

スリランカ国
シーギリヤ遺跡保存環境整備計画
予備調査報告書

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スリランカ国 シーギリヤ遺跡保存環境整備計画予備調査報告書

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第1章 調査概要

1. 要請内容

当初要請

- ・複合機能施設の建設（2階建 延床面積約 3,300 m² 建設地はシーギリヤ遺跡入口）
面積の機能別内訳は展示約 2,000 m²、管理約 1,300 m²
- ・博物館で使用する機材（AV 機器、コンピュータ、照明機材、事務機器等）

予備調査で確認したもの 小川を跨ぐ橋形式の建物

- ・複合機能施設の建設（2階建 延床面積 3,634 m² 建設地はシーギリヤ遺跡入口）
面積の機能別内訳は展示 1,932 m²、管理 1,300 m²、研究 828 m²

2. 調査目的

(1) 基本設計調査を円滑に進めるための要請絞込み

- ・スリランカ（以下「ス」国）側全体計画の確認
- ・文化遺産無償資金協力（以下「文化遺産無償」）の制度説明
- ・要請された施設に求める機能とそれに必要な仕様を確認
- ・日本側が想定する建設コストの説明
- ・「ス」国側が提示した建設コストの内容確認
- ・上記を踏まえた要請内容の絞込み

(2) 建設予定地の確認

- ・建設予定地に埋蔵文化財がないことを「ス」国側に確認
- ・観光客の動線や周囲の景観を踏まえた合理的な立地を確認

(3) その他

- ・シーギリヤも対象としている円借款案件との調整
国際協力銀行（JBIC）が実施中の案件形成促進調査（SAPROF）「スリランカ観光基盤整備事業」と情報を交換し実施案件の内容を調整

当初要請は、文化遺産無償の枠組みと過去の実績からみて規模が過大と JICA は判断した。他方、「ス」国側は独自の積算を提示し、この規模は妥当と主張していた。そのため、JICA は上記を目的として本調査団を派遣した。

3. 調査団の構成

- ・総括 植嶋卓巳 JICA スリランカ事務所長
- ・計画管理 新井和久 JICA 無償資金協力部業務 2 グループ生活改善チーム主査
- ・建築計画 重里輝夫 JICA 無償資金協力調査員

4. 調査日程

平成 16 年 11 月 8 日(月)～11 月 12 日(金) (5 日間)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 11 月 8 日 (月) | 日本大使館・JICA 事務所との協議 「ス」国側との協議 |
| 11 月 9 日 (火) | シーギリヤ遺跡現地調査 「ス」国側との協議 |
| 11 月 10 日 (水) | ポロンナルワ博物館視察 JBIC SAPROF 調査団との協議 JBIC 事務所との協議 |
| 11 月 11 日 (木) | 現地日本企業からの聞き取り 「ス」国側との協議 日本大使館との協議 |
| 11 月 12 日 (金) | 「ス」国側との協議 ミニッツ署名 日本大使館への報告 |

5. 主要面談者

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------|
| Mr. A. P. A Gunasekera | Secretary Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National Heritage (MCANH) | |
| Mr. J. H. J. Jayamaha | Additional Director General Department of External Resources, Ministry of Finance | |
| Dr. W. H. Wijayapala | Director General, Department of Archaeology, MCANH and Central Cultural Fund | |
| Mr. Chandana Ellepola | Adviser Architect | |
| 須田明夫 | 特命全権大使 | 在スリランカ日本大使館 |
| 大西英之 | 一等書記官 | 〃 |
| 松尾秀明 | 一等書記官 | 〃 |
| 江島真也 | コロンボ首席駐在員 | 国際協力銀行 |
| 金哲太郎 | 調査第 2 部第 3 班 | 〃 |
| 木村雄一郎 | SAPROF 調査団 | (株)パデコ |

6. 調査結果概要

(1) 先方との協議結果

「ス」国側が独自の設計案に固執し、文化遺産無償を前提とした要請内容の絞込みは出来なかった。そのため、今後取り得る選択肢として以下の 4 案を確認した。

- ・ 第 1 案
他の資金により施設を建設し、その施設で使用する機材を文化遺産無償で調達する
- ・ 第 2 案
施設の下半分を文化遺産無償で建設し、残りをスリランカ側が建設する

- ・ 第 3 案
規模を縮小し再設計した施設を文化遺産無償で建設する
- ・ 第 4 案
施設を機能別に分割しその一つを文化遺産無償で建設する

(2) 現地調査結果

<サイト>

「ス」国側が想定する建設予定地は、埋蔵文化財と観光客等の動線に関しては特段の問題はない。しかし、地耐力調査は必要（「ス」国側未実施）。

<実施機関の体制>

中央文化基金（Central Cultural Fund、以下「CCF」）は、スリランカ国内の文化財保護を目的として、文化省の下に 1980 年に設立された総員約 440 名（うち管理職・技術職が約 40 名）の政府関係機関。本件の実施機関として最も妥当な組織である。地域毎に CCF と契約を結んだ外部のコンサルタントが文化財保護をはじめとする活動の統括を行っている

<建設コスト>

「ス」国側が提示した建設コストが極めて安価だったので、その内容を精査し、無償資金協力とは積算の前提が異なることを確認した。この差異を修正すると「ス」国側積算は想定しうる範囲内に収まった。

(3) 結論要約

11 月上旬の予備調査現地協議では、「ス」国側要請は文化遺産無償で対応するには過大なこと、「ス」国側は規模縮小に応じないことを確認した。この 2 点を「現時点での制約」として相互に認めただうえで、「ス」国側が計画する複合機能施設を建設するために取り得る将来の選択肢が 4 つあり得ること、4 つの選択肢には日本側・「ス」国側それぞれの賛成理由、反対理由、考慮すべき条件があることを確認した。将来、いずれかを選択する際の参考とするため、これらは選択肢毎の「ノート」として協議議事録に記載した（詳細は添付議事録を参照）。

また、円借款との連携に関しては、上記の交渉状況を SAPROF 調査団と JBIC コロンボ事務所に適宜連絡している。4 つの選択肢の中には建設資金として円借款を想定するものもあったので、その点も報告した。

<補足>

予備調査後、外交ルートでの交渉を経て、2004 年 12 月に「ス」国側は選択肢第 3 案を前提とした規模縮小に応じることとなった。

第2章 要請の確認

1. 要請の背景と経緯

シーギリヤ遺跡はコロンボの北東約 160Km、「ス」国のほぼ中央に位置する。高さ約 200m の岩山(シーギリヤロック)とその周囲に残る 5 世紀後半の王都の跡で、1982 年に UNESCO 世界文化遺産に指定された。岩山頂上の王宮跡や山腹の岩肌に描かれた 18 人の女性のフレスコ画(シーギリヤレディ)は「ス」国最大の観光資源で、年間 66 万人(2002 年)が同遺跡を訪れている。

シーギリヤロック入口の既存博物館は老朽化が著しく、遺物の管理や展示が十分には出来ていない。「ス」国政府は、今後も増加が見込まれる観光客へのサービス向上、観光客の混雑緩和、遺跡の保護、考古学調査成果の展示等を目的として、展示棟・講堂・事務所等の複合機能を有する施設の建設を我が国文化遺産無償案件として要請した。

2. サイトの状況と問題点

<サイトの状況>

「ス」国側が予定している建設地は、シーギリヤロックを取り囲む外堀の外側にあり、現博物館から約 100m 外側に位置する。要請施設へ観光客等を導くために周辺道路の付け替えを計画しており、道路新設工事は一部を実施済みで、動線に関する問題は特にない。建設予定地に埋蔵文化財がないことは「ス」国考古局が既に確認している。「ス」国側は、小川を跨ぐ橋形式の建物を設計しているものの地耐力試験は行っていない。

<建設コスト>

建設コストに関する調査結果を以下に述べる。現在、我が国の無償資金協力では制度上の制約によりコスト高となる傾向が否定できない。主な要因として以下の点がある。

- ・ E/N 期間内の完工を前提とした工期の厳守
- ・ 予備費のない一括契約 (Lump Sum)
- ・ 品質の重視
- ・ 受注者が日本企業限定 (日本人の高い人件費が影響する)

特に施設案件ではコンサルタント常駐監理者と建設会社常駐管理者として通常は日本人が現地に滞在する。上限 3 億円という比較的小規模な文化遺産無償では、この常駐者コストの影響が非常に大きい。

他方、JICA は無償案件のコスト引き下げに努力を重ねてきた。その経験を踏まえると、当初「ス」国側が提示した積算は想定を超えて安価であった。本調査では「ス」国側積算内容の精査と現地の本邦建設業者への聞き取りを行った。その結果、日本側積算と「ス」国側積算では前提条件が異なっており、この差を補正すると「ス」国側積算は日本側の想定範囲内であることを確認した。具体的には以下のとおり。

今回「ス」国側が提示した建設費積算（設計及び施工監理費用は含まない）

- ・ 施設概要 二階建て 3,634 m² 仕様は現地基準
- ・ 積算価格 1.52 億ルピー（1.52 億円） 1ルピー＝1円
- ・ 平米単価 41,827 ルピー/m²（41,827 円/m²） 1.52 億ルピー÷3,634 m²

他案件の平米単価実績（設計及び施工監理費用は含まない）

- ・ スリランカ以外で実施した過去の文化遺産無償案件（2002-4 年）11～17 万円/m²
- ・ スリランカ初等・中等学校施設改善計画（1999 年）約 5.8 万円/m² 簡素な仕様

図 1 は「無償資金協力案件に係る概算事業費積算ガイドライン（建築編）」より抜粋した無償資金協力の建築建設費構成である（免税を前提としているので税金は含まない）。

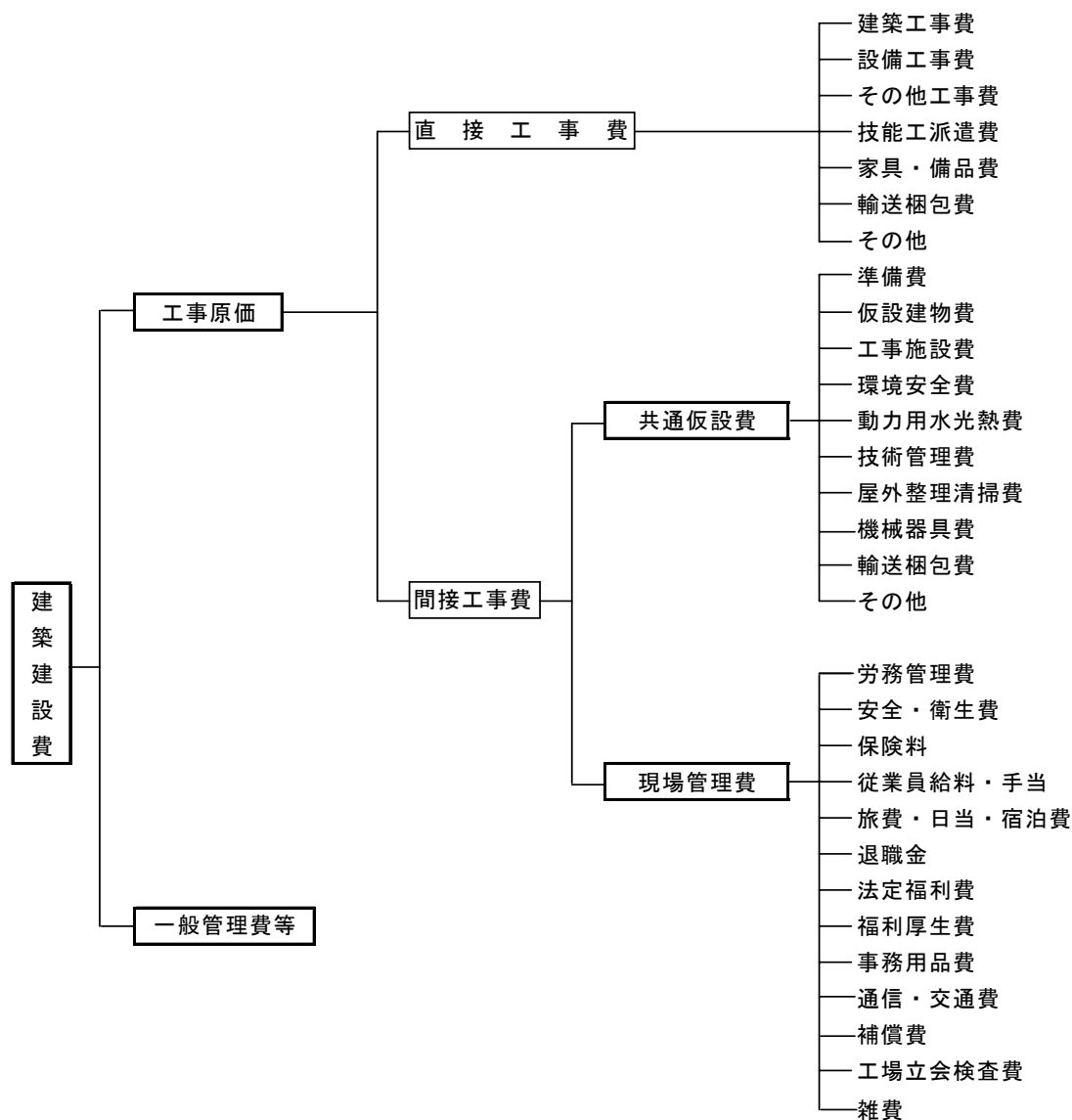


図 1 建築建設費構成図 概算事業費ガイドライン（建築編） p.14 より

精査の結果、今回「ス」国側が提示した積算には「一般管理費等」と「間接工事費」が全く含まれていないこと、「直接工事費」にも「設備工事費」の一部など計上されていない費用があることを確認した。

「ス」国では、まず直接工事費のみで契約相手を決定し、その後に一般管理費等と間接工事費を交渉で決定する例が多い。予算取りの段階では 2～3 割の掛け目をかけてこれらの費用を見込むが、今回の協議で提示された積算にはこの掛け目による概算額も含まれていなかった。過去の実績を踏まえ、間接工事費を直接工事費の概ね 4 割、一般管理費等を直接工事費と間接工事費合計の概ね 1 割と想定して「ス」国側積算を補正すると以下のとおりとなる。

