The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)

Environmental Economic Valuation Review

Section II: Creating a summary of environmental valuation literature in Sri Lanka

Radheeka Jirasinha and Shamen Vidanage

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## Summary

This section is a supplement to the Environmental Economic Valuation Review (EEVR) for the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), where it details the process undertaken for the preparation of a summary of all accessible Environmental Economic Valuation (EEV) studies in Sri Lanka. The overall objective of the summary is to understand and easily search for past and current research on environmental economic valuation in the country according to research needs or aims.

## Introduction

The main objective of the Environmental Economic Valuation Review (EEVR) is to compile and evaluate existing environmental valuation studies with a view to guide investments on biodiversity. As part of the EEVR, section II details the process undertaken by the IUCN BIOFIN team (Appendix D) in reviewing EEV studies to form a summary of existing literature. This enables outputs of tables and/or Excel sheets with information on past EEV studies which can be organised according to research aims and objectives. The summary is also the first step in potentially creating an open access database so that policy-makers, researchers, students and other interested individuals will have a central location for searching EEV literature.

## Methodology

The process of searching for existing environmental economic valuation studies in Sri Lanka consisted of combing several websites/databases, including agriculture, economic and environmental journals in Sri Lanka, Google searches, IUCN, University library searches and in addition, review of studies available in Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA) and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Business Management of the University of Peradeniya, and the experts of the IUCN team utilised their professional networks in order to obtain studies that were not available online. There were delays in the process of searching for studies due to unforeseen circumstances, however the team was successful in accessing over 220 EEV studies.

These studies went through an initial process of filtering and any study that was not related to Sri Lanka and/or EEV was removed. Thereafter a list of studies was created according to a unique number for easy identification (Appendix A). Subsequently, a summary of the EEV literature was created in Excel and included fields such as type of study, geographical area, ecosystem services etc. (Table 2.1 and Appendix B). Based on team discussions, some of the fields were pre-determined in order to ensure some uniformity in classification and broader categories were included for more general searches of literature. For example, the ‘type of valuation study’ was limited to the categories Environmental Policy, Ecosystem Service or Environmental Damage (Table 2.1).

In creating the summaries of EEV studies it was noted that several were repeated and some were not relevant, and therefore further rounds of filtering with in house environmental economic experts was conducted. Ultimately, 120 studies remained for the creation of the EEV summary (Appendix C). Using Excel functions, the studies were analysed according to the different factors in order to understand existing research and identify any gaps.

Table 2.1: Fields for the summary of EEV studies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fields** | **Classifications** |
| Unique Number | For e.g. Number\_ author last name (year) |
| Title |  |
| Author(s) |  |
| Year |  |
| Document type  | E.g. Book chapter, technical report |
| Type of valuation study | Environmental Policy, Ecosystem Service, Environmental damage  |
| Broad Geographical Area | Coastal and Marine, Terrestrial, Inland aquatic, Other  |
| Specific ecosystem/habitat covered  | As mentioned in study. For e.g. forest, mangroves, lagoons and estuaries, grasslands, rivers, lakes and tanks, coastal zone, coral reefs etc.  |
| Ecosystem services | E.g. Fish, wood, aesthetics, tourism etc.  |
| Location in Sri Lanka | As mentioned in study.  |
| Valuation Method | For e.g. Contingent valuation, Total economic value, Choice Experiment, Market based, Opportunity Cost, Hedonic pricing, Damage cost, benefit/value transfer, meta-analysis  |
| Estimated value and unit  | As reported in study |
| Estimated value and Unit  | Adjusted to 2015 US$ |

## Analysis and Discussion

This section provides an insight into the benefits of creating a summary of literature, as it demonstrates how the studies can be grouped or categorised to serve various research aims. For instance, if a researcher required information on the environmental policy studies conducted in Sri Lanka, these could be easily searched and a summary of each study could be obtained (Appendix B).

From sorting the studies in Excel, it was found that out of the 120 environmental economic studies conducted in Sri Lanka, majority (77.5%) assess ecosystem services and a very few (5.8%) assess environmental policy (Figure 3.1). However, this may be due to the type of searches carried where all studies assessing environmental policy may not have been incorporated.

Figure 3.1: Percentage of EEV studies in database according to type of study

When sorting the studies according to geographical area, it was found that 56.7% of assessments were conducted in Terrestrial areas and only 12.5% of studies focused on Coastal and Marine areas, and some studies (7.5%) crossed more than one geographical area (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Percentage of EEV studies according to geographical area

Due to the wide variety of responses under certain fields, for e.g. ecosystem services, it is difficult to obtain statistics for each. However, further work could be carried out in order to incorporate the broader categories for ecosystem services, such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) categories (provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services), into the summary worksheet to create more options for searches. Although some fields have varied responses it is still possible to identify trends or common themes. While there were several specific ecosystem types covered by the 120 EEV studies, 20.8% consisted of assessing forest ecosystems. Similarly, the most popular valuation method was contingent valuation where nearly 30% of studies utilised this method.

## Conclusion

The summary is useful in searching for studies relating to the research need by organising data according to the various fields. In order to further improve this summary, a wider search can be conducted to ensure all EEV studies in Sri Lanka are incorporated and further fields can be entered for a more detailed search. One of the limitations found during the filtering process was that many studies did not fit into the fields provided and this may have resulted in more ‘ecosystem service’ type studies being chosen. In order to further develop this, attempts could be made to make the summary into a database that is publicly available. This would greatly contribute to furthering research in EEV in Sri Lanka and increase the use of such studies in informing policy for sustainable development. However, in order to create an open access database the proper protocol needs to be followed where authors of each study need to be contacted for obtaining electronic copies of articles/papers and authorisation for making the studies available to the public.

