



RAFFLES

MALDIVES MERADHOO

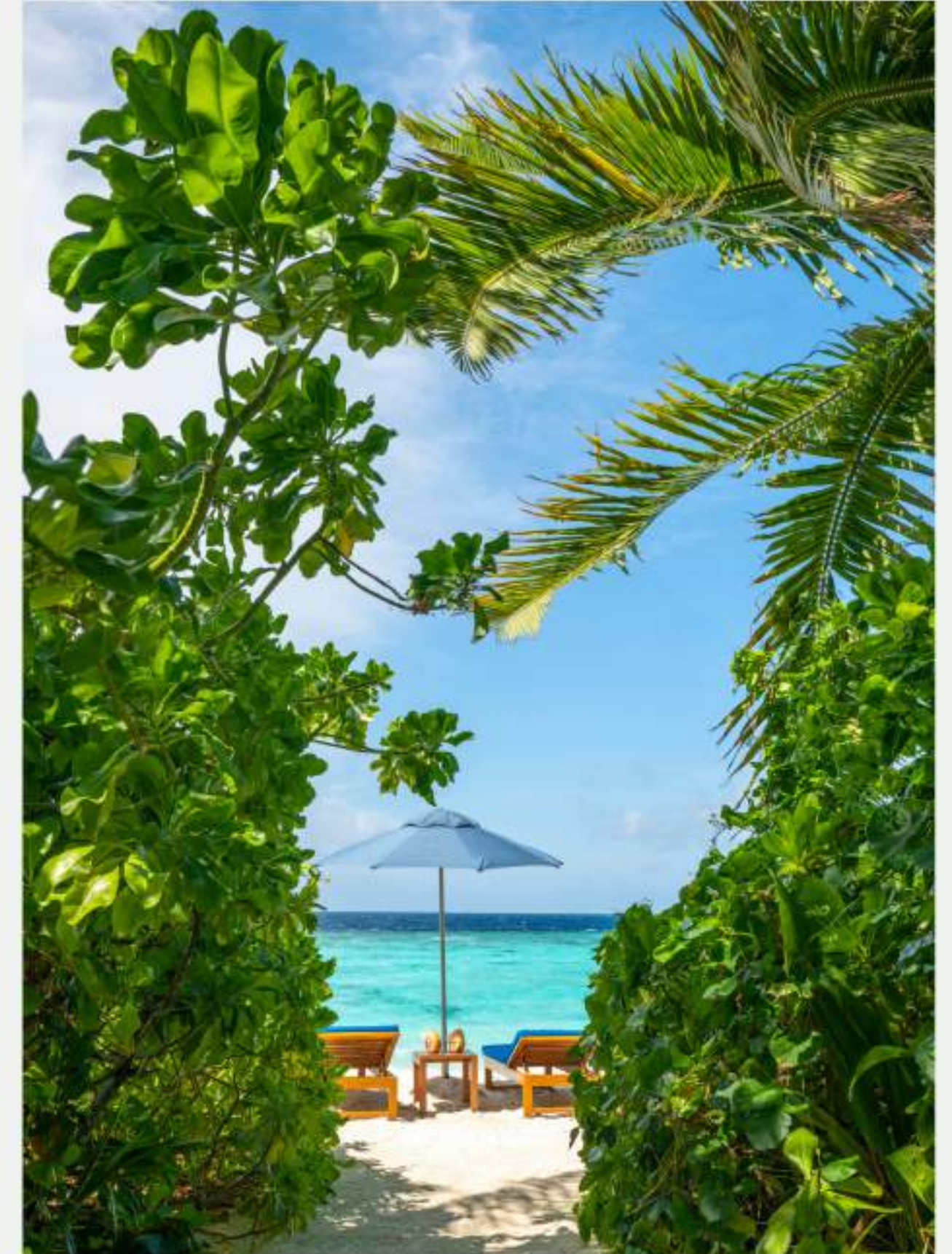
Green Book



"Let the sea,
set you free"

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CODE OF CONDUCT NATURE PROTECTION



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At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo, we are committed to protecting our fragile and vibrant island and coral reef ecosystems in its pristine natural state. We kindly ask guests to help us in these efforts by observing the following rules:

Nature Protection Rules:

