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Indigenous Advisory & Monitoring Committee | Line 3

What We Heard Report

Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee 2026 Regional Engagement Sessions

Manitoba – *June 3-4th, 2026*
Alberta – *June 16-17th, 2026*
Saskatchewan – *June 24-25th, 2026*



Line 3 IAMC Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee

The Line 3 IAMC Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee (Line 3 IAMC) brings together representatives from impacted First Nations and Métis along the Line 3 IAMC pipeline corridor—from Hardisty, Alberta to Gretna, Manitoba—to provide collaborative oversight and environmental monitoring along the corridor.



Line 3 IAMC Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee 2026 Regional Engagement Sessions What We Heard Report

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Find out more online: www.iamc-line3.com

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Acknowledgements

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of the 2026 Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee (Line 3 IAMC) Regional Engagement Sessions. These gatherings were made meaningful through the knowledge, experiences, and perspectives shared by participants, Elders, Knowledge Keepers, Committee members, partners, and guests who came together in the spirit of collaboration and relationship-building.

Most importantly, we thank the members of impacted Nations and communities across Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba whose voices, insights, and commitment to advancing Indigenous perspectives in monitoring, oversight, and relationship-building are at the heart of this work. This report brings together the perspectives, ideas, and teachings shared by members of Line 3 IAMC impacted Nations who participated in the engagement sessions, while recognizing the diverse experiences, cultures, and viewpoints of First Nations and Métis peoples.

We are grateful to have gathered on the ancestral and traditional territories of many First Nations and Métis, whose stewardship, teachings, and enduring connections to these lands continue to guide and inspire this work. The first Regional Engagement Session was held on Long Plain First Nation territory in Winnipeg, on the traditional territories of the Anishinaabe, Cree, Oji-Cree, Dakota, and Dene peoples, and on the National Homeland of the Red River Métis. The second Regional Engagement Session was held in on Enoch Cree Nation territory near Edmonton, Treaty 6 Territory, the traditional territories of the Cree, Dene, Anishinaabe, Saulteaux, Nakota Isga, Nakota Sioux, Niitsitapi Blackfoot peoples and within the homeland of the Métis. The third Regional Session was held on the territory of the Whitecap Dakota First Nation within Treaty 6 Territory, the traditional lands of the Cree, Dene, Saulteaux, Dakota, Nakota Sioux, Lakota Peoples, and within the traditional homeland of the Métis.

Thank you! Meegwetch! Hai hai! Ish nish! Merci!
Nitsíniiyi'taki! Philámayaye! Masi chok! Maarsii!

Terminology

This section defines the acronyms and key terms used throughout the report. The definitions clarify how terms are used in the context of the 2026 Line 3 IAMC Regional Engagement Sessions, while recognizing that some terms may carry broader cultural, technical, or community-specific meanings.

Acronyms

PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Line 3 IAMC	Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee for Line 3

Key Terms

Indigenous Peoples / Indigenous communities	Refers broadly to First Nations, Métis Nations, communities, governments, and organizations, while recognizing distinct identities, rights, histories, governance structures, and protocols.
Line 3 IAMC	Refers to the Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee for Line 3, including its role in supporting Indigenous participation, monitoring, advice, and engagement along the Line 3 corridor.
Participants	Individuals who attended and contributed to the 2026 Regional Engagement Sessions, including leaders & representatives, Elders, Knowledge Keepers, youth, community members, and technical experts.

