2025

MEXICALI-CALEXICO GROWING WATER SMART

WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

19-20 NOVEMBER 2024
MEXICALI, BAJA CALIFORNIA

ABOUT THE GROWING WATER SMART PROGRAM

Growing Water Smart, a program of the Sonoran Institute and Lincoln Institute of Land Policy's Babbitt Center for Land and Water Policy, introduces communities to a full range of communications, public engagement, planning, and policy implementation tools to realize their watershed health and community resiliency goals. Growing Water Smart workshops empower local government leaders to adopt land use plans and policies that support water resilience. Interested individuals can learn more at www.growingwatersmart.org.

SONORAN INSTITUTE

ABOUT SONORAN INSTITUTE

The Sonoran Institute's mission is to connect people and communities with the natural resources that nourish and sustain them. We envision a Colorado River Basin where rivers flow, landscapes are healthy, and all communities thrive.

BABBITT CENTER FOR LAND AND WATER POLICY
A Center of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

ABOUT THE BABBITT CENTER FOR LAND AND WATER POLICY

The Babbitt Center for Land and Water Policy, a center of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, seeks to advance the integration of land and water management to meet the current and future water needs of Colorado River Basin communities, economies, and the environment. The Babbitt Center develops tools and best practices to guide decisions through research, training, and partnerships for sustainable management of land and water resources in the Basin and beyond.

THANK YOU TO OUR FUNDERS

Our Growing Water Smart work in Mexicali-Calexico is made possible by the North American Development Bank, California Water Boards, and Fundación Gonzalo Río Arronte, and the generous support of partners, sponsors, public institutions, private financiers, and in-kind contributors that envision a more resilient future in communities in Western United States and Northern Mexico, and the border region in between the two countries.

North American Development Bank
Banco de Desarrollo de América del Norte

LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF LAND POLICY

DISCLAIMER

This report includes information regarding the details of the two-day workshop and the conversations that transpired throughout the event. This document is not a contract or formal agreement of any kind – it does not hold any party responsible for their contributions to discussions or commitments made during the workshop. Instead, this report serves to honor the time and effort committed by participants in this workshop, document and memorialize the progress made, and to further this progress by continuing to support critical discussions about land and water policy integration in the Mexicali-Calexico (and broader) region. The descriptions of work sessions and team discussions are based on notes provided by the facilitator and co-facilitator and images of handwritten materials (e.g., flip charts, sticky notes, etc.). Information and data shared during the sessions has not necessarily been fact checked. While the summary aims to accurately capture the conversations, some nuances may have been misinterpreted in this memo due to the inherent complexity of team discussions.

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Cover Photo (desert): Jorge Flores

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HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This report was developed to document the conversations, collaboration, and progress made towards integrating water and land use management in the Mexicali-Calexico region during the Growing Water Smart workshop. It is a tool for participants of the workshop to review the details of their experiences and utilize for future work related to these topics and projects. For workshop participants reading this report, focusing on Team Discussion Details sections specific to their team may be most useful. For other readers interested in learning about, engaging with, or participating in Growing Water Smart workshops in the border region, reading the Executive Summary may present a valuable overview of the workshop which be augmented by seeking additional detail in specific sections as needed. For readers interested in supporting Growing Water Smart workshops in the future, particular focuses on the Presentation and Work Session Details sections, as well as sections regarding participants' evaluations of the workshop may be most insightful.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GROWING WATER SMART

Growing Water Smart (GWS) is a training and assistance program that empowers local leaders to implement plans, policies, and programs to achieve resilient communities and regions. The program is designed to build local capacity around planning and policymaking, binational collaboration, green infrastructure development, zoning and land use policies, and community engagement and education. GWS was launched in the United States in 2017 and has since reached over 900 planners, elected officials, and water resource managers in Colorado River Basin states, including Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and California.

Sonoran Institute is using its experience and methodology to apply the GWS program in 'sister cities' along the US-Mexico border, adapting our approach and dynamics to the context and needs of urban border communities. The application of GWS in the border region contains three main parts: intensive multi-day in-person workshops, the development of tools and guidance for stakeholders (such as the Baja California Growing Water Smart Guidebook, to be published in early 2025), and follow-up assistance related to funding and project management.

GWS workshops consist of several breakout sessions in groups of 6-8 people, representing a particular city, municipality, or county. In certain cases, groups may be comprised of people from multiple locations, and focus on local, regional, or binational issues. In addition to breakout sessions, workshops include several panel sessions, presentations, and open discussions, which help expose participants to public engagement, planning, communication, and policy tools related to land and water use planning, reducing water demand, improving water quality and watershed health, and reducing flood and drought risk.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Assessments undertaken starting in 2021 showed that the GWS program was applicable to the border region in several sister city pairs across the border.[1] Indicatively, the two pairs of Nogales, Sonora and Nogales, Arizona (known as 'Ambos Nogales') and

[1] The Growing Water Smart US-Mexico Border Assessment Report, in both Spanish and English

Mexicali, Baja California and Calexico, California, were identified as communities most appropriate for application of the GWS program. Sonoran nstitute Mexico's head office is located in Mexicali, Baja California.

In early 2023, the Sonoran Institute organized 'Listening Sessions' in Mexicali and Nogales, Sonora to present the GWS methodology and process to relevant stakeholders in each area.[2] Then, a full GWS workshop was held in Nogales, Sonora in June of 2024, representing the first border GWS workshop and a new step for the program.[3] This report documents the second border GWS workshop undertaken by the program, which was held in Mexicali, Baja California.

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

This report documents the second GWS along the United States-Mexico border, which was held between the sister-cities of Calexico, California and Mexicali, Baja California. The workshop was conducted on November 19th and 20th, 2024, at the Fairfield Inn & Suites Mexicali in Mexicali, Baja California. The workshop included approximately 40 participants from across the Baja California/southern California region, representing a wide variety of agencies.

The Growing Water Smart curriculum was tailored to fit the local context and community needs, an agenda covering two full days. The agenda prioritized leading participants from both sides of the border through a series of educational presentations, panels, and facilitated team group work sessions, and culminated in a 12–18-month Action Plan developed by each of the three teams. Participants were divided into three teams, in alignment with three major themes relevant to the Mexicali-Calexico region. These included:

- **Team 1:** New River Master Plan (Master Plan)
- **Team 2:** Water resource management and land use planning in Mexicali and Baja California (Mexicali and Baja California)
- **Team 3:** Water resource management and land use planning for healthy binational rivers and basins (Binational)

The following agencies and organizations were invited to take part in the workshop due to their relevant work in water and land use management across the Mexicali-Calexico (and broader) region:

- Municipal and county-level agencies
  - Instituto Municipal de Investigación y Planeación Urbana de Mexicali (IMIP) (Municipal Research and Urban Planning Institute in Mexicali)
  - Ayuntamiento de Mexicali (City Council)
    - Dirección de Protección al Ambiente (DPA) (Environmental Protection Department)
    - Dirección de Administración Urbana (DAU) (Urban Adminstration Department)
    - Dirección de Bienestar Social Municipal (BISOM) (Social Wellbeing Department)
    - Dirección de Obras Públicas (DOP) (Public Works Department)
  - Imperial County Planning & Development
  - Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
- State-level agencies
  - Comisión Estatal de Servicios Públicos de Mexicali (CESPM) (State Public Services Commission [of Baja California] in Mexicali)

[2] Reports from each of the Listening Sessions, in both Spanish and English

[3] Ambos Nogales Growing Water Smart Workshop Full Report, in both Spanish and English

- Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de Baja California (SMADS) (Baja California State Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development)
- Secretaría de Infraestructura, Desarrollo Urbano y Reordenación Territorial de Baja California (SIDURT) (Baja California State Secretary for Infrastructure, Urban Development and Territorial Reorganization)
- Secretaría para el Manejo, Saneamiento y Protección del Agua de Baja California (SEPROA) (Baja California State Secretary for Management and Protection of Water and Sanitation)

- Regional and federal agencies
  - Comisión Nacional del Agua (Mexican National Water Commission) (CONAGUA)
  - Comisión Federal de Electricidad (Mexican National Electricity Commission) (CFE)
  - International Boundary and Water Commission – US Section (IBWC) & Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas – Sección Mexicana (CILA)
  - North American Development Bank (NADBank)
  - US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)
  - Consulado de México en Calexico (Mexican Consulate in Calexico)
- Academia and research institutions
  - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) (Autonomous University of Baja California)
  - Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, Baja California (CICESE) (Center for Scientific Research and Higher Education of Ensenada, Baja California)
  - Colegio de Arquitectos de Mexicali (Mexicali College of Architects)
  - Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) (Mexican National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information)
- Private industry
  - Ingeniería Dennis (engineering firm)
  - City+Community Consulting
- Non-governmental organizations
  - Sonoran Institute

The full list of participants and team assignments can be found in Appendix A. Despite the robust attendance seen at the workshop, an ideal group of participants would have included participation from several additional local governments and organizations. Targeted organizations for future engagement, many of whom were invited but unable to attend the workshop, are listed below. These agencies will be considered and invited to future meetings or workshops in the Mexicali-Calexico region.

- Additional departments from the Ayuntamiento de Mexicali (including Public Services (Dirección de Servicios Públicos))
- Consejo de Desarrollo Económico de Mexicali (Mexicali Economic Development Board)
- City of Calexico, California
- Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de Baja California (SEMARNAT) (Baja California state Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources)
- Asociación de Usuarios del Distrito de Riego Rio Colorado (Users Association of the Colorado River Irrigation District)

- Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano (SEDATU) (Baja California state Secretary of Agricultural, Territorial, and Urban Development)
- Colegio de la Frontera Norte (College of the Northern Border)
- Colegio de Ingenieros de Mexicali (Mexicali College of Engineers)
- Imperial Valley Equity & Justice Coalition
- US Consulate General in Tijuana
- California Water Boards
- California Environmental Protection Agency
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- US Geological Survey

SESSION SUMMARIES

The facilitated work sessions during the workshop guided participants through the consideration of relevant actors, challenges, opportunities, goals, and strategies for advancing their water and land use integration goals and resulted in the development of a 12–18-month Action Plan for each team. Each session builds upon the previous, digging deeper into the context and relevant details and progressing though steps of strategic planning. In addition to these sessions, we designed and curated presentations to educate and inform participants about the water and land use integration nexus, providing valuable context and insights to support and enrich the work session discussions.

The workshop included five work sessions and seven presentations, which are summarized, including the desired outcomes for each session, below.

Welcome and Introductions

- Opening remarks set expectations for the workshop outcomes and opportunities and introduce the supporting entities who can help inform conversations and ideas.

Peer-to-Peer Exchange

- Workshop participants have a chance to meet one another, an opportunity to network, and can get an idea of each other's intentions for the workshop.

Presentation: Baja California Growing Water Smart Guidebook

- This session presents the Baja California Growing Water Smart Guidebook, which is a document currently being developed by Sonoran Institute that will contain a variety of tools, strategies, and case studies for addressing water and land use integration challenges specific to the context of Baja California.

Team Work Session 1: Current Water Management Conditions

- In this preliminary session, teams meet to confirm the current conditions and trends related to water resource management in their city or region. Teams identify challenges and transform these challenges into goals.
- Desired outcomes:
  - A base understanding of how water management occurs in each city or region.
  - An understanding of current trends and biggest challenges within water management.
  - Development of goals around water management.

