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Corrigendum: Tropical blue carbon: solutions and perspectives for valuations of carbon sequestration

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tropical blue carbon, ecosystem services, conservation, restoration, market-based solutions

A corrigendum on

Tropical blue carbon: solutions and perspectives for valuations of carbon sequestration

by Hilmi, N., Benitez Carranco, M. B., Broussard, D., Mathew, M., Djoundourian, S., Cassotta, S., Safa, A., Maliki, S., Descroix-Comanducci, F., Allemand, D., Berthomieu, C., Hall-Spencer, J. M., and Ferrier-Pagès, C. (2023). *Front. Clim.* 5:1169663. doi: 10.3389/fclim.2023.1169663

In the published article, there was an error in 3rd paragraph under section 4.3. Regulatory frameworks applicable to coastal blue carbon conservation and restoration, the acronym “CITES” was incorrectly used for the Convention on Migratory Species, instead of “CMS”. (CITES is acronym for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna.)

The corrected paragraph appears below:

Other conventions that address challenges to mangroves include the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), (see text footnote¹) which provides a framework for agreements between states with migratory species, and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (see text footnote²), which provides for the protection and conservation of the marine environment in areas under its jurisdiction, which may include an obligation to protect mangroves and regulate activities. Standards are increasingly used as soft law instruments, such as the recent International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Standards of 2020 (see text footnote³), World Bank and Center for Tropical Ecosystem Research codes of conduct, and finally environmental impact assessments.

Since most mangroves thrive in brackish water, they usually grow where the river meets the sea. Therefore, mangroves also fall under international water frameworks such as the United Nations Water Convention (UN Convention) (see text footnote⁴) and the UN Convention on the Right of Non-Nautical Uses of International Watercourses (UN Watercourse Convention) (see text footnote⁵).

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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