Impact Report 2024







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A Message from our President



As we look back on 2024, the Maldives Manta Conservation Programme (MMCP) has taken bold strides towards securing a future where manta and devil rays thrive in healthy, diverse marine ecosystems.

This year marked a significant milestone in our journey, as we developed our Five-Year Plan for Manta and Devil Ray Conservation in the Maldives, guiding our research, education, and policy efforts with a clear vision and strategic focus.

With our newly established governance structure, MMCP is now overseen by Maldivians and transitioning into a fully Maldivian-led NGO, while continuing to collaborate with the Manta Trust. This transition has strengthened our ability to drive conservation at a local level, while also maintaining our position as a global pioneer in manta and devil ray research. Through initiatives like the RahVeshi Programme, we've enabled Maldivian communities to take an active role in conservation, expanding our education outreach and fostering the next generation of marine conservationists.

Our research efforts have also achieved remarkable progress. This year, we documented the 1,000th individual oceanic manta ray in Maldivian waters and conducted vital interviews with local fishers to better understand ecological changes impacting manta populations. At the same time, we continued to support sustainable tourism by educating thousands of divers and snorkellers and developing best practice guidelines to minimise human disturbance to manta rays.

From award-winning presentations at the Maldives Marine Science Symposium to expanding our community-led conservation projects, 2024 has been a year of impact, growth, and transformation. As we look ahead, we remain committed to reducing threats to manta and devil rays, strengthening protection measures, and inspiring more people to take positive action for these incredible animals.

None of this would be possible without the dedication of our team, the support of our partners, and the passion of those who share our vision. Together, we are shaping a future where Maldivians and their natural heritage thrive side by side.

Maeesha Mohamed

Board Director - Co-Founder and President



Our Approach

The Maldives Manta Conservation Programme (formerly the Maldivian Manta Ray Project) was established in 2005 and is the founding project of the Manta Trust. Since its inception, it has grown into one of the largest and longest-running manta ray research projects in the world, has contributed critical data to aid the declaration of Hanifaru Bay as a Marine Protected Area, secured international protective legislation for manta and devil rays, designated two UNESCO World Biosphere Reserves in the Maldives (Fuvahmulah Atoll and Addu Atoll), created 'Best Practice Guidelines for Shark & Ray Tourism', launched a multi-media initiative to support sustainable manta tourism and established a long-running education programme that connects Maldivian children to the ocean and marine conservation.

In 2022 the Maldives Manta Conservation Programme (MMCP) was registered as a Maldivian NGO and now works towards its vision under the guidance of a fully Maldivian board, with external guidance from the Manta Trust.

Our vision is a sustainable future for Maldivians and their natural resources, where manta rays and their relatives thrive in healthy diverse marine ecosystems.

Our team of researchers, scientists and education experts drive conservation efforts through a strategic network of projects across the country. Some projects rely on partnerships with luxury resorts, whilst others are island community-led projects.

Our mission is to drive the policies and practices necessary to conserve the Maldives' manta rays, their relatives and habitats through research, education and collaboration.

Over 2024 this multifaceted approach allowed us to educate thousands of divers and snorkellers visiting the Maldives and support responsible tourism operations in highly touristic parts of the country such as Baa, Raa and Laamu Atolls, whilst also driving conservation at a local level in Makunudhoo and Fuvahmulah Atolls through our RahVeshi Programme.

In early 2025 we created our Five-Year Plan for Manta and Devil Ray Conservation in the Maldives, which underpins our approach to everything, from recruitment to funding allocation, to project management. The Five-Year Plan defines our three key conservation goals which are supported by our governance aims, also outlined in the same document:

- **GOAL ONE:** The threat to manta and devil rays by fisheries is reduced.
- **GOAL TWO:** Manta and devil rays in the Maldives are better protected from growing human intrusion and disturbance, development, pollution, and the impacts of the climate crisis.
- **GOAL THREE:** A greater number and diversity of people are taking positive action for manta and devil rays and their habitats.
- **GOVERNANCE:** The Maldives Manta Conservation Programme is a diverse collaborative organisation, governed by Maldivians, working with the Manta Trust to deliver its mission.

