

Welcome! Kuniya! Iksimatsimm vta! Tatawaw!
Oka otagach! Tansi! Tawnshi! Boozhoo! Aaniin!
Oki! Aba washeded! Hau! Iyuskin! Bienvenue!

LINE 3 IAMC



IAMC

Indigenous Advisory & Monitoring Committee | Line 3



Land-based learning on Long Plain
First Nation in Manitoba

What is the Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee (IAMC)?

The Committee is a group that speaks up for and advises communities (First Nations or the Métis Nation) who are, or could be, impacted in an area called the Enbridge Corridor.

This includes pipelines (line 93 and eight other lines) and the related infrastructure regulated by the Canada Energy Regulator.

We are here to help ensure that communities' perspectives, concerns, and priorities are represented and taken into account in decisions that impact their lands, traditional territories, and resources.

What is our role?

We are dedicated to improving and contributing to transforming the regulatory system governing energy projects in Canada.

By maintaining an ongoing dialogue with First Nations and the Métis Nation communities, we aim to ensure your perspectives and voices shape this transformation.

What is NOT our role?

The Committee does not have control over funding or economic development.

We are not a rights-holding body. We are here in service of rights holders.

Who is the IAMC?

Committee members are selected by leaders to move this work forward. The work we've done and are continuing to do today is for the future and our next seven generations.

Our Committee is composed of 16 members:

- 3 First Nations and 1 Métis Nation representatives from Alberta
- 6 First Nations and 2 Métis Nation representatives from Saskatchewan
- 3 First Nations and 1 Métis Nation representatives from Manitoba
- 1 senior representative from Natural Resources Canada
- 1 senior representative from the Canada Energy Regulator

First Nations and Métis Nation representatives work constructively with the federal government and the Canada Energy Regulator, collaborating on how to deliver change while keeping autonomy to champion community needs.



We hold and acknowledge diverse views on oil and gas projects

Within our Committee, some support the pipelines while others oppose them.

By participating in this work, no assumption should be made about an individual's or community's stance on the pipeline, as we operate "without prejudice" to both perspectives.

This means individuals or communities involved are not bound by their participation to take a position, and their participation cannot be used as evidence of their stance on Line 3 / 93 or any natural resource project. This is known as "Without Prejudice."



What are the key areas the Committee is working on?

1.

To be a service provider to First Nations and the Métis Nation, ensuring oversight of Traditional Territories and resources, and supporting the protection of traditional ways of life.

2.

Provide a forum for First Nations and Métis Nation oversight of Enbridge Corridor projects.

3.

Provide a forum to improve the inclusion of Indigenous communities in regulatory processes.

4.

Facilitate engagement between First Nations and Métis Nation communities, the Federal government and regulators.

5.

Ensure Indigenous Monitors are involved in inspections and compliance checks with the Canada Energy Regulator.

Key areas of work, continued

6.

Integrate First Nations and Métis Nation views to improve regulations and, where appropriate, facilitate the sharing of cultural protocols and languages to ensure projects are carried out in a respectful way.

7.

Enhance safety and emergency preparedness for Indigenous communities.

How did we come to be?

In 2017, the **Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee (Line 3 IAMC)** was created to enable impacted First Nations Treaty rights holders and the Métis Nation to oversee and advise the Canadian government on the **Enbridge Line 3 Replacement Project (L3RP)**.

This committee has aimed to provide an Indigenous-led forum to drive change in the Federal Government and Regulator for the benefit of First Nations and Métis Nation communities.





How did we come to be, continued

It has provided advice based on what we heard from Nations along the Line 3 Replacement Project.

Since its creation, the **Line 3 IAMC** has worked with the federal government to promote **safety** and **environmental protection** along the pipeline route, led **Indigenous monitoring** during key phases, and brought **First Nations and Métis Nation perspectives** to the project.

The Government of Canada committed to implementing the IAMC for the lifecycle of the Enbridge Line 3 Replacement Project.

What are the key things we have achieved since we were created?

1

Established
Indigenous
Monitoring

Created the first Indigenous monitoring program where First Nations and Métis Nation peoples are overseeing proponent activities alongside the Canada Energy Regulator.

2

Empowered
Communities
to Engage in
Regulation

Developed comprehensive training, equipping First Nations and Métis Nation communities with the skills and knowledge to participate meaningfully in regulatory processes.

Provided Indigenous expert advice to the federal government, which continues to drive impactful changes in how the Canada Energy Regulator regulates projects.

3

Shaped
Regulatory
Change

What are the Guiding Principles for our work?

1. Adaptive Approach

The Committee will adjust our structure and activities based on progress in the Enbridge Corridor and changes in federal regulations.

2. Co-Development

All partners collaborate equally to improve and implement policies, programs, and projects with shared decision-making and mutual respect.

