# Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) – Pacote de Materiais de Treino / **Training Package** (FACIM 2025)

## 1. História e Fundação da HCB / **History and Founding of HCB**

**Português:** A Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) tem as suas origens nos anos 1950, quando estudos preliminares identificaram o potencial hidroelétrico dos rápidos de Cahora Bassa, no rio Zambeze[[1]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=A%20hist%C3%B3ria%20da%20cria%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da,Est%C3%A1%20%C3%A9poca%20foi%20marcada%20pela). O projeto tomou forma durante o período colonial: em 1969 foi adjudicada a construção da barragem ao consórcio ZAMCO, dando início às obras[[2]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=antes%2Cnavegaram%20no%20Vale%20do%20Zambeze,Cerca%20de%2030%20anos%20depois). A barragem começou a encher em finais de 1974, já próximo da independência de Moçambique[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=The%20dam%20began%20to%20fill,respectively%2C%20flooding%20an%20area%20of). A HCB, S.A.R.L. foi formalmente criada em **23 de junho de 1975**, apenas dois dias antes da independência nacional, para operar e manter o empreendimento de Cahora Bassa[[4]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007). Após a independência, a barragem enfrentou desafios, incluindo a sabotagem das linhas de transmissão durante a guerra civil (1977-1992), o que limitou a distribuição de energia[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=171%20metres%20,two%20percent%20of). Durante cerca de três anos após a construção, só três turbinas estavam operacionais, entregando 960 MW, até a central sul atingir a plena capacidade no final da década de 1970[[6]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Construction%20on%20Cahora%20Bassa%20began,both%20domestic%20and%20regional%20markets). Um marco histórico foi a **Reversão de Cahora Bassa em 2007**, quando o Estado Moçambicano adquiriu a participação majoritária que antes pertencia a Portugal[[7]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=adjudica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da%20obra%20da%20constru%C3%A7%C3%A3o,Guebuza%3A%20%E2%80%9CCAHORA%20BASSA%20%C3%89%20NOSSA%E2%80%9D)[[8]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Until%202007%2C%20Portugal%20held%20the,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder). O Presidente Armando Guebuza celebrou o momento com a frase emblemática: *“Cahora Bassa é nossa”*. A partir de então, Moçambique passou a deter 85% do capital da HCB (antes possuía apenas 18%)[[9]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=acontece%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique%20um%20evento,da%20Rep%C3%BAblica%2C%20Armando%20Em%C3%ADlio%20Guebuza)[[10]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Until%202007%2C%20Portugal%20held%20the,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder). Em 2019, a HCB realizou uma Oferta Pública de Venda (OPV) de 4% das ações, alargando o número de acionistas de apenas 3 entidades para perto de 17 mil, e tornando-se a **única empresa hidroelétrica cotada na Bolsa de Valores de Moçambique**[[11]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=fornece%20energia%20para%20o%20mercado,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). Abaixo, apresenta-se uma cronologia resumida:

| **Ano** | **Marco Histórico** |
| --- | --- |
| 1956 | Primeiras explorações aos rápidos de Cahora Bassa[[1]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=A%20hist%C3%B3ria%20da%20cria%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da,Est%C3%A1%20%C3%A9poca%20foi%20marcada%20pela). |
| 1969 | Adjudicação e início da construção da barragem (Consórcio ZAMCO)[[2]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=antes%2Cnavegaram%20no%20Vale%20do%20Zambeze,Cerca%20de%2030%20anos%20depois). |
| 1975 | Criação da empresa HCB, S.A.R.L., dias antes da independência[[4]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007). |
| 1977-79 | Início da operação comercial da barragem; central sul atinge capacidade instalada (5 turbinas)[[6]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Construction%20on%20Cahora%20Bassa%20began,both%20domestic%20and%20regional%20markets). |
| 1992 | Fim da guerra civil; reabilitação das linhas HVDC sabotadas nos anos anteriores[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=171%20metres%20,two%20percent%20of). |
| 2007 | Reversão de Cahora Bassa: Estado Moçambicano assume 85% da HCB[[9]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=acontece%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique%20um%20evento,da%20Rep%C3%BAblica%2C%20Armando%20Em%C3%ADlio%20Guebuza)[[8]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Until%202007%2C%20Portugal%20held%20the,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder). |
| 2012 | Acordo para aquisição dos 15% remanescentes de Portugal (via REN) é assinado[[12]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=agreement%20worth%20about%20US%24700%20million,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique). |
| 2019 | OPV de 4% do capital da HCB reservada a investidores moçambicanos, listagem na bolsa[[11]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=fornece%20energia%20para%20o%20mercado,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). |
| 2024 | HCB obtém certificações ISO 9001, 14001 e 45001, reforçando padrões internacionais (ver Sustentabilidade). |
| 2025 | Início do projeto de modernização integral (CAPEX Vital) para prolongar a vida útil e aumentar a capacidade em ~5%[[14]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=HCB%20intends%20to%20invest%20in,%28currently%20at%202075%20MW). |

**English:** The Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) traces its history to the 1950s, when initial surveys were conducted at the Cahora Bassa rapids on the Zambezi River[[1]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=A%20hist%C3%B3ria%20da%20cria%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da,Est%C3%A1%20%C3%A9poca%20foi%20marcada%20pela). During the late colonial period, in 1969, construction of the dam was awarded to the ZAMCO consortium and works commenced[[2]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=antes%2Cnavegaram%20no%20Vale%20do%20Zambeze,Cerca%20de%2030%20anos%20depois). The dam structure was completed by 1974 and began filling in late 1974, just before Mozambique’s independence[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=The%20dam%20began%20to%20fill,respectively%2C%20flooding%20an%20area%20of). HCB was officially established on **June 23, 1975**, two days prior to independence, as the company responsible for operating the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme[[4]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007). In the initial years post-independence, civil conflict posed challenges – long stretches of transmission lines were sabotaged during the 16-year civil war (ending in 1992), limiting power delivery[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=171%20metres%20,two%20percent%20of). The power station became commercially operational by 1977, initially with 3 generators delivering 960 MW, and reached full installed capacity (5 units) by the end of the 1970s[[6]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Construction%20on%20Cahora%20Bassa%20began,both%20domestic%20and%20regional%20markets). A landmark event was the **Cahora Bassa transfer in 2007**, when Mozambique’s government assumed majority ownership from the Portuguese state, increasing its stake from 18% to 85%[[9]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=acontece%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique%20um%20evento,da%20Rep%C3%BAblica%2C%20Armando%20Em%C3%ADlio%20Guebuza)[[10]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Until%202007%2C%20Portugal%20held%20the,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder). (President Armando Guebuza famously declared *“Cahora Bassa is ours”* at that occasion.) Portugal’s share was reduced to 15%, with a further agreement in 2012 outlining the terms for Mozambique to acquire the remaining stake via REN (Portugal’s grid operator)[[12]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=agreement%20worth%20about%20US%24700%20million,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique). In 2019, HCB launched an Initial Public Offering of 4% of its shares exclusively on the Mozambican market, expanding its shareholder base from just 3 entities to nearly 17,000 individuals and institutions[[11]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=fornece%20energia%20para%20o%20mercado,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). This made HCB the **first and only hydroelectric company listed on the Mozambique Stock Exchange**[[15]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=Em%202019%2C%20a%20HCB%20realizou,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). A brief timeline of key events is presented below:

| **Year** | **Historical Milestone** |
| --- | --- |
| 1956 | Initial surveys of the Cahora Bassa rapids (Zambezi Valley)[[1]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=A%20hist%C3%B3ria%20da%20cria%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da,Est%C3%A1%20%C3%A9poca%20foi%20marcada%20pela). |
| 1969 | Construction of Cahora Bassa dam begins (awarded to ZAMCO consortium)[[2]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=antes%2Cnavegaram%20no%20Vale%20do%20Zambeze,Cerca%20de%2030%20anos%20depois). |
| 1975 | HCB, S.A.R.L. company established, days before Mozambique’s independence[[4]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007). |
| 1977-79 | Dam enters commercial operation; south bank power station reaches full capacity (5 turbines)[[6]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Construction%20on%20Cahora%20Bassa%20began,both%20domestic%20and%20regional%20markets). |
| 1992 | End of Mozambican civil war; rehabilitation of HVDC transmission lines previously sabotaged[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=171%20metres%20,two%20percent%20of). |
| 2007 | Cahora Bassa “reversion”: Mozambican State assumes 85% ownership of HCB[[9]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=acontece%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique%20um%20evento,da%20Rep%C3%BAblica%2C%20Armando%20Em%C3%ADlio%20Guebuza)[[8]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Until%202007%2C%20Portugal%20held%20the,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder). |
| 2012 | Agreement signed for Mozambique to acquire Portugal’s remaining 15% stake (via REN)[[12]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=agreement%20worth%20about%20US%24700%20million,control%20and%20Portugal%20the%20remainder)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique). |
| 2019 | Public offering of 4% HCB shares (Mozambique-only), HCB becomes a listed company[[11]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=fornece%20energia%20para%20o%20mercado,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). |
| 2024 | HCB achieves ISO 9001, 14001 & 45001 certifications (see Sustainability section). |
| 2025 | Start of a major rehabilitation & modernization program (CAPEX Vital) to extend plant life by 25 years and boost capacity ~5%[[14]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=HCB%20intends%20to%20invest%20in,%28currently%20at%202075%20MW). |

## 2. Localização e Geografia da Barragem de Cahora Bassa / **Location and Geography of the Cahora Bassa Dam**

**Português:** A barragem de Cahora Bassa está localizada no distrito de Cahora Bassa (localidade de Songo), província de Tete, no noroeste de Moçambique[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). Situa-se num estreito desfiladeiro do rio Zambeze conhecido como garganta de **Kebrabassa**, termo local que significa "onde o trabalho não pode continuar" devido aos perigosos rápidos originais do local[[17]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=Situated%20in%20the%20Tete%20Province,made%20lake). A barragem tem um **encaixe natural** em paredes rochosas quase verticais, formando uma estrutura em “V” na base[[18]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Barragem). A jusante da barragem, o rio Zambeze segue em direção a **Zimbábue** e ao **Zâmbia**, enquanto a montante forma-se a vasta albufeira de Cahora Bassa. O **Lago Cahora Bassa** estende-se desde próximo da fronteira com a Zâmbia até ao coração da província de Tete[[19]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique), cobrindo uma área aproximada de **2.700–2.900 km²** (dependendo do nível de água)[[20]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=A%20barragem%20est%C3%A1%20localizada%20num,em%20V%20na%20parte%20inferior)[[21]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg). É um dos maiores lagos artificiais de África – cerca de 270 km de comprimento e até 30-40 km de largura máxima[[22]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=%C3%81rea%3A%202900%20km2%20Comprimento%20m%C3%A1ximo%3A,km%20Largura%20m%C3%A1xima%3A%2030%20km)[[21]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg). O volume total de água armazenada alcança **~52–55 mil milhões de m³**[[23]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg)[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). A profundidade média ronda os 20-31 metros, com máximos de **157 m** junto à barragem[[25]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=thousand%20million%20cubic%20metres%20of,up%20to%2014kg)[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=Reservoir%20CreatesCahora%20Bassa%20Lake%20,2%2C783%2C000%C2%A0hp). A albufeira de Cahora Bassa é assim o **segundo maior reservatório hidroeléctrico em África** (apenas superado por Kariba, no Zambeze a montante) e figura entre os maiores do mundo em capacidade de armazenamento[[27]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=This%20is%20a%20fresh%20water,up%20to%2014kg). Geograficamente, a região em torno do lago possui ecossistemas diversos – desde savana arbustiva até zonas ribeirinhas – e o lago em si influencia o microclima local, contribuindo com humidade e moderando temperaturas.

