

The background is a solid teal color. It is decorated with several stylized tropical leaves. In the top left, there is a large blue monstera leaf with pink veins. Below it is an orange oak leaf with blue veins. To the right of the top-left leaf is an orange leaf with a small blue branch. Further right is a pink leaf with blue veins. In the middle right, there is a blue leaf with pink veins. At the bottom left, there is a pink palm-like leaf with blue veins. At the bottom right, there is a large blue monstera leaf with pink veins. In the center, the words "GREEN BOOK" are written in a large, white, sans-serif font.

# GREEN BOOK

CORA CORA®  
*Maldives*



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## MESSAGE FROM GM

### Justin Swart

**A**t Cora Cora Maldives, we believe that sustainability is essential to the long-term growth of our business. We are fully committed to implementing sustainable and ecological practices throughout, that benefits both the environment as well as the resort.

Now, more than ever, our guests and stakeholders expect more from us. Not just in terms of sustainability, but also in the development and dedication to customer service and communication.

We realise that for sustainability efforts to be effective, open communication across all parties is vital. We ensure that we have a strengthened, open dialogue within our team and with guests, local communities, suppliers, governments, NGOs, and shareowners.

We recognise that our activities can have both positive and negative impacts, however, we are dedicated to managing the impacts to achieve the best possible result.

We hope our efforts can drive real change, so they become tomorrow's standard. For us, it is an ongoing effort that we continue to develop, and we are always looking to the future!



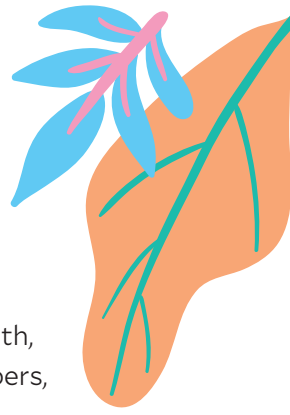
# OUR ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORT

WORKING TOGETHER TO CREATE  
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



## OUR ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

- We shall monitor and ensure efficient use of ENERGY & WATER. We will continue to place high importance on WASTE REDUCTION.
- We will continually work to improve the overall air quality and reduce pollution, both indoor and outdoor.
- We will concentrate on biodiversity conservation, preservation and restoration within the resort as well as nearby surrounding areas. We will continue to work closely with and support local communities.
- We will continue to improve the health, safety and well-being of team members, guests and local community.
- We are committed to complying with Maldivian and international legislative, environmental requirements, such as environmental, public and occupational health and safety, hygiene and employment legislation.
- This environmental and social policy is freely available to all interested parties on request.



# ONGOING GREEN INITIATIVES



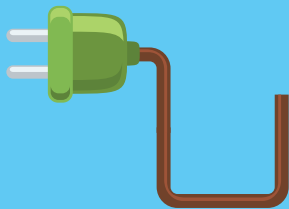
## **WATER BOTTLING PLANT**

By producing our own water we eliminate the use of more than 100,000 plastic bottles a year.



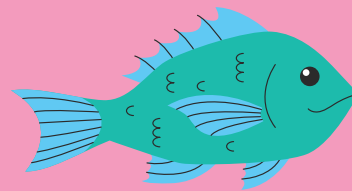
## **TREATED WASTE WATER**

Treated wastewater is used for irrigation purposes that allow us to save a considerable amount of portable water.



## **99% LED LIGHTS**

We use energy-efficient lights all around the resort; 99% of light bulbs are LED and the remaining bulbs are CFL, which eventually will be replaced too.



## **LOCAL FISH**

All local varieties of fish are caught by the local fisherman. Only specialty items are imported.

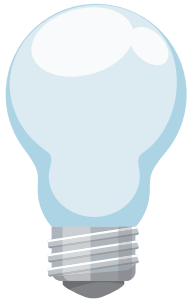


## **WASTE SEGREGATION & RECYCLING**

Generated wastes being sorted into several categories - metal, glass, plastic, and paper. However, our goal is to reduce the amount of waste we produce and try to recycle as much as we can. We partner with Parley for Oceans and Secure Bag, two main recycling companies in the Maldives.

# GUESTS INITIATIVES

Here we have some suggestions on how you can help towards creating a more sustainable future.



## ENERGY SAVING

- Avoid keeping doors and windows open when using air conditioning in the villa.
- Keep air conditioning temperature set at 24c.
- Switch off all unnecessary .
- Lights.



