An Invitation to Participate

The Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada has begun the process of reviewing its management plan. You are invited to join in this reflection by sharing your views, comments and suggestions during the public consultation period that will be held in the coming weeks.

The purpose of this consultation is to give the Aboriginal communities, municipalities, partners, local stakeholders, residents and all Canadians the opportunity to actively contribute to park management decisions.

The management plan is the official document that will guide park management over the next five years (2012 to 2016). It provides direction for the protection of natural and cultural resources, the visitor experience, outreach and public education.

This document proposes a new vision, three key strategies, some objectives and action steps, as well as a specific management approach for the park reserve’s East sector.

Join the Parks Canada team to develop a common vision and continue to protect this area while promoting the discovery of this unique treasure.

Robin Lessard, Director
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve

Parks Canada's Mandate
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.

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Tshuhamikaunau tshetshi uitshiaushiek¹ neme tshe itatussenanu

Neme assi ka tshishpeuatakanit nete Kanata, ekuanitshiui-minishtikua eukuan ume tshitshipanit tshetshi ueueshi-tshitapatakanit utakuaitsheu-mashinaikan. Ne tshe itatussenanu, tshuhamitinau tshetshi uitshiaushiek¹ e mamitunenitakanit, tshipa tshi uitamunan etenitamek¹. Tshipa mininan tshitaaimunuau mak tshekuau tshe natastaiek¹ neme tshe natu-tshissenitakanit anite mishue, shash tshekate tshika tshitshipannanu.

Neme ua uitakanit natu-tshissenitakanitits tshekuan, tshetshi minakaniht anitshenat etaht innu-assit, utenassit, anitshenat ka uitshi-atussemaikiht pessish, ka uaitshiaushiuhi, kassinue aenitshenat epiht ute Kanata-assit, tshetshi minu-uitshiaushiht anite tiakuaimatakanit nenu assinu ka tshishpeuatakanit.


Ute mashinaikan ui natasthanu eshi-uapatanukit uessinakuak, nishtuait tshekuana tshipa tutakanu, tshekuanu tshe utitakaikanit, tshekuanu tshe tutakanit mak tan tshe itatusseuatsshenanu takuaimatakanit anite ka tshishpeuatakanit, ka takuuk nete mamit.

Tshe uitshiekut anitshenat kupanieshat etusseht Parcs Canada, tshetshi tutakanit ne tshekuan mamu tshe ishi-uapatanukit mak tshetshi shaputuepananu nakatuapatakanit ne assi, tshetshi mishkakanit tshekuan eka nita ka uapatananit.

Robin Lessard, utshimau
Assit ka tshishpeuatakanit Kanata, ekuanitshiui-minishtikua

Tshe ishinakuannit utatusseun ne Parcs Canada

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1. Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada

The Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve is located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Anticosti Island and Quebec’s Middle North Shore. This insular territory of approximately 110 km² is comprised of 20-some islands and about 1,000 islets that extend over more than 150 km between Île aux Perroquets to the west and the Aguanish River to the east. Established in 1984, the park reserve consists of two distinct physiographic units. The first protects and presents an area that is representative of the Eastern St. Lawrence Lowlands Natural Region. It is the West sector of the park reserve. The second, the East sector of the park reserve, is located in the adjacent natural region, that is, the East Coast Boreal Region.

The West sector of the park reserve covers approximately 80 km. Its 20-some islands are characterized by fossil-rich sedimentary bedrock. Its landscapes consist of uplands strewn with former sea cliffs, erosion monoliths and spectacular cliffs. A number of services and infrastructures are provided in the West sector: hiking trails, campgrounds, kitchen shelters and interpretation. Visitors are transported to the West sector islands by private companies. Hiking, photography and picnicking are popular activities on the islands. Visitors can camp and go sea kayaking and diving at these locations. Interpretive activities on the islands and reception and interpretation centres in the coastal municipalities showcase the rich bounty of this area. More than half of park reserve visitors are from coastal municipalities, and they use the islands for recreation and a variety of activities. The facilities and services provided in this sector are indicated on the map below.

The East sector is part of the East Coast Boreal Natural Region. This sector consists of a chain of approximately a thousand igneous and metamorphic islands and islets spread out over 70 km. These sea-swept rock surfaces display an impressive diversity of geological and geomorphical processes. In terms of services, there are currently reception and information offices in Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish.
2. Planning context

**Working with First Nations Peoples**

The park reserve area is a reserve with a national park purpose because it is subject to land claims on behalf of the Nutashkuan and Ekuanitshit First Nations. The national park reserve status will be changed to a national park status as a result of the land claim settlement addressing Aboriginal rights.

*Project : Maison de la culture innue*

Four Innu First Nations including Nutashkuan, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec signed an agreement-in-principle in 2004.

Since December 2009, the park reserve and the Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan Tribal Council, newly renamed Regroupement Petapan Inc., have been participating in a pilot project concerning the Nutashkuan community’s actual contribution to each step of the park reserve management plan review process.

**Working with the Community**

Parks Canada works with the community to fulfil its mandate. Such collaboration is based on establishing and maintaining harmonious relations that will bring about a shared vision concerning protection, education and the visitor experience.