3. Collaborative Forum

The Committee provides a space for problem-solving and innovation, with members committed to finding consensus-based solutions.

5. Integrating First Nations and Métis Nation worldviews and perspectives

The Committee is guided by Natural Laws and First Nations and Métis Nation traditions, with a commitment to protecting land, air, water, and species for future generations.

6. Working Towards a Long-term Vision

The Committee aims to meaningfully contribute towards First Nations and Métis Nation-led regulatory authorities in Canada.



Guiding principles, continued

This includes addressing past harms, fostering justice and supporting sovereignty and a Nation-led collective of Nations with one voice and authority over their lands and resources.

7. ReconciliAction

Ensuring reconciliation is anchored in action enabling sovereignty and self-determination for First Nations and Métis Nation communities.

8. Shared Interest

Committee members work together to ensure safety, protect First Nations and Métis rights and safeguard the environment.



How is the Committee changing?

We're responding to a rapidly changing landscape and are harnessing the momentum. Since our Committee was formed, there have been three big transitions:

1. A global movement toward Indigenous inclusion has started

Growing movement toward greater Indigenous inclusion, and increased participation in decision-making and benefits in resource management.

Recognition of the need for Traditional Knowledge and the importance of Indigenous rights and interests.

2. Canadian public awareness and perception has transformed

Canadian society is now acutely aware of the impacts of genocide and colonisation.

The discovery of unmarked graves and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls has heightened public consciousness around First Nations and Métis Nation rights and interests.

3. Canada is changing its laws and frameworks

What is UNDRIP and why does it matter?

UNDRIP stands for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a global framework adopted by the United Nations in 2007. It outlines the rights of Indigenous peoples, including the right to self-determination and control over their lands, cultures, and resources.



Canada is changing its laws, continued

UNDRIP calls for governments to engage in meaningful consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples on decisions that impact them, aiming to protect Indigenous identities, promote equality, and address historical injustices.

In Canada, its principles have been formalized through the United Nations Declaration Act (UNDA), passed in 2021.

The UNDA commits Canada to taking all measures necessary to ensure the laws of Canada are consistent with UNDRIP, developing an action plan to uphold the rights of Indigenous peoples and ensuring that UNDRIP's principles are translated into real, enforceable change.



The Action Plan Measures (APMs) are specific commitments made by the Government of Canada to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in Canadian law.

APMs guide how Canada plans to adjust its policies, laws, and regulations to reflect Indigenous (First Nation, Métis and Inuit) rights, as outlined in UNDRIP. APMs are now hardwired into the fabric of Canada.

APMs are part of Canada's broader effort to advance reconciliation. Many of the APMs aim to ensure that Indigenous peoples have more meaningful roles in decision-making processes related to their lands, resources, and governance.

Canada is changing its laws, continued

APM 34 is of particular importance to the work of the IAMC.

“APM 34 calls for First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities, governments and organizations to work in consultation and cooperation to (i) enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples in; and (ii) set the measures that could enable them to exercise federal regulatory authority in respect of, projects and matters that are currently regulated by the CER.”



Scan to read the
rest of APM 34

UNDA arguably renews the focus on Section 35 Aboriginal and Treaty rights, with an emphasis on inherent rights. One aspect of APM 34 is the Proposed Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations (IMARs), which could establish forums to strengthen Indigenous regulatory oversight, while other components also aim to enhance Indigenous participation in this oversight.

With the completion of the Line 3 Replacement Project, our focus is now on expanding Indigenous Monitoring and contributing to the transformation of the regulatory system. This includes supporting meaningful ways for Indigenous peoples to help shape more inclusive and modern regulatory frameworks.

What is the Committee doing in the short-term?

Expanded scope of Committee work to accelerate the journey

In the short term, the IAMC's focus will encompass all current and future federally regulated Enbridge projects and infrastructure within the Enbridge Corridor (Nine lines instead of just Line 3 / 93).

We are continuing to focus on the Indigenous Monitoring program.

What is the movement the Committee is working on?

To contribute by supporting the formation of Indigenous Regulatory Authorities

The long-term vision is clear: First Nations and the Métis Nation must have structured and formal decision-making authority over all issues impacting their rights and ways of life.

This includes the lifecycle of projects and their infrastructure. This encompasses the ability to exercise federal regulatory authority in respect of projects

and matters that are currently overseen only by the federal government.

It includes a future where Indigenous Nations have regulatory authority over all energy projects in Western Canada, including renewables.

We will work with partners, as appropriate, to contribute to the formation of Indigenous regulatory authorities.



VISION

Travis Bird, Indigenous Monitor for Swan Lake First Nation



For more information:

🌐 www.iamc-line3.com

✉ info@iamc-line3.com