## WATER SAVING

- Avoid leaving taps running when shaving and brushing your teeth.
- Avoid wasting water, Especially hot water.



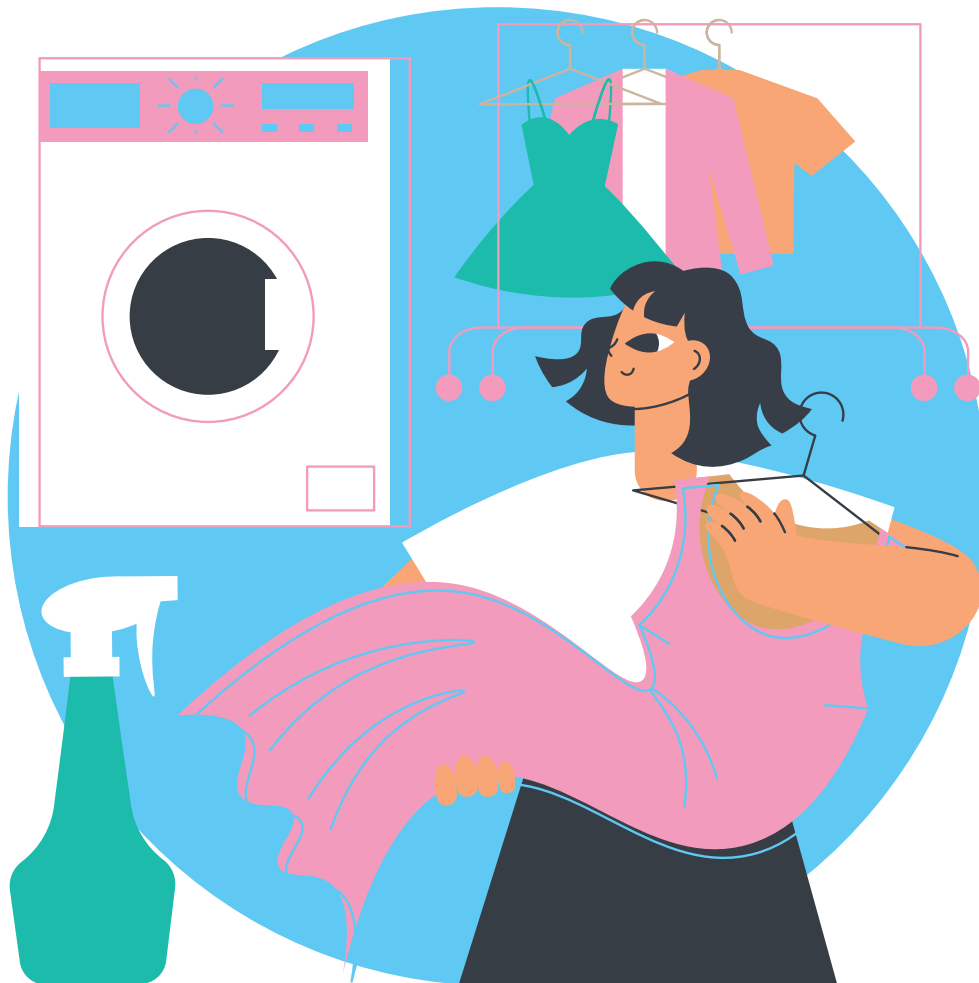
## WASTE REDUCTION

- We encourage our Valuable guests to take back plastic containers that could have been brought & used batteries, which can not be recycled in the maldives.

# GUESTS LAUNDRY

- Laundry is one area where a lot of water and energy is used, additionally, a certain amount of detergents are required.
- We encourage our guests to participate in Towel and Linen Reuse Program.
- Leave the towels hanging, if you would like to use them again; place them on the floor if you would like them to be replaced.
- For the bed linen, please leave the Green Card on the bed to inform our villa attendants that you would like your sheets changed. If no note is placed on the bed, a change of sheets will take place every 2nd day.

