterns of animals, learning how Inuit depend on these animals. These visitor experience products will be refined over the coming years with the feedback received from visitors and those who guide them. The development of new visitor experience products will be informed by market research and tourism expertise of key regional tourism associations, in addition to Parks Canada's social science research, in order to access the emerging markets of Aboriginal tourism and Arctic travel.

Before the area became a national park, there were small numbers of occasional recreational visitors to the Torngat Mountains. Since the park was established in 2005, the number of visitors has increased from 272 in 2006 to 629 in 2009. Recreational trips have centered on skiing, kayaking, canoeing, hiking, sailing and sightseeing. Commercial visits include guided hiking trips and expedition cruise ships. Parks Canada staff has received enthusiastic and positive comments through informal surveys of visitors to the base camp

in 2006 and 2007. For many visitors, their trip to Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga ranked among the most memorable experiences of their lifetime. Most visitors from the south found that their experience was greatly enriched by the opportunity to live with, and learn from, Inuit in the safe and comfortable environment of the base camp. Parks Canada developed formal social science surveys in 2008 and 2009. Of the visitors surveyed in 2009, 98% were very satisfied or satisfied with their visit, 98% enjoyed their visit (rated 4 or 5 on a 5 point scale), and 97% of visitors felt a connection with the park. In 2009, the majority of visitors were English speaking (82%), Canadian (81%) and male (56%), and were predominantly middle aged, well-educated and relatively affluent.

The number of visits to the park by sea-going vessels has been steadily increasing. Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is no longer a "sail by" coastline. At least 47% of visitors to the park in 2009 arrived via expedition cruise ships, and all surveyed expedition cruise ship visitors were 100% satisfied with their park experience. Parks Canada is actively developing a relationship with the Arctic expedition cruise ship industry to facilitate memorable visitor experiences in the park, including ensuring that cruise ship visitors have the opportunity to learn about and





Student Outreach Program. Parks Canada

appreciate the importance of this Inuit homeland. Travelling by expedition cruise ship is a safe way of experiencing the park, as visitors generally access land with the assistance of Inuit guides and bear monitors.

Visitor safety in this remote park is of particular concern to Parks Canada. The most significant safety issue is the presence and number of Polar bears, as identified in a preliminary risk assessment conducted in 2006 which indicated a very high risk to visitor safety. Parks Canada is working with Inuit and other northern parks and partners to determine how best to ensure the facilitation of safe visitor experiences in this environment. Currently, visitors to the park receive a visitor information package in advance of their trip which includes a video on travelling in Polar bear country, and a thorough briefing during registration before entering the park. Visitors are also encouraged to hire an Inuit bear monitor. Parks Canada is implementing interim guidelines for northern parks with Polar bears that will help address the challenge of protecting polar bears and visitors.

Parks Canada is working closely with the Kativik Regional Government (KRG), Makivik Corporation and the community of Kangiqsualujjuaq to identify opportunities for the facilitation of experiences that

connect the adjoining new Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq in Nunavik with Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. This partnership will synergize the opportunities to facilitate experiences in each park, and it will allow Parks Canada to reach a broader audience because of the appeal of travelling across borders through two different protected areas. Kativik Regional Government and Parks Canada have already collaborated on one exploratory trip between Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq and Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, and in 2010 plan to make a second exploratory joint trek from Nachvak Brook/Saglek Fiord in Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga to the Koroc River/Haywood sector in Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq.

3.5 REACHING OUT TO CANADIANS

As part of its mandate to promote understanding and appreciation of its national heritage areas, Parks Canada is in the early stage of exploring opportunities for Canadians to discover and learn about Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. Parks Canada is reaching out to Canadians at every opportunity to tell them about Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.





Parks Canada

During the summer of 2009, Parks Canada staff supported two different film crews – one sponsored by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador to produce a promotional ad for Labrador featuring the park, and a second film crew sponsored by the Government of Canada (Parks Canada) to produce 10 half-hour television programs entitled “A Park for all Seasons”, one episode of which features Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. Parks Canada staff at the base camp took advantage of these opportunities to share with the film crews the landscape, culture and mystery of this place and to facilitate the crews’ understanding of the profound connection Inuit have to this land. Both films capture what is special about this place and will become important tools in helping Parks Canada communicate the essence of this park to Canadians.

Parks Canada participates in key economic and cultural trade shows in the south of Canada that are showcasing the north, including “Northern Lights 2010” in Montreal, Québec. Events like Northern Lights offer a chance for Parks Canada staff to reach the urban audience, bringing the sights, sounds and tastes of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga to the big city.

Parks Canada will be collaborating with the Banff Field Unit to help celebrate the 125th anniversary of Parks Canada’s family of protected places through the “Banff to Base Camp and Back” project, bringing 32 students to the base camp for a week in August 2010 to explore, celebrate and showcase the best that Canada’s newest national park has to offer.

Parks Canada is also working with Cruise North, an Inuit-owned cruise ship company, to develop a Fall 2010 environmental stewardship cruise to the Torngat Mountains that will utilize scientists and Inuit Elders as guest lecturers and resource people, offering Canadians a chance to participate in Parks Canada’s efforts to remove the historical debris left in the Torngat Mountains before it became a national park.

A student program, developed in partnership with the Nunatsiavut Government, has been piloted over the last 3 years out of base camp. The program is an experiential education program designed to engage youth and provide support for the convergence of Inuit knowledge and Arctic science. The student program also exposes the next generation of Inuit to future opportunities supported by the park, whether it be becoming an Inuit guide to facilitate experiences in the park, or a researcher, or becoming the next park superintendent. In 2009 a youth from southern Canada participated in the program to explore the possibility of encouraging cross-cultural exchange and to test the success of such an outreach tool with southern students. The KANGIDLUSUK student program is a way of expanding science in northern ecosystems, blurring borders and cultural boundaries, and sharing the results with a wider world. It is also building capacity, confidence and skills amongst local Inuit youth as they develop into leaders and ambassadors for Nunavik, Nunatsiavut and Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. Parks Canada will continue to work with the Nunatsiavut Government and Makivik Corporation to





T. Knight

look for partners and supporters to help this program evolve into one unique in the country, while remaining centred on learning and life experiences gained through relationships, knowledge and sense of place.

Although the outreach education program and external communications are still under development, Parks Canada is reaching out to Canadians by facilitating meetings of the Cooperative Management Board in Inuit communities, meeting with the local AngajukKât and other officials and interest groups in the community, facilitating educational programs with local schools and hosting a community event in the evenings.

The park's new cooperative association – Torngat Arts and Crafts Inc – will assist Parks Canada to protect the natural and cultural resources of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga; foster public appreciation and understanding of the park; engage visitors in experiencing the park as an Inuit homeland; and work with Inuit partners to help stimulate economic opportunities associated with the creation of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.

3.6 RESEARCH IN THE PARK

Research is essential for managing protected heritage places such as Canada's National Parks. Research activities are conducted to improve the basic understanding of cultural and ecological resources and to assist park staff in facilitating memorable experiences. The information generated by research and monitoring programs is vital to measuring the success of management actions and improving future activities.

The scientific information base for the Torngat Mountains is relatively limited in scope and temporal extent. On the other hand, Inuit knowledge of this area constitutes a reliable source of observation and experience generated over hundreds of years which can provide a valuable contribution to our understanding of the environment and how things are changing. Parks Canada staff members have spent many weeks living and travelling with Inuit to understand how they see the park and learn what the park means to them. Knowledgeable Elders, with living memory of the region as their home, have shared very detailed information of the area and changes they have observed in their lifetime. Parks Canada is still in the early stages of documenting this Inuit knowledge so that it can be





H. Wittenborn

preserved and shared with new generations to guide the management decisions of the park long into the future.

Parks Canada is in the process of developing a research and monitoring program. This program will be guided by the research strategy being developed with the Cooperative Management Board and in consultation with partners and key stakeholders. The research strategy will guide future research and monitoring in the park, take account of regional research priorities in Nunatsiavut and Nunavik and guide the next State of the Park Report and management plan.

In the last five years there has been a spike in research activity in the Torngat Mountains. Research activities are summarised in the Annual Reports of Research and Monitoring in Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga (2007, 2008 and 2009) prepared by Parks Canada. International Polar Year and ArcticNet have been particularly important sources of funding and support, and the KANGIDLUASUK base camp has dramatically reduced the cost and logistical challenges facing researchers working in northern Labrador. This research activity will provide important baseline information necessary to address issues of concern to Inuit and to inform the longer-term

monitoring program (see section 9). Similarly, continued growth and ongoing experience with park visitation and the emerging public outreach education programs will contribute to the information base for visitor experience and public appreciation and understanding monitoring programs.

In 2008, Parks Canada developed a formal social science research program aimed at collecting information about visitors to the park – who is visiting the park, why, how they travelled to the park, how effective they found the pre-trip planning materials, what they did in the park, what they liked and disliked while visiting the park, and what changes they would make to the park (if any) in the next 10 years. Parks Canada is currently surveying three types of visitors: recreational visitors, cruise ship visitors and researchers. Parks Canada will use information from these surveys to support management and operational decisions in order to meet the needs of current and future park visitors.