- Do not catch, collect or disturb any living organism or other natural object from the resort island or House Reef. Even non-living materials such as shells are vitally important to living creatures, for example as their homes or natural habitat in the ecosystem!
- Fishing from the resort shore, overwater areas or anywhere on the House Reef is strictly prohibited
- Feeding fishes or any animals on the island, including birds, is not allowed as it disrupts the natural ecosystem balance. This practice is now prohibited by law in the Maldives.
- Always be mindful of all personal items in the vicinity of the beach and ocean. It is very easy for unattended non-degradable material to be knocked or blown into the water, where it may smother corals or be ingested by turtles or other marine life.
- Do not purchase jewellery made from sea life, such as corals, shells or shark teeth. Due to their endangered and protected status, possession or removal of many marine species and their products is illegal from the Maldives, and transgressors may face hefty fines.



CODE OF CONDUCT NATURE PROTECTION



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Nature Protection Rules:

- Avoid touching, standing on, or damaging the coral or other marine organisms. Although hard, corals are fragile and slow growing, so any physical damage may take years to recover.
- Do not walk on “dead” reef. It is impossible to tell living from dead reef components when wading to avoid damaging small or delicate organisms. Reef shoes may also not protect against urchin spines, corals or other sharp projections!
- Life jackets are provided in each villa, and we strongly encourage guests — especially those who are not confident swimmers - to wear one both for their own safety, as well as to help you float a safe distance above the reef.
- Be mindful of your fins/flippers, as these are an unnatural extension of your feet and it is easy to be unaware of their proximity to the reef.
- Do not touch or harass any marine life. While most sea creatures are harmless, some may become defensive if handled or feeling threatened. Maintain a respectful distance and avoid sudden movements.
- We encourage the use of reef-safe sunscreens non-toxic to marine life. We have such sunscreens freely available at Long Bar for guest use.



CODE OF CONDUCT LOCAL COMMUNITIES & HISTORICAL SITES



As with any destination, in the Maldives it is important to show respect for the local culture and religious practices, as well as historical sites and artefacts. While resorts offer more relaxed settings, please keep in mind that the people living on neighbouring islands follow Islamic traditions, with associated expectations of behaviour. We've put together a list of recommendations to follow when in such settings :

Do:

- Do wear modest attire when visiting local communities, and become acquainted with the associated behavioural guidelines prior to any visit through your guide. In general, shoulders and knees should remain covered, especially for women, and religious paraphernalia should not be worn.
- Do purchase ethical souvenirs, as this encourages growth and development for the country and they make great gifts for family and friends!
- Do join our culturally-immersive experiences, such visits to local islands and Malé City, to discover more about this beautiful destination – and enjoy every moment of it!

Don't:

- Do not disturb any structures or artefacts when visiting historical or community sites. Pay attention to your guide at all times, stay with your group and do not wander off on your own.
- Do not take photographs of people without first gaining their permission.
- Do not wear revealing bathing attire if swimming on local islands.

An aerial photograph of a Maldivian atoll at sunset. The sky is filled with soft, pink and orange clouds. In the foreground, a series of overwater villas with dark roofs and white walls are connected by a wooden walkway. The water is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky. In the distance, the horizon line is visible where the sea meets the sky.

MALDIVES ATOLL FORMATION



The Maldives, with 99% of its territory covered by sea, is a nation shaped by its unique marine geography. Its islands are formed atop ring-shaped coral reefs encircling lagoons, known as atolls. These coral structures are part of the larger Laccadives-Chagos Ridge, which stretches mostly submerged over 2,000 kilometers. The Maldives consists of 26 atolls, made up of 1190 individual low-lying islands, with the highest natural point only about 2.4 metres above sea level. It is believed these formations began when shallow submerged land formed from ancient volcanic activity on the ocean floor was colonised by corals and other marine life, forming coral reefs. During subsequent periods of sea level change, erosion by prevailing ocean currents and wave action led to island development into the distinctive pattern of a double chain of ring-shaped atolls we find today.

Huvadhu Atoll, where Raffles Meradhoo is located, is the deepest and second largest in the Maldives, separated from the northern atolls by the country's longest and deepest channel. It also holds the record for the most number of islands (255) of any atoll in the world. Its position near the equator and distance from the capital city of Malé help preserve its lush natural landscape. Thanks to this isolation and untouched environment, it's possible that undiscovered species still inhabit the area.