## Appendix A: List of EEV studies sorted according to ‘year’

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Identifier Code**  | **Article/Document Title** | **Authors** | **Year** | **Document Type** |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Amarasinghe | 1989 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Abeygunawardena and Wickramasinghe | 1991 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Abeygunawardena | 1992 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Abeygunawardena | 1992 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Kodithuwakku and Abeygunawardena | 1992 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Kariyawasam | 1992 |  |
| A2\_Vidanage & Abeygunawardena (1993) | An Economic Assessment of Global Warming Impact on Agriculture: The case of paddy production in Sri Lanka | S.P. Vidanage, P. Abeygunawardena | 1993 | Workshop Publication |
| A9\_Upasena & Abegunawardana (1993) | Economic Value of Irrigation Water in Dewahuwa Irrigation Scheme | W.J.J. Upasena, P. Abeygunawardena | 1993 | Journal Article |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Gunatilake et al. | 1993 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Weerahewa and Abeygunawardena | 1993 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Gunatilake | 1993 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Udawatte  | 1993 |  |
| UG1\_Senaratne et al (1993) | Factors influencing the appreciation of benefits provided by Peradeniya Botanic Garden: Willingness to Pay Approach | D.M.A.H. Senaratne, P. Abeygunawardene and K.A.S.S. Kodituwakku | 1993 | Journal Article |
| DAM4\_Gunatilleke (1993) | Interdisciplinary Research towards Management of Non-Timber Forest Resources in Lowland Rain Forests of Sri Lanka | I.A.U.N Gunatilake, C.V.S. Gunatilleke, P. Abeygunawardena | 1993 | Research Article |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Ekanayake and Abeygunawardena | 1994 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Gunawardana and Kotagama | 1994 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Gunatilake | 1994 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Banda and Abeygunawardena | 1994 |  |
| SLJoEA\_B8\_Ekanayake & Gunawardena (1994) | Valuation of Conservation Commodity of the Sinharaja Forest: Towards Total Economic Value | E.R.M. Ekanayake, P. Abeygunawardena  | 1994 | Journal Article |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Perera, Jayatilleke and Wanigasundara | 1995 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Samsar and Jogaratnam | 1995 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Kotagama and Thusantha | 1995 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Vattala and McCauley  | 1995 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Premachandra | 1995 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Banda and Sangakkara  | 1995 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) |  Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Kotagama and Silva | 1996 |   |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | Gunawardana, Edirisinghe and Kotagama | 1996 |   |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | De Silva and Bogahawatte | 1996 |   |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | Shaheed and Bogahawatte | 1996 |   |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | Kotagama and Batagalla | 1996 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | Steel | 1996 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | Clark et al. | 1996 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects  | Kotagama and Silva  | 1996 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Steel | 1996 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Steel  | 1996 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Katunayake Colombo Expressway EIA  | 1997 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | De Silva and Kotagama | 1997 |  |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Estimates of Environmental Unit Values in Sri Lanka Applicable to Extended Benefit Cost Analysis of Investment Projects | Kotagama and Silva | 1997 |  |
| BE8\_Berg et al (1998) | Environmental Economics of Coral Reef Destruction in Sri Lanka | H. Berg, M.C. Öhman, S. Troëng, O. Lindén | 1998 | Journal Article |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Cost of Soil Erosion (case study in Gunatilake 2003) | Gunatilake | 1998 | Research Article |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Recreational Value of Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage (case study in Gunatilake 2003) | Gunatilake and Vieth | 1998 | Research Article |
| DAM7\_Thrikawala (1998) | Impact of Selected Marco – Economic Policies on Soil Erosion in Sri Lanka | Thrikawala, S., Kotagama, H. | 1998 | Research Article |
| BE3\_Gunawardena et al (1999).pdf | A Contingent Valuation Approach for a Tropical Rainforest: A Case Study of Sinharaja Rainforest Reserve in Sri Lanka | U.A.D.P. Gunawardena, G. Edward-Jones, M. McGregor, P. Abeygunawardena | 1999 | Journal Article |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | The cost of elephant conservation (case study in Gunatilake 2003) | Gunatilake  | 2000 | Research Article |
| UoP1\_Piyasena (2000) | Determination of the economic value of mahaweli irrigation water  | HDRN Piyasena | 2000 | Undergraduate Thesis |
| UoP2\_Samarasinghe (2000) | An economic assessment of damage caused by the wild elephants in villages around ritigala strict nature reserve | T N Samarasinghe | 2000 | Undergraduate Thesis |
| E1\_Jaltota & Gunawardena (2001) | Economic value of Kadugannawa Scenic View: A Contingent Valuation Approach | R.M. Jaltota, U.A.D.P. Gunawardena | 2001 | Symposium |
| E6\_Renwick (2001) | Valuing Water in Irrigated Agriculture and Reservoir Fisheries: A Multiple Use Irrigation System in Sri Lanka  | M.E. Renwick | 2001 | Research Report |
| UoP5\_Thilakawardena (2001) | An Economic assesment of the ecotourism and its potential to increase local living standards  | R.G. Thilakawardena | 2001 | Undergraduate Thesis |
| B18\_Wattage (2002) | An estimation of economic value for conservation of wetlands | P. Wattage | 2002 | Report |
| B30\_Cattermoul & Devendra (2002) | Effective Management for Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lankan Coastal Wetlands: A measurement of the ecological footprint of shrimp farming in the chilaw lagoon area | N. Cattermoul, A.Devendra | 2002 | Project Report |
