

Chagos Archipelago Rat Eradication & Seabird-Driven Reef Recovery (British Indian Ocean Territory)

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · British Indian Ocean Territory

Quality score: 33/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

A 2014 rat eradication on Ile Vache Marine and two Salomon Atoll islets, confirmed rat-free in 2017, let seabirds recover — and a peer-reviewed Nature study found seabird-driven nutrient subsidies boosted nearby coral reef fish biomass by roughly half.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	3/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	0/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[Chagos Conservation Trust / BIOT Administration / RSPB / Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Darwin Plus \(UK Defra\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[Graham et al. 2018, Nature](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[Chagos Conservation Trust](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[Lancaster University on Benkwitt et al. 2021](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

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