

Supplementary Material

Table S1. Urban green space policy documents of Mongolia since 1990

Issued year	Valid or rescinded	Type & name of document	Issued and approved by	Provisions related to urban green space
2002	Valid	Law on Land	Mongolian Parliament	56.6. Landowners and land possessors should have GS no less than 10% of total parcel
2004	Valid	Norms and Rules of Urban Planning & Construction	Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning	GS must not be planned less than 40% of each construction site.
2004	Rescinded in	Regulation of Encouraging greening activities	Order by Ulaanbaatar City Governor	It aims to provide fiscal support to the private entities and individuals who successfully made their parcels green.
2007	Valid	Regulation of urban green space use & conservation	Citizens Representatives' Meeting of Ulaanbaatar City	Provisions about land allocation for green space, maintenance, funding, city governor's rights and duties, and responsibilities.
2008	Valid	Law on Urban Development	Mongolian Parliament	12.6.3. At least 30% of each construction site must be designed for GS and parking lot.
2010	Valid	President Degree for National Day for Tree Planting	President of Mongolia (Elbegdorj Tsakhia)	Second Saturday of May and October every year
2011	Rescinded in 2021	National Action Program on Climate Change	Mongolian Parliament	3.2.7. To increase the share of green space in urban centralized and large cities and towns.
2011	Rescinded in 2021	National Program on Water	Mongolian Parliament	3.4.11. Collecting roof water and using for watering urban green space. 3.4.12. Using greywater for watering urban green space
2013	Valid	UB City Master Plan 2020 and Development Approach for 2030	Formulated by Urban Planning and Research Institute and Approved by Parliament	15-20m ² /capita by 2020 30m ² /capita by 2030
2014	Rescinded in 2021	Green Development Policy of Mongolia	Prepared by Ministry of Environment and Green development, Approved by Parliament	3.6.3. To increase the green area up to 15% by 2020 and 30% by 2030, 3.6.6. To increase the space for walking and cycling by improving the planning and organization of pedestrian

				crossings, green spaces, bicycle paths, and parking lots.
2015	Rescinded in 2021	State Policy on Forest	Mongolian Parliament	8.5. Ensuring the balance of the environment and the hygienic conditions of the population, the boundaries of the forests belonging to the green zone of the capital, city and village and their determination.
2015	Valid	"Urbanization and Health" National Movement	Resolution of the Government of Mongolia	4.1.11. to create a healthy, safe and comfortable environment for children by increasing urban green space and building schools and kindergartens in accordance with the re-planning the public lands of cities and policy. 4.3.6. Within the framework of the "Ger Area Housing Project" in newly built and future residential neighborhoods, children's playgrounds, green spaces, paths for disabled people, bicycle paths, and public gymnasiums will be built according to standards and monitored.
2016	Ended in 2020	Green Development Strategic Action Plan until 2020	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	1.5. To plant trees and increase grassland to increase carbon sink and reduce soil dust for cleaner air.
2016	Rescinded in 2020	Sustainable Development Concept-2030	Mongolian Parliament	Objective 2. To improve urban planning, increase the quality and availability of infrastructures, develop good living habits for the population, and improve the quality of the environment and waste management. Phase I (2016-2020): Increase the percentage of urban green spaces to 15%, Phase II (2021-2025): Increase the percentage of urban green spaces to 25%,

				Phase III (2026-2030): Increase the percentage of urban green spaces to 30%.
2017	Valid	“Environmental Health” National Program	Resolution of the Government of Mongolia	Improve public health by mitigating environmental pollution by increasing the share of urban green space.
2019	Valid	Mongolia’s Nationally Determined Contribution	Resolution of the Government of Mongolia	Carbon dioxide released in the air is reabsorbed by soil, plants and forests in large quantities. Therefore, by taking measures to increase the absorption of greenhouse gases in the land use and forestry sector, Mongolia can reduce its total greenhouse gas emissions by 33.9% by 2030.
2019	Valid	Ulaanbaatar City Development Concept up to 2040	Urban Planning and Research Institute	The share of urban green space per capita will be 35-40m ² in Ulaanbaatar city by 2040.
2019	Valid	Green City Action Plan (GCAP)	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	0.12m ² GS/person by 2017. In the first 5 years (by 2024), Share of GS per capita will be 2.4m ²
2020	Under ratification procedure	New City Standards regarding urban green space	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	General requirements for urban green space planning in cities and towns, Requirements in the design of green spaces in residential areas, Requirements for the design of urban green structures, etc.
2020	Under ratification procedure	New City Standards regarding the directory of species of trees and plants	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	A directory that describes the characteristics of ornamental trees and plants, and their growing environment and space requirements for urban green space planning.
2020	Valid	Vision-2050, Mongolian Long-term Policy	Mongolian Parliament	The 2 nd goal for “human development,” the 7 th goal for “peaceful and safe society,” and the 9 th goal for the establishment of Ulaanbaatar’s satellite cities are relevant to green space. These goals aim to introduce new standards for regulating this greenery. It also mentions a need for cities to

				reuse rainwater and greywater for irrigating urban greenery.
2021	Valid	"Billion Trees" National Program	Mongolian President	It is one of the responses to mitigate Climate Change by planting 120 million trees in Ulaanbaatar city by 2030.