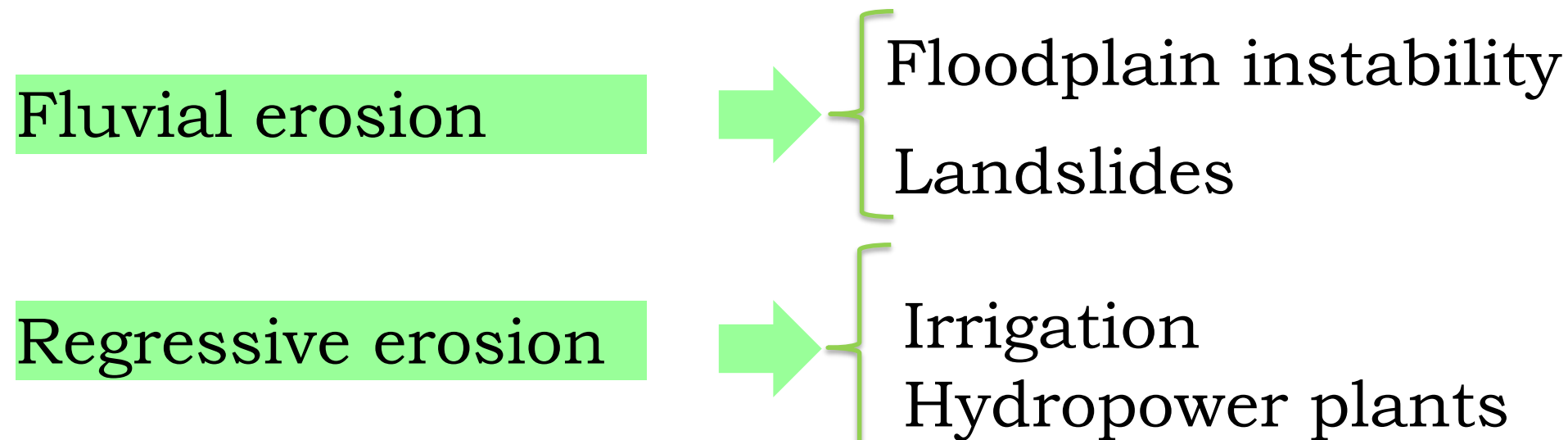


## Assessing regressive erosion effects: Unveiling riverside land use land cover changes post hydroelectric project construction

# INTRODUCTION



## OBJECTIVE

Assess the effects of regressive erosion along the Coca River through changes in land use and land cover (LULC) to identify the impact of CCSHP operations on migration, deposition, and river channel erosion during 2017–2021

