

Korea–Mongolia Friendship Forest — Bilateral Urban Afforestation in Ulaanbaatar's Sükhbaatar District

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Mongolia

Quality score: 33/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Mongolia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Korea Forest Service converted 40 hectares of degraded land in Ulaanbaatar's Sükhbaatar District into an urban forest, planting 55,000 trees and shrubs of 36 species (2017–2023, EUR 8 million) as phase two of their Greenbelt

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	1/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	1/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-08-24

[Mongolia Ministry of Environment and Tourism & Korea Forest Service \(KFS\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-24

[Wikipedia](#) — [Korea-Mongolia Friendship Forest](#) — accessed 2026-08-24

[AFoCO](#) — [Greenbelt Reforestation by the Republic of Korea and Mongolia](#) — accessed 2026-08-24

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