Work Session 1

- Evaluate current conditions related to water management
- Define local, regional, and/or binational challenges and goals related to water management

Work Session 2

- Prioritize local, regional, and/or binational goals related to water management
- Evaluate current land use and development conditions and trends

Work Session 3

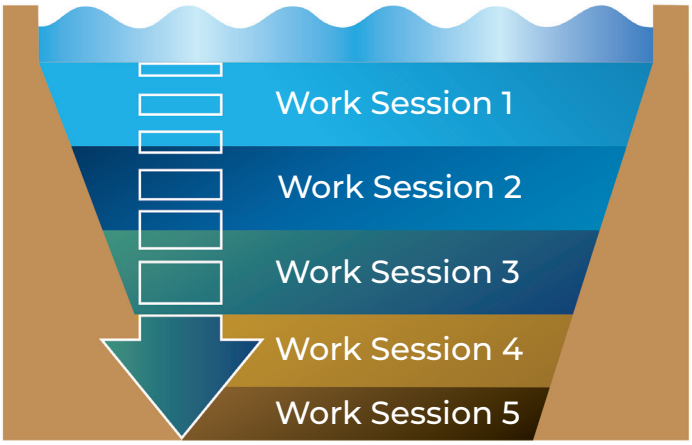
- Identify and prioritize strategies for integrating water management and land use planning

Work Session 4

- Align prioritized strategies and desired outcomes

Work Session 5

- Develop an action plan



Each work session builds upon the last, digging deeper and resulting in a detailed action plan.

Panel: Management of Binational Water Resources

- A panel of experts discuss their perspectives, experiences, and current projects related to management of binational water resources in the California-Baja California region.

Team Work Session 2: Brainstorming to Integrate Water Management and Land Use Planning

- In this session, teams review their goals and consider existing land use and development trends, policies, and programs that could be harnessed to support the achievement of these goals. They also consider any potential gaps in existing policy and management related to water and land use planning.
- Desired outcomes:
  - Alignment amongst water management goals.
  - Establishing a base understanding of how development and land use.

Team Work Session 3: Identifying and Prioritizing Strategies

- In this session, teams focus on developing and prioritizing a list of strategies (plans, policies, programs or projects) to address previously defined objectives.
- Desired outcomes:
  - Prioritized strategies for achieving water and land use integration goals.

Team Work Session 4: Aligning Strategies and Outcomes

- In this session, teams seek to gain agreement on prioritized strategies and begin to create a framework of desired outcomes within which their Action Plan can be developed.
- Desired outcomes:
  - Agreement on the priority strategies and desired outcomes.

Current Projects: Water Resources Management and Urban Planning in the Mexicali-Calexico Region

- A series of three case study presentations are delivered to inform participants of agencies undertaking relevant water and land use management work in their region, including on both sides of the border.

Presentation: Resources for Getting to Action

- Policy and infrastructure planning takes time and money, and this presentation brings together resources that may be available to GWS teams while they develop their action plans.

Team Work Session 5: Action Planning

- In this final session, teams develop the details (including timeframe, responsible party, and resources needed) of their 12- to 18-month Action Plan.
- Desired outcomes:
  - A complete Action Plan.

The high-level two-day workshop agenda can be seen in Appendix B.

KEY OUTCOMES

Brief summaries of the key outcomes, topics or themes within which there are opportunities for action to be pursued, that were identified in each team's Action Plan are included below.

Team 1: Master Plan

- Developing and coordinating a committee to support the development of the New River Master Plan maintain forward momentum related to the usage of the Plan in the future
- Undertaking of a legal diagnostic alongside CONAGUA to address drainage system ownership and present recommendations for improvement

Team 2: Mexicali & Baja California

- Integrating concepts of sustainability (such as water efficiency) into updated building codes in Mexicali via a proposal for Technical Assistance through the Sonoran Institute to develop documentation that can be presented to the City Council by the DAU

Team 3: Binational

- Integrating water quality data and development of a binational database utilizing information from studies from IBWC/CILA, Sonoran Institute, and CESPM
- Undertaking updates to the Imperial County General Plan to incorporate additional data to better support the interface between the urban and agricultural sectors regarding water use

PARTICIPANT EVALUATION

At the conclusion of the workshop, participants are asked to complete a workshop evaluation. This process helps to formally document participants' feedback on the workshop and provides insight into how to improve workshops of this nature in the future. Participants identified the following components as the most valuable part(s) of the workshop:

- Collaborating across agencies and disciplines, communicating openly, developing new ideas
- Understanding ongoing efforts from other actors and developing camaraderie around common goals
- Following a methodological approach to strategic planning from examining current conditions to developing an action plan

Other feedback from participants suggested that the following topics should be included in future conversations regarding water and land use integration in the region:

- Inclusion of the agricultural sector, including how urban land use changes from agriculture to urban
- Contamination in Lithium Valley/Imperial County and the Salton Sea area
- Water quality regulations and monitoring

MEXICALI-CALEXICO GROWING WATER SMART WORKSHOP

NOVEMBER 2024

The GWS workshop in Mexicali leveraged the groundwork laid by the Sonoran Institute and other partners from previous years, including research and interview stages, and the Mexicali-Calexico Listening Session that was conducted in May 2023.[4] Building upon the outcomes of the Listening Session, the Mexicali-Calexico GWS workshop created an inclusive space for a local, regional, and binational discussions that empowered stakeholders involved in water and land use management to share their ideas, experiences, and perspectives around current and future water-related opportunities and challenges in the border region. In this way, the workshop was structured around three major teams:

- **Team 1: New River Master Plan** – this team focused on developing a New River Master Plan on the Mexicali-side, and coordinating a committee to support the continuation of this Master Plan
- **Team 2: Water resource management and land use planning in Mexicali and Baja California** – this team focused on general water resource management and land use planning integration in the city of Mexicali, and the broader surrounding region with support from state-level actors
- **Team 3: Water resource management and land use planning for healthy binational rivers and basins** – this team focused on binational water resource management challenges and opportunities, focusing on the Colorado and New Rivers and basins

The workshop consisted of approximately 40 participants, in addition to the organizing group of facilitators and support staff, and additional observers. A full list of teams including participant names and positions, can be seen in Appendix A.

[4] Reports from each of the Listening Sessions, in both Spanish and English

FACILITATION AND SUPPORT TEAM

THE WORKSHOP WAS FACILITATED BY THE FOLLOWING TEAM OF INDIVIDUALS		
NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
Noah Kaiser	Facilitator	Sonoran Institute
Vivian Hobbins	Facilitator	Arizona State University
Francisco Zamora	Master of Ceremonies, Facilitator	Sonoran Institute
Edith Santiago	Co-Facilitator	Sonoran Institute
Iliana de Jesús Lozano	Co-Facilitator	Sonoran Institute
Claudio Hernandez	Co-Facilitator	Sonoran Institute
Grecia Sánchez	Note Taker	Sonoran Institute
Carolina López	Note Taker	Sonoran Institute
Gerardo Moore	Note Taker	Sonoran Institute

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED GENERAL SUPPORT TO THE FACILITATION TEAM		
NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
Meryl Corbin	General Support	Sonoran Institute
Eliza Stokes	General Support	Sonoran Institute
Sara Dennis	General Support	Sonoran Institute
Cesar Anaya	General Support	Sonoran Institute
Masiel García	Media	Sonoran Institute
Grace Saavedra	Interpretation	Tucson Language Justice Collective

PRESENTATION DETAILS

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Brief summaries of the key outcomes, topics or themes within which there are opportunities for action to be pursued, that were identified in each team's Action Plan are included below.

This session initiated the workshop by having a panel of key stakeholders and experts give a brief perspective on the importance of the workshop and collaborating across agencies and borders to address water and land use management challenges.

Opening remarks were given by the following speakers:

- Mike Zellner, CEO, Sonoran Institute
- Toribio Cueva, Project Manager, NADBank
- Wayne Belzer, Environmental Engineer, IBWC
- Alfredo de la Cerda, Representante en Mexicali, CILA
- Francisco Bernal Rodríguez, Director en Baja California, CONAGUA
- Ing. Isaac David Vizzuett Herrera, Subsecretario, SEPROA
- Tomás Hernández, Director, DPA

Participants sharing early ideas in the Peer-to-Peer Exchange session

PEER-TO-PEER EXCHANGE

To introduce participants to one another and open the workshop sessions, participants were instructed to divide organically into groups of 3-4, plus facilitators. This session helps participants to meet one another, share information on their current efforts and initiatives, and develop an idea of their intention for the workshop. Participants were encouraged to begin these conversations with people that they did not previously know or have experienced working with. Participants were asked to consider the following questions:

- Your name, community/agency, position, team, and length of time in role.
- Why did you agree to participate in the workshop and what do you hope to get out of participating?
- What is the most challenging part of your job related to land/water challenges?
- What are you doing well at your job that you are proud of? What gives you hope?
- What is one thing you would like to ask your peers about managing water and land use policy, methods, or approaches?

PRESENTATION: BAJA CALIFORNIA GROWING WATER SMART GUIDEBOOK

At the Sonoran Institute, we have developed Growing Water Smart Guidebooks for the states of Colorado, Arizona, and California. Currently, we are working with consultants to develop a guide specific to the state of Baja California, which will provide insight, tools, and case studies related to integrating water and land use management across the region. This session introduced the concept and structure of the

guidebook and provided an opportunity for workshop participants to provide direct feedback during the guidebook development process. This session was presented by Dr. Elias Paez of City+Community Consulting and can be accessed here. It is expected that the Growing Water Smart Guidebook for California will be finalized and published in early 2025.

PANEL: BINATIONAL WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The California-Baja California border region faces significant water resource challenges, and one of the biggest is related to the management of binational water resources, rivers, and basins. In this session, a panel of experts whose work involves binational water resources management, presented their perspectives, experiences, and current projects related to this topic. The session was facilitated by the Senior Director of Programs from Sonoran Institute, Francisco Zamora.

- Wayne Belzer, Environmental Engineer, IBWC
- Robert Cardenas, Assistant Area Operations Manager, IBWC
- Alfredo de la Cerda, Representante en Mexicali, CILA
- Toribio Cueva, Project Manager, NADBank
- Ing. Isaac David Vizzuett Herrera, Subsecretario, SEPROA

PRESENTATION: CURRENT PROJECTS - WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND URBAN PLANNING IN THE MEXICALI-CALEXICO REGION

The concept of 'Growing Water Smart' focuses on the link between water management and urban planning. In this session, case study example presentations were delivered covering ongoing projects in the Mexicali-Calexico region related to both water resources management and urban planning and development. The presenters from this session are listed below, including links to their presentations:

- Claudio Hernandez, Project Manager de Mexicali Fluye, Sonoran Institute
- Jose L. Angel, P.E., Dynamic Consulting Engineers, New River Improvement Project - Calexico Reach Environmental Manager
- Elliany Cruz, Jefa del Departamento de Proyectos Estratégicos (Head of Department of Strategic Projects), IMIP Mexicali

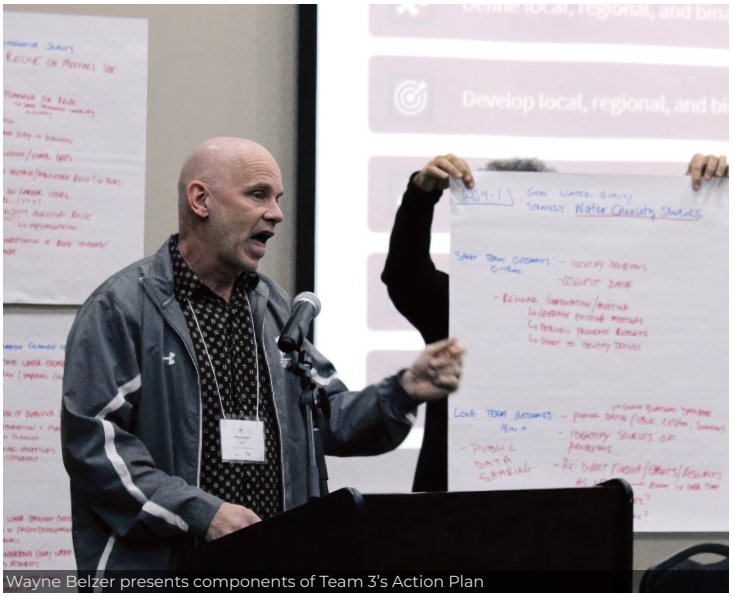
Participants look onto the panel discussion regarding management of binational water resources

PRESENTATION: RESOURCES FOR GETTING TO ACTION

It is well known that project implementation cannot happen without human and fiscal resources. To help teams prepare for Work Session 5 focusing on Action Planning, this presentation included three relevant speakers who shared available opportunities for financial resources and technical support. Speakers for this session are listed below, with links to their presentations.