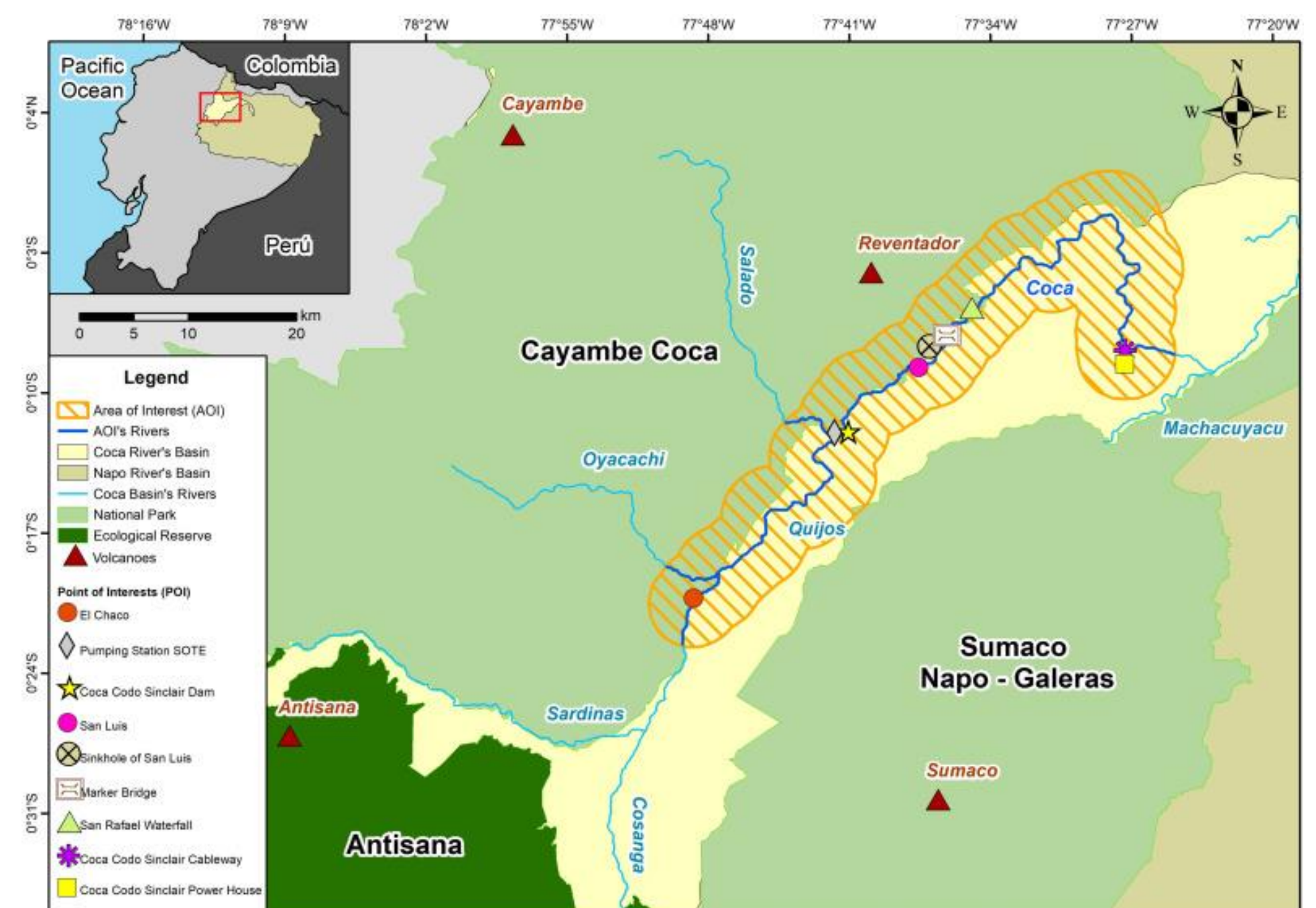


Fig. 1. Area of Interest (AOI) location map and research benchmarks

## METHODOLOGY

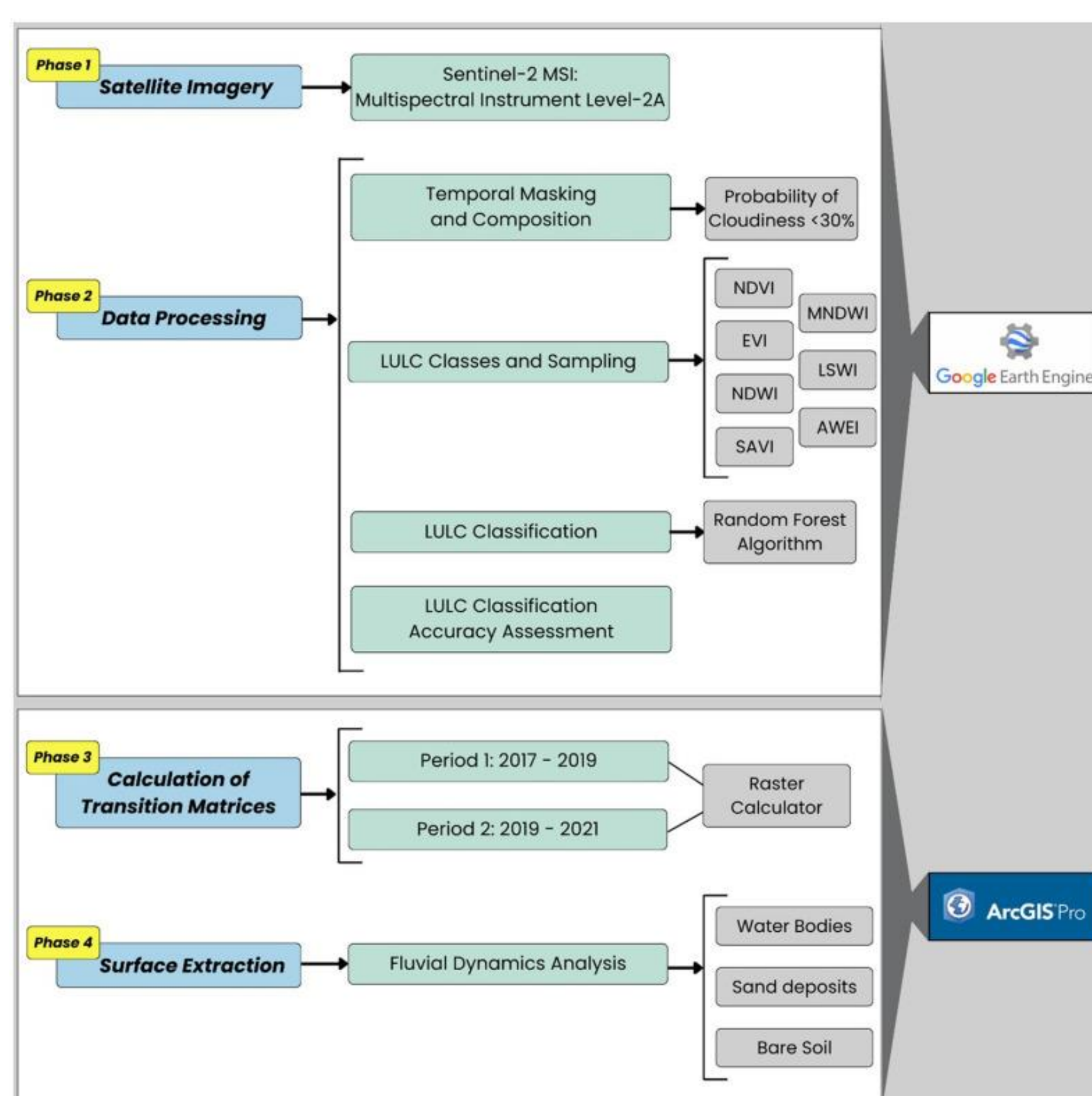


Fig. 2 Flowchart of the applied methodology

## RESULTS

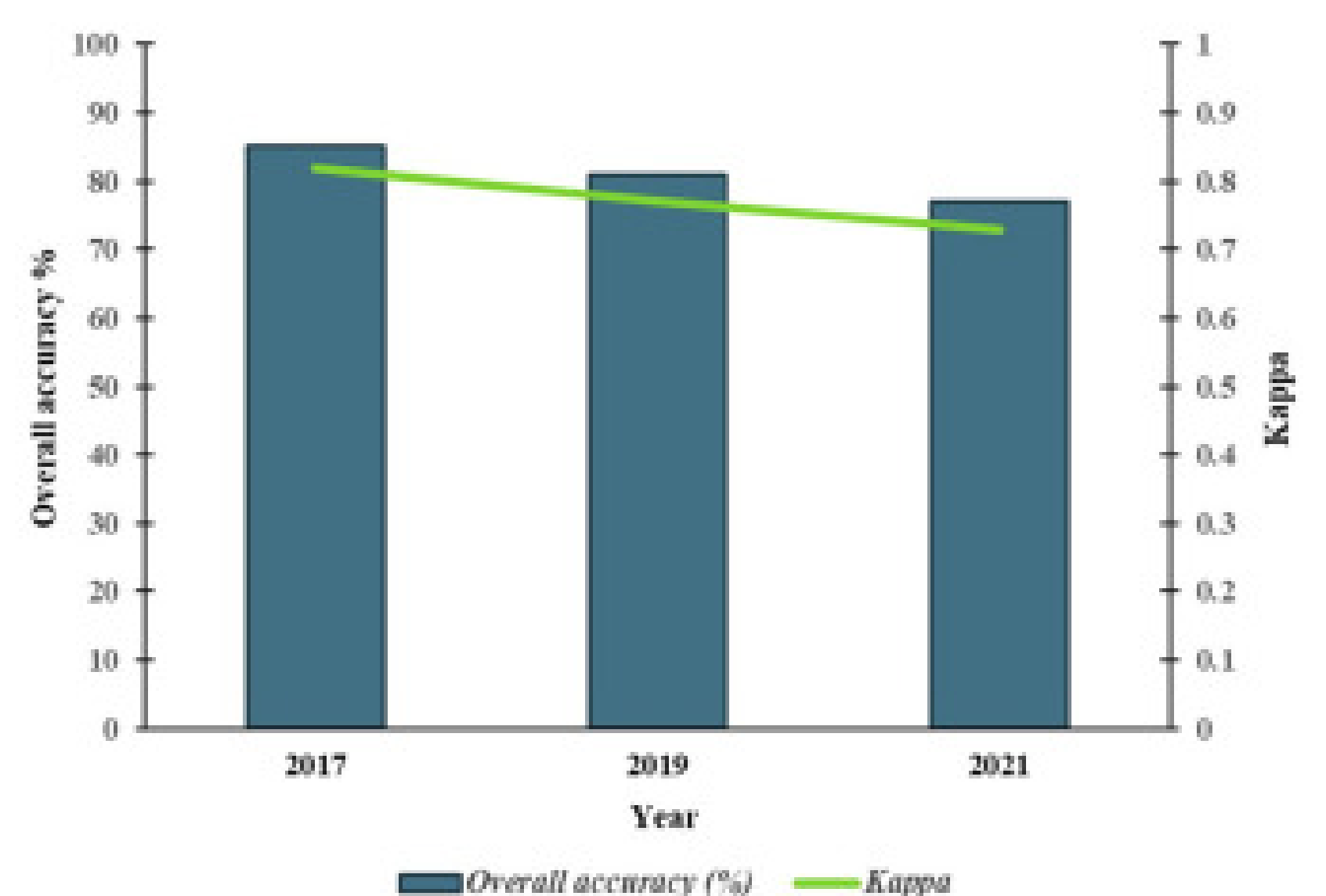


Fig. 3 Overall accuracy and Kappa values for each year of interest

Table 2. Surface area values for each class for the three years of interest

	LULC 2017		LULC 2019		LULC 2021	
Classes	ha	km <sup>2</sup>	ha	km <sup>2</sup>	ha	km <sup>2</sup>
Water bodies	763.73	7.64	1023.39	10.23	1292.78	12.93
Forest	37874.06	378.74	38553.27	385.53	35887.67	358.88
Pasture	21351.95	213.52	15935.49	159.35	16606.27	166.06
Bare soil	2069.98	20.70	7267.22	72.67	8574.66	85.75
Sand deposits	1231.54	12.32	528.29	5.28	916.45	9.16
Urban area	269.33	2.69	252.13	2.52	280.21	2.80