The follow-up committee has played an advisory role for park management since June 2002. The committee is composed of representatives from the coastal municipalities, MRC de la Minganie, boat operators, Havre-Saint-Pierre port committee, Mingan Island Cetacean Study, Conseil régional de l’environnement de la Côte-Nord, Comité ZIP Côte-Nord and Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan band councils.

**State of the Park Report**

The *Mingan Archipelago State of the Parks Report of March 2011* assesses the collaboration with the First Nations and the condition of the natural and cultural resources, as well as the state of external relations and the visitor experience. The key findings of the report are as follows:

- The park reserve’s ecological integrity monitoring program monitors the condition of the five major ecosystems: the forest, coastal environment, heaths, peatlands and Precambrian islets. Thus far, the forest is the only ecosystem for which we have been able to determine the level of ecological integrity. The park reserve’s forests are in good and stable condition. We were able to determine 9 of the 15 measures for the five ecosystems. Only two measures raise concern: the measure for the herring gull population in the heaths and that for the coastal environment’s rare plants. All the other measures show good condition.

- The potential cultural resources and the applicable management practices were rated fair.

- In terms of external relations, we are well aware of who is using the website as well as the schools and local community members who are visiting the park. However, the park reserve must set objectives and develop strategies to better reach these markets as well as those of large urban centres so that they appreciate and support the heritage places administered by Parks Canada. In terms of stakeholder and partner engagement, the target audiences have been identified, and the park reserve receives considerable support.

- The number of tourists decreased from approximately 20,000 in 2005 to about 16,000 in 2009, confirming a downward trend that began in 2003. In contrast, visits from residents increased from 9,702 in 1997 to 18,810 in 2009. The visitors are very satisfied with their overall visit, the staff, the activities and the services offered. A very high proportion of visitors support Parks Canada’s mandate.
Keys Accomplishments since the Inception of 2005 Management Plan

Significant progress has been made in implementing the 2005 management plan. Most of the action steps were completed in cooperation with regional organizations.

The key achievements over the past five years include the following:

- The creation of the "Islands in the Sea" exhibition and the enhancement of the reception facility at the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan Visitor Reception and Interpretation Centre in cooperation with the Mingan Island Cetacean Study.

- The presentation of Innu cultural activities with the Ekuanitshit First Nation.

- The implementation of a reception and interpretation infrastructure in a multi-purpose building (Portail Pélagie-Cormier) in partnership with the municipality of Havre-Saint-Pierre and the port of Havre-Saint-Pierre.

- The establishment of reception services in the East sector, in the municipalities of Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish (joint information and visitor centres).

- The introduction of a science program for monitoring the ecological integrity of the park's main ecosystems and the implementation of monitoring used to determine the state of a number of the park's important natural resources.

- The receiving of international cruise ships.

- The renovation of the Petite île au Marteau lighthouse and the planning for the Île aux Perroquets lighthouse renovations.
3. Key issues and challenges

This section discusses the key issues and challenges for the park reserve's current planning process.

Working with First Nations Peoples

It is very important to develop and maintain good relations with the First Nations peoples, especially in matters concerning traditional practices. The land uses and management approaches are to be determined with the Nutashkuan and Ekuanitisht communities. These arrangements must be made with respect for traditional rights and the principles of Parks Canada’s mandate while aiming to enhance the economic and social interests of the Innu communities. Challenges also include the representation of First Nations peoples among the park reserve staff and the incorporation of the Innu people’s knowledge of and experience on the land.

Maintaining Ecological Integrity

The ecological integrity monitoring program has been completed for the West sector of the park reserve, although some measures still need to be implemented in the field. Measures for monitoring ecological integrity in the East sector must be developed as part of management approach proposed for this sector. We must ensure that the ecosystem monitoring measures allow us to detect changes so that we can intervene to maintain ecological integrity when possible. That way, visitors can discover and enjoy healthy ecosystems. The coastal ecosystem and the heaths are considered the most vulnerable ecosystems. They include the main seabird and rare plant colonies and are the areas that are most accessible to visitors. Information, education, and visitor and employee involvement remain essential for ensuring the sustainable use of the park reserve.

Climate change could have a significant impact on the park reserve’s ecosystems. The potential increase in marine traffic could raise the risk of spills, which would affect the coastal environment, seabirds and the quality of the visitor experience.

Cultural Resources

There is limited knowledge of the park reserve's cultural heritage. The main known resources include the archaeological sites, the lighthouses and the remains of some Basque ovens.

External Relations

The park reserve wants to reach more Canadians and gain exposure in large urban centres in order to increase awareness of this extraordinary protected site. The public outreach education tools and a public participation program will enhance the public's knowledge and appreciation of the park reserve.

Harmonious relations with local communities and Park Canada’s close cooperation with its partners are essential for achieving a shared vision concerning protection, education and visitor experience. One of the challenges is to maintain these relationships and seize all new opportunities for cooperation and partnership while ensuring that they are beneficial to each party. Local involvement in the monitoring and research activities will also make it possible to provide educational experiences and to encourage the public's involvement in conservation and development issues.
Visitor Experience

The relatively low use of the park reserve in relation to its potential presents a major challenge. In 2009, 34,395 visits were made to the park reserve. Residents accounted for 58% of visits and non-local visitors, 42%. Use by local visitors has more than doubled since 1997, whereas use by tourists has trended downward. The exact reasons for this decline, which is comparable to that of the Duplessis tourism region, are not known. The main challenge is to attract more tourists and to increase their use of this special place. To this end, we need to better identify and understand the potential client segments in order to better reach them and to provide them with targeted activities that offer diverse and meaningful experiences.