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 直接工事費 | 1.52 億円 | 「ス」国側積算を採用 |
| 間接工事費 | 0.61 億円 | 1.52 億円×0.4 |
| 一般管理費等 | 0.21 億円 | (1.52+0.61) 億円×0.1 |
| 合計 | 2.34 億円 | |
| 平米単価 | 64,392 円/m ² | 2.34 億円÷3,634 m ² |

前述のとおり、仕様が簡素な「初等・中等学校施設改善計画」（1999 年）の平米単価が約 5.8 万円/m²であったので、今回提示された「ス」国側積算は想定範囲内と判断した。ただし、実際に我が国無償資金協力で施工をする際には、これにある程度の上乗せが生じると思われる。理由は以下のとおり。

- ・「ス」国積算には直接工事費に設備工事費の一部など計上されていない費用がある
- ・現地業者が日本企業に対してはより割高な見積りを出す可能性が高い（詳細後述）
- ・「ス」国と無償案件で仕上げ等の基準が異なる
- ・「ス」国では材料費が高騰中（直近 1 年間で 30-40%上昇、特に砂は 2 倍）

要請された施設の仕様について、「ス」国側は簡素なもので十分としたので、「ス」国側が求める仕様・品質の実例として、シーギリヤの北東約 60km にあるポロンナルワ博物館を視察した。この建物は「ス」国が独自に施工したもので 1997 年に完成している。オランダの指導を受けた館内照明や展示は洗練されており、全体的な印象は良い。これを踏まえると、施設の外見・見映えに関しては「ス」国の主張にも肯ける部分は少なくない。しかし、コンクリートの仕上げでは豆板が目立ち、表面が剥落し錆びた鉄筋がむき出しになっている部分もあった。完成後 10 年弱しか経っていないことを踏まえると、施工時の品質管理に問題があったと思われる。無償資金協力で案件を実施する場合には改善が必要な点と考える。

コスト削減との兼ね合いで仕様・品質を検討する際には、優先すべき事項を明確にしたうえで、様々な得失を総合的に考慮する必要がある。

<在「ス」国本邦建設会社からの聞き取り>

上記と関連し、在「ス」国本邦建設会社への聞き取り結果を以下に述べる。聞き取り出来たのは 1 社のみなので、全てが一般的に当てはまる事項とは言い切れないが、今後考慮すべき点は多いと考える。

・割高な労賃

無償資金協力案件では作業員レベルに至るまできちんとした人間を雇うため、採用時の身許確認等に手間をかけている（身許を証明する書類の取り付け等）。この手間はコストにはねるし、しっかりした人間はそうでない人間と比べれば労賃も高めになる。また、工期が厳しい時には労賃を上げてでも人を集めざるをえなかった。一旦上げた労賃を下げるのはなかなか難しく、「一時的に上げたはず」の労賃が次回の基準

になってしまう例は少なくない。その積み重ねが無視できない差額となっている。

なお、スリランカでの一般的な労賃割り増し条件は以下のとおり。

| | | |
|---------|--------|--------------------|
| 残業 | 1.25 倍 | |
| 日曜日勤務 | 1.50 倍 | |
| 祝日勤務 | 2.00 倍 | Public Holiday |
| 特別な祝日勤務 | 3.00 倍 | Mercantile Holiday |

・ 資材の高騰

躯体の材料費がこの 1 年で概ね 30~40%価格が上昇した。特に砂は採集が制限されたため 2 倍に高騰している。調査時の価格は以下のとおり。

| | |
|------|---|
| 鉄筋 | US\$580-600/トン |
| セメント | US\$70/トン |
| 砂利 | 3,400-3,500 ルピー/Cube (1Cube=2.83 m ³) |
| 砂 | 5,000 ルピー/Cube |

・ 監督体制

品質管理のため工事中は日本人を常駐させている。通常、日本人 1 名の下に、スリランカ人サイトマネージャー 1 名、スリランカ人エンジニア 1 名、スリランカ人アシスタントエンジニア 1 名（場合によってはこれに加えてフォアマン 1 名）を直営で配置し、この下に下請けの地元建設会社が入っている。これだけのしっかりした管理体制にはそれなりの費用がかかる。さらに、完工 1 年後の瑕疵検査に備えた対応も必要となっており、負担は小さくない。

・ 建築基準

スリランカには英国基準 (British Standard) の流れを汲む ICTAD (Institute for Construction Training and Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development) という建築基準があり、通常はこれに基づき設計を行っている。

・ 補修

本来、瑕疵担保期間 (通常 1 年間) を過ぎてからの修理は有償対応である。しかし、我が国無償資金協力案件では、「日本の無償案件だから」という理由でこの期間を過ぎてからでも無償で対応する例が少なくない。

3. 要請内容の妥当性の検討

要請施設は、来訪者への情報提供、遺跡の保存と研究、遺跡の管理を統合して担うもので、この基本構想の下で周囲の環境との調和にも配慮した設計を「ス」国側が既に完成させ建築許可も取得していた。建築許可取得には 6 年を要しており、新たな設

計に対して建築許可を取り直すと 2 年以上は必要と先方は想定している。「ス」国側は自らの設計どおりの施設建設を強く求め、独自の積算を根拠に文化遺産無償の上限 3 億円以内で要請どおりの施設建設は可能と主張した。調査団は「ス」国側設計はよく検討されたものであり、永年の準備を経てこの設計に執着する事情は認めるものの、文化遺産無償の過去の事例を踏まえると「ス」国側の設計をそのまま受け入れることは難しいことを説明し、「ス」国側もこの点は理解した。

最終的に、相互の立場を尊重したうえで今後取り得る選択肢について議論し、現地日本大使館の助言も踏まえ、将来取り得る選択肢 4 案を議事録で確認した（詳細は議事録参照）。また、施設の規模も「ス」国側が精査した 3,634 m²を最終要請として確認した。

前述のとおり「ス」国側による設計はよく吟味されたものであるが、文化遺産無償のみで建設するには規模過大と言わざるをえない。

第3章 環境社会配慮調査（カテゴリーC 案件なので省略）

埋蔵文化財のない場所に建設する小規模な施設でありカテゴリーC と分類した。

第4章 結論・提言

1. 協力内容スクリーニング

第 1 章現地調査結果の補足に記載したとおり、「ス」国側は規模縮小を受け入れることとなった。縮小にあたっては展示機能の実現を最優先としている。先方の当初計画を踏まえつつ、建設コストと仕様・品質を慎重に検討する必要がある。前述のとおり「ス」国側は自らの設計に相当の自負を持っているので、再設計に際しては、「ス」国側と十分に協議し理解を得て絞込みを進める必要がある。

2. 基本設計調査に際し留意すべき事項

(1) 仕様

建物の仕様・品質については、第 2 章 2 項「建設コスト」でも述べたとおり慎重な検討が必要である。基本的には「ス」国側の希望を踏まえて簡易な仕様としつつ、建設コスト、建物の寿命、将来の維持管理コスト、品質管理技術の移転等も考慮し適正な仕様・品質を決定すべきである。

(2) 建設コスト

第 2 章 2 項「建設コスト」で述べたとおり無償資金協力では「ス」国側の積算にある程度の上乗せが想定される。この差を如何に縮めるかは、仕様、工期、工程等によるところが大きい。「ス」国側がコストの引き下げを強く望んでいることを踏まえ、過去の無償案件を参考にしつつ、新たなコスト引き下げの工夫が必要である。

また、コスト引き下げに際しては、現行コストとの比較でどの部分が圧縮されるか、それによって将来どのような影響が起こりうるかを「ス」国側に説明し納得を得る必

要がある。

(3) 建設許可取得

予備調査の協議で、「ス」国側は再設計に伴う建設許可の取り直しに最低 2 年かかると発言した。規模縮小に伴い建設許可の再取得が必要となる見込みだが、2003 年 12 月時点では、「ス」国側はその早期取得に最大限の努力をしようとしているものの取得時期は明確となっていない。

基本設計では、その後の案件実施を見据えて建築許可取得期限を明確にし、期限までに取得できない場合の対応を、実施見送りも含めて日「ス」国関係者で予め合意しておくべきである。

以上

添付資料

1. 予備調査協議議事録
2. 要請書

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE PREPARATORY STUDY
ON
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SURROUNDING AREA OF SIGIRIYA
IN
THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

In response to a request from the Government of The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as "Sri Lanka"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Preparatory Study on The Project for Improvement of Surrounding Area of Sigiriya (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to Sri Lanka the Preparatory Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Takumi Ueshima, Resident Representative, JICA Sri Lanka Office, and is scheduled to stay in the country from 8 November, 2004 to 13 November, 2004.

The Team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Sri Lanka and conducted a field survey at the study area.

As a result of discussions and field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

Colombo, 12 November, 2004



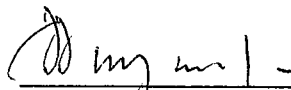
Takumi Ueshima
Leader
Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



A.P.A. Gunasekera
Secretary
Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National Heritage
A.P.A. GUNASEKERA
Secretary
Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National Heritage
8th Floor, "Sethsiripaya" Battaramulla.



W.H. Wijayapala
Director General
Central Cultural Fund



J.H.J. Jayamaha
Additional Director General
Department of External Resources
Ministry of Finance

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective of the Project

Objective of the Project is to conserve and interpret the Cultural Heritage of the World Heritage site of Sigiriya.

2. Project Site

The Project is located in the World Heritage site of Sigiriya about 160km northeast from Colombo. The construction site proposed by the Sri Lankan side is shown in Annex-1.

3. Responsible and Implementing Agency

Responsible organization is the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National Heritage.

Implementing organization is the Central Cultural Fund (CCF) with the approval of the Department of Archaeology.

Organization chart of them is shown in Annex-2.

4. Items Requested by the Government of Sri Lanka

After discussions with the Team, the request by the Sri Lankan side was identified as follows.

Two storied building (Net floor area 3,634 m²)

Ground floor office space to serve administration (874 m²)
research space (828 m²)

Upper floor with mezzanine to serve information, communication & interpretation
(1,932 m²)

The proposed building has been designed with a concept of showing close relationship with the Sigiriya Rock and water, fauna & flora, etc. expressing Sri Lankan architectural design values. As such a proposed building will be constructed over a natural water stream nearby.

The Sri Lankan side emphasized that the above mentioned three functions are closely integrated and harmonized into the concept, so all the functions should be under one roof and it is required the allocated floor areas for each functions to be remain unchanged. The Sri Lankan side also emphasized that they would go for simple finishes like rough finished walls, cement rendered floor, etc. while maintaining international standards in construction. The proposed plan has already been approved by all the concerning authorities in the Government of Sri Lanka. The Team has recognized the necessity, importance and maturity of the proposed centre with these three major functions in the building.

JICA will assess the appropriateness of the request and will report the findings to the Government of Japan.

5. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

The Sri Lankan side understood the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme explained by the Team, as described in Annex-4.

The Sri Lankan side will take the necessary measures, as described in Annex-5, for smooth implementation of the Project, as a condition for the Japanese Grant Aid to be implemented.

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6. Other relevant issues

Both parties have confirmed that the Sri Lankan side considers this project as one of the most important and the most prioritized projects in the cultural heritage conservation of Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan side is flexible in taking into consideration of every possible source of funding.

(1) Options to be considered

The Team understood the concept explained by the Sri Lankan side. The Sri Lankan side also submitted their cost estimate of the building and justified the practicality of constructing the building as proposed by them. The Team explained that its construction cost would be much more expensive in case of Japan's Grant Aid for Cultural Heritage (JGACH) and would be beyond the upper level of the grant of the scheme. In order to make the Project a reality, both sides discussed following four alternative options. The Sri Lankan side proposed Options 1 and 2 (order of priority).

Option-1

The Sri Lankan side constructs the building as proposed in clause 4 by soft loan or other source of funding. After the building is constructed, JGACH will cover equipment for appropriate heritage presentation.

Notes

- The Government of Sri Lanka requests soft loan for the Project.
- A soft loan lender agrees to disburse.
- The lender will appraise the Project by itself.
- Japanese soft loan lender is the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).
- The Government of Sri Lanka requests JGACH for equipment for information and communication component afresh (present request is for JGACH for construction).
- The Government of Japan newly appraise the request for JGACH for equipment.
- Technical advice and training for the equipment is desirable.
- With the approval by the Government of Japan, the soft loan can be replaced by 2KR Counterpart Fund of Sri Lanka.
- The building and the presentation will be closely coordinated.

Option-2

The design presented by the Sri Lankan side could be implemented in two stages. Stage one will be performed by JGACH. This will include completion of the foundation, upper floor and mezzanine with an appropriate heritage presentation. In stage two the Government of Sri Lanka will complete the heritage management centre office and the archaeological research centre in the ground floor.

Notes

- Close coordination between stage one and two is necessary.
- Design of stage one is so important not to be seen as half-completed one.
- It may take some years to complete the construction after JGACH portion is finished.
- From Japan's Auditors' point of view, this situation is not allowable.

Option-3

Japanese consultant is selected for JGACH. The consultant coordinates with the Sri Lankan side and re-designs the building. It will be a smaller building and shall not exceed the upper level of the budget of JGACH.

3

8
Sri Lanka

Notes

- Plan of the new building must be approved by the Sri Lankan authorities.
- The authorities consist Department of Archaeology, Department of Wild Life and other authorities including the President of Sri Lanka.
- The present proposed plan was approved in 2003 and it took six years to get the approval.
- The Sri Lankan side insisted that area reducing should be less than 5%. It is difficult for them to fulfill the concept and functions in a building smaller than 95% in area of original plan.
- The Team pointed out that 5% reduction deemed not enough to clear the budget ceiling of JGACH.
- Detailed analysis on cost of the building is necessary.

Option-4

The proposed one-roofed building is divided into two or more small buildings based on their functions by the Sri Lankan side. Then one of them is constructed by JGACH. Japanese consultant is selected for JGACH. The consultant coordinates with the Sri Lankan side and design the building covered by JGACH.

