

Dr Aletha de Witt

Director: Radio Astronomy Projects
Department of Science, Technology
and Innovation (DSTI)

Pillar 2:
Advocacy and
Communication: Turning
Geodesy into a Headline
Not a Footnote

Making \leq sure $\left(\frac{\text{it's}}{\text{possible}} \right)$



science, technology
& innovation

Department:
Science, Technology and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South African Geodesy Workshop
1-2 October 2025, SAAO, Cape Town



SAGWG
South African Geodesy
Working Group



If We Don't Talk About Geodesy, Who Will?



Build the case for investment by showing geodesy's value to government, other science organizations, industry, and society

Development Plan Activities

Phase 1: Avoid further degradation of the global geodesy supply chain

- Develop and submit business cases to government to access resources
- Develop and communicate national and regional stories which demonstrate the value of geodesy to government, other science organizations, industry sectors and society

Phase 2: A robust global geodesy supply chain:

- Develop country-specific evidence (e.g., policy briefs, business cases, stories) to influence decision-makers and secure resources for a robust global geodesy supply chain, while designating and resourcing elements of that supply chain as critical national infrastructure where possible.
- Share evidence, and stories of success and failure (with respect to getting resources), with UN-GGCE to share with other Member States
- Increase awareness in the greater UN-community of the weaknesses of the supply chain and the need for improved governance

Phase 3: A next-generation global geodesy supply chain

- Same as Phase 2, but for a next-generation geodesy supply chain

If We Don't Talk About Geodesy, Who Will?



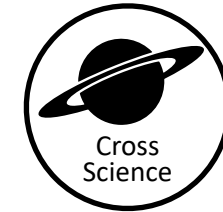
Build the case for investment by showing geodesy's value to government, other science organizations, industry, and society



Government/
Policy



Science Policy
Forums



Cross
Science



Professional
Advocacy



Regional
Level



Outreach/
Training



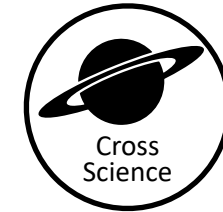
Public
Awareness



If We Don't Talk About Geodesy, Who Will?



Build the case for investment by showing geodesy's value to government, other science organizations, industry, and society



Geodesy: The World's Best-Kept Secret (Until Now)



JULY 2025 | VOLUME 5

ISSN 1028-50893

INNOVATION

for development

G20

SOUTH AFRICA 2025

Making $\left< \begin{matrix} \text{SURE} \\ \text{it's} \\ \text{possible} \end{matrix} \right>$

science, technology & innovation

Department: Science, Technology and Innovation

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



16 INNOVATION

for development

FEATURE

ASTRONOMY

Geodesy – the ‘forgotten’ science

This essential science about monitoring, mapping, and navigating our planet could unlock Africa’s path to sustainable development

Geodesy underpins countless technologies we depend on every day.

Imagine a world where disasters strike without warning, cities expand chaotically, satellites fail to guide us, and the shifting of tectonic plates or rising sea levels goes unnoticed. This could be our reality without geodesy – the science that helps us measure the Earth’s shape, gravity, and orientation in space. Geodesy provides the foundation for monitoring, mapping, and navigating our planet with extraordinary precision. Despite its indispensable role, geodesy remains one of the most underappreciated and undervalued sciences.

Geodesy is far more than a scientific pursuit, it is the unsung hero behind many aspects of modern life and its importance extends far beyond our daily conveniences. The science of geodesy underpins all positioning, navigation, and timing applications, enabling a wide range of critical applications across infrastructure development, urban planning, resource management, and environmental monitoring. Yet, in Africa, geodesy remains woefully underdeveloped, leaving the continent vulnerable to a range of challenges that compromise its sustainable development.

The invisible engine of progress

Geodesy underpins countless technologies we depend on every day. It ensures the precise operation of satellites, which provide navigation, telecommunications, and Earth observation services essential for disaster response, economic growth, and environmental monitoring. These services are supported by the global geodesy supply chain, which links ground stations, data centres, and analysis hubs to deliver the accurate geospatial data we take for granted.

Mapping and surveying are key outputs of geodesy, forming the foundation for designing transportation networks, constructing resilient buildings, and managing land use effectively. Without geodesy, critical functions like urban planning, mineral exploration, and disaster recovery would falter. Precise geodetic data enables the creation of floodplain maps to mitigate risks, supports precision agriculture, monitors deforestation, tracks climate changes, and manages underground water resources, safeguarding communities and ecosystems.