Visitors can travel to the islands via maritime transport companies that have service agreements with the park reserve. Considering the decline in visitation and the consequent decrease in revenue in recent years, the short season and the labour shortage in the boating industry, it is uncertain whether these companies will continue operating. This situation is a concern for the park reserve.

The St. Lawrence is a popular tourist destination with a growing reputation in the international cruise industry. Havre-Saint-Pierre and, by extension, the Mingan Archipelago, has been recognized as a favourite stopover because of its great attraction potential for these types of clients. For over four years, joint efforts have been made with local stakeholders in preparation for the arrival of the cruise ship passengers. It will be a major logistics and organizational challenge to accommodate these clients, given the high volume of visitors arriving at the same time. In this regard, the implementation of a visitor service infrastructure and upgraded facilities is a significant regional challenge. The park reserve must also develop a menu of activities and services that meet the diverse expectations and needs of these clients.

Given the size of the area, it is important to establish a prevention program that empowers visitors and minimizes the risks that they could be exposed to.

East Sector

The challenge for this sector is to attract visitors from coastal communities so that they can discover the natural beauties and cultural treasures of this still relatively unknown sector of the archipelago. Various strategies need to be developed with the Nutashkuan Aboriginal community and the coastal municipalities to help visitors enjoy the area and the landscapes, which are rich in history and culture. These include a sector-specific management approach based on the shared vision currently being developed.
4. A New Vision for the Park Reserve

The park reserve's vision is a projection of where it should be in 10 to 15 years in terms of its natural and cultural resources, the experience it offers its visitors, its external relations and its cooperation with the First Nations peoples and local communities.

**Daughters of the Sea, Daughter of Fire**

"The North Shore is the daughter of fire, the granitic rim of the American continental core, while the Mingan Islands are daughters of the sea: they are fragments, pieces of an ancient land slowly deposited in the bottom of the oceans."

*Brother Marie-Victorin*

The Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve protects and presents the gems of the Eastern St. Lawrence Lowlands Region and the East Coast Boreal Region of the Canadian Shield. The islands are renowned for their unusually shaped monoliths, large seabird colonies and unique plant life.

The first to step foot on these islands were the First Nations people, who have used them for thousands of years. Respecting their traditional rights, Parks Canada maintains a special relationship with the Innu of Nutashkuan and Ekuanitshit. Drawing upon their culture, their knowledge and their experience on the land, the Innu directly participate in the protection and development of the park reserve, generating social and economic benefits for their communities.

Every year, an increasing number of visitors stop at one of the visitor reception centres, where a courteous staff helps them plan their stay. They take this opportunity to visit exhibitions featuring the archipelago’s major attractions. Since opportunities for experiences vary from one island to another and the ways for discovering them are equally variable, many visitors take a few days to enjoy the island atmosphere. They leave delighted to have gazed at spectacular landscapes, to have taken the time to discover natural and historic treasures and to have safely explored this complete change of scenery. These memorable and meaningful experiences on the islands reflect the visitors’ interests and expectations, helping them to develop a personal connection with the park reserve and its resources.

The islands are deeply ingrained in the hearts and the past of the Mingan region's residents. They are a place to reflect, relax and have fun. At these sites, the residents organize and participate in activities that meet their needs while helping to achieve Parks Canada's mandate. Their experiences strengthen their sense of connection to the park reserve.

The park reserve is an important tourist draw for Quebec's North Shore. A variety of businesses help enrich the visitor experience by providing transportation to the islands, accommodation, food services and some recreational and interpretation activities. People from large urban centres learn more about the park reserve through direct and virtual experiences.

The heaths and the coastal environment are protected to ensure that they are left intact for present and future generations. Thanks to effective management measures, visitors are able to discover, enjoy and understand the park reserve ecosystems. The rare plants and seabird colonies are faring well. The cultural resources, including the archaeological sites, the remains of the Basque ovens and the lighthouses, are in good condition. Canadians enjoy these protected places, learn about the resources on these sites and understand the importance of the park reserve's role.

Numerous partners and stakeholders are involved in achieving the mandate. Such collaboration is based on harmonious relations and a shared vision concerning protection, education and visitor experiences.
4. Eshi-uapatakanit ne assi ka tshishpeuatakanit

Ne eshi-uapatakanit ne assi ka tshishpeuatakanit nete nikan ui uapatakanu tan tshipa ui ishinakuan. Uauitakanu tshipa ui ishinakuan, nanitau peikunnuepipuna kie ma peikunnuepipuna ashu patetat, ne tshekuan natautshik assit kie aituna eshinakuuki mak nenu tshe ishi-uapatak maniteu takushiniti nete assinu tsheshpeuatakanit, nete ashit upime auenitshenat eshi-uiutshi-atussesmakanith mak anitshenat innuat epiht pessish kie neni utenassa tekuaki upime.