| E8\_Bandara & Tisdell (2002) | Willingness to Pay for Conservation of the Asian Elephant in Sri Lanka: A Contingent Valuation Study | R. Bandara, C. Tisdell | 2002 | Working Paper |
| SLJoAE\_BE3\_Pushpakumara et al (2002) | Prospects of Pharmaceutical Prospecting to Finance Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka | D.K.N.G. Pushpakumara, H.B. Kotagama, B. Marambe,G. Gamage, K.A.I.D. Silva, L.H.P. Gunaratne,C. Wijesundara and S.S.D.K. Karaluvinne | 2002 | Journal Article |
| UG4\_Rathnayake (2002) | Estimation of Recreational Value of the Wasgamuwa National Park | R.M.W. Rathnayake | 2002 | International Conference |
| DNP1\_Seneviratna (2002) | Profits and rent seeking in timber markets | A.A.J.B. Seneviratna | 2002 | Research Article |
| DNP2\_Wimalaweera (2002) | Estimate of benefits from improvements and restoration made to the Beira lake | K.G.K. Wimalaweera | 2002 | Research Article |
| DNP3\_Perera (2002) | An economic analysis for relocating the Tanning Industry in Sri Lanka | C.S. Perera  | 2002 | Research Article |
| DNP4\_Lokupitiya (2002) | The investment potential of Energy Sector projects in the Clean Development Mechanism | E. Lokupitiya | 2002 | Research Article |
| DNP5\_Dias (2002) | The impact of land tenure on land degradation | A.A.H.A Dias | 2002 | Research Article |
| DNP6\_Hearath (2002) | An Economic approach to manage industrial water pollution: case of Kelani River basin in Sri Lanka | H.M.B.S. Hearath | 2002 | Research Article |
| DNP7\_Perera (2002) | Trend analysis of the use of natural resources in the construction industry | H.D.B.S. Perera | 2002 | Research Article |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Benefit transfer in Solid waste management (case study in Gunatilake 2003) | Vasantharuba and Gunatilake | 2002 | Research Article |
| DAM5\_Hussain (2002) | Economic analysis of residential, commercial and industrial uses of water in Sri Lanka | I. Husain, Thrikawala, S. Barker, R.  | 2002 | Research Article |
| A1\_Bandara & Weerahewa (2003) | Economic Value of Irrigation Water in Paddy Cultivation in Sri Lanka | H.M.S.J.H. Bandara, J. Weerahewa  | 2003 | Journal Article |
| B3\_Emerton & Kekulandala (2003) | Assessment of the Economic value of the Muthurajawela Wetland | L. Emerton, L.D.C.B. Kekulandala | 2003 | Occational Paper |
| B12\_IUCN (2003) | Valuing Wetlands in Decision-Making: Where are we now? | L. Emerton | 2003 | Article |
| B20\_ADB & IUCN (2003) | An Economic Valuation of Mangrove Ecosystem and Different Fishing Techniques in the Vanthavilluwa Divisional Secretariat in Puttalam District of Sri Lanka | ADB, IUCN | 2003 | Journal Article |
| EEPSEA\_E2\_Bogahawatte (2003) | Forestry Policy, Non-timber Forest Products and the Rural Economy in the Wet Zone Forests in Sri Lanka | Cyril Bogahawatte | 2003 | Research Report |
| UG3\_Jayarathne & Gunawardena (2003) | Estimation of Local Recreational Value of Hakgala Botanic Garden Sri Lanka | C.T. Jatarathne, U.A.D.P. Gunawardena | 2003 | Symposium |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Environmental valuation - theory and application | Gunatilake | 2003 | Research Article |
| A4\_Gunawardena & Rowan (2005) | Economic Valuation of a Mangrove Ecosystem Threatened by Shrimp Aquaculture in Sri Lanka | M. Gunawardena, J.S. Rowan | 2005 |  |
| A10\_Vidanage et al (2005) | The Value of Traditional Water Schemes: Small tanks in the Kala Oya Basin, Sri Lanka | S. Vidanage, S. Perera, M.F. Kallesoe | 2005 | Book Chapter |
| EEPSEA\_AE1\_Illukpitiya (2005) | Technical Efficiency in Agriculture and Dependency on Forest Resources - An Economic Analysis of Rural Households and the Conservation of Natural Forests in Sri Lanka | Prabodh Illukpitiya | 2005 | Article |
| UG5\_Piyadasa & Thiruchelvam (2005) | Estimation of the Recreational Value of "Bopath Ella" in Rathnapura: A Travel Cost Approach | H.T.N.I. Piyadasa, S. Thiruchelvam | 2005 | Journal Article |
| DAM2\_Gunaratne (2006) | Human-Elephant Conflict and Rural Poverty in Sri Lanka: Ch 7 Contingent Valuation of HEC resolution | L.H.P. Gunaratne, N. Ayoni, P. Premaratne, L. Nanayakkara, D. Bandara | 2006 | Research Article |
| B14\_Proceedings of the International Forestry and Environment Symposium (2006) | Valuing non-market benefits of human dominated small mangrove forests in Sri Lanka | B.M.S. Batagoda | 2006 | Workshop Publication |
| B29\_Jayasekara & Gunawardena (2006) | Economics of Urban Amenities: A Contingent Valuation Approach for Bolgoda Lake | S.A.G.C. Jayasekara, U.A.D.P. Gunawardena | 2006 | Symposium |
| B31\_Ranasinghe & Kallesoe (2006) | Valuation, Rehabilitation and Conservation of Mangroves in Tsunami Affected Areas of Hambantota, Sri Lanka | T. Ranasinghe, M. Kallesoe | 2006 | IUCN Publication |
| E5\_Neiland & Béné (2006) | Tropical River Fisheries Valuation: A Global Synthesis and Critical Review | A.E. Neiland, C. Béné | 2006 | Research Report |
| BE12\_Wattage & Mardle (2008) | Total Economic Value of Wetland Conservation in Sri Lanka: Identifying Use and Non-use Values | P. Wattage, S. Mardle | 2008 | Journal Article |
| DAM1\_Edirisinghe (2008) | Taxing the pollution: A case for reducing the environmental impacts of rubber production in Sri Lanka | J. Edirisinghe, S. Siriwardana, S. Siriwardana, P. Prasandith | 2008 | Research Article |
| DAM6\_Kallesoe (2008) | Linking Coastal Ecosystems and Human Well-Being Learning from Conceptual Frameworks and Empirical Results | M.F. Kallesoe, C. Bambaradeniya, U.A. Iftikhar, T. Ranasinghe, S. Miththapala | 2008 | Research Article |
| A8\_Abeyratne & Ariyawardana (2009) | Firms' Compliance to Environmental Standards: Case of small and Medium Scale Food Processing Sector | W.A.T.D. Wijesooriya, U.K. Jayasinghe-Mudalige, S. Dissanayake, J.M.M. Udugama | 2009 | Workshop Publication |
| B9\_Gunawardena (2009) | Valuation of Ecosystem Services of the Kala Oya River Basin: Implications for river basin management  | U.A.D. Prasanthi Gunawardena  | 2009 | Journal Article |
| UoP3\_Ellawala (2009) | An economic analysis of flood damage and mitigation measures in Kalutara district. | SSK Ellawala  | 2009 | Undergraduate Thesis |
| B26\_Sumanadasa (2010) | Economic Valuation of Wetlands: The Case of Maduganga | M. Sumanadasa | 2010 | Journal Article |