Notes

- Plans of the new buildings must be approved by Sri Lankan authorities.
- The authorities consist Department of Archaeology, Department of Wild Life and other authorities including the President of Sri Lanka.

(2) General Plan

The Sri Lankan side explained a general plan which the Project is based on "Development Plan for Sigiriya Heritage City: Volume One and Volume Two (1989, Urban Development Authority)". The Team understood it.

(3) Site selection

The proposed construction site is located about 100m west of the present museum (see Annex-1). Department of Archaeology confirmed that there are no archaeological remains in the site and approved for the new building construction there. The department prohibited to construct new buildings at both locations of present museum area and open land opposite to the museum in order to conserve archaeological remains. The Sri Lankan side plans to change road location around the site to lead visitors to the new building. New road for that is under the construction and will be finished before the completion of the construction of the building.

(4) Application to Other Donors

The Sri Lankan side has not requested the Project to any other donor but Japan.

(5) Next step to be taken by both sides

Both sides agree to report these options to respective governments and hope a necessary decision by two governments will be made before the end of December 2004.

Annex-1 Project Site

Annex-2 Organization Chart

Annex-3 Requested Items

Annex-4 Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

Annex-5 Major Under Takings

9)

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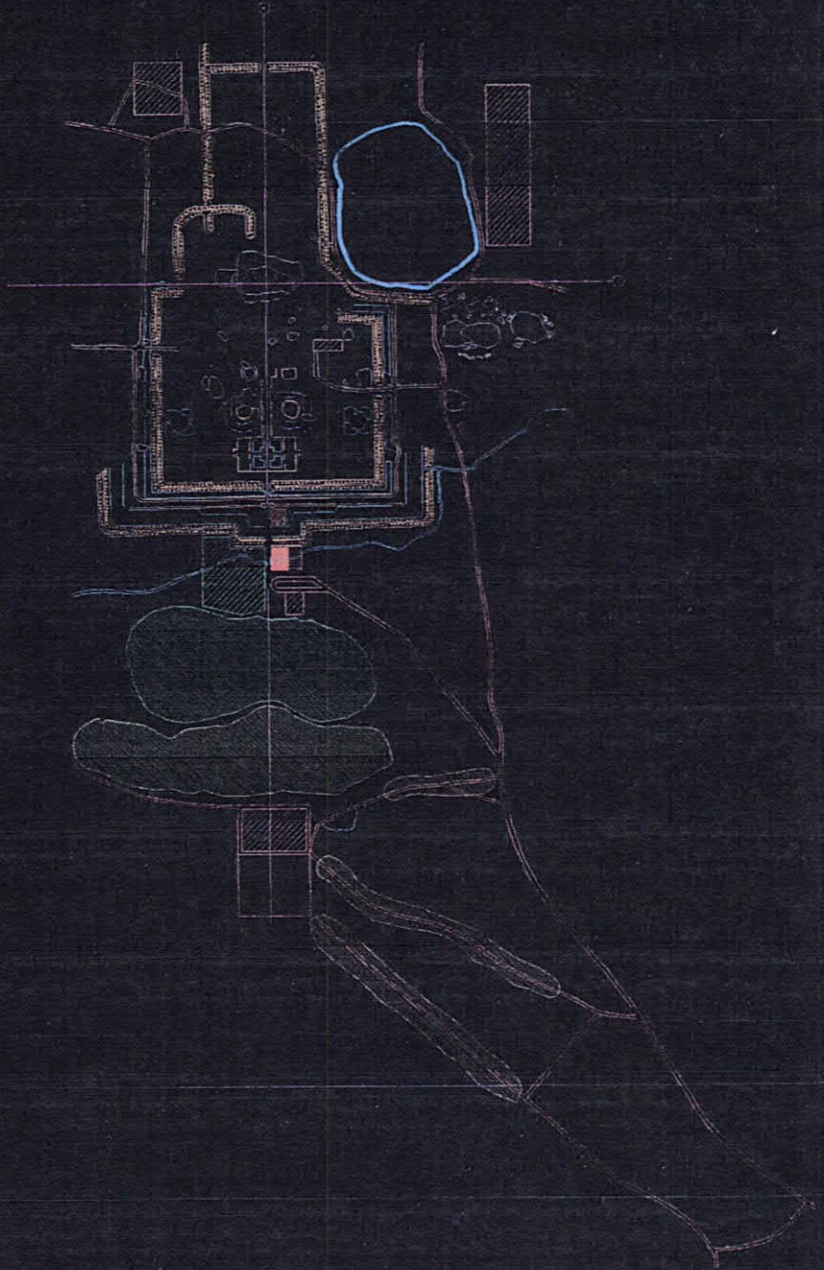
LOCATION MAP



8)

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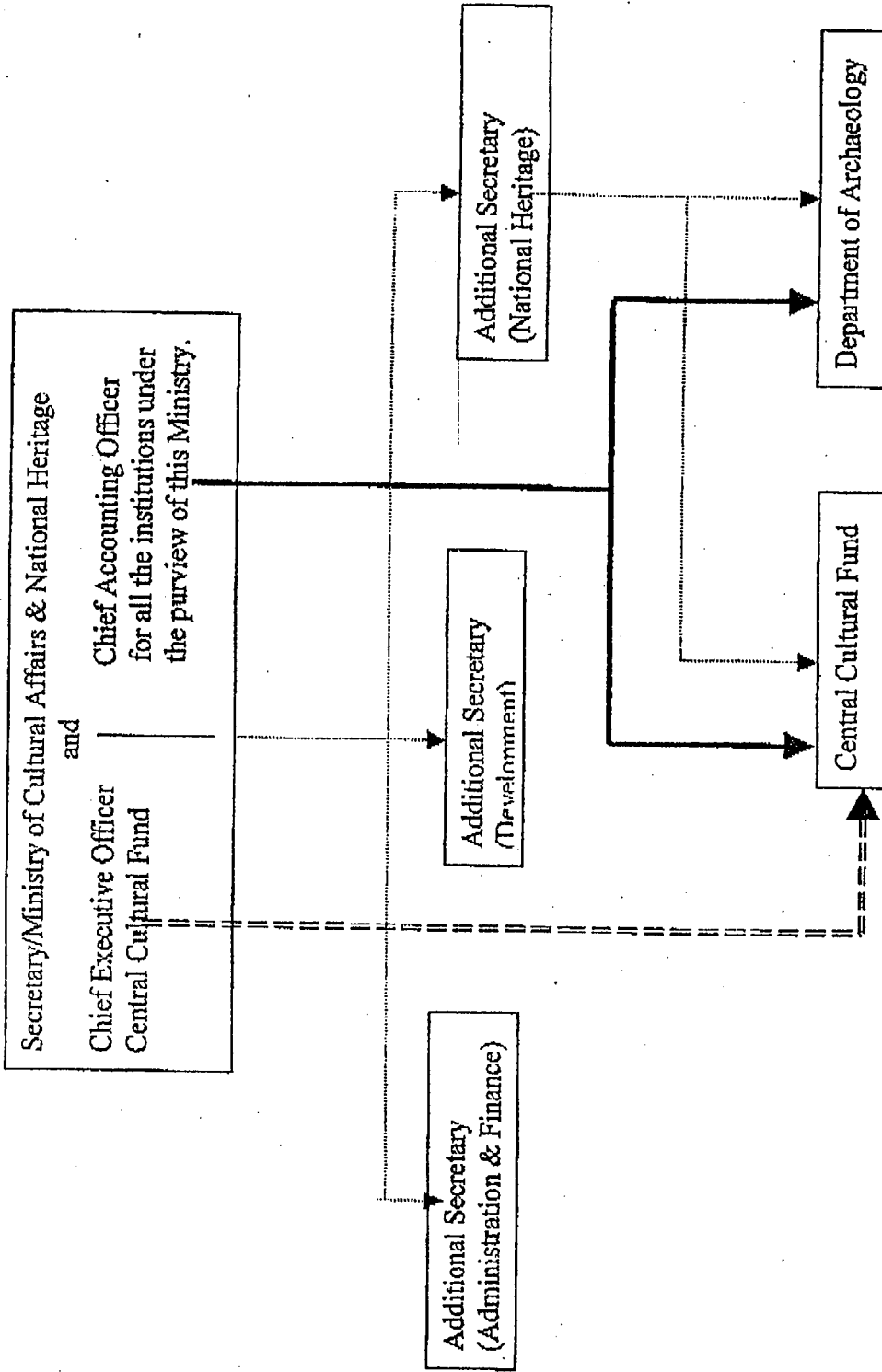
MICRO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE



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Organization Chart Ministry of Cultural Affairs & National Heritage



- - - - -> Directly responsible for the administration of Central Cultural Fund
> Supervision through Additional Secretary, National Heritage
 ———> As Chief Accounting Officer, responsible to the Parliament for all financial matters of these institutions

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Existing

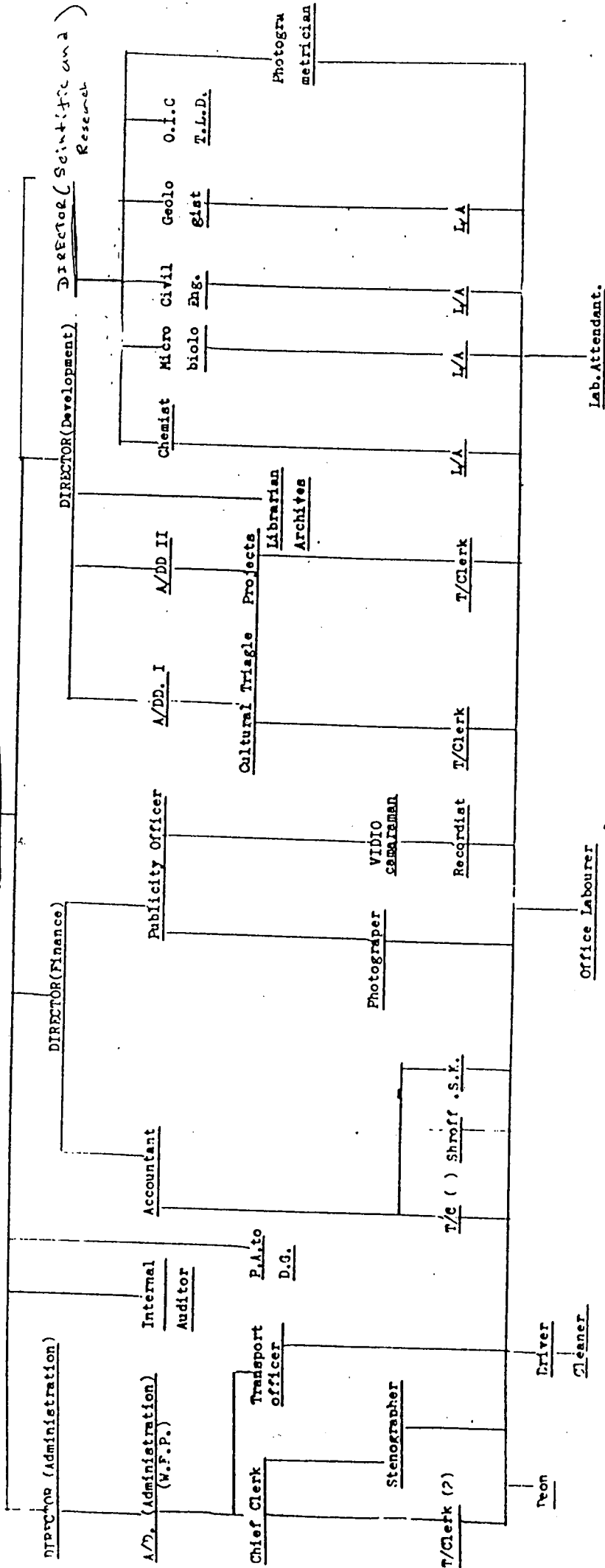
ORGANISATION CHART OF CENTRAL CULTURAL FUND.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