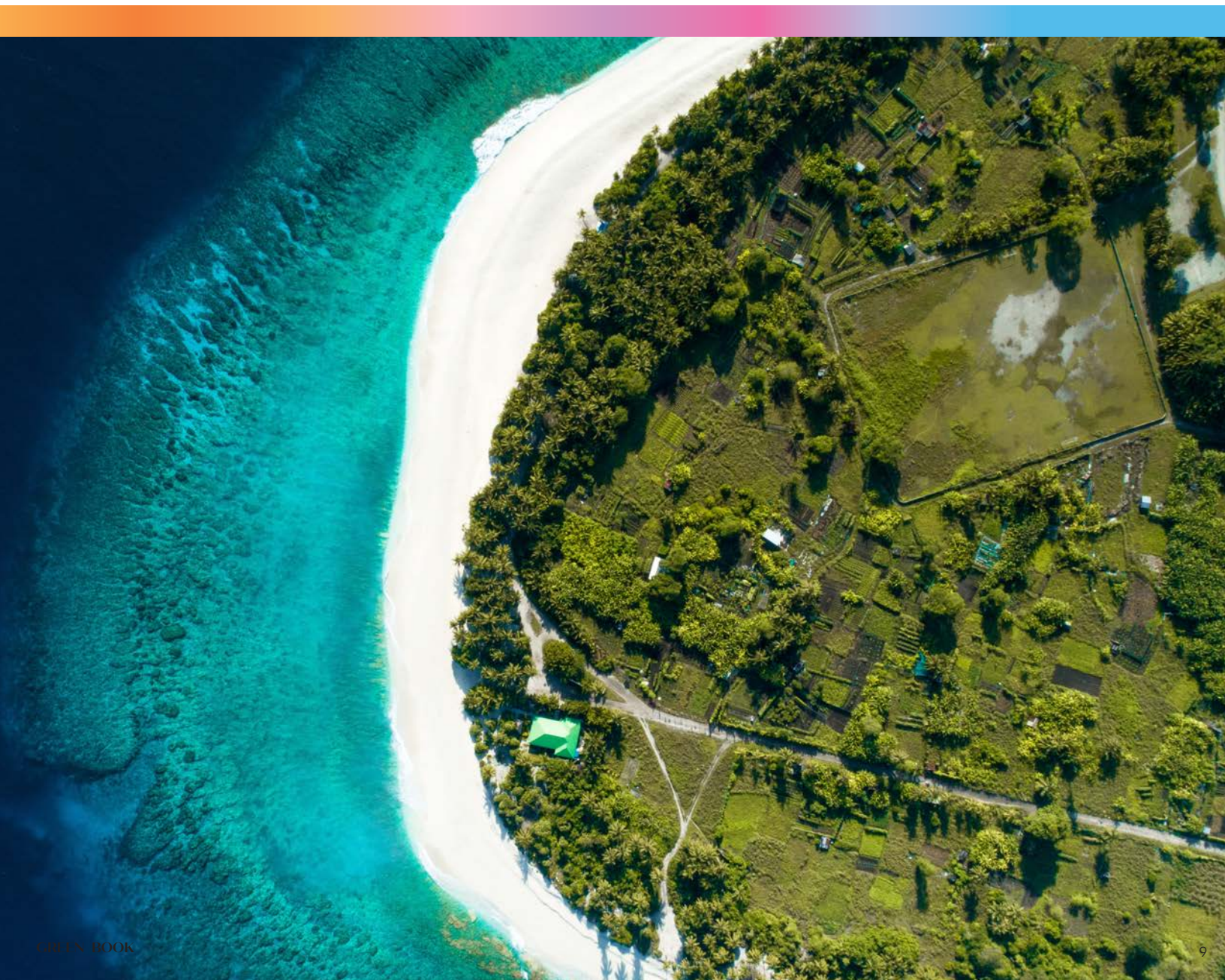
**“Help us to reduce energy, water and chemicals”**





# ABOUT MALDIVES

THE SUNNY SIDE OF LIFE





# CULTURE & HISTORY

The Maldives was originally a country ruled by kings (known as Radun) and queens (Ranin) some few centuries ago. During this time, the country held a position of strategic importance due to its location on the major marine routes of the Indian Ocean. Strongly influenced by its neighboring countries Sri Lanka and India, both of which had cultural and economic influences, the Maldives provided the main source of currency, cowry shells. Boli or cowry shells were the first known medium of exchange used in the Maldives prior to printed currency. The country's trade in cowry shells continued until the late 19th century. Several