The Nunatsiavut Government recently received substantial Arctic research infrastructure funding that will be used to build a permanent facility in KANGIDLUASUK. This facility will support research, and it will expand the season of support for Inuit accessing their



traditional lands and expand opportunities to facilitate winter/spring experiences and research in the park. To date, park visitation and field research has occurred mainly during the summer months, between mid-July and the end of August.

3.7 HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STATE OF THE PARK REPORT

The State of the Park Report (2008) for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga provides an overview of how Parks Canada is meeting its priorities, including: facilitating opportunities for Inuit to spend time on the land, protecting the park's ecological and cultural resource, facilitating memorable visitor experiences, and providing public outreach education programs. The State of the Park Report was the first document produced in the management planning cycle for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. This document was developed with the Cooperative Management Board and in consultation with the Nunatsiavut Government, Makivik and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The information in the State of the Park Report relies heavily on Inuit knowledge obtained from Elders of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik. Based on the analysis of available information and feedback from Inuit, partners and stakeholders, the State of the Park Report indicates that Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is healthy, and that strong visitor experience and public education programs are emerging. More specifically:

- Inuit use and occupation of the land is recognized as a key indicator of park vitality – this indicator is in fair condition. Resettlement of Inuit into southern communities removed Inuit from easy access to the landscape. Regional-scale environmental change, primarily associated with climate, is affecting traditional Inuit activities. Parks Canada is providing new opportunities for Inuit to access the area.
- Tundra and freshwater ecosystems appear to be healthy and in good condition. There are some local sites on the tundra that require clean-up. Changes in vegetation and wildlife species appear related to climate change.
- Coastal environment is considered to be in fair condition, although many of the factors contributing to this assessment are located outside park boundaries, including contaminants and commercial harvesting, and factors primarily related to climate and sea-ice change. Management activities will focus on the cleanup of historical debris and potential contamination.
- There is limited scientific or Inuit knowledge of the current state of the glaciers/ice fields in the park. Opportunistic observations suggest that some glaciers are being lost.
- The cultural landscape of the park has a high degree of integrity. Overall, archaeological sites are in good condition, but 30% have been disturbed by erosion, animals or human activity. Collected archaeological objects are properly conserved.
- There is limited data to assess the state of cultural resource management practices. A site evaluation, a cultural resource management strategy and a monitoring program have yet to be developed.
- Visitor experience is in good condition. Parks Canada provides a high quality experience in a spectacular natural environment and healthy cultural landscape. There are few visitors to date, but numbers have been increasing each year since the park was established. Visitor safety remains a priority.
- The public outreach education program is in good condition although it is still in early development. To date, Parks Canada has had considerable success working with partners to provide learning opportunities and to disseminate information about the park.



4.0 Vision for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga



Credit: Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism

The vision is a critical component of the management plan, providing a focus for future management directions for the park. This vision articulates the special character of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga and paints a picture of the park 15 years from now, and conveys a sense of place to Canadians who may never be able to visit the site. The following vision was developed with the Cooperative Management Board and reflects the interests and desires of the CMB, Inuit Partners and Parks Canada.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is a place of rugged coastline, deep fiords, steep mountain ranges – a place where wildlife abounds – awe inspiring landscape of great spiritual importance to Inuit. Travelling through the land of Inuit, one is struck by the smell of Labrador tea underfoot, the tapestry of colours and textures of the landscape, the speckling of archaeological sites silently conveying stories of the past and the overwhelming feeling that the mountains are alive. Northern lights blaze in the night sky. This is

an Inuit homeland described as “Alianattuk” – a good place to come.

Inuit once again use and occupy their traditional places in the Torngat Mountains, reinforcing their connection to the ecological and spiritual elements of this Inuit homeland. Inuit Elders are reunited with old friends and memories as they return to traditional places they knew as children. These memories and the connections Inuit have with the land form the story that is passed on to the youth of the region and shared with Canadians. This is the true testament to the elemental integrity of this environment.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is managed in a spirit of partnership and cooperation with Inuit. It is a model of cooperative management where the spiritual significance and the cultural resources and ecological integrity of the park are protected. Working with Inuit partners, Canadians enjoy, discover and understand the special relationship that Inuit have with this Inuit homeland. The spirit and intent of



the establishment of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is honoured and celebrated.

Great feelings of serenity and community fill those visiting the park as they share a meal of freshly-caught Arctic char in a fiord surrounded by snow-capped cliff faces revealing billions of years of the creation of earth, while listening to the sound of the Inuktitut language as Inuit Elders share their stories of life on the land. As a premiere Aboriginal tourism experience in the Canadian north, people of different cultural backgrounds come to the Torngat Mountains to learn about and experience the park through Inuit eyes.

Strong relationships with partners and stakeholders provide the opportunity to facilitate exceptional visitor experiences and for Canadians to create personal connections to the park. It is through these relationships that the park contributes to the economic and social well-being of the region. Canadians, from as far away as Montreal and Vancouver, discover and appreciate the beauty and richness of this Inuit homeland from the comforts of their homes, offices and schools.

Inuit open their homeland to Canadians, and together Parks Canada and Inuit partners bring people to the park and the park to Canadians.



5.0 Management Direction



Inuit from Nunavik and Labrador celebrating being together again in the Torngat Mountains. Parks Canada

Parks Canada, with the support of the Cooperative Management Board and other partners, will work towards implementing the vision for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga by focussing on three proposed management directions. These directions, and their supporting objectives, will address the opportunities and challenges identified in managing Canada's newest national park, including how to achieve the three mandate elements of protection, visitor experience and education in a mutually supportive manner, while reflecting the objectives set out in the Foundation Agreements identified in Section 3 of this plan.

The three Management Directions are:

Direction 1 - New Gatherings in a Timeless Place

Direction 2 - It's All About Relationships

Direction 3 - Sharing the Inuit Story

Each management direction is supported by a clear set of objectives designed to help achieve that direction. Although some objectives will be achieved in the first planning cycle, many are long-term and will be reached within the 15 year life of the plan. Targets have been developed to facilitate measuring and reporting on progress, and the efficacy of achieving desired results will be assessed through a State of the Park Report at the end of the first five-year planning cycle (see Section 9.0). At this time, objectives, actions and targets will be adjusted as required.

Management directions focus on approaches that affect the park as a whole. In addition to these, there are three areas in Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga that merit a specific management approach – Sallikuluk, Ramah and Upingivik. The direction in the specific areas is also informed by the park's three management directions.





Picnic on a beach in North Arm, Saglek Fiord. T. Knight

5.1 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION 1: NEW GATHERINGS IN A TIMELESS PLACE

The objective of this management direction is to build on the role of the Torngat Mountains as a traditional gathering place for Inuit by facilitating contemporary gatherings that celebrate the park as an Inuit homeland, support the delivery of in-park programming and connect people to Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga through an Inuit cultural lens.

Based on the experience of Parks Canada staff and partners to date, kANGIDLUASUK, the Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga base camp, is an example of how to encourage Inuit, visitors and scientists to explore Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, share world views and experience the park through an Inuit cultural lens. The concept of kANGIDLUASUK is grounded in the importance of the connection Inuit and their ancestors have had with the Torngat Mountains, and the need to keep the connection alive and to share the Inuit story with the rest of the world. The base camp at kANGIDLUASUK, a pilot project for the past three years, was initially conceived as a way to provide support to Parks Canada programs, minimize logistical challenges and costs,

provide opportunities for Inuit and visitors to access and experience the park, explore economic opportunities for Inuit businesses and facilitate ways to bring Inuit back to the Torngat Mountains. It has since evolved into much more than that.

The Base Camp is located at kANGIDLUASUK, which is at the head of Saglek Bay on Inuit land adjacent to the southern boundary of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. Although this base camp is outside the park, it is in a strategic location that intersects traditional and contemporary Inuit travel routes. kANGIDLUASUK has already become a destination for expedition cruise ships, sailboats, tour operators and scientists who want to use the base camp as an entry point to the park and as an opportunity to experience the cultural context of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.

For the future, Parks Canada will look for ways to contribute to the future sustainability of this base camp as an Inuit business/partnership, where it will provide an opportunity for Parks Canada to deliver programs while supporting real economic opportunities for Inuit and Inuit businesses.

The success to date of this project will guide future discussions between Parks Canada and its partners to explore other land



and/or marine based possibilities in the park that could provide a base from which to foster similar gatherings to connect Inuit, visitors, researchers and students with each other, and collectively celebrate the park.

5.1.1 Objective 1

Inuit with their families are back in the Torngat Mountains, reconnecting to the traditional places they once occupied and connecting a new generation to their past.

Target:

- Increase the number of Inuit enjoying the lands and waters of the park over the next 5 years from a specific baseline to be developed.

Actions:

- Encourage and facilitate opportunities for Inuit to access, spend time in and establish Aullásimavet.
- With the Cooperative Management Board (CMB), develop guidelines for the establishment and occupation of Aullásimavet.
- Work with the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik to collect and repatriate Inuktitut place names in the park.

5.1.2 Objective 2

Increased profile and improved access to the park allow Inuit, visitors and researchers to experience and learn from each other.