Filling knowledge gaps and building expertise in the MMCP team to reduce our dependency on the Manta Trust, whilst maintaining our reputation as a pioneer in manta and devil ray conservation, is a key part of this plan. However, once independent the MMCP will remain a proud <u>affiliate project</u> of the Manta Trust, collaborating with a global network of manta and devil ray projects to further conservation efforts for these vulnerable rays around the world.



Measuring our Impact

Manta and devil rays (known collectively as mobulids) are some of the most threatened animals in our oceans, with researchers in several parts of the world reporting declines of over 90% in some species. Manta and devil rays in the Maldives are fortunate to benefit from national protection, however, they are still vulnerable to bycatch fisheries and other anthropogenic threats such as development, ghost fishing gear, irresponsible tourism and the impacts of the climate crisis. Additionally, some species are highly migratory, regularly leaving the safety of Maldivian waters where they may be targeted by Sri Lanka and India's mobulid fisheries.

We closely monitor our initiatives to ensure they are contributing to our Five-Year Plan and are effective in making positive change. This report pulls together information from across all our initiatives in 2024 to show how the MMCP has been delivering tangible advances for manta and devil rays and the habitats on which they depend.

Throughout this document, you will find our impact demonstrated through graphics called impact chains, which show steps leading to our ultimate conservation outcomes:

- To reduce threats to manta and devil ray species.
- To reduce threats to manta and devil ray habitats and biodiversity.
- To change legislation or policy to support manta and devil ray conservation.
- To support sustainable livelihoods and develop local capacity for manta and devil ray conservation.
- To inspire more people to take positive action for manta and devil rays and their habitats.

We have also shared examples of some initiatives and the stories behind them. For each of these, you can see what level they have reached on the impact chain and how they contribute to our Five-Year Plan using the key to the right.

The path to conservation success is rarely predictable or smooth, and the timeframes for different approaches vary greatly. However, monitoring in this way helps us to keep developing and improving our approach. If an initiative cannot progress beyond a point in the impact chain or contribute to the success of another related initiative, we take action to try and understand the reasons why. Based on our findings we may choose to adapt our methods or take a different approach entirely to reach the desired outcome. We join regional- or topic-focused conference calls hosted by the Manta Trust for affiliate projects, to share our learnings and benefit from expertise from the Manta Trust's global network.



GOAL ONE:

The threat to manta and devil rays by fisheries is reduced.

GOAL TWO: Manta and devil rays in the Maldives are better protected from growing human intrusion and disturbance, development, pollution, and the impacts of the climate crisis.

GOAL THREE:

A greater number and diversity of people are taking positive action for manta and devil rays and

Under each initiative detailed in this report, we have included colour-coded symbols to demonstrate which sub-objectives from our Five-Year Plan the initiative is contributing to. For example, the symbol to the right refers to sub-objective 1.1.3. and is therefore helping us to reduce retained bycatch and targeted catch of manta and devil rays.



We have also added symbols to indicate where the initiative falls within the impact chain. For example, the symbols on the right represent 'P' for the Planning stage, numbers for progress levels, and 'G' for Goal completion.

P 1 2 3 G





FAUZ FATH-HEE

99

For many of these students, it was their first encounter with manta rays and witnessing their joy and excitement that day left a lasting impression on me.

Interview with the RahVeshi Programme Manager

Can you introduce yourself and your role in the RahVeshi Programme? What inspired you to join this initiative?

Fauz: I'm Fauz Fath-hee, RahVeshi Programme Manager for the Maldives Manta Conservation Programme, the founding project of the Manta Trust. This unique ocean conservation project in the Maldives emphasises community-based conservation and capacity development, enabling local communities to lead their own conservation efforts. I was inspired by the belief that such community-led initiatives are essential for effectively protecting our natural resources, which motivated me to join this important programme.

Since its launch in 2022, how has the RahVeshi Programme strengthened marine conservation in remote Maldivian communities?

Fauz: We engage in research across all our community island bases, which has allowed us to document previously unknown sub-populations of manta rays in the remote areas of the Maldives. The highlight of our work lies in the education and capacity-building programmes we've implemented. Despite being relatively young, we have conducted extensive education sessions for Maldivian school students, community members, and stakeholders, significantly enhancing their understanding of marine ecosystems and fostering a greater interest in conservation. Through our efforts, we have successfully engaged hundreds of community members, providing many with their first snorkelling experience with manta rays. Additionally, we have trained numerous young Maldivians in scientific data collection related to megafauna and ocean conservation education on paid internships and job opportunities. Our scholarship programme has supported three locals in becoming scuba dive masters and pursuing marine biology studies, equipping them with the skills necessary for careers in marine conservation. Two of these individuals are now actively working with us on seasonal projects.