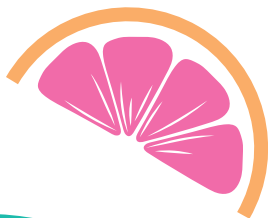
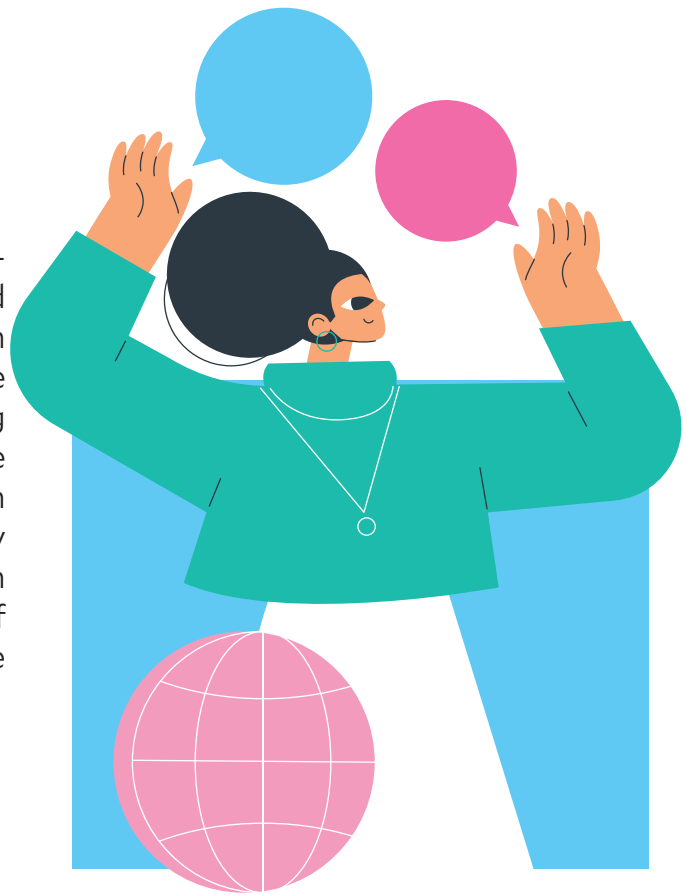


European colonial powers took over most of the trade in the Indian Ocean, this often led to influences and interferences in the Maldives local politics and economy, these powers included the Dutch, French and Portuguese. On the 16th December 1887, the Maldives became a British protectorate when the Sultan signed a contract with the British Governor of Ceylon. With this agreement the British government offered the country military protection and non-interference in local administration in exchange for an annual tribute to be paid by the Maldives. In 1957 the British established an RAF base in the strategic southernmost atoll of Addu, where hundreds of locals were employed. 19 years later the British government relocated their base.

On 26 July 1965 the Maldives announced their Independence from the British.

# LANGUAGE

The language of the Maldivians is Dhivehi. Dhivehi is rooted in Sanskrit and according to some researchers, it is an ancient form of Sinhala, (a language which is spoken in Sri Lanka). Following the advent of Islam in 1153, the language was heavily influenced from Arabic. In more recent times, English is now very common language in the country, which started following the introduction of English as a medium of education in the early 1960s



# LOCAL CUISINE

The Maldives is located at an important crossroads in the Indian Ocean. Traders and visitors over time have left their mark on Maldivian cuisine in addition to contributing to 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 existing (limited) repertoire of seafood and tubers (e.g. 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 of its own.

# BODU BERU

**B**odu Beru is a very traditional performance art played on drums which are made from hollowed coconut wood and covered on both ends with the goat hide.

‘Bodu Beru’ is translated into English meaning ‘big drum’ and is thought to have been introduced to the Maldivian culture in the 11th century by Africans. Even today Bodu Beru is still one of the most popular forms of cultural activities in the Maldives and can be seen on almost every inhabited island in the Maldives as part of their festivities. They are used in a performance of around fifteen people including three drummers and a lead singer singing in Dhivehi, often about patriotism, romance, or satire. The dance is either performed by men in a dance called Thaara, or

by women in a dance called Bandiyaa. The audience often joins in the dancing too. In our Resort, you will see our team of Bodu Beru performers sharing their talents and traditions with shows every Friday and during special occasions and celebrations.