- Toribio Cueva, Project Manager, NADBank
  - NADBank offers both funding and technical assistance programs, primarily through its Community Assistance Program and Border Administration Program
- Sebastian Alvarez-Espinoza, Physical Scientist, US EPA
  - There are several EPA funding and support opportunities available, include the Border Water Infrastructure Program, Border 2025, WaterTA (which focuses on technical assistance), and the Community Change Grants
- Noah Kaiser, Growing Water Smart Program Manager – US/MX Border, Sonoran Institute
  - Sonoran Institute is working to develop a Technical Assistance program with seed funding grants available for projects coming out of the Mexicali GWS workshop

Sebastian Alvarez-Espinoza delivers a presentation regarding opportunities for funding from US EPA



Wayne Belzer presents components of Team 3's Action Plan

ACTION PLAN PRESENTATIONS

In this final full group session, the three teams selected a representative to present their 12-18-month Action Plans to the entire group. These presentations allowed participants to understand the goals, timeframes, and responsibilities developed by across teams throughout the workshop. Results and outcomes from the teams' work together across all work sessions are described in the next section.

WORK SESSION DETAILS

The following sections describe each of the sessions of the workshop in greater detail, including the desired outcomes for teams for each session.

WORK SESSION 1: CURRENT WATER MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

In this session, teams met to confirm the current conditions and trends related to water resource management in their city or region. Teams focused on building consensus on the biggest challenges and goals related to water management in their city or region, and discussed relevant stakeholders, current plans, regulations, and projects that influence water management. The desired outcomes of this session included:

- Establishing a base understanding of how water management occurs in each city or region.
- Confirming and deepening an understanding of current conditions and challenges in the respective city or region (including via examining water supply/demand, water quality, stormwater management, and urban river/wetland management).
- Developing and beginning to prioritize goals around water management.

WORK SESSION 2: BRAINSTORMING TO INTEGRATE WATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING

During this session, teams reviewed the water resource goals established in Working Session 1, assessed existing policies and programs that could help implement strategies to achieve these goals, and explored new plans, policies, or programs related to land use and development that could address both identified goals and any gaps. Desired outcomes of this Work Session included the following:

- Developing alignment within the city or region around the water management goals from Work Session 1.
- Establishing a base understanding of how development and land use planning occurs in each city or region.
- Assessing existing strategies to promote water supply and demand balance, stormwater management, urban river and wetland management, and any other relevant topics for the city or region.

WORK SESSION 3: IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING STRATEGIES

In this session, teams focused on developing a list of strategies (plans, policies, programs or projects) to address the objectives defined in previous sessions. Teams then prioritized these strategies based on their feasibility and impact. As appropriate, they also identified which strategies will require or benefit from a cross-border approach. The desired outcome for this session was:

- Identifying and prioritizing, considering feasibility and impact, strategies for achieving water goals and integrating land use.

WORK SESSION 4: ALIGNING STRATEGIES AND OUTCOMES

In this session, teams met to discuss and develop agreement on the prioritized strategies developed in Work Session 3. Teams then developed a framework within which their 12- to 18-month Action Plans

could be developed, linking the defined strategies to their desired outcomes for the integration of water management and land use planning in their city or region. The desired outcomes for this session included:

- Establishing agreement on the priority strategies to be pursued within the city or region.
- Establishing a framework for the Action Plan within which teams can develop detail during Work Session 5.

WORK SESSION 5: ACTION PLANNING

In this final session, teams met to focus on developing the details, including the financial resources needed, of a 12- to 18-month Action Plan. Consideration was given to how to implement strategies and projects, including necessary resources, and how to measure success. Teams also prepared to present their completed Action Plans to the entire group. The desired outcomes for this session included the follow:

- Developing collaborative goals, strategies, and actions (cross-border, where appropriate) into a complete Action Plan, covering a time span of 12-18 months.
- Identifying responsible parties, partners, and necessary resources.

TEAM DISCUSSION DETAILS

The Team Summaries sections describe the major points of discussion, progress made, and additional ideas that were raised but not fully discussed due to timing constraints throughout each team's progression through the five Work Sessions.
Due to timing constraints and the complexity of conversations, teams did not necessarily follow the exact process or reach the same outcomes in each session.

TEAM 1: NEW RIVER MASTER PLAN

Team 1 was developed to focus on the system of drains and waterways of the New River which flow northward within the city of Mexicali. This group's focus areas included the quality of the water in the New River on the Mexicali-side, environmental protection, public safety, and other concerns related to the many miles of drainages within the city.

Work Session 1

To begin Work Session 1, Team 1 identified a list of relevant agencies that are responsible for water management across various levels. This list included the following agencies:

- CONAGUA, responsible for potable water management, drains, and infrastructure at a federal level
- IBWC/CILA, responsible for water management at federal level (binationally between the US and Mexico)
- SEMARNAT, responsible for resource conservation at a federal level
- CESPM, responsible for water management as a utility at state level (with municipal level offices)
- SIDURT, responsible for flood reduction at state level
- Protección Civil, responsible for water quality and flood reduction at state level
- Irrigation districts, responsible for permissions and concessions at a local level, managed by CONAGUA and regulated by SEMARNAT

Various other federal, state, and municipal level organizations were also mentioned for their contributions to water management:

- Federal
  - Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS) (Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk)
- State
  - SEPROA
  - Comisión Estatal de Agua (CEA) (State Water Commission)
  - Congreso Estatal (State Congress)
- Municipal
  - DPA (Environmental Protection Department)
  - Dirección de Servicios Públicos (Public Services Department)

Finally, the 'Mesa de Drenes' (Drain Working Group) was mentioned as an informal committee that contributes importantly to the management of the drain network in Mexicali.

Next, Team 1 identified a list of plans, projects, programs, or other initiatives that impact water management in the region. This list included the following:

- Baja California State Water Plan (regarding supplies and sources), being developed by SEPROA
- Risk Plans for the city of Mexicali, being developed by IMIP
- Urban development programs that include stormwater infrastructure and strategies to take advantage of the lake and lagoon system ('sistema lagunar') in Mexicali, being developed by IMIP
    - An example of this is the Master Plan of the Lake System being developed in collaboration with DPA
- Storm drainage construction, being led by CESPM
- Water quality monitoring, at least in the International Drain, being led by CESPM
- Binational water quality monitoring, being led by IBWC/CILA
- Mexicali Fluye (a drain restoration project), New River Program, an ecological flow plan, being led by Sonoran Institute

During this part of the session, it was repeated that the ownership and responsibility of drain management is unclear, and thus the locating and gathering of resources to maintain the drains remains a challenge. In addition, it was mentioned that priority is typically given to the agricultural sector, as many of the drains in the city are agricultural drainages.

Next, Team 1 identified a list of challenges related to the management of the drain system. The following list summarizes the challenges identified by Team 1 during this session:

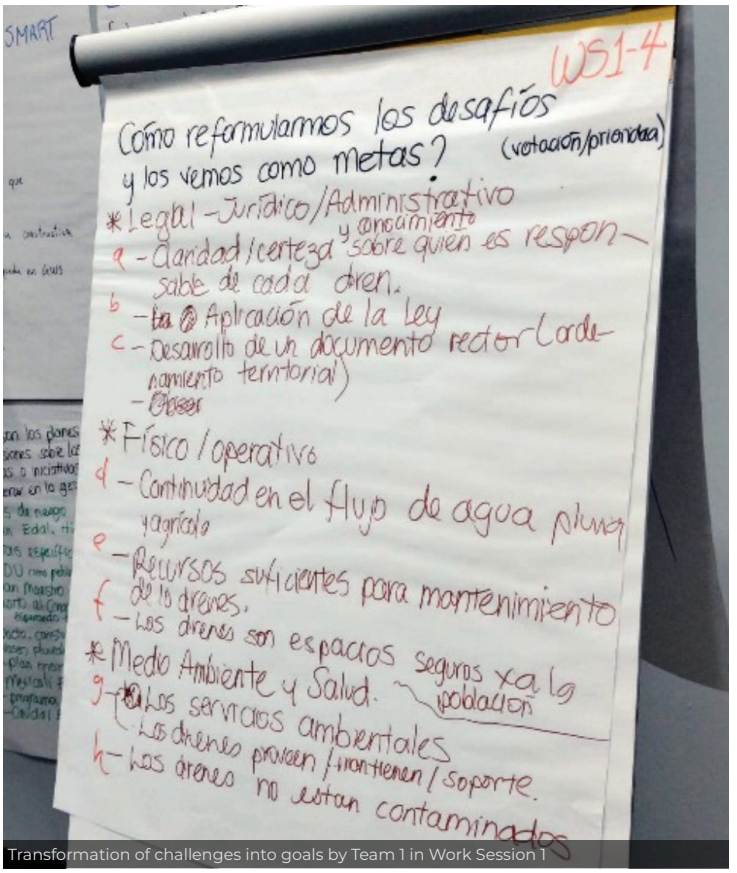
- It is not clear who is in charge of urban drains, and there is a lack of clarity in identifying those responsible, which leads to a lack of available resources for urban drain maintenance
    - In the agricultural zone, resources exist because users pay to use the drains
- Marginalized communities are without proper sewage connections
    - Irregular settlements exist along the drainages throughout the city
- Drains are not recognized within local and federal registers of borders and infrastructure (i.e., cadastral accounts)
    - Land ownership and regulation of land uses are challenges
    - Transformation of land uses between urban and agricultural
- Clogging, malfunctions, deterioration, and maintenance lead to decreased water quality and negatively impact public health

Team 1 then turned their focus to transforming these challenges into a list of goals to work towards throughout the course of the workshop. They started this process by grouping challenges to cover a specific topic, within which they were able to identify an objective or define a specific goal. This resulted in the following list of topics and associated goals with objectives:

- Topic: Legal and administrative – focusing on the application of laws and regulations
  - Goal 1: Clarity, certainty and knowledge of those responsible for the drainage systems in both space and time
  - Goal 2: Application of the law to set the guidelines to avoid clandestine discharges, contamination in general, and to be able to carry out maintenance
  - Goal 3: Sufficient resources for drain maintenance
  - Goal 4: Governing documentation that has a map of the drainage system
- Topic: Environment and health – focusing on waste and water quality
  - Goal 1: The drains are seen as an ecosystem service (both aesthetically and culturally)
  - Goal 2: The drains are not contaminated, and they comply with the water quality parameters established by the law and regulations
- Topic: Physical operation – focusing on the functions of the drains
  - Goal 1: Drains flow to adequately fulfill their functions
  - Goal 2: The drains are considered as potential areas to be transformed into recreational spaces
  - Goal 3: The drains are safe spaces for the population (i.e., public safety is not an issue)

Other ideas mentioned during this brainstorm included the following:

- Having a public observatory available to citizens
- Organizing a group or committee to be in charge of managing problems and solutions of drains
- Classification of urban versus agricultural drains, depending on the function
  - Within this idea, defining the 'ideal' function of a drain based upon its principal use



Transformation of challenges into goals by Team 1 in Work Session 1

Work Session 2

Team 1 began Work Session 2 by placing the goals identified in Work Session 1 into a prioritized order. This resulted in the following modification to the rough list of goals previously identified:

- **Goal 1:** Clarity and certainty related to the responsibilities for each drain
- **Goal 2:** Drains are safe and healthy spaces for the population
  - In relevant cases, drains are converted into green spaces by applying NbS
- **Goal 3:** Sufficient resources are acquired for the maintenance and conversion of drains

Then, the team turned their attention to examining the current conditions and projected trends related to urban development in the region, focusing particularly on the urban drainage system. The ideas suggested were:

- There is growth being observed across the lake system, although not evenly, and denser in some areas than others (such as the Xochimilco and Mexico lagoons)
- Development in Mexicali is structured around vehicular traffic, and therefore, there is limited focus on environmental needs and development of green areas
    - Relatedly, drains are seen as future streets and avenues in development plans, not environmental assets, or otherwise neglected
    - Limited green areas result in urban heat islands that have more impact on low-income areas
- Some subdivisions with sufficient resources have converted drains into green areas or piped them, like San Pedro and Islas Agrarias
- A lack of permeable surfaces increases the risk of flooding
- There is a limited sense of 'spirit' or 'ownership' among the population about the drains, contributing to their neglect and disrepair

This conversation led to additional ideas for potential strategies that could be undertaken to address challenges addressed thus far. These ideas included:

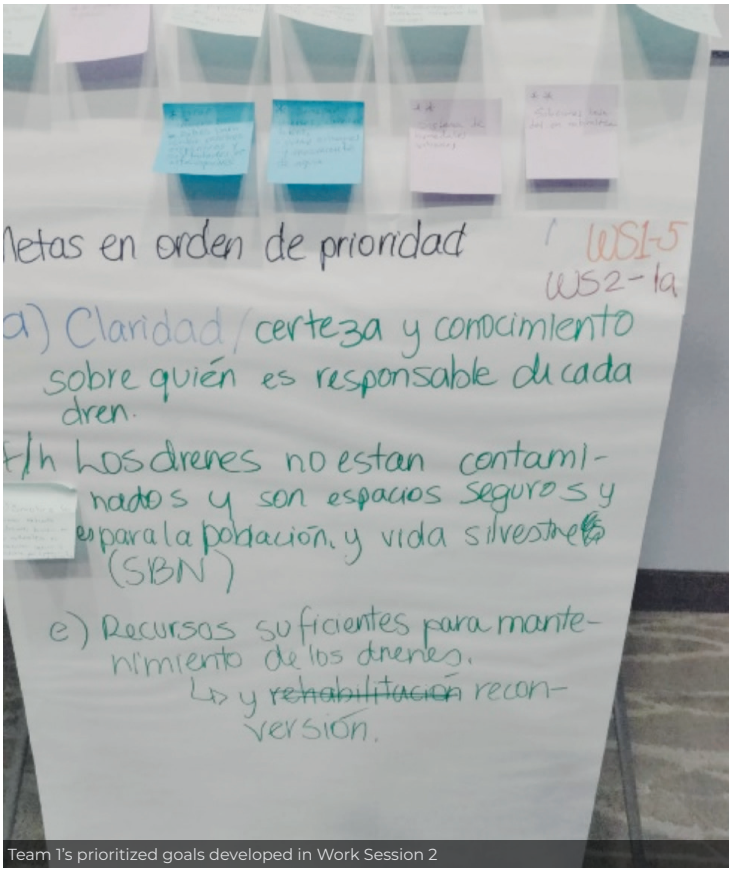
- Developing drains into green areas and/or by using green infrastructure can help mitigate climate (heat) issues
    - This depends on the structure and function of the drain
    - Native vegetation could be used when possible
- Transformation of drains into walkways where adequate already vegetation exists
- Identification and clarification of zones where treated water is being discharged

Next, the team turned their focus to considering a matrix regarding policies and programs that could address the intersections between the water management and urban development issues that had been identified. The matrix included four quadrants: current programs and policies, programs and policies to improve or expand, gaps or missing information, and new ideas to consider. This conversation resulted in the following list of ideas:

- Current programs and policies
    - The active Drain Working Group
    - The Master Plan development and the Mexicali Fluye program, led by Sonoran Institute
    - Urban development planning being undertaken by IMIP
    - Adoption of public spaces
    - Presence of a registered neighborhood committee and a community cleaning program
    - Stimulating a 'water culture'
    - Binational coordination to improve water quality
    - Cleaning and dredging done by CESPM
- Programs and policies to expand or improve
    - Expand the communication and cleaning network within the Mexicali Fluye program
    - Establish a new paradigm for green areas and green infrastructure
        - Improve the urbanization regulations to focus on green areas

- Develop a hydrological monitoring network for green areas
- Involve both companies and communities, and stimulate collaboration between then
- Undertake continued monitoring (considering water quality, drain surveillance, and drain functionality)
- Improve the availability of financial resources in both time and quantity

- Gaps or missing information
  - Linking existing information from all sectors
  - Developing an inventory or register of all drains, and responsible parties for various segments
  - Developing a better understanding water availability and quality
  - Determining sources of financing and identifying who will be responsible for pursuing them
  - Identifying irregular discharges
  - Establishing the value of drains as green infrastructure, including stimulating community awareness about drains and their importance
- New ideas to consider
  - Developing an urban wetlands landscape observatory
  - Creating artificial wetland networks and integrating NbS
  - Integrating federal zones as green areas
  - Working with the Drain Working Group to develop the inventory of drains and responsible parties
  - Creating nurseries
  - Creating well-defined spaces for waste



Team 1's prioritized goals developed in Work Session 2

Throughout this conversation, the theme of responsibility for the drains was repeatedly raised. In alignment with this, the following points were suggested:

- Theoretically, a project and justification could be developed such that CONAGUA could authorize it and distribute resources to achieve it
- However, CONAGUA cannot legally transfer the responsibility of the drains to another party, such as the Drain Working Group
- The Drain Working Group could integrate other key actors, but it would need to be formalized legally and made permanent to receive more recognition and responsibility
  - The Colorado River Irrigation District (under CONAGUA) would play a key role in supporting this

- The development of a pilot project (or concept project) could be undertaken to then be delivered to CONAGUA to obtain resources
    - To contribute to this, Sonoran Institute, UABC, and CICESE could collaborate to gather technical data to start developing a diagnostic
    - INEGI could also contribute with receiving and integrating geospatial information
    - CESPM could also contribute, given ongoing projects they are undertaking already financially supported by NADBank

Work Session 3

In Work Session 3, Team 1 began by reviewing the progress made in the previous sessions, which resulted in a rough list of strategies that could be undertaken to address the issues and take advantage of the opportunities that had been identified thus far. Then, looking at the goals identified in Work Session 1, Team 1 worked to more concretely identify strategies that fit within each of the goals. Further, sub-strategies were also identified in certain cases. A summary of the categorization of potential strategies identified by Team 1 is included below:

- **Goal 1:** Clarity and certainty regarding the responsibilities for each drain is established and the law is applied
    - **Strategies:**
        - Consolidate and formalize the Drain Working Group and include the participation of NGOs, government, and other key actors.
            - Assign a person in charge of the Drain Working Group
            - Implement periodic meetings
            - Compete for seed funding to support the formation of the committee
        - Create a citizen organization to maintain drains
        - Undertake studies to map and take inventory of the drain system, as well as to examine types and functionality (i.e., better redefine current conditions)
        - Promote a need for responsibility of the drains with the State Congress (of Baja California)
- **Goal 2:** The drains are safe and healthy spaces (without contaminants) for the population and wildlife
    - **Strategies:**
        - Change the paradigm around the drains to show that they have value, usefulness, and are supported by an institutional vision
        - Develop a periodic drain cleaning and maintenance program
        - Undertake a sanitation campaign amongst citizens to encourage community cleaning and to more broadly change the community's perspective and culture surrounding the drains
        - Continue the work of the Mexicali Fluye program
        - Develop a green corridor network by implementing NbS
        - Characterize irregular discharges
        - Promote inspection and surveillance
        - Determine specific areas for waste management
        - Undertake a drain conversion program to declare the drains as restoration areas

- **Goal 3:** Sufficient resources are obtained for the maintenance and conversion of drains
  - **Strategies:**
    - Promote ongoing programmatic work at the municipal level in Mexicali
    - Develop a map of potential funders, including federal resources and responsible commercial and industrial parties
      - Include international resources where relevant
    - Promote re-education of drains as ecosystem services, and support agencies such as CESPM to change their perspective on drains as valuable stormwater infrastructure and green areas
    - Support NGOs to clean and maintain drains in the shorter-term
- **Goal 4:** Development of a Master Plan as a guiding document
  - **Strategies:**
    - Undertake a diagnostic of the chemical (water quality), physical, and social status of the drain system
    - Develop comprehensive planning that includes an analysis of current drain conditions, drain system operation and management, landscape planning, and a clearly defined geospatial outline of the drain system
    - Formalize the Master Plan by incorporating the legal framework and structure
    - Form a mixed committee of agencies, society, and educational institutions to support the development and follow-up of the Master Plan
    - Create a digital information bank for the monitoring and follow-up of drains

To wrap-up Work Session 3, Team 1 then ranked each of the suggested strategies by comparing feasibility and impact. The top five strategies that were suggested to have both a high level of feasibility and a significant potential impact were prioritized to be included in the team's Action Plan. These strategies are listed below:

- Creation of a committee (or formalization of the Drain Working Group)
- Combination of resources for the pilot project and for the diagnostic, as described above
- Development of the comprehensive diagnosis (legal, social, etc.)
- Strategic intervention for the conversion of the drains
- Involvement of society and community

Work Session 4

In Work Session 4, Team 1 used their mostly highly prioritized strategies (considering both feasibility and impact) from Work Session 3, to align their desired outcomes across multiple timescales, ranging from 0-18 months and beyond. The team spent this session developing the table shown on the next page.

HIGHLY PRIORITIZED STRATEGIES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES ACROSS MULTIPLE TIMESCALES

STRATEGIES	0-3 MONTHS	6-12 MONTHS	12-18 MONTHS	LONG TERM
Creation of the committee	• Creation and definition of work plan and agreement • Conducting of first meetings	• Draft Master Plan and definition of other actions	• Publication of Master Plan	• Implementation and monitoring
Combination of resources for the pilot project and for the diagnostic	• Defining strategic projects or actions and costs • Identifying the financial resources, and who can access them (cash or in-kind) • Planning and proposals to access the funds • Creating a portfolio of projects for in-kind support or community service	• Requesting and managing resources • Developing a funding strategy that considers different sources • Searching for donors	• Resources are secured or in the process of being secured	• Financial sustainability
Development of the comprehensive diagnosis (legal, social, etc.)		• Identified priorities for intervention • Geospatial information is available	• Linking the diagnosis to a proposal for the designation of those responsible (legally)	
Strategic intervention for the conversion of the drains	• Linkages to the Master Plan project are established • Continuation of the Mexicali Fluye program	• Identify and prioritize interventions	• Development of pilot project	• Securing funds and beginning implementation
Involvement of society and community	• Design of awareness strategy based on the example of the Mexicali Fluye program • Creation of an application to bring community leaders closer to the adoption of drains near their neighborhood	• Implement the awareness strategy (workshops, reforestation, clean-ups, articles, application or social networks) • Involve other organizations	• Follow-up • Communities adopting space/ community monitoring (surveillance) at sites • Municipal social welfare participation	• Implementation of pilot project

Work Session 5

In the final Work Session of the workshop, Team 1 focused on identifying some of the key details related to the goals and strategies that they developed in the previous four sessions. Due to time limitations the team focused on their first two mostly highly prioritized strategies and their related outcomes within Goal 1 (Clarity and certainty regarding the responsibilities for each drain is established and the law is applied). Key components of this team's Action Plan are included below.