MALDIVES CULTURE & HISTORY



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Maldives, a few centuries ago, was a country ruled by kings (known as Radun) and Queens (Ranin). During this time, the country held a position of strategic importance due to its location on the major marine routes of the Indian Ocean. Being strongly influenced by its neighboring countries, Sri Lanka and India, both of which added cultural and economic influences, the Maldives provided the main source of currency, Cowry Shells.

Cowry Shells, or Boli, were the first known medium of exchange used in the Maldives. Various writers and travelers have in the past recorded the country's trade in these "money shells", which were also used as a medium of exchange in other parts of Asia and Africa. The country's trade in cowry shells continued until the late 19th century. Several European colonial powers took over most of the trade in the Indian Ocean and this often led to influences and interferences in the Maldives local politics and Economy; these powers including the Dutch, French and Portuguese.

In December 1887, the Maldives became a British Protectorate, when the sultan signed a contract with the British government in Ceylon. With this agreement, the British government offered the country military protection and non-interference in local administration in exchange for annual tribute to the British Crown.

In 1957, the British established a Royal Air Force base in the strategically-located southernmost Maldives atoll of Addu, where hundreds of locals were employed. 19 years later, the RAF base was relocated to the nearby Chagos Archipelago. On 26 July 1965, the Maldives officially gained their independence from Great Britain.



MALDIVES LANGUAGE



Dhivehi, the language of the Maldives, is rooted in Sanskrit and is believed by some scholars to be an ancient form of Sinhala, spoken in Sri Lanka. After the Maldives embraced Islam in 1153, the language became heavily influenced by Arabic. In the early 1960s, English started becoming widely spoken, following its introduction as the medium of education. Dhivehi is written in Thaana script, developed in the 16th century after liberation from Portuguese rule; it is written from right to left to accommodate the frequent use of Arabic words. The Thaana alphabet consists of 24 letters.

Interestingly, the English word “atoll” originates from the Dhivehi word “atholhu.” While the Oxford definition describes a ring-shaped coral reef enclosing a lagoon, in Dhivehi it can also refer to administrative regions that don’t always match the physical atolls. Recently, Dhivehi was added to a popular online translator (currently only available to and from English), a helpful step toward broader accessibility.



MALDIVES LOCAL CULTURES & TRADITIONS



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The Maldives is located at an historically-important crossroad in the Indian Ocean. Traders and visitors over time have left their mark on Maldivian cuisine in addition to contributing towards the molding of the country's culture and norms. As the Maldives comprises more sea than land, it is only natural that fish (mainly tuna) have always been the most prominent element of Maldivian food.

However, with travelers from different parts of the world, new seasonings and vegetables were introduced into the country and added to the repertoire of food (e.g. tubers such as taro & sweet potato).

Each new discovery was incorporated into the diet in quantities most palatable to Maldivians. Thus, Maldivian cuisine now comprises Arabic, Indian, Sri Lanka and Oriental tastes blended into a unique cuisine that embodies a culinary identity all fits own.



MALDIVES BODU BERU



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Bodu Beru is a traditional Maldivian performance art played on drums which are made from hollowed coconut wood covered on both ends with goat hide. 'Bodu Beru' translated into English means 'big drum' and is thought to have been introduced to the Maldives in the 11th century by East Africans. Today, Bodu Beru is still one of the most popular forms of cultural activities in the Maldives and can be seen in almost every inhabited island as part of festivities.

They are used in a performance of around fifteen people, including three drummers and a lead singer singing in Dhivehi, often comprising themes incorporating patriotism, romance or satire. The accompanying dance may be performed by either men (Thaara), or women (Bandiyaa). The audience often joins in the dancing too.

At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo, you will see our team of Bodu Beru performers sharing their talents and traditions with shows during special occasions and celebrations.



MALDIVES LACQUERWARE



Lacquerware is a prime example of the talented Maldivian craftsmen's work, called 'liyelaa jehun' in Dhivehi. In this particular process, they create intricate designs on carved wooden objects such as vases and jewelry boxes.

The craftsman sculpts designs out of a simple wood block of wood and then coats it with a lacquer finish of various colors, usually black, orange, green and yellow. The piece is then polished with dry coconut leaves until it gleams brightly.

The end product is sleek, shiny and etched with fine intricate designs – an exquisite work of art.