**Eshi-uapatak Parcs Canada**

Ne eshi-takuak itetshe tipatshimunit kie anite eshi-nitautshik tshekuan nete Kanata-assit, ishpitenitamuat nenu, nikan ashtuaat uteiuat anitshenat epiht nete Kanata-assit, ekute uiapatakanit e shatshitakanit ne assi Kanata.

**Nipit ishkuess, ishkutet ishkuess**

« Ne assi Côte-Nord ka ishinikatet, ishkutet ishkuess an, ne eshinakuak ashini tekuak anite uet ishinikatakanit, ek ne Minganie nipit ishkuess an tshipa tshi ishinikatakanu : ashini utshipanua minishtikua, ashiniuapishkua, ka apishipanishit assi, tshiash-assi ka kushapel metikat atamipekt shipekut… »

**Ushtheshimau Marie-Victorin**


Ne assi tsheshpeuatakanit, eukuan uet mishta-mitshetiht maniteuat tekusshihit anite shiuetiniti assit. Mitshetuait auenitshenat e shuniatshheu nenu etusseshtaht nenua tekusshininiti, miam anitshenat ka itaunah maniteua nete minishtikut, anitshenat nepokuah, anitshenat eshamaht, mak taaat ka tutahk
tshekuannu tshetshi metueuiaht auennua. Anitshenat ka utshipaniht nete utenaua ka mamishaniti mishtan- nishtuapatamuat nenu assinu tsheshpeuatakanit, shash tshi ituteuat nete minishtikua tekuannit kie ma natshi-uapatamukupanat nete atusseu-katshitapatakanit.


Mitshet auenitshenat ka uitshi-atussemakanith kie kutakat uitshiaushiuat anite etussenanunit, ua nashatakanit nenu ua utitaiykanit ne tshekuan. Minu-uitsheutunanu kie nashatakenu ne peikuait tshekuan, ne ua tshishpeuatakanit assi, ua tshishkutamuakaniht kie uapataniakaniht tshekuannu maniteuat tekushiniht.
5. Proposed Management Approach

The management plan proposes a management approach that is aimed at integrating three elements of the Parks Canada mandate—resource protection, public education and visitor experience—so that the Agency can achieve its vision and objectives.

KEY STRATEGIES

A Special Relationship with the First Nations

Two Aboriginal communities are located in outlying areas of the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve: the Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan Innu First Nations. Their traditional lands overlap with the park reserve islands.

Distinct relations will be maintained with the Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan communities in order to highlight the Innu culture and protect the national park reserve. In cooperation with these communities, initiatives incorporating their traditional skills and knowledge will teach a broach audience about their culture. The close cooperation between Parks Canada and the First Nations peoples makes it possible to implement visitor experience, educational and protection projects with potential economic benefits and work experiences for these communities. Regional organizations could also help carry out such projects.

Objective 1
Develop and strengthen relationships with the First Nations peoples.

Key Actions
- In cooperation with the Aboriginal communities, develop an effective means of ongoing exchange and communication.
- Support the Aboriginal communities in the development of projects relevant to the national park reserve's mandate through information sharing, access to training and the provision of various types of expertise.
- Encourage the Innu communities to participate in activities relating to education, the visitor experience and the conservation of the national park reserve’s natural and cultural resources.

Objective 2
Support the efforts of the Aboriginal communities so that they may enjoy social and economic benefits resulting from the national park reserve's presence.

Key Actions
- Support the Ekuanitshit community's efforts regarding the implementation of the Maison de la culture innue.
- In cooperation with the First Nations, develop means of including Innu people in the national park reserve, particularly youth, by encouraging their participation in learning activities that involve work experience.

Objective 3
Support initiatives for sharing the Innu culture with and showcasing it to various target audiences (visitors, international cruise ship passengers, students, residents of the Mingan region) in relation to the national park reserve’s mandate.

Key Actions
- Support the Innu communities in their initiatives to protect, share and showcase the national park reserve land.
- In collaboration with the Innu communities, gather all information available on the paleohistory and historical Aboriginal presence, and begin monitoring the Aboriginal cultural resources on certain islands of the national park reserve.
5. Tan eshi-natashtakanit ne tshekuan ua takuaimatakanit

Ne tshekuan ua takuaimatakanit, takuanua nenua nishtuait tshekuana ua utitaik ne Parcs Canada, neme ua nakatupatakanit tshekuan eshi-takuak anite assit, ua tshishkutamuakanit maniteuat etuteht nete minishtikut mak nenu tshekuannu manakaniht tshetsi uapatahk tekushinitai, uemupitai. Tshipa uitshiku nenu Parcs Canada etatusset, ueshkuishtak nenu ua utitaik ka ishi-uapatak.