| BE10\_World Bank (2010) | Sri Lanka - Valuation of Environmental Services in Sri Lanka : A Case Study of Soil and Watershed Benefits in the Southern Province | World Bank | 2010 | World Bank Web |
| EEPSEA\_BE1\_Thoradeniya (2010) | Application of a Trade-off Analysis Framework in the Ma Oya River Basin Development Project | Bhadranie Thoradeniya | 2010 | Journal Article |
| SANDEE\_B3\_Marawila & Thibbotuwawa (2010) | To Develop or to Conserve - The Case of the Diyawanna Oya Wetlands in Sri Lanka | Thusitha Dilhani Marawila, Manoj Thibbotuwawa | 2010 | Working Paper |
| A11\_Weligamage (2011) | An economic analysis of intersectoral water allocation in Southeastern Sri Lanka | S.P. Weligamage | 2011 | Book Chapter |
| B2\_De Mel & Weerathunghe (2011) | Valuation of Ecosystem Services of the Maha Oya | M. De Mel, C. Weerathunge (EFL) | 2011 | Book Chapter |
| B2\_De Mel & Weerathunghe (2011) | Valuation of Ecosystem Services of the Maha Oya | M. De Mel, C. Weerathunge (EFL) | 2011 | Book Chapter |
| B21\_Dharmasena & Bhat (2011) | Assessment of Replacement Cost of Soil Erosion in Uva High Lands Tea Plantations of Sri Lanka | P. Dharmasena, M.S. Bhat | 2011 | Journal Article |
| UG2\_Rathnayake & Gunawardena (2011) | Estimation of Recreational Value of Horton Plains National Park in Sri Lanka: A Decision Making Strategy for Natural Resources Management  | R.M.W. Rathnayake, U.A.D.P. Gunawardena | 2011 | Journal Article |
| BE13\_Ranasinghe & Bambaradeniya (2012) | Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Options for Sustainable Financing of Mahausakande | T. Ranasinghe, C. Bambaradeniya | 2012 | Research Paper |
| TARE\_E2\_Sandika & Hirimuthugoda (2012) | Socio-economic and Livelihood Related Issues of Crab Collectors in Koggala Lagoon in Galle Sri Lanka | A.L. Sandika, N.Y. Hirimuthugoda | 2012 | Journal article |
| UoP4\_Ranasinghe (2013) | An assesment of sustainability of urban home gardens in west  | RADDS Ranasinghe | 2013 | Undergraduate Thesis |
| A6\_Shantha & Ali (2014) | Economic Value of Irrigation Water: A Case of Major Irrigation Scheme in Sri Lanka | A.A. Shantha, B.G.H. Asan Ali | 2014 | Journal Article |
| B8\_Emerton (2014) | Assessing, demonstrating and capturing the economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem | BOBLIME (L. Emerton) | 2014 | Book Chapter |
| B15\_Emerton (2014) | Valuing and Investing in Ecosystems as Development Infrastructure: economic analysis of options for climate-compatible development in coastal zones of Kenya and Sri Lanka | L. Emerton | 2014 | Book Chapter |
| E9\_Dayananda (2014) | Economic valuation of village tank systems of Hambantota District: Towards development of an incentive mechanism for their continuity | E. B. I Dayananda | 2014 | Masters Thesis |
| BE2\_Rathnayake (2015) | “Should ‘Paraviwella Beach’ in Sri Lanka be Preserved for ‘Sea Bathing’?”: A ZTCM Approach | R.M.W. Rathnayake | 2015 | Web Journal |
| BE9\_Kuruppu et al (2015) | Farmers’ Valuation of Agro-Biodiversity in Home Gardens: Case Study in the Kurunegala District | I.V. Kuruppu, J.C. Edirisinghe, H.M.L.K. Herath, U.K. Jayasinghe-Mudalige, W. Wijesuriya, J.M.M. Udugama, A.P.S. Fernando  | 2015 | Journal Article |
| SANDEE\_B1\_Rathnayake (2015) | Estimating Demand for Turtle Conservation at the Rekawa Sanctuary in Sri Lanka | R. M. Wasantha Rathnayake | 2015 | Working Paper |
| DAM5\_Guruge (2015) | Direct User Preferences on Coastal Ecosystem Services: Assessing the case of adjacent fishing households to the Negombo estuary | T.P.S.R. Guruge, U.K. Jayasinghe-Mudalige, M. Sumanadasa, H.I.U.N. Muthukumara | 2015 | Research Article |
| B6\_Emerton et al (2016) | Valuing Ecosystems as an Economic Part of Climate-Compatible Development Infrastructure in Coastal Zones of Kenya and Sri Lanka | L. Emerton, M. Huxham, J. Bournazel, M. Priyantha Kumara | 2016 | Book Chapter |
| BE1\_Rathnayake (2016) | ‘Turtle Watching’: A Strategy for Endangered Marine Turtle Conservation Through Community Participation in Sri Lanka | R.M.W. Rathnayake | 2016 | Journal Article |
| E4\_Rathnayake (2016) | Pricing the Enjoyment of ‘Elephant Watching’ at the Minneriya National Park in Sri Lanka: An Analysis Using CVM | R.M.W. Rathnayake | 2016 | Journal Article |
| E7\_Rathnayake (2016) | Willingness to Pay for a Novel Visitor Experience: Ecotourism Planning at Kawdulla National Park in Sri Lanka | R.M.W. Rathnayake | 2016 | Journal Article |
| SANDEE\_BE4\_Udayakumara & Gunawardena (2016) | Reducing Siltation and Increasing Hydropower Generation from the Rantambe Reservoir, Sri Lanka | E.P.N. Udayakumara, U.A.D.P. Gunawardena | 2016 | Working Paper |
| SANDEE\_A1\_Athukorala & Karunarathna (2017) | Conservation of Genetic Resources of Crops - Farmer Preferences for Banana Diversity in Sri Lanka | Wasantha Athukorala, Muditha Karunarathna | 2017 | Working Paper |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) |  | Sumanaratne and Abeygunawardena | n.d. |  |
| B17\_Mamiit & Wijayaweera (n.d.) | The Economic Value of Coastal Ecosystems in Reducing Tsunami Impacts: The case of mangroves in Kapuhenwala and Waduruppa, Sri Lanka | R.J. Mamiit, K. Wijayaweera | n.d. | Article |
| B22\_Batagoda et al (n.d.) | Towards Policy Relevant Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital Values: Rainforest Non-Timber Products | B.M.S. Batagoda, R. Kerry Turner, R. Tinch, K. Brown | n.d. | Working Paper |
| B24\_Weerakoon et al (n.d.) | Assessing the Willingness to Pay of Local and Foreign visitors towards Visitor satisfaction and sustainable development of Hurulu Forest Reserve in Sri Lanka: An application of contingent valuation method | W.R.W.M.A.P. Weerakoon, N.R.P. Withana, U.K. Jayasinghe-Mudalige, J.M.M. Udugama | n.d. |  |
| E2\_Kularathne & Gunawardena (n.d.) | Environmental Values for Decision Making: A Review of Travel Cost Method Applications in Sri Lanka | M.A.T.R. Kularathne, U.A.D.P. Gunawardena | n.d. | Digital Repository |
| SLJoAE\_B6\_Athukorala (n.d.) | Health Benefits and Industrial Air Pollution A Comparison between People’s Willingness to Accept and the Opportunity Cost of Health Risk | Wasantha Athukorala | n.d. |  |
| SLJoAE\_BE4\_Weerahewa & Gunatilake (n.d.) | Timber Market Liberalization in Sri Lanka - Implications for Forest Conservation | Jeevika Weerahewa and H.M. Gunatilake | n.d. |  |

