

Environmental impact of the Kinshasa technical waste landfill center on the flora of Mpasa

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Abstract

The Kinshasa Technical Waste Landfill Center (TWLC) is a 250-hectare space erected to receive and bury waste from nine municipalities in the city of Kinshasa during the period from 2010 to 2017. Four years after the work stoppage, it is currently colonized by vegetation.

This research consists in evaluating the impact of waste burial activities on the flora of MPASA. The sampling sites selected are the surrounding environment serving as a control, the lockers in which the waste was buried and the lagoon basins which received the leachate resulting from the decomposition of the waste in the lockers. The floristic and soil samples were respectively taken for identification and laboratory analysis.

The results reveal a discrepancy between the sites. Floristically, the lockers are colonized by 33 plant species; the surrounding environment has 28 species and the lagooning basins, pauci specific, record only 4 species. On the pedological level, the pH is acidic in the surrounding environment while it is alkaline in the lockers and lagoon basins.

Keywords: Technical Waste Landfill Center; Waste burial activities; Environmental impact; Flora; pH soil

1. Introduction

Human activity has always generated waste. Each era has had its mode of treatment and its specific problems. Landfilling was the solution that initially seemed to be the most practical, moving over time from wild dumps to controlled dumps; the latter receiving bulk waste of all types and thus ending up being a threat to the environment themselves [1].

Considering waste management as a problem of public hygiene, the authorities mainly focus on the cleanliness of public spaces and the disposal of waste outside cities. But the strong waves of population growth from the 1960s and the development of non-regulatory housing districts, particularly in Africa, made the problem of waste an international environmental problem issue at the same time an opportunity for the private sector. Indeed, from the beginning of the

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1990s, this sector was the subject of the same recommendations from international donors, notably via the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program [2-4].

These programs recommended a technicalization of the operation and an institutionalization of the management by recourse to the formal or informal private sector. These difficulties have led to changes in the management model recommended by donors, particularly in Africa, where they encourage the use of pre-collectors in outlying districts [5].

The demographic explosion in most African cities leads to a quantitative growth in the production of both household and industrial waste. Waste management remains a problem in African cities. States, local elected officials, technicians and users are looking for ways to ensure the cleanliness of cities and preserve their environment [6].

In Algeria, for example, the considerable evolution of household waste and its impact on the environment have developed, since the 90s, a growing sensitivity of the population to environmental issues. The amount of municipal solid waste produced is constantly increasing. It is estimated at around 11 million tons. An Algerian produces an average of 0.8 kg of waste daily [7].

A qualitative reinforcement of the regulatory framework in terms of waste management was born in December 2001 with the promulgation of law 01-19 which imposes constraints in the choice of location of waste landfill sites and their methods of disposal exploitation. This law established the national program for the integrated management of urban solid waste and the communal plan for the management of household waste, with the aim of eradicating illegal dumping. This program has enabled the Wilaya of Algiers to acquire several large-capacity technical waste landfills [7].

Many laws on waste management refer to the principle of proximity. The aim is to limit the distance between waste producers (households, businesses) and disposal or even treatment facilities. However, this principle generally remains rather vague in its terms of application, even contradictory with other criteria for choosing the destination of waste, in particular economic: the cheapest treatment is not necessarily the closest [8].

The efficiency of a Technical Waste Landfill Center (TWLC) is based on the characteristics of the soil and subsoil, making it possible to define the devices necessary for the protection of the environment. The growing demography in the City of Kinshasa requires more spaces to accommodate the solid waste produced by the population. Otherwise, the inhabitants throw the waste in the street or in the drainage gutters making the city unsanitary. To deal with this situation, the Kinshasa Technical Waste Landfill Center (TWLC) was erected at MPASA in 2010. It covers 250 hectares of which only 30 have been exploited [9,10].

The problem of waste management in Kinshasa and the establishment of the TWLC in MPASA arouse scientific interest. In order to assess the impact of the TWLC on the flora and soil of MPASA four years after its decommissioning, the following questions arise:

- What is the impact of the TWLC on the flora and soil of MPASA, the environment where it is located?
- Concretely, what is the degree of similarity between the flora of the surrounding environment and those of the lagoon basin and the locker?

