

Mongolia-ROK Friendship Park — Korea-Mongolia Urban Greenbelt Against Yellow Dust

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Mongolia

Quality score: 33/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Korea's Forest Service and Mongolia's environment ministry built a 40-hectare urban forest in Ulaanbaatar's Sukhbaatar district (2017-2022), planting 55,000 trees and shrubs of 36 species to curb yellow-dust storms and air pollution in one of the world's most polluted capitals.

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 2026-09-02

[Korea Forest Service / Mongolia Ministry of Environment and Tourism](#) — accessed 2026-09-02

[Montsame \(Mongolia's state news agency\): Green Belt Project](#) — accessed 2026-09-02

[Korea Herald: Korea Forest Service and Mongolia forestry alliance reverses desertification](#) — accessed 2026-09-02

[Urban Nature Atlas: Ulaanbaatar Urban Forest](#) — accessed 2026-09-02

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