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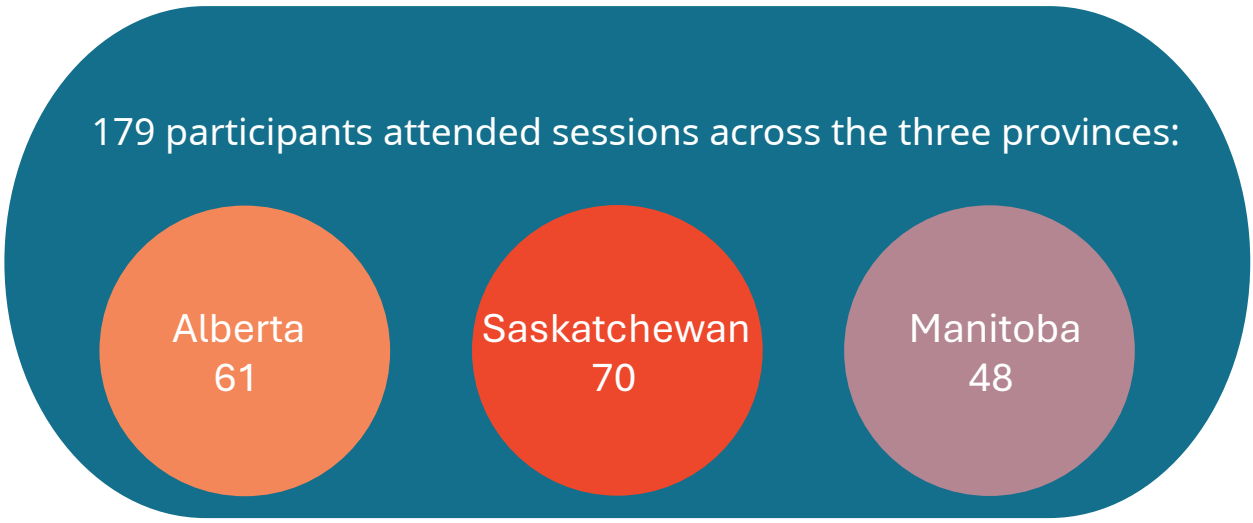
Key Terms

Regional Engagement Sessions	The three 2026 engagement sessions held in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.
What We Heard	Perspectives, priorities, concerns, examples, and ideas shared by participants during the engagement sessions.
Indigenous Monitors	Individuals involved in monitoring lands, waters, plants, wildlife, cultural sites, project activities, or environmental conditions from an Indigenous perspective and often in connection with community knowledge and protocols. Line 3 IAMC Indigenous Monitors participate in regulatory activities along the Enbridge Line 3 corridor with the Canada Energy Regulator's Inspections Officers.
Elders and Knowledge Keepers	Individuals recognized by their communities for their knowledge, teachings, lived experience, cultural guidance, or responsibilities.
Knowledge Protection	Responsibility to protect sensitive Indigenous knowledge from misuse, disclosure, commercialization, extraction, or use outside its cultural context.
Technical Experts	Individuals with technical and professional land-based, environmental, monitoring, emergency management, or community-based expertise.

Executive Summary

This report summarizes what was heard during three 2026 Line 3 IAMC Regional Engagement Sessions held in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The sessions invited participants from 109 impacted Nations along the Line 3 IAMC pipeline corridor to share experiences, direction, and priorities to inform future Line 3 IAMC work.

Quantitative Summary



- **73 survey responses were collected across the three Regional Engagement Sessions.**
  - High satisfaction rate reported across content, facilitation, workshops, and event organization.
  - 96% likelihood to attend again in Alberta, with similarly high interest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
  - Event organization was the strongest-rated aspect.
  - Networking, knowledge exchange, and practical learning were the most frequently cited benefits across all regions.

Qualitative Summary

A consistent message emerged across all regions: future Line 3 IAMC work should be practical, community-led, grounded in Indigenous knowledge systems, and designed for implementation. Participants emphasized that ideas shared through engagement need clear next steps, usable tools, defined roles, adequate resources, and follow-up mechanisms that show how input is carried forward into decisions, planning, and future Line 3 IAMC activities.

The Regional Engagement Sessions focused on four connected areas of Line 3 IAMC work:

- The **Indigenous Risk Model** discussion explored how risk is understood from Indigenous perspectives, including how harms to lands, waters, plants, animals, culture, rights, governance, health, and future generations can interact and build over time. The purpose was to build a shared understanding of what "risk" means from First Nations and Métis perspectives, identify key risks impacting communities today and in the future, and begin exploring what risk prevention could look like in a way that reflects community priorities and cultural safety in the context of Line 3 and the Enbridge Corridor.