EXPERIENCING LOCAL COMMUNITIES



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5 ISLAND TRIP

Maldives embodies the quintessential island paradise experience. Be inspired and experience it all, from the pristine waters to our exquisite flora and fauna. Embark on a unique adventure that will lead you to discover 5 of the 255 islands that belong to Huvadhoo Atoll. You will have your legendary butler with you to make everything magical, as you:

- Explore the mangroves and marine life
- Indulge in your own little piece of paradise at your whim and choosing with a light picnic lunch
- Visit Vaadhoo, a local island best known for its archaeology, for sightseeing. Explore the local attractions, architecture and culture like the ancient stone mosque from the 16th century, the Buddhist monastery from the pre-Islamic era, the cemetery of religious scholars, and agricultural land that provides the main work opportunities for the local population
- Enjoy an afternoon tea in the cosy household of a local family, giving you firsthand experience of "living like a local"
- End your trip with a sunset dolphin-watching experience, where if lucky you'll witness playful dolphins set against vibrantly colourful sunset skies

We encourage our guests to purchase some of the below items to support local communities:

WOODEN LACQUERWARE

Perhaps the most distinctive of the Maldivian handicrafts, these beautifully crafted boxes, containers and ornamental objects are made from the local funa tree that grows abundantly throughout the country. They come in various shapes and sizes; small pillboxes, vases and round and oval plates with lids. These elegant pieces are lacquered in strands of red, black and yellow resin and delicately carved with flowing flowery patterns.



ETHICAL SOUVENIRS



MATS

Reed mats are woven throughout the country. They are dried in the sun and stained with natural dyes, the colour varying from fawn to black. These mats with their intricate abstract designs are woven on a hand loom according to the imagination and skill of the weaver.



COCONUT CRAFTS

Coconuts were widely used in traditional Maldivian daily life. While coir rope and coconut thatch are a key example, coconut shells have been used to create tools such as kitchen utensils. Polished coconut shells are used by modern Maldivian craftsmen to produce many different types of ornaments and souvenirs. Dhoni boat ornaments, jewellery, utensils and many similar products are created using coconut shells.



WOOD CARVING

The most ancient Maldivian wood carvings are a wonder to behold – the fact that Maldivian craftsmen armed with a few rudimentary tools could carve and finish such masterpieces, is a testament to their dedication to the craft. More recent times have seen a focus on smaller handmade wood carvings such as vases, jewellery boxes and ornamental dhonis that make wonderful souvenirs.



FAUNA & FLORA

Maldives is home to many flourishing plants and animals. Here we highlight some of the flora and fauna you will discover while staying with us:

THE COCONUT PALM

The coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), known locally as Ruh, is the national tree of the Maldives and plays a vital role in island life. With its tall single trunk and crown of feather-like fronds, it produces large fruits called coconuts—technically drupes—containing a fibrous husk, hard shell, white kernel, and hydrating water. Protected for its environmental value, the coconut palm helps stabilize sandy shores and supports island formation. It also provides shade, materials for local crafts, and a nutritious, refreshing fruit that remains central to Maldivian culture.

SEA HIBISCUS

The Sea Hibiscus is an evergreen tree commonly found in the Maldives, including on our island. It plays an important role in stabilizing sand around its roots, shielding the area from strong winds with its dense, bushy shape, and offering welcome shade.

Beyond its practical uses, the tree is also admired for its beauty. Its dark green, heart-shaped leaves and delicate flowers add to the island's charm. Fascinatingly, the blossoms change color over the course of the day — starting as soft yellow upon blooming in the early morning, then turning orange and eventually deep red by the late afternoon.



INDIAN ALMOND TREE

The Indian Almond Tree can grow up to 20 meters tall and is easily recognized by its large, oval-shaped dark green leaves. One of its most interesting features is its fruit, which resembles a lime at first glance. Beneath the green flesh is a fibrous, hairy husk that's often mistaken for a small coconut. Inside this layer lies a hard shell that protects a nut similar to an almond. These fruits are a favorite of local fruit bats, which are often seen feeding on their soft flesh in the tree's branches.



SEA LETTUCE

This hardy coastal shrub is found across most tropical regions of the Indo-Pacific. It is evergreen and can grow up to 4 meters tall, recognizable by its soft, somewhat succulent stems and thick, oily leaves.

Well adapted to seaside conditions, it thrives in salty environments and withstands sea spray, making it an ideal first line of coastal vegetation. By creating a natural barrier, it also helps protect and create favorable conditions for more delicate plants to grow behind it.