An accurate and accessible geodetic reference frame is pivotal for monitoring and education, Africa risks falling further behind in global geodetic initiatives, limiting its ability to address critical challenges and achieve sustainable development goals.

Seizing the opportunity

Despite these challenges, Africa has a unique opportunity to transform its geodetic capacity, and South Africa has taken the initiative to lead the way. Through the DSTI, South Africa has invested significantly in multi-wavelength astronomy, including geodesy. These investments reflect a broader vision to position Africa as a global leader in astronomy and geodesy, fostering collaboration, building capacity, and raising awareness of the continent’s scientific potential. By driving the establishment of a geodetic chapter for Africa, South Africa aims to create a robust network of geodetic infrastructure that aligns with global standards and supports Africa’s growth.

In September 2024, the DSTI, in collaboration with the UN-GGCE and the Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS), convened leaders and experts from across Africa and the globe at the UN Science Summit in New York. The session, titled “Africa Rising: Shaping Our Common Future Through Geodesy”, highlighted the urgent need to close infrastructure gaps and build a robust global geodesy supply chain. <https://ggos.org/2024/10/27/un-sciencesummit-africa-rising-shaping-our-common-future-through-geodesy/>

Through these initiatives, South Africa is positioning geodesy as a cornerstone for sustainable development across the continent.

“Africa’s geodetic transformation requires collaborative efforts to close infrastructure gaps, train skilled professionals, and foster innovation.”

Partnerships between governments, academia, and industry will be instrumental. Africa’s geodetic transformation requires collaborative efforts to close infrastructure gaps, train skilled professionals, and foster innovation. The continent’s ability to integrate fully into the global geodesy supply chain hinges on this collective action.

Geodesy may be the “forgotten science”, but it is the foundation upon which modern life is built. It enables us to map and navigate the Earth, predict disasters, combat climate change, and plan for the future with precision. For Africa, investing in geodesy is not just a scientific imperative – it is a pathway to sustainable development, resilience and global leadership.

The time to act is now. By strengthening its geodetic infrastructure, expanding mapping and surveying capabilities, and actively participating in global geodetic initiatives, Africa can transform this undervalued science into a powerful tool for progress and prosperity. The stakes are too high to ignore, for Africa and for the world.

This article was written by Dr Aletha de Wit, Director – Radio Astronomy Projects at the DSTI.

For more information on geodesy, contact Aletha.dewitt@dsti.gov.za

Africa has a unique opportunity to transform its geodetic capacity, and South Africa has taken the initiative to lead the way.

Geodesy: The World's Best-Kept Secret (Until Now)



7. Objectives



7.1. South Africa's geodetic infrastructure, expertise, and leadership in Africa provide an opportunity to strengthen its role in global geodesy while addressing national and regional geodetic challenges. To achieve this, the following key objectives are proposed:

- **Establish a National Geodesy Working Group:** Create a national coordination body to align geodetic efforts across government agencies, research institutions, and industry, ensuring strategic investments and enhanced collaboration.
- **Formalise South Africa's role in global geodesy governance by signing the UN-GGCE multilateral MoU:** Strengthen South Africa's engagement in the global geodetic community, reinforcing its commitment to the sustainability of global geodesy.
- **Develop a National Geodesy Coordination Framework:** Provide an immediate mechanism for coordinating geodetic activities across DSTI, DLRRD, SANSA, universities, and other stakeholders such as the Department of Defense, the SA Navy, and private sector partners. This framework could later evolve into a full National Geodesy Strategy if required.
- **Secure long-term funding for geodetic infrastructure and human capacity development:** Pursue sustainable funding models, including infrastructure grants, public-private partnerships, international collaborations, and infrastructure hosting agreements, to support geodetic infrastructure upgrades, technical staff training, and research initiatives.
- **Lead the establishment of GGOS Africa:** Establish GGOS Africa as a regional coordinating entity under the Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS) to enhance Africa's integration into global geodesy, coordinate geodetic activities across the continent, and build technical capacity.