- The **Emergency Management Planning and Local Emergency Management** discussion focused on how communities prepare for and respond to emergencies, where response systems work or break down, and what supports are needed before, during, and after an emergency. The purpose was to create space for participants to share real-world emergency management experiences, understand how response systems work during actual events, identify common challenges across communities, discuss what helps emergency response move forward, and how Line 3 IAMC can support impacted Nations with emergency planning.

- The **Indigenous Monitoring and Training + Plant Guide** session was structured as a learning-focused presentation, teaching, and guided sharing. The purpose was to create space for participants to share knowledge and perspectives, discuss the purpose and intended use of the Plant Guide, and explore the guide through a hands-on learning experience.

- The **Communication and Engagement** workshop explored how Line 3 IAMC can communicate more clearly, engage more consistently, and build stronger relationships with different audiences, including Elders, Knowledge Keepers, leaders, technical experts, and youth. The purpose was to capture First Nations and

Métis engagement insights, explore communication and engagement priorities, and help shape long-term approaches for Line 3 IAMC through collaborative discussions across different audiences.

The high-level findings presented below are organized around those four engagement themes, along with key directions moving forward:

Indigenous Risk Model

What We Heard

Risk was described as interconnected and cumulative, with impacts on lands, air, waters, species (LAWS), culture, rights, health, governance, and future generations.

Key Direction

Focus on prevention and reflect Indigenous understandings of harm, responsibility, and relationships.

Emergency Management

What We Heard

Emergency management was described as a practical readiness system, not only a written plan. Impacted Nations are all at different stages of emergency management planning and readiness, and face unique emergency challenges.

Key Direction

Communities could benefit from Emergency Management tools that help them test whether plans are ready to work in practice, with clear decision-making and response roles, reliable communication systems, trained responders, available equipment, partner coordination, and aftercare. Line 3 IAMC can have a role in supporting communities with this emergency management planning work.

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Indigenous Monitoring and Training

What We Heard

Indigenous Monitoring was described as stewardship connected to lands, air, waters, species (LAWS), plants, medicines, cultural sites, protocols, and future generations.

Key Direction

Indigenous Monitoring and TIRI training should emphasize land-based, practical, and hands-on learning opportunities as well as guided dialogue. Sensitive Indigenous knowledge should remain protected through clear information-sharing protocols. Strengthen practical, land-based training while protecting sensitive Indigenous knowledge.

Communication and Engagement

What We Heard

Communication and engagement need to move from information distribution to relationship infrastructure. Participants asked for plain language, visuals, in-person engagement, timely updates, feedback loops, knowledge return, direct points of contact, and clearer explanations of what Line 3 IAMC does, how it benefits Nations, and how communities can influence future priorities.

Key Direction

Tailor Communication and Engagement to different audiences and strengthen plain language, two-way dialogue, and feedback loops.

Together, the four themes point to the same overall direction: future Line 3 IAMC work should support communities with practical tools, strengthening local capacity, protecting Indigenous knowledge, improving communication, and showing clearly how participant input informs next steps.

Introduction

Purpose & Context

The 2026 Regional Engagement Sessions created space for First Nations and Métis participants from impacted Nations and communities in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba to share practical experiences, community realities, concerns, and proposed solutions related to Line 3 IAMC's future work.