GREY HERON ("MAAKANAA")

This large wading bird stands around one metre tall and weighs up to 2 kg. Commonly seen in shallow waters, it hunts by standing still or moving slowly, waiting to ambush fish with a swift strike of its long neck and beak.



MALDIVIAN WATERHEN ("KAN'BILI")

This small, chicken-like bird has a black back, white chest, and long legs, which give it a comical look when flying as they dangle awkwardly—though it prefers running to flying. Measuring around 30 cm including its legs, it lives and nests in dense, low vegetation and feeds on insects, small crabs, and lizards.

Interestingly, it can flatten its body to move more easily through ground cover, adapting its shape for land movement.



ORIENTAL GARDEN LIZARD ("BON'DU")

These harmless lizards are often seen around the island, acting as natural pest controllers by feeding on insects, spiders, and other small creatures - making them your personal holiday bodyguards.

During the breeding season, males put on a colorful display, turning bright orange to crimson on the head and shoulders with a black throat, especially after a successful territorial battle. To assert dominance, they often perform a series of push-ups, a playful yet serious challenge in the lizard world!

INDIAN FLYING FOX ("VAA")

A noisy presence in the coconut palms or other trees overhead, particularly during the evenings, the flying fox is actually a species of fruit-eating bat. In contrast to their insect-eating cousins, fruit-bats see very well with their large eyes, and are often active during the day. This large species can have a wingspan stretching up to 1.5 metres across.



SEA TURTLE

Several sea turtle species have been recorded from the Maldives, but hawksbill and green turtles are the two resident year-round on the country's reefs. Around our island, mostly hawksbills are seen, with over 25 individuals identified from our two House Reefs.

Hawksbill turtles live on coral reefs as juveniles and adults, after spending their early years in the open ocean. Here they feed on sponges and other invertebrates, making them a crucial part of the coral reef ecosystem. They usually remain calm if approached slowly and quietly, but are quick to move off if feeling threatened - for example by chasing or touching. Respect for these iconic creatures will ensure they continue to call our island home.



BLACKTIP REEF SHARK ("FAHLU MIYARU")

Adult blacktip reef sharks are typically solitary and often found along reef crests. Around our main island, the shallow lagoon waters serve as a natural nursery, providing young sharks with a safe environment to grow. Juvenile sharks can sometimes be seen hunting in groups, working together to increase their chances of catching small fish, often in conjunction with other predatory fishes such as jacks.



SPINNER DOLPHIN

The spinner dolphin is the most commonly seen marine mammal in the Maldives, often spotted in groups ranging from a few individuals to large schools of hundreds. They feed mainly on small fish and squid at night in oceanic waters, and are often seen playfully interacting with boats while moving between these hunting grounds and the shallow atoll waters where they rest during daylight hours.

Known for their spectacular acrobatics, these small dolphins can leap out of the water and spin up to six revolutions in a single jump. While the exact reasons for this spinning behaviour are debated, it is thought to primarily serve in various forms of communication, although it may also help with parasite removal and simply having fun!



PARROTFISH

Parrotfishes get their name from three key traits: their parrot-like beak, their vibrant colors, and their distinctive swimming style, which relies mostly on their pectoral fins. Parrotfishes are integral to coral ecosystems in using their sharp teeth to bite chunks out of dead reef to access their algal food. In grinding these pieces down to aid in digestion and excreting the remains as a cloud of fine particles, they maintain a continuous supply of coral sand, crucial for reef and island formation.

LAND HERMIT CRAB ("BARAVELLI")

Land hermit crabs are found along our beaches or amongst the island's rich vegetation. , In contrast to their marine cousins found on the reefs, they breath through the skin at the tip of their soft hind body, instead of having gills. As they grow, these crabs must exchange their shell for a larger one, as they utilise the shells of other sea creatures and cannot grow their own. There is frequently strong competition for available homes - so please leave all empty sea shells for future occupation! Land hermit crabs are omnivorous scavengers and feed on all types of dead organic matter. As such they are crucial to proper functioning of the island ecosystem and should be left undisturbed.



EAGLE RAY ("VAIFIA MADI")

Spotted eagle rays can grow up to 2 meters in length and are easily identified by their light-coloured spots on a dark background on the upper surface of the body and sharp, pointed pectoral fins. They are both graceful and fast swimmers in both open and shallow waters, foraging for clams, oysters, worms, and shrimp on the House Reef. These rays have been observed displaying complex social behaviours, such as swimming close together to appear larger, or smaller individuals following larger ones for protection. Occasionally, they even leap out of the water.



