THE VETIVER SYSTEM FOR SLOPE AND ROAD STABILIZATION AND EROSION CONTROL IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPBULIC OF THE CONGO



DR Congo country-wide data



- * Land area is equal to 2.345.410 square kilometers and situated in central Africa
- * It has a total population of more than 50 million with a large proportion of them living in urban areas
- * It has various climatic zones:
 - equatorial
 - temperate in the mountains
 - tropical throughout
- * Rains in the northwest are very intense and occur frequently

THIS GRAPH SHOWS THE RAINFALL FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 2004 - DECEMBER 2008 IN THE SELEMBAO QUARTER OF KINSHASA



CONSEQUENCES OF HIGH RAINFALL



Erosion damage to poorly or non-protected infrastructure

CONSEQUENCES OF HIGH RAINFALL



Destroyed homes caused by erosion

Why can the use of vetiver resolve these problems?



Vetiver covers the land with its abundant biomass production

It stabilizes the soil with dense, deep and strong roots



THE VETIVER SYSTEM FOR EROSION CONTROL

Some causes of urban erosion

- ✓ High rainfall intensity creates severe water runoff
- Poor construction on unsuitable land without proper drains or a drainage system, or that have drains that are constantly clogged or poorly maintained
- Elimination of plants covering the slopes
- The presence of highly erodible soils

The role of vetiver

Its leaves are abundant and provide suitable land cover

- Reduces the impact damage from falling rain drops
- Reduces the speed of runoff water
- Holds sediments contained in runoff behind hedges

Its dense, deep and strong roots

- Stabilize the soil and prevents surface erosion or bigger landslides

- Improves water infiltration into the soil

How has vetiver been used to control urban erosion?

ITPK Ravine in Kikwit



Initial state of the ravine and the benching of the slopes by the creation of terraces that follow the contours of the ravine sides.

Manual benching of ravine slopes

Legend :

- A : Portion excavated
- **B** : Small terraces
- **C** : Portion filled

ITPK Ravine in Kikwit

Planting vetiver hedges on the terraces that follow the contour lines

ITPK Ravine in Kikwit

Newly planted vetiver hedge rows cover the entire ravine







Evolution over time

1 week after planting

10 weeks after planting



ITPK Ravine in Kikwit

4 months later

12 months later



1 week after planting



12 months later

4 months later

ITPK Ravine in Kikwit

In certain cases it is necessary to stabilize the head of a gulley using sand bags in association with vetiver: Kinshasa, Selembao ravine



The rapid disentergration of the sand bags is compensated by the development of vetiver roots Rebuilding the plant coverage

STEP THE REAL



SELEMBAO ravine in Kinshasa



Stabilizing the gulley alleyway against eroding water flows with sand bags.



SELEMBAO ravine in Kinshasa



During rain storms, vetiver plants slow down the flowing water and prevent the bottom of the gulley from growing deeper due to erosion through the creation of solid vetiver biomass



SELEMBAO ravine in Kinshasa

THE VETIVER SYSTEM EROSION CONTROL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION IN THE CITY OF KIKWIT IN WESTERN DR CONGO

Vetiver use reinforces the efficiency of engineering structures against the effects of erosion, such as for

- Drains
- Water holding basins
- Etc.



KAGWA ravine in Kikwit

Drain protection including the water holding basin









KAGWA ravine in Kikwit

Protection of the water holding basin

At planting time

12 months later



THE VETIVER SYSTEM PROTECTION OF CUT AND FILL EMBANKMENTS OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY #1 BETWEEN KENGE AND MASIMANIMBA IN BANDUNDU PROVINCE



Initial state of the embankment showing the first erosion gullies forming on the newly graded highway





Planting vetiver along the contour lines of the embankments and the use of tied contour lines on the benches

4 months later

4 months later



MASAMUNA SITE



Protecting the downslope embankments at Masamuna



MASAMUNA SITE













