



CLEAN CURRENTS 7030

CLUSTER RESOURCE PACK

Protecting Our Waterways. Preserving Our Future.

A practical starter guide for Rotary Clusters across District 7030

RESTORE • EDUCATE • ADOPT • MEASURE

Aligned with SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation, UN-Water initiatives, and Rotary-UNEP Community Action for Fresh Water.

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1. Purpose of this Resource Pack

This Resource Pack is designed to help Rotary Clusters across District 7030 move Clean Currents 7030 from concept to action.

It provides clusters with simple tools and guidance to:

- Identify an appropriate river, stream, canal, wetland or watershed site
- Find suitable technical and community partners
- Assess the condition and major threats affecting the selected waterway
- Develop an appropriate rehabilitation, clean-up or pollution-prevention activity
- Mobilize Rotary, Rotaract and Interact members
- Engage surrounding communities, schools and businesses
- Establish a Waterway Guardians programme
- Monitor environmental changes over time
- Measure and report District-wide impact
- Connect local activities to SDG 6, UN-Water and World Water Day

The most important principle is:

Understand the waterway first. Then address the source of the problem.

Clean Currents 7030 is intended to move beyond repeated clean-ups. Clusters should identify why waste, erosion or pollution is affecting a waterway and combine direct action with prevention, education and long-term stewardship.

The initiative aligns strongly with SDG 6, especially improving water quality, protecting water-related ecosystems and strengthening community participation. It also complements Community Action for Fresh Water, the Rotary International–United Nations Environment Programme initiative supporting community-led freshwater protection and restoration.

2. Getting Started – The Cluster Roadmap

Step 1 – Establish the Cluster Project Team

Appoint a small team to coordinate the project.

Cluster Project Lead: Coordinates the overall project.

Technical/Partner Liaison: Works with environmental agencies, water authorities, NGOs and specialists.

Community Engagement Lead: Coordinates residents, schools, businesses and community organizations.

Youth Engagement Lead: Coordinates Rotaract, Interact and student involvement.

Public Image Lead: Documents and promotes the project.

Monitoring and Reporting Lead: Collects the District impact data and monitoring records.

Individual clubs within the cluster can each take responsibility for different project components.

Step 2 – Identify Potential Waterways

Clusters should identify one or more freshwater sites within their territory where coordinated Rotary action could create measurable improvement.

- Rivers and streams
- Canals and community drains
- Wetlands and ponds
- Riverbanks affected by erosion
- Watershed forests
- Waterways affected by illegal dumping
- Urban waterways carrying litter downstream
- Sites where communities experience recurring flooding related to blockage or waste accumulation
- Existing restoration sites requiring volunteer or community support

Do not select a final site without determining who owns or manages the site and consulting the relevant environmental, drainage, water or local authority.

Step 3 – Find a Technical Partner

Every cluster should seek at least one organization or professional with expertise in freshwater ecosystems, watershed management, water quality, drainage, ecology or environmental management.

The technical partner should help determine the condition of the site, likely causes of degradation, appropriate interventions, whether approvals are required, and what monitoring can be conducted safely.

3. Initial Partner Outreach Template

Subject: Partnership Request – Clean Currents 7030 Waterway Initiative

Dear [Organization/Name],

Rotary District 7030 is implementing Clean Currents 7030, a District-wide watershed management and clean waterway initiative involving Rotary Clusters across the Caribbean and Guianas.

Our cluster is seeking to identify and support an appropriate river, stream, canal, wetland, watershed or other freshwater ecosystem within [country/territory].

Given your organization's experience in water management and/or environmental conservation, we would welcome the opportunity to explore a partnership, particularly in relation to site identification, technical guidance, appropriate rehabilitation activities, pollution prevention and long-term monitoring.

The initiative is intended to move beyond one-time clean-ups and instead support meaningful ecosystem rehabilitation, public education, community stewardship and measurable environmental improvement.

We would be grateful for an opportunity to discuss potential collaboration.

Kind regards,

[Name]

[Rotary Cluster/Club]

Clean Currents 7030

Useful questions for the first partner meeting

- Which waterways in our area would benefit most from community support?
- What are the main environmental problems at the suggested site?
- What activities can volunteers safely undertake?
- Are permits or approvals required?
- Are there water-quality or ecological data already available?
- What should we monitor to know whether the project is working?
- Which other agencies or community groups should be involved?