O acesso à barragem faz-se por estrada a partir da cidade de Tete (aproximadamente 150 km), via desvio para Songo, num percurso pitoresco por montanhas[[28]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=De%20carro%20proprio%20ou%20mesmo,%C3%A9%20espectacular%2C%20it%20worth%20it). A posição da Cahora Bassa é estratégica: além de estar ligada à rede elétrica nacional, a sua proximidade com a fronteira zambiana facilita a futura interligação elétrica regional (por exemplo, o projeto Mozambique-Zambia Interconnector). No mapa abaixo, pode-se visualizar a localização aproximada da barragem de Cahora Bassa em Moçambique.

*Figura 1: Vista aérea da barragem de Cahora Bassa e linhas de transporte (foto de 2012, fonte: Wikimedia Commons,* *CC BY-SA 4.0). A estrutura de betão de 171 m de altura está inserida na garganta do Zambeze; nota-se também uma torre de transmissão associada à saída da linha HVDC em direção à África do Sul.*[[29]](https://www.mhi.ca/news-events/news/167/feature-photo-cahora-bassa-dam-mozambique#:~:text=downstream%20along%20the%20Zambezi%20river,with%20technical%20and%20operational%20support)[[30]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,em%20territ%C3%B3rio%20nacional%3A%20900%20km)

**English:** The Cahora Bassa Dam is located near Songo village in the district of Cahora Bassa, Tete province, in north-western Mozambique[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). The dam spans the narrow **Kebrabassa Gorge** of the Zambezi River – a name meaning “where work cannot go on,” alluding to the formidable rapids that once dominated this site[[17]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=Situated%20in%20the%20Tete%20Province,made%20lake). The dam is nestled between steep rock walls, with vertical cliffs at the top and a V-shaped profile at the bottom of the canyon[[18]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Barragem). Downstream, the Zambezi flows toward Zimbabwe and Zambia, whereas upstream the river is impounded into the vast Cahora Bassa reservoir. **Lake Cahora Bassa** stretches from near the Zambian border across Tete province[[19]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique), covering about **2,700–2,900 km²** in area at full supply level[[20]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=A%20barragem%20est%C3%A1%20localizada%20num,em%20V%20na%20parte%20inferior)[[21]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg). This makes it one of Africa’s largest artificial lakes – roughly 270 km long and up to 30–40 km wide[[22]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=%C3%81rea%3A%202900%20km2%20Comprimento%20m%C3%A1ximo%3A,km%20Largura%20m%C3%A1xima%3A%2030%20km)[[21]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg). The reservoir’s total capacity is on the order of **52–55 billion cubic meters** of water[[23]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg)[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). It averages 20–30 m in depth, with a maximum depth of **157 m** near the dam wall[[25]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=thousand%20million%20cubic%20metres%20of,up%20to%2014kg)[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=Reservoir%20CreatesCahora%20Bassa%20Lake%20,2%2C783%2C000%C2%A0hp). Cahora Bassa is thus the **second-largest hydroelectric dam reservoir in Africa** (after Kariba on the upper Zambezi) and ranks among the world’s largest by storage volume[[27]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=This%20is%20a%20fresh%20water,up%20to%2014kg). The surrounding geography includes rugged highlands and savanna, with the lake’s presence creating a localized climate influence (added humidity and moderated temperatures).

The dam site is accessible by road from the city of Tete (about 150 km away) via a turn-off leading to Songo – a scenic route through mountainous terrain[[28]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=De%20carro%20proprio%20ou%20mesmo,%C3%A9%20espectacular%2C%20it%20worth%20it). Situated in Mozambique’s interior, Cahora Bassa’s location is strategic for regional power integration: it is not only connected to the national grid but also positioned to link with neighboring countries (a planned Mozambique–Zambia transmission interconnector will leverage its proximity to Zambia). The figure below shows an aerial view of the Cahora Bassa dam and its transmission lines, indicating the dam’s position in Mozambique.

*Figure 1: Aerial view of Cahora Bassa Dam and transmission infrastructure (2012 photo, source: Wikimedia Commons,* *CC BY-SA 4.0). The concrete dam (171 m high) sits in the Zambezi gorge; a high-voltage transmission tower is visible, part of the HVDC line dispatching power to South Africa.*[[29]](https://www.mhi.ca/news-events/news/167/feature-photo-cahora-bassa-dam-mozambique#:~:text=downstream%20along%20the%20Zambezi%20river,with%20technical%20and%20operational%20support)[[30]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,em%20territ%C3%B3rio%20nacional%3A%20900%20km)

## 3. Capacidade Instalada e Dados Técnicos da Barragem / **Installed Capacity and Technical Data**

**Português:** A barragem de Cahora Bassa é uma obra de engenharia de grande porte, com características técnicas relevantes. Trata-se de uma barragem de betão com cerca de **171 m de altura** e **303 m de comprimento de coroamento**[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). A espessura na fundação é de aproximadamente 21,5 m[[31]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comprimento%20m%C3%A1ximo%3A%20270%20km%20Largura,000%20m3%2Fs). A estrutura forma um lago de quase 55 mil milhões de m³, conforme mencionado, cujo nível é controlado por um sistema de descarga capaz de libertar até **14.000 m³/s** de água (através das comportas e descarregadores de fundo)[[32]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Capacidade%20%C3%BAtil%3A%2051,000%20m3%2Fs). A central hidroeléctrica principal – conhecida como **Central Sul** – está instalada numa caverna escavada na margem sul do rio, medindo **220 m de comprimento, 29 m de largura e 57 m de altura** no interior da rocha[[33]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=CENTRAL%20SUL). Esta central abriga **5 grupos geradores do tipo Francis**, cada turbina acoplada a um gerador de 415 MW[[34]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%20Comprimento%3B%20220%20m,000MW%2FAno). Assim, a **capacidade instalada total é de 2.075 MW**, o que torna Cahora Bassa a maior instalação de geração de energia hidroelétrica na África Austral[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=Bassa%20Lake%20,power%20generating%20station%20in%20Mozambique)[[36]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%20Altura%3A%2057m,000MW%2FAno). Em termos de produção, a usina pode gerar em torno de **14–18 TWh (14-18 milhões de MWh) por ano** em condições ótimas, dependendo do regime hidrológico. De facto, em 2015 a HCB atingiu um recorde de ~16.000 GWh gerados[[37]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=While%20the%20power%20plant%20on,2015%E2%80%94more%20than%2016%2C000%20gigawatt%20hours), enquanto a sua capacidade média anual gira em torno de 17.000–18.000 GWh (aproximadamente 18 milhões de MW/h)[[36]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%20Altura%3A%2057m,000MW%2FAno).

Para a evacuação desta energia, Cahora Bassa dispõe de um sistema de transmissão em alta tensão único: é a primeira instalação no mundo a operar linhas de **Corrente Contínua em muito alta tensão (HVDC) acima de 500 kV**[[38]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=Image%20Fun%20Fact%3A). O esquema original de transmissão inclui **duas linhas HVDC bipolares** ligando a subestação conversora de Songo (ao pé da barragem) até à subestação de Apollo, nos arredores de Joanesburgo (África do Sul)[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). Cada linha tem uma tensão nominal de ±533 kV e percorre ~1.420 km no total, sendo cerca de **900 km em território moçambicano** até a fronteira[[40]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Matambo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). Além disso, para fornecer energia internamente, a HCB opera **linhas de corrente alternada (HVAC)**: duas linhas de 220 kV ligam Songo à subestação de Matambo, próximo da cidade de Tete, integrando Cahora Bassa no sistema elétrico do Centro e Norte de Moçambique[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093)[[41]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=SUBESTA%C3%87%C3%83O%20DE%20MATAMBO). A tabela abaixo resume os principais dados técnicos da barragem e central:

| **Parâmetro Técnico** | **Descrição / Valor** |
| --- | --- |
| **Tipo de Barragem** | Betão (gravidade em arco) no estreito de Kebrabassa (Rio Zambeze). |
| **Altura da Barragem** | 171 m (desde a fundação)[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). |
| **Comprimento do Coroamento** | 303 m[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). |
| **Reservatório (Albufeira)** | ~55 km³ de volume; 2.700–2.900 km² de área; ~270 km de extensão[[20]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=A%20barragem%20est%C3%A1%20localizada%20num,em%20V%20na%20parte%20inferior)[[21]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg). |
| **Turbinas-Geradores** | 5 x 415 MW (Francis) – Total 2.075 MW instalados[[34]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%20Comprimento%3B%20220%20m,000MW%2FAno). |
| **Produção Anual Típica** | ~15.000–18.000 GWh (condições normais; recorde de 16.000 GWh em 2015)[[37]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=While%20the%20power%20plant%20on,2015%E2%80%94more%20than%2016%2C000%20gigawatt%20hours). |
| **Linhas de Transmissão HVDC** | 2 x HVDC bipolares ±533 kV Songo–Apollo; 1.420 km (900 km em Moçambique)[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). |
| **Linhas de Transmissão HVAC** | 2 x 220 kV Songo–Matambo (integração nacional centro/norte)[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093)[[41]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=SUBESTA%C3%87%C3%83O%20DE%20MATAMBO). |
| **Capacidade de Conversão** | Subestação Songo: 2 pólos (8 pontes conversoras) total 1.920 MW DC[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). |
| **Descarga Máxima** | 14.000 m³/s (capacidade dos descarregadores de cheias)[[32]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Capacidade%20%C3%BAtil%3A%2051,000%20m3%2Fs). |

**English:** The Cahora Bassa hydroelectric complex boasts significant technical specifications. The dam itself is a concrete structure approximately **171 m tall** and **303 m long at the crest**[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). The base thickness is about 21.5 m[[31]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comprimento%20m%C3%A1ximo%3A%20270%20km%20Largura,000%20m3%2Fs), and the dam’s spillway system can handle up to **14,000 m³/s** of water discharge during floods[[32]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Capacidade%20%C3%BAtil%3A%2051,000%20m3%2Fs). Upstream, the dam creates a reservoir of nearly 55 billion cubic meters, as noted earlier, with a surface area around 2,700–2,900 km² at full supply. The power station – known as the **South Bank Power Station** – is housed in a massive underground cavern on the south side of the river, measuring **220 m long by 29 m wide and 57 m high**[[33]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=CENTRAL%20SUL). It contains **five Francis turbine-generator units**, each rated at 415 MW, for a **total installed capacity of 2,075 MW**[[34]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%20Comprimento%3B%20220%20m,000MW%2FAno). This makes Cahora Bassa the largest hydropower plant in Southern Africa[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=Bassa%20Lake%20,power%20generating%20station%20in%20Mozambique). In terms of energy output, the facility can produce on the order of **14–18 TWh per year** under normal hydrological conditions. For instance, HCB achieved a record production of about 16,000 GWh in 2015[[37]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=While%20the%20power%20plant%20on,2015%E2%80%94more%20than%2016%2C000%20gigawatt%20hours), and in an average year it generates approximately 17,000–18,000 GWh (i.e. ~18 TWh).