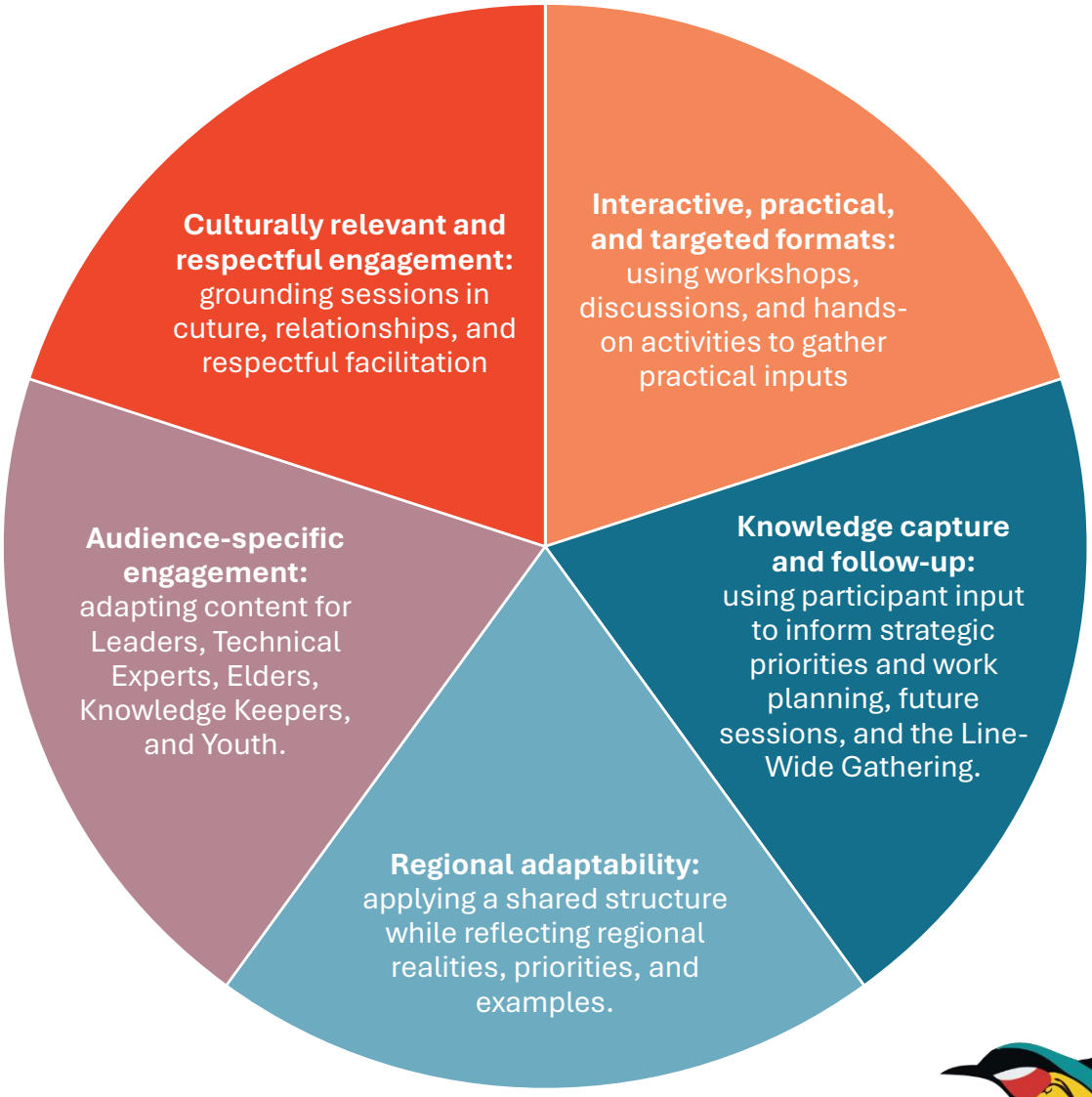
The continued level of participation and interest shows that Nations and communities continue to value a role in monitoring, oversight, safety, and governance beyond project development and construction. Compared with the 2023 Regional Engagements, which focused strongly on renewal, mandate, oversight, Indigenous Monitoring, engagement, and possible expansion of scope, the 2026 sessions reflected a more implementation-focused stage of the work.

Participants continued to value regional spaces for learning, relationship-building, and dialogue, while placing stronger emphasis on practical tools, emergency readiness, communication, progress updates, and visible follow-through during operations.