## Appendix B: Summary of EEV studies according to identifier code and year of study*.*

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| **Identifier Code**  |
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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Estimated Value (as reported in study)** |
| **Type of Valuation Study** | **Broader Geographical Area Covered**  | **Specific Ecosystem/Habitat**  | **Ecosystem Service(s)/ Damage Assessed** | **Location** | **Valuation method used** | **Value** | **Unit** |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Farmlands | Flood protection | Kiralakelle area | Productivity loss based on loss of paddy productivity | 2.74 | Mil Rs/1960ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Use value of non-timber forest products | Hantana forest | Contingent valuation | 575.00 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Option value | Sinharaja forest | Contingent valuation | Peripheral communities: 54.7, Urban communities: 204.50 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Bequest value, Existence value | Sinharaja forest | Contingent valuation method | Bequest = Peripheral communities: 72.30, Urban communities: 271.20Existence = Peripheral communities: 4130, Urban communities: 171.60 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Botanical gardens | Recreational value | Peradeniya botanical garden | Travel cost method | Recreation value: 12.43/40 - 15.40148 | Mil Rp |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest | Recreational value | Sinharaja forest | Travel cost method | 1.50 | Rp/person/visit |
| [A2\_Vidanage & Abeygunawardena (1993)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA2_Vidanage%20_%20Abeygunawardena%20%281993%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Farmlands | paddy production | Sri Lanka | Productivity change approach  | 171-823 | Rs.million of paddy yield lost due to global warming in year 2010 |
| [A9\_Upasena & Abegunawardana (1993)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA9_Upasena%20%26%20Abegunawardana%20%281993%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Farmlands/irrigation schemes | Water (irrigation water) | Dewahuwa, Sri Lanka | Productivity change, land value and WTP | Productivity change method = 750 Rs/acre/rotation WTP = 2405 Rs/farmer/acre/season (water from private sources)WTP = 560 Rs/acre/year (water from irrigation scheme) |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest  | Non-timber forest products | Knuckles and Sinharaja forest | Actual survey data | Periphery of Knuckles: 4095, Periphary of Sinharaja: 575 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Value of non-timber forest products | Sinharaja forest | Contingent valuation | Use value of NTFP: 952.72, WTP for reserve non-use: 56689.00, Non-use value of NTFP: 8440.10 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial |  | Loss of Fisheries | Muthurajawela | Environmental costs is based on 10% loss of fisheries at 10% discount rate | NPV: 78.5 | Mil Rp |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Farmlands  | Water (irrigation water) | Linear programming method | 868.00 | Rp/ac feat |
| [UG1\_Senaratne et al (1993)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CUG1_Senaratne%20et%20al%20%281993%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Botanical Gardens | Environmental amenity | Peradeniya | contingent valuation  |  |
| DAM4\_Gunatilleke (1993) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Rainforest | Non-timber forest products | Sinharaja | market and household surveys, contingent valution and opportunity cost | net income from non-timber forest product = Rs 12.76 per ha per year |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Total economic value of conservation | Sinharaja forest | Contingent valuation | 663.64 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest  | Use value (Agro-forestry) | Kandy district | Income | 41.30 | Rp/yr/family |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Wetland/marsh | Marshland value | Muthurajawela marshes | Marshland value based on oppurtunity cost | 3,869.00 | Rp/family/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Farmlands | Replacement cost of nutrients lost due to erosion on potato lands | Nuwara Eliya district | Replacement costs  | 6,116.00 | Rp/ha |
| [SLJoEA\_B8\_Ekanayake & Gunawardena (1994)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSLJoEA_B8_Ekanayake%20%26%20Gunawardena%20%281994%29.pdf) | Ecosystems Services | Terrestrial | Forest | Total Conservation | Sinharaja | Contingent valuation | 664.00 | Per year/per person |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Heritage interpretation and environmental services (cultural services) | Horton plains | Contingent valuation | 256.47 | Rp/person/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Inland Aquatic |  | Domestic water |  | Contingent valuation | 196.00 | Rs/person/month |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest (Rainforest) | Pharmaceutical prospecting value of biodiversity | Sinharaja forest | Per hectare value of endemic woody plants biodiversity | 5,900.00 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Wildlife sanctuary (National Park) | Recreational value | Yala wildlife sanctuary | Profit (entrance to income) of management | 27.32 | Mil Rp/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Tea plantations | Onsite impacts of erosion in seedling and vegetative tea lands valued using replacement cost of soil nutrients | Kandy district | Replacement costs  | 1,568.10 | Rp/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial |   | 1) Cost of erosion based on replacement cost with organic matter and without paddy straw2) Cost of erosion based on replacement cost with organic matter and paddy straw3) Cost of erosion based on replacement cost without organic matter and paddy straw4) Cost of erosion based on replacement cost without organic matter and with paddy straw |   | Replacement costs  | 1)NPV of replacement cost in low slope: 9897, medium slope: 14015, high slope: 198062) NPV of replacement cost in low slope: 10098, medium slope: 4835, high slope: 188453) NPV of replacement cost in low slope: 21236, medium slope: 1892, high slope: 432954)NPV of replacement cost in low slope: 24788, medium slope: 4397, high slope: 49871 | Rp |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest | Value of round wood and fuel wood | Nationwide | Annual total value of forest products from 24 divisional secretaries | 521.33 | Mil Rp/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Coastal and Marine | Marine sanctuary | Recreational, bequest, direct use, existence and optional values | Hikkaduwa marine sanctuary | Contingent valuation | Recreation benefits: 12.43, Consumer surplus: 11.08Bequest = Sri Lankans: 270.90, Foreigners: 496.50Direct use = Sri Lankans: 222.00, Foreigners: 358.00Existence = Sri Lankans: 83.50, Foreigners: 133.00Option = Sri Lankans: 106.62, Foreigners: 145.00 | Mil Rp/year |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | National Park | Recreational value | Horton plains | Contingent valuation method | Recreational benefits: 2.181, Average WTP: 310 | Rp/person/visit, Rp/person/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Air pollution (health damages from dust emission and cement factory dust) | Puttam | Cost of illness due to cement factory dust, contingent valuation method | Health damages from dust emission: 42.07, WTA factory's existence: 11.16 | Mil Rs/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest | Recreational value | Sinharaja forest | Entrance fee | 18.00 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | National Park | Recreational value | Horton plains | Entrance fee | 1,150.00 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest  | Use value (Forest gardens) | Kandyan forest | Income | 2,967.00 | Rp/0.38ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Wildlife sanctuary (National Park) | Recreational value | Yala wildlife sanctuary | Market based - entrance fee | 250.00 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial |  | Resource value of erosion using undiscounted cumulative value for 20 years | Replacement costs  | Lower erosion rate (24t/ac/yr): 342755, Higher erosion rate (32t/ac/yr): 457033 | Rp/ac |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forest | Value of non-timber forest products | Nationwide | Value of NTFP and other services | NTFP: 28640159.86, Carbon sequestration: 28640159.86, Domestic water: 742545.55 | Mil Rp/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Air pollution (damages from air pollution due to vehicular emissions) | Colombo | Benefits-transfer method on vehicular emission damages | SO2: 0.7, Nox: 0.13, PM: 1.5 | Rs/gm |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Watershed | Water purification, agro-ecological beenfits | Nation wide | Secondary data | Agro-ecological benefits: 1510, Domestic water purification benefits: 224 | Rp/ha/yr |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Wildlife sanctuary (National Park) | Recreational value | Udawalawe National Park | Travel cost method | Consumer surplus: 2.18 Fee to get max. revenue: 70 | Mil Rp, Rp/visitor |