4. Waterway Site Assessment Checklist

Before selecting a project activity, clusters should visit the proposed site with a technical partner where possible.

About the Site

- ☐ What is the name and location of the waterway?
- ☐ Who owns or manages the site?
- ☐ Is the site protected or regulated?
- ☐ Are permits or approvals required?
- ☐ Are communities, schools or businesses located nearby?
- ☐ Are there existing environmental projects at the site?

Condition of the Waterway

- ☐ Is the waterway visibly clean, moderately polluted or severely polluted?
- ☐ Is solid waste accumulating?
- ☐ Are banks eroding or unstable?
- ☐ Is vegetation healthy or degraded?
- ☐ Are invasive plants present?
- ☐ Is sediment or debris restricting flow?
- ☐ Is the waterway connected to a wetland, mangrove or coastal ecosystem downstream?

Pollution and Human Activity

- ☐ Is illegal dumping occurring?
- ☐ Is household waste entering through drains?
- ☐ Are businesses or industrial activities nearby?
- ☐ Is sewage or wastewater suspected?
- ☐ Are agricultural activities affecting the area?
- ☐ Are there recurring flood or blockage issues?
- ☐ Are there obvious sources of plastics, oils or other pollutants?

Community

- ☐ Who uses or depends on the waterway?
- ☐ Are residents willing to participate?
- ☐ Are schools located nearby?
- ☐ Are fisherfolk, farmers or businesses connected to the waterway?
- ☐ Are there community organizations that could become partners?

5. Selecting the Right Intervention

Once the assessment has been completed, the cluster and technical partner should select an intervention that addresses the actual condition of the site.

Option A – Waterway Clean-Up

Best suited to sites where solid waste and litter are the primary problems.

- Removing plastics, bottles and cans
- Collecting bulky waste where safe and authorized
- Separating recyclable materials where facilities exist
- Recording the types and quantities of waste collected
- Pairing the clean-up with anti-dumping education

Option B – Riverbank or Watershed Restoration

Best suited to sites affected by vegetation loss, erosion or degraded riparian habitat.

- Planting suitable native trees and vegetation
- Supporting reforestation in watershed areas
- Protecting existing riverbank vegetation
- Removing invasive vegetation where recommended
- Installing approved erosion-control or nature-based measures with technical guidance

Option C – Pollution Prevention

Best suited to sites where waste repeatedly returns after clean-ups.

- Identifying recurring dumping points
- Engaging nearby residents and businesses
- Improving waste collection practices
- Installing approved signage or waste collection points
- Supporting recycling and waste-separation initiatives
- Advocating for action on persistent pollution sources

Option D – Wetland or Freshwater Habitat Support

Healthy wetlands may require protection, stewardship and education rather than heavy physical intervention.

- Removing litter
- Supporting native vegetation
- Community monitoring
- Biodiversity awareness
- Educational tours and learning stations
- Working with authorities to reduce disturbance

Option E – Citizen Science and Monitoring

Where trained partners are available, clusters can collect simple data on waterway condition. Monitoring should complement—not replace—professional water-quality assessment.

6. The Cluster Project Planning Sheet

Cluster: _____

Country/Territory: _____

Participating Clubs: _____

Waterway/Site: _____

Technical Partner: _____

Community Partner(s): _____

Primary Environmental Problem: _____

Proposed Intervention: _____

Project Start Date: _____

Monitoring Dates

Month 0: _____

Month 3: _____

Month 6: _____

Estimated Volunteers: _____

Estimated Budget: _____

Youth Participation Planned: Yes / No _____

Community Education Activity: _____

Waterway Guardians Programme: Yes / No _____

World Water Day Activity Planned: Yes / No _____

Success Measures

- ☐ What will be visibly better at the site after six months?
- ☐ What pollution source or behaviour will the project attempt to change?
- ☐ What data will the cluster collect?
- ☐ Who will continue caring for the site after the main activity?