Target:

- Increase the number of visitors in the park by 6% by 2015.

Actions:

- Identify, in collaboration with the CMB, partners and stakeholders, access points for aircraft, tour boats, expedition cruise ships, snowmobiles and dog teams.
- Market and promote the park in collaboration with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunatsiavut Government and Makivik Corporation.
- Collaborate with partners and stakeholders on the development of market-ready tourism products and promotional campaigns.

- Work with the expedition cruise ship industry to develop a protocol for cruise ship operation in the park.

5.1.3 Objective 3

kANGIDLUASUk is a model for a sustainable base camp operation for the park, developed in collaboration with Inuit Partners, providing support to park users and visitors.

Target:

- kANGIDLUASUk base camp becomes self-sustaining.
- kANGIDLUASUk is managed and operated by an Inuit-owned business.

Actions:

- Work with partners to develop a plan for the base camp to become a sustainable Inuit business.
- Maintain and operate a seasonal Parks Canada visitor reception and orientation centre at the base camp as a contribution to the overall sustainability of the camp.
- Build on the successes of the pilot student program, in collaboration with Inuit partners, to cultivate a sustainable program of national significance that combines western science and Inuit knowledge and operates out of the base camp.

**5.2 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION 2:
IT'S ALL ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS**

The objective of this management direction is to continue to build Parks Canada's relationship with Inuit, encouraging them to share their knowledge, expertise and passion in the management of this park. Parks Canada will also strengthen relationships with stakeholders, researchers and regional organizations to foster a connection to this special place and a collective commitment of stewardship for this park. Parks Canada's relationships will be the hallmark of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.

Parks Canada's cooperative relationship with Inuit is the central pillar of success in Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. The park is cooperatively managed by the Inuit





Cooperative Management Board Meeting. T. Knight

of Nunavik, the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and Parks Canada. Developing and maintaining good relationships among all three parties in challenging cross-boundary circumstances is essential for managing the park with the spirit and intent of the Foundation Agreements. A relationship of mutual respect and trust will help Parks Canada and partners to work through any challenges.

Parks Canada is a new player in northern Labrador and Nunavik. Establishing relationships with scientific, tourist, business, and provincial organizations will help Parks Canada to understand the park and guide management decisions around protecting natural and cultural resources, attracting visitors to the region by facilitating memorable experiences, and developing public outreach education programs that build understanding and appreciation for the park. Building these relationships takes time and commitment. It involves participating in the social and economic framework of the regions, including partnering on projects that will assist in meeting the spirit and intent of the Foundation Agreements with Inuit. It also involves spending time in the park with Inuit families. For the past four years, Parks Canada staff and Inuit have spent time together on the land, sharing views and ideas about the future of this special Inuit homeland.

Working with Inuit, partners and stakeholders is the only way Parks Canada can realistically achieve a shared vision for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. Strong relationships will carry the park beyond management planning cycles, ensuring that the park remains a “good thing” for Inuit, and that the Inuit cultural lens remains the means through which Canadians connect with and experience the park.

5.2.1 Objective 1

Inuit are effectively involved in park management decisions.

Target:

- *The Cooperative Management Board continues to feel they are highly engaged in management decisions.*
- *All employees of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga are Inuit by the end of 2015.*





T. Knight

Actions:

- Spend time on the land with the Cooperative Management Board members, Inuit and their families.
- Respond to Inuit priorities identified for the park.
- Engage the CMB in understanding the operation and management activities of the park, allowing them to provide informed guidance on park management.
- Collaborate with Inuit partners to develop a research strategy ensuring that research is conducted in an Inuit cultural context, reflects Inuit priorities, incorporates Inuit knowledge and involves the participation of Inuit. The strategy, also developed in consultation with researchers, should determine research needs and priorities for social, cultural and ecological information about the park.

5.2.2 Objective 2

Economic benefits associated with the park are evident in the region.

Target:

- *Increase the number of Inuit businesses in Nunavik and Nunatsiavut associated with the park.*
- *Specific targets to monitor this objective will be developed by Parks Canada and partners.*

Actions:

- Explore land and marine based economic opportunities in the park with Inuit partners.

- Work with Inuit partners to facilitate capacity building for Inuit businesses, with a specific focus on accessing government programs and funding, and monitoring success in this area.
- Facilitate training and employment opportunities to build capacity for Inuit, so they can take advantage of jobs and business prospects associated with the creation of the park.
- Manage information on carving stone locations within the park and make this information available to Inuit and Inuit partners.
- Promote traditional and contemporary art and artists in the region through the park's new cooperating association – Torngat Arts and Crafts Inc.

5.2.3 Objective 3

Enjoyable and safe opportunities to experience the park are facilitated in collaboration with partners.

Target:

- *95% of visitors enjoy their visit.*
- *100% of visitors feel safe in the park.*

Actions:

- Develop the visitor experience offer of the park, using the market research and tourism expertise of key regional tourism associations, in addition to Parks Canada's social science research, to access the emerging markets of Aboriginal tourism and Arctic travel.
- Collaborate with partners to facilitate unique experiences in Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga and the adjacent Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq, thereby maximizing visitor opportunities and support services in a remote landscape.
- Facilitate, with Inuit partners, a bear monitor/guide training program for Inuit that will address key safety issues for visitors accessing the park while providing opportunities for visitors to experience the park through an Inuit cultural lens. Promote the use of Inuit bear monitors within the park.





H. Wittenborn

- Develop a public safety plan focused on prevention, and an emergency response plan incorporating Inuktitut place names. Plans will be developed in coordination with Kativik Regional Government (Nunavik Parks) and community search and rescue teams.

5.2.4 Objective 4

Ecological integrity of the park is maintained through partnerships.

Target:

- *Ecological Integrity Monitoring Program will be functional by 2014.*
- *All identified sites of historical debris are cleaned-up by 2015.*

Actions:

- Complete the development of a research program and ecological integrity monitoring program in the context of the northern park model with the assistance of partners. More specifically:
 - Continue to gather Inuit knowledge that will be used to determine the state of health of the park and identify priorities for research.

- Develop long-term and large-scale monitoring measures in partnership with the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, through ParkSPACE.
- Continue to support the work of our partners to monitor ecological issues of particular concern to Inuit.
- Work with partners to clean up identified historical debris sites within the park, test the debris for environmental contaminants, and develop an environmentally secure fuel cache management system.
- Enhance student programs to involve students in the protection and preservation of natural resources.
- Explore with Inuit partners the possibility of including one or more fiords in the park as directed in the Park Impacts and Benefits Agreements and the Land Transfer Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

5.3 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION 3: SHARING THE INUIT STORY

The objective of this management direction is to share the Inuit story, increasing Canadians' understanding of the special connection Inuit have with the rich cultural landscape of the



Torngat Mountains. Sharing the Inuit story will not only foster the passing of Inuit knowledge from Elders to Inuit youth, it will also be the magnet that draws Canadians to the power, mystery and adventure of the Torngat Mountains.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is an Inuit homeland and living cultural landscape with thousands of years of human history and spirituality etched into its essence. The park protects many aspects of Inuit life, including traditional places, travel routes, resources, memories, stories and spiritual connections. This cultural landscape embodies the Inuit story – a story that will be shared with Canadians and that will form the foundation of how the park is presented.

Nachvak Fiord is an area of cultural and historical significance where traditional travel routes brought Inuit together from the regions of Ungava Bay and Labrador. The stories and history of Nachvak Fiord will be central to the Inuit story shared with visitors and Canadians.

Sharing Inuit knowledge and results from archaeological and natural sciences research with visitors and Canadians in innovative and engaging ways will be fundamental to achieving the park’s vision. Protecting the cultural landscape of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga and the resources it contains will enable Park staff and Inuit to share the Inuit story for generations to come, thus honouring Inuit knowledge and the connection Inuit have to the land as part of the living legacy of the park.

5.3.1 Objective #1

Visitors learn about the Inuit story through experiences in the park and feel a connection to this Inuit homeland.

Target:

- 65% of visitors learn about the park and the Inuit culture that is integral to it.
- 90% of visitors feel the park is meaningful to them.



T. Knight

Actions:

- Work with the Nunatsiavut Government to integrate Parks Canada’s visitor reception and orientation center into an appropriate space in Nain.
- Develop a visitor reception and orientation presence in Kangiqsualujjuaq with Inuit partners and Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq.
- Using visitor feedback and market research, refine existing pilot experiential and interpretation packages and develop new ones that focus on discovering the park through an Inuit cultural lens, and are delivered by Inuit interpreters.
- Work with the Cooperative Management Board and Inuit partners to identify the Inuit story that will be told about the people and cultural landscape of the park.
- Develop an oral history research program in collaboration with the Torngâsok Cultural Centre and Avataq Cultural Institute.



5.3.2 Objective 2

Canadians appreciate and understand Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, including the relationship Inuit have with the land.

