Quezon	<b>City</b> , Philippines	
Population	3.2 million	
Size	160 km²	
GHG Profile	7,087,064 tCO <sub>2</sub> e total or 2.25 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per capita in 2021	
High-emission sectors	Energy & Buildings (60%) Transport (22%) Waste (18%)	

## From Planning to Implementation

Quezon City is advancing its Climate Action Plan as energy use in buildings—accounting for 60% of emissions—remains a pressing challenge. With outdated green building regulations and stalled renewable energy uptake, the city is taking bold steps to modernise policy, expand solar deployment, and promote sustainable construction across sectors. The **Urban Climate Action Programme – Climate Action Implementation (UCAP CAI)** is helping align **local ordinances with national standards**, develop incentives for **energy efficiency**, and design scalable models for solar adoption. **Inclusive Climate Action is being mainstreamed** through governance reforms, training, and community engagement to ensure all residents benefit from climate action.

Energy & Buildings

Advancing Energy Efficiency Through a Stronger Green Building Policies

Embeds incentives to accelerate sustainable development and emissions reductions

- → Green Building Code technical criteria finalised, aligning local requirements with national standards, driving emission avoidance for new buildings (13% potential by 2030)
- → Inclusive design integrated into Green Building Code, ensuring equitable benefits across residential, public, and commercial sectors
- → City leadership and commitment to sustainable buildings, all new municipal buildings will be green building compliant, and existing municipal buildings shall be retrofitted after 5 years

 Energy & Buildings

 Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Public, Private, and Residential Buildings

 Scales renewable energy across municipal, residential, and commercial buildings.

- → Solar penetration and demand study conducted, results show current solar rooftop installation only accounts for 1.57% of city's electricity consumption but potential yield could generate 2.9x of current demand
- → Solar deployment roadmap development initiated, establishing a scalable strategy for city-wide renewable energy adoption and green job creation.
- → Alignment with national energy policies achieved, ensuring consistency with national renewable energy goals and facilitating regulatory support.



## **Climate Mainstreaming** Climate Mainstreaming and Inclusive Climate Action

Integrating Inclusive Climate Action into city competencies and governance, enhancing GHG emissions inventory processes, and mapping climate financing strategies

- ICA needs assessment and city-wide surveys completed, informing targeted strategies to → embed inclusion in municipal processes.
- → Developed a local framework for good green jobs in the informal economy, guiding future programs to generate and track these jobs and skills across the city.
- → Tailored ICA capacity-building training for city departments and communities, enhancing officials' skills to operationalise equity and inclusion in climate actions and increasing public awareness on community-level actions
- → Data-sharing mechanisms for improved GHG Inventory established, strengthening accuracy and transparency of emissions reporting.

## How will Quezon City create green jobs for youth and women?

Quezon City approved a new Green Building Code (GBC) which sees higher ambition in reducing GHG emissions and electricity use from existing and new buildings with projected reductions of 710 to 900 GWh/year on electricity consumption and avoidance of 566,700 tCO2/yr in GHG emissions by 2030. The emission avoidance is equivalent to 120,000 cars being taken off the road! In addition to environmental benefits, enactment of the GBC will also create good green jobs particularly for youth and women, with every USD1 million investment creating up to 67 new good green jobs as Quezon City continues its growth to be a greener, more inclusive city.



Figure 1: The Quezon City Green Building Code officially approved at City Council

If all new buildings and major retrofits were following the Low Carbon Building Checklist from 2025 onwards, by 2030 this could*:				
Reduce the city electricity	For condominium residents, this	The city could avoid 0.56 to 0.67		
consumption by <b>12%</b> (710 to	could <b>reduce their electricity</b>	million tonnes of CO2 emissions		
900 GWh per year).	bill by more than a third to half.	every year.		

Supported by UK government funding (2022–2025), the Urban Climate Action Programme – Climate Action Implementation (UCAP CAI) accelerates progress against the delivery of Climate Action Plans (CAPs) in 15 Global South cities, in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target.

UCAP CAI Cities: Accra - Addis Ababa - Dar Es Salaam - Johannesburg - Lagos - Nairobi - Tshwane - Bogota -Guadalajara - Lima - Medellin - Mexico City - Jakarta - Kuala Lumpur - Quezon City

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For more information, contact osaracho@c40.org, and visit our webpage here!



Implementation