7. Suggested Six-Month Implementation Timeline

Month 1 – Identify

- Establish Cluster Project Team
- Identify potential waterways
- Contact environmental and water-management partners
- Select preferred site

Month 2 – Assess

- Conduct site visit
- Complete baseline assessment
- Identify sources of pollution or degradation
- Determine appropriate intervention
- Obtain required approvals
- Take baseline photographs

Month 3 – Prepare

- Finalize project plan
- Secure funding and sponsorship
- Purchase or obtain equipment
- Recruit volunteers
- Engage schools and communities
- Launch public awareness campaign

Month 4 – Act

- Conduct major clean-up, rehabilitation or prevention activity
- Launch Waterway Guardians
- Record volunteers, waste removed and other impact data

Month 5 – Educate

- Conduct school or community activities
- Engage surrounding businesses and residents
- Establish Learning Station where appropriate
- Continue awareness campaign

Month 6 – Monitor

- Return to site
- Repeat monitoring photographs
- Record waste recurrence and environmental observations
- Conduct maintenance where necessary
- Submit preliminary impact data to the District

Clusters should continue monitoring beyond the initial six-month implementation period where possible.

8. Waterway Guardians Starter Guide

Clusters can establish a local Waterway Guardians group to encourage long-term community stewardship.

Who Can Become a Guardian?

- Interactors
- Rotaractors
- Students
- Fisherfolk
- Farmers
- Residents
- Environmental club members
- Local businesses
- Community volunteers

Waterway Guardian Pledge

As a Waterway Guardian, I commit to helping protect our freshwater ecosystems, encouraging responsible environmental practices, participating in conservation activities and promoting the importance of clean and healthy waterways within my community.

Suggested Guardian Activities

- Participate in quarterly monitoring
- Assist with clean-ups
- Photograph the site
- Observe changes in vegetation and waste accumulation
- Report illegal dumping to the appropriate authority
- Support school and community education
- Promote waterway protection online
- Help maintain the Waterway Learning Station

Young participants can receive a Clean Currents 7030 Waterway Guardian Certificate.

9. Waterway Learning Station Guide

Clusters can install a simple weather-resistant sign containing a QR code at suitable sites with permission from the site owner or relevant authority.

The QR code can link to a webpage, document or District information page containing:

About Our Waterway

- Name of the waterway
- Where it begins and where it flows
- Communities and ecosystems connected to it

Why It Matters

- Water supply and watershed functions
- Biodiversity and wildlife
- Flood and climate resilience
- Recreation and community value
- Connections to wetlands, mangroves and the sea

Threats to the Waterway

- Litter and plastics
- Illegal dumping
- Erosion
- Wastewater and pollution
- Loss of vegetation
- Climate-related pressures

Our Clean Currents Journey

- Before photographs
- Project activities
- Monitoring photographs
- Impact statistics
- How the public can help
- Information about Rotary, SDG 6 and freshwater conservation

This allows the project to continue educating people long after the main rehabilitation activity has ended.

10. Volunteer and Site Safety Checklist

Before every field activity, clusters should conduct an appropriate risk assessment and follow all local safety requirements.

- ☐ Weather and flood conditions
- ☐ Fast-moving or deep water
- ☐ Steep, slippery or unstable banks
- ☐ Mud and uneven ground
- ☐ Sharp objects and broken glass
- ☐ Needles or medical waste
- ☐ Fishing hooks
- ☐ Wildlife and insects
- ☐ Heat exposure and dehydration
- ☐ Traffic near drains or urban waterways
- ☐ Safe access and evacuation routes
- ☐ First aid
- ☐ Appropriate footwear and gloves
- ☐ Safe collection and disposal of waste
- ☐ Adequate adult supervision for children and youth

Volunteers should not enter deep or fast-moving water and should not handle unidentified chemicals, medical waste, sewage, oil, dead animals or other hazardous materials. Suspected hazardous pollution should be reported to the relevant authorities.

11. Equipment Checklist

Clean-Up

- ☐ Heavy-duty gloves
- ☐ Garbage bags or reusable sacks
- ☐ Litter grabbers
- ☐ Buckets
- ☐ Boots or closed waterproof footwear
- ☐ First-aid kit
- ☐ Drinking water
- ☐ Sunscreen
- ☐ Waste weighing scale
- ☐ Handwashing/sanitizing supplies

Monitoring

- ☐ Camera or smartphone
- ☐ GPS-enabled phone/device
- ☐ Monitoring sheets
- ☐ Clipboards
- ☐ Measuring tape
- ☐ Waterproof markers
- ☐ Simple field guides for plants or wildlife

Water-Quality Testing – Only Where Appropriate

- ☐ Approved field test kit
- ☐ Disposable gloves
- ☐ Sample containers supplied by technical partner
- ☐ Safety glasses where recommended
- ☐ Instructions/protocol supplied by the partner

Clusters should not purchase testing equipment until a qualified partner confirms which parameters are meaningful for the selected site and how samples should be collected safely.