TSHEKUAN TSHE UI NAKATUAPATAKANIT, NE UA UTITAIKANIT

Tshetsi minu-uiitsh-ui-atussemakaniht anitshenat innuat anite etaht


Ne tshekuan ushkat ua utitaikanit, peik⁹ (1)
Tshetsi shutshikapautakanit kie etatu minu-uiitshi- atussemakaniht anitshenat innuat

Neni ushkat tshekuana ua tutakaniti
- E uitshi-atussemakaniht anitshenat epiht nete innu-assit, tshetsi tutakanit tshekuan tshetsi minu-aimitunanan kie nanitam tshekuan tshetsi minu-uitmatunanan.
- Tshetsi uitshiakaniht innuat ua mishtuepanitaht atusseuna etutahk, nenu assinu tsheshpeuatakanit ut atusseshtahk tshipa ui aimitunanan kie minitunanu aimun, tshipa ui tshishkutamatunananu kie kuhaniesht pekutaht tshipa uitshiaushiuat.
- Tshipa ui shutshiteieshkuakananu innuat tshetsi uitshiaushiu anite e aitatusseanu, eshi-tshishkutamatshenanunit, tshetsi minakaniht maniteuat tshekuannu mak tshetsi kanuuenitakanit eshi-nitaushishk tshekuan assit kie aituna tekua kie nete itetshe assi ka tshishpeuatakanit.

Ne kutak tshekuan ua utitaikanit, nish⁹ (2)
Tshetsi uitshiaakaniht anitshenat innuat etaht innu-assit tshetsi kie uinuau katshitinahk nenu tshekuannu, tshetsi nishtuapamahniht kie ma shunianu e pitutepanit nete utetshpannit itutenanun kie minishtikut, assi ka tshishpeuatakanit kie uinuau katshitinahk.

Neni ushkat tshekuana ua tutakaniti
- Tshetsi uitshiaakaniht anitshenat ekuanitshiunnuat u tshimataht nenu mitshhuapua anite kie uapatanieuanan uinu-aitun.
- E uitshi-atussemanakaniht innuat, tshipa ui etatu pitukaaiakanu anite e aitatusseanu anitshenat tshishtue ka auassiuht innu- auassat nete assinu tsheshpeuatakanit, tshipa ui tutamuat tshekuannu anite u tshishkutamuakanit auennu kie ma tshipa ui natshi-atusseuat.
Ne kutak tshekuan ua utitaikanit, nisht⁴ (3)
Tshetshi uitshaushinanut ua tutakanit tshekuan, innu-aitun ua uapatanieunanut kie ua matinuenanut e nashatakanit neme atusseun etutakanit nete assi tsheshpeuatakanit, tshetshi mitshet auenitshenat katshitauakaniht (maniteuat, ka pimishkaht ishkuteu-uit nete ait assit uessimeht, katshishkutamuakanishiht, anitshenat uetshipaniht utenassa pessish tekuaki).

Neni ushkat tshekuana ua tutakanitī
- Tshetshi uitshiakaniht innuat assinu ua tshishpeuatahk kie tshishkutamatsheht nenu eshinakuannit utinu-aitunuau, anite tekuannit assinu eshi-nishtuapatahk.
- Nete innu-assit innuat e uitshi-atussemakaniht, tshipa ui uauitakannu nenu eshi-tshissenitahk shashish ka ishinniunanunit kie ka taht anite innuat ueshkat assit mak ashit tshipa ui tshitapatakannu innuat utinu-aitunuau eshi-takuannit nete passe minishtikut, nete assi ka tshishpeuatakanit.
A Nationally and Internationally Renowned Park Reserve

The park reserve contains extraordinary natural and cultural treasures that must be showcased and shared. It wants to increase visitorship and attract the interest of potential clients. Various means will be used to better identify target markets and to therefore tailor the travel planning tools.

A range of products, activities and services that meet visitor needs will be developed in cooperation with the Innu communities and regional stakeholders, among others.

The national park reserve will take advantage of opportunities to establish itself as a destination of choice among target markets through collaborative promotional efforts with the tourism industry. It will support outreach initiatives in partnership with regional organizations in order to make potential clients aware of the park reserve’s unique features and successes. Lastly, the park reserve will use both traditional media and new media to serve the interests of the Canadian public. Projects will address youth and clients from large urban centres through online educational activities, among other things.

Objective 1
Better position the national park reserve in the regional, provincial and national tourism offering and increase the number of tourists.

Key Actions
- Make an assessment, and identify and target market segments and visitor experience parameters in cooperation with the regional partners, using survey results and tourism data.

- Develop and implement a marketing plan and promote the national park reserve, particularly with the ATR de Duplessis, Association des croisières du St-Laurent, Québec Maritime and other regional partners.

- Take advantage of the growth in international cruise ship tourism by promoting the national park reserve and the region.

- Take advantage of any regional and national partnership opportunities to raise the profile of the national park reserve.

Objective 2
Improve products for cruise ship passengers and pursue international cruise marketing.

Key Actions
- Identify and target market segments that are relevant to the national park reserve and increase outreach and promotional activities for target markets in cooperation with the tourism industry stakeholders and local and regional stakeholders.

- Improve the activity program, infrastructure and equipment needed for accommodating international cruise clients, in cooperation with the local stakeholders.

  Develop interpretation activities that are tailored to the international cruise clientele.
Objective 3
Revamp available services and increase meaningful visiting and learning experiences in a safe environment.

Key Actions
- Improve the layout of at least one island to provide a safe place that visitors can discover on their own.
- Enhance visitor experience opportunities by improving and diversifying the existing activity program and the current infrastructure.
- Promote transportation to the islands as part of the experience of visiting the national park reserve.
- Revamp the summary exhibition at the Centre d’interprétation de Havre-Saint-Pierre in partnership with local and regional organizations.
- Develop a pilot project in partnership with tourism stakeholders in order to diversify the types of accommodation available on the islands.
- Improve the visit planning tools (activity guide, park brochure, website) by highlighting the types of experiences possible when visiting the national park reserve and the Mingan region.
- Assess the possibility of developing a self-directed discovery tool for tourists, taking into consideration the new technologies available.
- In partnership with the community, develop high-quality national park reserve souvenirs.