OUTCOME(S): COMMITTEE IS FORMED, WORK PLAN IS ESTABLISHED			
ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	DEADLINE
Identification of key actors	Elias Paez	CONAGUA	November 25, 2024
Call for key stakeholders to a first meeting (second week of January)	Sonoran Institute and CONAGUA		January 7, 2025
Preparation for the first meeting/Defined work plan (objectives, context and functions)	Elias Paez, Sonoran Institute, CONAGUA		December 2024 - January 2025
Meeting of key stakeholders and members of the master plan	Sonoran Institute, CONAGUA, and workshop participants		3rd week of January 2025
Confirmation of committee members	Sonoran Institute and CONAGUA		3rd week of January 2025
Committee kickoff meeting	Elias Paez, Sonoran Institute, CONAGUA		1st week of February 2025

OUTCOME(S): LEGAL AND SOCIAL DIAGNOSTIC IS UNDERTAKEN, RECOMMENDATIONS OF RESPONSIBILITIES ARE DEVELOPED			
ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	DEADLINE
Identification of agencies that have (or could) influence and have responsibilities related to the function of the drain	Elias Paez	CONAGUA, CESPM	1st week February 2025
Presentation of identification document to the committee (example from Tijuana), decision of the committee	Elias Paez		1st committee meeting
Development of the proposal	Committee		
Legal and administrative review of the proposal	CONAGUA	CONAGUA legal team	
Monitoring and formalization	Commitee		

TEAM 2: MEXICALI & BAJA CALIFORNIA

Team 2 was developed to focus on the integration of water management and land use planning in Mexicali and more broadly in Baja California. This included discussing water supply, water quality, and other environmental concerns and was intended to follow suite with traditional GWS workshop teams that represent a municipality or county (and may have a few additional team members from other areas or levels). Despite being a prominent theme in the city of Mexicali, the drainage system was not explicitly addressed by this group as per the focus area of Team 1.

Work Session 1

To begin Work Session 1, Team 2 started by identifying relevant actors who are charged with the management of water resources in Mexicali and Baja California. The following list was developed:

- IBWC/CILA, responsible for water supply binationally
- CONAGUA, responsible for allocation and distribution (at a federal level)
    - Drains are part of their responsibility
- SEPROA, responsible for conservation, efficiency, and administration at a state level
- CESPM, responsible for distribution (at a municipal level)
- Irrigation districts, focused on the agricultural sector
    - There are also irrigation modules that are managed by the farmers themselves (civil associations)

- Academia, which supports with environmental education (such as UABC and the College of Engineers)

Next, the team turned their focus to the relevant plans that guide decisions related to water management in the region, considering federal, state, and municipal levels, as well as other programs that operate across levels. This led to the following list:

- Federal level
  - National Water Law, which regulates drinking water service (it was noted that this needs updating)
  - Minute 323[5] developed by IBWC/ CILA, which dedicates resources to environmental use
- State level
  - The Baja California state water program 2022-2027, which focuses on all 58 projects that are currently being considered for Baja California across the topics of water supply, reuse, and maintenance
  - The technical standards developed by CEA
- Municipal level
  - Municipal ecological planning program
  - PDUCP 2025-2036, the urban development program run by IMIP
  - PIMUS, a comprehensive mobility and sustainability program
  - The discharge control program, which impacts the industry by regulating water treatment and discharges to drains
- Other
  - New River Program from Sonoran Institute

Then, the team discussed current conditions and challenges related to water management across the city and state. The following list summarizes the challenges identified by Team 2 during this session:

- Drainage systems are not valued and are neglected by society, partially because social outreach and education is lacking
- There is a lack of investment in stormwater systems and a lack of regulation around rainwater capture to be considered as an alternative supply
- There is ambiguity in approval processes for developments and developers are not adequately considering water supply, efficiency, reuse and other sustainable approaches such as green areas
- There is competition for water supply between Mexicali and Tijuana
- There is lacking coordination between levels of government, not because of programming or regulations, but because of lacking communication
  - Changes in administration every three years cause continuity problems
- A 'water culture' is lacking and there is not a common understanding of water shortage amongst the population
  - There is some programming that exists to promote this knowledge, but it is not sufficient at the moment, and could be bolstered by institutions both through teaching and example
  - This could be expanded to cover green areas, rainwater capture, and water reuse

[5] Minute 323 is an agreement between the US and Mexico governments regarding the management of the Colorado River. More information can be accessed here: https://www.ibwc.gov/minutes/

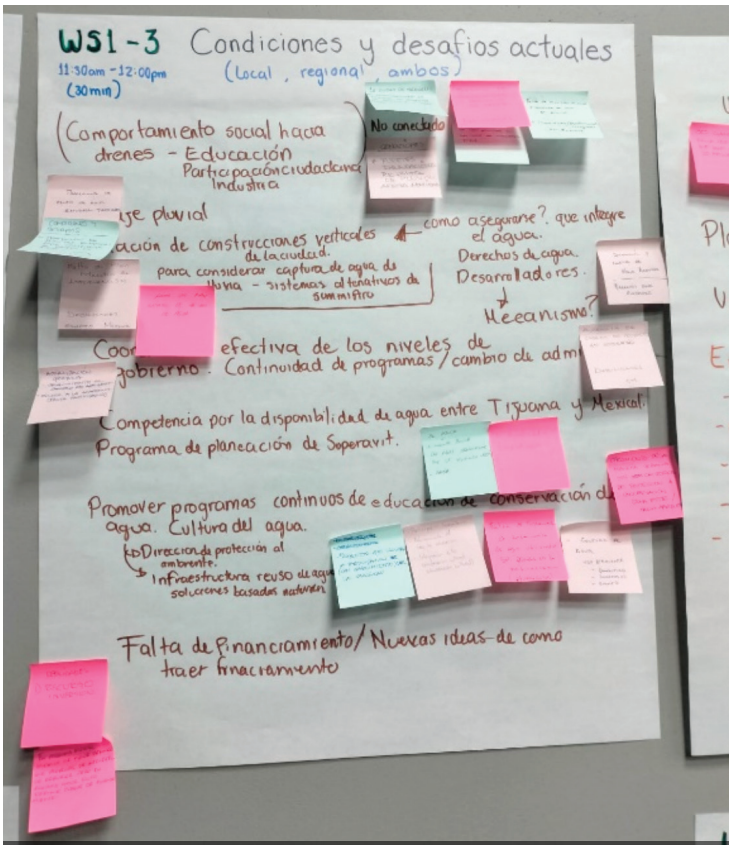
- Policies that promote usage of native vegetation instead of high-water-consuming grasses are not prioritized enough
- There is a lack of financing and new ideas to bring additional financing
- Illegal and clandestine water and land use is prominent within the city

In this part of the session, the team also identified several challenges related directly to the city's drainage system, which were then passed along to Team 1. This list is included below:

- Public participation and culture related to the drains and surrounding spaces
- Definition of responsible parties for cleaning and maintenance
- Stormwater drainage
- Irregular settlements and invasions
- There is an existing committee, but results have not yet been seen from these meetings

Next, the team looked to transform the challenges that were developed into goals to pursue throughout the course of the workshop. This led to the general list of goals below:

- Define concepts of sustainability and water efficiency
- Update building regulations and complement with technical standards around green infrastructure
- Eliminate ambiguity in approval processes for new developments
- Push civil society to support regulations, through support from academia and other committees
- Develop a board to support decision-making around water use and help to spread knowledge around water to the public
- Support solutions for green corridors that include nature-based solutions (NbS)
- Support the agriculture sector to identify and undertake modernization and efficiency projects
- Undertake sectorization and micro-monitoring of distribution networks to regulate users
- Revise regulations to support increased efficiency from industry



Challenges and current conditions identified by Team 2 in Work Session 1

Work Session 2

Team 2 began Work Session 2 by re-considering their goals related to water management across the Mexicali and Baja California regions. This brainstorming process led to the following list of more refined goals:

- Improving regulation of water uses at a municipal level, as challenges occur with differences between municipal and state level regulations
    - This should be supported by the voices and perspectives of society and civil organizations at the municipal level
- Regulating and standardizing construction procedures, including development approvals, as current coordination efforts are not effective.
    - Updating sustainability concepts for building regulations and new developments
- Creating and promoting civil organizations and/or committees that can provide continuity to projects, supported by academia
- Promoting a 'water culture' among citizens and raising public awareness of water management issues and opportunities
- Creating green corridors to improve storm drainage
- Supporting farmers with water use efficiency projects
- Regulating illegal water users

From this list, five priority goals to address were identified and further refined into distinct statements:

- **Goal 1:** Integrate concepts of sustainability and water efficiency in an updated building regulation
- **Goal 2:** Promote NbS for green corridors and storm drainage
- **Goal 3:** Support farmers in the creation of projects to increase efficiency in water use
- **Goal 4:** Promote civil association programs to promote a water culture
- **Goal 5:** Develop educational programming for a better water culture

Next, the team turned their focus to considering the same four-quadrant matrix as Team 1, considering programs and policies that could be used to address the intersections between the water management and urban development issues that had been identified. From this matrix, the team identified the following list of current programs and policies, programs and policies to expand or improve, and new ideas to explore.

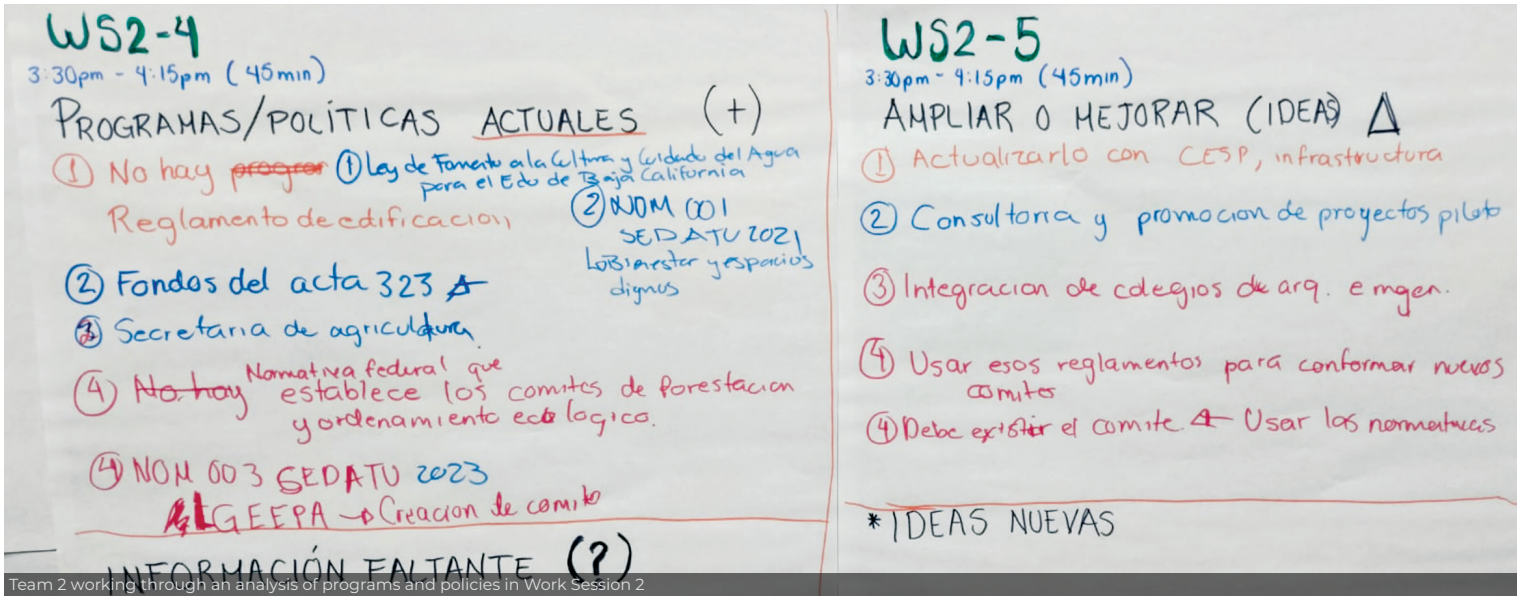
- Current programs and policies
    - Law for the promotion of water culture in the state of Baja California
    - Minute 323[6] created opportunities for funding for agricultural projects, but there is a lack of ready projects at the moment
    - National laws and regulations
        - Public corridor standard NOM-001, from SEDATU in 2021[7]