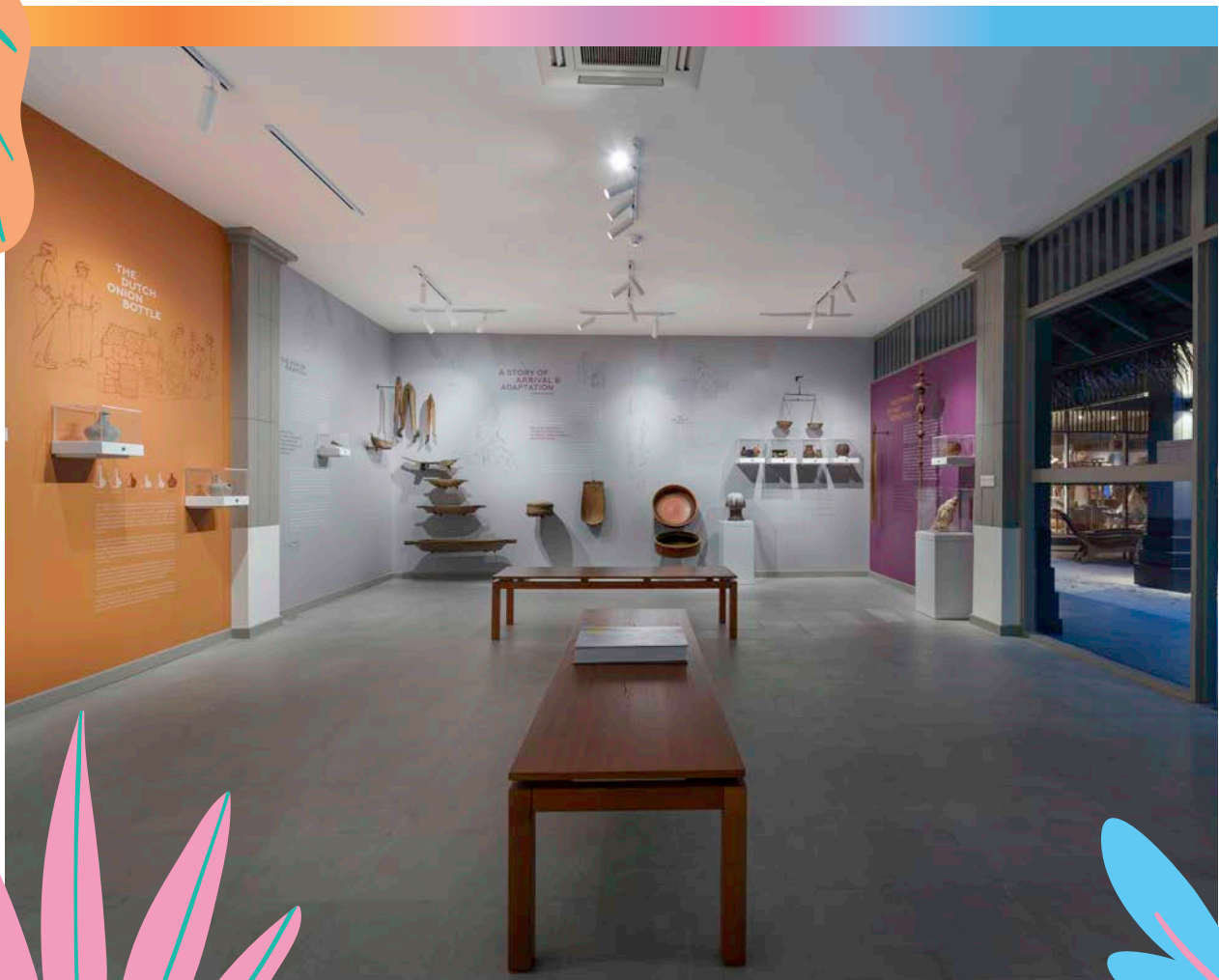
# DUTCH ONION MUSEUM

This might be your first experience of the wonders of the Maldives, but our island has been welcoming visitors for more than 900 years. And once you've set foot on the soft sand glowing in the warm sun, who can blame them?

Ships sailed the Spice Routes, and our atoll (ring-shaped cluster of coral islands) was the ideal spot to stop, do

a little trading, restock and wait for the weather and winds to turn in their favor.

Excavations on Maamigili – the island Cora Cora Maldives is on – have revealed more than 60 remarkable finds. And we have also sourced more than 400 fascinating relics from across the Maldives, which we have curated into the Museum of Island Heritage.