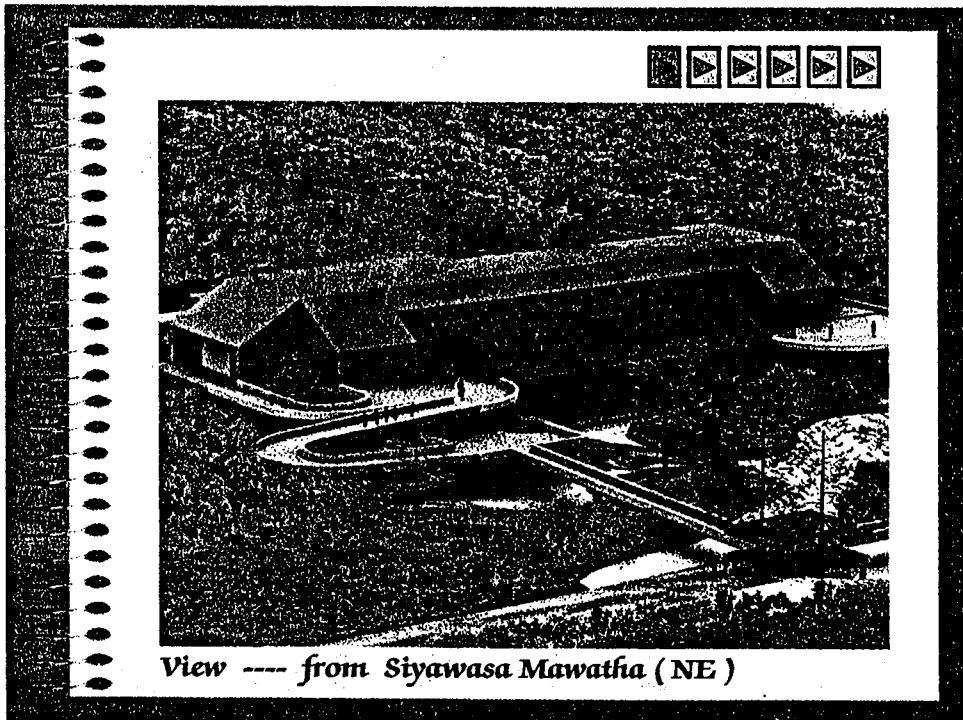
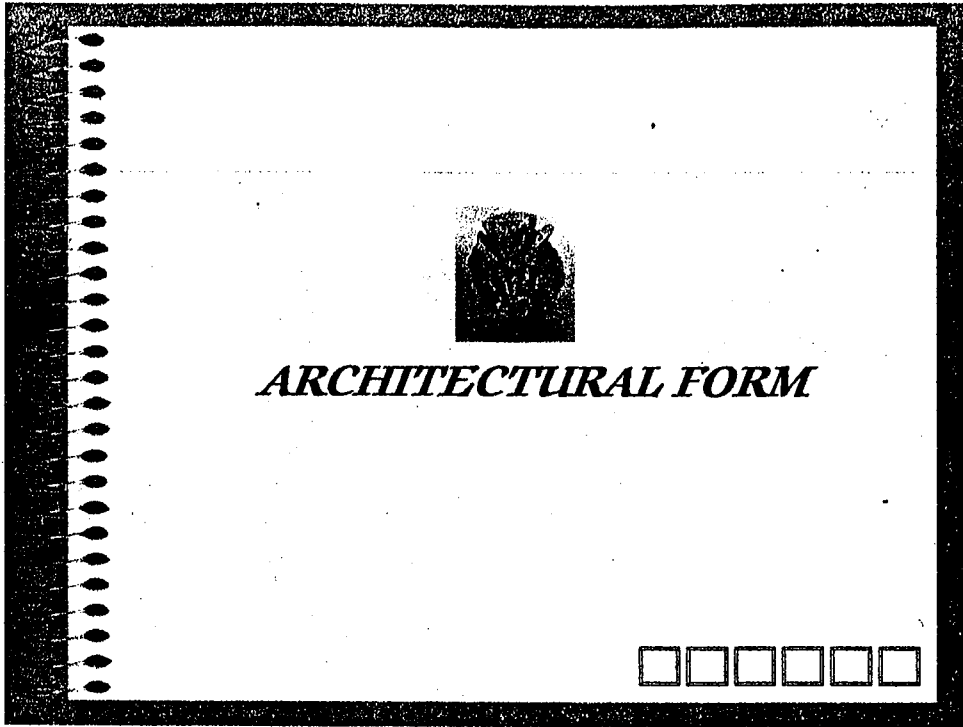
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

DIRECTOR GENERAL.

D. Disector General.

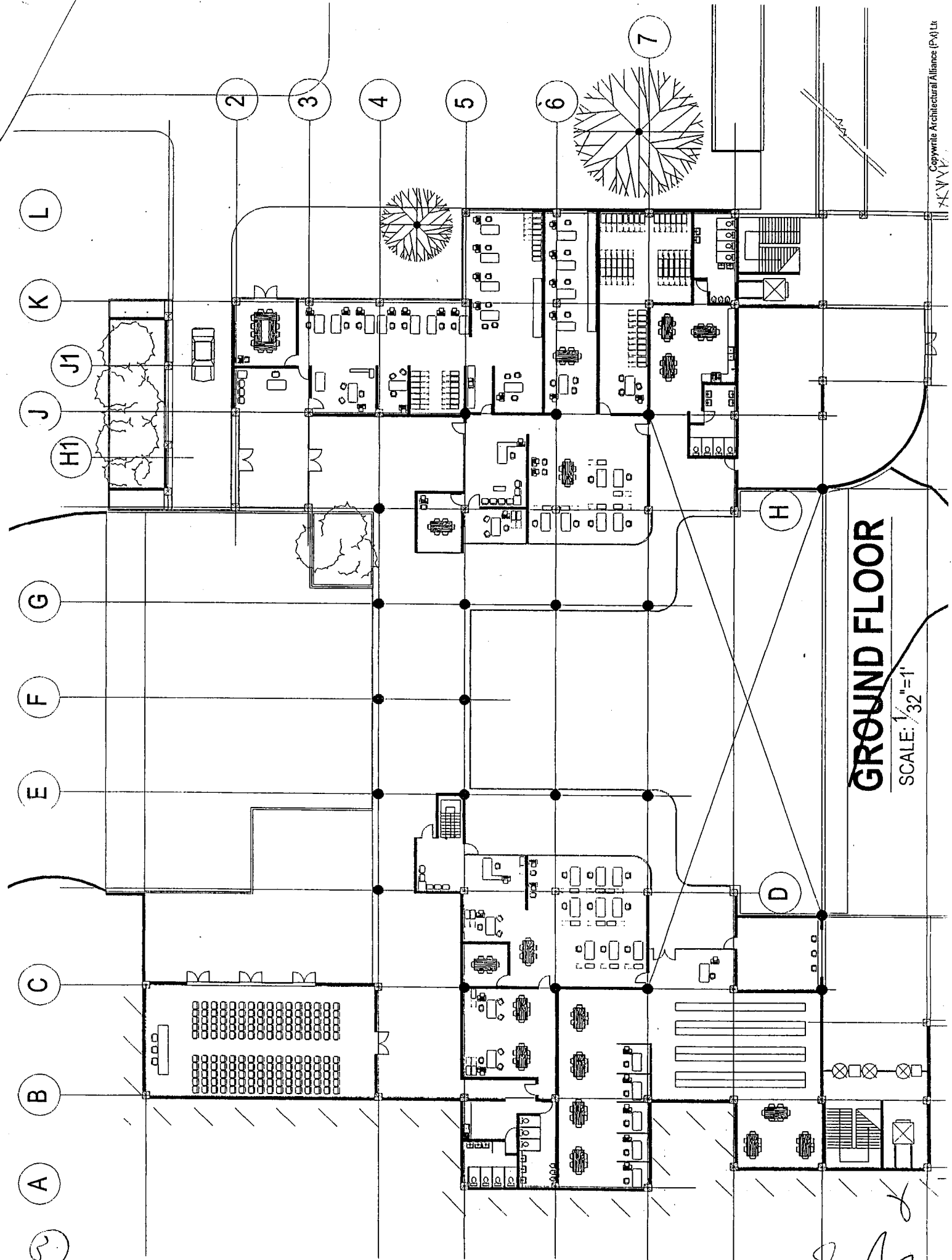


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(3)

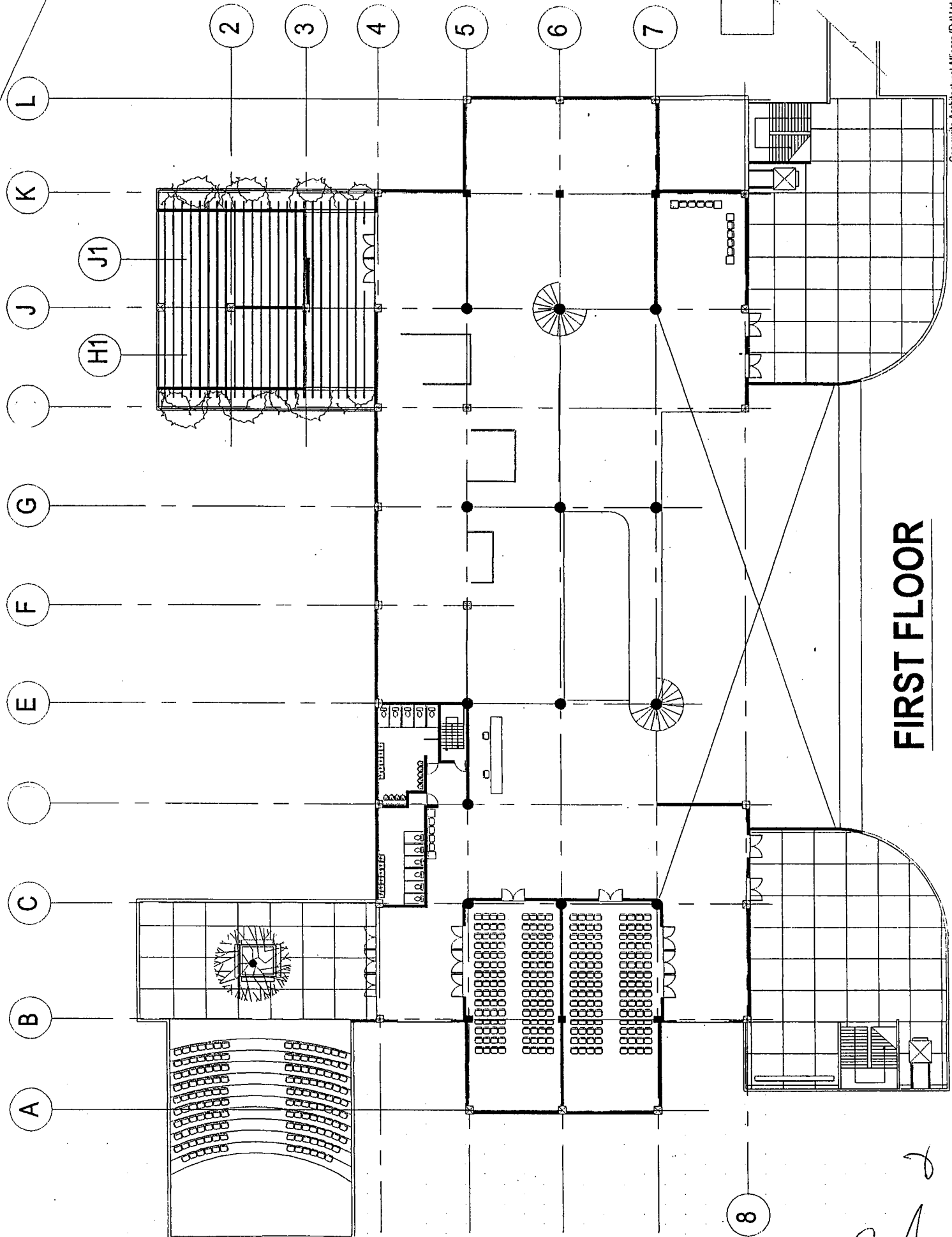
7 1
S. G.



GROUND FLOOR

SCALE: 1/32"=1'

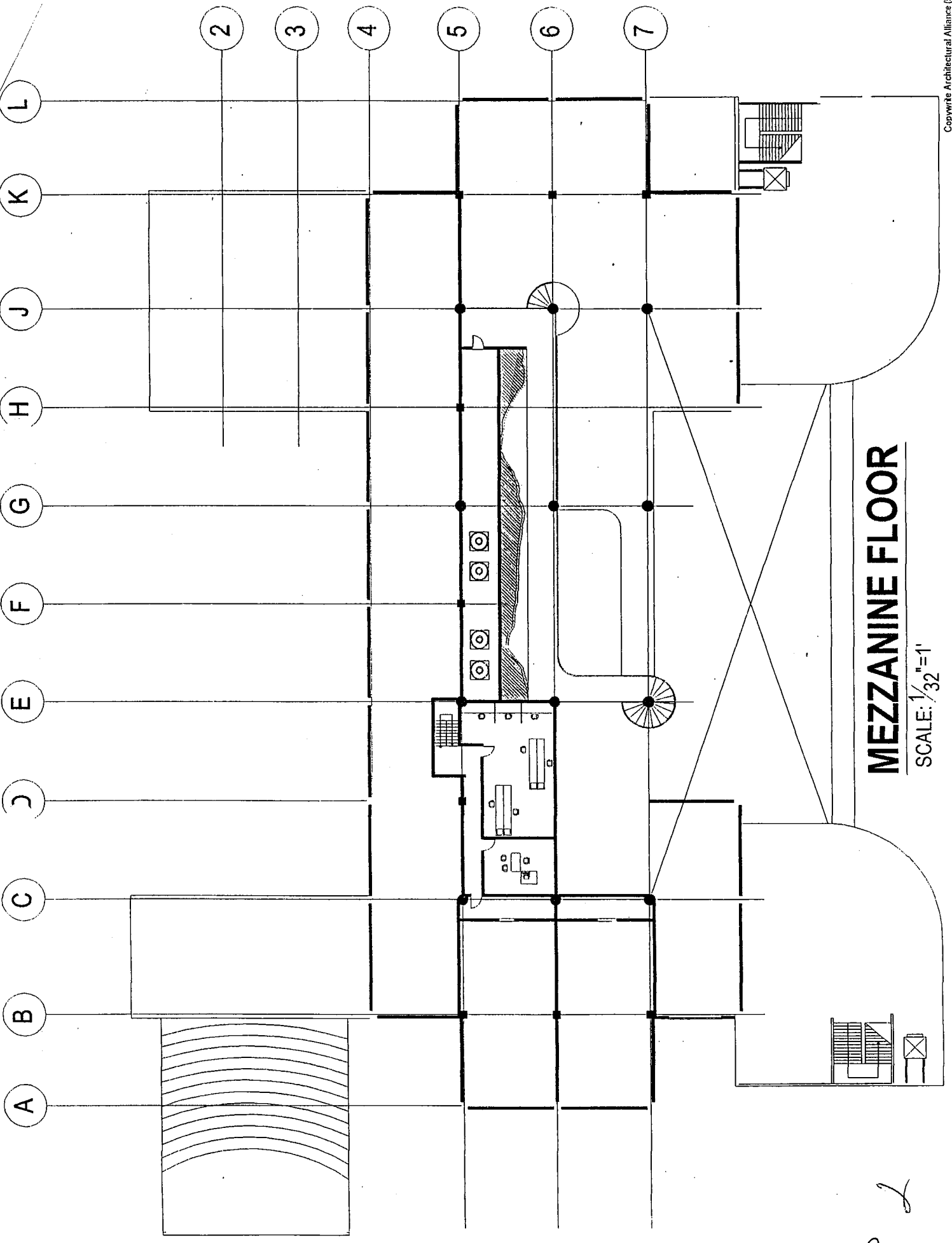
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FIRST FLOOR

8

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MEZZANINE FLOOR

SCALE: 1/32"=1'

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Annex-4 Japan's Grant Aid

The Grant Aid Scheme provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

1. Grant Aid procedures

Japan's Grant Aid Scheme is executed through the following procedures:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Application | (Request made by a recipient country) |
| Study | (Basic Design Study conducted by JICA) |
| Appraisal & Approval | (Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by Cabinet) |
| Determination of Implementation | (The Notes exchanged between the Government of Japan and the recipient country) |

Firstly, the application or request for a Grant Aid project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) to conduct a study on the request.