This study aims to assess the impact of TWLC on the flora and soil of MPASA. Specifically, it consists of:

- Inventory the plant species on the 3 previously chosen sampling sites;
- Take floristic and soil samples respectively for identification and laboratory analysis;

Compare the results obtained.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Study area

The Kinshasa Technical Waste Landfill Center is located 35 km from the city center. It is located in Mpsa, in the commune of N'sele, Q. Mobanse, to the East of the City-Province of Kinshasa. It is a concession of 250 hectares of which 220 remain unexploited until now (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Geographic location of TWLC Kinshasa

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Experimental apparatus

The experimental device includes 3 sites:

- T₀: The surrounding environment, which reflects both the edaphic and floral conditions that prevailed before the installation of the Technical Waste Landfill Center;
- T₁: The lockers which, four years ago, served as a place for storing garbage in successive layers 1 meter thick;
- T₂: The lagooning basins which collected the leachate from the various lockers channeled through a sealed gutter in order to rid it of substances harmful to nature.

2.2.2. Field study methods

The inventory of lockers and basins was carried out using the phytosociological method based on the transect technique. That of the surrounding environment referred to the method of floristic surveys consisting in systematically identifying the plants present around the lockers and basins. In general, the execution of the surveys was mainly inspired by previous work [11-18].

2.2.3. Laboratory study methods

Floristic study

The identification of the plants was carried out in the field by the taxonomist of the Laboratory of Systematic Botany and Plant Ecology of the Department of Biology of the National Pedagogical University Pr IDRISSE ASSUMANI. IDRISSE ASSUMANI ZABO. It was confirmed by comparison with the specimens kept in the Research Laboratory of the Department of Biology at the National Pedagogical University and that of INERA at the University of Kinshasa. The phylogenetic classification of the inventoried species was carried out according to APG IV19].

Ecological study

Ecological analyzes have distinguished the following types: Morphological Types (TM), Biological Types (TB), and Diaspore Types (TD).

Phytogeographic analysis

The identification of phytogeographic groups refers to previous work [12,20].

Determination of the soil pH of the TWLC and its surroundings

The Protocol used was determined by the Kinshasa plant clinic:

- Take soil samples from several places in the field
- Put these samples in the different khaki envelopes
- Close and label the envelopes
- Crush the soil samples in a mortar with pestle
- Weigh 10 g of crushed soil, put in a pyrex tube, add 10 ml of distilled water finally shake with the vortex for 30 seconds, then let stand for 3 minutes
- Measure the pH with the electronic pH meter
- Read the results.

2.2.4. Comparative floristic analysis of sites

The comparative analysis of these different sites consisted in determining the Sorrëssen Similarity Index (SI). The SORENSSEN index weights the co-occurrence term by 2.

Its formula is $IS = 2a / (2a + b + c)$

Interpretation

- If IS is greater than 0.7 ($x > 0.7$) then the similarity is very strong between the sites or the stations;
- If IS varies between 0.5 and 0.69 ($0.5 \leq x \leq 0.69$) then the similarity is average, with disparities;

If IS is less than 0.5, ($x < 0.5$) then the difference between the flora of the sites is very pronounced.

3. Results

3.1. Characteristics of species according to biological, ecological and phytogeographical parameters

The related results are shown in Table 1.

Legend

TM: Morphological types

- A : tree
- arb : shrub
- Han : Annual grass
- Hvi : perennial grass
- L : Liana

TB: Biological types

- Ph: Phanerophyte
- Ch: Chamephyte
- Hmi : Hemicryptophyte
- Géo : Geophyte

DP: Phytogeographic distribution

- TLD : Very wide Distribution

- Eli : Liaison species
- EBG : Guinean base element

TD: Diaspore types

- An : Anemochorous
- Zoo : Zoochorous
- Aut : Autochorous

Site

- T0: Surrounding environment
- T1 : Locker
- T2 : Lagoon basin

Table 1 Characteristics of species according to biological, ecological and phytogeographical parameters