EXPERIENCING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



ON- AND OFF ISLAND EXCURSIONS

Raffles Maldives Meradhoo offers a variety of ways for you to enjoy the natural environment around the resort island, as well as Huvadhoo Atoll. Below are a sample of some of these -please speak to your legendary butler to find out more!

- Explore the House Reefs on a guided snorkeling experience. One of our Marine Butlers will accompany you for an enhanced experience!
- Visit our Dive & Watersports Center for a variety of marine- and island-themed excursions to explore the natural wonders of Huvadhoo Atoll - a must for scuba divers and nature enthusiasts.
- Visit our “Muraka” (Dhivehi for “Coral”) Sustainability and Marine Biology Center and speak to our in-house Marine Biologist and Sustainability Manager to find out more about the local marine life and participate in marine educational and conservation activities.
- Learn more about the local marine life from your in-villa marine life identification materials.



SWIMMING SAFETY



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The lagoon around Raffles Maldives Meradhoo is inviting and safe for swimming and snorkeling. However, we encourage all our guests to read through the Safety Information below and exercise caution for all water-based activities.

- Never go swimming alone. If you do not have a swimming buddy with you, please inform our colleagues before you go into the water. One of our Marine Butlers can join you for an enhanced snorkeling experience.
- Always let somebody on land know when and where you will be swimming and when to expect you back.
- Children must be accompanied by an adult in the water at all times.
- Do not swim when under the influence of alcohol.
- Life jackets are available in the respective villas for our guests who are not confident swimmers. We encourage all our guests to wear a life jacket, especially if you are not a strong swimmer.
- We recommend wearing appropriate swimming gear together with bathing costumes, such as long-sleeve rashguards and leggings, to reduce exposure to the elements.
- Weather and sea conditions change regularly. Swimming flags are in place to guide you, located on the Raffles Spa beach (Main Island) and by the jetty at Ocean Pearl. Please also check with a member of our Dive & Watersports team on the current ocean conditions before you go swimming.



SWIMMING SAFETY



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- Plan ahead: Note the direction and strength of water currents and the location of exit and entry points.
- Enter and exit the water from designated access points
- Slowly wade into the water—never dive headfirst. - and cross the reef using marked channels so as not to come in contact with corals
- Do not swim into open water away from the reef and never swim between ropes or under jetties.
- Always be mindful of potential boat traffic. It is not allowed to swim from or in the vicinity of the jetties without a guide.
- If you experience any difficulties, remain calm, call out for help and wave your arms above your head.
- Try not to panic. Panicking will make you more tired and reduce your ability to reach the shore safely.
- It is better to swim with a strong current towards an exit further along, than directly against the current to a closer exit point.
- Do not fight against a strong current; if you are unable to swim into it, float or calmly tread water. Try and swim across the current flow towards the nearest exit point.
- If you are unable to return to shore, draw attention to yourself by waving your arm above your head and shout for help.
- If you reach shallow water where you can stand up, wade instead of swimming.



WORKING TOGETHER TO CREATE A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



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MALDIVES MERADHOO

At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo we place a high importance on preserving and protecting our environment, as well as striving towards a more sustainable future for the Maldives. We are proudly certified by Green Globe, the world's leading certification for sustainable operation and management of travel & tourism, since 2023 and continually strive to maintain and improve our environmental and social performance.

Our objectives:

- Monitoring and ensuring efficient use of our water and energy to minimize consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, respectively.
- Reducing, reusing, and recycling waste wherever possible and handling residual waste generated by our operations in a responsible, low-impact manner.
- Work continually to improve overall air quality and reduce air pollution.
- Promotion of and undertaking biodiversity conservation, preservation and restoration actions within the resort as well as nearby surrounding areas.
- Working closely with and supporting our neighbouring local communities.
- Continually maintaining the health, safety and well-being of team members and guests, and preventing negative impacts on local communities from our operations.
- Full compliance with Maldivian and international legislative environmental requirements, such as environmental, public and occupational health and safety, hygiene and employment legislation.
- Communicating our environmental and sustainability management plans by making them freely available to all interested parties on request.



ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS



It is important that we inform and educate our guests, colleagues and local communities about environmental policies and provide them with guidelines and tips to raise environmental awareness. At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo, we have several initiatives to share this awareness:

1. Our Green Book is available electronically in all our villas.
2. Our Environmental Policy and Sustainability Management Plan are available on our resort website, to our colleagues via internal channels and to other relevant stakeholders upon request.
3. Our Muraka Center provides educational activities and information on our sustainability initiatives to resort guests. Our Marine Biologist, Sustainability Manager, Marine Butlers, and Dive Center educate guests on reef-safe snorkeling—emphasizing no touching, chasing, or disturbing marine life.
4. Our team receives training from internal and external experts on sustainability and environmental responsibility.



RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo, we use solar heaters and solar panels in both guest and staff areas to help reduce our carbon footprint. We currently produce approximately 20 percent of our daily electricity needs from our installed solar panels, and are currently expanding this capacity.

WATER BOTTLING PLANT

At Raffles Maldives, our in-house water bottling plant is part of our ongoing commitment to reducing the resort's reliance on scarce fresh water and minimizing plastic waste. By producing our own drinking water instead of importing bottled water, we save approximately 100,000 plastic bottles each year.

This sustainable water system plays a key role in our efforts to protect the pristine beauty of the Maldives for future generations. Using the Eco Pure system, seawater is treated on-site through advanced filtration stages. Salt and impurities are removed, essential minerals are added, and the final product is chilled for still water or carbonated for sparkling water.



ENERGY AND WATER

An aerial photograph of a swimming pool with a wooden deck and a person swimming. The pool is surrounded by a wooden deck, and the water is a deep blue-green color. A person is swimming in the pool, and the water is a deep blue-green color. The pool is surrounded by a wooden deck, and the water is a deep blue-green color.

WASTE REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Waste disposal and beach debris are ongoing challenges in the Maldives. At present, many items that have the potential to be recycled or composted are still treated as general waste and transported from resorts and local islands to landfill as recycling facilities do not exist.

At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo, we have taken several measures to help the situation through waste reduction and handling:

- Separate bins for different waste categories are placed in all the office and colleague accommodation areas.
- Colleagues are educated on the importance of waste reduction and management.
- Plastic water bottles have been replaced by glass, thereby reducing the amount of plastic waste generated.
- We use technological solutions to monitor and reduce food and waste produced from all our outlets.
- Bulk purchasing to avoid unnecessary packaging, the re-use of office paper, waste wood and other materials are some of the many other measures through which waste production on the island is minimized.

SUSTAINABLE FISHING

Commercial tuna fishing in the Maldives follows a traditional and sustainable method carried out in two main steps. At night, fishermen catch small bait fish using nets cast from the sides of fishing dhonis. Once enough bait is gathered, they position themselves at the back of the boat, using the live bait to attract schools of tuna. As the tuna rise to feed, the fishermen skillfully hook them one by one and fling them onboard in a fast, fluid motion. This method, practiced for generations, avoids the use of nets or longlines, preventing bycatch of other species such as dolphins and sharks.

ETHICAL PURCHASING

Raffles Maldives Meradhoo is proud to say that we work well with our suppliers to reduce environmental impacts and improve social and ethical practices. We do not condone or support any activities that are against Maldivian government laws and acts.

- We give priority to local products, suppliers and service providers, both to reduce carbon emissions from freight and to support the local economy.
- Environmentally-friendly, biodegradable cleaning products, pesticides and packaging materials are preferred to harmful or disposable products.
- We encourage our guests to buy local souvenirs when participating in local experiential tours.





ONGOING GREEN INITIATIVES



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At Raffles Maldives Meradhoo we are conscious of our environmental and social impacts. Below, we highlight some of our sustainable practices and initiatives, enabling you to be confident any impacts from your stay are minimised:

- We have greatly-reduced the use of single-use plastics in our operations. Our onsite bottling plant, providing drinking water in glass bottles, eliminates the use of more than 100,000 plastic bottles a year.
- All our in-villa liquid amenities are in ceramic containers and biodegradable packaging used on all our amenities reduces the amount of plastic that arrives to the resort.
- Green Energy: We've installed nearly 1,000 solar panels across the island, significantly reducing our reliance on fossil fuels and advancing our renewable energy goals.
- Food Waste Reduction with AI: We use Orbisk AI technology to monitor and reduce food waste, helping to improve kitchen efficiency and minimize environmental impact. We have an onsite bio-gas plant for converting residual food waste to usable fuel.
- We support the local economy by purchasing local produce wherever possible, including locally-caught tuna and other species from local fishers.
- Our sustainability training for all colleagues includes topics such as climate change, waste management and nature conservation and all new joiners receive an hour's training on sustainability and environment protection during their orientation.
- Regular island and/or reef clean-ups and other environmental events are organized.