Secondly, JICA conducts the study (Basic Design Study), using (a) Japanese consulting firm(s).

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA, and the results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes (E/N) signed by the Government of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the smooth implementation of the project, JICA assists the recipient country in such matters as preparing tenders, contracts and so on.

2. Basic Design Study

1) Contents of the Study

The aim of the Basic Design Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), conducted by JICA on a requested project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project by the Government of Japan. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the requested project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the Project's implementation.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed upon by both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of a Basic Design of the Project
- Estimation of cost of the Project

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid Project. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the guidelines of Japan's Grant Aid Scheme.

The Government of Japan requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures is necessary to ensure its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization in the recipient country actually implementing the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country through the Minutes of Discussions.

2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Study, JICA uses (a) registered consultant firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms. The firm(s) selected carry(ies) out a Basic Design Study and write(s) a report, based upon terms of reference set by JICA.

The consulting firm(s) used for the Study is (are) recommended by JICA to the recipient country to also work on the Project's implementation after the Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the Project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant Aid, etc., are confirmed.

- 2) "The period of the Grant Aid" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the Project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedures such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding contracts with (a) consultant firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payment to them must be completed.

However in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as natural disaster, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

- 3) Under the Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However the prime contractors, namely, consulting, contracting and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

- 4) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

- 5) Undertakings required to the Government of the Recipient Country

In the implementation of the Grant Aid project, the recipient country is required to undertake such necessary measures as the following:

- ① To secure land necessary for the sites of the Project and to clear, level and reclaim the land prior to commencement of the construction,
- ② To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites,
- ③ To secure buildings prior to the procurement in case the installation of the equipment,
- ④ To ensure all the expenses and prompt execution for unloading, customs clearance at the port of disembarkation and internal transportation of the products purchased under the Grant Aid.
- ⑤ To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which will be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the Verified contracts.
- ⑥ To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the Verified contracts, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay

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8. H

therein for the performance of their work.

6) "Proper Use"

The recipient country is required to operate and maintain the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

7) "Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be re-exported from the recipient country.

8) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.

b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions to the Bank.

Handwritten initials or marks, including a circled 'D' and a signature.

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Annex-5

Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

| NO | Items | To be covered by Grant Aid | To be covered by Recipient side |
|----|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | To secure land | | • |
| 2 | To clear, level and reclaim the site when needed | | • |
| 3 | To construct gates and fences in and around the site | | • |
| 4 | To construct the parking lot | | • |
| 5 | To construct roads | | |
| 1) | Within the site | | • |
| 2) | Outside the site | | • |
| 6 | To construct the building | • | |
| 7 | To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply, drainage and other incidental facilities | • | |
| 1) | Electricity | | |
| a. | The distributing line to the site | | • |
| b. | The drop wiring and internal wiring within the site | • | |
| c. | The main circuit breaker and transformer | | • |
| 2) | Water Supply | | |
| a. | The city water distribution main to the site | | • |
| b. | The supply system within the site (receiving and/or elevated tanks) | • | |
| 3) | Drainage | | |
| a. | The city drainage main (for storm, sewer and others) to the site | | • |
| b. | The drainage system (for toilet sewer, ordinary waste, storm drainage and others) within the site | • | |
| 4) | Telephone System | | |
| a. | The telephone trunk line to the main distribution frame / panel (MDF) of the building | | • |
| b. | The MDF and the extension after the frame / panel | | • |
| 5) | Furniture and Equipment | | |
| a. | General furniture | | • |
| b. | Project equipment | • | |
| 8 | To bear the following commissions to a bank of Japan for the banking services based upon the B/A | | |
| 1) | Advising commission of A/P | | • |
| 2) | Payment commission | | • |
| 9 | To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the port of disembarkation in recipient country | | |
| 1) | Marine(Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient country | • | |
| 2) | Tax exemption and customs clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation | | • |
| 3) | Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site | (•) | (•) |

1.

取扱注意

CO:16230-8

(APPLICATION FORM)

(要請書)

**JAPAN'S GRANT AID
FOR
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

取扱注意

GRANT AID FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE



CO:16230-9

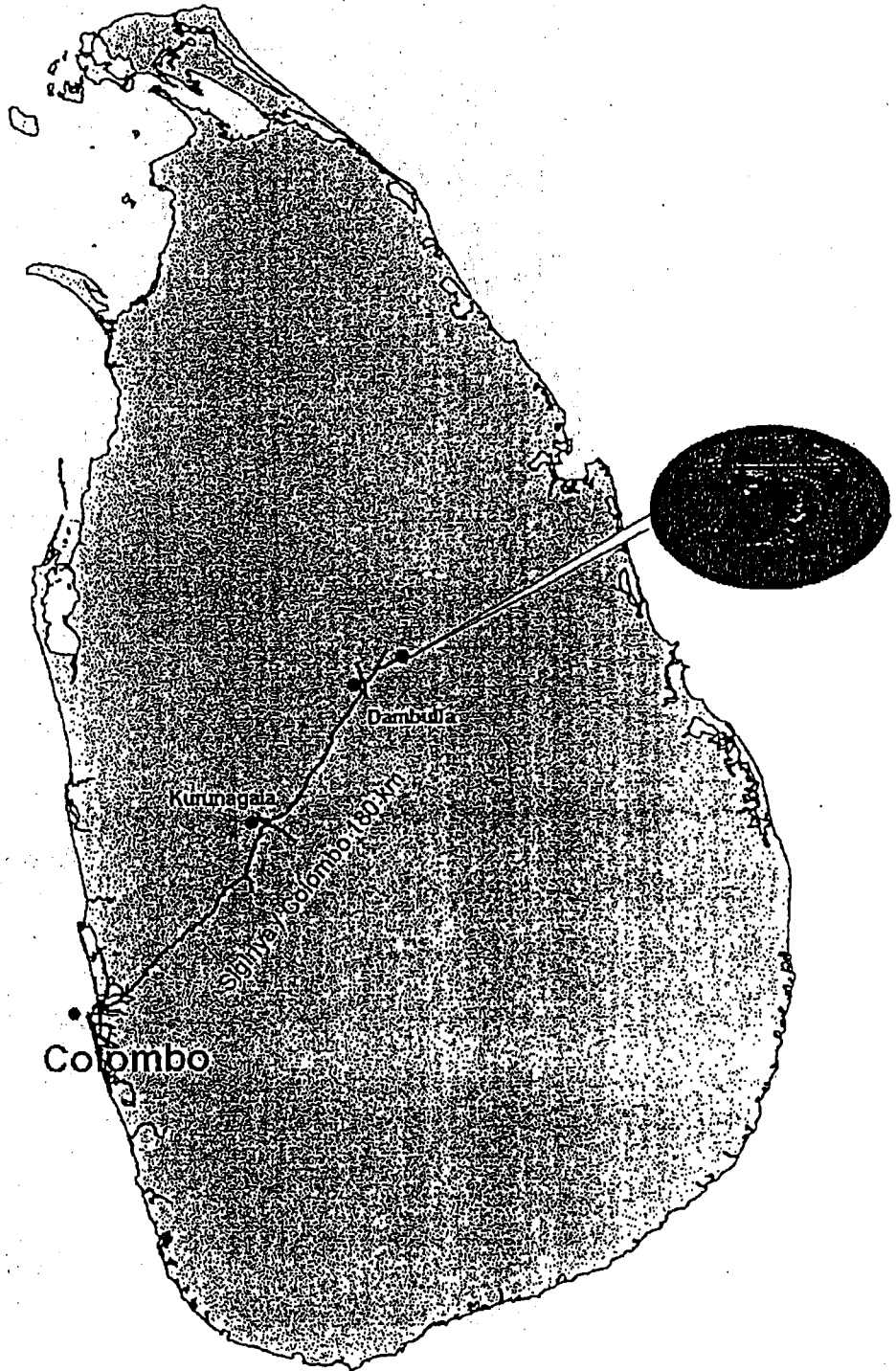
SIGIRIYA MUSEUM

1. *Date of entry:* 1st May, 2003
2. *Applicant:* THE GOVERNMENT OF, THE
DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA
3. *Project title:* SIGIRIYA MUSEUM
4. *Project Type:* FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION
5. *Heritage:*
Name SIGIRIYA WORLD HERITAGE
SITE
Country Name Sri Lanka
Village Name : Sigiriya
Distance Approx. 3 ½ hours by road
Transportation from the
Colombo metropolis

取扱注意

CO:16230 - 10

Distance from site location to the metropolis by road



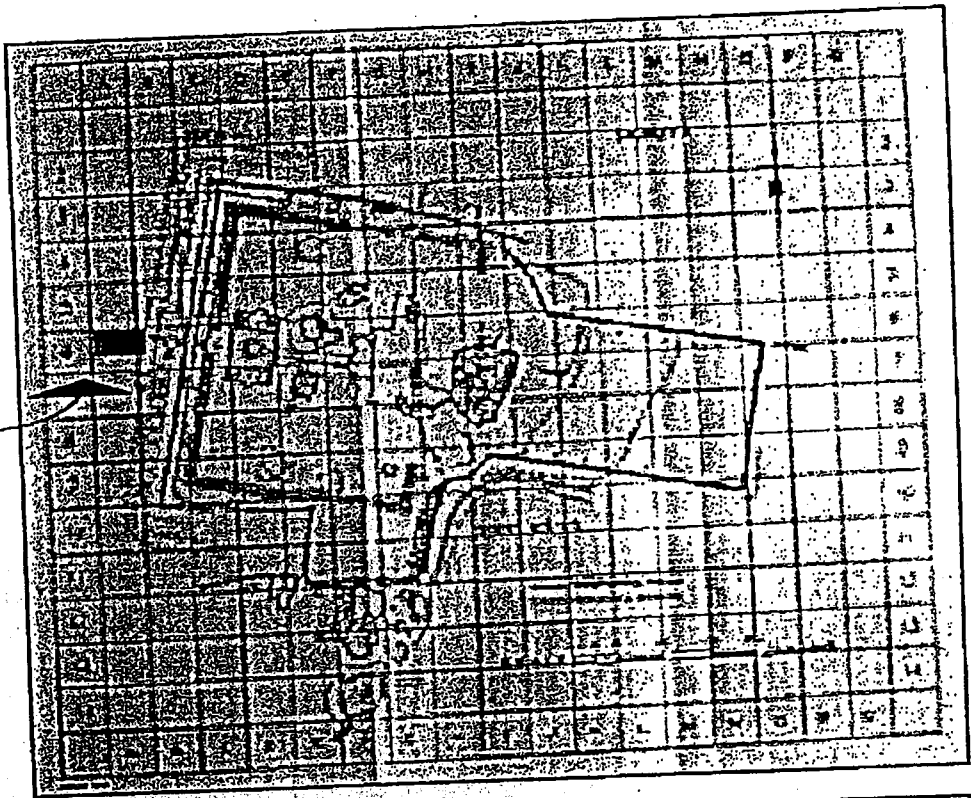
取扱注意

CO:16230 - //

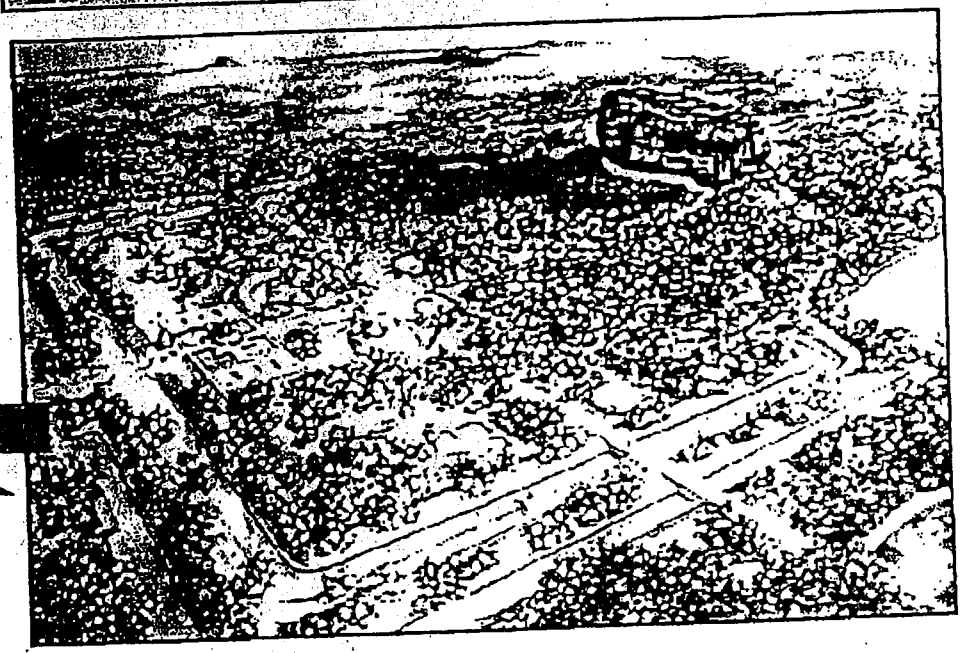
Site map covering the intended project site area

LOCATION OF PROJECT SITE IN RELATION TO SITE MAP

PROJECT
SITE



PROJECT
SITE



CO:16230 - 12

6 *Outline of the Heritage:*

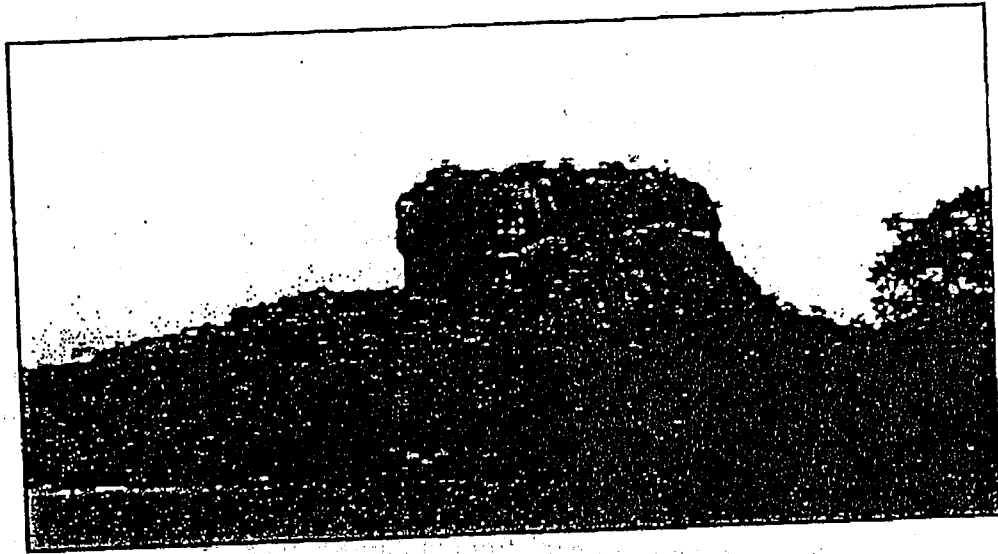
One of Asia's major archaeological sites, Sigiriya presents a unique concentration of 5th century urban planning, architecture, gardening, engineering, hydraulic technology, art and poetry. Centered on a massive, Pre-Cambrian inselberg rising 200 m above the surrounding plain, Sigiriya's setting is one of considerable natural beauty and a distinctive cultural landscape of great archaeological, historical and ethnographical value. Lying between the historic capitals of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, the Sigiriya plain still retains much of its forest cover and many of its present rural settlements and hydraulic systems dating back to the first millennium BC.

