

Ljubljana's Municipal Green Infrastructure Transformation — European Green Capital Spatial Plan

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Slovenia

Quality score: 33/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Ljubljana's decade-long municipal spatial-planning shift converted derelict rail and river land into parks, expanded its pedestrian zone by 117% (2002–2013), and designated 1,400 ha of protected urban forest, earning the EU's 2016 European Green Capital award.

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 2026-08-07

[City of Ljubljana \(Mestna občina Ljubljana\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

[European Commission — European Green Capital: Ljubljana 2016](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

[Šuklje Erjavec et al., "Ljubljana—European Green Capital 2016: From Strategic Spatial Planning to Governance", Sustainability 16\(8\):3332 \(2024\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

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