Strategic Priorities & Engagement Process

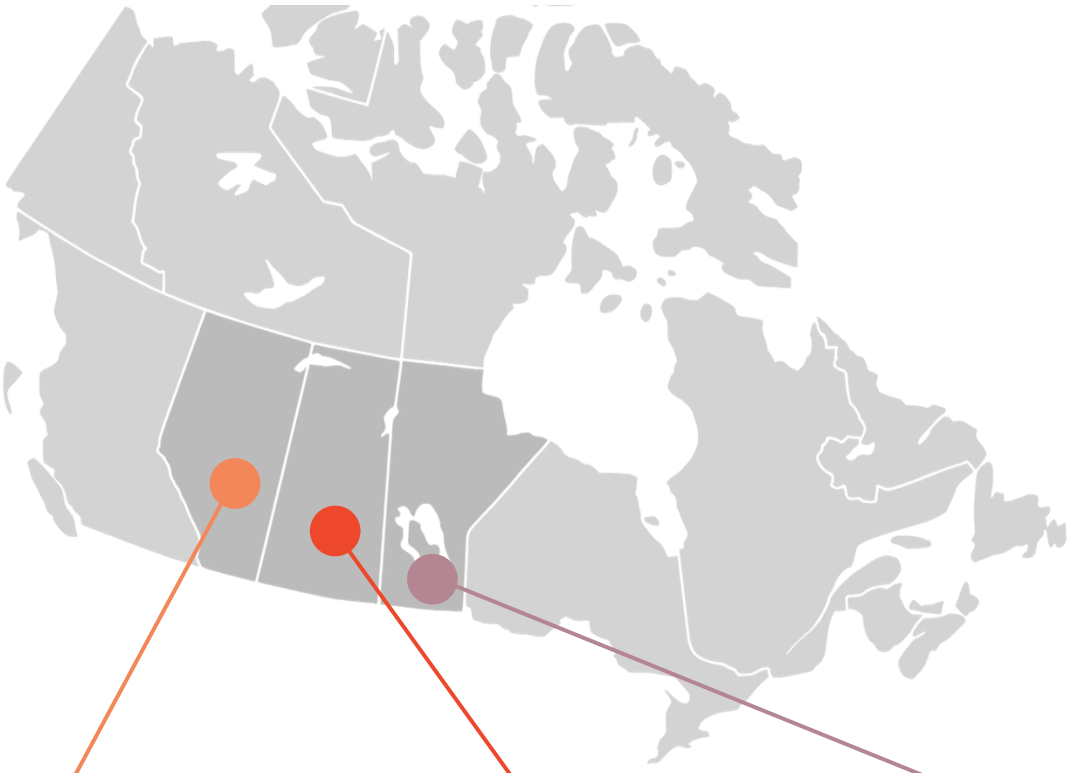
Several strategic priorities shaped the design and delivery of the Regional Engagement Sessions:





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Overview of the Three Engagement Sessions



Alberta
June 16-17, 2026

River Cree Resort and Casino

Enoch Cree Nation

Saskatchewan
June 24-25, 2026

Dakota Dunes Resort

Whitecap Dakota First Nation

Manitoba
June 3-4, 2026

Wyndham Garden Winnipeg Airport

Long Plain First Nation

Participant Satisfaction and Regional Event Feedback

The satisfaction survey results show consistently positive feedback across the three Regional Engagement Sessions, based on 73 survey responses across Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Participants expressed overall satisfaction with the content, facilitation, workshops, and event organization, with event organization emerging as the strongest-rated aspect. Across all regions, participants also indicated strong interest in attending future Line 3 IAMC sessions, demonstrating continued value in the regional event model.



Participants consistently highlighted the value of practical learning, knowledge sharing, networking, collaboration, relationship-building, and well-organized event delivery. Workshops were most often described as clear and relevant and useful and practical. Feedback and observations also suggest that interactive formats were most useful when the goal was to gather practical input. World Café discussions supported audience-specific feedback, small-group discussions created space for regional and community examples, and plenary discussions helped establish shared context and bring key messages back to the larger group.

While overall feedback was positive, each region identified different priorities for future sessions. Alberta participants emphasized maintaining the practical, collaborative format. Manitoba participants highlighted opportunities to provide clearer instructions and additional context before technical discussions. Saskatchewan participants expressed interest in refreshed content, more community success stories, measurable progress updates, and greater clarity about the future direction of Line 3 IAMC.