[6] Minute 323 is an agreement between the US and Mexico governments regarding the management of the Colorado River. More information can be accessed here: https://www.ibwc.gov/minutes/

[7] NOM-001-SEDATU-2021 is a federal standard from SEDATU in Mexico which establishes the conditions of public spaces in human settlements. More information can be accessed here: https://www.congresocdmx.gob.mx/media/documentos/d52804c87f32192df14d098f549b5177fcffa717.pdf

- Green area standard NOM-003, from SEDATU in 2023[8]
- General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA), a framework for all environmental law in Mexico

- Ongoing work by the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Development in Baja California
- Expand or improve
  - Expand CESPM's infrastructure programming
  - Consulting and promotion of pilot projects for farmers and agricultural sector
  - Integration of schools and educational sector
  - Use regulations to form new committees to collaboratively address key issues
  - Update existing programs to include building regulations
- New ideas
  - Arrange a committee of advisors to the mayor
  - Community-led projects or projects that more discretely identify and promote benefits for the community



Team 2 working through an analysis of programs and policies in Work Session 2

[8] NOM-003-SEDATU-2023 is a federal standard from SEDATU in Mexico which establishes guidelines for resiliency against climate change in urban planning. More information can be accessed here: https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5719284&fecha=06/03/2024#gsc.tab=0

Work Session 3

In Work Session 3, Team 2 adjusted their list of prioritized goals, and began to identify strategies within each goal. The major adjustment to the list of prioritized goals included the removal of Goal 2, which was determined to be more closely aligned with the scope of Team 1 regarding the drainage system in the city of Mexicali. The team instead decided to focus on the four remaining goals, which are shown in their more refined forms and alongside the suggested strategies below:

- **Goal 1:** Integrate concepts of sustainability and water efficiency into an updated building code
  - **Strategies:**
    - Creation of construction committees
    - Review of construction plans
    - Definition of sustainability concepts
- **Goal 2:** Support farmers in creating projects to increase water use efficiency
  - **Strategies:**
    - Reach out to the farming community and support them in improving their production and saving water by creating committees to find financing
    - Carry out applied and pilot microprojects to boost their knowledge and acceptance of new projects, creating a chain reaction where farmers begin to seek out designers on their own
    - Create a multidisciplinary advisory board for farmers to provide support, consultation and advice, and review the effectiveness of other councils
- **Goal 3:** Promote civil association programs
  - **Strategies:**
    - Develop an urban observatory and formalize it legally
    - Review minutes and agreements
    - Official publication of the committee in newspapers
    - Develop internal operating procedures
- **Goal 4:** Support education programs for a better water culture
  - **Strategies:**
    - Support improvement of high school educations in public institutions
    - Break the gap between academia and society and make scientific information more widely accessible
    - Develop a list of best practices and associated pilot programs
    - Develop community gardens and support education programs with examples
    - Use social media

Work Session 4

In Work Session 4, Team 2 looked to identify the highest priority strategy, based on feasibility and impact, for each goal. The results of the team's strategy prioritization process are included below, demonstrating the highest priority strategy for each of the previously defined goals.

- **Goal 1:** Integrate concepts of sustainability and water efficiency into an updated building code
  - **Priority Strategy:**
    - Create a financed committee whose principal function is to review and update plans, regulations and documentation that can integrate concepts of water efficiency, reuse, and alternative sources into urban development
- **Goal 2:** Support farmers in creating projects to increase water use efficiency
  - **Priority Strategy:**
    - Create a financed entity for technical support whose primary function is

to communicate the cost benefits of increases in water efficiency to farmers, and to support with diffusion of pilot projects and acquisition of funding resources

- **Goal 3:** Promote civil association programs
  - **Priority Strategy:**
    - Create an urban observatory
- **Goal 4:** Support education programs for a better water culture
  - **Priority Strategy:**
    - Involve public and private institutions for the creation of education programs

Work Session 5

In the final Work Session of the workshop, Team 2 focused on identifying some of the key details related to the goals and strategies that they developed in the previous four sessions. Due to time limitations the team focused on their mostly highly prioritized strategies and their contributions to Goals 1, 3, and 4, and worked to develop as much detail as possible. Key components of this team's Action Plan are included below.

- **Goal 1:** Integrate concepts of sustainability and water efficiency into an updated building code

GOAL 1 OUTCOME(S): REGULATIONS ARE UPDATED AND/OR NEWLY CREATED			
ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	DEADLINE
Identify a consultant	Team 2		1-3 months
Share terms of reference and documentation that needs review	DAU	Team 2	1-6 months
Start a series of monthly meetings (for a period of 6 months) to review the terms of reference	UABC	Team 2	1-6 months
Contact Sonoran Institute to propose the idea as part of a Technical Assistance grant and receive advice on the application	IMIP		February 17, 2025
Develop application to Sonoran Institute for Technical Assistance grant to hire consultant	IMIP	DAU and BISOM	February 17, 2025
Conduct bi-monthly reviews with the consultant	Team 2		March, June, August 2025
Receive the final document	Team 2		October 2025
Meeting and integration of relevant actors such as chambers and colleges	Team 2		Late 2025
DAU presents City Council	DAU		Early 2026

- **Goal 3:** Promote civil association programs
  - **Outcome(s):** An urban observatory is developed and/or restarted
    - Action steps:
      - Investigate what happened to the previous local urban observatory of Mexicali
      - Contact the Water Research Center at UABC to help integrate public agencies
      - Identify key stakeholders including IMIP, CESPM, CONAGUA, SEPROA, public and private academia, and others
      - Identify existing project portfolios and priorities
      - Create project database
- **Goal 4:** Support education programs for a better water culture
  - **Outcome(s):** Education and water culture is promoted and expanded
    - Action steps:
      - Contact the Water Research Center at UABC
      - Contact other civil society organizations
      - Investigate how funding could be acquired to increase communication power
      - Identify other entities that need to be contacted for the communication campaign
      - Identify pilot projects

TEAM 3: BINATIONAL

Team 3 was developed to bring together stakeholders from both sides of the border, including the sister cities of Mexicali, Baja California, and Calexico, California, and the surrounding regions (including Imperial County), to discuss cross-border water management issues. Primarily, the group focused on the health of binational rivers (the New River and Colorado River) and shared watersheds.

Work Session 1

Team 3 began Work Session 1 by identifying relevant agencies involved in water management. This led to the following list of agencies:

- IBWC/CILA, focusing on binational management of water resources
- CONAGUA, responsible for the management of water resources at a federal level in Mexico, particularly relevant in the Mexicali Valley
- CESPM, responsible for the water supply in Mexicali
- Imperial Irrigation District, responsible for Colorado River water supplies in the Imperial Valley region, with a primary focus on agriculture
- US EPA, involved in the treatment and quality control of water after distribution, but not in the management of water resources at the source
- US Bureau of Reclamation, manages conveyance of Colorado River water resources
- SEMARNAT, a national equivalent of EPA in Mexico, which directs CONAGUA but does not manage water directly

Then, the team turned its attention to defining ongoing programs, projects, policies, and initiatives related to water management across the region. Brainstorming led to the following list:

- There are a variety of water quality monitoring initiatives underway in the region

- Since 2009, the Sonoran Institute has been conducting monitoring activities, intensifying them since 2019 in order to promote and encourage better water quality
- IBWC/CILA has recently begun a new water quality monitoring study, adding sampling points have been added along the New River to allow for more detailed analysis of water quality before it enters cities and after it passes through treatment systems
- In Mexicali, detailed monitoring is underway and ongoing, mostly by CESPM and through Sonoran Institute's Mexicali Fluye project
  - Specific areas include the grey zone of Mexicali Fluye, the Northern Collector Drain, the International Drain and the Xochimilco Drain

- Recycling of wastewater in Mexicali (at the Las Arenitas plant)
  - The Las Arenitas plant is modifying its treatment system to comply with NOM-001[9] and raise water quality standards
- Treatment of wastewater for reuse in agriculture and industry
- Water recycling is being considered, through treatment plant in Zaragoza and the use of wastewater treated by in-house by local maquiladoras (factories)
  - Adequate infrastructure and financing are still challenges
- Several IBWC/CILA Minutes govern water management in the region, including Minutes 319 and 323, which relate particularly to the management of Colorado River resources, and Minute 288 which relates to the New River quality issues[10]
- Water recycling is an emerging theme on the California-side
- California municipalities are subject to California Environmental Quality Act regulations, which include hydrology assessments

From this broad-reaching conversation, the team then turned to distilling these ideas down into discrete challenges experienced across the region. This resulted in the following list:

- Water quality
  - There is an urgent need to improve the quality of treated water
  - The quality of water, both for drinking and irrigation, is a concern due to pollution, especially in the New River
  - There is not enough reuse of treated water in Mexicali, as there is a lack of treatment infrastructure and water treatment plants are operating at full capacity (Las Arenitas and Zaragoza)
  - Water treatment in Mexicali is only secondary, not tertiary (suitable for human consumption), and the greatest challenge to improve or expand water treatment in the two main plants is economic resources

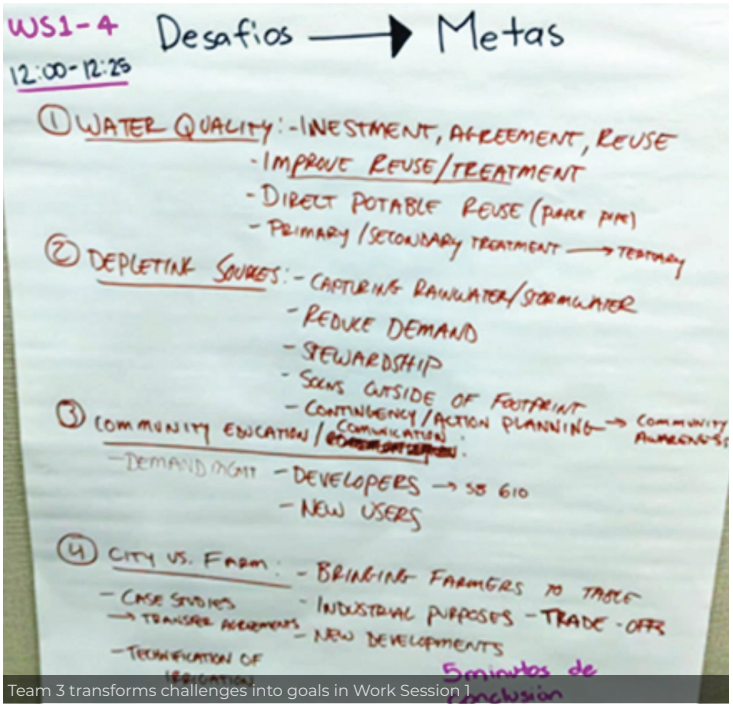
[9] NOM-001-SEMARNAT-2021 is a federal standard from SEMARNAT in Mexico which establishes limits for contaminants in wastewater. More information can be accessed here: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5645374&fecha=11/03/2022#gsc.tab=0

[10] Minutes 319 and 323 are agreements between the US and Mexico governments regarding the management of the Colorado River. Minute 288 is a similar agreement related to water quality in the New River. More information can be accessed here: https://www.ibwc.gov/minutes/