With increasing threats from climate change and coastal development, how is the programme helping

communities build resilience and safeguard their marine ecosystems?

Fauz: The RahVeshi Programme focuses on grassroots initiatives to enable local communities in leading conservation efforts. This bottom-up approach contrasts with traditional top-down strategies, where decisions are often made by government bodies and stakeholders without local input. Through our extensive outreach and awareness activities, we aim to equip these communities with the knowledge necessary to advocate against invasive and unsustainable development practices in their regions.

What has been your most memorable moment working with the RahVeshi Programme in 2024?

Fauz: One of my most memorable moments was the open-water snorkel trip our team organised for marine education students from Makunudhoo School. For many of these students, it was their first encounter with manta rays and witnessing their joy and excitement that day left a lasting impression on me. It ignited a passion for their own marine ecosystems and highlighted the importance of protecting their natural environment.

Looking ahead, what are your key goals for the RahVeshi Programme, and how can people support or get involved?

Fauz: Although our projects have achieved remarkable progress in just a few years, they are currently limited to seasonal operations due to funding constraints. Our future goals include establishing year-round bases with full-time roles for Maldivian team members in the RahVeshi Programme across all locations and ideally expanding our model to other remote areas of the Maldives. We welcome support and collaboration from individuals and organisations interested in contributing to marine conservation efforts. The most effective way to support our project is through donations. Whether large or small, every contribution makes a meaningful impact on our programme.

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Highlights of 2024

59

community members took part in our "Day in the Life of a Manta Ray Researcher" initiative in Makunudhoo Atoll.





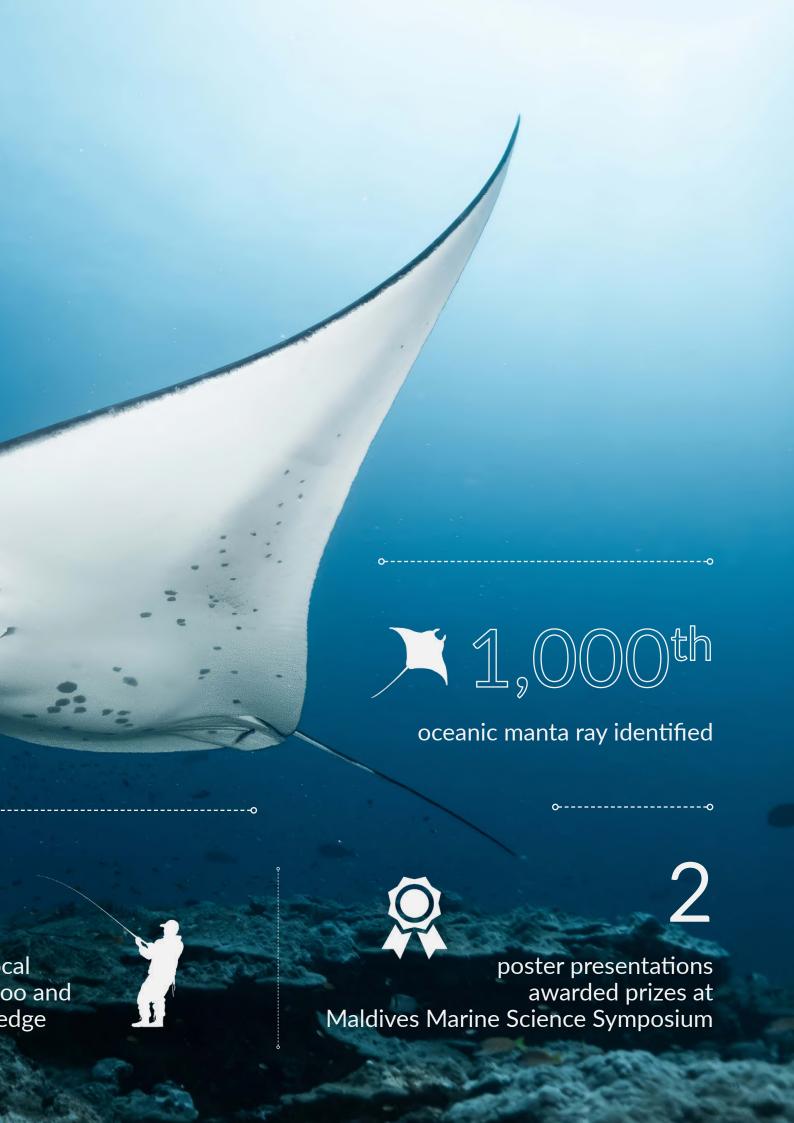
teachers took part in our marine conservation education teacher training session