Cahora Bassa’s power evacuation system is noteworthy as the first in the world to employ **ultra-high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission above 500 kV**[[38]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=Image%20Fun%20Fact%3A). The original transmission scheme comprises **two HVDC overhead lines** connecting the Songo converter station (at the dam site) to the Apollo converter station near Johannesburg, South Africa[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). Each bipolar HVDC line operates at ±533 kV and spans about 1,420 km in total, of which roughly **900 km lie within Mozambique** before crossing into Zimbabwe and South Africa[[40]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Matambo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). In addition, for domestic supply, HCB uses **high-voltage alternating current (HVAC) lines**: two 220 kV lines link Songo to the Matambo substation near Tete city, integrating Cahora Bassa with the central and northern Mozambique grid[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093)[[41]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=SUBESTA%C3%87%C3%83O%20DE%20MATAMBO). The Songo HVDC converter station has **2 poles (8 converter bridges)** with a **total DC capacity of 1,920 MW** (each pole ~960 MW)[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). The table below summarizes key technical data of the dam and power plant:

| **Technical Parameter** | **Description / Value** |
| --- | --- |
| **Dam Type** | Concrete arch-gravity dam in the Kebrabassa Gorge (Zambezi River). |
| **Dam Height** | 171 m (from foundations)[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). |
| **Crest Length** | 303 m[[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of). |
| **Reservoir (Lake)** | ~55 billion m³ volume; 2,700–2,900 km² area; ~270 km length[[20]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=A%20barragem%20est%C3%A1%20localizada%20num,em%20V%20na%20parte%20inferior)[[21]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=iconic%20Zambezi%20River%20and%20is,up%20to%2014kg). |
| **Turbine-Generators** | 5 × 415 MW Francis units – Total installed 2,075 MW[[34]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%20Comprimento%3B%20220%20m,000MW%2FAno). |
| **Annual Generation** | ~15–18 TWh (typical); record ~16 TWh in 2015[[37]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=While%20the%20power%20plant%20on,2015%E2%80%94more%20than%2016%2C000%20gigawatt%20hours). |
| **HVDC Transmission** | 2 × ±533 kV HVDC lines Songo–Apollo; ~1,420 km (900 km in Mozambique)[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). |
| **HVAC Transmission** | 2 × 220 kV AC lines Songo–Matambo (grid integration for central/north)[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093)[[41]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=SUBESTA%C3%87%C3%83O%20DE%20MATAMBO). |
| **Converter Capacity** | Songo HVDC station: 2 poles, 8 converters, total 1,920 MW DC capacity[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). |
| **Max Discharge** | 14,000 m³/s (spillway flood discharge capacity)[[32]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Capacidade%20%C3%BAtil%3A%2051,000%20m3%2Fs). |

## 4. Infraestruturas Associadas (Linhas de Transmissão, Subestações, etc.) / **Associated Infrastructure (Transmission Lines, Substations, etc.)**

**Português:** O complexo hidroelétrico de Cahora Bassa inclui, além da barragem e central, uma série de infraestruturas integradas para transmissão e distribuição de energia[[43]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=O%20Complexo%20Hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20de%20Cahora,hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%2C%20sendo). Destacam-se as **linhas de transporte de energia em alta tensão** e as subestações conversoras e elevatórias:

* **Linhas HVDC Songo–Apollo:** Duas linhas aéreas de transmissão em **corrente contínua de alta tensão** ligam a subestação do Songo (Moçambique) à subestação de Apollo (África do Sul)[[30]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,em%20territ%C3%B3rio%20nacional%3A%20900%20km). Cada linha constitui um **elo bipolar HVDC** a ±533 kV, com capacidade combinada de cerca de **1.920 MW** (960 MW por polo)[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). Estas linhas percorrem ~1.400 km; no território moçambicano somam **900 km e mais de 4.200 torres metálicas** (2.113 torres na linha 1 e 2.093 na linha 2)[[40]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Matambo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). Inaugurado em 1977, este sistema foi **pioneiro em HVDC em África e no mundo** pela sua tensão de operação acima de 500 kV[[38]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=Image%20Fun%20Fact%3A). A energia é convertida de AC para DC em Songo, transmitida eficientemente por longas distâncias, e convertida de volta para AC em Apollo para integração na rede sul-africana. Durante anos, esta ligação permitiu que a maior parte da produção da HCB fosse exportada para a Eskom (África do Sul) sob contratos de longo prazo[[44]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=produced%20by%20the%20dam%20has,owned%20by%20the)[[45]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=The%20largest%20power%20generation%20plant,Zambezi%20River%20in%20Tete%20Province).
* **Subestação Conversora do Songo:** Localiza-se próximo à central, e abriga o equipamento que transforma a corrente alternada (saída dos geradores) em **corrente contínua** para envio pelas linhas HVDC. Possui **2 polos** (cada qual com 4 pontes conversoras em série, totalizando 8) e potência instalada de **1.920 MW** em conversores[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). Além disso, Songo tem um pátio de corrente alternada (HVAC) onde a energia pode ser distribuída internamente: painéis de saída em 220 kV e 330/400 kV conectam a subestação a linhas domésticas[[46]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%202%20p%C3%B3los%20e%208,330%29%20400%20kV).
* **Linhas HVAC Songo–Matambo:** Para alimentar Moçambique diretamente, existem duas linhas de transmissão em **corrente alternada** de Songo para a subestação de Matambo, nos arredores de Tete[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093)[[41]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=SUBESTA%C3%87%C3%83O%20DE%20MATAMBO). Operando a 220 kV, essas linhas interligam Cahora Bassa ao **Sistema Elétrico do Centro-Norte**. De Matambo sai, por exemplo, uma linha que vai até Chibata (província de Manica), reforçando o suprimento à região centro[[47]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Para%20o%20fornecimento%20de%20energia,pr%C3%B3ximo%20da%20cidade%20de%20Tete). Essa rede garante que parte da energia da HCB seja consumida internamente – atualmente, cerca de **35% da geração da HCB serve o mercado doméstico (norte de Moçambique) e o Zimbábue**, enquanto os outros ~65% seguem para a África do Sul[[45]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=The%20largest%20power%20generation%20plant,Zambezi%20River%20in%20Tete%20Province).
* **Subestação de Matambo:** É o ponto de conexão da HCB com a rede nacional. Em Matambo, a tensão pode ser rebaixada ou elevada conforme a necessidade, e dali parte a linha principal para o sul do país. Historicamente, como a rede do sul de Moçambique não estava diretamente conectada a Cahora Bassa, a EDM (Electricidade de Moçambique) recebia parte da energia por um acordo de *wheeling* via África do Sul (Eskom) – ou seja, a energia ia de Cahora Bassa para Apollo e depois era reintroduzida da rede sul-africana para Maputo[[48]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007,primarily%20for%20supply%20to%20Maputo). Com projetos em curso, como o plano **CESUL (Centro-Sul)**, prevê-se a construção de uma nova linha de transmissão de extra-alta tensão que ligará diretamente a região centro (Matambo) à região sul de Moçambique (Maputo), reforçando a integração nacional e permitindo escoar energia de futuros empreendimentos (como Mphanda Nkuwa e a Central Norte de Cahora Bassa)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique)[[49]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique).
* **Infraestruturas de Apoio:** A HCB mantém ainda infraestruturas auxiliares como estradas de acesso (incluindo ponte sobre o Zambeze a jusante da barragem para acesso à margem norte durante a construção da nova central[[50]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=additional%20Francis%20turbines%20of%20415,water%20storage%2C%20downstream%20discharges%2C%20and)[[51]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=installed%20capacity%20by%201%2C245%20MW,continue%20to%20provide%20base%20load)), um canal de descarga de emergência e instalações operacionais na vila do Songo (oficinas, armazéns, habitações para pessoal, etc.). A localidade do Songo foi originalmente estabelecida para alojar técnicos e trabalhadores durante a construção (anos 1970)[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=the%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Lake%20and,to%20produce%20electricity%20for%20South), evoluindo para um assentamento permanente que hoje serve de base às operações da HCB.

**English:** The Cahora Bassa complex is supported by extensive infrastructure that enables efficient transmission of its power output to consumers in Mozambique and neighboring countries[[43]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=O%20Complexo%20Hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20de%20Cahora,hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%2C%20sendo). Key components of this associated infrastructure include high-voltage transmission lines and substations, as outlined below:

* **Songo–Apollo HVDC Lines:** Two long-distance **high-voltage direct current** lines connect the Songo converter station in Mozambique to the Apollo converter station in South Africa[[30]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,em%20territ%C3%B3rio%20nacional%3A%20900%20km). This HVDC system consists of **two bipolar lines** operating at ±533 kV, with a combined capacity of roughly **1,920 MW** (960 MW per pole)[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). The lines stretch about 1,420 km in total; within Mozambique they cover **900 km with over 4,200 towers** (2,113 towers on line 1 and 2,093 on line 2)[[40]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Matambo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093). Commissioned in the late 1970s, this was the **first HVDC transmission in Africa and the first in the world above 500 kV**[[38]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=Image%20Fun%20Fact%3A). The system converts AC power to DC at Songo for efficient long-range transmission, then inverts it back to AC at Apollo for integration into the South African grid. For decades, this link meant the bulk of HCB’s generation was exported to Eskom in South Africa under long-term contracts[[44]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=produced%20by%20the%20dam%20has,owned%20by%20the)[[45]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=The%20largest%20power%20generation%20plant,Zambezi%20River%20in%20Tete%20Province).
* **Songo Converter Station:** Located near the power plant, Songo houses the equipment that converts the generators’ **AC output to DC** for the HVDC lines. It comprises **2 poles** (each with 4 series-connected converter bridges, totaling 8 bridges) with an installed conversion capacity of **1,920 MW**[[42]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Comporta%20todo%20o%20equipamento%20destinado,330%29%20400%20kV). Songo also includes an AC switchyard, with **220 kV and 330/400 kV outgoing bays**, to dispatch power onto domestic AC lines[[46]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=o%202%20p%C3%B3los%20e%208,330%29%20400%20kV). In essence, Songo is the heart of Cahora Bassa’s transmission system, managing both the DC link southward and AC feeds into Mozambique’s grid.
* **Songo–Matambo HVAC Lines:** To supply power within Mozambique, **two high-voltage AC lines** run from Songo to the Matambo substation near Tete[[39]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Ligam%20as%20subesta%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20do%20Songo,2113%3B%20linha%202%20%E2%80%93%202093)[[41]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=SUBESTA%C3%87%C3%83O%20DE%20MATAMBO). These lines operate at 220 kV and integrate HCB’s output into the **central-northern grid** of Mozambique. From Matambo, for example, a line extends to Chibata (Chimoio area) to reinforce supply in the central region[[47]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Para%20o%20fornecimento%20de%20energia,pr%C3%B3ximo%20da%20cidade%20de%20Tete). This arrangement ensures that a portion of HCB’s energy serves domestic needs – currently about **35% of HCB’s output is consumed in Mozambique (northern regions) and Zimbabwe,** while the remaining ~65% is exported to South Africa[[45]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=The%20largest%20power%20generation%20plant,Zambezi%20River%20in%20Tete%20Province).
* **Matambo Substation:** Matambo is HCB’s main injection point into the Mozambican grid. It steps down or distributes the power from Cahora Bassa to regional networks. Historically, before a direct line to southern Mozambique existed, EDM (Electricidade de Moçambique) used a wheeling agreement to bring Cahora Bassa power to Maputo via South Africa’s grid[[48]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007,primarily%20for%20supply%20to%20Maputo). A major project known as **CESUL (Central-South)** is planned to establish a new high-voltage AC transmission backbone linking central Mozambique (Matambo) directly to the south (Maputo). This line will **strengthen the national grid** and carry electricity from new generation projects (such as the upcoming Mphanda Nkuwa dam and the planned North Bank power station at Cahora Bassa)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique)[[49]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique).
* **Support Infrastructure:** HCB also maintains supporting facilities including access roads (notably, a **bridge downstream of the dam** is planned to facilitate access to the north bank for the construction of the new powerhouse[[50]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=additional%20Francis%20turbines%20of%20415,water%20storage%2C%20downstream%20discharges%2C%20and)[[51]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=installed%20capacity%20by%201%2C245%20MW,continue%20to%20provide%20base%20load)), spillway channels, and an operations base at Songo village. Songo was originally a purpose-built town for dam construction workers and engineers in the 1970s[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=the%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Lake%20and,to%20produce%20electricity%20for%20South), and it now serves as the permanent operations headquarters housing HCB staff, workshops, and logistics. This self-contained community ensures that the remote dam site has the necessary infrastructure (housing, water supply, etc.) to support ongoing operations and maintenance.

