# Government of Nepal Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport Department of Railways

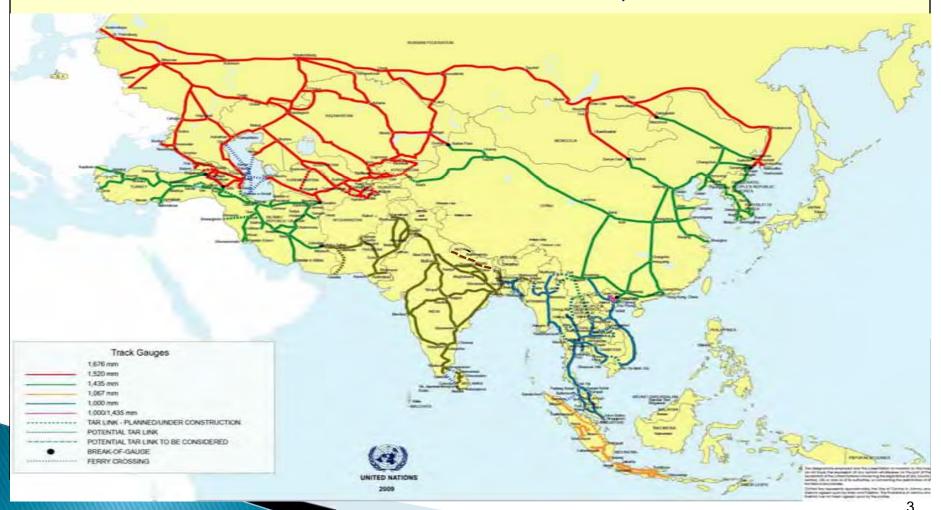
# Railway Projects in NEPAL (Game Changer Projects)

Aman Chitrakar Senior Divisional Engineer

## Presentation Outline

- 1. East West Railway
- 2. Kathmandu Metrorail
- 3. Kerung (China) Kathmandu (Nepal) Railway
- 4. Raxaul (India) Kathmandu (Nepal) Railway

# Nepal became a member of Trans Asian Railways (TAR) GoN signed on 10 November, 2006 Ratification on 6 March, 2012



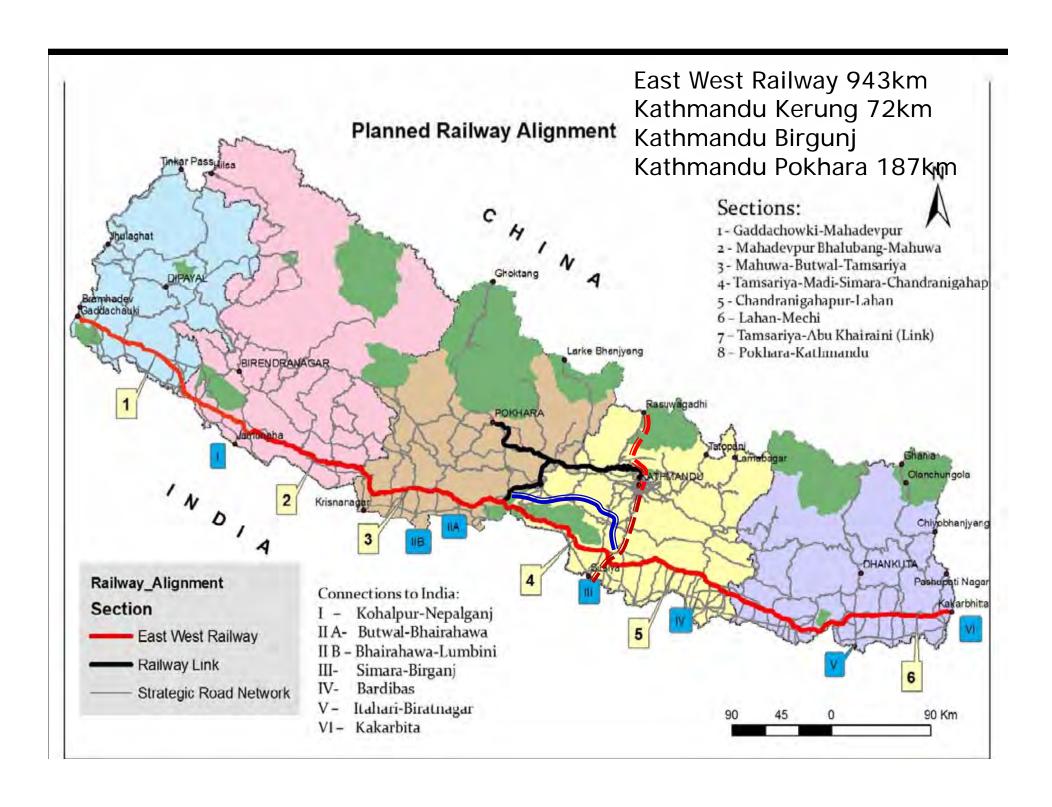
- Priority of Project National Priority
- Location 21 Terai districts
- Feasibility Study completed in 2010