Common Priorities, Shared Challenges & Opportunities

Across the three sessions, participants identified practical directions for future Line 3 IAMC work. The recurring message was the need for tools, capacity, communication, and follow-through that reflect regional and community realities.

Common Priority	Related Engagement	Related Challenge	Opportunity for Future Work
Risk prevention and prepardness	Indigenous Risk Model and Emergency Management	Communities do not always have the tools, information, capacity, or readiness systems needed to understand, prevent, and respond to risks before they escalate into larger impacts.	Develop practical risk assessment tools, emergency preparedness resources, readiness checklists, and prevention-focused planning supports that communities can adapt to their local context.
Practical tools and guidance	Indigenous Risk Model and Emergency Management	Existing tools, plans, and information can be often difficult to understand, apply, or adapt to community realities. Participants consistently identified a need for practical and accessible resources.	Create plain-language resources, templates, examples, visual tools, and guidance materials that support practical implementation and community use.

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Common Priority	Related Engagement	Related Challenge	Opportunity for Future Work
Capacity and resources	Indigenous Risk Model, Emergency Management, and Indigenous Monitoring and Training Capacity	Limited funding, staffing, equipment, training opportunities, and technical support can affect implementation, preparedness, monitoring activities, and long-term sustainability.	Expand training opportunities, monitoring pathways, emergency preparedness supports, and community-led capacity-building initiatives.
Indigenous knowledge and community authority	Indigenous Risk Model, Indigenous Monitoring and Training Capacity, and Communication and Engagement	Community priorities, and local decision-making processes are not always reflected in existing approaches. Participants also identified concerns related to governance, knowledge protection, and meaningful involvement in decision-making.	Strengthen Indigenous leadership in the development of future tools, plans, monitoring activities, and engagement processes while supporting Indigenous knowledge protection protocols.
Communication, trust, and follow-through	Communication and Engagement *(and reflected across all engagement themes)*	Participants identified a need for clearer communication, stronger feedback loops, greater transparency, and clearer explanations of how community input informs decisions and future work.	Improve reporting back, communication tools, engagement processes, and mechanisms that demonstrate how participant input influences Line 3 IAMC priorities and activities.

Workshop Themes & Direction

Theme: Indigenous Risk Model

The Indigenous Risk Model discussion explored how risk is understood from First Nations and Métis perspectives, how risks interact, and what prevention should look like when grounded in community priorities, cultural safety, and local realities.

What We Heard

- **Risk is interconnected:** Impacts to land, air, water, species (LAWS), plants, and medicines are also impacts to people, culture, health, rights, and future generations.
- **Risk is cumulative:** Repeated pressures and risks can build over time and create long-term harm.
- **Risk is linked to governance:** When consultation, oversight, and community control are limited, risks can affect Treaty and Indigenous rights as well as lands, waters, culture, and future generations.
- **Prevention requires capacity:** Communities need training, monitoring, emergency planning, technical support, clear information, and sustained resources.

Alberta

- Interconnection and domino effects to explain that one risk does not remain isolated.
- Natural law and relational thinking.
- Need to move away from science-driven models.

Saskatchewan

- Cumulative and structural risks.
- Land protection, water security, and Treaty rights.
- Monitoring, enforcement, and loss of control over lands.

Manitoba

- Need for clarity, education, and transparency of the risk model.
- Need for practical examples to make the risk model easier to understand and use.

Path Forward for the Indigenous Risk Model

The model should help communities and decision-makers understand how harm begins, how it spreads, who or what it affects, and what is needed to prevent it. It should be clear enough for community use, flexible enough for regional realities, and strong enough to address governance and capacity conditions.

It is important to continue cultivating understanding about the cultural value of plants and passing on this knowledge to youth through mentorship, providing them with employment opportunities and hosting them at gatherings and events.



Theme: Emergency Management Planning

The Emergency Management discussion focused on what emergencies affect communities, what plans or response strategies exist, where response slows down, and what supports would make communities more prepared before, during, and after emergencies.