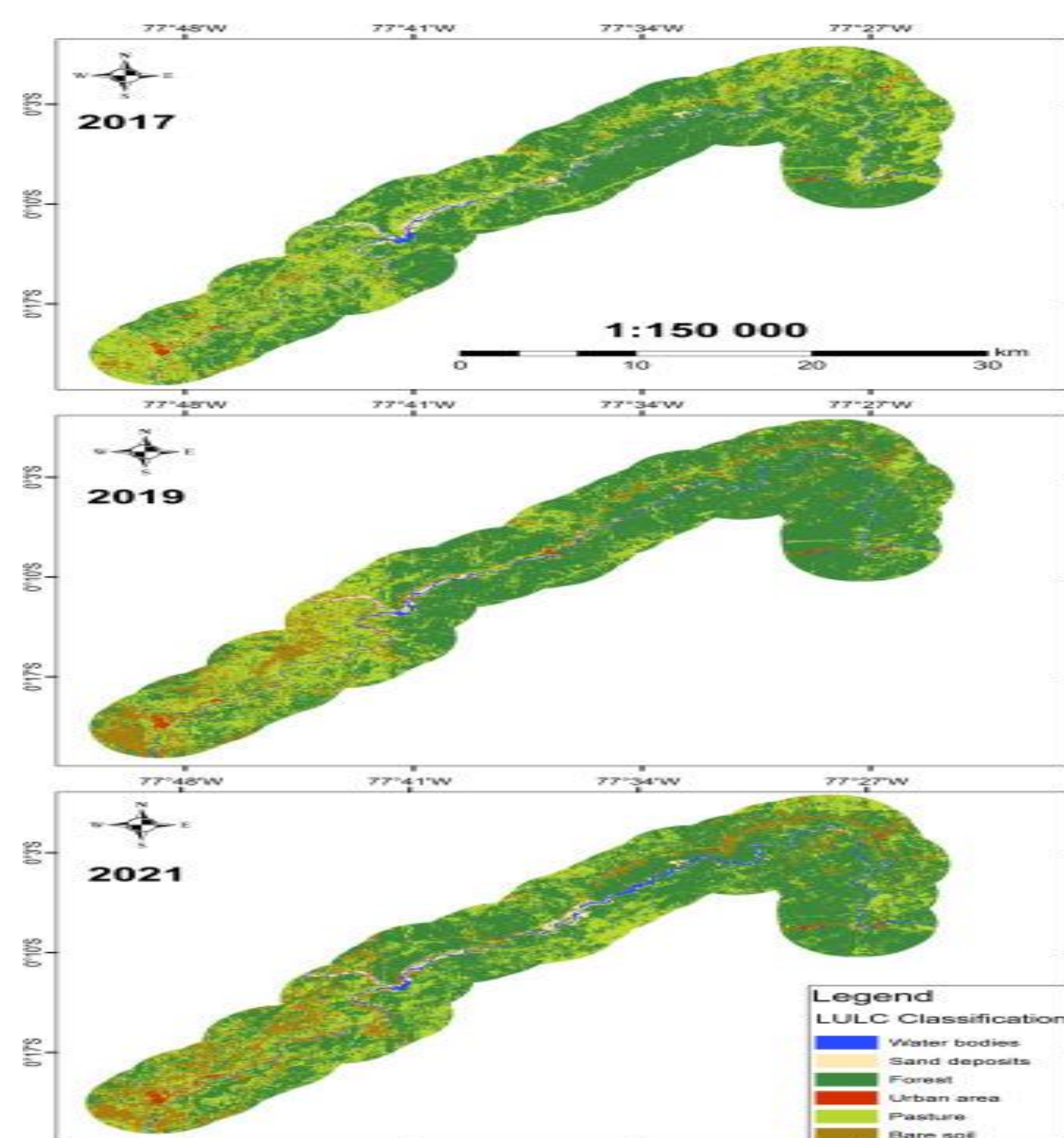


Fig. 4. LULC classification map within the AOI

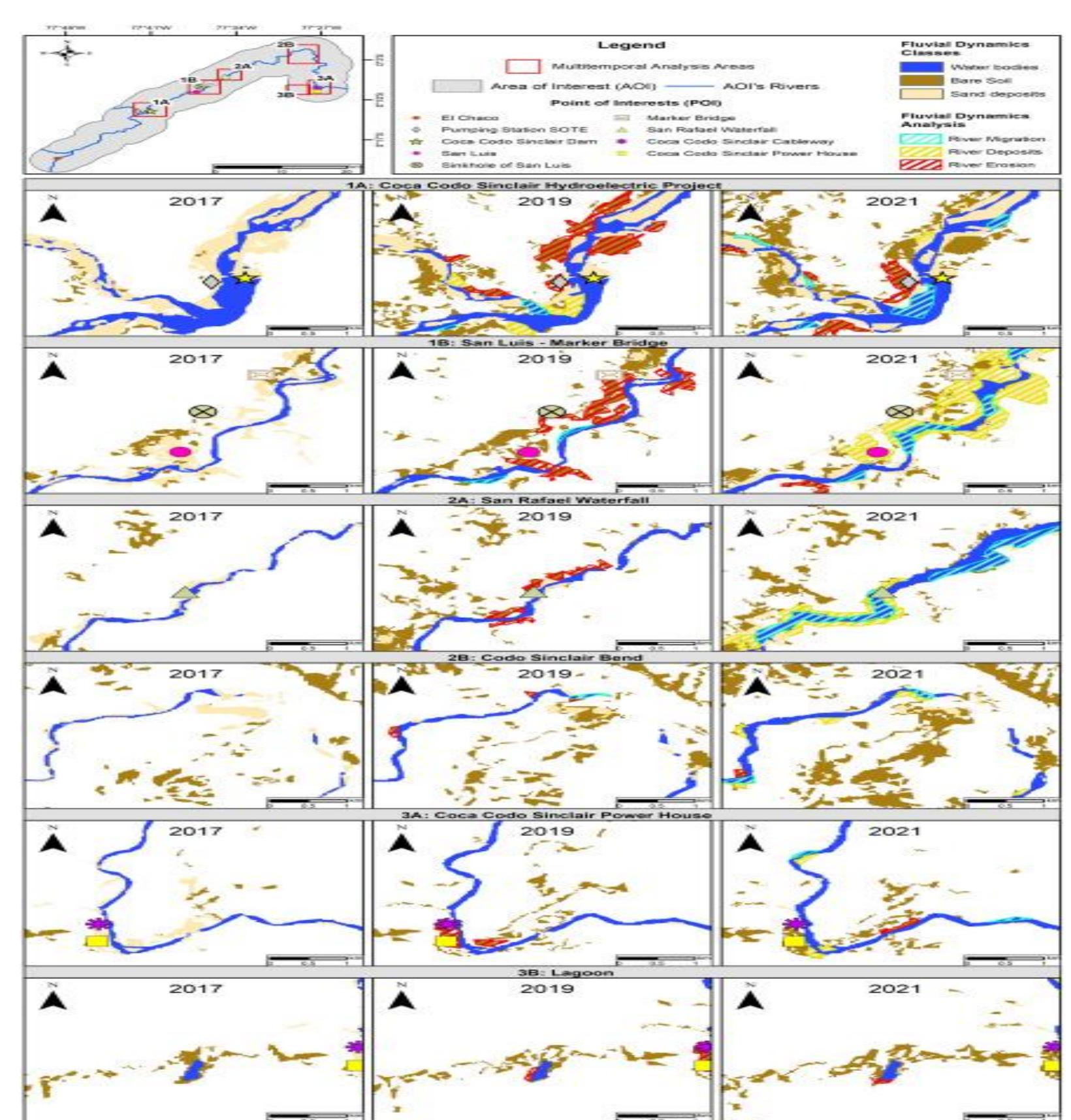


Fig. 5. Multi-temporal analysis of the Coca River fluvial dynamics

## CONCLUSION

- The retrogressive erosion of the Coca River transforms forest and agricultural cover into sand deposits and bodies of water, demonstrating a critical impact on river dynamics.
- Although the CCSHP project generates 34% of Ecuador's electricity, its adverse effects require urgent assessment and control to mitigate risks.
- Innovation and prevention in satellite monitoring and geomorphological analysis to better understand changes in rivers and prevent natural disasters.

## RECOGNITIONS

- GeoINSPIRAR Recognition of Excellence by Esri