- Water resource exhaustion
  - There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure of distribution systems to prevent losses and contamination
  - There is not enough water in the region to meet the growing urban and agricultural demand
  - The water in the Colorado River is decreasing and the population that depends on it is growing
  - The possibility of exploring desalination in nearby coastal areas such as Ensenada as an alternative source of water was mentioned, but has not been explored significantly in Mexicali
  - The region remains highly dependent on water from the Colorado River, of which a vast majority is used for agriculture, with the remainder used for urban consumption
- Challenges with public perception and education
  - In Mexicali, there is a perception that there is an abundance of water, which makes it difficult to implement conservation measures
  - The community needs to be educated about the reality of water scarcity and the importance of recycling and reusing water
  - In the Imperial Valley, there is a perception that government actions may be negatively impacting local water access
- Urban versus agricultural water use
  - Growing urban demand in Mexicali and Calexico competes with intensive agricultural use of water resources
  - The agricultural sector remains the main consumer of water in the region, creating tensions between urban and rural use of the resource

To wrap-up Work Session 1, Team 3 focused on transforming these challenges into goals. This resulted in the following list of preliminary goals and supporting points:

- **Goal:** Improve water quality and treatment capacity
  - Expand and enhance treatment plants in the region, especially in Mexicali and Calexico, to ensure that treated water is suitable for reuse and consumption
  - Improve water quality monitoring and information sharing between agencies and communities on both sides of the border to ensure more efficient and equitable management of water resources
- **Goal:** Explore alternative water sources
  - Research and develop desalination technologies and wastewater reuse methods to diversify the water sources available in the region
  - Implement water saving policies to reduce demand in both urban and agricultural sectors
  - Introduce incentives for businesses and communities that adopt wastewater recycling and reuse practices in the region, considering successful models from other places
- **Goal:** Promote water management education
  - Develop educational programs aimed at both the community and urban and industrial developers on the importance of conserving water and preventing pollution



- **Goal:** Consider the balance between urban and agricultural water uses, and how to prepare to collaborate with the agricultural sector, summarized as 'the city vs. agriculture'
  - Promote cooperation and data exchange between the entities involved
  - Involving farmers and urban developers
  - Modernize irrigation technology
  - Review case studies and water transfer agreements

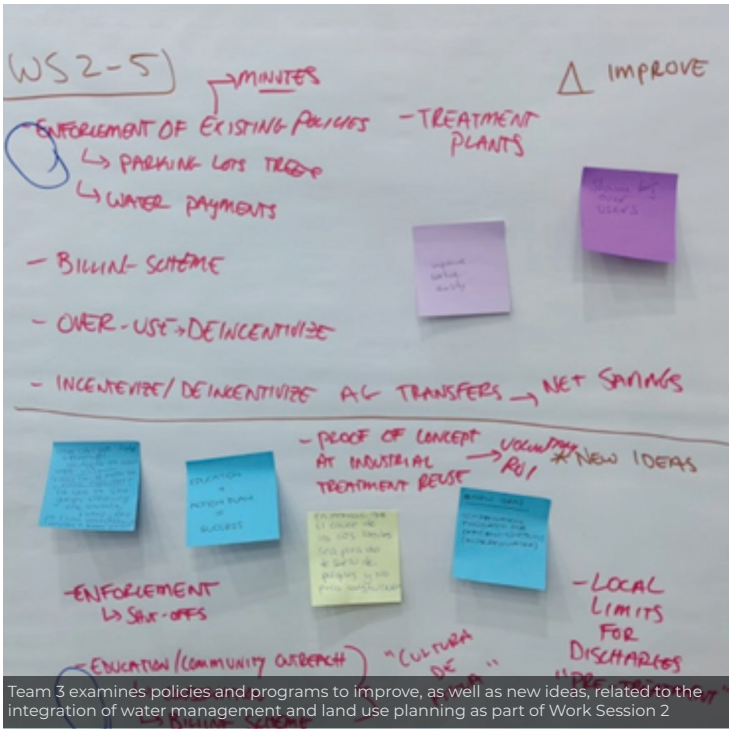
Work Session 2

To begin Work Session 2, Team 3 began by identifying development trends, challenges, and opportunities impacting the region. This led to the following list of ideas:

- Mexicali is seeing rapid population growth as well as increased development across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors
  - Mexicali is experiencing 'vertical' growth and density increases, through condominium complexes and multi-unit housing structures
- Development is highly regulated in Mexicali, although water is not always considered as an input for new developments
- Agricultural land is being transformed in favor of urban growth, but water usage is remaining high
- Imperial County is experiencing increasing costs and housing shortages, and therefore has a need for high-density, low-cost housing

Next, integrating all of the background information regarding water management and development across the region, the team looked to examine policies and programs to address the identified challenges and work toward the goals they had collectively identified. Using the same matrix considering programs and policies as Teams 1 and 2, the team discussed the following points, focusing chiefly on new ideas to explore:

- New ideas for policies and programs
  - In Mexicali, an estimated 30% of residents do not pay their water bills (and simply accept restricted flows and reduced water pressure), new programming to expand education and change public perception is needed, particularly to support a 'water culture'
  - Irregular discharges into the New River continue to be a major source of pollution, monitoring and more strictly regulating these discharges is important
  - Policies such as regulating agricultural water use and creating a system similar to carbon credits, but for water savings in agriculture
  - Water quality monitoring that also examines industrial discharges and develops more strict limits could have a positive impact on water quality overall



Team 3 examines policies and programs to improve, as well as new ideas, related to the integration of water management and land use planning as part of Work Session 2

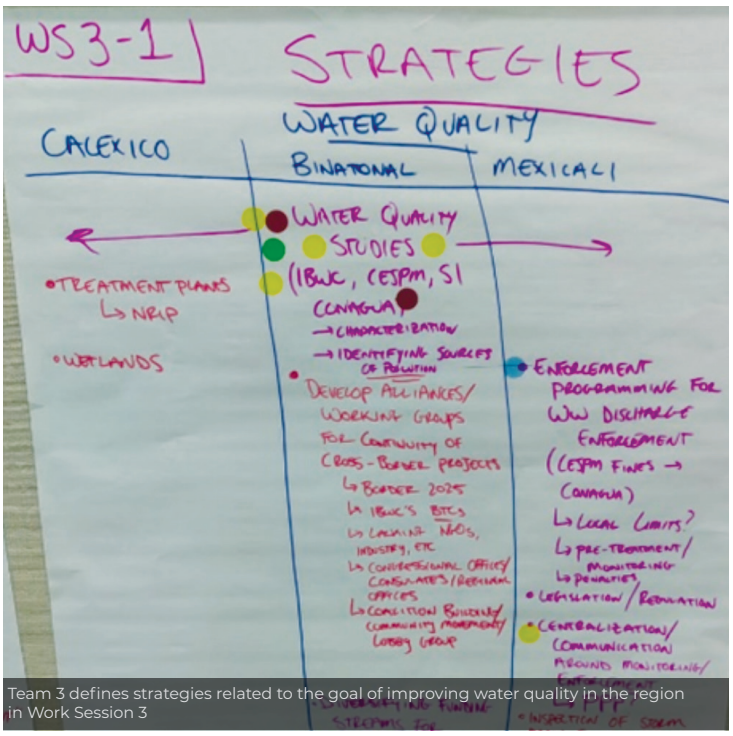
Work Session 3

Team 3 began Work Session 3 by returning to the goals that had been developed in Work Session 1. Each goal was re-phrased to better reflect the discussions undertaken thus far, and strategies were developed. For each goal, the team brainstormed strategies that could be undertaken on either side of the border, represented by the sister cities of 'Mexicali' or 'Calexico', or binationally. In Work Session 3, the team focused on updating goals 1 and 2 and developing corresponding strategies, which are listed below:

- **Goal 1:** Improve water quality and treatment capacity
  - ◊ Binational strategies
    - ◊ Undertake water quality studies, and combine existing water quality information from Sonoran Institute, CESPM, IBWC/CILA, and CONAGUA
    - ◊ Develop alliances/working groups for continuity of cross-border projects
    - ◊ Diversify funding streams for larger projects
  - ◊ Mexicali-side strategies
    - ◊ Develop enforcement programming for wastewater discharges
    - ◊ Centralize communication around monitoring and enforcement
    - ◊ Inspect the storm drain system
  - ◊ Calexico-side strategies
    - ◊ Develop additional treatment capacity
    - ◊ Develop wetlands for water quality treatment
- **Goal 2:** Explore alternative water sources
  - ◊ Binational strategies
    - ◊ Consider desalination
    - ◊ Reduce system losses
    - ◊ Engage in public education programming
  - ◊ Mexicali-side strategies
    - ◊ Increase and expand metering to identify losses
    - ◊ Consider stormwater capture
    - ◊ Understand projections for future water needs to be able to access more funding
    - ◊ Develop a 'water culture' program
    - ◊ Consider and expand opportunities for wastewater reuse within the city of Mexicali
  - ◊ Calexico-side strategies
    - ◊ Support demand reduction and conservation across zoning types and sectors

Work Session 4

Team 3 continued in Work Session 4 following suit with Work Session 3 by returning to the goals that had been developed in Work Session 1. In this session, the team focused on the updated goals 3 and 4 and



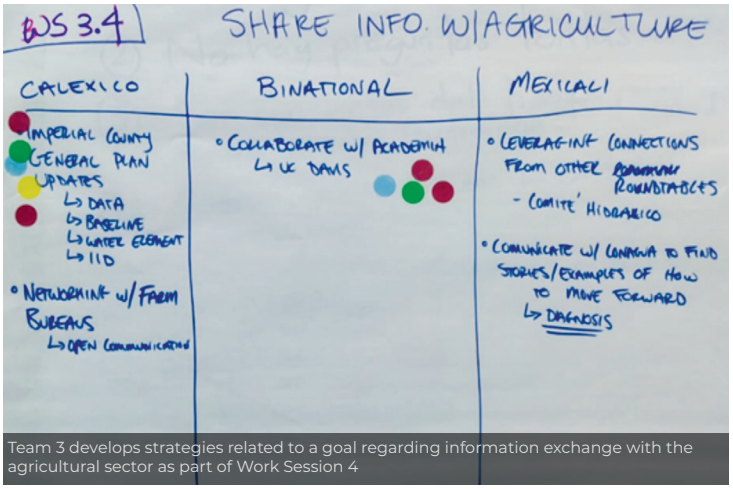
Team 3 defines strategies related to the goal of improving water quality in the region in Work Session 3

corresponding the strategies, which are listed below:

- **Goal 3:** Undertake community outreach and education
  - ◊ Binational strategies
    - ◊ Build coalitions through social media and community events
    - ◊ Leverage existing Mexicali-Calexico binational meetings
    - ◊ Undertake interchanges across the border to demonstrate progress and share ideas
  - ◊ Mexicali-side strategies
    - ◊ Support water-smart programming in the education system at multiple levels
  - ◊ Calexico-side strategies
    - ◊ Expand social meeting efforts bilingually
- **Goal 4:** Exchange information with the agricultural sector
  - ◊ Binational strategies
    - ◊ Collaborate with academia
  - ◊ Mexicali-side strategies
    - ◊ Leverage connections from other existing meetings and roundtables
    - ◊ Communicate directly with CONAGUA to find positive examples of how to move forward with the agricultural sector
  - ◊ Calexico-side strategies
    - ◊ Undertake updates to the Imperial County General Plan to incorporate additional data to better interface with the agricultural sector
    - ◊ Network with farm bureaus

To complete Work Session 4, Team 3 voted on their most highly prioritized strategy within each goal. This resulted in the following set of goals and most highly prioritized strategies.