What We Heard

Participants described emergency management as more than a written plan. Preparedness is important and is understood as the ability to act quickly and clearly when emergencies occur.

- **Plans need to be practical:** Emergency plans need to be current, communicated, understood, and tested.
- **Roles must be clear:** Responsibilities, authority, emergency leads, and coordination pathways need to be defined.
- **Reliable communication is critical:** Communities need multiple ways to reach people before and during emergencies.
- **Capacity shapes response:** Funding, trained people, equipment, vehicles, PPE, and local responders shape readiness.
- **Aftercare is needed:** Debriefing, mental health supports, grief counselling, and follow-up are part of recovery.

Alberta

- Severe weather, infrastructure issues, safety, and addictions.
- Access barriers such as road access, cell phone dead zones.

Saskatchewan

- Community safety, social emergencies, and post-emergency support.
- Informal response systems and first points of contact.

Manitoba

- Authority, delegated roles, and state-of-emergency processes.
- Decision-making clarity and coordination before a crisis.

- Need for stronger local and regional response capacity.
- Need for practical tools, mock drills, and follow-up check-ins.
- Practical planning needs such as command posts, rescue routes, vulnerable resident lists, and mitigation.

Path Forward for Emergency Management Planning

Emergency management planning should function as a practical readiness system, not a fixed document. Future planning should clarify who leads, how decisions are made, how people are reached, what resources are available, and how recovery is supported.



Theme: Indigenous Monitoring & Training

This session was designed as a learning and knowledge-sharing experience rather than a standard feedback workshop. It combined presentations, demonstrations, Elder teachings, participant questions, and guided discussion on Indigenous Monitoring, training pathways, and the Plant Guide.

What We Heard

The session positioned Indigenous Monitoring as a responsibility connected to lands, waters, plants, medicines, cultural sites, protocols, and future generations. The Plant Guide was presented as a practical support for recognizing culturally important plants in the field, while protecting sensitive teachings, medicinal uses, harvesting knowledge, and exact locations.

- **Indigenous Monitoring is stewardship:** Monitoring is connected to land, water, plants, medicines, cultural places, ceremony, and responsibility to future generations.
- **Training needs to be practical and field based:** Training should remain meaningful, applied, and connected to real monitoring responsibilities.
- **The Plant Guide supports identification and protection:** The guide helps identify culturally important plants so they can be recognized and considered during project activities.
- **Knowledge protection is central:** The guide is not intended to disclose medicinal uses, sacred teachings, harvesting protocols, formulas, or exact locations.
- **Plant protection goes beyond identification:** Contamination, safe zones, seasonal timing, harvesting methods, and community-controlled mapping all shape how plants are protected.

Path Forward for Indigenous Monitoring and Training

Future work should strengthen practical, land-based training, support stable monitoring capacity, protect Indigenous Knowledge, and ensure the Plant Guide supports respectful field decisions while safeguarding sensitive information.



Theme: Communication and Engagement

The Communication and Engagement workshop used a World Café format to gather perspectives from Elders and Knowledge Keepers, Leaders, Technical Experts, and Youth on communication, relationship-building, participation, and follow-through.

What We Heard

Participants described communication as more than sharing updates. Communication is understood as a relationship-based process that requires trust, plain language, accessible tools, respectful protocols, timely follow-up, and clear action on what was heard.

- **Communication must be tailored:** Elders / Knowledge Keepers, Leaders, Technical Experts, and Youth each require different formats, timelines, levels of detail, and supports.
- **Plain language and visuals are needed:** Summaries, videos, posters, and practical examples can improve access.
- **Continuous feedback loop:** Engagement should include post-event follow-up, feedback reports, and clear explanations of how participant input influenced decisions or priorities.
- **Participation requires support:** Honorarium, transportation, accessibility, translation, and technology supports, are necessary for meaningful participation.

Alberta

- Respecting cultural protocols.
- Participation in decision-making and clear feedback loops.
- Accessibility, leadership briefings, orientation, and ongoing engagement.

