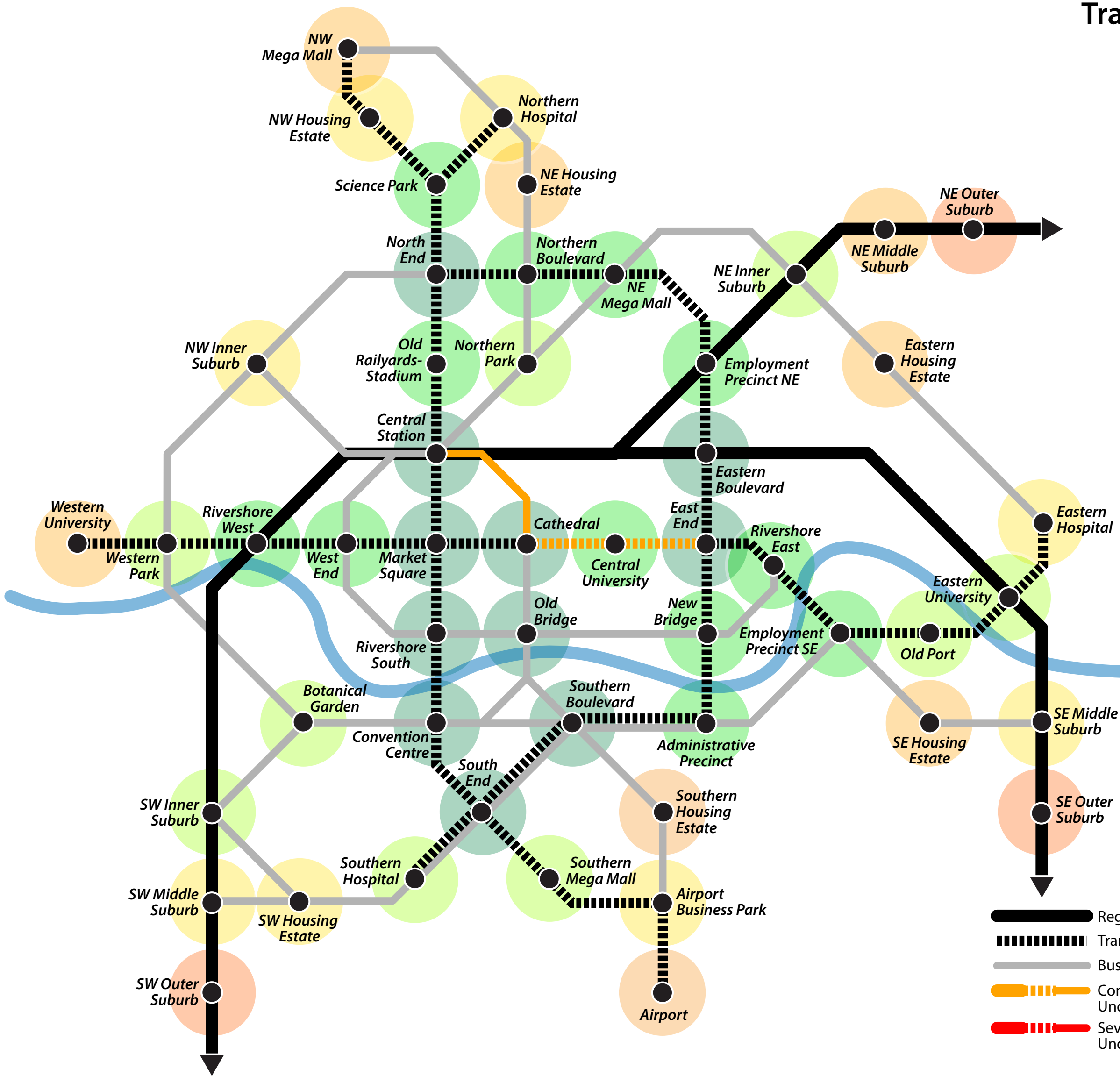


Tram Network Extensions (Stage 1+2)



- 16.2** Vehicles required per 100,000 inhabitants
- 66.7%** of metropolitan residents and jobs within walking distance of frequent public transport
- 546** Index for the penetration of the urban area with useful public transport services
- 10.2%** Resilience Index: Percentage of the network with congestion/underperformance issues
- 26.4** Index for the overall accessibility quality of the public transport system (scale: 0/60)

This scenario adds several tram to form a 3-line network, replacing bus routes (some overcrowded) along the same corridors. It achieves better accessibility and relieves overcrowding issues through higher passenger capacity, with only modest additional operational resources.

The construction of tram infrastructure, while acting as an agent of urban transformation, is costly and time-consuming. Without a concurrent process of urban intensification along the tram corridors, it does not in itself increase the number of residents and jobs with walkable access to useful public transport.

	Regional Rail		Excellent Accessibility
	Tram		Very Good Accessibility
	Bus		Good Accessibility
	Congested or Underperforming Segments		Average Accessibility
	Severely Congested or Underperforming Segments		Below Average Accessibility
			Poor Accessibility
			Minimal Accessibility