Objective 4
Tell Canadians about the park reserve wherever they are—at their recreational activities, in their schools and in their communities.

Key Actions
- Improve the national park reserve website to increase awareness of its attractions.
- Develop educational tools and activities for the national park reserve, targeting various clients and different learning styles (e.g. educational activities on the website, interpretive panel in a partner’s exhibition, etc.).
- Broadcast national park reserve stories, successes and expertise through mainstream and specialized media.
- Communicate the importance of the park reserve’s role in protecting seabird colonies and monitoring rare plants.
- Reach urban clients by forming partnerships with not-for-profit organizations, private companies, or other national parks or national historic sites in the Parks Canada network.
- Present the national park reserve at schools and specialized associations (e.g. conferences).
A Park reserve which is the regional pride

Residents of the Mingan region have a strong sense of connection to the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve—a fact to take into consideration when working to achieve conservation, education and visitor experience objectives.

By showcasing the lighthouses and presenting the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultures, we are able to reach the local communities, among other things. The active participation of the Innu communities and regional partners is key for delivering quality activities and services that result in experiences that live up to visitor expectations. Parks Canada will help organize activities that will better meet resident expectations and needs in collaboration with the community. Efforts will be made to highlight the relationship between the local communities and the national park reserve islands.

Communications initiatives will be implemented to inform local communities about current projects and the progress made. Parks Canada will offer residents opportunities to get involved in protecting the environment through volunteer and citizen science activities focused on the national park reserve’s natural and cultural resources and ecosystem restoration. Learning and outreach opportunities will be developed for the regional clientele with a particular focus on youth.

The follow-up committee will continue to play an important advisory role in the management of the national park reserve by enabling regional stakeholders to learn about Parks Canada’s achievements and projects and to influence plans and decisions. All of these initiatives will help residents strengthen their sense of connection and appreciate the significance of the national park reserve and will encourage their support for Parks Canada’s role in the region.

Objective 1
Make the residents of the Mingan region ambassadors of the national park reserve.

Key Actions
- Develop communication tools to keep local communities informed of the national park reserve’s current projects and its achievements.
- Build partnerships in order to implement a variety of programs in an effort to improve the activities and services offered on the islands and the mainland.
- Develop activities for high school students in partnership with the school community (e.g. learn-to-camp experiences, program for overall student development).
- Participate in popular regional celebrations (festivals, commemorations) by offering activities at the site of the event or on certain islands in the national park reserve.
- Contribute as much as possible to the efforts of the municipalities and regional organizations with respect to urban planning, land use and sustainable development on matters that could have an impact on the national park reserve or improve the visitor experience.
- Engage the local community by offering opportunities to participate in conservation and public education projects (e.g. volunteer activities).
- Organize, with the participation of the local communities, cultural, sporting or other types of activities (e.g. music concerts, plays).
- Keep the follow-up committee active.

Objective 2
Develop knowledge of the park reserve’s cultural resources and showcase them.

Key Actions
- In cooperation with local partners, continue to restore and promote the lighthouses on Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets.
- In collaboration with the community, prepare a Statement of Values of the Cultural Resources of the National Park Reserve, which will identify the cultural resources and the reasons for their significance.
- Gather all information available on the Euro-Canadian presence.
- Implement a program to monitor the archaeological sites on the national park reserve land.
A SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR THE EAST SECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK RESERVE

A specific management approach for the national park reserve’s East sector is proposed for the following reasons:

- The East sector of the national park reserve represents a physiographic unit and ecological conditions that are specific to the East Coast Boreal Natural Region.
- The Innu of Nutashkuan attach a special importance to the sector.
- Under Canadian Wildlife Service jurisdiction, the Watshishou migratory bird sanctuary, the largest sanctuary of its kind in Quebec (72 km²), covers one third of the sector.

East Sector of the National Park Reserve

Gulf of St. Lawrence

Developing an East Sector Management Approach with the Innu of Nutashkuan and the Local Communities Based on a Shared Vision

Parks Canada will work together with the Nutashkuan First Nation, the municipalities of Baie-Johan-Beetz, Aguanish and Natashquan, and the MRC de Minganie to develop a shared vision and a specific strategy for conservation, education and visitor experience for the East sector.

Parks Canada will support the municipal and regional stakeholder initiatives for improving understanding of the land and inventorying landmarks that relate to the park reserve’s mandate. Parks Canada will be involved in identifying projects and developing strategies that encourage visitors to discover the coastal shoreline of this portion of the Mingan region and learn more about the sector’s natural and cultural resources.

Parks Canada’s long-term strategy for presenting and protecting the East sector islands will be aimed at building on existing knowledge of the natural and cultural resources and targeting safe and meaningful visitor experiences based on the limitations and potential of the environment. The purpose of the strategy is to diversify the tourism product and to create a destination of choice for visitors seeking adventure, authenticity and culture.
Objective 1
Develop a shared vision and a specific strategy for protection, education and visitor experience for the East sector in collaboration with the Nutashkuan First Nation, the MRC de Minganie, and the municipalities of Baie-Johan-Beetz, Aguanish and Natashquan.