## 5. Papel da HCB na Economia e na Matriz Energética de Moçambique e da Região / **HCB’s Role in Mozambique’s Economy and Energy Mix (and the Region)**

**Português:** A Hidroelétrica de Cahora Bassa desempenha um papel fundamental tanto na economia moçambicana quanto no contexto energético da África Austral. Como empreendimento estratégico e estruturante, a HCB é **uma das maiores empresas de Moçambique em volume de negócios e ativos**[[53]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=A%20HCB%20destaca,ind%C3%BAstria%20hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20nacional%2C%20%C3%A9%20a). Ela figura consistentemente entre os principais contribuintes fiscais do país – por exemplo, apenas no triênio 2022-2024, a HCB canalizou mais de 23,1 mil milhões de Meticais em impostos para o Estado, além de cerca de 9,7 mil milhões de Meticais em taxas de concessão[[54]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=%E2%80%9CA%20HCB%2C%20em%20toda%20a,das). Em 2024, a empresa distribuiu 4,1 mil milhões de Meticais em dividendos aos acionistas (dos quais a maior parte reverte para o Estado como acionista maioritário)[[55]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=At%20a%20general%20meeting%2C%20HCB,statement%20on%20the%20matter%20reads)[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares). Esses números ilustram a importância da HCB nas receitas públicas e no desenvolvimento socioeconómico nacional.

Na **matriz energética de Moçambique**, a contribuição da HCB é dominante. A energia hidroelétrica de Cahora Bassa representou **mais de 80% da eletricidade gerada no país em 2024**[[57]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Cahora%20Bassa%20is%20key%20to,in%20the%20country%20last%20year)[[58]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=region%2C%20supplying%20power%20to%20both,domestic%20and%20regional%20markets), fazendo de Moçambique um dos líderes regionais em energias renováveis (a matriz elétrica moçambicana é majoritariamente renovável graças a HCB). Essa abundância de geração permite a Moçambique ser **exportador líquido de energia**: o país exporta regularmente eletricidade para a África do Sul, Zimbábue e outros através do **Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)**[[59]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=de%20neg%C3%B3cio%2C%20e%20dimens%C3%A3o%20dos,ind%C3%BAstria%20hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20nacional%2C%20%C3%A9%20a). De acordo com dados recentes, cerca de **65% da produção da HCB é vendida à Eskom (África do Sul)**, enquanto os outros 35% atendem o norte de Moçambique e o Zimbábue[[45]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=The%20largest%20power%20generation%20plant,Zambezi%20River%20in%20Tete%20Province). Essas exportações geram divisas e reforçam a cooperação energética regional, posicionando a HCB como um pilar do mercado sul-africano de energia.

Além disso, a disponibilidade de energia de Cahora Bassa viabilizou a criação de indústrias intensivas em eletricidade em Moçambique – notavelmente, a fundição de alumínio MOZAL (próxima a Maputo) depende de energia hidroelétrica moçambicana (fornecida via EDM/Eskom) a preços competitivos. A HCB, portanto, **impulsiona o crescimento industrial** e melhora a balança energética do país, ao mesmo tempo em que garante segurança energética interna. Em períodos de seca severa (como em 2016), a HCB teve de reduzir modestamente a produção para gerir os níveis da albufeira[[37]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=While%20the%20power%20plant%20on,2015%E2%80%94more%20than%2016%2C000%20gigawatt%20hours), mas ainda assim manteve fornecimento doméstico e contratos regionais, evidenciando resiliência e gestão prudente dos recursos hídricos.

No âmbito regional, a HCB é reconhecida como o **maior Produtor Independente de Energia (IPP) da África Austral**[[60]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=Hidroelectrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,sustainable%20strategy%20for%20the%20future). A empresa tem participação ativa no SAPP, contribuindo para a estabilidade da rede regional. A integração energética promovida pela HCB também permite a Moçambique aspirar a novos projetos (como Mphanda Nkuwa, 1.500 MW[[61]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=In%20May%202023%20the%20government,led%20by%20French%20company%20EDF)) para aumentar ainda mais a oferta de energia limpa na região. Em suma, Cahora Bassa é um **ativo estratégico nacional**, frequentemente chamado de “Orgulho de Moçambique”, não apenas pelo feito de engenharia que representa, mas pelo fluxo de benefícios econômicos e sociais que gera: receitas estatais, empregos (diretos e indiretos), eletrificação (a HCB tem apoiado programas de eletrificação rural em coordenação com o governo) e desenvolvimento sustentável.

**English:** Cahora Bassa is a cornerstone of Mozambique’s economy and energy sector, as well as a key player in Southern Africa’s power landscape. As a strategic, structuring project, HCB is **one of the largest Mozambican companies by revenue and assets**[[53]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=A%20HCB%20destaca,ind%C3%BAstria%20hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20nacional%2C%20%C3%A9%20a). It consistently ranks among the top taxpayers in Mozambique – for instance, over the fiscal years 2022-2024 HCB contributed more than MZN 23.17 billion in taxes to the public treasury, plus about MZN 9.7 billion in concession fees[[54]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=%E2%80%9CA%20HCB%2C%20em%20toda%20a,das). In 2024, the company declared dividends amounting to MZN 4.1 billion (roughly €58 million) to its shareholders[[55]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=At%20a%20general%20meeting%2C%20HCB,statement%20on%20the%20matter%20reads), with the majority of that value accruing to the government as the main shareholder[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares). These figures underscore HCB’s significance in national finances and socio-economic development.

In Mozambique’s **energy mix**, HCB’s contribution is dominant. Cahora Bassa’s hydropower accounted for **over 80% of the electricity generated in the country in 2024**[[57]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Cahora%20Bassa%20is%20key%20to,in%20the%20country%20last%20year)[[58]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=region%2C%20supplying%20power%20to%20both,domestic%20and%20regional%20markets). This heavy reliance on HCB’s renewable output makes Mozambique one of the regional leaders in clean energy generation. The surplus beyond domestic needs enables Mozambique to be a **net exporter of electricity** to Southern Africa[[62]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=Mozambique%20is%20a%20net%20exporter,the%20import%20of%20electrification%20equipment), aligning with the government’s view of energy exports as a key economic driver[[62]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=Mozambique%20is%20a%20net%20exporter,the%20import%20of%20electrification%20equipment). Currently, about **65% of HCB’s generation is sold to South Africa’s Eskom**, and the remaining 35% supplies northern Mozambique and Zimbabwe[[45]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=The%20largest%20power%20generation%20plant,Zambezi%20River%20in%20Tete%20Province). These exports earn valuable foreign exchange and foster regional energy cooperation, positioning HCB as a linchpin in the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP).

Domestically, abundant power from Cahora Bassa has enabled energy-intensive industries to flourish – a prime example is the MOZAL aluminum smelter near Maputo, which relies on competitively-priced hydropower (indirectly supplied by HCB through EDM/Eskom arrangements). Thus, HCB **drives industrial growth** and underpins Mozambique’s energy security, providing reliable baseload power. Even during severe droughts (e.g. 2016), when reservoir levels dropped and HCB slightly curtailed generation[[37]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=While%20the%20power%20plant%20on,2015%E2%80%94more%20than%2016%2C000%20gigawatt%20hours), it maintained supply to domestic consumers and upheld export commitments, demonstrating resilience and prudent water resource management.

Regionally, HCB is recognized as the **largest Independent Power Producer (IPP) in Southern Africa**[[60]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=Hidroelectrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,sustainable%20strategy%20for%20the%20future). The company plays an active role in SAPP, contributing to grid stability beyond Mozambique’s borders. The presence of Cahora Bassa’s large-scale generation has also given confidence for new projects (such as the planned 1,500 MW Mphanda Nkuwa downstream[[61]](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/mozambique-power-generation-transmission-distribution#:~:text=In%20May%202023%20the%20government,led%20by%20French%20company%20EDF)) that will further increase the availability of clean power in the region. In summary, Cahora Bassa is a **strategic national asset** – often dubbed the “Pride of Mozambique” – not only for its engineering prowess but also for the steady stream of economic and social benefits it provides: substantial state revenue, direct and indirect employment, improved electrification rates (HCB coordinates with government on rural electrification initiatives), and a strong foundation for sustainable development in Mozambique and beyond.

## 6. Projetos de Responsabilidade Social Corporativa e Sustentabilidade / **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Projects and Sustainability Initiatives**

**Português:** A HCB incorpora princípios de **sustentabilidade e responsabilidade social** em sua estratégia empresarial, com enfoque nas dimensões ambiental, social e de boa governação (ESG)[[63]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=O%20desempenho%20da%20Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de,de%20Gest%C3%A3o%20da%20Qualidade%2C%20Ambiente). A empresa adotou a Norma de Sustentabilidade Hidroelétrica da IHA (Associação Internacional de Hidroeletricidade) para orientar as suas práticas, e implementou um **Sistema de Gestão Integrado (SGI)** abrangendo Qualidade, Ambiente e Segurança Ocupacional[[64]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Sistema%20de%20Gest%C3%A3o%20Integrada%20%28SGI%29,O%20SGI%20%C3%A9%20aplicado%20a). Em dezembro de 2024, a HCB alcançou um marco importante ao obter a **certificação ISO 9001:2015 (Qualidade), ISO 14001:2015 (Ambiente) e ISO 45001:2018 (Saúde e Segurança)** para todas as suas operações[[65]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=todos%20os%20n%C3%ADveis%20da%20organiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o%2C,ver%20os%20certificados%20do%20SGI). Essa certificação externa valida que as atividades da HCB cumprem padrões internacionais em gestão ambiental, qualidade e segurança, reforçando o compromisso da empresa com a sustentabilidade e a melhoria contínua.

No âmbito de **Responsabilidade Social Corporativa (RSC)**, a HCB definiu **6 pilares principais** de atuação junto às comunidades locais e à sociedade moçambicana[[66]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=A%20HCB%20considera%20Responsabilidade%20Social,das%20actividades%20por%20ela%20desenvolvida):

* **Saúde:** contribuição para iniciativas de saúde pública. *Exemplo:* a HCB co-financiou, junto ao Estado, a aquisição de vacinas COVID-19 via iniciativa COVAX, ajudando na prevenção da pandemia[[67]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Educação:** apoio à educação básica e formação. *Exemplo:* construção da **Escola Primária de Cantchenga** na vila do Songo, melhorando as instalações escolares para crianças da comunidade local[[68]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Cultura:** promoção da cultura e artes moçambicanas. *Exemplo:* patrocínio do **Prémio de Literatura José Craveirinha**, o maior galardão literário de Moçambique, instituído desde 2009 com apoio efetivo da HCB[[69]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Desporto:** incentivo ao esporte nacional. *Exemplo:* a HCB é patrocinadora da **Seleção Moçambicana de Futebol** (os “Mambas”), fornecendo apoio financeiro e material para o desenvolvimento do futebol no país[[70]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Apoio às Emergências:** ajuda humanitária em situações de crise. *Exemplo:* doação de **5 milhões de Meticais** para apoio de emergência às populações afetadas pelos conflitos em Cabo Delgado, complementando esforços nacionais para aliviar o sofrimento humanitário[[71]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Infraestruturas Comunitárias:** melhoria de infraestruturas locais e bem-estar comunitário. *Exemplo:* a HCB financiou a expansão do acesso à água potável construindo **fontes de água (fontanários)** nas aldeias de Maroeira e Caliote, no distrito de Cahora Bassa[[72]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=%23%23%20Infra), fornecendo água limpa e reduzindo dificuldades das comunidades.