| [B7\_Kotagama (1998)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB7_Kotagama%20%281998%29.pdf) | **(Case studies reviewed below)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [BE8\_Berg et al (1998)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE8_Berg%20et%20al%20%281998%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Coastal and Marine | Coral reefs | Fish habitat function, tourist attraction function, physical structure function | Coastline of Sri Lanka | TQEV -Total quantifiable economic value  | 140,000 - 7,500,000 | $ per Km-2 |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Watershed | Cost of soil erosion | Mahaweli Watershed | Elicitation method to estimate relationship between crop yield and topsoil depth | yield loss = 7628 kg  |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial |  | Recreational value | Pinnawala elephant orphanage | Travel cost method | Total scenic value of elephants = Rs. 12.2 million per year |
| DAM7\_Thrikawala (1998) | Environmental Policy | Terrestrial | Soil | Cost of soil erosion | Nuwara Eliya district | Dynamic smi-partial equilibrium model |
| [BE3\_Gunawardena et al (1999).pdf](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE3_Gunawardena%20et%20al%20%281999%29.pdf) | Ecosystem services | Terrestrial | Forest | Use and non use values | Sinharaja | TEV, Contingent valuation (WTP) | Local villagers (forest users) express highest WTP for preservation of use values and bequest values compared to rural and urban communities. |   |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Ecosystem service | terrestrial  |  | Biodiversity - Elephants | Ritigala Nature Reserve | Human capita approach - Cost of human deaths due to elephant attacks. Cost of illness due to elephant attacks  | cost of death = Rs 14.916 millioncost of illness = Rs 268,360 per annum |
| UoP1\_Piyasena (2000) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic | Tank System | Irrigation water | Galnewa (Mahaweli H) | Profit maximising linear programming model | price of irrigation water = Rs. 2030.88 per acre-feet |
| UoP2\_Samarasinghe (2000) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Nature Reserve | Damage from Elephants | Ritigala Nature Reserve | Questionnaire | Total cost of damage per elephant - Rs. 374434.64/yr |
| [E1\_Jaltota & Gunawardena (2001)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE1_%20Jaltota%20%26%20Gunawardena%20%282001%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Landscape | Scenic view (aesthetic services) | Kadugannawa | Contingent Valuation (WTP) | Use value:On site = 441.40Off site = 236.10Bequest value:onsite = 440.20offsite = 268.50 | Rs./person (need full report for clarification) |
| [E6\_Renwick (2001)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE6_Renwick%20%282001%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic | Agriculture and tanks | Water for irrigation and fisheries | Kirindi Oya (KOISP) | Market valuation | Value of water in irrigated paddy production = 3.1 million net economic contribution of all five commerciall important fisheries in KOISP = 544,000 - 566,000 | USD /year |
| UoP5\_Thilakawardena (2001) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Wetland/marsh | Tourism value | Muthurajawela visitor centre | Travel cost method | 6,358.00 | LKR Million per year |
| [B18\_Wattage (2002)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB18_Wattage%20%282002%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Coastal and Marine | Wetlands | WTP for the conservation of MMNL | MMNL | Contingent Valuation (WTP) | 107,223,700.00 | Rs/month |
| [B30\_Cattermoul & Devendra (2002)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB30_Cattermoul%20%26%20Devendra%20%282002%29.pdf) | Environmental damage | Coastal and Marine | Lagoon/Mangroves | Ecological footprint of shrimp farming | Chilaw |  |  |  |
| [E8\_Bandara & Tisdell (2002)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE8_Bandara%20%26%20Tisdell%20%282002%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial |  | Biodiversity - Elephants | Sri Lanka | Contingent valuation (WTP) |  |
| [SLJoAE\_BE3\_Pushpakumara et al (2002)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSLJoAE_BE3_Pushpakumara%20et%20al%20%282002%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Services | Terrestrial | Forest | pharmaceutical prospecting | Knuckles | Estimation of the average revenue method |
| [UG4\_Rathnayake (2002)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CUG4_Rathnayake%20%282002%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | National Park | Recreational value | Wasgamuwa National Park | Travel cost method | 2.38 | Rs. Million/year |
| DNP1\_Seneviratna (2002) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Forest | Timber | Badulla- Monaragala | Social surveys to estimate profit of 4 timber species (satinwood, jak, teak and kolone) | Price paid by consumer on satin timber 800 Rs/CuFt. Price distributed as follows: 30% received by timber owner, 8.31% field level cost, 7.6% rents, 51.9% profit obtained by trader |
| DNP2\_Wimalaweera (2002) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic | Lake | Indirect and direct uses of Beira Lake | Beira Lake, Colombo | Contingent valution (WTP), Cost-Benefit Analysis | average WTP for improved lake = 5,426 | Rs/person/year |
| DNP3\_Perera (2002) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Value costs and benefits of tanning industry | Kotuwegoda, Rajagiriya | Environmental cost - contingent valuation | environmental cost average = 61.32 | Rs/person/month |
| DNP4\_Lokupitiya (2002) | Environmental policy | Terrestrial | economic analysis of dendrothermal power vs. coal fired power | Cost-benefit analysis | conventional benefit cost analysis, ratios were = 2.26 and 2.27 for coal fired power and dendrothermal power respectively. Extended benefit cost analysis = coal fired power was 1.46 and dendrothermal was 2.18  | ratios |
| DNP5\_Dias (2002) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | agriculture/soil conservation |  | examined the negative and positive aspects of physical, social and institutional factors which affected investments in soil conservation | main finding = insecurity of land ownership is a major factor that explains the lack of investment in land conservation |
| DNP6\_Hearath (2002) | Environmental policy | Inland aquatic | River | Pollution levels in Kelani River Basin | Kelani River | Marginal abatement cost function | Marginal abatement cost = 28 Rs/kg of COD where the pollution level reache national environmental standards or pollution level is abated up to 250mg of COD |
| DNP7\_Perera (2002) | Ecosystem services | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Timber, Sand and Clay (natural resource inputs for construction industry) | Input output tables | Use of bricks and wood have shown a decreasing trend which favours land, soil and forest conservation.  |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Environmental policy | Terrestrial |  | Solid waste management | Kandy and Kalutara | Benefit transfer method | mean WTP for environmentally friendly solid waste management in Kalutara = Rs. 35.51 |
| DAM5\_Hussain (2002) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic |  | Water |  | water demand functions | estimated price elasticities -0.18, -0.17, -1.34 for residential, commercial, and industrial water demands |
| [A1\_Bandara & Weerahewa (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA1_Bandara%20_%20Weerahewa%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Farmlands | Water (irrigation water) | Aralaganvila, Palagantana, Bombuwela, Maha-Illippallama, Peradeniya, and Batalagoda (Sri Lanka) | Residual approach, with and without comparisons, and production function approach | 5,727.15 | Rs./acre/season |
| [B3\_Emerton & Kekulandala (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB3_Emerton%20_%20Kekulandala%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland Aquatic | Wetland | Flood attenuation, Industrial wastewater treatment, Agricultural production, Support to downstream fisheries, Firewood, Fishing, Leisure, recreation and recreation, Domestic sewage treatment, Freshwater supplies for local populations and Carbon sequestration | Gampaha District, Sri Lanka | Effects on production, Replacement costs,Damage costs avoided, Mitigative or avertive expenditures, Travel costs, Contingent valuation: Even where wetland goods and services have no market price, Human capital, Hedonic methods | 726.49 million | Rp/yr |
| [B12\_IUCN (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB12_IUCN%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland Aquatic | Wetland | Direct, indirect, option, existence | Nationwide | Replacement costs, Effects on production Damage costs avoided, Mitigative or avertive expenditures, Hedonic pricing, Travel costs, Contingent valuation |
| [B20\_ADB & IUCN (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB20_ADB%20_%20IUCN%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic | Lagoon | Mangrove Ecosystem | Puttlam Lagoon, North Western Province | Contingent valuation method, Benefit transfer,damage avoided | Direct benefits=859792 Indirect Benefits= 106 million/year | Rs/yr |
| [E10\_ADB (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE10_ADB%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | coastal and marine | Mangroves | Fish productivity, pollution control, river bank stabilisation, carbon sink, flood attenuation, timber, precentive expenditure through saline water intrusion, wildlife, fuelwood | Kalay oya delta | TEV | 427.04 | Rs. Million/year |
| [EEPSEA\_E2\_Bogahawatte (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CEEPSEA_E2_Bogahawatte%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forests | Forest products (NTFP) (eg. fuelwood, fruits, vegatables, medicinal plants etc.) | Kandy, Matara, Ratnapura | Kandy - 3344.24, Matara - 2083.40, Ratnapura - 1146.40 | Rp/household/yr |