- **Goal 1:** Improve water quality and treatment capacity
  - ◊ **Strategy:** Undertake water quality studies, and combine existing water quality information from Sonoran Institute, CESPM, IBWC/CILA, and CONAGUA
- **Goal 2:** Explore alternative water sources
  - ◊ **Strategy:** Consider and expand opportunities for wastewater reuse within the city of Mexicali
- **Goal 3:** Undertake community outreach and education
  - ◊ **Strategy:** Build coalitions through social media and community events
- **Goal 4:** Exchange information with the agricultural sector
  - ◊ **Strategy:** Undertake updates to the Imperial County General Plan to incorporate additional data to better interface with the agricultural sector



Team 3 develops strategies related to a goal regarding information exchange with the agricultural sector as part of Work Session 4

Work Session 5

Due to the complexity of the issues described by the Binational team, and the structure and composition of the team, the team found it to be more effective to focus Work Session 5 on aligning one highly prioritized strategy within each goal and developing expected short- and long-term outcomes related to this goal. This resulted in a list of desired outcomes aligned with each strategy aiming toward each goal, which included assuming a timeframe of 0-18 months for 'short-term' outcomes and 18+ months for 'longer-term' outcomes.

- **Goal 1:** Improve water quality and treatment capacity
  - **Strategy:** Undertake water quality studies, and combine existing water quality information from Sonoran Institute, CESPM, IBWC/CILA, and CONAGUA
    - Short term outcomes (0-18 months):
      - Identify problems via data collection
      - Establish regular coordination/ meeting by leveraging existing meetings, developing periodic progress reports, and identifying water quality trends
    - Long term outcomes (18+ months):
      - Pooling data from various sources (IBWC, CESPM, Sonoran Institute) to develop a single binational database, share this data publicly where possible
      - Identify sources of problems (as a subsequent step to identifying the problems themselves)
      - Re-direct resources (funding, effort, etc) as needed based upon point sources, zooming in over time into the specific areas of issue
      - Undertake additional studies as needed in the future
      - Consider development of a new IBWC/CILA Minute to expand upon Minute 264
- **Goal 2:** Explore alternative water sources
  - **Strategy:** Consider and expand opportunities for wastewater reuse within the city of Mexicali
    - Short term outcomes (0-18 months):
      - Planning for reuse (some planning is already underway
      - Data collection supported by the NADBank study, resulting in a diagnostic
      - Identify funding and other resourcing opportunities
      - Develop a case study on industrial/maquiladora rese (in-house, in accordance with the semiconductor example raised in earlier work sessions)
      - Develop other case studies on larger users, supported by academia (UABC, etc)

- Long term outcomes (18+ months):
  - Projects achieving reuse (implementation)
  - Future investigation of reuse training/exchange

- **Goal 3:** Undertake community outreach and education
  - **Strategy:** Build coalitions through social media and community events
    - Short term outcomes (0-18 months):
      - Develop and send invitations for direct connection
      - Share stories about quick wins/ successes/heroes collectively - and bank these stories to share externally
      - Identify target audience(s) and distribution channels, including for partners and supporters
    - Long term outcomes (18+ months):
      - Develop a platform for collective sharing
      - Develop an educational hub
      - Continue engagement - activities and events that lead to action

- **Goal 4:** Exchange information with the agricultural sector
  - **Strategy:** Undertake updates to the Imperial County General Plan to incorporate additional data to better interface with the agricultural sector
    - Short term outcomes (0-18 months):
      - Include diversified data
      - Expand and add detail to collaborative action planning
      - Develop and sustain regular meetings with leadership
    - Long term outcomes (18+ months):
      - Make more water efficient decisions with regard to project/ development approaches
      - Better understand County water needs and identify available resources
      - Develop New River related goals and programming (cleanups, etc.)
      - Support similar plan updates on the Mexican side - potentially considering reuse

OUTCOMES

This section documents the major outcomes of the workshop, including the most promising initiatives and projects that were discussed over the two days, and presents potential next steps for maintaining this momentum moving forward.

TEAM 1: MASTER PLAN

Team 1 made significant progress throughout the workshop in identifying concrete actions to take forward after the workshop. Most prominent among these outcomes was the decision to develop a committee surrounding the development of the New River Master Plan to support its development and maintain forward momentum related to the plan into the future. Direct feedback from Team 1 participants suggested that the GWS workshop served as a sort of initial convening amongst the individuals and agencies who will eventually make up this committee. This work will be supported by Sonoran Institute's ongoing work in the Mexicali region through its leadership of the Master Plan development process, and ongoing projects such as Mexicali Fluye.

Further, development of the Master Plan and future improvement of the drainage system in the city will be supported by the legal diagnostic suggested to be undertaken by Team 1. This diagnostic will help to demystify the ownership and responsibility question surrounding the drainage system in Mexicali, and raise this issue to CONAGUA, who has legitimate authority in supporting further improvement of the drains.

TEAM 2: MEXICALI & BAJA CALIFORNIA

The primary opportunity identified by Team 2 involves integrating concepts of sustainability (such as water efficiency) into updated building codes in Mexicali. To support this component of the team's Action Plan, concrete actions were identified to develop a proposal for Technical Assistance through the Sonoran Institute and hire a consultant to assist in developing documentation that can be presented to the City Council by the DAU. Achieving this work will help to address the concerns raised by workshop participants regarding ambiguous development approval processes that are not responding adequately to the city's growth and development, nor properly considering the water and environmental issues at hand.

TEAM 3: BINATIONAL

The major outcomes for Team 3 revolve around their goals, strategies, and desired outcomes which are developed in their Action Plan. Most prominently amongst these outcomes are the integration of water quality data and development of a binational database regarding water quality. Multiple ongoing water quality studies from IBWC/CILA, Sonoran

Institute, and CESPM could be combined to great a vast network of water quality data, which as it is utilized and maintained over time, can have a substantial impact on improving binational water quality and watershed health in the New River.

Additionally, the strategy defined by Team 3 to surrounding updates to the Imperial County General Plan to incorporate additional data to better interface with the agricultural sector is a significant opportunity for the Calexico-side of the border. These updates to the General Plan would allow the County to better support the interface between urban and agricultural water users, which was raised as a major concern across the region.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

The workshop provided insight on additional opportunities that can be considered in future work and related GWS workshops. These ideas include the following:

- Integration of agricultural sector and stakeholders into workshop conversations and follow-up, this was noted by all three teams as a particularly important sector in the in the Mexicali-Calexico region with a significant input into the water-land use nexus
- Integration of community members and community-led organizations can add a grassroots level perspective to conversations, and this important buy-in is critical for making forward progress

Sonoran Institute is committed to continuing to work with agencies across the Mexicali-Calexico region in 2025 and plans to conduct a series of follow-up meetings with workshop participants to continue to drive progress forward regarding the Action Plans developed during the course of the workshop.

PARTICIPANT EVALUATION

At the conclusion of the workshop, participants are asked to complete a workshop evaluation. This process helps to formally document participants' feedback on the workshop and provides insight into how to improve workshops of this nature in the future. Questions sought to identify the most valuable component, least valuable component, and any missing parts of the workshop from the participants' perspectives. This section also offered an opportunity for participants to comment on the overall length of the workshop and the venue, food, lodging, and general reception. Participants' responses regarding the most valuable part(s) of the workshop are summarized below:

- Collaborating across agencies and disciplines, communicating openly, developing new ideas
- Understanding ongoing efforts from other actors and developing camaraderie around common goals
- Following a methodological approach to strategic planning from examining current conditions to developing an action plan

Participants' responses regarding the least valuable part(s) of the workshop are summarized below:

- The Peer-to-Peer Exchange session (it was suggested that this should include at least one rotation, so that participants can meet more new people)
- It was suggested that additional actors could have been invited from the Calexico/Imperial County/Southern California side
- Delegation of responsibility as part of the action planning was challenging, partially due to the limited timing of the last work session

Similarly, participants were asked to provide input on any topics or concepts that were missing from the workshop or should be removed in future sessions. Responses about additional concepts to include in the future are summarized below:

- Inclusion of the agricultural sector, including how urban land use changes from agriculture to urban
- Contamination in Lithium Valley/Imperial County and the Salton Sea area
- Water quality regulations and monitoring

There were no responses related to topics that did not need to be included in the workshop, however, the point was repeated (during the workshop itself) that agriculture will need to be a part of these conversations in the future.

Most participants responded that the workshop was about just right in terms of length, with only 3 suggesting the workshop was too short or too long. All participants had very positive comments about the venue, food, lodging, and reception.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Participants were structured into three teams, as can be seen in the tables below.

TEAM 1: NEW RIVER MASTER PLAN	
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	PARTICIPANT
CESP Mexicali	Quim Iban Leal
UABC	Dr. Cosme René Arreola Valle
UABC	Dr. Jorge Ramirez Hernandez
CICESE	Dr. Rodrigo Mendez Alonzo
INEGI	Jesús Fernando Contreras Zárate
INEGI	Mtro. Humberto Ibarra Picos
SMADS	Dr. Ruben Perez Brambila
CONAGUA	Ing. Francisco Alberto Bernal
CONAGUA	Aracely Favela Uriarte
SIDURT	Edgar Grijalva
CFE	Enrique González Amador
City+Community Consulting	Dr. Elias Paez
City+Community Consulting	Arq. Miroslava Limon
Sonoran Institute	Angela Melendez
Sonoran Institute	Enrique Villegas
Sonoran Institute	Alejandro Rosas

TEAM 2: WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING IN MEXICALI AND BAJA CALIFORNIA	
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	PARTICIPANT
IMIP Mexicali	Elliany Cruz
CESP Mexicali	Francisco Morales Quintero
UABC	Dra. Adriana M. Arias Vallejo
UABC	Dr. David Alejandro Becerril Varela
BISOM de Mexicali	Ernesto Moreno
DAU de Mexicali	Ing. Jose Jesus Aguirre
DPA de Mexicali	Cristina Perea
DPA de Mexicali	Gaston Lopez Beto
DOP de Mexicali	Alberto Ibarra Ojeda
Colegio de Arquitectos de Mexicali AC	Daniel Lopez Gerardo
SEPROA	Ing. Isaac David Vizzuett Herrera
Sonoran Institute	Mateo Sanchez

TEAM 3: WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING FOR THE HEALTH OF BINATIONAL RIVERS AND BASINS	
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	PARTICIPANT
CILA	Ing. María Lourdes Sánchez Estavillo
IBWC	Wayne Belzer
IBWC	Robert Cardenas
Consulado de México en Calexico	Rosa Maria Aguayo Gomez
Imperial County Planning & Development	Jim Minnick
Imperial County Planning & Development	Diana Robinson
Imperial County Planning & Development	Rocio Yee
Imperial County Air Pollution Control District	Belen Leon-Lopez
NADBank	Toribio Cueva
Sonoran Institute	Meryl Corbin
EPA	Sebastian Alvarez-Espinoza
Sonoran Institute	Mike Zellner
Sonoran Institute Board	Gabi Luken-Marce

APPENDIX 2 – WORKSHOP AGENDA

The full two-day workshop agenda can be seen below.

DAY 1	DAY 2
8:00 – Breakfast	8:00 – Breakfast
8:30 – Opening remarks	8:30 – Opening remarks
9:15 – Peer-to-peer exchange	8:45 – Team Work Session #3: Identification and Prioritization of Strategies
9:45 – Presentation: Baja California Growing Water Smart Guidebook	9:45 – Break
10:45 – Break	10:00 – Team Work Session #4: Aligning Strategies and Results
11:00 – Team Work Session #1: Current Water Management Conditions	11:30 – Break
12:30 – Lunch	11:45 – Current projects: Water Resources Management and Urban Planning in the Mexicali-Calexico Region
1:15 – Panel: Management of Binational Water Resources	12:45 – Lunch
2:30 – Break	1:30 – Presentation: Resources for Getting to Action
3:00 – Team Work Session #2: Brainstorming to Integrate Water Management in Land Use Planning	2:15 – Team Work Session #5: Action Planning
4:45 – Day 1 Wrap-up	4:00 – Break
5:00 – End of Day 1, Happy Hour	4:15 – Action Plan Presentations
	5:00 – Day 2 Wrap-up and Closing Remarks
	5:30 – End of Workshop

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