Target:

- *To be developed.*

Actions:

- Develop a strategy to promote the park, including high-quality video productions.
- Support familiarization tours of the park for key travel writers and media.
- Work with the Makivik Corporation and the Western Québec Field Unit to reach Montreal's urban audiences.
- Participate in key economic and cultural trade shows in the south of Canada that are showcasing the north, bringing the sights, sounds and tastes of the park to targeted cities and helping Parks Canada reach urban audiences.
- In partnership with Cruise North, pilot and promote a fall stewardship cruise to the park that offers urban Canadians an opportunity to explore the park with Inuit and participate in Cruise North's annual clean up mission.
- Increase the profile and presence of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga in St. John's as part of a broader Field Unit strategy.
- Develop interactive internet tools to showcase the park and provide an opportunity for Canadians to learn about the Inuit story.
- Encourage the participation of southern Canadian students in student outreach programs in order to foster a cross-cultural exchange.

5.3.3 Objective 3

Cultural resources and values of the park are protected for future generations.

Target:

- *The condition rating of 5% of the known archaeological sites currently rated as being in fair condition is improved to good.*

Actions:

- Develop, in collaboration with Inuit Partners, a Cultural Resource Values Statement for the park that will identify the cultural resources in the park and the reasons for their importance.
- Develop a memorandum of understanding with the Nunatsiavut Government and the Makivik Corporation regarding the presentation, management and safekeeping of archaeological materials found within the park.
- Conduct archaeological assessments in areas of concentrated park operations and activities, in order to help protect the sites and to provide information for enhanced visitor experience and outreach education opportunities.
- Implement mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis to improve the condition of archaeological sites assessed as fair.
- Train and involve Inuit, including students, in archaeological site monitoring and assessment programs.



6.0 Area Management Approach



T. Knight

Parks Canada and the Cooperative Management Board have spent time together in the Torngat Mountains each summer for the past 4 years. Through that experience three areas that merit special management attention have been identified through the expression of Inuit interest and concern – Sallikuluk (Rose Island), Ramah and Upingivik (see map 1). Conservation measures will accommodate the challenge of protecting the fragile cultural resources of these places while sharing the Inuit story with the rest of Canada. The key management directions for the park previously described will infuse efforts to develop appropriate approaches for the special management of these areas. Parks Canada and the Cooperative Management Board will continue to spend time at each of these proposed management areas, ensuring that future management direction addresses what is special about these places.

6.1 SALLIKULUK MANAGEMENT AREA

After landing on the shores of Sallikuluk where whales were once brought in by Inuit hunters, our Inuit guide shared with us stories of life on the island while showing us the remains of sod houses and a burial site. The blue clear sky provided views of the tall surrounding mountain peaks – this along with the sounds of Inuktitut being spoken by Elders around us and the salty taste of the raw mussels shared by Inuit over lunch all contributed to this unforgettable experience that will stay with me for a lifetime. Is this Wilderness? Yes. Inuit homeland? Absolutely. – Visitor to Sallikuluk Island.

Sallikuluk is where, in the recent past, Inuit lived and hunted whales and seals in the cold and ice-packed waters of the Labrador Sea. The island is dwarfed by the spectacular cliff faces that rise from Saglek fiord, and is home to numerous individual graves, a mass



reburial, and two villages of sod houses. Deeply layered archaeological sites span more than 5000 years of occupation and are an important part of the baseline for understanding the human history of the Torngat Mountains.

Sallikuluk is a focal point of the Inuit cultural landscape in Saglek Fiord. The significance of the island is evident in the stories told by Inuit Elders – stories that are often sparked by emotional reunions with the land where they and their ancestors once lived. In 2008, the Sallikuluk Archaeology and Oral History Project began updating information about the island’s cultural resources and documenting the oral history related to it. This project is ongoing.

The Inuit story told on Sallikuluk will be used to facilitate Canadians’ connection with Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga. As one of the main destination areas for visitors to the park to date, Sallikuluk’s spectacular natural setting and rich cultural resources create a tangible sense of place. Visitors have the unique opportunity to see physical evidence of past occupation of the site enlivened by the stories of Inuit. Accessible by boat from kANGIDLUASuk base camp, Sallikuluk is becoming a popular day trip and is attracting an increasing number of expedition cruise ship visits each year. Rich public outreach education opportunities for Canadians unable to physically visit the site will also be developed. Interactive internet tools and other strategies will connect Canadians, from as far away as Montreal and Vancouver, to discover the beauty and richness of this extraordinary and unique place.

In addition to the immense opportunities afforded by Sallikuluk, Inuit and Parks Canada are cognizant of and working to address the challenges posed by this area. That is, Sallikuluk’s cultural and ecological resources are fragile and at risk of disturbance, while frequent visits to the island by polar bears pose a risk to visitor safety. Inuit believe the island is an important landscape to be protected for future generations, and is an essential place from which and about which they can share their story with visitors and Canadians.

6.1.1 Objective 1

Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.

Targets:

- *90% of visitors feel the park is meaningful to them.*
- *The condition of cultural resources on Sallikuluk is maintained.*

Actions:

- Complete an inventory and assessment of cultural resources and local ecological resources, and develop monitoring programs for cultural and ecological resources and visitor experiences – all with the involvement of Inuit.
- Document oral history and Inuktitut place names to help understand and tell the story of Sallikuluk.
- Investigate and pursue an appropriate designation that recognizes Sallikuluk’s cultural significance and importance.
- Develop a protocol with the Cooperative Management Board to encourage respectful Inuit practices at burial sites.
- Develop guidelines for visitor access to Sallikuluk that provide an opportunity to learn about this site, protect its cultural and ecological resources and contribute to a safe, memorable cultural experience.
- Develop visitor experience products that include pre-visit materials, interpretive materials and an on-site tour guided by Inuit based on motivations to visit and visitor interests and expectations.
- Develop a visitor experience plan for Sallikuluk that will facilitate opportunities for personal connection to the site. The plan will include key themes and stories of interest to visitors and Inuit, and an interpretive route that will guide visitor flow and protect key cultural and ecological features. Visitors will be guided to the southern portion of the island, where there is good representation of the known cultural resources and the story they represent.
- Develop a program to train guides to interpret the site.





Ramah Quarry. H. Wittenborn

6.1.2 Objective 2

Canadians appreciate the Inuit story of Sallikuluk.

Target:

- *To be developed.*

Actions:

- Develop an interactive internet tool that will, in part, showcase the Inuit story of Sallikuluk Island.
- Weave the Inuit story of Sallikuluk into other public outreach education products developed by the park in partnership with others.

6.2 RAMAH MANAGEMENT AREA

The Ramah area is rich in both natural and cultural resources, linking the Inuit of today to their predecessors. The area, which includes both chert quarry sites and the Ramah

Mission, has been identified by Inuit as needing special management direction to protect resources while sharing the importance of the area with Canadians.

A path along a caribou trail snakes its way up a mountain and through a narrow opening, revealing a large quarry bowl where Inuit predecessors made tools for hunting seals and other animals essential for food and clothing. A large hammer stone found next to the chert outcrop, where Aboriginal people once carved a portion of stone for use, is surrounded by a complex of terraced sites where stones were worked into tools and ceremonial pieces that were then traded abroad. Tools made from Ramah chert – a unique translucent, ice-like stone – have linked the lives of Aboriginal people over thousands of years and across the continent from areas as far south as New England and as far north as Baffin Island. For this reason, and the fact that the quarries are set in a spectacular landscape of windswept mountains sliding into the Labrador Sea, there





Ramah Mission. H. Wittenborn

is a lot of interest in this site from the international research community, amateur geologists and archaeologists, and visitors.

As part of Parks Canada's New Commemorations Initiative, this area has been identified as a potential nominee as a site of national historic significance. A background literature review and database of Ramah chert artifact finds, with more than 1000 entries, has been completed as part of the research for this initiative. In the summer of 2009, fieldwork at quarry and related sites in the Ramah Bay area was conducted in collaboration with archaeologists from Torngâsok Cultural Centre (Nunatsiavut), Avataq Cultural Institute (Nunavik), and the Université de Montréal.

Just down Ramah Bay from the chert quarry areas, on a flat windswept landscape backed by steep cliffs and surrounded by Mountains, remnants of the former Ramah Mission tell the story of the arrival of Moravian missionaries to the Labrador region. Stories of life in Ramah Mission are still told by Elders, while the stone-lined cemetery, remnant sod house and mission house foundations, and the small patch of rhubarb garden still growing from the missionary days are physical evidence of a past community. A boulder with the engraved names of Inuit living and travelling

to the Ramah Mission site since the late 1800's can still be seen. The Ramah Mission site has been identified as a traditional camping area for Inuit – Aullâvik. Inuit still have great interest in this area today, but access to the site is difficult.

The Ramah area has unique stories to tell. The area is accessible by a 6 hour boat ride (long-liner) from base camp or by helicopter during the park's summer operational season. Visitation to date has been low, however expressions of interest from the expedition cruise ship industry to visit the sites, and continued interest from the international research community to visit and study the Ramah quarry sites indicate it will likely become a destination within the park. Parks Canada needs to develop an approach that will manage visitation, cultural resource protection and interpretation in a way that highlights the special significance of this place to Inuit and the rest of Canadians. Focus of management activities in the coming years will be to develop an outstanding and interactive visitor experience product for the Ramah area that will allow the important stories of the area to be told by Inuit while protecting the resources within the sites. Canadians unable to physically visit the sites will also have an opportunity to discover and



learn about the sites through interactive internet tools and other public outreach education tools still to be developed.