| [UG3\_Jayarathne & Gunawardena (2003)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CUG3_Jayarathne%20%26%20Gunawardena%20%282003%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Botanical Gardens | Recreational value | Hakgala Botanical Garden | Mentions Travel cost method but uses consumer welfare? (full report needed for detail) | Consumer surplus = 221.5 | LKR Million  |
| DAM3\_Gunatilake (2003) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic | Lake | Aesthetic value |  | Hedonic pricing - marginal WTP for easy access to the lake and for a view of the lake |
| [A4\_Gunawardena & Rowan (2005)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA4_Gunawardena%20%26%20Rowan%20%282005%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic | Mangroves | TEV of mangrove ecosystem and Cost benefit analysis of shrimp culture development  | Rekawa lagoon system | TEV and CBA | Internal benefits of developing shrimp farm are higher than the internal costs in ratio of 1.5:1. However, external benefits are much lower than external costs in range between 1:6 and 1:11 | Ratios |
| [A10\_Vidanage et al (2005)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA10_Vidanage%20et%20al%20%282005%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic  | Tank systems  |  | Kala Oya Basin |  |  |  |
| [EEPSEA\_AE1\_Illukpitiya (2005)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CEEPSEA_AE1_Illukpitiya%20%282005%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Forests | NTFPs and Fuelwood to Rural Communities in Forest Peripheries | Dunhinda, Kithulanahela,Galagodabedda, Bibilehela and Welanwita | Dunhinda - 7,955.3, Kithulanahela - 5,819.4,Galagodabedda - 6,331.9, Bibilehela and Welanwita - 5,292.5 | Rp/yr |
| [UG5\_Piyadasa & Thiruchelvam (2005)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CUG5_Piyadasa%20%26%20Thiruchelvam%20%282005%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic | River | Recreational value | Bopath Ella - Ratnapura | Travel cost method | 120.00 | Rs. Million/year |
| [B14\_Proceedings of the International Forestry and Environment Symposium (2006)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB14_Proceedings%20of%20the%20International%20Forestry%20and%20Environment%20Symposium%20%282006%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Coastal and Marine | Mangroves | existence value, option values, bequest values, ecological function such as fish breeding, erosion control, biodiversity maintenance, carbon sequstration, storm protection. | Sri Lanka | Contingent valuation | local existence value = 1.7, global existence value = 24, local option value = 2.9, global option value = 18, local bequest value = 3.3, foreign bequest value = 1.1, fish breeding = 0.55, erosion control = 0.01, biodiversity maintenance = 0.05, carbon sequestration = 0.19, storm protection = 0.19.  | US$/hh/year |
| [B29\_Jayasekara & Gunawardena (2006)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB29_Jayasekara%20%26%20Gunawardena%20%282013%29.pdf) | Ecosystem services | Inland aquatic | Lake | Aesthetic value | Bolgoda Lake | contingent valuation method (WTP) | Rs.84192.7 | Rs/Ha/Year |
| [B31\_Ranasinghe & Kallesoe (2006)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB31_Ranasinghe%20%26%20Kallesoe%20%282006%29.pdf) | Ecosystem services | Inland aquatic | Mangroves | environmental goods and services | Medagama, Medilla, Rekawa-west and Netolpitiya-south. | Market Price, Participatory EnvironmentalValuation (PEV) | US$ 1,276-US$ 3,403 for Medagama; US$ 7,712-US$ 20,564 for Medilla; US$ 4,861-US$ 12,964 for Rekawa-west; and US$ 1,464-US$ 3,905 for Netolpitiyasouth | $/Ha/year |
| [E5\_Neiland & Béné (2006)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE5_Neiland%20%26%20Bene%20%282006%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic | River  | River Fisheries | Sri Lanka |  | 13,462.00 | USD for 16,797 tonnes (annual production/value) |
| DAM2\_Gunaratne (2006) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Farmlands | Biodiversity - Elephants | Contingent valuation - Farmers' WTA compensation for any crop damage due to wild elephant intrusion | WTA compensation = LKR 14,072 - 27,411 |
| [BE12\_Wattage & Mardle (2008)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE12_Wattage%20%26%20Mardle%20%282008%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic  | Wetlands (mangroves, water bodies) | Conservation of mangroves, clean water and fish stocks | Muthurajawela marsh and Negombo Lagoon | Contingent Valuation(WTP) | 264.26 | Rs./person/month for two years |
| DAM1\_Edirisinghe (2008) | Environmental policy | Inland Aquatic |  | Water pollution |  | Data from 62 rubber producing firms in Sri Lanka is used to estimate marginal cost for pollution abatement. Tax rate necessary to bring firms into compliance is then estimated.  | tax rate necessary = LKR 26 per 100g of COD per year.  |
| DAM6\_Kallesoe (2008) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic | Mangroves | Direct use values | Panama/around Kumana NP | Household surveys and focus group discussion | total gross mangrove products value per ha per year = LKR 938,052 |
| [A8\_Abeyratne & Ariyawardana (2009)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA8_Abeyratne%20%26%20Ariyawardana%20%282009%29.pdf) | Environmental policy | Terrestrial |  |  | North-western province  | Interviews to understand small and medium scale food processing firms compliance to 9 different economic incentives and 3 regulatory and legal incentives to implement/enhance solid waste management controls | 40% did not adopt any of these practices, 3R system adopted by 33% and composting by 26%.  | Percentage of total number of firms  |
| [B9\_Gunawardena (2009)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB9_Gunawardena%20%282009%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland Aquatic | River Basin | Carbon storage value of natural vegetation, Soil conservation benefit of the moist monsoon forest of the KOB, Recreation along the river basin, Recreation value of the Wilpattu National Park, Products from homegarden biodiversity, Value of wetland ecosystem, Value of mangroves, Non use values of moist monsoon forests | Kala Oya River Basin | Benefit transfer method | 23500 million | Rp/yr |
| UoP3\_Ellawala (2009) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial |  | Damage from flood water | Kalutara District | Cost Benefit Analysis | Rs 1039250311.32 |
| [B26\_Sumanadasa (2010)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB26_Sumanadasa%20%282010%29.pdf) | Ecosystems services | Inland aquatic | Wetland | economic value of environmental services and economic benefits to the associated residents of Maduganga wetland | Madu Ganga | contingent valuation method (CVM) | 164.00 | Rs/month |
| [BE10\_World Bank (2010)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE10_World%20Bank%20%282010%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Agricultural land and Watershed | Agriculture - soil conservationWatershed - water supply, filtration/purification, flow regulation, flood control, erosion and sedimentation control, fisheries, timber and other forest products, recreation/tourism, biodiversity preservation, aesthetic enjoyment, climate stabilisation, cultural religious and inspirational value | Southern Province  | Soil conservation - cost of nutrient losses (cost estimate)Watershed management - various valuation techniques from different studies | Cost of nutrient losses = 1-5 million USD/yearWatershed = 40 million USD/year |
| [EEPSEA\_BE1\_Thoradeniya (2010)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CEEPSEA_BE1_Thoradeniya%20%282010%29.pdf) | Environmental policy/ ecosystem services | Inland aquatic | River | Recreation Sector, Tourism Sector, Industry Sector, Dug-well Sector, Rained Agriculture Sector | Ma Oya River Basin | Cost of Productivity, Travel cost method, approximation, | 1.84 | Mil Rp/yr |
| [SANDEE\_B3\_Marawila & Thibbotuwawa (2010)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSANDEE_B3_Marawila%20_%20Thibbotuwawa%20%282010%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Inland aquatic | Wetlands | Recreational value | Diyawanna Oya wetlands | Travel cost method | Consumer surplus = 3,890 | LKR million/year |
| [A11\_Weligamage (2011)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA11_Weligamage%20%282011%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Farmlands/irrigation schemes | Water | Kirindi Oya (KOISP) | Contingent valuation- WTP | 627.00 | Rs/household/year |
| B2\_De Mel & Weerathunghe (2011) | Environmental damage | Inland Aquatic | River |  | Sabaragamuwa Province, Sri Lanka | Business As Usual (BAU), Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Management (ERSM) | 1.2 billion | Rp |
| B2\_De Mel & Weerathunghe (2011) | Ecosystem Service | Inland Aquatic | River | Water use, fisheries, sand and clay extraction, and tourism | Sabaragamuwa Province, Sri Lanka | Market prices, effect on production, replacement costs, damage costs, mitigative and avertive costs | 1.7 billion | Rp/yr |
| [B21\_Dharmasena & Bhat (2011)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB21_Dharmasena%20_%20Bhat%20%282011%29.pdf) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial | Plantation |  | Passara, Uva | The replacement approach of soil erosion | 18,011.45 | Yr/Ha |
| [UG2\_Rathnayake & Gunawardena (2011)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CUG2_Rathnayake%20%26%20Gunawardena%20%282011%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | National Park | Recreational value | Horton Plains National Park | Travel cost method | 51.68 | Rs. Million/year |