Além desses exemplos, a HCB conduz vários programas de investimento social, como a electrificação de povoações próximas, oferta de bolsas de estudo, e parcerias com autoridades locais para desenvolvimento econômico na região de Tete. Em reconhecimento a esses esforços, a HCB já recebeu distinções de entidades governamentais, como o prémio de “Entidade de Responsabilidade Social” (Conselho Nacional do Voluntariado, 2011) e menções honrosas por promoção de conteúdo local e dinamização econômica em províncias onde atua[[73]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=canalizou%20para%20o%20er%C3%A1rio%20p%C3%BAblico,1%C2%BA).

No tocante à **Sustentabilidade Ambiental**, a HCB implementou um **Plano de Gestão Ambiental** robusto e monitora constantemente a qualidade ambiental da albufeira de Cahora Bassa[[74]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Sustentabilidade%20Ambiental). São realizadas ações periódicas de **monitoramento da água** (parâmetros de qualidade, sedimentação, ecossistema aquático) e gestão de efluentes para minimizar impactos. A empresa investe em programas de **Educação Ambiental** para funcionários, escolas do Songo e comunidades vizinhas, promovendo palestras, seminários e campanhas sobre uso racional de água e energia, reciclagem e proteção do meio ambiente[[75]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Educa%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Ambiental)[[76]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Os%20programas%20educativos%20consistem%20na,horticultura%20na%20Vila%20do%20Songo). Tais programas têm por objetivo elevar a consciência ecológica coletiva e incentivar práticas sustentáveis (por exemplo, hortas comunitárias sustentáveis, proteção de encostas contra erosão, etc.) na região do empreendimento.

Em termos de governance, a HCB adota políticas ESG rigorosas e divulgação de informações de sustentabilidade. A empresa reporta seus indicadores ambientais e sociais em seus relatórios anuais e segue as melhores práticas internacionais de hidrelétricas sustentáveis. O compromisso da HCB com a sustentabilidade se reflete também nos investimentos de modernização da barragem (ver seção de Inovação), que consideram fatores ambientais (segurança hídrica, variação climática) e a redução de riscos operacionais a longo prazo[[14]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=HCB%20intends%20to%20invest%20in,%28currently%20at%202075%20MW). Em suma, a HCB procura equilibrar a geração de energia com a **responsabilidade ambiental e social**, garantindo que os benefícios do projeto sejam compartilhados com as comunidades e que os impactos negativos sejam mitigados de forma responsável.

**English:** HCB integrates **sustainability and social responsibility** principles into its corporate strategy, focusing on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects[[63]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=O%20desempenho%20da%20Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de,de%20Gest%C3%A3o%20da%20Qualidade%2C%20Ambiente). The company’s ESG framework aligns with the International Hydropower Association’s Hydropower Sustainability Standard, and HCB has implemented an **Integrated Management System** covering Quality, Environment, and Occupational Health & Safety[[64]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Sistema%20de%20Gest%C3%A3o%20Integrada%20%28SGI%29,O%20SGI%20%C3%A9%20aplicado%20a). In December 2024, HCB achieved a significant milestone by obtaining **ISO 9001:2015 (Quality), ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental), and ISO 45001:2018 (Health & Safety)** certifications[[65]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=todos%20os%20n%C3%ADveis%20da%20organiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o%2C,ver%20os%20certificados%20do%20SGI). This independent certification attests that HCB’s operations meet international standards, underscoring the company’s commitment to sustainable management and continuous improvement.

In terms of **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**, HCB has defined **six key CSR pillars** to support local communities and Mozambican society[[66]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=A%20HCB%20considera%20Responsabilidade%20Social,das%20actividades%20por%20ela%20desenvolvida):

* **Health:** Contributing to public health initiatives. *Example:* HCB partnered with the Mozambican government under the COVAX initiative to purchase COVID-19 vaccines, aiding national vaccination efforts[[67]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Education:** Supporting educational infrastructure and training. *Example:* HCB funded the construction of the **Cantchenga Primary School** in Songo, providing improved facilities for local students[[68]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Culture:** Promoting Mozambican arts and culture. *Example:* HCB sponsors the **José Craveirinha Literature Prize**, the country’s highest literary award, effectively established in 2009 with HCB’s support[[69]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Sports:** Investing in national sports development. *Example:* HCB is a sponsor of the **national football team (“The Mambas”)**, offering financial and material support to bolster football in Mozambique[[70]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Emergency Relief:** Providing humanitarian aid in crises. *Example:* HCB donated **5 million Meticais** to emergency relief efforts for populations in Cabo Delgado, supplementing broader societal efforts to alleviate suffering during the conflict/humanitarian crisis[[71]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=).
* **Infrastructure (Community Development):** Improving local infrastructure and community well-being. *Example:* HCB expanded access to clean water by constructing **boreholes/water wells** in the villages of Maroeira and Caliote (Cahora Bassa district)[[72]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=%23%23%20Infra), thereby providing safe drinking water and reducing hardship for those communities.

Beyond these examples, HCB runs various social investment programs, such as electrification of nearby villages, scholarships and educational programs, and partnerships with local authorities to spur socio-economic development in Tete province. These efforts have earned HCB recognition; for instance, it received an award as “Social Responsibility Entity 2011” from the National Volunteer Council and commendations from provincial governments for its community support and local content promotion[[73]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=canalizou%20para%20o%20er%C3%A1rio%20p%C3%BAblico,1%C2%BA).

Regarding **Environmental Sustainability**, HCB operates a comprehensive **Environmental Management Plan** and continuously monitors the Cahora Bassa reservoir’s environmental health[[74]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Sustentabilidade%20Ambiental). Regular monitoring includes water quality analysis, sedimentation surveys, and aquatic ecosystem assessments, alongside careful management of discharges to minimize downstream impacts. The company also invests in **Environmental Education** programs targeting employees, local schools in Songo, and the broader community[[75]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Educa%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Ambiental)[[76]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sustentabilidade#:~:text=Os%20programas%20educativos%20consistem%20na,horticultura%20na%20Vila%20do%20Songo). These programs involve workshops, seminars, and campaigns on best practices such as water and energy conservation, solid waste management, slope protection, and sustainable agriculture/gardening, aiming to raise collective environmental awareness.

On the governance side, HCB adheres to strict ESG policies and transparently reports its sustainability performance. It discloses environmental and social indicators in annual reports and aligns with international best practices for sustainable hydropower operation. HCB’s commitment to sustainability is also evident in its modernization investments (see Innovation section), which account for environmental factors (water security, climate variability) and aim to reduce long-term operational risks[[14]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=HCB%20intends%20to%20invest%20in,%28currently%20at%202075%20MW). In summary, HCB strives to balance power generation with **environmental stewardship and social responsibility**, ensuring that the benefits of the project are shared with communities and that any adverse impacts are responsibly mitigated.

## 7. Iniciativas de Inovação Tecnológica e Energias Renováveis Complementares / **Technological Innovation Initiatives and Complementary Renewable Energy**

**Português:** Visando manter-se na vanguarda do setor de energia, a HCB vem implementando iniciativas de inovação tecnológica e diversificação da matriz de geração. Um dos eixos principais é o programa de **modernização e reabilitação** do empreendimento existente. Em 2018, a HCB lançou o plano **CAPEX Vital** – um investimento de dez anos focado em atualizar os principais equipamentos da central e das subestações[[77]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=CAPEX%20Vital%2010%20Anos%3A%20Um,e%20moderniza%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20que%20se%20imp%C3%B5e). Dentro deste plano destacam-se projetos como:

* **ReabSul-2:** Projeto de reabilitação da Central Sul, com orçamento de cerca de **USD 220 milhões**, para **substituir e modernizar os componentes vitais das turbinas e geradores**[[78]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=,impacto%20na%20performance%20da%20HCB). O objetivo é prolongar a vida útil da usina em pelo menos 25 anos e melhorar sua eficiência em ~5%. A HCB assegurou parte do financiamento via recursos próprios e obteve linhas de crédito do Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento (BAD) e da Agência Francesa de Desenvolvimento (AFD) para complementar o investimento[[79]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20shareholders%E2%80%99%20general%20meeting%20also,the%20Capex%20Vital%20investment%20plan)[[80]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20the%20company%20obtained,its%20disposal%E2%80%9D%2C%20the%20administration%20announced). Em julho de 2025 foi anunciado o contrato com a empresa austríaca Andritz para fornecer **novos rotores de turbina Francis e geradores de 480 MVA** cada, bem como sistemas de controle de última geração[[81]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Hydropower%20Plant%20,the%20Portuguese%20news%20agency%20Lusa). Essa intervenção irá **elevar a capacidade de cada unidade de 415 MW para ~433 MW**, aumentando a capacidade total em aproximadamente 4% (dos atuais 2.075 MW para cerca de 2.165 MW)[[82]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=According%20to%20a%20company%20statement%2C,each%20of%20the%20five%20generators). Os equipamentos serão instalados unidade por unidade para garantir que a central continue em operação durante as obras[[83]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=testing%2C%20and%20commissioning%20at%20the,%E2%80%9D). Em paralelo, decorrerá a **reabilitação da Subestação do Songo (Projeto Brownfield Fase 3)**, orçada em ~USD 345 milhões, para atualizar os conversores HVDC e sistemas associados[[84]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=,impacto%20na%20performance%20da%20HCB).
* **Inovação Operacional:** A HCB tem investido na **digitalização e automação** dos processos operacionais. Foram introduzidos sistemas SCADA avançados para monitoramento em tempo real da barragem, das turbinas e da rede de transmissão, aumentando a confiabilidade e permitindo respostas rápidas a eventos. A gestão de riscos operacionais também foi aprimorada com ferramentas de análise preditiva e manutenção baseada em condição (condition-based maintenance), reduzindo paradas não programadas e otimizando custos[[85]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=A%20HCB%20foi%20indicada%20pela,contribuiu%20para%20o%20or%C3%A7amento%20do)[[86]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=eficientes%20e%20a%20aplica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20rigorosa,de%20gest%C3%A3o%20da%20padr%C3%A3o%20internacional). Adicionalmente, a empresa trabalha em estreita colaboração com centros de pesquisa moçambicanos e internacionais em estudos sobre **gestão de sedimentos**, melhoria da eficiência de conversores HVDC e adaptação às mudanças climáticas (projeções de hidrologia futura do Zambeze).
* **Energias Renováveis Complementares:** Reconhecendo a importância da diversificação, a HCB está desenvolvendo projetos de fontes renováveis complementares à hidroeletricidade. Em particular, está em fase de desenvolvimento uma **Central Solar Fotovoltaica de 400 MW** em Matambo, distrito de Changara (Tete)[[87]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=). Esse parque solar – a ser instalado próximo à subestação de Matambo – aproveitará a insolação abundante da região e poderá evoluir para expansões futuras além de 400 MW. A energia solar gerada irá **complementar a produção hídrica**, fornecendo eletricidade durante os picos diurnos de sol e permitindo poupar água na albufeira em períodos de estio. Com isso, a HCB contribuirá também para a meta nacional de integração de renováveis não hídricas na matriz elétrica. Outro projeto estratégico é a **Central Norte de Cahora Bassa** – uma segunda central hidroelétrica a ser construída na margem norte da barragem[[88]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Image). O projeto prevê **3 unidades geradoras totalizando ~1.245 MW** instalados numa nova caverna subterrânea na margem norte[[89]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=). Essa expansão (conhecida como *Cahora Bassa Norte*) aproveitará a estrutura existente da barragem e aumentará a capacidade combinada de Cahora Bassa para mais de 3.300 MW[[90]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=with%20studies%20on%20the%20hydrological%2C,Access)[[91]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Financial%20and%20economic%20analyses%20are,over%20the%20dam%20wall%20and). Estudos de viabilidade e impacto ambiental da Central Norte foram conduzidos entre 2011 e 2013[[92]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=in%20an%20underground%20cavern%20on,be%20built%20downstream%20of%20the), e o projeto está agora em fase de busca de parcerias e financiamento para sua implementação. A estratégia operacional futura prevê usar Cahora Bassa Norte como uma central de pico (geração nas horas de maior demanda, 8h–16h) enquanto Cahora Bassa Sul continua operando como base, otimizando o uso da água e atendendo melhor às variações diárias de consumo[[93]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=dam%20while%20transmission%20lines%20would,denominated%20contracts).
* **Iniciativas Ambientais e de P&D:** A inovação na HCB também abrange práticas sustentáveis: a empresa investiga a possibilidade de implementar um sistema de **turbinamento ecológico** (mínimo efluente ambiental, *environmental flow*) para garantir fluxos constantes rio abaixo, mesmo quando as turbinas principais não operam – protegendo a vida aquática e os usos comunitários da água. Em P&D, a HCB participa de projetos regionais sobre **gestão climática de reservatórios**, avaliando como as alterações no padrão de chuvas do Zambeze (40% de redução de caudal projetada em algumas hipóteses climáticas futuras[[94]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=)) podem afetar a geração e a operação multi-anos do reservatório, e desenvolvendo planos de contingência.