ESPECES	TM	TB	TD	DP	SITES		
					T ₀	T ₁	T ₂
1. <i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers.subsp. <i>oulotricha</i> Le Thomas	arb	MsPh	Sarco	At	x		
2. <i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	A	MsPh	Sarco	Pan		x	
3. <i>Smilax anceps</i> Willd	L	Phgr	Sarco	GC	x		
4. <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	A	MsPh	Sarco	Pan		x	
5. <i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm.f	Hvi	Chpr	Scléro	Pan		x	
6. <i>Cyperus angolensis</i> Boeck.	Hvi	Gr	Scléro	GC	x		
7. <i>Hyparrhenia diplandra</i> (Hack.) Stapf	Hvi	Hc	Scléro	Pan	x		
8. <i>Melinis amethystea</i> (Franch.) Zizka.	Hvi	Hc	Scléro	Pan	x		
9. <i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	Hvi	Hces	Scléro	Pan	x		
10. <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Schumach	Hvi	Hces	Pogo	Pan			x
11. <i>Canna indica</i> L. var. <i>orientalis</i> Baker	Hvi	Gb	Ballo	Cos		x	
12. <i>Aframomum alboviolaceum</i> (Ridley.) K. Schum.	Hvi	Gr	Sarco	GC	x		
13. <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth	A	McPh	Ballo	Cos	x	x	x
14. <i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth	A	McPh	Baro	Pan		x	
15. <i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i> Desv.	Han	Chgr	Ballo	Pan		x	
16. <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> L.	Han	Thd	Ballo	Pan	x		
17. <i>Millettia versicolor</i> Welw. Ex Baker	A	MsPh	Ballo	Pan	x		
18. <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC	Han	Thgr	Ballo	Pan		x	
19. <i>Psophocarpus scandens</i> (Endl.) Verdc	Hvi	Chgr	Baro	Pan		x	
20. <i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb	arb	NPh	Ballo	Pan		x	
21. <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	A	McPh	Sarco	At	x		
22. <i>Laportea aestuans</i> (L.) Chew	Han	Thd	Desmo	Pal		x	
23. <i>Cogniauxia podolaena</i> Bailly.	L	Thgr	Sarco	CGC		x	
24. <i>Cucumis sativus</i> Melo.	Han	Thgr	Sarco	Pan		x	

25. <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Lam	Han	Thgr	Sarco	Pan		x	
26. <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M.J. Roem	Han	Thgr	Sarco	Pan		x	x
27. <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Han	Thgr	Sarco	Pan		x	
28. <i>Manotes expansa</i> Sol. Ex planch.	L	Phgr	Sarco	CGC	x		
29. <i>Anisophyllea quangens</i> Engl.	Hvi	McPh	Sarco	Pan	x		
30. <i>Oncoba welwitschii</i> (Coliv.) Gilg	A	McPh	Sarco	CGC	x		
31. <i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach& Thom) Miille.Arg.	arb	McPh	Sarco	At	x		
32. <i>Chaetocarpus africanus</i> Pax	arb	McPh	Scléro	At	x		
33. <i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	arb	McPh	Ballo	Pan	x	x	
34. <i>Sapium cornutum</i> Pax	arb	McPh	Ballo	GC	x		
35. <i>Hymenocardia acida</i> Tul.	arb	MsPh	Sarco	At	x		
36. <i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	L	Phgr	Ptero	Gc		x	
37. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G.Don) HJ.Lam	A	MsPh	Sarco	CGC		x	
38. <i>Sida acuta</i> Burm	Han	Chd	Desmo	Pan		x	
39. <i>Carica papaya</i> L.	arb	McPh	Sarco	Pan		x	
40. <i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume.	Han	Thpr	Desmo	Pan		x	
41. <i>Landolfia lanceolata</i> (K.Schum.) Péchon.	L	Phgr	Sarco	GC	x		
42. <i>Rauvolfia mannii</i> Stapf	arb	NnPh	Sarco	GC	x		
43. <i>Strychnos cocculoides</i> Baker.	arb	McPh	Ballo	At	x		
44. <i>Anthocleista schweinfurthii</i> Gilg	A	McPh	Sarco	CGC	x		
45. <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> Poir	Hvi	Gt	Sarco	Pan		x	
46. <i>Ipomoea involucrata</i> P. Beauv.	Hvi	Gt	Sarco	At		x	
47. <i>Capsicum annum</i> L. Mill.	Han	Thd	Sarco	Pan		x	
48. <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	Han	Nph	Sarco	Aa		x	
49. <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> Mill	Han	Thces	Sarco	Pan		x	
50. <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Han	Thd	Sarco	Pan		x	
51. <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L	Han	Thd	Sarco	Cos		x	
52. <i>Newboudia laevis</i> (P.Beauv) Seem. ex Bureau	arb	McPh	Pogo	At	x		
53. <i>Vitex madiensis</i> Oliv	arb	MsPh	Sarco	At	x		
54. <i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Han	Thd	Desmo	Pan		x	
55. <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.King & H.Robinson	arb	Chd	Pogo	At	x	x	x
56. <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> (Retz) E.Walker	Han	Thd	Pogo	Pan	x		
57. <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> Gaertn	Han	Thd	Scléro	Pan		x	
58. <i>Dracaena mannii</i> Baker	A	McPh	Sarco	At	x		
59. <i>Adansonia digitata</i> L	A	MgPh	Pogo	Pan		x	
Total					28	33	4