3



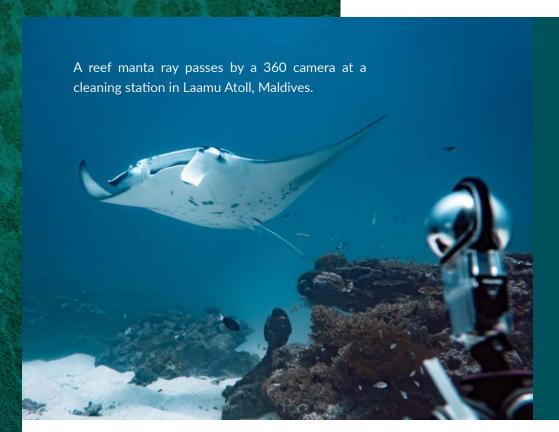
RahVeshi Programme scholars $\mathbb{7}^{0}$

interviews conducted with the lo community and fishers of Makunudh Haa Alifu to gain ecological knowle









NUMBER OF INITIATIVES

IMPACT CHAIN LEVEL (P) F

acti

yet

Ears on the Reef:

The First Acoustics Study of Manta Ray Cleaning Stations in the Maldives









The Ears on the Reef project is a collaboration between the Maldives Manta Conservation Programme (MMCP), the Manta Trust, the Maldives Underwater Initiative (MUI) at Six Senses Laamu, and the University of Bristol, led by Professor Steve Simpson. This research explores the acoustic landscapes of manta ray cleaning stations in Baa and Raa Atoll, examining how natural and human-induced sounds—such as boat noise and scuba diving—affect manta ray behaviour and marine biodiversity.

Launched in May 2023, the project uses HydroMoths—small acoustic listening devices—to record underwater soundscapes at cleaning stations, both day and night. These recordings are paired with Insta360 cameras, linking acoustic data with visual observations to understand how mantas and other marine species interact with sound. Key research questions include whether mantas use sound to locate cleaning stations and how cleaner fish communicate in their presence.

The project's goals include creating a spatial sound map, assessing the impact of human noise pollution, and evaluating how scuba diving and boat traffic affect cleaning stations. Early findings suggest that cleaning stations are acoustic biodiversity hotspots, however human activities, such as unsustainable tourism, may disrupt these fragile ecosystems.



Planning – vities not delivered

- (1) Activities delivered (too soon to see results)
- (2) Populations with evidence of improved enforcement/protection
- (3) Populations with evidence of reduced threats
- (G) Populations showing evidence of recovery

In 2024 we had **five** active initiatives working to reduce threats to manta and devil ray species in **three** atolls.







Oceanic Manta Ray Research Project:

Investigating Potential Connectivity Between Regional Populations of Oceanic Manta Rays





2.1.1.







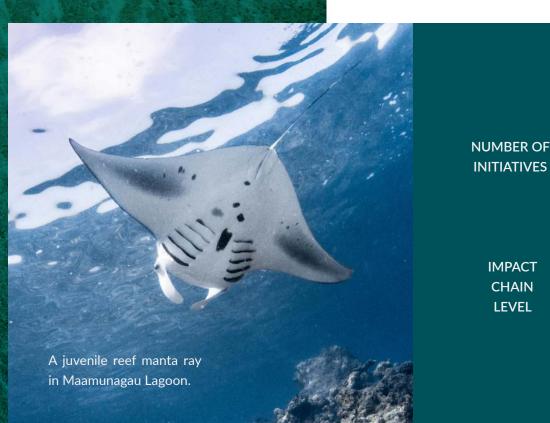
Our Oceanic Manta Ray Research Project has been carrying out research in Fuvahmulah Atoll since 2018. We are yet to identify what the drivers are for the large seasonal aggregation of manta rays that occurs each spring. The population appears to be highly transient, and nothing is known about these ray's movements outside of the aggregation, but its proximity to Sri Lanka (one of the world's largest manta fisheries) is an urgent concern. Fisheries research studies conducted by a Manta Trust affiliate in Sri Lanka have estimated that thousands of these threatened rays are landed every year across the country. The relatively close distance (1,000 km) between the aggregation sites in the south of the Maldives and the extensive fishery in Sri Lanka is a cause for concern, especially as the Sri Lankan fleet fishes intensively throughout this region of the Indian Ocean. However, currently, we do not know the extent, if any, of the connectivity between these populations.