- Project Implementation Modality
- not yet decided
- DPR cost under GoN Budget
- Construction and Land Acquisition expenditure till date under GoN Budget

- Project Specific
- DPR completed in nine packages (1056km including links)
- Construction started in Bardibas-Nijgadh section (70km)

#### Salient Features

- Total Length 943km (including links Kohalpur-Nepalgunj, Butwal-Bhiraha-Lumbini, Itahari-Biratnagar 1056km)
- Design Speed 200km/hr
- Standard Gauge 1435mm
- Passes through major towns along East West Highway like Birtamod, Damak, Itahari,Inaruwa,Lahan, Rajbiraj, Bardibas, Chapur, Hetauda, Narayanghat, Butwal, Lamahi, Kohalpur, Attariya, Mahendranagar etc
- Electric Traction
- Single Track



Justification of Project Selection for implementation

- Link of Trans Asian Railway
- Beneficial to the whole country
- Can be a milestone for replacement of fuel based transportation and saving huge amount of money spent on import of fuels

#### **Project Implementation Status**

- Construction work started in Bardibas-Nijgadh section (70km)
- 28km Trackbed and Two Bridges completed
- 42km Trackbed and 14 Bridges under construction
- EIA of Simara-Bardibas approved, EIA of other sections under approval process
- 20 km land acquisition completed, 20km forest area clearance completed,
- 16 km forest clearance and 12km land acquisition under process

### **Project Cost**

- Original Estimate : Appx. NPR100000 Crore (Appx USD10 Billion) (Including land acquisition)
- Date of Estimate :2019
- Actual Expenditure till FY 075/76 : 1440
   Crore (including land acquisition)

### **Project Viability**

- Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) > 12%
- Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) 2.75%

S.No.	Sections	Length In Km.	Estimated Cost In NRs. (in the Year)
1	Kakarbhitta - Inaruwa	126.763	90,028,286,240 (2017)
2	Inauwa - Bardibas	139.425	116,194,171,910 (2017)
3	Bardibas - Simara	136.4	70,968,055,770 (2013)
4	Simara - Tamsariya	127.09	108,265,158,481 (2014)
5	Tamsariya - Butwal	107.824	64,504,062,699 (2014)
6	Butwal - Lamahi	105.94	74,272,914,908 (2018)
7	Lamahi - Kohalpur	113.70	100,110,878,676 (in 2018)
8	Kahalpur - Sukkhad	94.1	72,698,769,962 (in 2018)
9	Sukkhad - Gaddachowki	89.08	72,425,184,362 (in 2018)

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- Priority of Project level not decided yet
- Location Two districts Kathmandu and Lalitpur
- Feasibility Study completed

- Project Implementation Modality
- not decided yet
- Feasibility Study Cost under GoN Budget