12. Citizen Science & Water Quality Monitoring

Citizen science can help volunteers understand how a waterway changes over time, but it should be simple, safe and technically guided.

Observations Any Cluster Can Record

- Visible litter and waste accumulation
- Water colour and clarity
- Odour
- Foam or surface films
- Bank erosion
- Vegetation cover
- Evidence of dumping
- Wildlife observations
- Water level and visible flow conditions

Technical Parameters – With Partner Guidance

- pH
- Turbidity
- Temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Conductivity
- Nutrients or other parameters relevant to the site

Results from basic field kits should be treated as screening or educational information unless collected under an approved scientific or regulatory protocol.

If sewage, industrial chemicals, oil or other hazardous pollution is suspected, volunteers should keep away from the affected water and contact the appropriate authority rather than attempting to sample or remediate it themselves.

Community Action for Fresh Water

Rotary International and the United Nations Environment Programme support Community Action for Fresh Water, which encourages community-led protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems and includes citizen-science and monitoring resources.

13. Measuring District Impact

Every cluster should collect the same core data so results can be combined at District level.

Cluster Impact Report

Cluster: _____

Country/Territory: _____

Waterway/Site: _____

Length or area rehabilitated/protected: _____

Kilograms of waste removed: _____

Number of pollution sources identified: _____

Number of pollution sources addressed: _____

Native trees/plants established, where appropriate: _____

Number of volunteers: _____

Volunteer hours: _____

Rotarians participating: _____

Rotaractors participating: _____

Interactors participating: _____

Other young people participating: _____

Community members reached: _____

Educational activities conducted: _____

Partner organizations: _____

Waterway Guardians recruited: _____

Major environmental improvement observed: _____

14. Before-and-After Monitoring

Every cluster should identify at least three fixed photographic monitoring points.

Month 0 – Baseline

Photograph the site before intervention begins.

Month 3 – Progress

Record early changes, waste recurrence and maintenance needs.

Month 6 – Impact

Record the condition of the waterway and surrounding environment following rehabilitation and community engagement.

Month 12 – Sustainability

Where possible, return after one year to determine whether improvements have been sustained.

Photographs should be taken from approximately the same position, height and angle each time. This will allow the District to create powerful Before → During → After comparisons across District 7030.

15. Waste and Pollution Source Audit

Clean Currents 7030 should measure not only how much waste is removed, but also where it is coming from and whether it returns.

During the Clean-Up, Record

- Total kilograms of waste removed
- Approximate number of bags collected
- Main categories of waste
- Unusual or bulky waste
- Locations where waste was concentrated
- Items that appear repeatedly

Possible Waste Categories

- Plastic bottles
- Food packaging
- Glass
- Metal cans
- Styrofoam/foam products
- Fishing-related waste
- Household waste
- Construction debris
- Tyres and bulky items

Pollution Source Mapping

Walk the surrounding area with partners and community members and ask:

- ☐ Where is waste entering the waterway?
- ☐ Are nearby drains carrying litter into the site?
- ☐ Is illegal dumping occurring at the same access points?
- ☐ Are businesses or public spaces lacking bins?
- ☐ Does waste increase after rain or flooding?
- ☐ What realistic intervention could stop the problem before it reaches the water?

The goal is to move from “clean it again” to “stop it at the source.”

16. Community Engagement Toolkit

Clusters should identify the people who live, work or depend on the selected waterway and involve them from the planning stage.

Consider engaging:

- Residents
- Schools
- Businesses
- Farmers
- Fisherfolk
- Tourism operators
- Youth organizations
- Community groups
- Municipal representatives
- Waste-management providers

Ask the Community

- ☐ What has changed in this waterway over time?
- ☐ Where does most of the waste or pollution come from?
- ☐ Does the community experience flooding or erosion?
- ☐ How is the waterway used?
- ☐ What would help protect it?
- ☐ Who should be involved?

Community participation is important to long-term sustainability and directly supports the spirit of SDG 6.b, which emphasizes participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

17. School and Interact Activities

Interact Clubs and schools can participate even where students cannot safely enter waterway sites.