No conjunto, essas iniciativas mostram o compromisso da HCB em **inovar e expandir de forma sustentável**. Ao modernizar seus ativos atuais e investir em novas capacidades (seja solar ou hídrica adicional), a HCB prepara-se para atender à crescente demanda energética de Moçambique e da região, maximizando a utilização do potencial do rio Zambeze. Isso tudo mantendo a fiabilidade da geração e respeitando os parâmetros ambientais e sociais que a empresa preza.

**English:** HCB is actively pursuing technological innovation and diversifying into complementary renewable energy sources to remain at the forefront of the power sector. A major focus has been the **rehabilitation and modernization** of its existing facilities. In 2018, HCB rolled out the **CAPEX Vital** plan – a ten-year investment program aimed at overhauling the main generation and transmission equipment of the Cahora Bassa scheme[[77]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=CAPEX%20Vital%2010%20Anos%3A%20Um,e%20moderniza%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20que%20se%20imp%C3%B5e). Key projects under this plan include:

* **“ReabSul 2” (South Bank Rehab):** A comprehensive refurbishment of the South Bank power station, budgeted at around **US$220 million**, which will **upgrade and replace vital components of the turbines and generators**[[78]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=,impacto%20na%20performance%20da%20HCB). The goal is to extend the plant’s service life by at least 25 years and improve its efficiency and capacity by ~5%. HCB is funding part of this through its own reserves and has secured financing from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the French Development Agency (AFD) to support the investment[[79]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20shareholders%E2%80%99%20general%20meeting%20also,the%20Capex%20Vital%20investment%20plan)[[80]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20the%20company%20obtained,its%20disposal%E2%80%9D%2C%20the%20administration%20announced). In July 2025, HCB awarded a contract to Austrian technology group Andritz to supply **five new state-of-the-art Francis turbine runners and 480 MVA generators**, along with modern control and protection systems[[81]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=Hydropower%20Plant%20,the%20Portuguese%20news%20agency%20Lusa). This upgrade will **increase each unit’s capacity from 415 MW to about 433 MW**, raising total capacity by roughly 4% (from 2,075 MW to ~2,165 MW)[[82]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=According%20to%20a%20company%20statement%2C,each%20of%20the%20five%20generators). The generating units will be refurbished one at a time to ensure the remaining units stay online, requiring close coordination with the simultaneous rehab of the Songo converter station[[83]](https://macaonews.org/news/lusofonia/mozambique-cahora-bassa-hydropower-dam-upgrade/#:~:text=testing%2C%20and%20commissioning%20at%20the,%E2%80%9D). In parallel, the **Songo Substation Brownfield Phase 3** project (around US$345 million) will modernize the HVDC converters and associated systems at Songo[[84]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=,impacto%20na%20performance%20da%20HCB).
* **Operational Innovation:** HCB has invested in **digitization and automation** of operations. Advanced SCADA systems now provide real-time monitoring of dam instrumentation, turbine performance, and the transmission network, improving reliability and enabling swift response to events. Risk management has been enhanced via predictive analytics and condition-based maintenance practices, which reduce unplanned outages and optimize maintenance costs[[85]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=A%20HCB%20foi%20indicada%20pela,contribuiu%20para%20o%20or%C3%A7amento%20do)[[86]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=eficientes%20e%20a%20aplica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20rigorosa,de%20gest%C3%A3o%20da%20padr%C3%A3o%20internacional). Additionally, HCB collaborates with Mozambican and international research institutions on studies such as **sediment management** (to address reservoir siltation), HVDC converter efficiency improvements, and climate change adaptation for reservoir operations.
* **Renewable Energy Expansion:** Recognizing the need for diversification, HCB is developing complementary renewable energy projects. Notably, a **400 MW Solar Photovoltaic Plant** is planned at Matambo in Changara district, Tete[[87]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=). This solar farm – to be built near the Matambo substation – will leverage the region’s high solar irradiance and has potential for expansion beyond 400 MW. The solar output will **complement the hydro generation** by providing power during sunny daytime hours, allowing HCB to conserve water in the reservoir during dry seasons. This initiative will also contribute to Mozambique’s goal of integrating more non-hydro renewables into the grid. Another strategic development is the **Cahora Bassa North Power Station** – essentially a second powerhouse on the dam’s north bank[[88]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=Image). The north bank project envisions **3 generating units totaling ~1,245 MW** installed in a new underground cavern on the northern side of the dam[[89]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/hidroelectricidade#:~:text=). This expansion (often called *Cahora Bassa North*) will utilize the existing dam structure, raising Cahora Bassa’s combined capacity to over 3,320 MW[[90]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=with%20studies%20on%20the%20hydrological%2C,Access)[[91]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Financial%20and%20economic%20analyses%20are,over%20the%20dam%20wall%20and). Studies for the North Bank were carried out between 2011 and 2013 (including hydrological, geological, and environmental assessments)[[92]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=in%20an%20underground%20cavern%20on,be%20built%20downstream%20of%20the), and the project is now in a stage of seeking partners and financing. Operationally, plans are to use the new North Bank plant primarily for peaking power (8am–4pm high demand periods) while the South Bank continues as a baseload station – optimizing water use and better matching daily demand curves[[93]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=dam%20while%20transmission%20lines%20would,denominated%20contracts).
* **Environmental and R&D Initiatives:** Innovation at HCB also encompasses sustainable practices. The company is investigating **environmental flow** turbine systems to maintain downstream river flow for ecology and community water needs even when the main turbines are not generating. In R&D, HCB participates in regional projects on **climate-resilient reservoir management**, analyzing how shifts in Zambezi River inflows (some climate models project 30–40% reductions in runoff)[[94]](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/88558/the-ring-around-lago-de-cahora-bassa#:~:text=) might affect generation, and developing adaptation strategies. HCB is also exploring battery storage and pump-storage concepts to further enhance grid stability and renewable integration in the future.

Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate HCB’s commitment to **innovate and expand sustainably**. By modernizing its current assets and investing in new capacity (from solar PV to additional hydropower), HCB is preparing to meet Mozambique’s and the region’s growing energy needs while maximizing the Zambezi River’s potential. All of this is being done with an emphasis on maintaining high reliability and respecting the environmental and social standards to which the company is committed.

## 8. Turismo e Visitas Guiadas à HCB / **Tourism and Guided Tours at HCB**

**Português:** A barragem de Cahora Bassa e o seu lago constituem também um ponto de interesse turístico em Moçambique, atraindo visitantes pela beleza cénica e pela imponência da obra de engenharia. A HCB, ciente desse potencial, **facilita visitas guiadas** à barragem, em coordenação com as autoridades locais. É possível agendar visitas de grupos para conhecer a estrutura – normalmente incluem a vista do topo da barragem, explicações técnicas dadas por guias especializados e acesso às áreas seguras da central elétrica (quando autorizado). Empresas de turismo regionais, como operadoras em Tete e agências online, oferecem auxílio no agendamento dessas visitas; por exemplo, o portal Tobizi menciona a disponibilidade de **visitas guiadas à barragem de Cahora Bassa** que podem ser marcadas previamente[[95]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Oque%20podes%20fazer%20la%3F). Visitantes devem obter autorização antecipada e cumprir os protocolos de segurança durante a visita.

O **Lago Cahora Bassa** em si é um atrativo de ecoturismo e lazer. Com suas **vastas águas** que se estendem por cerca de 270 km, o lago é conhecido como um **paraíso para pescadores** de água doce[[96]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Ha%20v%C3%A1rias%20actividades%20que%20se,onde%20a%20pesca%20%C3%A9%20proibida). A pesca desportiva do *peixe-tigre* (Hydrocynus vittatus), por exemplo, é muito popular – o lago é renomado por exemplares troféu dessa espécie, chegando a 14 kg[[97]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=by%20early%201978%20was%20almost,up%20to%2014kg). Outras espécies incluem bagres (peixe-gato), *bream* e vundu, tornando a experiência variada. Algumas áreas do lago são reservas onde a pesca é proibida para proteção ambiental, mas vastas zonas estão liberadas para pesca recreativa, obedecendo às regulações locais[[96]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Ha%20v%C3%A1rias%20actividades%20que%20se,onde%20a%20pesca%20%C3%A9%20proibida).

A região oferece diversas atividades para além da pesca: os visitantes podem **passear de barco ou caiaque** nas águas tranquilas, apreciando a paisagem de colinas escarpadas que circundam o lago[[98]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Lago%20Cahora%20Bassa%20e%20conotada,da%20energia%20hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). Existem trilhos para **caminhadas** nas imediações, proporcionando miradouros panorâmicos sobre a albufeira. Próximo à barragem há até um **criadero de crocodilos** que pode ser visitado, oferecendo uma atração singular e educativa sobre a vida selvagem local[[99]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=taste,fish%20eagle%20can%20be%20heard). Os amantes da fotografia encontram inúmeras oportunidades – os fins de tarde revelam belíssimos pores-do-sol refletidos no lago, e a fauna é abundante: não é incomum avistar **elefantes, búfalos, kudus, impalas e leões** nas margens mais remotas da albufeira, especialmente no lado norte, além de lontras, hipopótamos e crocodilos dentro d’água[[99]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=taste,fish%20eagle%20can%20be%20heard). O chamado da águia-pesqueira africana (fish eagle) ecoa frequentemente, adicionando um toque característico à atmosfera natural da Cahora Bassa[[100]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=take%20in%20the%20breathtaking%20scenery%2C,fish%20eagle%20can%20be%20heard).