The history of Sigiriya extends from prehistoric times to the 18th and 19th centuries. The earliest evidence of human habitation is from several prehistoric rock shelters of the Mesolithic period, occupational sequences from about 7500 years ago. Sigiriya is also surrounded by proto-historic settlements and cemeteries from the early and mid 1st millennium BC. The historic period at Sigiriya begins about the 3rd century BC with the establishment of a Buddhist monastic settlement on hill slopes around the rock. As in other similar sites of this period these remains consist of rock-shelters, with donatory inscriptions above their drip ledges.

The most significant remains today are from the construction of a new royal capital at Sigiriya by Kassapa - I in the 5th century AD. This took the form of a walled and moated city, with a palace on top of the rock, elaborate pleasure gardens, gateways, extensive moats and ramparts, and the well-known paintings on the western face of the rock. Sigiriya is one of the best-preserved urban forms in the region from the 1st millennium of the present era, while it has one of the earliest preserved large-scale garden complexes in Asia. Immediately to the south of the city is the Mapagala fortified complex and a great artificial lake, the Sigiri-mahavava and its feeder canals. While closely adjoining the city to the North and South are the two ancient Buddhist monastery complexes of Pidurangala and Ramakale.

After the brief royal period in the 5th century, Sigiriya was preserved as a monastic and urban complex for several centuries, until the 13th or 14th century, and again served as a military outpost of the Kandyan kingdom in the 17th and 18th centuries. From the 6th century onwards, the palace on the summit and the paintings attracted visitors from various parts of the country, who wrote graffiti poems on a 'Mirror Wall' recording their feelings and emotions. Antiquarians and later archaeologists began work at Sigiriya in the early 19th century.

CO:16230 -
13



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

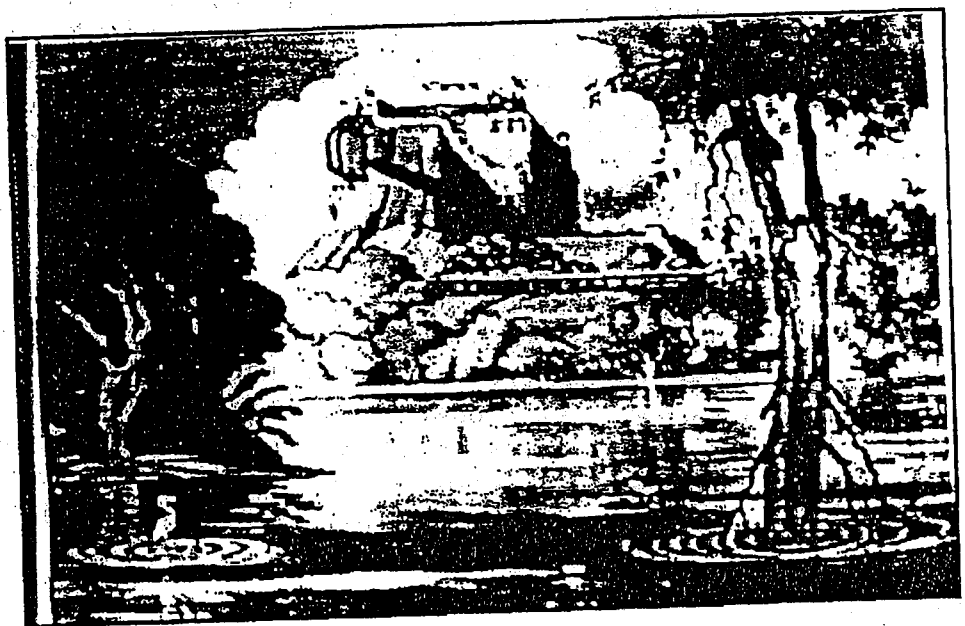
"he betook himself through fear to Sihagiri which is difficult of ascent for human beings. He cleared the land round about, surrounded it with a wall and built a staircase in front of a lion. Thence it took its name (of Sihagiri)"

Culavamsa Ch. xxxix, p 42

SIGIRIYA

by
A visiting
Japanese artist,
1936.

(from the collection at
the Rest House,
Sigiriya)



取扱注意

CO: 16230

7. Requested amount:

US \$ Two (2.0) Million
Cost of Total Project Development

8. Implementing agency:

Central Cultural Fund (CCF)

Ministry of Culture

Person in charge:

Mr. A.P.A Gunasekara

Affiliation

Director General

Address:

212/1, Bauddhaloka Mawatha,

Colombo 7

Telephone Number

94-01-508960

9. Outlines of the implementing agency:

The implementing agency, The Central Cultural Fund (CCF) is a government statutory body established by an Act of Parliament, "Central Cultural Fund (CCF), Act No. 57, 1980". The powers vested with the CCF enables the agency to raise funds locally or internationally and utilize the proceeds for the development of the Cultural Heritage of Sri Lanka.

Overall policies of the CCF agency are determined by a Governing Board, chaired by the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. The Board is comprised of 6 cabinet rank State Ministers, 3 ex - officio senior Public Servants holding high responsibility, and 2 leading private sector Investment Managers.

The CCF is subject to all Government financial regulations and public audit procedures. The chief accounting officer of the CCF is the ex - officio Secretary to the Line Ministry of Culture.

The administration of the CCF is run by a Director General, as Chief Executive and a core executive staff based in the Colombo Head Office.

Name of the department:

SIGIRIYA Cultural Triangle Project,

Annual budget

| Year | Budget |
|------|------------------|
| 2002 | Rs. 39.0 million |
| 2001 | Rs. 49.0 million |
| 2000 | Rs. 52.0 million |

Number of Staff Members

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Management Staff | 27 |
| Field Staff | |
| (Technical & Research) | 14 |
| Field Labor | 400 |
| (Skilled & Unskilled) | |
| TOTAL | 441 |

取扱注意

CO: 16230 - 15

Future Prospects

The emphasis on future work at Sigiriya may probably shift from Archaeological Excavations to Archaeological Conservation .
However, the scope of work will remain unchanged. .Therefore, the existing Staff component will be necessary in the future to sustain the ongoing work program at Sigiriya.

The practical Archaeological experience gained by the project staff at Sigiriya is a valuable asset that could be productively utilized to implement any national venture in Archaeology .Therefore , the Central Cultural Fund could consider future prospects of new Archaeological undertakings with realistic confidence.

10 *Background of the request*

Sigiriya was relatively unknown , until antiquarian interest rediscovered the monument in the early part of the 19th Century. Limited academic historical research and field archaeological investigations thereafter followed and Sigiriya became identified as a 4th Century monument with significant links to the ancient Cultural Heritage of Sri Lanka.

Recognizing the unique archaeological values of Sigiriya, UNESCO listed Sigiriya as Heritage Monument in 1982, and endorsed a comprehensive Archaeological Excavation/Conservation work programme proposed by the Central Cultural Fund Organization of the Government of Sri Lanka.
In almost two decades of collaboration, the Sri Lanka/UNESCO Archaeological Work Programme at Sigiriya has produced a valuable volume of scientific information that reveal fascinating details of Sigiriya and suggest the existence of a unique ancient Sri Lankan civilization during the 4th Century AD

The extensive publication of New Archaeological information, the conserved display of Archaeological Excavations , improved visitor facilities and International recognition of Sigiriya as a World Heritage site has cumulatively resulted in making the Site the icon of Cultural Tourism today.
Records show that almost 70% of International tourists to Sri Lanka visit Sigiriya. Locally, Sigiriya is the most visited secular site in the Country. Sigiriya is also the most popular site for local school educational excursions. This volume of visitor traffic would predictably increase in the future.

The growing visitor volume has inevitably placed a heavy strain on the fragile Archaeological site and monument. Management plans have therefore, been proposed to cope with the problems of overcrowding and the conservation issues arising from overcrowding.

IN THIS BACKGROUND, THE PROPOSED MUSEUM AT SIGIRIYA IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE OVERALL VISITOR MANAGEMENT STRATEGY PLAN FOR THE SITE.

The Museum will be the main entry point to Sigiriya. It would therefore primarily function to ORIENTATE, INFORM, EDUCATE, and CONTROL FLOW of visitors into the site.

The building would also serve a secondary function of providing office space and infrastructure for Project Administration.

取扱注意

FAX 公信

要処理

総番号 R0243704

主管

平成15年 7月14日10時39分

スリランカ 発

文 政

7月14日13時45分

本 省 着

外務大臣殿

大塚大使

文化遺産無償（シーギリヤ遺跡）（3-2）

F第1003号（取扱注意）要処理 Q073LZE

（以下FAX送信 CO16231-15）

CO: 16231-¹/₁₆

11. Objectives

(1) Purpose of the project:

The purpose of the proposed facilities construction project is to consolidate Heritage Management activities at Sigiriya by housing in one building related functional activities that currently operate at scattered locations on the property. Consolidating activities into one central building will facilitate sharing of modern infrastructure, improve direct communication, enable better security/supervision/administration.

The Architecture of the proposed building will accommodate the following functions.

- Permanent and temporary exhibition space for the Museum Artifacts from Sigiriya
- Auditorium facility for Audio/Visual information presentations on the History and Archaeology of Sigiriya.
- Technical facilities for the restoration and storage of Archaeological Material. From Sigiriya
- Amenities of shops, cafe, rest areas, performance space for the visitors to Sigiriya
- Site Administration Office space.
- Research and educational spaces,
Seminar rooms, Library, Research Center,
Research Administration Offices

Overall goal

Medium Term Objectives

To Establish a Museum/Information Center at the World Heritage Site Sigiriya, with the goal of communicating the known complex Archaeological information on Sigiriya in a historical perspective by adopting appropriate presentation design concepts and modern communication technology.

To Provide the basic essential space requirements and modern infrastructure facilities that will enable the monitoring of a Comprehensive Heritage Monument Plan and the administrative implementation of specific Archaeological/Conservation/Research activity Programmers.

CO: 1623 1 - ²/₁₇

Long Term Objectives

Sigiriya and its surrounding hinterland is a rich resource of Historical and Archaeological Data. Therefore, the proposed Research Center at Sigiriya could serve as an active node for continued Archaeological investigation of the Sigiriya Site and the region, becoming a repository for archival material related to the research and documentation of these sites.

A Program for Digital Archiving of archaeological information is a feasible objective with research participation by Japan. Preliminary discussions on this subject have been held with representatives of the "Center for Global Education Research, Ritsumeikan University of Japan".

12. *Outline of the project and request*

12(1) a.

FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT,

Project Name : SIGIRIYA MUSEUM

Project Address : World Heritage Site , Sigiriya
Sigiriya, Sri Lanka

Site selection criteria :

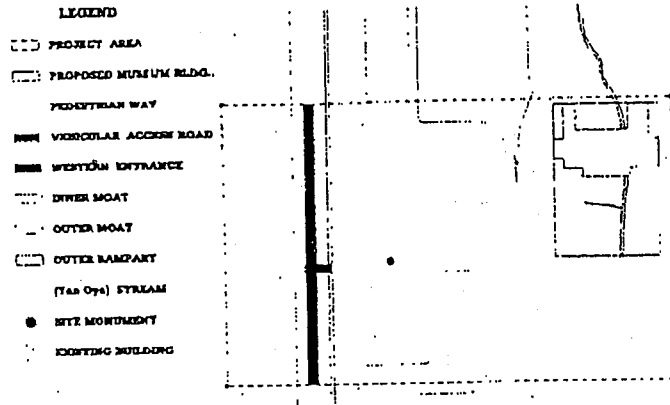
The Sigiriya Monument and the surrounding vicinity is an Archaeological Reserve area , protected by statutory ordinance. Therefore the proposed development require Archaeological Department approval.

- The identified site for the proposed development has been Archaeologically investigated and approved for development on the basis that the site location has no significant Archaeological importance to the monument. However, physical development on the site will be subject to strict Archaeological Controls.
- The close proximity between the identified site and the main public entrance to the Sigiriya monument makes the selected site ideal for the Sigiriya Museum, that will provide an introduction and orientation to the Archaeological monument.
- The proximity of the selected site to existing visitor facilities and infrastructure suggest the possibility of a integrated design to cope and handle the expected large visitor volume in the future.
- The identified site and its immediate vicinity shows a land formation with unique natural features, that could be creatively exploited to generate an attractive landscape design that will complement the Architecture of the proposed building

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CO: 16231-3/18

SITE ORIENTATION PLAN



Required Facilities

The design brief for the proposed Sigiriya Museum has identified the following functional requirements.