Key Actions
- In collaboration with the Nutashkuan community and Eastern Minganie municipalities, determine the aspects of the vision and strategy for the East sector of the park reserve.
- Once the vision is developed, the following actions can be taken:
  - Identify compatible uses, target clients, potential developments, natural and cultural resources of interest and the constraints to consider when developing a strategy tailored to the East sector’s specificities.
  - Develop partnership agreements and take advantage of all funding opportunities with local stakeholders in order to carry out concrete park reserve-related projects that showcase the East sector’s heritage (e.g. wayside stop, trails along the coast, interpretative panels, kayaking circuit, etc.).

Objective 2
Share the existing knowledge about the East sector of the national park reserve with the Nutashkuan Innu community and regional stakeholders and specify the knowledge that needs to be developed.

Key Actions
- Gather all information available on the East sector of the park reserve and share it with regional stakeholders.
- Identify the elements to be addressed by ecological integrity monitoring measures that are specific to the Precambrian archipelago.
- Develop awareness tools for visitor safety and respect for the environment that are tailored to the East sector and enhance existing tools.
TAN TSHE ISHI-TAKUAIMATAKANIT NE ASSI TSHESHPEUATAKANIT KA TAKUAK NETE MAMIT

Tan tshe ishi-takuaimatakantit ne assi tsheshpeuatakantit ka takuak nete mamit natashtakanu, tanite takuana tshekuana uet ui tutakanit ne:

- Neme assi ka takuak nete mamit, ka tshishpeuatakanit assi, mataunakuan kie ne tshekuau eshi-nitautshik assit ekute muk' anite assit tekuak nete mamit.
- Nutashkuaniunnuat mishta-ishpitenitamuat nenu eshinakuannit assinu.
- Anitshenat missipat etaht nete Watshishou ishinikatenu, mishta-mishanu anite etaht $(72\text{km}^2)$, anitshenat katashashat nenu nakatuapatamuat assinu.

East Sector of the National Park Reserve

East Sector of the National Park Reserve

Tshetshi tutakanit tan tshe ishi-takuaimatakantit ne assi tekuak nete mamit mak tshetshi uitshi-atussemakaniht nutashkuaniunnuat kie neni utenassa tekuaki anite, mamu tshetshiishi-tshitapatakanit.


Parcs Canada tshika uitshieu utenaua tshekuannu tshitshipanitanit kie kupaniesha etusseniti tshetshi etatu nishtuapatakanit ne assi kie tshetshi uitakanit tshekuau tshipa minuau tutakanit tshetshi atusseshtakanit ne assi ka tshishpeuatakanit. Parcs Canada tshika uitshiazhiu tshetshi utinakaniit atushkana mak nenu uatutakannti tshekuana tshetshi mishtuopepanitanit atusseun ua uapatanakaniht maniteuat, tshetshi shatshuapatahk assinu eshinakuannit nete Minganie. Anitshenat maniteuat tshetshi etatu u naatu-tshissenitahk eshinakuannit tshekuannu natautshinnit kie aituna tekuanniti anite assit.

Nenu uat shitshue atusseshtak ne Parcs Canada nete aishkat, tshetshi nenu etatu tshishpeuatakanit miniishtkua ka takuaki mamit kie uapataniuenanuti, ui tutamu' tshetshi minu-uapataniuenanut ne eshi-nishuapatakanit assi kie eshi-nitautshik tshekuau mak nenua aishit aituna tekuanniti ui etatu tshikanakutau. Tshipa ui aishit tshissenitakanu tshekuau tshipa uapatanuuenanu eka kueshtikuak e tshitapatakanit ne assi eshinakakuak. Ne uet tutakanit tshetshi kanapua maniteuat takushiniit, tshetshi takuannit tshekuannu tshe uapataniakaniht eka nita ka uapatahk, tshe mashkatenitahk kie e aitinanunit.

Gulf of St. Lawrence

Gulf of St. Lawrence
Ne tshekuan ushkat ua utitaikanit, peik\(^2\) (1)
Tshetshi mamu atussehtakanit ne eshi-
uapatanakit kie tan tshe ishi-nakatuapatanakit 
as, tshe ishi-tshishkutamatshenanut kie 
tshekuannu tshe uapataniakanit maniteu 
takushhini nete mamit tsue uitshi-atussemakanihit 
nutashkuanuunnuat, ka mamunakanihit utenassa 
Minganie, Piashtipe, Akuanissit kie Nutashkuan.