#### **Project Specific**

- Construction of Electrified Kathmandu MetroRailway
- Total Length 77.28km
- Five Lines
- Line 1 Satdobato-Ratna park-Narayangopalchowk 12.10km
- Line 2 Kirtipur-Kalimati-NewBaneshwor Airport 11.15km
- > Line 3 Koteshwor-Chabahil-Swayambhu-Koteshwor 28.53km
- Line 4 Swoyambhu-Dillibazar-Boudha 11.70km
- Line 5 Dhobighat-Singhadurbar-Naksal-Gonggabu 13.8km
- Line 1,2 & 3 Elevated
- Line 4 & 5 Underground
- Design Speed 60km/hr



- Justification of Project Selection for implementation
- Best way to fulfill traffic demands of current Kathmandu valley population of around 4 million
- Best alternative to provide traffic congestion free public transportation
- Encourage people to use public transportation thereby reducing the number of personalized vehicles mainly cars and two wheelers

Justification of Project Selection for implementation

- Reduce air pollution as it is an electrified railway line and also reduces import of fuel to some extent
- Provide safe , reliable, economic and environmental friendly mode of mass transportation
- Saves travel time which can be utilized in other economic activities
- Improves quality of life in capital city thus enhances pride of country and better image of the country for the tourists

#### **Project Implementation Status**

- Feasibility Study completed
- Selection of Consultant for DPR in Line 1(Satdobato Ratnapark Narayangopalchowk) under process
- IBN also selecting consultant for DPR of Nagdhunga Dhulikhel line

### **Project Cost**

- Original Estimate: 330 billion(Appx USD3.3 Billion)
- Date of Estimate :2012 (Feasibility Study)

### **Project Viability**

Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) 1.01

- Priority of Project level not decided yet
- Location Three districts Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Kathmandu

- Project Implementation Modality
- not decided yet
- Pre Feasibility Study including its Cost
  - by Government of China

#### **Project Specific**

- Construction of Kerung-Kathmandu Electrified Railway Line starting from Kerung at China and ending at Tokha at Kathmandu in Nepal.
- Four stations namely Rasuwagadi, Shyfrubesi, Bidur and finally Kathmandu station
- Total Length 72km
- ▶ 98.8% Railway line consist of tunnels and bridges
- Design Speed 120km/hr
- Standard Gauge 1435mm
- One of the most complex and challenging project in terms of its alignment terrain, geological complexity, seismic hazard, and other operational issues

Total L=599.4km, 527.2km in China, 72.2km in Nepal.

Lake Peiku-Kathamdnu=170.4km.

10 stations

China: L=98.2km, Bridges

L=5.8km/18, Tunnel L=85.8km/13,

Bridge & Tunnel Ratio=93.3%, 6 stations.

Nepal: L=72.2km, Bridges

L=2.7km/9, Tunnel L=68.6km/7,

bridge & Tunnel ratio of 98.8%, 4

stations.



Justification of Project Selection for implementation

- Opens direct railway connectivity to China, one of the biggest economy of the world
- Direct access to the population of more than 1 billion, huge potential for tourism
- Can be a good alternative for reliable trade besides India
- Beneficial to the whole country
- Can be a milestone for replacement of fuel based transportation and saving huge amount of money spent on import of fuels

### **Project Implementation Status**

- Pre Feasibility Study completed
- An understanding reached for conducting the feasibility study during the recent visit to Nepal paid by the Highest Leadership of PRC (12th-13th Oct 2019)

#### **Project Cost**

- Original Estimate: 293 billion(Appx USD 2.93 Billion)
- Date of Estimate :2018 (Pre-Feasibility Study)
- Construction period 9 years

	Total estimated cost (billion RMB)	Cost per km (billion RMB)	Static investment (billion RMB)	Cost per km (billion RMB)
Lake Peiku- Border	19.56	0.2	16.81	0.17
Border- Kathmandu	17.77	0.25	13.74	0.19



It is estimated that the external power supply from Kerung (Lake Peiku) to Kathmandu will be 700 million yuan, including 300 million yuan in China and 400 million yuan in Nepal.