Over 2023 and 2024 we were able to collect tissue biopsy samples from fifteen oceanic manta rays in Fuvahmulah (under government permit), whilst our collaborators at Blue Resources Trust have collected over 50 samples from dead oceanic manta rays in Sri Lanka's markets over the same period for comparison. Our team will continue collecting biopsy samples in 2025 (pending permit renewals), after which analysis of these samples will hopefully help us to determine if the Maldives oceanic manta ray population is being targeted by Sri Lanka's fisheries.











(P) Planning activities not yet delivered

Protecting Maamunagau's Manta Ray Nursery







Recognising the ecological significance of Maamunagau Lagoon as a potential nursery area for juvenile reef manta rays, we have submitted a Marine Protected Area (MPA) proposal to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The proposal aims to expand the boundaries of the existing MPA in Raa Atoll to encompass both Maamunagau and Fenfushi Lagoon, along with their surrounding reef areas.

To facilitate discussions of this MPA development, we convened the inaugural stakeholder engagement meeting in Raa Atoll. This meeting provided an opportunity for local tour operators, Raa Atoll Council, representatives of each of the Maldives Ministries, and community members to be informed about Maamunagau Lagoon's status as a potential nursery ground and the escalating tourism pressures on this unique area. The meeting underscored the need for sustainable tourism practices and discussions regarding a Marine Management Plan for the area were initiated.

As a result of these efforts, we not only heightened awareness regarding the ecological importance of Maamunagau Lagoon but the area has been selected by the EPA to be proposed as a new MPA in Raa Atoll. We are currently awaiting the final decision from the cabinet on the selection of this area, and upon its designation, effective Marine Management Planning can be commenced.



- (1) Activities delivered (too soon to see results)
- (2) Sites brought under conservation management
- (3) Sites with evidence of improved enforcement/ protection
- 4) Populations with evidence of reduced threats
- (G) Evidence of habitat/biodiversity recovery

In 2024 we had **two** active initiatives working to reduce threats to manta and devil ray habitats and biodiversity in **two** atolls.



My PhD research focuses on understanding manta ray nursery grounds and developing improved strategies for their protection. The progress we've made with this MPA journey highlights the significance of the MMCP's data collection efforts.

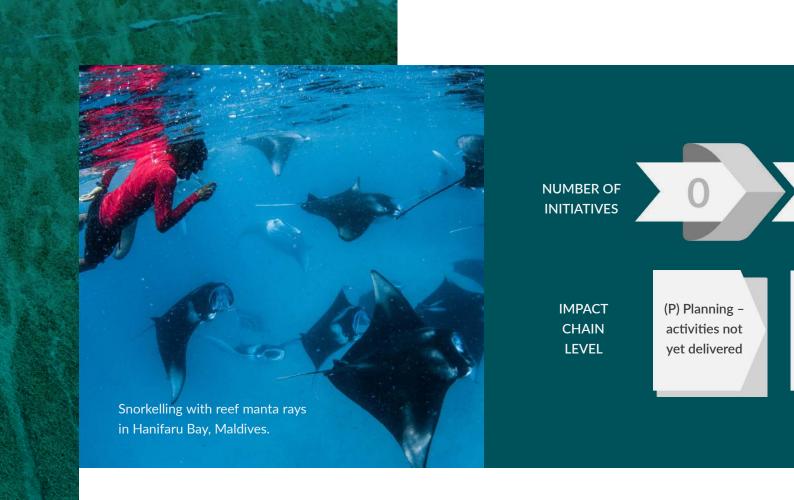
Jessica Haines, Research Officer - Manta Nursery Ecology











Valuing Conservation and Natural Wealth:







The Blue Economy of Manta Ray Watching in the Maldives

Wildlife tourism in the Maldives offers a unique opportunity to boost the local economy while conserving the nation's natural resources. Manta ray watching in particular, generates significant economic and social benefits, fostering stronger protections for these species, their habitats, and related ecosystems. However, the long-term sustainability of these protections depends on delivering consistent benefits to local communities and maintaining their support.