Infraestrutura turística está modesta mas presente. Na vila do Songo e arredores do lago existem **lodges, pensões e campismos** que acomodam visitantes[[101]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Tem%20sitios%20para%20hospedar%20em,Cahora%20Bassa). Há desde **campos de acampamento** junto à margem do lago, até **chalés e lodges** com quartos climatizados e serviços básicos, alguns bem próximos da barragem[[102]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Tem%20sitios%20para%20hospedar%20em,Cahora%20Bassa). Muitos alojamentos oferecem aluguel de barcos e equipamento de pesca para os hóspedes. Os **preços de hospedagem** na região tendem a ser razoáveis, mas devido à demanda (sobretudo em épocas de pesca ou feriados), é recomendável reservar com antecedência[[103]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=maioria%20de%20lodges%20oferecem%20todo,o%20material%20para%20pescares). O acesso rodoviário a Songo a partir de Tete é asfaltado, e há transporte público regional (chapas) que faz a rota Tete–Songo diariamente[[28]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=De%20carro%20proprio%20ou%20mesmo,%C3%A9%20espectacular%2C%20it%20worth%20it).

Durante a FACIM (Feira Internacional de Maputo) – onde a HCB terá um stand – potenciais visitantes podem obter informações promocionais sobre pacotes turísticos em Cahora Bassa. A HCB costuma distribuir folhetos com contatos de operadores turísticos locais e dicas de segurança para quem deseja conhecer a barragem. Importa frisar que, por se tratar de uma infraestrutura crítica, **fotografias de certas áreas podem ser restritas** durante as visitas guiadas, e todos os visitantes devem portar documento de identificação. No geral, a HCB acolhe turistas e estudantes interessados, vendo o turismo em Cahora Bassa também como uma forma de desenvolver a região e divulgar a importância da energia hidrelétrica para o país.

**English:** The Cahora Bassa dam and lake have also become a point of interest for tourism in Mozambique, drawing visitors with their scenic beauty and the awe-inspiring scale of the engineering project. HCB recognizes this potential and **facilitates guided tours** of the dam in coordination with local authorities. It is possible to arrange group visits to the dam – typically including access to the dam crest for panoramic views, on-site technical briefings by knowledgeable guides, and entry to designated safe areas of the power facilities (as permitted). Regional tour operators (in Tete, etc.) and online agencies can assist with scheduling these visits; for example, the Tobizi travel platform notes that **guided tours of Cahora Bassa dam** are available by prior booking[[95]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Oque%20podes%20fazer%20la%3F). Visitors are generally required to obtain authorization in advance and must adhere to safety protocols (e.g., wearing protective gear and staying with guides) during the tour.

**Lake Cahora Bassa** itself is an ecotourism and leisure destination. Its **vast waters** – stretching about 270 km – are known as a **freshwater angler’s paradise**[[96]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Ha%20v%C3%A1rias%20actividades%20que%20se,onde%20a%20pesca%20%C3%A9%20proibida). Sport fishing, especially for the famous **tiger fish** (Hydrocynus vittatus), is a major draw; the lake has a world-renowned reputation for trophy tiger fish (up to 14 kg catches)[[97]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=by%20early%201978%20was%20almost,up%20to%2014kg). Other fish species include sharp-tooth catfish, various bream, and vundu, offering a rich fishing experience. Some zones of the lake are designated no-fishing areas (to protect breeding grounds), but large sections are open for recreational fishing in compliance with local regulations[[96]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Ha%20v%C3%A1rias%20actividades%20que%20se,onde%20a%20pesca%20%C3%A9%20proibida).

Visitors can enjoy many activities beyond fishing: **boat cruises and kayaking** on the calm lake waters are popular ways to take in the scenery, with steep hill ridges and escarpments surrounding the reservoir[[98]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Lago%20Cahora%20Bassa%20e%20conotada,da%20energia%20hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique). There are **hiking trails** in the vicinity, leading to viewpoints that offer breathtaking vistas of the lake. Near the dam, there is even a **crocodile farm** open to tourists, providing a unique attraction and insight into local wildlife conservation[[99]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=taste,fish%20eagle%20can%20be%20heard). Photography enthusiasts will find plenty of opportunities – sunsets over the lake are spectacular, and the area’s wildlife is abundant. It is not uncommon to spot **elephants, buffalo, kudu, impala, or even lions** along the remote shores (particularly on the undeveloped north bank), as well as otters, hippos, and crocodiles in the water, all while the iconic call of the African fish eagle echoes overhead[[99]](https://www.accommodationmozambique.co.za/tete/cahora-bassa-dam/#:~:text=taste,fish%20eagle%20can%20be%20heard).

Tourism infrastructure around Cahora Bassa is modest but available. In Songo and along the lake, there are a number of **lodges, guesthouses, and campsites** for accommodation[[101]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Tem%20sitios%20para%20hospedar%20em,Cahora%20Bassa). Options range from **campgrounds on the lakeshore** to **chalets and lodges** near Songo with self-catering rooms, many of which are air-conditioned and secure[[102]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=Tem%20sitios%20para%20hospedar%20em,Cahora%20Bassa). Several lodges are very close to the dam itself, meaning guests do not have to travel far for fishing or tours, and most offer boat rentals and fishing gear. **Accommodation prices** are generally reasonable, though it’s wise to book early, especially for peak seasons (mid-year and holidays) when demand is higher[[103]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=maioria%20de%20lodges%20oferecem%20todo,o%20material%20para%20pescares). The primary road access to Songo from Tete is paved, and local minibuses (*chapas*) run regularly from Tete to Songo, making the journey relatively straightforward for travelers[[28]](https://www.tobizi.com/cahora-bassa-o-orgulho-de-mocambique/cultura/16248/#:~:text=De%20carro%20proprio%20ou%20mesmo,%C3%A9%20espectacular%2C%20it%20worth%20it).

At FACIM 2025, where HCB will have an exhibition stand, prospective visitors can obtain promotional information about touring Cahora Bassa. HCB typically provides brochures with contacts for local tour operators and safety guidelines for visiting the dam. It should be noted that, as a critical infrastructure site, **photography may be restricted in certain areas** during tours, and all visitors are required to carry identification. Overall, HCB welcomes tourists, students, and stakeholders, seeing tourism at Cahora Bassa as a way to spur regional development and to showcase the significance of hydropower to the country.

## 9. Estrutura Corporativa e Acionistas / **Corporate Structure and Shareholders**

**Português:** A Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. é uma **sociedade anónima de capitais maioritariamente públicos**, com um modelo de governação corporativa alinhado às melhores práticas do setor elétrico[[104]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=e%20responsabilidade%20social,internacionais%20da%20ind%C3%BAstria%20de%20hidroelectricidade). Após a reversão de 2007 e a posterior venda de ações em 2019, o quadro acionista atual da HCB divide-se da seguinte forma[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares):

* **Estado Moçambicano (Governo de Moçambique):** 85% – detido através de entidades públicas nacionais, refletindo o controle estratégico pelo Estado.
* **REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais (Portugal):** 7,5% – a operadora da rede elétrica portuguesa mantém esta participação minoritária, proveniente do acordo de transferência acionista com Portugal (REN era inicialmente parte do pacote dos 15% remanescentes após 2007)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique)[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares).
* **Investidores do Público (Bolsa de Valores de Moçambique):** 4% – ações dispersas por cerca de 17.000 investidores individuais, empresas e instituições moçambicanas, adquiridas na Oferta Pública de 2019[[11]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=fornece%20energia%20para%20o%20mercado,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique)[[105]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=It%20should%20be%20recalled%20that,capital%20carried%20out%20in%202019).
* **Ações Próprias (HCB):** 3,5% – ações mantidas pela própria HCB (autocarteira), que podem futuramente ser vendidas ou utilizadas conforme decisões da empresa.

Esta estrutura acionista está resumida na tabela abaixo:

| **Acionista** | **Participação** |
| --- | --- |
| Governo de Moçambique (Estado) | 85%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares) |
| REN – Portugal | 7,5%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares) |
| Investidores públicos (BVM) | 4%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares)[[105]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=It%20should%20be%20recalled%20that,capital%20carried%20out%20in%202019) |
| HCB (ações próprias em autocarteira) | 3,5%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares) |

Como mostra acima, o Estado moçambicano controla a ampla maioria, garantindo influência decisiva nas orientações da empresa. A **REN** de Portugal é o segundo maior acionista individual, fruto dos históricos acordos luso-moçambicanos, mas sem poder de gestão (apenas direito a representação no Conselho conforme acordos societários). Os demais 4% listados em bolsa democratizaram parcialmente o capital da HCB, permitindo que cidadãos e entidades moçambicanas participem nos lucros da empresa – a HCB inclusive venceu prêmios pela excelência desse processo de OPV e transparência (Deal of the Year 2019, pela revista *The Banker*[[106]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Primeiro%20classificado%20na%20Categoria%20do,Imposto%20sobre%20o%20Rendimento)).

Em termos de **governança corporativa**, a HCB possui um Conselho de Administração e uma Comissão Executiva. O Presidente do Conselho (Chairman) é nomeado pelo acionista Estado. Após a Assembleia Geral de 2023, por exemplo, foram confirmados novos membros dos órgãos sociais, incluindo Tomás Matola como PCA (Presidente do Conselho de Administração) e uma comissão executiva com administradores executivos e não-executivos moçambicanos de reconhecida experiência[[107]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=the%20equity%20that%20the%20company,its%20disposal%E2%80%9D%2C%20the%20administration%20announced)[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares). A estrutura de gestão enfatiza a transparência, a prestação de contas e a gestão criteriosa, conforme o código comercial vigente e contratos de concessão[[108]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20da%20barragem%20de%20Cahora,internacionais%20da%20ind%C3%BAstria%20de%20hidroelectricidade).

A sede operacional da HCB localiza-se junto à barragem, na **vila do Songo** (Tete), onde trabalham grande parte dos funcionários técnicos[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). Adicionalmente, a empresa mantém um **escritório financeiro e comercial em Maputo**, para interface com autoridades governamentais, investidores e clientes no centro de negócios do país[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). Há também instalações de manutenção em Chimoio (Manica), reforçando a presença regional da HCB[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). Ao todo, a HCB emprega centenas de colaboradores, incluindo engenheiros, técnicos operacionais, pessoal de segurança, ambientalistas e administradores – muitos dos quais formados localmente, uma vez que a empresa investe no desenvolvimento de capital humano moçambicano.

Importante notar que a HCB é uma empresa de referência nacional não apenas pela sua dimensão, mas pela sua natureza estratégica: ao ser a fornecedora dominante de energia do país, sua estrutura acionista e governança são assuntos de interesse nacional. A empresa mantém um canal de comunicação ativo com os acionistas minoritários (possui um departamento de Relações com Investidores) e divulga regularmente informações financeiras e operacionais, tanto em Maputo quanto em Tete, cumprindo suas obrigações enquanto empresa listada em bolsa. Esse compromisso com a boa governação rendeu à HCB menções honrosas do Banco de Moçambique pela qualidade e pontualidade das informações económico-financeiras divulgadas[[109]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=2024)[[110]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Image).