Total cost of Kerung(Lake Peiku) - Kathmandu 38 billion RMB.

Total cost for Nepal Section is 18.2 billion RMB.



- Priority of Project level not decided yet
- Location Four districts Parsa, Bara, Makwanpur and Kathmandu

- Project Implementation Modality
- not decided yet
- Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic (PET) Survey under Government of India Support

#### **Project Specific**

- Construction of Electrified Raxual-Kathmandu Railway Line starting from Raxaul in India and ending at Chovar at Kathmandu
- Total Length 135 km
- Railway line consist of many tunnels and bridges
- Design Speed 120km/hr
- Maximum Gradient 1 in 50
- Broad Gauge 1676mm
- Complex and challenging project in terms of its alignment terrain, geological complexity, seismic hazard, operational issues

Route : Raxaul – Jitpur – Nijgadh – Shikharpur

- Sisneri - Sathikhel - Kathmandu

Route Length : 135.886 kms

Important Bridges : 41 nos.

Tunnels : 39 nos. (Length- 41870 m)

Curves : 40 nos. (Length- 42271 m)

Grade Separators : 85 nos.

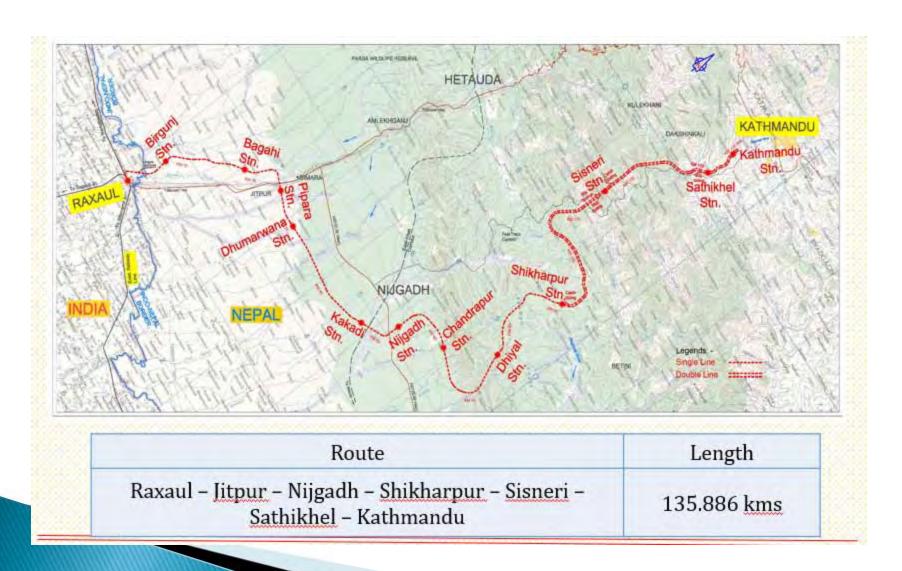
Stations : 13 nos.

R & R : 85 nos.

Land Requirement : 892 Ha

Cost : INR 16550.446 crore

(Appx NPR 264 Billion) (Appx USD 2.64 Billion)



Justification of Project Selection for implementation

- Opens direct link from capital city to India through Railway network
- Direct access to the huge population in South Asia through rail line, enormous potential for increase in tourism and other businesses
- Will link to East West Railway as well as the Second Internatioanl Airport to be constructed in Nijgadh
- Beneficial to the whole country
- Can be a milestone for replacement of fuel based transportation and saving huge amount of money spent on import of fuels

**Project Implementation Status** 

- PET Survey completed
- Bilateral communication in process for further detail study

### Project Cost

- Original Estimate : 264 billion
- Date of Estimate :2019 (PET Survey)
- Construction period 5 years

☐ Rate of Return

The project route has financial **Rate of Return of (+) 5.65**% on the gross capital investment of **INR 16550.466 crore.** 







# THANK YOU ALL!