Since 2021 we have been conducting a study that aims to quantify the direct socio-economic contributions of manta ray tourism in the Maldives and can serve as a powerful tool for justifying the conservation of threatened species. For this evaluation, we have been collecting data via surveys of tour operator staff from across the Maldives. The findings from this study are currently being drafted into a manuscript, which we hope to get published in a peer-reviewed journal in 2025. Ultimately, we hope that this information will support and encourage government policymakers to implement greater measures to protect manta rays and the habitats on which they depend.



- (1) Activities delivered (too soon to see results)
- (2) Policies, legislation, or decisions changed
- (3) Legislation or policies actively applied/ enforced
- 4) Changed behaviour/ reduced threats because of policy
- (G) Evidence of habitat/ biodiversity recovery

In 2024 we had **one** country-wide active initiative working towards changes in conservation legislation or policy for manta and devil rays.



The manta ray watching industry in the Maldives is of national significance and must be safeguarded so the value and sustainability can remain in the future. Manta rays additionally have intrinsic value and cultural significance to the people of the Maldives.

Hannah Moloney, Research Officer - Manta Feeding Ecology and Oceanography









Maldives Manta Conservation Programme:

RahVeshi
Programme
Scholarship











Launched in 2024, the RahVeshi Programme Scholarship provides young Maldivians with hands-on training in ocean research, conservation, and diving. This MMCP initiative includes Open Water to Divemaster certification, led by Manta Trust Patron and PADI Course Director Zoona Naseem, and a Level 3 marine biology course from the Online Learning College. Scholars also receive a stipend to support their journey.

The 2024 cohort featured three passionate individuals:

- Hassaan Mohamed (Fuvahmulah): A pro surfer and open-water diver with experience in MMCP's education programmes.
- **Ibrahim Yameen (K. Dhiffushi)**: A snorkel guide eager to launch conservation initiatives in his home atoll.
- Lana Jaleel (Malé): An advocate for environmental stewardship with a background in sustainability projects.

Over three months, scholars gained expertise in marine biology, logging over 60 dives while completing advanced diving and rescue certifications. They assisted in dive centre operations, led dives, and contributed to MMCP's research and outreach efforts. Additional activities included a manta ecology session with PhD candidate Niv Froman, a visit to Reefscapers at Four Seasons Kuda Huraa, and insights from the Manta Trust's core team.

Following the programme, Hassaan and Yameen secured internships with MMCP's Makunudhoo Project. Despite an injury delaying Lana's diversater certification, she remains committed to conservation while pursuing her degree.

With overwhelmingly positive feedback, the RahVeshi Programme will welcome a new cohort in 2025, continuing to inspire and equip the next generation of Maldivian ocean advocates.



(2) Positive engagement in biodiversity conservation

(3) More people local to mobulids involved in their conservation

(4) Changes in attitudes

(5) Changes in behaviour/ reduction of threats

(G) Evidence of habitat/biodiversity recovery

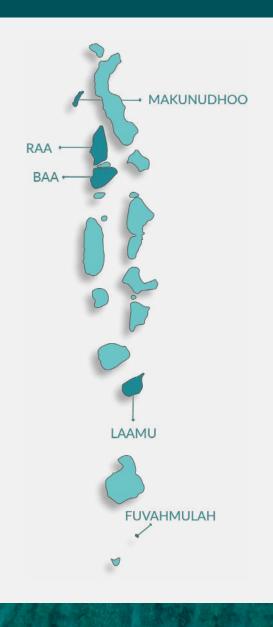
In 2024 we had five active initiatives in five atolls working to provide more training and recruitment opportunities in the marine sector for Maldivians.

