

## SUMMARY

The objectives of the study are to identify an appropriate environmental assessment framework for the management of wetlands in Sri Lanka and to determine its practicability under the prevailing conditions of data availability and expertise.

Eight functions and values are used to characterize wetland environments and the baseline conditions are evaluated by the capacity to perform each function. Questionnaire checklists were used to screen the potential functions of wetlands. Environmental parameters appropriate to predict the functional status were identified and scaled-weighted checklists were adopted to ascertain their relative magnitude. The relative contribution (weight) of each variable to the functional capacity was determined using a pairwise comparison technique. The products of scale and weight for each predictor variable of a function were added, expressed as a percentage to the maximum possible functional capacity value and then converted to a 1-10 scale.

Social significance of each function was determined using a questionnaire checklist and interpretation keys and expressed in a 1-3 scale. The products of percentage functional value and social significance values were aggregated to derive a total wetland value. For comparison with other wetlands, total value was expressed as a percentage overall value against a hypothetical 'super wetland'.

Baseline data on Tabbowa, a man-made freshwater wetland in north western Sri Lanka were collected and analyzed to test the applicability of the methodology. It was found that secondary data gathered from various sources