



Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Design for Flood Management in Mozambique

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Abstract

Mozambique is frequently affected by floods, leading to significant economic losses and social impacts. A mixed-methods approach combining field surveys with existing data analysis. The preliminary findings suggest that incorporating green spaces into urban planning can reduce surface water runoff by 20% during peak rainfall events. Designing resilient infrastructure requires a comprehensive understanding of local hydrological conditions and community needs. Implement pilot projects in selected areas to validate the design before full-scale deployment. climate-resilient, flood management, Mozambique, green spaces The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan, Agricultural, Drought, Tsunami, Vulnerability, Hydrology, Climate Adaptation

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