Possible activities include:

- Waterway poster competitions
- Environmental quizzes
- Classroom presentations
- Watershed mapping exercises
- Plastic pollution audits
- Water conservation challenges
- Model watershed demonstrations
- Photography competitions
- Environmental debates
- Waterway Guardian programmes
- Social media awareness campaigns
- Guided educational tours with professionals

Suggested discussion question:

“If everything dropped on our streets can eventually reach a river or the sea, what should our community change?”

18. World Water Day Activation

World Water Day is observed by the United Nations every 22 March and is coordinated by UN-Water. Clusters can use the annual campaign as a natural public-awareness moment for Clean Currents 7030.

Possible World Water Day Activities

- District-wide simultaneous waterway clean-ups
- School water education sessions
- Community watershed walks
- Waterway Guardian recruitment
- Citizen-science demonstrations
- Panel discussions with water professionals
- Public displays of before-and-after photographs
- Social media campaign linking local action to SDG 6
- Recognition of community water champions

Clusters should use the current UN-Water World Water Day theme and campaign resources available for the relevant year rather than creating an unofficial UN partnership claim.

19. Potential Sponsorship Package

Clusters approaching corporate partners can request support for specific project components.

Clean-Up Sponsor

- Gloves and protective equipment
- Waste collection materials
- Waste transport and disposal
- Recycling support

Restoration Sponsor

- Native trees and plants
- Riverbank restoration materials
- Technical environmental support

Education Sponsor

- Waterway Learning Stations
- School materials
- Educational signage
- Community workshops

Monitoring Sponsor

- Field monitoring equipment
- Water-quality testing support
- Technical assessments
- Citizen-science materials

Transportation Sponsor

- Volunteer transport
- Waste removal
- Equipment transport

Companies may also contribute staff volunteers and professional expertise instead of financial support.

20. Sample Sponsor Pitch

Clean Currents 7030 is creating a network of Rotary-supported waterways across the Caribbean and Guianas. Through rehabilitation, pollution prevention, education and long-term monitoring, Rotary Clusters are helping protect freshwater ecosystems while engaging communities and young people in environmental stewardship.

We invite [Company] to partner with our cluster in protecting [Waterway/Site] by supporting [specific activity]. Your partnership will directly contribute to measurable environmental improvement and stronger community stewardship of freshwater resources.

When Approaching a Sponsor, Include

- The name and location of the site
- The environmental problem identified
- The proposed intervention
- The technical/community partners involved
- The specific support requested
- How impact will be measured
- How the sponsor will be acknowledged

21. Public Image and Storytelling Guide

Clusters should document the journey, not only the final activity.

Before

- Condition of the site
- Environmental problem
- Pollution sources
- Community concerns

During

- Volunteers working
- Technical specialists explaining the waterway
- Youth involvement
- Community participation
- Waste or restoration data being collected

After

- Improved site condition
- Cleaner banks and waterway edges
- Restored vegetation
- Monitoring activities
- Waterway Guardians
- Community follow-up

Tell the Impact Story

Instead of: “Our cluster removed 80 bags of garbage.”

Tell the fuller story: “Rotary members, environmental partners, students and residents worked together to rehabilitate a polluted waterway, remove waste, identify recurring pollution sources and establish a community monitoring programme.”

Suggested hashtags: #CleanCurrents7030 #Rotary7030 #SDG6 #WorldWaterDay
#CommunityActionForFreshWater #PeopleOfAction

22. Project Do's and Don'ts

DO

- ☐ Engage water and environmental experts early
- ☐ Determine who owns or manages the site
- ☐ Identify why the waterway is degraded
- ☐ Work with local communities
- ☐ Obtain necessary permissions
- ☐ Prevent pollution as well as remove it
- ☐ Use native vegetation where restoration is appropriate
- ☐ Monitor the project over time
- ☐ Document before-and-after conditions
- ☐ Plan for long-term stewardship

DON'T

- ☐ Enter deep, fast-moving or contaminated water
- ☐ Handle suspected sewage, chemicals, medical waste or hazardous materials
- ☐ Remove vegetation or alter channels without authorization
- ☐ Install barriers, litter traps or structures without technical approval
- ☐ Assume every waterway problem can be solved by a clean-up
- ☐ Introduce non-native plants
- ☐ Publish water-quality claims that have not been professionally verified
- ☐ Conduct one activity and never return
- ☐ Measure success only by bags of waste collected

Successful waterway projects address both the visible problem and the conditions that caused it.