Almost nothing has changed in this landscape. As you stand in a sea of chert flakes, between the sky and the mountains, if you listen closely you can almost hear the tapping of an ancient flint-knapper crafting his tools.

6.2.1 Objective 1

The Ramah chert quarries are recognized for their cultural significance.

Target:

- *Submit the nomination document to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for consideration of the Ramah quarries as a site of national historic significance by 2015.*

Actions:

- In collaboration with Torngâsok Cultural Centre and Avataq Cultural Institute, prepare a nomination to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for recognition as a national historic site.
- Continue archaeological and geological research of Ramah chert in collaboration with Avataq Cultural Institute and Torngâsok Cultural Centre.

6.2.2 Objective 2

Visitors experience and understand the great cultural and historical significance of the Ramah area, and resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.

Target:

- *90% of visitors feel the park is meaningful to them.*

Actions:

- Develop a conservation strategy that meets the unique needs of the chert quarry sites and the Ramah Mission site.
- Develop visitor experience products that meet the needs of a variety of visitors including hikers, expedition cruise ship visitors, other types of visitors and researchers.

- Develop key themes and stories for interpretation and interpretive materials (e.g. brochures), and develop an onsite and offsite interpretive program to facilitate visitors' appreciation of the special significance of the Ramah area.
- Develop guidelines for visitor access to the Ramah area that provide opportunities to learn about the chert quarry sites and the Ramah Mission site while contributing to a safe and memorable experience.

6.2.3 Objective 3

Canadians understand and appreciate the significance of the Ramah area.

Target:

- *To be developed.*

Actions:

- Develop an interactive internet tool that will, in part, showcase the significance of the Ramah area, including Inuit stories that support its significance.
- Weave the significance and stories of the Ramah area into other public outreach education products developed by the park and in partnership with others.

6.3 UPINGIVIK MANAGEMENT AREA

Found in the most northerly reaches of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, Upingivik is a traditional whale hunting area still used by Inuit. Inuit that once lived on Killinek Island travelled to Upingivik during the spring and fall migration to hunt whale, walrus and eider ducks. Today, Inuit of Killinek Island and their descendents, who now mostly live in the communities along Ungava Bay in Nunavik, continue to travel to the Upingivik area to hunt whale and other animals for sustenance.

This management area represents a small, low-lying area with a spectacular rock face as a backdrop, supported by a rich and extensive marine environment in which Parks Canada has no jurisdiction. The area offers possibilities for Nunavik and Nunatsiavut Inuit to collaborate on contemporary practices of traditional hunts for species such as beluga whales. The area hosts large quantities of ruby red garnet



similar to those that form the spectacular beaches found just outside the park boundary on the Inuit Owned Lands of the Iron Strand. Upingivik is seen as an important area for Nunavik and Nunatsiavut Inuit to meet and share as they did in the past.

Upingivik is located in an extremely remote area of the park. To date, very few visitors have seen this section of the park, although there are an increasing number of expedition cruise ships travelling through the area during the fall. Inuit have expressed the need to explore opportunities to bring people to Upingivik and the types of experiences that they would be able to facilitate.

6.3.1 Objective 1

Parks Canada understands the special significance of Upingivik with the help of Inuit, and together provide opportunities to share the importance of this area with visitors.

Target:

- *To be developed.*

Actions:

- Document oral histories and Inuktitut place names of the Upingivik area.
- Visitor access and visitor opportunities will respect ongoing Inuit land use and activities. Develop appropriate protection measures that will allow for safe cultural experiences for visitors.



7.0 Zoning and Wilderness Area Declaration

Parks Canada uses a zoning system to recommend the types of activities for specific areas of the park based on ecological and cultural sensitivities and the types of visitor experiences that can be sustained in the long-term. Zoning is a management tool that helps support the park vision and management objectives by providing guidance on park activities, and a graphical summary of the management objectives of those areas. There is a legislative requirement to include zoning in a management plan. The zoning plan is guided by a system of five zones ranging in intensity of use from Special Preservation to Park Services. Unlike the zoning plan, a Declared Wilderness Area (DWA) is established in law, by regulation under the Canada National Parks Act, which provides an additional degree of federal regulatory protection. Neither the zoning system nor the Declared Wilderness Area applies to traditional resource harvesting activities and subsistence use by Inuit carried out in accordance with the Foundation Agreements.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is a new national park operating within a cooperative management framework with Nunavik Inuit and Labrador Inuit. Parks Canada's focus, with support from the Cooperative Management Board, is to build an understanding of the natural and cultural sensitivities, visitor experience opportunities, and public appreciation and understanding of the park. This focus will assist Parks Canada and its Inuit Partners facilitate experiences that will help visitors to enjoy, discover and learn about the park and the defining relationship Inuit have with the land. Parks Canada, with the Cooperative Management Board and Inuit Partners, commits to exploring zoning and a wilderness declaration area for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga over the next 5 years.



8.0 Administration and Operations

The administration and operation of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is directed by the Park Impacts and Benefits Agreements, the land transfer agreement between Parks Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and Parks Canada legislation.

Parks Canada will continue to administer Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga from its office in Nain, Labrador. In lieu of building new administration and visitor reception facilities, Parks Canada will work with the Nunatsiavut Government to integrate these facilities into a new Torngâsok Cultural Centre that the Nunatsiavut Government proposes to build in Nain. In order to assist in welcoming visitors arriving through Kuujjuaq, Parks Canada is currently working to develop a visitor reception and orientation presence in Kangiqsualujjuaq with Inuit partners and Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq. A presence in Nunavik will strengthen relationships with partners and stakeholders, and increase awareness of the role Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga is playing in protecting this Inuit homeland for the enjoyment and discovery of generations to come.

Parks Canada also has a seasonal visitor reception tent at the KANGIDLUASUK base camp that provides visitors with opportunities to learn about the park and receive necessary safety and orientation briefings (this is also provided in Nain, and will soon be available in Kangiqsualujjuaq). Parks Canada staff at base camp is available to accompany visitors to different locations in the park, providing additional opportunities for visitors to connect to the park through the Inuit story.

Parks Canada Agency is committed to minimizing the aspects of its operations that have an actual or potential impact on the environment. The Agency is also committed to building support among visitors, partners, stakeholders, staff and the Canadian public in the pursuit and achievement of this goal. Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga will soon be fully in accordance with the Parks Canada Environmental Management Directive (Parks Canada 2009b) and currently meets or exceeds most of the goals and targets outlined in this directive. Parks Canada will develop and implement an Environmental Management System Action Plan and an Environmental Emergency Response Plan consistent with Parks Canada Environmental Management Directive (2009) for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga over the next 5 years.



9.0 Monitoring



Parks Canada

Management plans implement the direction set out in the Parks Canada Corporate Plan for all program activities, and use management directions, objectives, and actions to deliver results. The management planning cycle uses monitoring and evaluation to assess the progress of each plan. Annual implementation reports record performance in putting the management plan into action. The State of the Park Report, compiled in 5 year intervals, provides an assessment of the park's condition and trends relative to the Agency's three mandate areas, and reports on progress in meeting corporate performance expectations. The report also gives an account of what has been done to maintain or improve the state of the park, by assessing performance in achieving desired results identified in the management plan. This first management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga addresses the issues and planning considerations identified in the 2008 Torngat Mountains National Park of Canada State of the Park Report. A summary

of the results of this report is found in section 3.7.

Effective park management is informed by accurate, timely information on park heritage resource protection, visitor experience and public outreach education. Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga's monitoring programs are evolving and will mature over the next 5 years. Working with partners and stakeholders, Parks Canada is collecting baseline information to assist park managers in developing monitoring programs.

Heritage Resource Protection

Parks Canada is developing an ecological integrity monitoring program that integrates science and local and Inuit knowledge. Some monitoring activities have begun, but additional baseline data collected in the recent surge of research activities described in section 3.6 will inform the development of the whole monitoring program. In addition, Parks Canada and the Canadian Centre for Remote



Sensing are collaborating on the development of remote sensing tools for use in ecosystem monitoring in remote northern national parks. Measures under development through ParkSPACE will provide information across the entire park on features such as tundra vegetation communities, glacier extent, sea and lake ice and snow cover.

A cultural resource monitoring program will be established to assess the condition of cultural resources over time. To date, Parks Canada has collected baseline information that will inform the monitoring program. Priorities for monitoring will be placed on areas where there is increased park activity. Inuit will be trained and involved in both the ecological and cultural resource monitoring programs.

Visitor Experience

Research on the growing visitation of the park and market trends, in addition to an emerging visitor experience program, is generating the information needed to develop the visitor experience monitoring program for the park.

In 2008, Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga developed a custom survey program targeting three groups of visitors: park visitors, cruise ship visitors and researchers. Parks Canada is using information from these surveys to support its management and operation decisions in order to meet the needs of current and future park visitors. The types of information collected in the surveys will be adjusted as the visitor experience program grows, and will be used to help the park measure its successes in meeting corporate objectives.