Facility

Display Gallery for museum artifacts.

Function To display and interpret the Historical and Archaeological context of the site.

Facility

Auditorium for 250 persons.

Function To provide multi media audio/video information on the History and Archaeology of the site as an effective introduction to the Sigiriya monument.

Facility

Artifacts Archive

Function To catalogue and safely store Archaeological material acquired from the site for Archaeological research on Sigiriya.

Facility

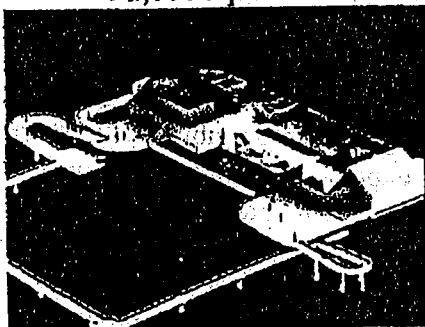
Office facility with infrastructure.

Function To provide support infrastructure for Project Heritage Management and Research administration

The building should therefore be designed to serve the following functional needs

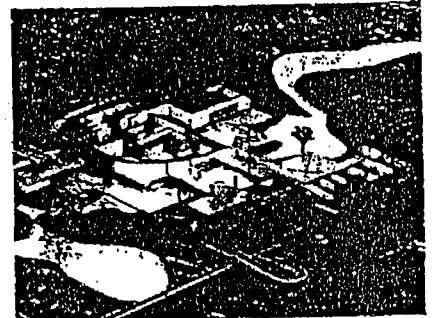
INFORMATION CENTER

21,000 sq. ft. = 1,890m²



ADMINISTRATION CENTER

14,350 sq. ft. 1,291.5m²



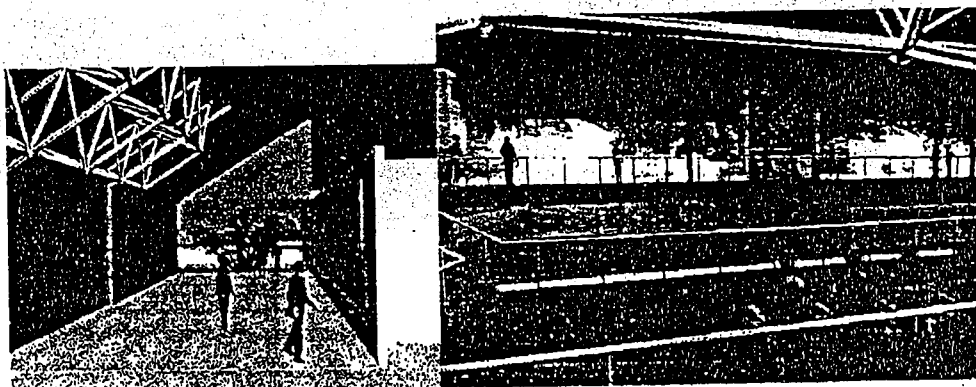
CO: 16231-4
19

The most advanced "state of the art" methods of communication will be adopted in the Information center. The display concept will be to let the artifacts speak for themselves and present the Archaeological explanation in a manner that will capture the imagination of the visitor. In the display, The artifacts will therefore take the primary place of prominence with easily read captions and text. Explanations will adopt a variety of expressive display methods such as :

Scale models, Plans, Perspective Reconstruction Drawings, Charts
Virtual reality Computer Graphics .

The proposed presentation will follow a **THEME SEQUENCE**.
Each may possibly have one or more sub theme settings.
The proposed theme sequence will be as follows:

- THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF SIGIRIYA AND THE SITE
- RESOURCES OF THE SIGIRIYA ENVIRONMENT
- PREHISTORIC HUMAN
- PROTOHISTORY - BEGINNINGS OF AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENTS
- THE EARLY and THE LATE BUDDHIST PERIOD
- EARLY KINGS & PREHISTORIC IRON PRODUCTION
- THE KASAYAPA PERIOD OF SIGIRIYA
 - The urban form
 - The palace
 - The Water Gardens
 - Architecture,
 - Metals, iron nails, coins,
 - Pottery
 - Palace, royal garden, city
 - Beads and jewellery.
 - The painting gallery.
 - The graffiti poems
- TERRA COTTA SCULPTURES
- THE HIDDEN CENTURIES: 14th. - 18th.
- 200 YEARS OF ANTIQUARIANISM AND ARCHAEOLOGY
- THE CULTURAL TRIANGLE EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH



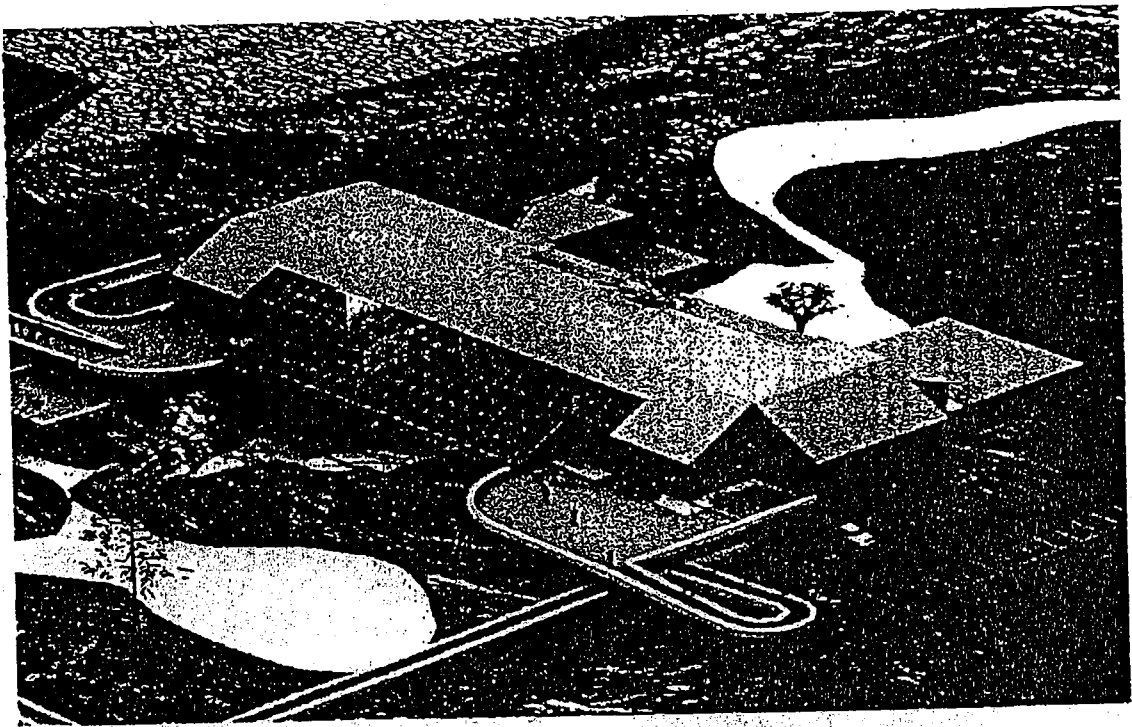
INTERIOR VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MUSEUM

CO:16231-⁵₂₀

THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

The Architectural design concept for the proposed building seeks to adopt the ancient 5th century Architectural design principal of the Sigiriya complex with a contemporary design interpretation.

In as much as the ancient Sigiriya design represents a dynamic relationship between the man-made geometrical order and the organic character of the site, the proposed building will nest in the background of the surrounding existing natural vegetation. Elegant and streamlined using a appropriate combination of modern materials with state of the art construction technology. The new design will hence be compatible with the ancient design architecture of Sigiriya and will therefore be in harmony with the archaeological character of the site.



PROPOSED MUSEIUM BUILDING

Aerial View

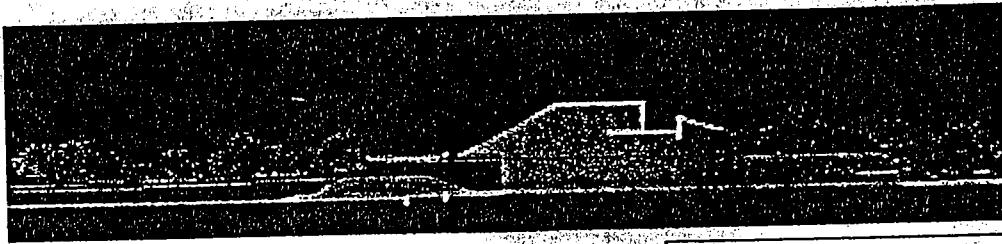
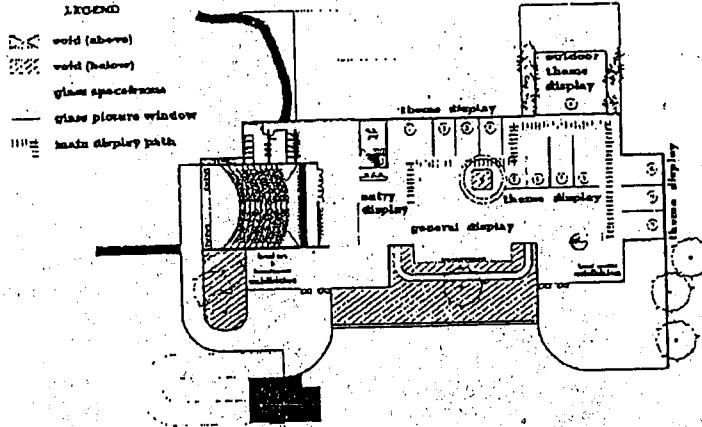
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CO:16231-6

DESIGN PLANS:

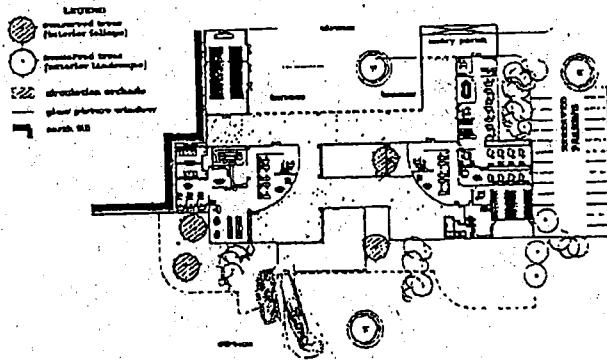
21

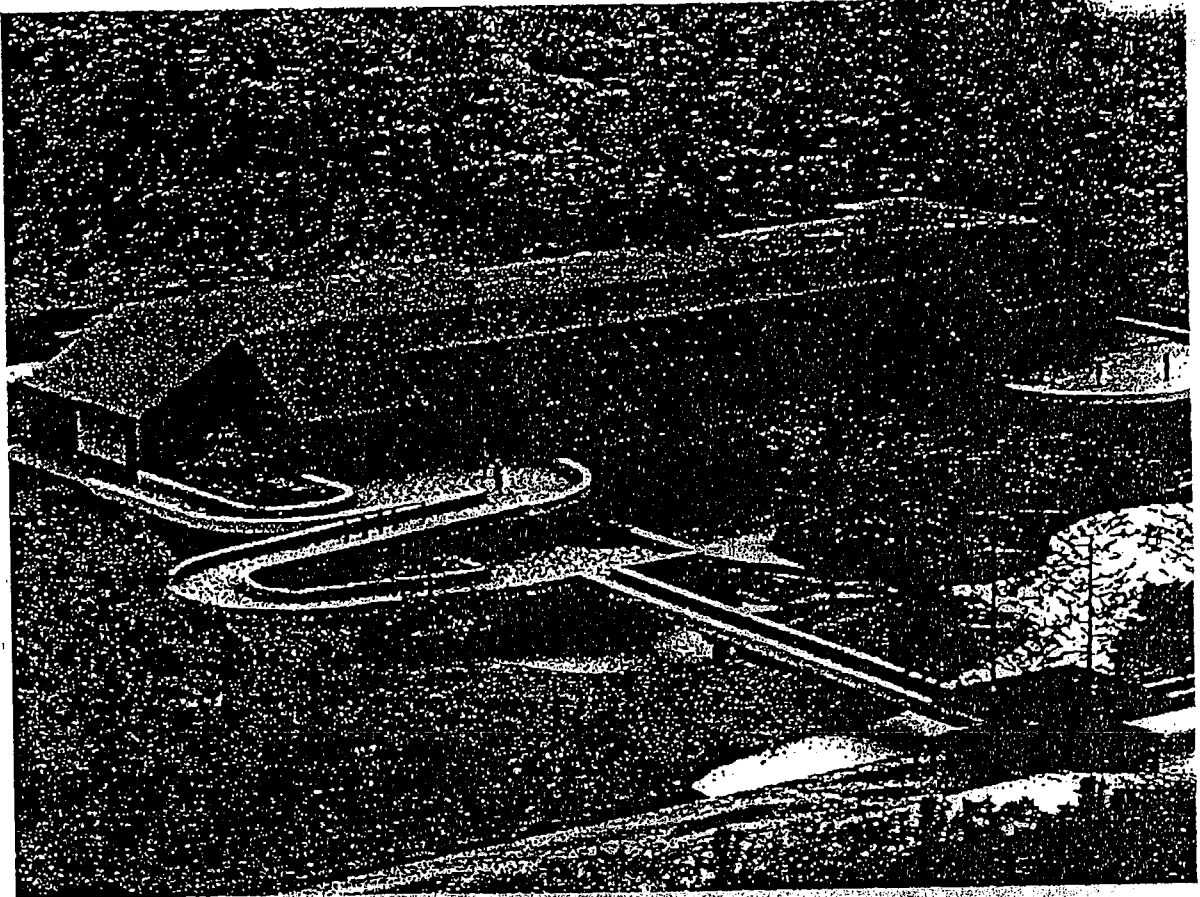
INFORMATION CENTER MUSEUM & AUDITORIUM



BUILDING & SITE SECTION

ADMINISTRATION CENTER





PROPOSED MUSEUM BUILDING

Perspective Views

CO:16231-8₂₃

12(1) c

Methods to operate, manage, and maintain the facilities

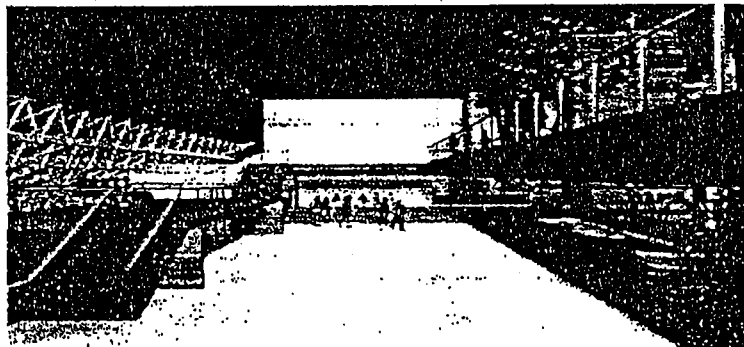
After the construction of the Sigiriya Museum is completed by the Central Cultural Fund, its future administration will be transferred to the **Sigiriya Heritage Foundation, (SHF)** a statutory body set up by Parliamentary Act No. 62 of 1998, for the management of Sigiriya. This organization could run and maintain the Museum as a financially viable entity. It will also decide on its programs, policy and future development.