United Nations Nations Unies

[19.3.2025]

Dear Minister Nzimande,

Subject: Recommendation for the Establishment of GGOS Africa as an Affiliate of GGOS

I am writing to you on behalf of the United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence (UN-GGCC) to express the support of the recommendation to establish GGOS Africa as an affiliate of the Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS), under the support of the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI).

UN-GGCC supports the establishment of GGOS Africa as a pan-African chapter, which aims to provide a dedicated platform for African nations to engage in regular dialogue on geodetic issues, share knowledge, resources and best practices, and collaborate on the development of innovative solutions to the continent's unique challenges. Moreover, GGOS Africa would play a critical role in strengthening the geodesy supply chain in Africa and ensuring that the continent, with its special geographical location in the Southern Hemisphere, is equipped to contribute to the global geodetic supply chain. This fully aligns with the

Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS)
of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG)



South Africa, as the host of the continent's only fundamental geodetic station, is in a unique position to drive GGOS Africa forward. In addition, recent discussions with DSTI have explored the integration of GGOS Africa with the African Astronomical Society (AAS), which oversees a network of subsidiary and affiliated organisations. This dual affiliation would unlock synergies between geodesy and astronomy, providing access to shared resources and funding streams, while enhancing interdisciplinary collaboration. GGOS supports this potential integration and recognises its value in promoting holistic scientific progress across Africa.

We believe that DSTI's leadership in hosting and supporting GGOS Africa will establish a formal structure to promote geodesy in Africa. We seek your support for this initiative, which will provide access to the funding and operational backing necessary for its success. A partnership between DSTI, GGOS and AAS represents an unprecedented opportunity to advance Africa's geodetic capacity and address pressing global challenges.

We would be honoured to discuss this proposal further and work together to ensure the successful establishment of GGOS Africa. Please do not hesitate to contact me for additional information or to coordinate next steps.

Thank you for your consideration and leadership in advancing science, innovation and sustainable development in Africa.

Yours sincerely,

Sincerely,

Nicholas Brown
Head of Office
United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence

Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS)
International Association of Geodesy (IAG)
www.iag-ig.org
Contact: oia@iag-ig.org

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Technische Universität München (DGM-TUM)

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E-mail: lucia.sanchez@tum.de



International Association of Geodesy
of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics

March 19, 2025

To: Honourable Minister Blade Nzimande
Department of Science, Technology and Innovation
Republic of South Africa

Re: Letter Supporting the Establishment of GGOS Africa

Dear Minister Nzimande,

It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity to write a letter supporting the establishment of GGOS Africa as an Affiliate of the International Association of Geodesy's (IAG's) Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS).

The IAG is a scientific association in the field of geodesy. It promotes scientific cooperation and research in geodesy on a global scale and contributes to it through its various research bodies. The IAG formed GGOS in 2003 to organize the different technique-specific observing Services of the IAG under one unifying umbrella in order to form a comprehensive geodetic observing instrument and to integrate the separate pillars of geodesy (shape, rotation and gravity) into one consistent observing system. I was the President of GGOS during 2017 to 2019 prior to becoming the Vice President of the IAG in 2019. While I was President of GGOS we established GGOS Affiliates as a way to further promote geodesy in general and to increase participation in GGOS in particular.

A GGOS Affiliate is a national or regional organization that coordinates space-geodetic activities and that provides a forum for multi-technique, space-geodetic discussions in that area. GGOS Affiliates are an important component of GGOS with representation on its Governing Board. There are currently three GGOS Affiliates: GGOS Japan, GGOS D-A-CH (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland), and GGOS IberAtlantic (Spain and Portugal). These Affiliates have had great success in organizing geodetic activities and promoting the importance of geodesy in their area. In fact, in 2023 GGOS Japan received the Tsukuba Prize from the Geodetic Society of Japan in recognition of its important contributions to geodesy in Japan.