3.2. Ecological analysis

Figure 2 illustrates the ecological characteristics taken into account

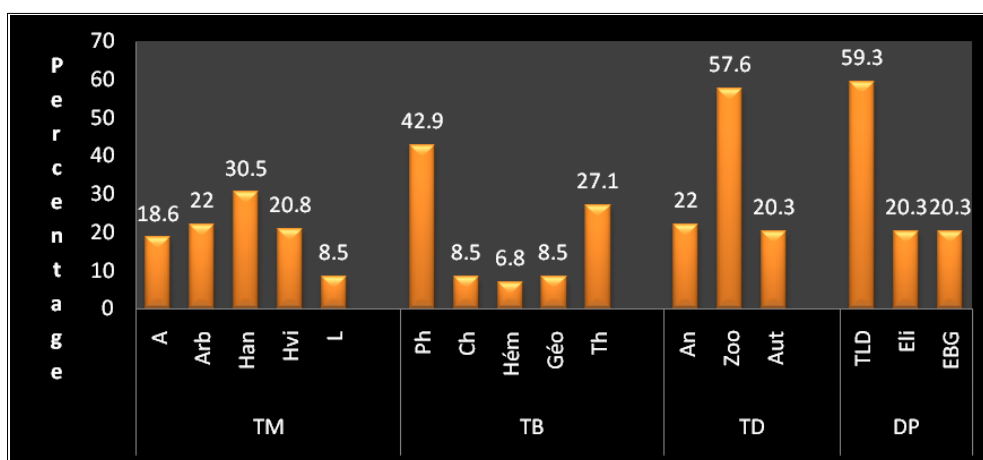


Figure 2 Morphological, biological types, types of diaspores and Phytogeographical distribution of the inventoried species

3.2.1. Morphological types

Annual grass (Han) is the best represented morphological type with 30.5% followed by shrub (arb) with 22%, perennial grass (Hvi) with 20.8%, tree (A) with 18.6% and finally liana with 8.5%.

3.2.2. Biological types

The analysis of the biological types reveals that the flora of the environment studied is ecologically diversified.

Phanerophytes are largely in the majority with 29 species or 48.1%. Microphanerophytes (McPh) contain 14 species (i.e. 14.7%). They are followed by mesophanerophytes (MsPh) with 7 species (i.e. 11.8%). Climbing phanerophytes (Phgr) represent 4 species (i.e. 6.8%). Nanophanerophytes (NPh) are involved with 3 species (i.e. 5.1%). Finally, megaphanerophytes (MgPh) are rare with 1 species (i.e. 1.7%).

Therophytes (Th) occupy the second position with 16 species (i.e. 27.1%). Erect therophytes (Thd) predominate with 8 species (i.e. 13.6%) They are followed by climbing therophytes with 6 species (i.e. 10.1%). Finally, the cespitose therophytes and the prostrate therophytes are each represented by 1 species (i.e. 1.7%).

The chamaephytes (Ch) and the geophytes (Gh) each intervene with 5 species (i.e. 8.5%). Among the chamaephytes, the erect ones and the climbers are each represented by 2 species (i.e. 3.4%) and the prostrate by 1 species (i.e. 1.7%). Among the geophytes, tuberous (Gt) and rhizomatous (Gr) each have 2 species (i.e. 3.4%) and bulbous geophytes (Gb) with only 1 species (i.e. 1.7%). Finally, hemi-cryptophytes include 4 species (i.e. 6.8%).