Neni ushkat tshekuana ua tutakaniti
- Tshe uitshi-atussemakanihit Nutashkuan mak neni 
tenassa tekuakit mamit Minganie eshinikatakanit 
as, tshetshi tshissenitakanit tshe ishinakuak ka 
ishi-uapatanakit kie eshinakuak atusseun tekuak 
ete mamit.
- Tshi tshissenitakanit tshe ishinakuak ne ka ishi-
uapatanakit ekuu un tshipa ui itatussenanu :
  - Tshetshi uitakanit tan tshipa 
itapashikanu, auen anite ua 
katshitauakanit, tan tshipa ishinakutakanu, 
eshi-nitautshik tshekuan kie aituna anite 
tekuak mak tshekuan tshipa eka 
minupanu neme uaultikaniti tshe ishi-
takuaamakaanit assi tekuak mamit.
  - Tshipa ui nishtutatunanu kie uitshi-
atujeamituakanu mak tshipa ui ashit 
natuapatanaknu shuniau ashit anitshenat kai 
atusseit nete utenassit kie innu-asssi, 
tshetshi kanapua tutakaniti atusseuna 
anite uapatanuuenanu eshipitenitakuak ne 
asu tekuak mamit, anite pessish tekuak 
ne assi ka tshishpeutakanit (mate : anite 
ka ashteishkushinanu mitshishuakna ka 
takuak, meshkanaua pepamutenanu 
nashipetimit, anite e akuashkuaitshenanut, 
ete tshipa pimishkananu, mak kutak).

Ne kutak tshekuan ua utitaikanit, nish\(^2\) (2)
Tshetshi uitshi-atussemakanihit nutashkuaniunnuat 
ma mak anitshenat kaiatusseshiht etaitht utenassit, 
tshetshi matinuemituanunat eshi-nishtuapatanakit 
eshi-takuak anite mamit, assi ka tshishpeutakanit 
mak tshetshi uitakanit ne tshekuan tshipa ui 
thissenitakanitu.

Neni ushkat tshekuana ua tutakaniti
- Tshetshi uitakanit eshpish tshekuan 
thissenitakanit nete mamit tekuak ne assi ka 
tshishpeutakanit kie tshetshi matinuemituanu 
neshi-nishtuapatanakit ashit anitshenat kai taht 
anite utenassit.
- Tshetshi shash nishtuapatanakiti neni tshekuana 
tsue tutakaniti nememi nakatuapatanaknitau eshi-
nitautshiki tshekuana nete minishtikut.
- Tshetshi minutakaniti kie etatu 
mishitepanitakaniti neni atusseuanu 
nishtuapatamuniienanu nenu tshekuannu tshe 
ui nakatuapatak maniteu mak tshetshi 
ispitenitak assiinu tekuannit nete itetshe mamit.

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6. Recurring Park Reserve Activities

In addition to the key strategies and the East sector approach, the national park reserve undertakes a number of recurring activities each year. They include the following:

- Implementing the ecological integrity monitoring and law enforcement program;
- Protecting at-risk species by referring to the official lists available;
- Conducting periodic studies to learn more about visitor expectations and needs and to evaluate their level of satisfaction with the services;
- Maintaining infrastructure, including trails and camping sites;
- Updating plans concerning fire management, public safety and environmental emergencies.

7. Tell Us What You Think

This paper summarizes and presents the challenges facing the park reserve, its issues, its vision, its key strategies, its management approaches, its objectives and the key actions that have been developed. Now we would like to hear from you. Here’s an opportunity for you to provide input and to develop a new park reserve management plan with us. Your knowledge of the land, your experiences of the park reserve and your hopes for its future are important to us.

How to Participate

Contact us:

Email: consultation.mingan@pc.gc.ca
Information: Charlotte Cormier, 418-538-3331 #264
Postal Address: Public consultations
1340, de la Digue street
Havre-Saint-Pierre (Québec) Canada G0G 1P0
Toll free: 1-888-773-8888
Teletypewriter (TTY): 1-866-787-6221
Fax: 418-538-3595

Visit the Parks Canada website: www.parkscanada.gc.ca/mingan-consultations

You have until July 25, 2011 to share your opinion, comments and ideas or to file a submissions. A comments form is available on the Website.

Thank you for your collaboration!

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The terms “Innu Aitum” and “Nitassinan,” which appear in this document, are from the Agreement-in-Principle of General Nature (APGN) concerning the land claims and self-government of the First Nations of Mashteuiatsh, Esgipit and Nutashkuan. These claims are currently under negotiation with the goal of reaching final agreement (treaty) in accordance with sections 3.1.1 to 3.1.4 and 18.1.5. of the APGN, which stipulates the following:

"3.1.1 This agreement is an Agreement-in-principle of general nature in which the Parties agree upon the structure, the general direction and the principles that shall guide the drafting of the Treaty."

"3.1.2 It is agreed that the Treaty shall not be limited to the provisions of this agreement but shall remain substantially in conformity with this agreement."

"3.1.3 This agreement does not create legal obligations binding the Parties, nor does it infringe on the obligations or existing rights of the Parties and shall not be construed so as to abrogate, derogate or recognize any aboriginal, treaty or any other right."

"3.1.4 This Agreement-in-principle was negotiated and concluded without prejudice to the rights of the Parties and nothing in this agreement can be construed as changing the legal situation of either Party or modifying the legal relationship between Canada, Quebec and the First Nations prior to the conclusion of the Treaty and the coming into force of the implementation legislation."

"18.1.5 Once ratified, the Parties agree to continue negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a Treaty on the basis of this agreement."
Annexe 1

Réservation de parc national de l’Archipel-de-Mingan
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada
Ne assi ka kanuunëntanit nete ekuanitshë-minishtikua e uitanitki.