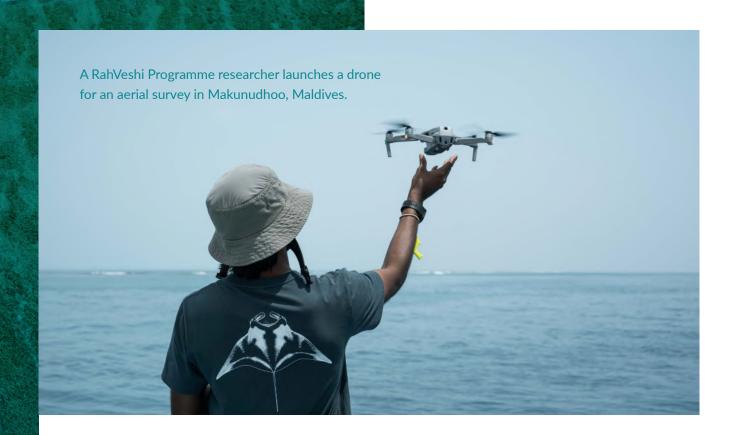


It is great to see more young individuals passionate about marine conservation. Through this scholarship, we hope the skills and qualifications they gain will help them effectively access more opportunities across the Maldives as they begin pursuing their careers and interests

Fauz Fath-Hee, RahVeshi Programme Manager







RahVeshi Programme:

Developing Local Capacity for Marine Conservation









We established the RahVeshi Programme in 2022 to help us gain consistent access to significant manta ray study sites away from tourism, to support more grassroots initiatives and help communities advocate against unsustainable development, and to develop more capacity for marine conservation in the Maldives. So, offering more training, internships and employment opportunities for local community members has been a pivotal part of our approach in our two main RahVeshi projects in Makunudhoo and Fuvahumlah Atolls. In 2024 we hired eleven Maldivians to work on these two research projects: five staff and six in internship positions. Currently, all RahVeshi personnel (except the RahVeshi Programme Manager) are hired on fixed-term consultancy agreements to work only during the manta research seasons in Fuvahmulah and Makundhoo. We are seeking funds to create more full-time, year-round roles within the RahVeshi Programme, to expand our work, improve career development and avoid losing skilled individuals from our team.

Additionally, in response to the interest and desire expressed by some students and their parents to be more involved with our initiatives, the RahVeshi team offered a 'day in the life of a manta ray researcher' to the communities of Makunudhoo and Addu Atolls where they invited anyone interested to join the research boat. Participants were introduced to our work and given the opportunity to assist with infield research on manta rays. They learned how to spot mantas, collect identification photos, and record important environmental data. Fifty-nine people from the Makunudhoo and Addu Atoll communities took advantage of the offer and thoroughly enjoyed the experience.









NUMBER OF INITIATIVES



IMPACT CHAIN LEVEL (P) Planning – activities not yet delivered

The Use of Fishers' Local Ecological Knowledge

in Mobulid Conservation, Makunudhoo Atoll













This project aims to gain local ecological knowledge from the local community and fishers in Makunudhoo, via semi-structured interviews; to gain insight into how manta and devil ray abundance and seasonality may have changed over time. The study also aims to determine the communities' awareness of manta rays and their relatives, and their attitude towards conservation regulations, as well as identify if any anthropogenic pressures are threatening these species. The study is also designed to assess fishing pressure and to identify i) areas where manta rays are at most risk of entanglement, ii) seasonality to rate of occurrence, iii) susceptibility to specific gear. Ultimately this work hopes to assess how management can aid in manta and devil ray conservation in this region. Through the collaboration of knowledge between local communities and scientists, this project has the potential to bridge gaps in baseline data, to develop a broader understanding of mobulids and improve relations and community support for conservation of a valuable and vulnerable species.

Between 2021 and 2023 we conducted 13 surveys which were instrumental in identifying the seasonality of sightings and location of encounters. In early 2024 we adapted the Local Ecological Knowledge/Fisher surveys to focus more on seasonality and location of sightings, as well as the level of entanglement threat and types of gear responsible. During the 2024 season, the RahVeshi team carried out 40 interviews in MKD and 20 in neighbouring Haa Alifu.



(1) Activities delivered (too soon to see results)

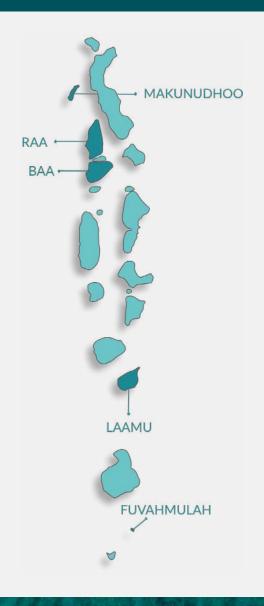
(2) Increased awareness or engagement

(3) Changes in attitudes or increasing support for conservation 4) Changed behaviour/ reduced threats to biodiversity

(G) Attributable biodiversity recovery

In 2024 we had **four** active initiatives in **five** atolls working to encourage people to take positive action for manta and devil rays and their habitats.