3.2.3. Diaspore types

Zoochorous plants occupy the first place with 34 species (i.e. 57.6%) where there is a predominance of sarcochorous (Sarco) represented by 30 species (i.e. 50.8%), followed by desmochorous (Desmo) with 4 species (i.e. 6.8%).

Anemochorous plants have 13 species (i.e. 22.1%) where sclerochorous (Sclero) are represented by 7 species (i.e. 11.9%), pogonochorous (Pogo) with 5 species (i.e. 8.5%) and pterochorous (Ptero) with 1 species (i.e. 1.7%).

Autochorous plants include 12 species (i.e. 20.3%) where ballochorous (Ballo) predominate with 10 species (i.e. 16.9%) and barochorous (Baro) with only 2 species (i.e. 3.4%).

3.2.4. Phytogeographic Distribution

Very wide distribution species predominate with 35 species (i.e. 59.3%) including

- Pantropical species (Pan) (50.8%);
- Cosmopolitan species (Cosmo) (5.1%);
- Paleotropical (Pal) species (1.7%) and
- Afro-American (Aa) species (1.7%).

The bonding species are represented by 12 species (i.e. 20.3%). They all belong to the category of Afro-tropical species.

The species of the Guinean base element include 12 species (i.e. 20.3%). They are divided into

- Guinean-Congolese species (GC) (11.9%) and
- Centro-Guineo-Congolese species (CGC) (8.5%).

3.2.5. Number of plant species per site

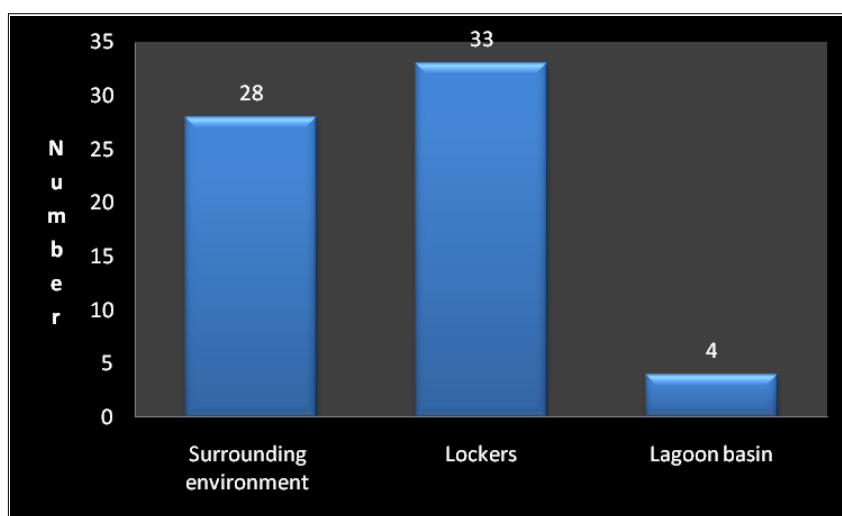


Figure 3 Number of species per site

The lockers are floristically richer (33 species) than the other sites. The surrounding environment which served as a control comes in second place with 28 species. The lagooning basin, specific pauci, has only 4 species.

Acacia auriculiformis and *Chromolaena odorata* grow at all three sites; *Luffa cylindrica* is recorded both in lockers and lagoons while *Ricinus communis* is found both in lockers and in the surrounding environment. The other species grow either on the lockers, or on the lagoon basins, or on the surrounding environment.

Table 2 Comparative analysis of the similarity index

	Lockers	Lagoon basin	Surrounding environment
Surrounding environment	0.1	0.125	1
Lagoon basin	0.162	1	
Lockers	1		

This table summarizes the indices of similarities of different sites explored. His analysis shows that the indices resulting from the comparison of the sites two by two do not exceed the figure 3. It follows that the Technical Waste Landfill Center has largely contributed to modifying the environment of MPASA by introducing new species.