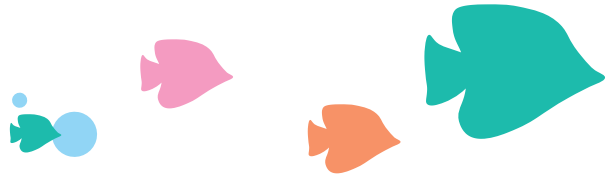


# BEAUTY OF THE MALDIVES

Explore the under and overwater world in Raa Atoll, home to manta rays and reef sharks, on a trip guided by our skilled dive team.



SNORKELING



DIVING



WATER SPORTS



# CODE OF BEHAVIOR

WE RESPECT LOCAL CULTURE,  
RELIGION & BELIEFS



**Below is a list of activities and behaviors to be aware of as  
to be respectful and mindful of the culture  
and environment in the Maldives:**

**DO** purchase ethical souvenirs as this encourages growth and development for the country and they make great gifts for family and friends

**DO** participate in our culturally connected activities to learn more about this beautiful destination, and to have some fun



**DO NOT** collect shells or take them from the beach. It is illegal to take coral out of the Maldives, in addition, shells are hermit crabs' homes! If you get caught taking coral or shells from the Maldives you could be faced with a hefty fine.

**DO NOT** throw plastic or any form of garbage in the sea.

**DO NOT** purchase Sea jewelry. This includes products of turtles and sharks, seashells, black coral, puffer fish, and any other stony corals. Taking into account the endangered condition and environmental hazards, the exploitation of sea turtles and black corals has become forbidden in the Maldives.

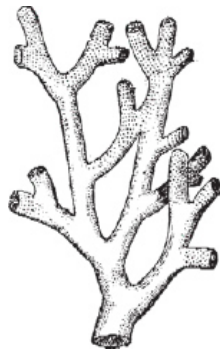


# PROHIBITED SOUVENIRS

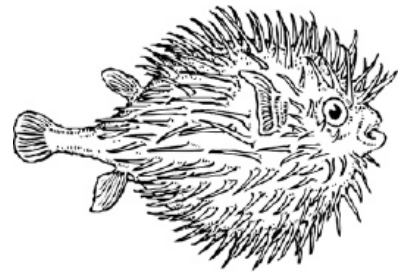
By avoiding purchase of these illegal souvenirs, you contribute to conservation efforts in the Maldives and help protect its unique marine environment for future generations to enjoy.



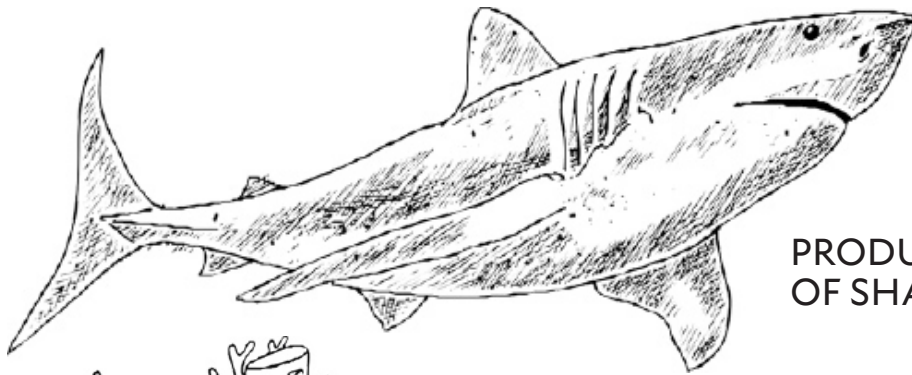
PRODUCTS  
OF TURTLE



PRODUCTS OF  
BLACK CORAL



PUFFER FISH



PRODUCTS  
OF SHARKS



ALL STONY  
CORALS



TRITON SHELL

# LOCAL ISLAND VISIT



It is important to be respectful of the culture and religious beliefs of any destination we visit. We would therefore like to inform you that outside of resorts on the community islands you may cause offense if you are not properly dressed.

## MALE ' ISLAND VISIT

If you have a chance, try to visit the Capital city of Maldives and explore its Heritage. The Sultan's park, The Islamic Centre, Hukurumiskiy, and the fish market are just some of the attractions that are just walking distance from each other. And since you are in the city don't forget to fill up on supplies and souvenirs at the local shopping district.





# THE FLORA, FAUNA & MARINE LIFE







## THE COCONUT PALM

The coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera*, is a member of the family Arecaceae (palm family). The term coconut can refer to the entire coconut palm, the seed, or the fruit, which, botanically, is a drupe, not a nut. You will often also see bunches of large fruits called coconuts. The coconut consists of a thin hard skin, a thicker layer of husk, the hard (coconut) shell, the white kernel and a large cavity filled with coconut milk. Coconut palms can be up to 30 m tall.