ONGOING GREEN INITIATIVES



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- Our “Muraka” Sustainability and Marine Biology Center provides information on our marine life and sustainability initiatives to resort guests. We partner with local and international organisations to monitor our marine wildlife populations and reef health.
- We launched a Coral Restoration Program in 2024 in partnership with MARS Incorporated, planting over 100 coral frames and 1,500 coral fragments to restore reef habitats and support marine biodiversity.
- We prefer products which are eco-friendly, bio-degradable, made from re-cycled material, and have the minimum impact on the environment.
- No captive wildlife, endangered species, products thereof or any form of unethical items are used, sold or allowed at our resort.
- We do not use any invasive alien species in our gardens and landscapes; we also minimize vegetation trimming and try to keep the native vegetation as undisturbed as possible.
- Our onsite organic garden grows a variety of fresh produce using eco-friendly methods that are used in our colleagues' restaurant and guest outlets



GUEST INITIATIVES: HOW CAN YOU HELP



RAFFLES

MALDIVES MERADHOO

Here we have some suggestions on how you can help us create a more sustainable future.

Saving and preserving energy

Producing energy usually creates carbon emissions and is the biggest cause of global warming. At Raffle Maldives Meradhoo, we have several programs to reduce our carbon footprint and you can also contribute by doing the following:

- When you are using the air-conditioning, try to keep the doors and windows closed and the temperature at a comfortable setting (we recommend not lower than 24 degrees Celsius).
- Switch off all unnecessary lights, especially when you are leaving the villa.

Water consumption is quite a concern in Maldivian resorts, as a lot of energy, with associated carbon emissions, is used to prepare freshwater for our everyday needs. You can help to reduce your water consumption by following these useful tips:

- Avoid leaving taps running when washing and taking shower or brushing your teeth.
- Avoid wasting water, especially hot water
- Leave the towels hanging, if you would like to use them again; place them in the floor if you would like them to be replaced.



GUEST INITIATIVES: HOW CAN YOU HELP



Help with waste recycling

- It would be a great help if you could take any plastic containers (e.g. shampoo bottles, etc) you brought with you back to your home country, where suitable recycling facilities beyond those available locally exist.
- We also request you to take used batteries home with you, as there are currently no local facilities for re-cycling them.

Be a responsible traveller when exploring nature

- Join one of our many excursions to learn about and enjoy our wonderful marine life!
- Adopt a coral frame and learn about corals by joining our Coral Restoration Program.
- By sharing your photos of turtles, mantas or whale sharks with our Muraka team, you can contribute towards Citizen Science and monitoring their populations, which we undertake in conjunction with research organisations.



CODE OF BEHAVIOUR HUMAN RIGHTS & NON-DISCRIMINATION



We are committed to preventing all forms of exploitation that could arise due to our operations. Following our parent company Accor's Human Rights Policy and Ethics and Social Responsibility Charter, we uphold internationally recognized human rights, as defined by international standards, in the following areas:

Freedom of Association

- We recognize freedom of association and employee's right to collective bargaining.

Child Labor

- We reject all forms of child labor.

Forced and Undeclared Labor

- We reject all forms of forced or undeclared labor and uphold the rights of migrant workers.

Working Conditions

- We adhere to International Labor Organization international standards on working time.

Discrimination

- We reject all forms of discrimination.



CODE OF BEHAVIOUR HUMAN RIGHTS & NON-DISCRIMINATION



RAFFLES

MALDIVES MERADHOO

Health and Safety

- We are committed to upholding the highest health and safety standards, including in the area of psychosocial risks, at the workplace.
- We are committed to prohibiting all behavior likely to undermine a person's dignity. We apply a zero-tolerance policy with regard to harassment and sanction such behavior.

Privacy

- We are committed to upholding employees' privacy and allowing them an optimal balance between their private and professional lives.

Our Guests

- We are committed to upholding the rights of our guests, particularly their right to non-discrimination, privacy, health and safety.

Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

- We condemn and prohibit any form of human trafficking, including sexual exploitation.

Impacts on Surrounding Communities

- We ensure that our activities comply with the rights of the communities around the resort.



Thank You