3.3. Soil study

Figure 4 shows the variation in the average pH of the sites

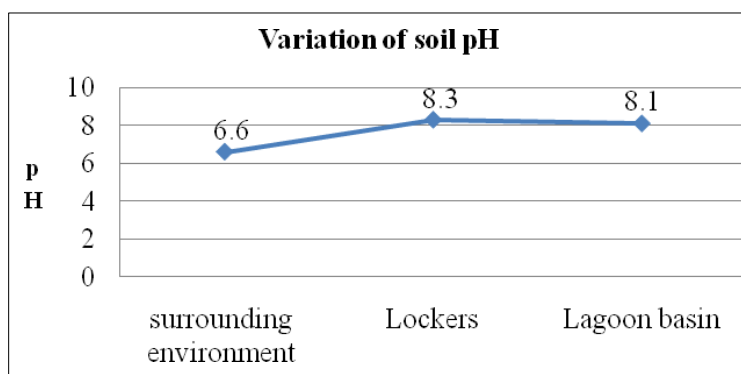


Figure 4 Variation of soil pH according to sites

The average pH of the surrounding medium is equivalent to 6.6. It follows that the soil is slightly acidic. The average pH values of the soil sampled at the Compartments and the lagoon basin are respectively 8.3 and 8.1. These last two values prove that the soils there are basic.

4. Discussion

In a study of the flora of the botanical garden of Kinshasa, Cakupewa [21] listed 341 species distributed in 254 genera, 883 families and 41 orders. Spermatophytes predominate the floristic set. The Magnoliopsida intervene for 67.44% of the floristic set. On the other hand, Muhindo[22] listed 2473 species in the Kisantu botanical garden. The florule is divided into 1113 genera, 66 orders and 166 families. The Spermatophytes are the best represented there and dominated by the Magnoliopsida with 1360 species (i.e. 54.99%) of the floristic set. The Liliopsida are involved with 381 species (39.67%) of the florule. In the Masina marshes, Kifuki and Lukoki [23] report the presence of 264 species including 10 Pteridophyta and 254 Magnoliophyta.

Compared to the results of the aforementioned authors, the Technical Waste Landfill Center of Kinshasa, which has 59 species, is very poor. However, the study reveals that the lockers are floristically richer (33 species) than the other sites. The surrounding environment which served as a control comes in second place with 28 species. The lagooning basin, specific pauci, has only 4 species.

The implantation of the Technical Waste Landfill Center in Mpasa has modified the floristic composition of the local vegetation. The diaspores included in the domestic waste have grown in the lockers. Indeed, the species found on the lockers are frequent in the city.

A disturbance is defined as a change in a factor in the environment of a biological system that interferes with its initial functioning [24, 25]. It is defined by its nature which depends on the type of factor concerned, its intensification determined by the difference between the resulting state and the normal state of the system, by its frequency and its scale, i.e. either by its spatio-temporal characteristics, or by the level of organization of the system where it operates [26]

The results obtained corroborate those of Debril *et al.* [27]. They observed that exotic plants from South America invaded and colonized the different ecosystems after being used as compost in the Parc de Brière in France. For his part, Segbeaya [28] assessed the impact of solid waste in the Kara River in Togo.

TWLC had effects on soil pH. At T_0 , the soil is slightly acidic. Under the influence of TWLC, it is slightly basic at T_1 and T_2 . The values of the soil samples at the level of the lagoon basins and the lockers confirm the facts. Variations in chemical parameters (pH, electrical conductivity, salinity, organic matter, total organic carbon, total nitrogen, C/N ratio, potassium and phosphorus contents) were also observed by M'Sadak *et al.* [29] in their study on the evaluation of the chemical behavior of forestry composts.

5. Conclusion

Our study aimed to assess the environmental impact of the Technical Waste Landfill Center on the flora of MPASA. For this purpose, three sites were selected according to their affinities with the TWLC.

The floristic inventory amounts to:

- 33 on the lockers
- 28 in the surrounding environment
- 4 on the lagoon basins

The lockers are therefore richer in plant species than the surrounding environment and the lagoon basins.

Analyses of the pH of different soil samples indicate that the pH of the surrounding environment is slightly acidic (6.55). At the level of the lagoon basins and lockers, it is slightly alkaline with the respective average values of 8.9 and 8.26. The comparison of the three sites reveals that the TWLC has had an impact on the environment of Mpasa. In fact, the medium that served as a control has a slightly acidic soil, whereas the lagooning basin and the locker derived from the TWLC have a slightly basic pH.

The dissimilarity between the three sites is confirmed by the SORRENSEN indices. Compared two by two, the sites show similarity indices below 16.2%. It follows that the Kinshasa Technical Waste Landfill Center has brought environmental changes with the consequent introduction of new species in the lockers.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest between the authors of this manuscript.

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