Moodhu Madharusaa

(Ocean School)







Our Moodhu Madharusaa Programme was created to provide information to school children on the critical environmental issues faced by Maldivian communities, to engage them in conservation solutions, and encourage a sense of pride and appreciation for the natural environment. The programme is also designed to provide students demonstrating a keen interest in working in the conservation sector with additional guidance, training and hands-on experience in the field; inspiring the youth to pursue careers in conservation and to take necessary actions to successfully protect the local environment and act as ocean ambassadors.

In 2024, 117 students from 14 schools in Baa and Raa Atolls took part in a variety of outreach activities. 32 students from Kihaadhoo School completed our six-month programme and 29 students from Dhonfanu School completed our three-month programme, and findings from pre- and post-programme surveys showed that students from both schools exhibited improved marine environmental attitudes, pro-environmental behaviours and swimming and snorkelling confidence. Twenty-four students from 12 schools participated in Stage One of the Four Seasons Landaa Giraavaru Marine Biology Internship Programme and six went on to Stage Two in which they got to participate in advanced fieldwork. The programme is a short course introduced for Baa Atoll students, combining presentations, field work and hands-on workshops to inspire youth engagement in marine conservation. Whilst in Raa Atoll, 44 students participated in Madi Vaguthu, the marine education programme for that region.



Financial Report

We are very grateful to all the grant-giving bodies, sponsors, and donors who provide valuable funding for the MMCP and our growing RahVeshi Programme research and conservation projects across the Maldives.

Income

\$302,087

Our largest source of income comes from our long-term partnerships with resorts in the Maldives at 41%. This year we are pleased to have increased our income from unrestricted sources such as public donations and other corporate supporters to 19%. The Manta Trust remains a huge support to the MMCP, providing nearly a third of our annual funding.

We are continuing to diversify our income sources by bringing in more corporate sponsors and donations, which allowed us to establish the RahVeshi Programme Scholarship for young Maldivians in 2024. At the same time, we have also secured more funding from trusts and foundations to carry out research and educational outreach initiatives in collaboration with the communities of Makunudhoo, Fuvahmulah and Addu.

We extend our thanks to everyone who donated in 2024. Each contribution makes a difference by supporting vital work to conserve the Maldives' manta rays and marine ecosystems.

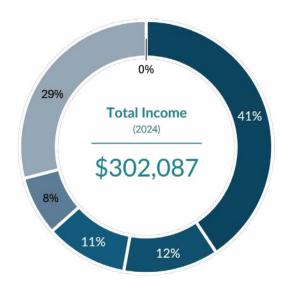
Expenditure

\$259,519

The MMCP Board and management team determine the allocation of the funds in accordance with our Five-Year Plan.

Finance Breakdown

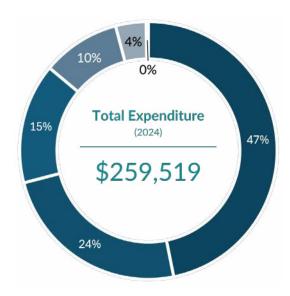
Please note that the following figures are unaudited.





Trusts & Research Grants

Other





MantaBase Development & Maintenance

Public Donations & Fundraising

Other Corporate Funding

Manta Trust Funding

Education & Outreach

RahVeshi Programme Projects

RahVeshi Scholarship

Other

^{*}Our personnel are one the greatest conservation tools at our disposal. Charities are often criticised for spending funds on their staff costs; making it difficult for charities to maintain a highly skill team and pay them a fair wage (We highly recommend watching this short but powerful TED Talk on the topic). So, we are especially grateful for the incredible support our MMCP team has received from several progressive sponsors and donors over the years, without whom we could not continue our work.



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Impact Report 2024

Maldives Manta Conservation Programme

The Maldives Manta Conservation Programme is a Maldives registered Non-Governmental Organization (Reg No. 141-NGO/CERT/2023/1369), and is affiliated with UK based marine conservation charity, The Manta Trust.

www.maldivesmantaconservation.org