Public Appreciation and Understanding

One of Parks Canada's priorities is to build support for national protected heritage places, including national parks, through increasing Canadians' awareness, appreciation and understanding of them. Parks Canada Agency is in the process of developing a national program that will measure Canadians' level of awareness and understanding of Parks Canada's administered places, and the level of stakeholder and partner engagement in their protection and presentation. Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga will develop activities and programs to help achieve the national objectives and contribute to the national outcome. The park will also measure the effectiveness of its activities and programs in reaching targeted Canadians, and in engaging its stakeholders and partners.

Inuit on the Land

Rebuilding the physical and cultural connections of Inuit to the park landscape, which may be broadly referred to as the "presence of Inuit on the land", has also been set as a management priority for the park. While this falls outside of the traditional monitoring framework for Canadian national parks, it is central to the success of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga and is therefore also being monitored as a measure of the effectiveness of park management. Concepts of how to measure success in this area are evolving and are being guided by the Cooperative Management Board.



10.0 Summary of Strategic Environmental Assessment

Parks Canada is responsible for assessing and mitigating the impact of its actions on ecosystems and cultural resources. The Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals requires an environmental assessment of all plans and policies submitted to the federal Cabinet or to a Minister for approval, including management plans for national parks.

Accordingly, a strategic assessment of the objectives, programs, and management actions outlined in the management plan has been carried out. The objectives of the strategic environmental assessment were:

- to ensure that the strategic directions, objectives, and specific actions contained within the plan respect and support the ecological integrity goals and objectives for the national park;
- to assess the implications of proposed actions considered in the plan, to enhance positive effects and avoid or mitigate potential negative effects;
- to ensure that the management plan adequately addresses the multiple stressors and concerns relating to the residual and cumulative effects; and
- to document the potential tradeoffs and implications, including both positive and adverse residual impacts, of the overall plan.

The assessment included evaluation of cumulative environmental effects from all proposed actions. It also considered the full range of potential impacts on the natural and cultural resources of the national park, both from ongoing operations and from proposed actions.

Relevant federal environmental policies, including those of Parks Canada, were considered in a policy review. The proposed strategic directions outlined in the management plan are consistent with these policies. Implementation of the management direction

and the specific actions that are proposed should maintain the protection of ecological integrity and cultural resources for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.

Overall, environmental challenges facing the park are recognised in the direction and initiatives outlined in the plan. Opportunities for Inuit partner and key stakeholder review were provided throughout the planning process. Inuit views and comments, including environmental concerns, are reflected in the management plan.

If there is a decision to proceed with any of the following management actions in the future, they may be subject to project-specific environmental assessments under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act:

- Contaminated site remediation;
- archaeological assessment, including excavation activities;
- geological research activities;
- development of access points for aircraft, tour boats and cruise ships;
- development of land and marine economic opportunities; and
- development of visitor experience products.

To protect and enhance ecological values, a specific strategic environmental assessment may be required for the following plans, strategies and guidelines:

- EI Monitoring Program;
- fuel cache management system; and
- guidelines for the establishment and occupation of Aullâsimavet.

Collectively, the strategic direction and management actions outlined in the management plan will contribute to an overall protection of the ecological integrity of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga.



References

Canada National Parks Act, S.C. 2000, c. 32.

Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement. 2004. Land Claims Agreement Between the Inuit of Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Newfoundland and Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada.

Labrador Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement for the Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada. 2005.

Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement. 2007. An Agreement between the Nunavik Inuit and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada Concerning Nunavik Inuit Land Claims.

Nunavik Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement for the Torngat Mountains National Park of Canada. 2006.

The Memorandum of Agreement for a National Park Reserve of Canada and National Park of Canada in the Torngat Mountains between the Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as represented by the Minister of the Environment for the Purposes of the Parks Canada Agency (“Parks Canada”) and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Newfoundland and Labrador as represented by the Minister of Environment and Conservation and the Premier as Minister for Intergovernmental Affairs (“Newfoundland and Labrador”).2005.

Parks Canada Agency Act, S.C. 1998, c. 31.

Parks Canada Agency. Parks Canada Agency Corporate Plan 2009/10 - 2013/14. Parks Canada, 2009.

Parks Canada. 2007 Annual Report of Research and Monitoring in Torngat Mountains National Park. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2007.

Parks Canada. 2008 Annual Report of Research and Monitoring in Torngat Mountains National Park. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2008.

Parks Canada. 2009 Annual Report of Research and Monitoring in Torngat Mountains National Park. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2009.



Parks Canada. *Parks Canada Environmental Management Directive*. 2009b.

Parks Canada. *Parks Canada Guide to Management Planning*. 2008a.

Parks Canada. *Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*. Department of Canadian Heritage, 1994.

Parks Canada. *Tornqat Mountains National Park of Canada State of the Park Report*. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2008.

Parks Canada. *Tornqat Mountains National Parks of Canada 2009 Cruise Ship Visitor Survey*. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2009.

Parks Canada. *Tornqat Mountains National Parks of Canada 2009 Research Survey*. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2009.

Parks Canada. *Tornqat Mountains National Parks of Canada 2009 Visitor Survey*. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2009.

Parks Canada. *Tornqat Mountains National Parks of Canada 2008 Research Survey*. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2008.

Parks Canada. *Tornqat Mountains National Parks of Canada 2008 Visitor Survey*. Unpublished report to Parks Canada, 2008.

Species at Risk Act, S.C. 2002, c. 29.



APPENDIX A

Glossary

AngajukKât: Is the plural of AngajukKak which refers to "the person in charge".

Aullâsimavet (Aullâvik singular):

Settlements, camps or places in northern Labrador other than a community, occupied by Inuit families or groups of Inuit on a seasonal, semi-permanent or permanent basis for hunting, fishing, trapping or gathering and for the use and enjoyment of the lands, waters and ocean. Please refer to chapter 1 of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement for an official and detailed definition.

Area Management Approach: An approach to ensure the integrated delivery of the Agency mandate in a specific geographic area. The area can be based on the complexity of issues; the size of the heritage place; the logical grouping of resources; the special attachment to the area by local residents or visitors; or simply lends itself to a distinct management approach.

Connection to Place: Reflects the relevance and importance of heritage places to Canadians. The concept expresses the emotional, intellectual, and spiritual attachment Canadians and visitors feel towards our natural and cultural heritage places.

Cultural Landscape: Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people.

Cultural Resource: A human work or place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and which has been determined to have historic value.

Cultural Resource Value Statement: A strategic document that identifies cultural resources and values for places, other than national historic sites, which are under the responsibility of Parks Canada. It identifies historic and other heritage values and their character-defining elements (both tangible and intangible) associated with a national park or national marine conservation area as a whole, as well as the range of cultural resources that contribute to these values.

Ecological Integrity: With respect to a park, a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of change and supporting processes.

Ecosystem: An ecosystem is a community of organisms, including humans, and its non-living environment interacting with one another and intimately linked by a variety of biological, chemical and physical processes. Ecosystems are often embedded within other, larger ecosystems.

Environmental Stewardship: Taking care of the land, air, water, plants, animals and culture in such a way that they can be passed on to future generations.

Field Unit: An administrative division developed by Parks Canada, combining the management and administration of one or more national park(s), national historic site(s), marine conservation area(s) or historic canal(s). There are 32 Field Units across Canada.



Foundation Agreements: Refers to the following land claims and agreements as a whole - *Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement*, the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement*, the *Nunavik Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement* between Parks Canada and Makivik Corporation, the *Labrador Inuit Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement* between Parks Canada and the Labrador Inuit Association (now the Nunatsiavut Government), and the *Memorandum of Agreement for a National Park Reserve of Canada and National Park of Canada in the Torngat Mountains between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador* which sets out the conditions for the transfer of the land from provincial jurisdiction to federal jurisdiction.

Inuit Owned Lands: Land owned by the Nunatsiavut Government.

Land Claim Agreement: A constitutional protected treaty with an Aboriginal group whose Aboriginal rights have never been extinguished by means of a treaty or any other legal process. The Federal Government seeks to clarify the rights of ownership and use of the land and resources, as well as the right of self-government by means of a final settlement that is fair to the Aboriginal Peoples involved and other Canadians.

Management Direction: Concrete expression of the vision statement that provides heritage place-wide direction. Must give a clear overview of how the protected heritage place will be managed and how the three mandate elements will be achieved in a mutually supportive manner.

National Historic Site: Any place declared to be of national historic interest or significance by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada.

Park Establishment Agreement: An agreement which is negotiated between Parks Canada, the Provincial and/or Territorial Government, and/or Aboriginal Peoples having constitutional authority regarding the lands for the proposed national park. The agreement will commit the parties to establishing a national park under the *Canada National Parks Act*, as appropriate, and will set out the terms and conditions under which the establishment will take place. It may also set out terms and conditions of all third party interests in the proposed park.

Park Impact and Benefit Agreement (PIBA): An agreement between Parks Canada and a land claim beneficiary group that addresses any matter connected with a protected heritage place owned and administered by Parks Canada, that might have a detrimental impact on the beneficiary group or that could reasonably confer a benefit on the beneficiary group.