Saskatchewan

- Structured communication systems.
- Technical education, plain language, visual communication, and continuous capacity building.
- Formal engagement mechanisms.

Manitoba

- Community-based and Nation-led engagement.
- Relationship and capacity building.
- Community successes.
- Knowledge exchange between Nations.

Future Line 3 IAMC sessions should build on the Regional Engagement Sessions and focus on four directions for the planning and designing of future events:

Future Event Direction

1. Broaden participation:

Include Youth, Elders, Knowledge Keepers, Language Experts, Leadership, less familiar Nations, and broader community voices to strengthen relationships and collaboration.

2. Make engagement useful and accessible:

Use plain-language summaries, visuals, examples, templates, cultural elements, and interactive formats that help participants learn, contribute, and prepare.

3. Strengthen transparency and follow-through:

Share updates on Line 3 IAMC's mandate, progress, capacity-building initiatives, and how participant feedback is informing decisions and next steps.

4. Support capacity and knowledge exchange:

Connect engagement to training, Indigenous Monitoring, emergency readiness, youth participation, intergenerational learning, and diverse community perspectives.

When participants were asked about ways to enhance communications and reach various audiences, many answers stood out regarding specific approaches, channels and groups:

Elders and Knowledge Keepers

- In-person communication
- Smaller gatherings
- Language translation
- Ceremony
- Protocol
- Honorariums
- Transportation
- Helpers
- Visual materials
- Good audio
- Home visits
- Elder councils
- Time for reflection

Leaders

- Concise, timely, decision-ready communication
- One-page briefing notes
- Clear priorities
- Risks
- Benefits
- Timelines
- Responsibilities
- Leadership sign-off
- Decision records
- Follow-up

Technical Experts

- Land users
- Indigenous monitors
- Knowledge keepers
- Medicine keepers
- Lands staff
- Environmental staff
- Archeologists
- Safety experts
- Emergency management personnel
- Water testers
- Hunters
- Gatherers
- Community-based experts

Youth

- Social media
- Short videos
- Games
- Apps
- Interactive websites
- School presentations
- Lesson plans
- Youth summits
- Mentorship
- Internships
- Summer student positions
- Land-based learning
- Hands-on walkthroughs
- Youth councils
- Youth developed materials guided by Elders / Knowledge Keepers

Path Forward for Communication and Engagement

The strategy should tailor communication to different audiences, strengthen relationships, and make feedback loops clearer. It should be simple enough for community use and strong enough to show how input leads to decisions, action, and outcomes.



Conclusion

The 2026 Regional Engagement Sessions confirmed the continued value of regional spaces where First Nations and Métis participants can share perspectives, test ideas, and help shape the future direction of Line 3 IAMC. The discussions were practical, constructive, and focused on what is needed to support monitoring, oversight, safety, emergency preparedness, Indigenous knowledge protection, communication, and engagement during operations.

The level of participation and interest also suggests that Nations and communities continue to see value in having a role beyond project development and construction. Participants connected this role to practical implementation, clearer communication, stronger local capacity, and visible follow-through from Line 3 IAMC.

Overall, the regional event model is working well. Future sessions should maintain the elements participants valued most: practical learning, knowledge exchange, collaboration, and relationship-building while continuing to improve clarity before technical discussions, refreshing content for returning participants, sharing more community examples and progress updates, and clearly showing how participant input influences priorities, decisions, and next steps.



Strategic Directions for Future Line 3 IAMC Engagement

- **Clarify purpose and influence:** Explain why participants are being engaged, what they can influence, how input will be used, and what next steps will follow.
- **Match the format to the objective:** Use World Café and small-group discussions for practical input, plenary for shared context, and presentations or demonstrations for learning-focused content.
- **Strengthen accessibility and preparation:** Provide plain-language context, visuals, examples, and supporting materials before technical discussions.
- **Demonstrate progress and follow-through:** Report back on how participant input informs Line 3 IAMC priorities, workplans, tools, activities, and decisions.
- **Refresh and adapt future sessions:** Balance continuity with new information, measurable progress updates, community examples, regional priorities, and audience-specific needs.

