

Webinar

# The Power of Walkability: Success Stories, Impacts and Assessment Tools



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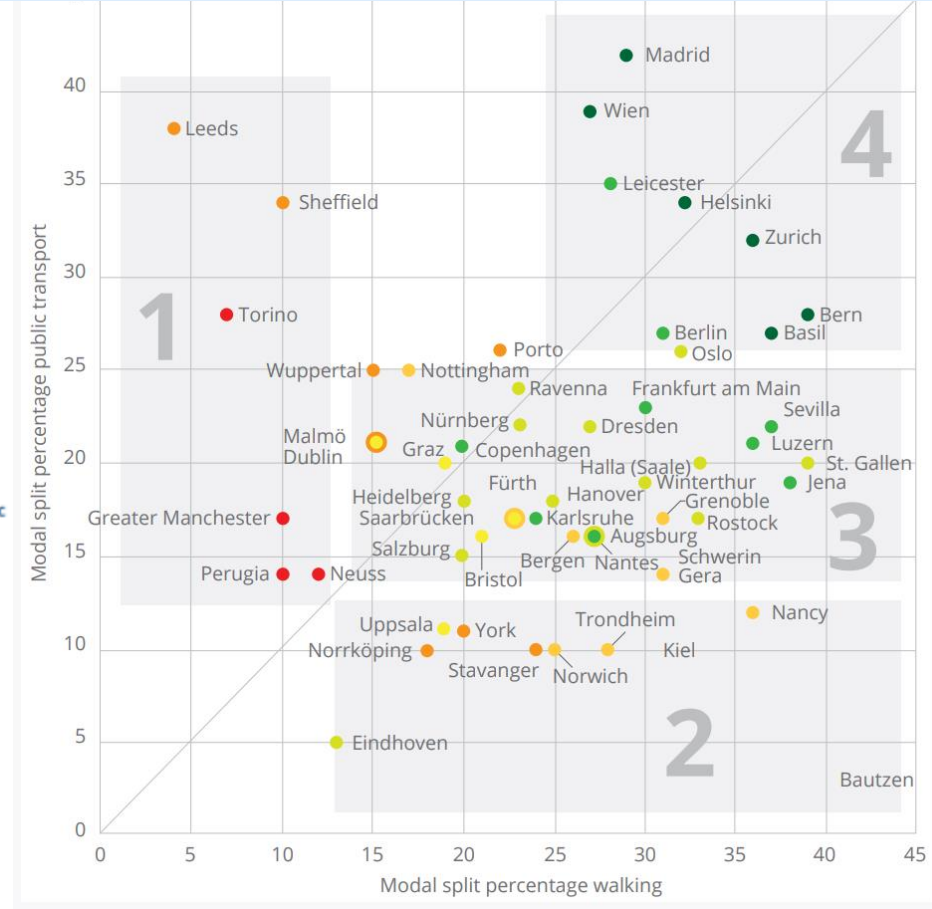
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# Walkability is the foundation for all types of transport



## Better walkability and public transit, less car dependency



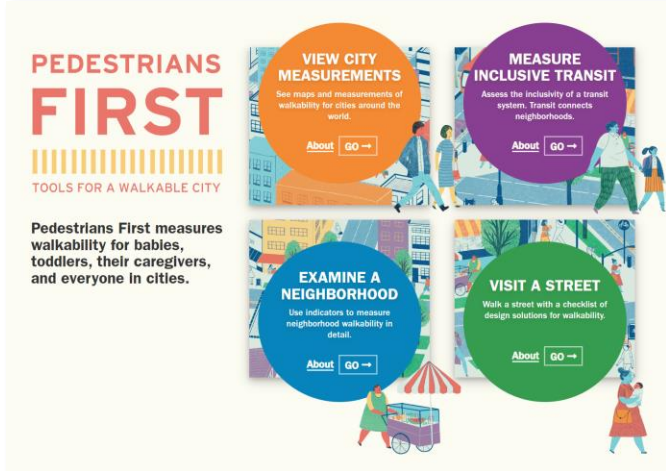
## But there are challenges.....

- Hard to measure and evaluate walkability
- Lack of funding attention
- Lack of coordination mechanisms.....