## HELIOTROPE TREE

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## SCREWPINE TREE

The Screw pine family refers to around 600 tropical species of the genus *Pandanus* spread out in South East Asia and the Pacific region. It refers to the various plants and shrubs of the screw pine family. The screw pine is mainly characterised by the presence of aerial prop roots and by the long narrow leaves which are spirally arranged in clusters. The fruits look like an orange colored pineapple, and consist of many small parts.



## HIBISCUS

The Hibiscus is a quite large plant, containing several hundred species that are native to warm- temperate, subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world. Member species are often noted for their showy flowers and are commonly known simply as hibiscus, or less widely known as rose mallow. It is of red and white colours. It is an example of complete flowers.



## DRACAENA

Dracaena reflexa is a popular houseplant with origins in Madagascar and other Indian Ocean islands. Dracaena plant care is fairly simple, and they can even withstand a certain amount of neglect. A multi-stemmed shrub with whorls of strappy green and yellow variegated leaves. A very adaptable plant which can be grown in full sun outdoors, or in lower light levels indoors. Best of all, dracaena help purify the air we breathe.



## POLYSCIAS GUILFOYLEI

The Polyscias guilfoylei is a member of Araliaceae family. It is an erect, evergreen shrub or small tree growing up to 6 m tall. The plant is usually littlebranched, in time assuming a columnar shape with narrow, spindly clusters of vertical stems.



## GREY HERON (MAAKANAA)

This is a large bird that stands between 90 to 100 cm tall and can weigh up to 2 kg. It feeds in shallow water on fish, insects, small reptiles and mammals. You will often see the heron standing still or moving slowly when it's stalking its prey. The loud croaking, referred to as "fraanak" is its characteristic call. The Grey Heron builds bulky stick nests when breeding.



## WHITE BREASTED WATERHEN (KAMBILI)

The White-Breasted Waterhen, locally known as Kanbili, is the National Bird of Maldives with an interesting yet inexplicable call. The waterhen is a small bird with dark slate-grey colouring, and a whitish face, neck, and breast. Their lower belly and undertail are brushed with a reddish-brown colour, contrasting with their yellow legs and bill. The local Maldivian kanbili live and nest amongst the dense undergrowth and foliage.





## WHIMBREL (BULHITHUNBI)

This migratory wader visits the Maldives in the winter and breeds across the Sub Arctic, Europe, parts of Asia and Scotland. It is a coastal bird during migration & feeds by probing soft mud for crabs and similar prey. It is named in dhivehi, after its hook-like beak.



## WHITE TERN (DHONDHEENI)

The White tern is a very elegant and delicate seabird, with immaculate all-white plumage. The small eyes surrounded by black rings make them seem much larger. Adults look the same, but juveniles have a brownish-gray back and gray on their neck, with a black mark behind their eye. These dainty terns fly in an undulating pattern with deep, slow wingbeats, which, although it appears erratic, is very strong and enables sustained periods of hovering.



### **ORIENTAL GARDEN LIZARD (BON'DU)**

In the breeding season, the male's head and shoulders turn bright orange to crimson and his throat black. Males also turn red-headed after a successful battle with rivals. They feed on insects and small vertebrates. These lizards are harmless and should not be feared.



### **INDIAN FLYING FOX (VAA)**

The Indian flying fox is so called due to its unique, fox-like appearance: reddish-brown coat, characteristically long snout as well as large eyes.

Instead of using echolocation, this flying fox perceives its environment through well-developed senses of vision and smell, helping the animal to detect food. Like all other bats, they have claws, found on the second finger of each wing and used for grasping fruits and other objects



## SEA GREEN TURTLE

*Dracaena reflexa* is a popular houseplant with origins in Madagascar and other Indian Ocean islands. *Dracaena* plant care is fairly simple, and they can even withstand a certain amount of neglect. A multi-stemmed shrub with whorls of strappy green and yellow variegated leaves. A very adaptable plant which can be grown in full sun outdoors, or in lower light levels indoors. Best of all, *dracaena* help purify the air we breathe.



## HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLE



## GIANT MORAY EEL (MALDIVIAN NAME: VEN)

They spend the day on the rocks with their head outside and come out at night. They are usually friendly, but if disturbed, they may attack.