ParkSPACE: A Parks Canada project, funded by the Canadian Space Agency, to develop protocols, tools and an operational plan for Northern and Arctic National Parks to use and communicate remotely sensed technologies in support for ecological integrity monitoring and reporting.

Public Outreach Education: Public outreach education involves reaching Canadians at home, at leisure, at school and in their communities through effective and relevant learning opportunities designed to increase understanding and appreciation of the natural and historical heritage of Parks Canada places, and to encourage individuals and communities to support and become engaged in their protection and presentation.

SARA: The *Species at Risk Act* is a key federal government commitment to prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct and secure the necessary actions for their recovery. It provides for the legal protection of wildlife species and the conservation of their biological diversity.



Scoping Document: It is a document to inform the Chief Executive Officer of Parks Canada of the planning program’s intended scope and context, and to receive endorsement to proceed with the planning process.

Species at Risk: Extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern. “Species of special concern” means a wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

Stakeholder: A person or organization with an interest in Torngat Mountains National Park of Canada. Organizations may include both government and non-government organizations, commercial, and for profit and non-profit organizations.

State of the Park Report: This report provides a synopsis of the current condition of a national park, national historic site, or national marine conservation area, and assesses performance in meeting established goals and objectives for indicators associated with the Agency’s mandate. These reports are produced on a five-year cycle, and are the basis for the five-year management plan review.

Target: Established to facilitate measuring and reporting on progress in achieving results.

Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga: Inuktitut word describing “Torngat Mountains National Park” agreed upon by the Cooperative Management Board whose members include Inuit from Nunatsiavut and Nunavik.

Vision Statement: A passionate, inspirational, unique, picture of the heritage place at its desired future. It must portray the integrated relationship between the mandate components and be prepared with the involvement of Aboriginal communities, stakeholders and partners.

Visitor Experience: Is the sum total of a visitor's personal interaction with heritage places and/or people that awakens their senses, affects their emotions, stimulates their mind and leaves them with a sense of attachment to these places.



APPENDIX B

Summary of Planned Actions: Implementation Strategy

Actions in the Management Plan	Priority for the next 2 years	Initiated in year 3-5.
Management Direction 1: New Gatherings in a Timeless Place		
Encourage and facilitate opportunities for Inuit to access, spend time in and establish Aullâsimavet.	•	
With the Cooperative Management Board (CMB), develop guidelines for the establishment and occupation of Aullâsimavet.	•	
Work with the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik to collect and repatriate Inuktitut place names in the park.	•	
Identify, in collaboration with the CMB, partners and stakeholders, access points for aircraft, tour boats, expedition cruise ships, snowmobiles and dog teams.		•
Market and promote the park in collaboration with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunatsiavut Government and Makivik Corporation.	•	
Collaborate with partners and stakeholders on the development of market-ready tourism products and promotional campaigns.	•	
Work with the expedition cruise ship industry to develop a protocol for cruise ship operation in the park.	•	
Work with partners to develop a plan for the base camp to become a sustainable Inuit business.	•	
Maintain and operate a seasonal Parks Canada visitor reception and orientation centre at the base camp as a contribution to the overall sustainability of the camp.	•	
Build on the successes of the pilot student program, in collaboration with Inuit partners, to cultivate a sustainable program of national significance that combines western science and Inuit knowledge and operates out of the base camp.	•	



Actions in the Management Plan	Priority for the next 2 years	Initiated in year 3-5.
Management Direction 2: It's All About Relationships		
Spend time on the land with the Cooperative Management Board members, Inuit and their families.	•	
Respond to Inuit priorities identified for the park.	•	
Engage the CMB in understanding the operation and management activities of the park, allowing them to provide informed guidance on park management.	•	
Collaborate with Inuit partners to develop a research strategy ensuring that research is conducted in an Inuit cultural context, reflects Inuit priorities, incorporates Inuit knowledge and involves the participation of Inuit. The strategy, also developed in consultation with researchers, should determine research needs and priorities for social, cultural and ecological information about the park.	•	
Explore land and marine based economic opportunities in the park with Inuit partners.		•
Work with Inuit partners to facilitate capacity building for Inuit businesses, with a specific focus on accessing government programs and funding, and monitoring success in this area.		•
Facilitate training and employment opportunities to build capacity for Inuit, so they can take advantage of jobs and business prospects associated with the creation of the park.	•	
Manage information on carving stone locations within the park and make the information available to Inuit and Inuit partners.		•
Promote traditional and contemporary art and artists in the region through the park's new cooperating association – Torngat Arts and Crafts Inc.	•	
Develop the visitor experience offer of the park, using the market research and tourism expertise of key regional tourism associations, in addition to Parks Canada's social science research, to access the emerging markets of Aboriginal tourism and Arctic travel.	•	
Collaborate with partners to facilitate unique experiences in Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga and the adjacent Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq, thereby maximizing visitor opportunities and support services in a remote landscape.	•	
Facilitate, with Inuit partners, a bear monitor/guide training program for Inuit that will address key safety issues for visitors accessing the park while providing opportunities for visitors to experience the park through an Inuit cultural lens. Promote the use of Inuit bear monitors within the park.	•	
Develop a public safety plan focused on prevention, and an emergency response plan incorporating Inuktitut place names. Plans will be developed in coordination with Kativik Regional Government (Nunavik Parks) and community search and rescue teams.		•



Actions in the Management Plan	Priority for the next 2 years	Initiated in year 3-5.
Management Direction 2: It's All About Relationships		
Complete the development of a research program and ecological integrity monitoring program in the context of the northern park model with the assistance of partners. More specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to gather Inuit Knowledge that will be used to determine the state of health of the park, and priorities for research. • Develop long-term and large scale monitoring measures in partnership with the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, through ParkSPACE. • Continue to support the work of our partners to monitor ecological issues of particular concern to Inuit. 	•	
Work with partners to clean up identified historical debris sites within the park, test the debris for environmental contaminants, and develop an environmentally secure fuel cache management system.	•	
Enhance student programs to involve students in the protection and preservation of natural resources.	•	
Explore with Inuit partners the possibility of including one or more fiords in the park as directed in the Park Impacts and Benefits Agreements and the Land Transfer Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.		•
Management Direction 3: Sharing the Inuit Story		
Work with the Nunatsiavut Government to integrate Parks Canada's visitor reception and orientation center into an appropriate space in Nain.	•	
Develop a visitor reception and orientation presence in Kangiqsualujuaq with Inuit partners and Québec Parc national Kuururjuaq.	•	
Using visitor feedback and market research, refine existing pilot experiential and interpretation packages and develop new ones that focus on discovering the park through an Inuit cultural lens, and are delivered by Inuit interpreters.	•	
Work with the Cooperative Management Board and Inuit partners to identify the Inuit story that will be told about the people and cultural landscape of the park.	•	
Develop an oral history research program in collaboration with the Torngâsok Cultural Centre and Avataq Cultural Institute.	•	
Develop a strategy to promote the park, including high quality video productions.	•	
Support familiarization tours of the park for key travel writers and media.	•	
Work with the Makivik Corporation and the Western Québec Field Unit to reach Montreal's urban audiences.	•	



Actions in the Management Plan	Priority for the next 2 years	Initiated in year 3-5.
Management Direction 3: Sharing the Inuit Story		
Participate in key economic and cultural trade shows in the south of Canada that are showcasing the north, bringing the sights, sounds and tastes of the park to targeted cities and helping Parks Canada reach urban audiences.	•	
In partnership with Cruise North, pilot and promote a fall stewardship cruise to the park that offers urban Canadians an opportunity to explore the park with Inuit and participate in Cruise North's annual clean up mission.	•	
Increase the profile and presence of Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga in St. John's as part of a broader Field Unit strategy.	•	
Develop interactive internet tools to showcase the park and provide an opportunity for Canadians to learn about the Inuit story.	•	
Encourage the participation of southern Canadian students in student outreach programs in order to foster a cross-cultural exchange.		•
Develop, in collaboration with Inuit Partners, a Cultural Resource Values Statement for the park that will identify the cultural resources in the park and the reasons for their importance.		•
Develop a memorandum of understanding with the Nunatsiavut Government and the Makivik Corporation regarding the presentation, management and safekeeping of archaeological material found within the park.		•
Conduct archaeological assessments in areas of concentrated park operations and activities, in order to help protect the sites and to provide information for enhanced visitor experience and outreach education opportunities.	•	
Implement mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis to improve the condition of sites assessed as fair.		•
Train and involve Inuit, including students, in archaeological site monitoring and assessment programs.	•	