**English:** Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. is a **public-private corporation with majority state ownership**, governed according to international best practices in the power industry[[108]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20da%20barragem%20de%20Cahora,internacionais%20da%20ind%C3%BAstria%20de%20hidroelectricidade). Following the 2007 transfer and the 2019 share offering, HCB’s current shareholder structure is as follows[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares):

* **Government of Mozambique:** 85% – held via state entities, reflecting the government’s controlling stake and strategic influence.
* **REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais (Portugal):** 7.5% – the Portuguese national grid operator retains this minority share, stemming from the post-2007 arrangements (REN acquired part of Portugal’s remaining stake and later agreed to terms to transfer it, but still holds 7.5%)[[13]](https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-business/policy-and-regulation/mozambique-acquires/#:~:text=Mozambique%20will%20acquire%20the%20first,new%20transmission%20line%20in%20Mozambique)[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares).
* **Public investors (Mozambique Stock Exchange):** 4% – owned by roughly 17,000 individual and institutional Mozambican investors who bought shares in the 2019 IPO[[11]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=fornece%20energia%20para%20o%20mercado,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique)[[105]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=It%20should%20be%20recalled%20that,capital%20carried%20out%20in%202019).
* **Treasury stock (HCB itself):** 3.5% – shares held by HCB (which could be sold or utilized by the company in the future).

This is summarized in the table below:

| **Shareholder** | **Ownership** |
| --- | --- |
| Government of Mozambique (State) | 85%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares) |
| REN – Portugal | 7.5%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares) |
| Public investors (Mozambican IPO) | 4%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares)[[105]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=It%20should%20be%20recalled%20that,capital%20carried%20out%20in%202019) |
| HCB (treasury shares) | 3.5%[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares) |

As shown above, the Mozambican State controls the vast majority, ensuring it retains decisive influence over the company’s strategic direction. **REN** of Portugal is the second-largest individual shareholder – a legacy of the Mozambique-Portugal accords – but it has a minority position with no controlling power (it is entitled to board representation per shareholder agreements, but the State has veto power on key decisions). The remaining 4% publicly traded shares have somewhat democratized HCB’s ownership, allowing citizens and local institutions to share in the company’s profits – indeed, HCB won accolades for the transparency and success of that IPO process (it was recognized as the *Deal of the Year 2019* in the Equities category by *The Banker* magazine[[106]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Primeiro%20classificado%20na%20Categoria%20do,Imposto%20sobre%20o%20Rendimento)).

In terms of **governance**, HCB is overseen by a Board of Directors and managed by an Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the State shareholder. After the 2023 General Meeting, for example, new governing body members were confirmed, including Tomás Matola as Chairman of the Board, with a team of executive directors and non-executives (such as representatives of REN and minority shareholders)[[107]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=the%20equity%20that%20the%20company,its%20disposal%E2%80%9D%2C%20the%20administration%20announced)[[56]](https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-hcb-announces-dividend-increase-of-11-6-236923/#:~:text=The%20Mozambican%20State%20owns%2085,of%20its%20own%20shares). HCB’s governance emphasizes transparency, accountability, and prudent management in line with Mozambique’s commercial code and the company’s concession contract[[108]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/#:~:text=hidroel%C3%A9ctrico%20da%20barragem%20de%20Cahora,internacionais%20da%20ind%C3%BAstria%20de%20hidroelectricidade). Internal controls and audits are in place to ensure responsible operations, and HCB aligns its policies with international hydroelectric industry standards.

HCB’s operational headquarters is located at the dam site in **Songo village** (Tete province), where most technical staff are based[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). The company also maintains a **financial and commercial office in Maputo**, serving as a liaison for government, investors, and large clients in the capital[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). Additionally, there are maintenance facilities in Chimoio (Manica province) to support infrastructure in the central region[[16]](https://www.devex.com/organizations/hidroelectrica-de-cahora-bassa-hcb-214531#:~:text=HCB%20is%20headquartered%20next%20to,with%20maintenance%20facilities%20in%20Chimoio). In total, HCB employs several hundred people, including engineers, operations technicians, safety and environmental specialists, and administrative personnel. Many of HCB’s employees are Mozambican, and the company invests in developing local human capital through training and career progression programs.

HCB’s status as a listed company means it has obligations to minority shareholders and regulators. The company has an active Investor Relations department and regularly publishes financial and operational information. It is notably the **only hydroelectric utility listed on Mozambique’s stock exchange**[[15]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/investe-em-hcb#:~:text=Em%202019%2C%20a%20HCB%20realizou,Bolsa%20de%20Valores%20de%20Mo%C3%A7ambique), which has increased the exchange’s market capitalization and introduced many Mozambicans to equity ownership. HCB’s commitment to good corporate governance has been recognized, for instance, by the Bank of Mozambique with honorable mentions for the timeliness and quality of its financial disclosures[[111]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=2023)[[112]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Men%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Honrosa%20do%20Banco%20de,financeira). Overall, HCB’s corporate structure balances strong state control (given the strategic importance of Cahora Bassa) with elements of public ownership and international partnership, all under a framework of accountability and performance-driven management.

## 10. Contactos Úteis para Visitantes da FACIM e Possíveis Investidores / **Useful Contacts for FACIM Visitors and Potential Investors**

**Português:** Para visitantes da FACIM 2025 interessados em saber mais sobre a HCB – seja para turismo, questões técnicas ou oportunidades de investimento – e para potenciais investidores que desejem contactar a empresa, seguem abaixo contactos úteis da Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa:

* **Telefone (Geral HCB):** +258 21 350 700[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (linha fixa da sede em Maputo, para informações gerais).
* **Celular (Geral – Songo):** +258 82 316 0390[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (contacto móvel da receção em Songo, para assuntos locais e logística de visitas).
* **Celular (Relações com Investidores):** +258 85 042 0508[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (linha direta para o departamento de Investor Relations da HCB, para investidores institucionais ou individuais).
* **E-mail (Relação com Investidor):** relacao.investidor@hcb.co.mz[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (email para contacto de investidores, esclarecimento sobre ações, dividendos, AGs, etc.).
* **Website oficial:** [www.hcb.co.mz](http://www.hcb.co.mz)[[114]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=E) – (portal da HCB, com versões em português e inglês, contendo notícias, relatórios anuais, informações técnicas e formulários de contacto).

Para **informações turísticas ou agendamento de visitas guiadas** à barragem durante ou pós-FACIM, os visitantes podem usar os contactos gerais acima (a HCB pode encaminhar aos departamentos responsáveis em Songo) ou procurar agências de turismo que trabalham com a HCB. No stand da HCB na FACIM, haverá pessoal disponível para prestar orientações e possivelmente marcar pré-visitas de grupo. Recomenda-se que consultas formais (especialmente de investidores ou imprensa) sejam feitas via email ou telefone em horário comercial. A HCB valoriza a interação com o público e potenciais parceiros, e procurará responder às solicitações com brevidade[[115]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=URL%3A%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.hcb.co.mz%2Fcontacto,12)[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz).

**English:** For those visiting FACIM 2025 who are interested in learning more about HCB – whether for tourism, technical inquiries, or investment opportunities – and for potential investors wishing to contact the company, below are useful contact details for Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa:

* **Phone (General HCB):** +258 21 350 700[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (landline for the Maputo office, for general information).
* **Mobile (General – Songo):** +258 82 316 0390[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (mobile contact for the Songo site office, for local inquiries and visit logistics).
* **Mobile (Investor Relations):** +258 85 042 0508[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (direct line to HCB’s Investor Relations department, for institutional or retail shareholder inquiries).
* **E-mail (Investor Relations):** relacao.investidor@hcb.co.mz[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz) – (email for investor contacts, queries about shares, dividends, general meetings, etc.).
* **Official Website:** [www.hcb.co.mz](http://www.hcb.co.mz)[[114]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=E) – (HCB’s official portal, available in Portuguese and English, containing news, annual reports, technical data, and contact forms).

For **tourism-related information or to schedule guided tours** of the dam during or after FACIM, visitors may use the general contacts above (HCB can direct queries to the appropriate team in Songo) or reach out via local tour agencies that coordinate with HCB. At HCB’s booth in FACIM, staff will be on hand to provide guidance and possibly assist with preliminary group visit bookings. It is advisable that formal inquiries (especially from investors or media) be made via email or phone during business hours. HCB values engagement with the public and potential partners, and will endeavor to respond to requests as promptly as possible[[115]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=URL%3A%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.hcb.co.mz%2Fcontacto,12)[[113]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/contacto-investidores#:~:text=Telefone%20,mail%3A%20relacao.investidor%40hcb.co.mz).

[[1]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=A%20hist%C3%B3ria%20da%20cria%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da,Est%C3%A1%20%C3%A9poca%20foi%20marcada%20pela) [[2]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=antes%2Cnavegaram%20no%20Vale%20do%20Zambeze,Cerca%20de%2030%20anos%20depois) [[7]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=adjudica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da%20obra%20da%20constru%C3%A7%C3%A3o,Guebuza%3A%20%E2%80%9CCAHORA%20BASSA%20%C3%89%20NOSSA%E2%80%9D) [[9]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=acontece%20em%20Mo%C3%A7ambique%20um%20evento,da%20Rep%C3%BAblica%2C%20Armando%20Em%C3%ADlio%20Guebuza) [[73]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=canalizou%20para%20o%20er%C3%A1rio%20p%C3%BAblico,1%C2%BA) [[86]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=eficientes%20e%20a%20aplica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20rigorosa,de%20gest%C3%A3o%20da%20padr%C3%A3o%20internacional) [[106]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Primeiro%20classificado%20na%20Categoria%20do,Imposto%20sobre%20o%20Rendimento) [[109]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=2024) [[110]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Image) [[111]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=2023) [[112]](https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos#:~:text=Men%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Honrosa%20do%20Banco%20de,financeira) Sobre nós - HCB | O orgulho de Moçambique

<https://www.hcb.co.mz/sobre-nos>

[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=The%20dam%20began%20to%20fill,respectively%2C%20flooding%20an%20area%20of) [[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=171%20metres%20,two%20percent%20of) [[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=Reservoir%20CreatesCahora%20Bassa%20Lake%20,2%2C783%2C000%C2%A0hp) [[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=Bassa%20Lake%20,power%20generating%20station%20in%20Mozambique) [[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam#:~:text=the%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Lake%20and,to%20produce%20electricity%20for%20South) Cahora Bassa Dam - Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam>

[[4]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Hidroel%C3%A9ctrica%20de%20Cahora%20Bassa%20,the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007) [[24]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=The%20Cahora%20Bassa%20Hydro,built%20at%20the%20time%20of) [[44]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=produced%20by%20the%20dam%20has,owned%20by%20the) [[48]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=the%20majority%20shareholder%20in%202007,primarily%20for%20supply%20to%20Maputo) [[50]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=additional%20Francis%20turbines%20of%20415,water%20storage%2C%20downstream%20discharges%2C%20and) [[51]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=installed%20capacity%20by%201%2C245%20MW,continue%20to%20provide%20base%20load) [[90]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=with%20studies%20on%20the%20hydrological%2C,Access) [[91]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=Financial%20and%20economic%20analyses%20are,over%20the%20dam%20wall%20and) [[92]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=in%20an%20underground%20cavern%20on,be%20built%20downstream%20of%20the) [[93]](https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf#:~:text=dam%20while%20transmission%20lines%20would,denominated%20contracts) World Bank Document

<https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512031518043002651/pdf/123273-WP-P155492-PUBLIC-Zambezi-HSAP-Cahora-Bassa-North-Feb-2018-002.pdf>

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