## PARROT FISH

Parrot fish are known for their numerous teeth that form a parrot-like beak, which they use to get algae from the corals. These beautiful creatures can poop up to 250g of sand in just one day. That's over 90 kg of sand in a year from just one fish!





### **SPINNER DOLPHIN**

The Spinner Dolphin is the most commonly sighted and abundant cetacean species in the Maldives. School sizes vary between very few and hundreds of individuals.



### **STING RAYS (MALDIVIAN NAME: MADI)**

They are benthic species, always in contact with the bottom, because they get food from little crabs and fishes which live in the sand. They are friendly animals but they can be dangerous, as they have poisoned spines in their tails





### LAND HERMIT CRAB (MALDIVIAN NAME: BARAVELLI)

All land hermit crabs are found along our beaches or amongst the island's rich vegetation. They have adapted to a life outside the sea. As opposed to their close relatives in the reef, they do not breathe through gills but through wrinkled, thin, capillary-rich skin at the tip of their soft hind body. As hermit crabs grow, they must exchange their shell for a larger one. Since shells are not an unlimited resource, there is frequently strong competition among the hermit crabs for the available shells. Land hermit crabs are omnivorous scavengers and feed on all types of dead organic matter

**Please do not collect shells from the beaches, hermit crabs need them!**

# STEPS TO PROTECT MARINE LIFE



## DO NOT

- STEP ON CORAL
- STIR THE SEDIMENT WITH FINS
- TOUCH OR CHASE MARINE LIFE
- GLOVE
- FEED FISH
- LITTER
- COLLECT DEAD CORAL OR LIVE MARINE LIFE
- WEAR A LIFE JACKET WHEN SNORKELING



## JOIN

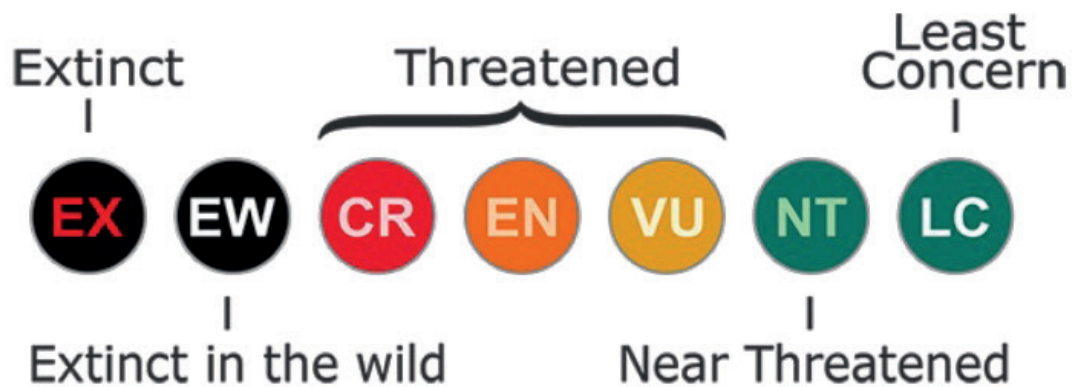
- IN CONSERVATION PROJECT



# IUCN RED LIST

## Endangered Marine Species in the Maldives

The national redlist of threatened species is a list that categorizes species into different levels of extinction risk. The list is developed based on IUCN guidelines and categorizes species to respective threat level.







## IUCN RED LIST

### Critically endangered Marine Species in the Maldives



Hawksbill Turtle



Bowmouth Gutarfish



Oceanic Whitetip Shark



Scalloped Hammerhead



Great Hammerhead



Bottlenose Wedgefish



CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED  
CR

The background of the entire page is a vibrant teal color, decorated with various stylized tropical leaves in shades of light blue, orange, and pink. The leaves are scattered across the page, creating a lush, jungle-like atmosphere. Some leaves are large and prominent, while others are smaller and more delicate.

HOPE YOU ENJOYED THE READING!  
WE WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO  
SUPPORT OUR ENVIRONMENTAL,  
ENERGY, AND CSR EFFORTS!

WISH TO LEARN MORE OR  
TO BOOK AN ISLAND TOUR  
OR HEART-OF-HOUSE TOUR,  
PLEASE CONTACT OUR FRONT  
OFFICETEAM!

**CORA CORA®**  
*Maldives*