Source: Walk21

<https://walk21.com/resources/walking-and-public-transport/>





<https://pedestriansfirst.itdp.org/>



<https://tod.itdp.org/>

**INDICATOR**  
Population Density  
2024

**IN**  
Select an urban area

**THE WORLD**  
22.2k ppl/km<sup>2</sup>

COMPARED TO OTHER REGIONS

**RANKING**

1	South Sudan	130.8k ppl/km <sup>2</sup>
2	Egypt	66.9k ppl/km <sup>2</sup>
3	Madagascar	61.9k ppl/km <sup>2</sup>
4	Singapore	59.3k ppl/km <sup>2</sup>
5	Iran	58.5k ppl/km <sup>2</sup>
6	Philippines	58.4k ppl/km <sup>2</sup>

**COMPARE**

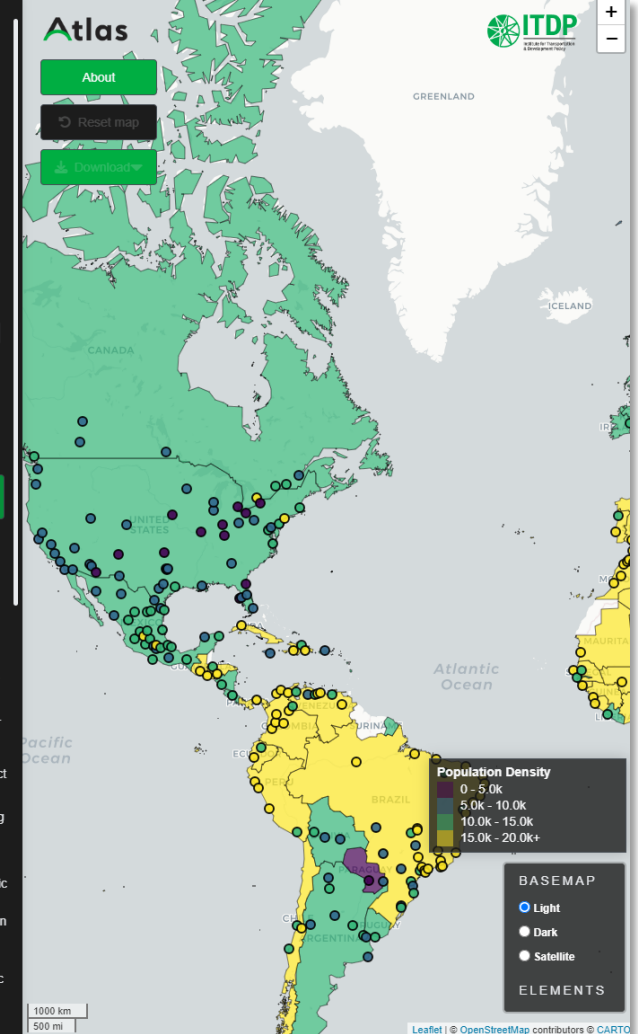
**INDICATOR**  
**Population Density**

Weighted Population Density measures the average density experienced by residents of the city. It had a total population of in 2024, and the average density experienced by residents was people per square kilometer.

Compact urban form is fundamental to sustainable cities. Shorter distances between places make all trips shorter. Shorter trip distances make transit more efficient because each station can serve more people and destinations. Compact cities also make car trips shorter and therefore less environmentally destructive. Compact development preserves farmland and natural surroundings by reducing urban sprawl.

Population density is necessary but not sufficient for sustainable transport. Compact cities also need supportive infrastructure, such as bicycle lanes and public transit, which are measured in other indicators.

Density is not the same as crowding. Density is a function of the number of people per area of land, while crowding is a function of the number of people per dwelling or per room. High density supports sustainability, but high crowding — over-crowding — can be detrimental to public health and living conditions. Twenty people living in a



<https://atlas.itdp.org/>



# Roundtable discussion



- What are the **challenges or barriers** that cities often face when trying to prioritize and implement walkability improvements?
- How can walkability initiatives be effectively **integrated** with and leverage other sustainable transportation modes? What are some best practices for creating a holistic approach?
- What **role** can various stakeholders, such as city planners, transportation authorities, community groups, and financing institutions, play in **driving the walkability agenda forward**? How can cross-sector collaboration be fostered?
- How can the co-benefits of improved walkability, such as reduced emissions, increased access, and enhanced economic activity, be effectively **communicated** to decision-makers, financing institutions, practitioners and the public to build broader support for these initiatives and allocate budgets? And how do you measure it?