Actions in the Management Plan	Priority for the next 2 years	Initiated in year 3-5.
Sallikuluk Management Area		
Complete an inventory and assessment of cultural resources and local ecological resources, and develop monitoring programs for cultural and ecological resources and visitor experiences – all with the involvement of Inuit.		•
Document oral history and Inuktitut place names to help understand and tell the story of Sallikuluk.	•	
Investigate and pursue an appropriate designation that recognizes Sallikuluk's cultural significance and importance.		•
Develop a protocol with the Cooperative Management Board to encourage respectful Inuit practices at burial sites.	•	
Develop guidelines for visitor access to Sallikuluk that provide an opportunity to learn about this site, protect its cultural and ecological resources and contribute to a safe, memorable cultural experience.	•	
Develop visitor experience products that include pre-visit materials, interpretive materials and an on-site tour guided by Inuit based on motivations to visit and visitor interests and expectations.	•	
Develop a visitor experience plan for Sallikuluk that will facilitate opportunities for personal connection to the site. The plan will include key themes and stories of interest to visitors and Inuit, and an interpretive route that will guide visitor flow and protect key cultural and ecological features. Visitors will be guided to the southern portion of the island, where there is good representation of the known cultural resources and the story they represent.	•	
Develop a program to train guides to interpret the site.	•	
Develop an interactive internet tool that will, in part, showcase the Inuit story of Sallikuluk Island.		•
Weave the Inuit story of Sallikuluk into other public outreach education products developed by the park in partnership with others.	•	



Actions in the Management Plan	Priority for the next 2 years	Initiated in year 3-5.
Ramah Management Area		
In collaboration with Torngâsok Cultural Centre and Avataq Cultural Institute, prepare a nomination to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for recognition as a national historic site.	•	
Continue archaeological and geological research of Ramah chert in collaboration with Avataq Cultural Institute and Torngâsok Cultural Centre.	•	
Develop a conservation strategy that meets the unique needs of the chert quarry sites and the Ramah Mission site.	•	
Develop visitor experience products that meet the needs of a variety of visitors including hikers, expedition cruise ship visitors, other types of visitors and researchers.	•	
Develop key themes and stories for interpretation and interpretive materials (e.g. brochures), and develop an onsite and offsite interpretive program to facilitate visitors' appreciation of the special significance of the Ramah area.	•	
Develop guidelines for visitor access to the Ramah area that provide opportunities to learn about the chert quarry sites and the Ramah Mission site while contributing to a safe and memorable experience.	•	
Develop an interactive internet tool that will, in part, showcase the significance of the Ramah area, including Inuit stories that support its significance.		•
Weave the significance and stories of the Ramah area into other public outreach education products developed by the park and in partnership with others.	•	
Uppingivik Management Area		
Document oral histories and Inuktitut place names of the Uppingivik area.	•	
Visitor access and visitor opportunities will respect ongoing Inuit land use and activities. Develop appropriate protection measures that will allow for safe cultural experiences for visitors.		•



APPENDIX C

How Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga Supports Parks Canada's Corporate Performance Expectations

The following table outlines how the management plan for Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga contributes towards meeting the Corporate Performance Expectations of the Parks Canada Agency as outlined in its Corporate Plan (2009/10 - 2013/14).

HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION	
Corporate Performance Expectation	Objectives that support corporate performance expectation
Ecological Integrity	
Ecosystem conservation is improved through active management.	5.2.1 Inuit are effectively involved in park management decisions.
	5.2.4 Ecological integrity of the park is maintained through partnerships.
	6.1.1 Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
Cultural Resources	
The condition of cultural resources administered by Parks Canada in national parks is maintained.	5.2.1 Inuit are effectively involved in park management decisions.
	5.3.1 Visitors learn about the Inuit story through experiences in the park and feel a connection to this Inuit homeland.
	5.3.3 Cultural resources and values of the park are protected for future generations.
	6.1.1 Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.2.1 The Ramah chert quarries are recognized for their cultural significance.
	6.2.2 Visitors experience and understand the great cultural and historical significance of the Ramah area, and resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
6.3.1 Parks Canada understands the special significance of Upingivik with the help of Inuit, and together provide opportunities to share the importance of this area with visitors.	



VISITOR EXPERIENCE	
Corporate Performance Expectation	Objectives that support corporate performance expectation
Visitors at surveyed locations feel a sense of personal connection to the places visited.	5.1.2 Increased profile and improved access to the park allow Inuit, visitors and researchers to experience and learn from each other.
	5.1.3 KANGIDLUASUK is a model for a sustainable base camp operation for the park, developed in collaboration with Inuit Partners, providing support to park users and visitors.
	5.2.1 Inuit are effectively involved in park management decisions.
	5.2.3 Enjoyable and safe opportunities to experience the park are facilitated in collaboration with our partners.
	6.1.1 Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.2.2 Visitors experience and understand the great cultural and historical significance of the Ramah area, and resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.3.1 Parks Canada understands the special significance of Upingivik with the help of Inuit, and together provide opportunities to share the importance of this area with visitors.
Market Research and Promotion	
Canadians visit Parks Canada administered places.	5.1.2 Increased profile and improved access to the park allow Inuit, visitors and researchers to experience and learn from each other.
	5.2.3 Enjoyable and safe opportunities to experience the park are facilitated in collaboration with our partners.
	5.3.2 Canadians appreciate and understand Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, including the relationship Inuit have with the land.
National Parks Interpretation	
Visitors at surveyed locations learned from experience and active participation.	5.1.3 KANGIDLUASUK is a model for a sustainable base camp operation for the park, developed in collaboration with Inuit Partners, providing support to park users and visitors.
	5.3.1 Visitors learn about the Inuit story through experiences in the park and feel a connection to this Inuit homeland.
	6.1.1 Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.2.2 Visitors experience and understand the great cultural and historical significance of the Ramah area, and resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.



VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Corporate Performance Expectation	Objectives that support corporate performance expectation
National Parks Visitor Service Offer	
Visitors at surveyed locations enjoyed their visit.	5.1.2 Increased profile and improved access to the park allow Inuit, visitors and researchers to experience and learn from each other.
	5.1.3 KANGIDLUASUK is a model for a sustainable base camp operation for the park, developed in collaboration with Inuit Partners, providing support to park users and visitors.
	5.2.3 Enjoyable and safe opportunities to experience the park are facilitated in collaboration with our partners.
	6.1.1 Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.2.2 Visitors experience and understand the great cultural and historical significance of the Ramah area, and resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.3.1 Parks Canada understands the special significance of Upingivik with the help of Inuit, and together provide opportunities to share the importance of this area with visitors.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING

Canadians appreciate the significance of heritage places administered by Parks Canada and support their protection and their presentation.	5.2.1 Inuit are effectively involved in park management decisions.
	5.3.1 Visitors learn about the Inuit story through experiences in the park and feel a connection to this Inuit homeland.
	5.3.2 Canadians appreciate and understand Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, including the relationship Inuit have with the land
	6.1.2 Canadians appreciate the Inuit story of Sallikuluk.
	6.2.3 Canadians understand and appreciate the significance of the Ramah area.

Public Outreach Education and External Communications

Canadians learn about the heritage of Parks Canada's administered places and understand that these places are protected and presented on their behalf.	5.1.3 KANGIDLUASUK is a model for a sustainable base camp operation for the park, developed in collaboration with Inuit Partners, providing support to park users and visitors.
	5.2.4 Ecological integrity of the park is maintained through partnerships.
	5.3.2 Canadians appreciate and understand Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, including the relationship Inuit have with the land
	5.3.3 Cultural resources and values of the park are protected for future generations.
	6.1.2 Canadians appreciate the Inuit story of Sallikuluk.
	6.2.3 Canadians understand and appreciate the significance of the Ramah area.



PUBLIC OUTREACH AND UNDERSTANDING

Corporate Performance Expectation	Objectives that support corporate performance expectation
Engagement	
Stakeholders and partners are engaged in the protection and presentation of Parks Canada-administered places.	5.1.1 Inuit with their families are back in the Torngat Mountains, re-connecting to the traditional places they once occupied and connecting a new generation to their past.
	5.1.2 Increased profile and improved access to the park allow Inuit, visitors and researchers to experience and learn from each other.
	5.1.3 KANGIDLUASUK is a model for a sustainable base camp operation for the park, developed in collaboration with Inuit Partners, providing support to park users and visitors.
	5.2.1 Inuit are effectively involved in park management decisions.
	5.2.2 Economic benefits associated with the park are evident in the region.
	5.2.3 Enjoyable and safe opportunities to experience the park are facilitated in collaboration with our partners.
	5.2.4 Ecological integrity of the park is maintained through partnerships.
	5.3.1 Visitors learn about the Inuit story through experiences in the park and feel a connection to this Inuit homeland.
	5.3.2 Canadians appreciate and understand Tongait KakKasuangita SilakKijapvinga, including the relationship Inuit have with the land.
	5.3.3 Cultural resources and values of the park are protected for future generations.
	6.1.1 Visitors enjoy, discover and learn about the Inuit story on Sallikuluk while its resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.1.2 Canadians appreciate the Inuit story of Sallikuluk.
	6.2.1 The Ramah chert quarries are recognized for their cultural significance.
	6.2.2 Visitors experience and understand the great cultural and historical significance of the Ramah area, and resources are protected for the enjoyment of future generations.
	6.2.3 Canadians understand and appreciate the significance of the Ramah area.
6.3.1 Parks Canada understands the special significance of Upingivik with the help of Inuit, and together provide opportunities to share the importance of this area with visitors.	