23. Recommended Project Standards

Every Clean Currents 7030 cluster project should aim to meet the following minimum standards:

- ☐ At least one technical or government partner
- ☐ Appropriate approval to work at the site
- ☐ Baseline site assessment
- ☐ Baseline photographs
- ☐ Identification of at least one pollution or degradation source
- ☐ Community involvement
- ☐ At least one rehabilitation, clean-up or protection activity
- ☐ At least one pollution-prevention or educational activity
- ☐ Youth participation where possible
- ☐ Month 3 monitoring
- ☐ Month 6 monitoring
- ☐ District impact reporting
- ☐ Plan for continued stewardship

24. Potential Funding

Clusters should determine the needs of the site before developing a budget.

Possible funding sources include:

- Participating Rotary Club contributions
- Rotaract Club contributions
- Corporate sponsorship
- Government environmental programmes
- Water and watershed grants
- Climate and biodiversity grants
- Foundations
- Community fundraising
- In-kind donations
- Rotary Foundation grants where eligible

Rotary identifies protecting the environment as an area of focus and supports community-based projects that conserve natural resources and advance ecological sustainability. Larger projects should be designed around measurable, sustainable outcomes and the applicable Rotary Foundation grant requirements.

Funding Can Support

- Gloves and clean-up equipment
- Waste collection and transportation
- Native trees and plants
- Monitoring equipment
- Basic water-quality testing with technical partners
- Educational signage
- Transportation
- Community workshops
- Environmental assessments

25. Useful Technical Resources

Clusters should use recognized technical resources alongside local environmental expertise.

UN-Water – Sustainable Development Goal 6

Use UN-Water resources to connect local waterway action to the global SDG 6 agenda, including water quality, ecosystems, water resources management and community participation.

UN-Water: <https://www.unwater.org/>

World Water Day: <https://www.unwater.org/our-work/world-water-day>

UNEP / Rotary – Community Action for Fresh Water

A Rotary International–United Nations Environment Programme initiative supporting the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems through community action, including clean-ups, habitat restoration, biodiversity activities and citizen science.

UNEP Community Action for Fresh Water: <https://www.unep.org/topics/fresh-water/nature-based-solutions/working-nature/community-action-fresh-water>

Rotary International – Protecting the Environment

Rotary resources for environmental service projects and information on the Community Action for Fresh Water partnership.

Rotary Protecting the Environment: <https://www.rotary.org/our-work/protecting-the-environment>

SDG 6 – Key Connections for Clean Currents 7030

- 6.3 – Improve water quality and reduce pollution
- 6.5 – Implement integrated water resources management
- 6.6 – Protect and restore water-related ecosystems
- 6.b – Support and strengthen community participation in water and sanitation management

26. Cluster Start-Up Checklist

Week 1

- ☐ Appoint Cluster Project Lead
- ☐ Establish project team
- ☐ Contact participating Rotary and Rotaract Clubs

Week 2

- ☐ Identify potential waterways
- ☐ Identify environmental/water-management organizations
- ☐ Contact potential technical partners

Week 3

- ☐ Conduct initial site visit
- ☐ Speak with surrounding community
- ☐ Determine ownership/management of site

Week 4

- ☐ Complete site assessment
- ☐ Map likely pollution sources
- ☐ Select project intervention
- ☐ Identify approvals required

Week 5

- ☐ Develop budget
- ☐ Approach sponsors
- ☐ Recruit volunteers
- ☐ Engage schools and youth

Week 6

- ☐ Establish baseline monitoring points
- ☐ Take baseline photographs
- ☐ Confirm activity date
- ☐ Confirm waste-disposal arrangements
- ☐ Launch public education message

Then Begin

RESTORE → EDUCATE → ADOPT → MEASURE

27. The Clean Currents Commitment

Each participating cluster becomes part of a wider District effort to demonstrate what coordinated environmental service can achieve.

The goal is not simply to say that Rotary cleaned a river.

The goal is to demonstrate that:

Rotary helped rehabilitate freshwater ecosystems.

Rotary helped identify and reduce pollution at its source.

Rotary helped communities understand why healthy waterways matter.

Rotary brought young people into environmental stewardship.

Rotary remained involved long enough to measure the change.

Through Clean Currents 7030, individual cluster activities become part of one collective environmental story across District 7030.

Protecting Our Waterways. Preserving Our Future.

From source to sea, every waterway matters.