| [BE13\_Ranasinghe & Bambaradeniya (2012)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE13_Ranasinghe%20%26%20Bambaradeniya%20%282012%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Forest | Provisioning: rubber, treacle production, dried pepper, potable spring water.Supporting: Nutrient recycling, soil formation.Regulating: microclimate stabilisation, water purification, erosion prevention, carbon sequestration, pollination. Cultural: Educational value | Mahausakande regenerating forest | Provisioning services - market price estimate, substitute price method.Supporting services - benefit transfer method.Regulating services - Benefit transfer method, market price.Cultural services - travel cost, substitute cost method | 1,268,383.00 | Rs./hectare/year at maturity stage  |
| [TARE\_E2\_Sandika & Hirimuthugoda (2012)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CTARE_E2_Sandika%20_%20Hirimuthugoda%20%282012%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Coastal and Marine | Lagoon | Crab collection (provisioning services) | Koggala Lagoon, Galle, Sri Lanka | 177,960.00 | Rp/yr |
| UoP4\_Ranasinghe (2013) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Home gardens/agriculture | Economic returns, Social acceptance and ecological stability | Western Province | Questionnaire | Mean value of net profit from home garden = Rs. 1055.63 per month |
| [A6\_Shantha & Ali (2014)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CA6_Shantha%20%26%20Ali%20%282014%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Farmlands | Water (irrigation water) | Nagadeepa irrigation schemes in dry zone | Contingent Valuation (WTP) | 5,275.00 | Rs./hectare/season |
| [B8\_Emerton (2014)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB8_Emerton%20%282014%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Coastal and Marine | Bay | Capture fisheries, aquaculture, non-fish mangrove products, shoreline stabilisation, shelter against extreme weather, regulation of waterflow and quality, climate mitigation, tourism expenditure, visitor consumer surplus | Bay of Bengal |  | 5,189.00 | USD million |
| [B15\_Emerton (2014)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB15_Emerton%20%282014%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Coastal and Marine | Lagoon | Fuelwood, timber, non-wood/non-fish products, protection against saline intrusion, water quality regulation, mitigation of climate change and breeding and nursery habitat for fisheries, shrimp farms, coconut farms and salterns | Puttalam Lagoon, Sri Lanka | Market prices, Mitigative and avertive expenditure, Replacement cost, Effects on production | 13.46 million | $ |
| [E9\_Dayananda (2014)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE9_Dayananda%20%282014%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Inland aquatic | Tank systems (Irrigation) | Agriculture, fisheries, industry, domestic water, water and fodder for livestock, fuelwood, lotus roots and recreation, carbon value | Hambantota District | TEV  | Direct uses of Village tanks = 159Direct uses of cascade tanks = 381 | LKR Million/year |
| [BE2\_Rathnayake (2015)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE2_Rathnayake%20%282015%29.pdf) | Ecosystem services | Coastal and Marine | coastline  | Sea Bathing (Recreational) | Paraviwella | Travel cost method - zonal | welfare benefits for local visitors = 6.39 | LKR million/year  |
| [BE9\_Kuruppu et al (2015)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE9_Kuruppu%20et%20al%20%282015%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | Home gardens/agriculture | Richness of crop variety and fruit trees, crop landraces, integrated crop and livestock production, and soil microorganism diversity | Kurunegala | Choice Experiment | 2065 (organic production received highest value) | WTA compensation for a possible lossRs./household/ week |
| [SANDEE\_B1\_Rathnayake (2015)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSANDEE_B1_Rathnayake%20%282015%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Coastal and marine | coastline  | Recreational value - Turtle watching | Rekawa sanctuary, Bundala and Yala National Parks | Contingent valuation (WTP) | Scenario 2- visitor services and conservation initiatives = 50 | LKR Million/year |
| DAM5\_Guruge (2015) | Ecosystem service | Coastal and Marine | Lagoon-Estuary | Provisioning, cultural, regulating, supporting  | Negombo | Choice Experiment | Implicit price for ecosystem services of Negombo lagoon = R. 608.60 per respondent |
| [B6\_Emerton et al (2016)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB6_Emerton%20et%20al%20%282016%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Coastal and Marine | Lagoon | Wood products, Non-wood/non-fish products, Support to fisheries productivity, Water quality regulation, Protection against saline intrusion, Carbon sequestration & avoided emissions | Puttalam, Sri Lanka | 2808400 –2991900 | $/yr |
| [BE1\_Rathnayake (2016)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CBE1_Rathnayake%20%282016%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Coastal and Marine | coastline  | Turtle watching (Tourism) | Rekawa | Contingent Valuation Method (WTP) | Local visitor = 0.73 (scenario 1), 1.12 (scenario 2)Foreign visitor = 15 (scenario 1), 19 (scenario 2) | USD per person |
| [E4\_Rathnayake (2016)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE4_Rathnayake%20%282016%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | National park | Tourism value | Minneriya National Park | Contingent valuation (WTP) | 6.81 | Rs. million/year (domestic visitor) |
| [E7\_Rathnayake (2016)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE7_Rathnayake%20%282016%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | National Park | Tourism value | Kawdulla National Park | Contingent valuation (WTP) | 95.68 - 173.88 | LKR/person |
| [SANDEE\_BE4\_Udayakumara & Gunawardena (2016)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSANDEE_BE4_Udayakumara%20_%20Gunawardena%20%282016%29.pdf) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial/Inland aquatic | Watersheds/Reservoirs  | Impacts on soil erosion, reservoir sedimentation, electricity availability and dredging costs | Rantambe reservoir | InVEST Sediment Retention Model | human induced average rate of soil erosion = 10.7 tons/ha/yearhydropower loss = 0.5 million LKR/yearCost of dredging = 259,605 LKR/year |
| [SANDEE\_A1\_Athukorala & Karunarathna (2017)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSANDEE_A1_Athukorala%20_%20Karunarathna%20%282017%29.pdf) | Ecosystem service | Terrestrial | Agriculture | Banana diversity | Sri Lanka | (1) Farmer attitudes toward banana cultivation(2) Factors that contribute to conservation of banana diversity |
| B7\_Kotagama (1998) | Environmental damage | Inland aquatic |  | Land/water (assessing damage due to salinity) | Productivity change approach and preventive expenditure approach  | Losses due to salinity: 7.777, Preventive expenditures for improving drainage: 5.555, Application of gypsum: 10.370, Application of adequate leaching water: 5.185, Introduction of proper drainage systems: 4.444 | Rp/ha |
| [B17\_Mamiit & Wijayaweera (n.d.)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB17_Mamiit%20_%20Wijayaweera%20%28n.d.%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Coastal and Marine | Mangroves | Mangrove fishery, Fuel wood collection | Kapuhenwala and Waduruppa, Sri Lanka | Market price analysis | Lagoon (Mangrove) Fishery - Kapuhenwala: 641,148, Waduruppa: 243,662Mangrove Fuel Wood Collection - Kapuhenwala: 5,106, Waduruppa: 3,277 | Rp/household/yr |
| [B22\_Batagoda et al (n.d.)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB22_Batagoda%20et%20al%20%28n.d.%29.pdf) | Ecosystem services | Terrestrial | Forest | forest products flow | Sinharaja | a botanical inventory survey, an ethnobotanical cross-sectional survey, an ethnobotanical longitudinal survey and an ethnozoological survey. | The total gross economic value of the actual forest products flow= US$ 367 total wild meat flow= US$ 31 | household per year |
| [B24\_Weerakoon et al (n.d.)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CB24_Weerakoon%20et%20la%20%28n.d.%29.pdf) | Ecosystem services | Terrestrial | Forest reserve | Development of facilities/services and conservation | Hurulu Forest Reserve | Contingent Valuation Method (WTP) | Local tourist=Rs. 75 foreign tourist= Rs 800-2500 | Rs/PP |
| [E2\_Kularathne & Gunawardena (n.d.)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CE2_Kularathne%20%26%20Gunawardena%20%28n.d.%29.pdf) | Ecosystem Service | Terrestrial | National parks | (Review of 12 studies. Only abstract available, need full report for details) |   |
| [SLJoAE\_B6\_Athukorala (n.d.)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSLJoAE_B6_Athukorala%20%28n.d.%29.pdf) | Environmental damage | Terrestrial |  | Health risks from industrial air pollution | Contingent valuation - Willingness to Accept (WTA) health risks, monthly average health expenditure, opportunity cost of health risk) | WTA = 792, opportunity cost of health damage = 515 | Rs/person |
| [SLJoAE\_BE4\_Weerahewa & Gunatilake (n.d.)](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CRadheeka%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CTemp%5CTemp1_EEVR.zip%5CEEVR%5CSLJoAE_BE4_Weerahewa%20_%20Gunatilake%20%28n.d.%29.pdf) | Environmental policy | Terrestrial | Forest | impact of timber trade liberalisation on forest conservation | partial equilibrium market simulation model | removal of all border charges reduces timber price by 25%, which enhances forest conservation. Results in increase in consumer surplus by USD 40 million a year |

## Appendix C: Screenshot of EEV Summary in Excel