The SHF will establish a **Board of Governors** to advice on management matters. The following high level Government officials will be appointed as Board members.

Director National Museum
Director National Archives
Director National Archaeology
Academic representation from National Universities

The content and quality of the museum presentation will be monitored by the Government Archaeological Department and subject to its periodic approval. The museum presentations will be constantly improved and updated with professional advice provided on a consultancy basis by The Sri Lanka Post Graduate Institute of Archaeological Research (PGIAR)

The Sigiriya Museum will be subject to all the Government audit requirements and financial procedure. The Board of Governors will receive and review annual statements and administration reports. Follow up action will be directed by the Board of Governors to improve results.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MUSEUM DISPLAY GALLERY:

取扱注意

CO:16231-7

24

12(1) c
 Expected number of persons to be secured, together with their technical levels

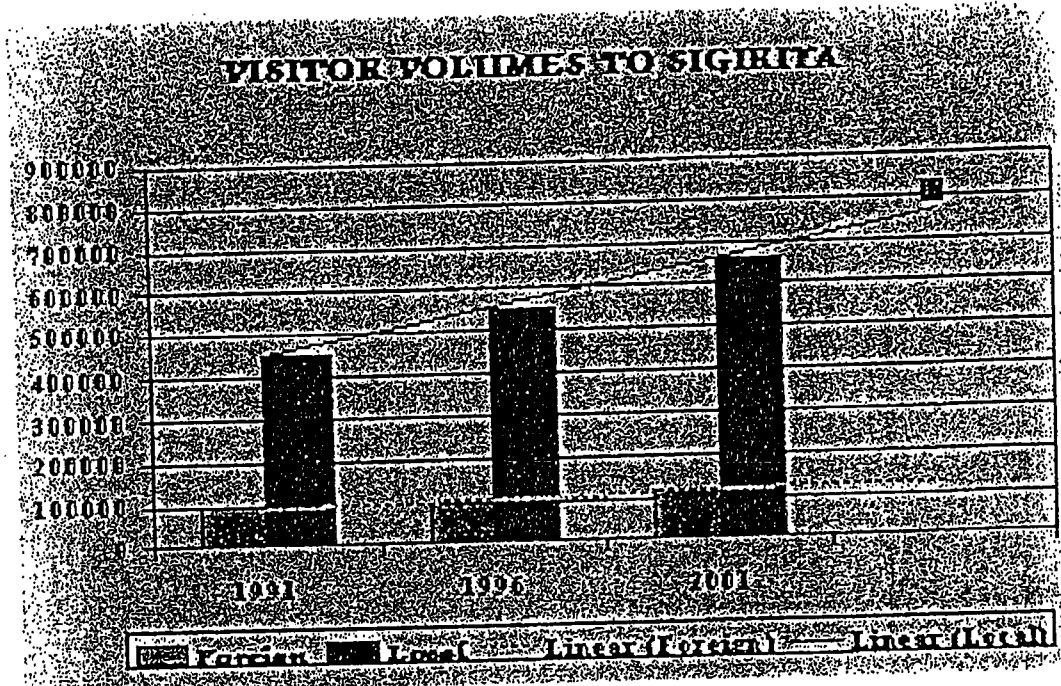
| Functional Unit | Staff Requirement | Responsibility Level | | Persons |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | Administration | Technical | |
| 14 MUSEUM & INFORMATION CENTRE | Museum Curator | High | | 1 |
| | Asst. Curator | Medium | | 3 |
| | Museum Security | Low | | 4 |
| | Ticket Collector | Low | | 4 |
| | Auditorium Staff | | Medium | 2 |
| 10 ADMINISTRATION CENTER | Project Manager | High | | 1 |
| | Management Asst. | Medium | | 3 |
| | Finance Controller | High | | 1 |
| | Asst. Accountant | Medium | | 3 |
| | Clerical Assistant | Low | | 2 |
| 70 RESEARCH CENTER | Archaeological Asst. Director | | High | 1 |
| | Field Archaeologist | | Medium | 4 |
| | Research Associate | | High | 3 |
| | Archive Assistant | | Medium | 1 |
| | Librarian | | Medium | 1 |
| | Conservative Asst. Director | | High | 1 |
| | Asst. Conservator | | Medium | 3 |
| | Field Conservator | | Medium | 4 |
| | Artifact Conservator | | Medium | 1 |
| | Conservation Lab Assistant | | Low | 3 |
| | Documentation Photographer | | Low | 1 |
| | Clerical | | Low | 3 |

25

12(1) c

Prospects to secure necessary budget.

COMPOSITION OF TARGET BENEFICIARIES



Multiplier effect of the project for generating financial resources for the management of the facility.

The Facility is expected to be in operation by the year 2005.

Predicting the trend, the annual visitor volume to the site could be expected to reach a conservative figure of 600,000 adult local persons. Assuming that an Entry Ticket could cost of Rs. 20.00 per person, the estimated gross income from local ticket sales alone would amount to approximately Rs.12.0 MILLION per year.

Assuming marginal increase in foreign tourist traffic to Sigiriya, the annual Foreign Tourist traffic figure could be in the range of 150,000 adult persons, by the year 2005. If tourist entry tickets are sold at a minimum cost of Rs. 50.00 per person, the income generated would amount to approximately Rs. 7.5 MILLION per year.

Projected trends for cultural tourism to Sigiriya show a progressive increase in the visitor volume both local and foreign. Entrance fee to the site for both sectors could also be increased and justified by the improved site facilities.

Therefore, on this basis it would be logical to expect a substantial income from the Museum facility. This amount will be totally adequate to support the facility.

26

12(1) d

Financial sources for management and maintenance after completion of the requested project

Fully borne by beneficiaries:

The cost of Operation.,
Maintenance and Overheads
(Estimated cost Rs. 5.0 million)

Fully borne by beneficiaries:

Wages of 50 persons Core Staff
(Estimated Rs. 2.0 million)

12(2)

Breakdown of the amount of the facilities a and supporting data:

PROJECT COAT ANALYSIS

Building Cost

170,000,000.00

Civil Work

- Rs. 149 Million

Interior Work

- Rs. 1 Million

Building Services

- Rs. 15 Million

Site Development

- Rs. 2 Million

Escalation Contingency

- Rs. 3 Million

Information Center Requirements

20,000,000.00

Museum Display

Rs. 6.0 Million

(Facilities & lighting)

Audio/Visual Display

Rs. 7.0 Million

(Facilities & equipment)

Office Furnishing

Rs. 1.0 Million

Office Equipment

Rs. 0.5 Million

Lab Equipment

Rs. 2.5 Million

Library Furnishing

Rs. 1.0 Million

Computer Net working

Rs. 2.0 Million

Design Services

& Construction Management

10,000,000.00

Total Budget Estimate

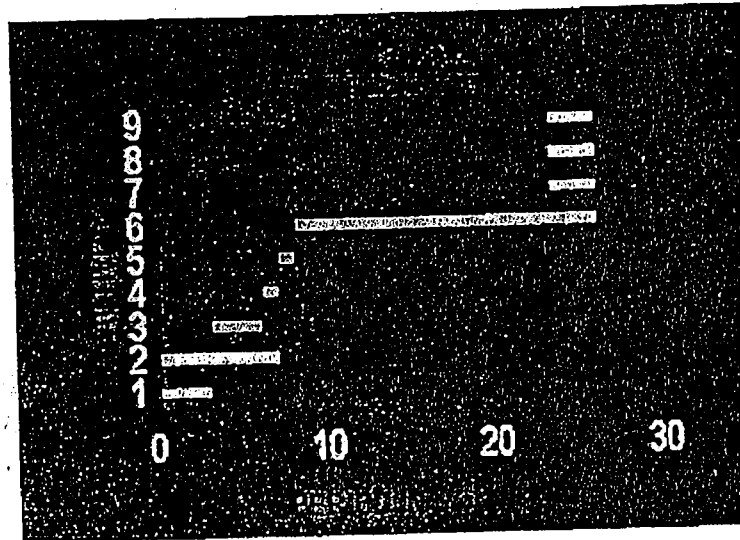
Rs. 200, 000,000.00

取扱注意

CO. 16231-12

27

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM



ACTIVITY LEGEND

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

- 1 MUSEUM DISPLAY DESIGN & AUDIO/VISUAL PRODUCTION
- 2 CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION
- 3 TENDER
- 4 MOBILIZATION
- 5 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
- 6 BUILDING SERVICES
- 7 INTERIOR FINISHING
- 8 SITE DEVELOPMENT

12(3)

Additional Information

12(3) a

Current Situation of the existing facilities

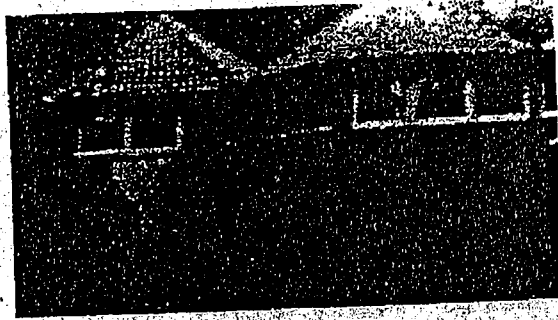
Although Government Department of Archaeology, currently maintains a Site Museum at Sigiriya, it serves more as a storage facility for archaeological materials than for its intended function of museum display and presentation of Archaeological information.

The Museum Building is in a badly rundown condition and therefore needs urgent repairs. However, the ultimate cost benefit of rehabilitating the existing building cannot be justified in the current context of the site.

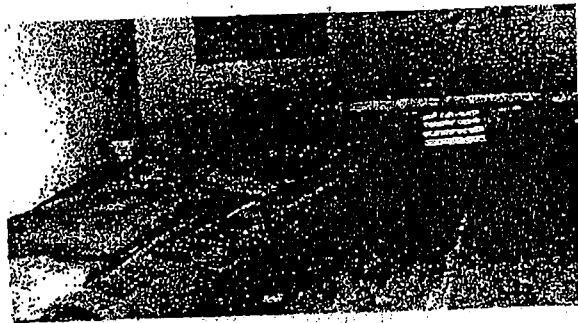
Even with extensive Architectural design modifications the existing building would not be able to serve the complex functional needs and requirements of the Sigiriya World Heritage site

CO16231-13 取扱注意

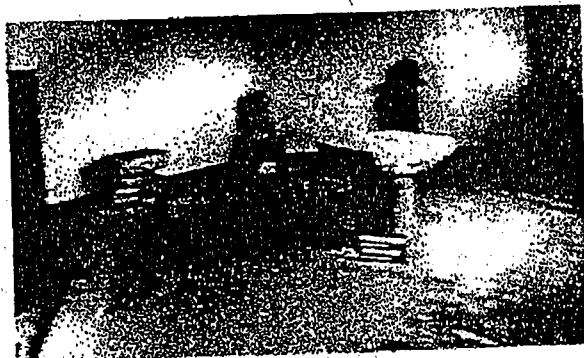
28



○ EXISTING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITE MUSEUM



○ EXISTING MUSEUM
DISPLAY



○ EXISTING MUSEUM
DISPLAY

取扱注意

-18

29

12(3) c

Project site preparation

Land: Already secured

Name of the landowner:

Department of
Archaeology,
Sri Lanka

Area:

1 Acres

12(3) d

Related grant aid cooperation in the past

NONE

13 *Request to other donors for same project if yes, please specify donors*

NONE.

14 *Aid by third countries in the same or related fields*

NONE

15 *Aid by UNESCO or other international organizations in related fields*

Donor

- UNESCO

Period

- 1982 to 1996

Type

- International endorsement of the Archaeological work program undertaken at the Sigiriya World Heritage Site by the Central Cultural Fund of the Government of Sri Lanka

Outline

- Expertise advise on Archaeological Excavation / Research
- Expertise advise on Archaeological Conservation

Relationship with the present request

- NONE

- Donor*
- WFP
- Period*
- 1982 to 1996
- Type*
- Poverty elevation economic assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka
- Outline*
- Food aid in kind , to the value of 50% of the total wages of all field workers involved in the Archaeological work program
- Relationship with the present request*
- NONE

16. *Other information with special remark.*

Project Justification

Archaeological work at the SIGIRIYA WORLD HERITAGE SITE was undertaken by the Government of Sri Lanka in association with UNESCO under The UNESCO / SRILASKA Cultural Triangle Project. Work commenced in 1982 and officially concluded in 1999.

The targets of the initial Project Master plan in respect of Archaeological Excavations and Conservation , have now been accomplished. Site Layout work has also been satisfactorily Completed on the field.

The proposed MUSEUM is the final major item of work necessary to make the site presentation aspect comprehensive. The Museum will provide the visitors to Sigiriya with an introduction to the site . The museum will cater to the widest possible spectrum of visitors, ranging from teenage school children to national and international adult cultural tourists . Also provide facilities for serious archaeological research by specialists



MUSEUM ENTRY LOBBY