As the president of IAG I enthusiastically support the establishment of GGOS Africa. The Republic of South Africa is a strong supporter of geodesy and through GGOS Africa this support for geodesy can be extended throughout the African continent. I am confident that GGOS Africa will be as successful in promoting geodesy in Africa as the other GGOS Affiliates have been in promoting geodesy in their regions. Please let me know how I and the IAG can help with this.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Gross

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www.iag-ig.org

Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



Science Summit at UNGA79
10 - 27 September 2024

Africa Rising: Shaping Our Common Future Through Geodesy

Implementing the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/266
“Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development”

Friday, 27 September 2024 | 8:30 am – 3:00 pm ET (UTC-4) | on-site and online event
Location: CURE, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010, United States

join us at

<https://sciencesummitunga.com/science-summit-unga79/>



SPACE FOR ALL Ensuring Equitable and Responsible Access to Space Through Global Cooperation

Space Plenary Session at the UNGA80 Science Summit

Friday, 26 September 2025 | 8:30 am ET (UTC-4) | on-site and online event
Location: CURE, 345 Park Ave, South, New York, United States

join us at

<https://sciencesummitnyc.org/science-summit-2025/>



Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



AfAS African Astronomical Society

Geodesy: Fundamental Astronomy Meeting Space Science for Global Impact

Discover why geodesy matters for
Science, Society, and Africa

and

join us for an engaging discussion on
—Geodesy's place in Astronomy—

| Monday 24 March 2025 | 16:30-18:00 | Special Session |
AfAS Conference and General Assembly 2025
Location: Emperors Palace Hotel Casino Convention Resort
Johannesburg, South Africa

join us at

<https://events.sao.ac.za/event/10/>



Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



Aletha de Wilt, DSTI, SA
Adam Parker, DLIRSD, SA
Jack Radcliffe, UMan, UK
Paul Davis, TUM, Germany
Rafael Barba, SARAO, SA

STRENGTHENING AFRICA'S GEODETIC INFRASTRUCTURE

ABSTRACT

Geodesy is the backbone of modern infrastructure, enabling climate resilience, disaster preparedness, precision agriculture, and smart cities. Despite its critical role, Africa's geodetic infrastructure remains underdeveloped and fragmented, limiting the continent's ability to fully support its own development and contribute to global geodesy. The accuracy and sustainability of global reference frames and Earth system monitoring depend on a well-distributed, fully integrated geodetic network—one in which Africa's participation is not optional, but essential. However, the region continues to face infrastructure deficits, data accessibility challenges, and policy gaps, which hinder long-term geodetic sustainability. Recognising the urgency of this issue, initiatives are underway to assess Africa's geodetic infrastructure, expand networks, and improve data accessibility. South Africa is leading efforts to bridge this gap, developing policy frameworks that prioritise geodesy as critical infrastructure, securing sustainable investment, and fostering international partnerships to modernise and expand geodetic networks and coordinate efforts across the continent. We provide an update on recent progress, ongoing initiatives, and plans to strengthen Africa's geodetic infrastructure, including work underway to assess the status of existing infrastructure across the continent. While challenges remain, continued collaboration, investment, and policy development are essential to ensuring that Africa becomes a fully integrated and indispensable part of the global geodesy community.

AFRICA'S ROLE IN GLOBAL GEODESY

- Africa is vital to the ITRF, ICRF, and GGRF — but its geodetic infrastructure remains sparse (see Fig. 1: ITRF station map, Fig. 2: ICRF-3 station map)
- Africa has only one GGOS Fundamental Station — the SARAO/Hartbeespoort site (South Africa) — the continent's sole site hosting all four space geodetic techniques and the only African contributor to geodetic VLBI (see Fig. 3)
- The Global Geodesy Supply Chain Needs Africa:
 - ➔ Africa's vast landmass helps reduce spatial bias in global reference frame solutions
 - ➔ Contributes essential geostrophic and atmospheric data (e.g., East African Rift, equatorial ionosphere)
- Impact of Absence:
 - ➔ Sparse geodetic coverage leads to unmodelled errors in geodetic products
 - ➔ Satellite navigation, Earth observations, and disaster early-warning systems degrade globally
- Conclusion:
 - ➔ Investing in African geodetic infrastructure is not optional.
 - ➔ It's a global imperative for accurate reference frames and Earth observation systems

Figure 1. The global distribution of ITRF2020 sites (left), showing VLBI (orange stars), SLR (green diamonds), GNSS (red circles), and DORIS (blue squares). The distribution and major gaps in Africa are shown on the right, with the SARAO/Hartbeespoort site (South Africa) highlighted in orange. The map on the right shows the distribution of VLBI, SLR, GNSS, and DORIS stations in Africa that contributed to ITRF2020–2025. Credit: Altamir et al., 2020 (left) and [Barnes et al., 2022 \(right\)](#)

Figure 2. The ICRF-3 radio telescopes, located at 108 different sites worldwide, that participated in observations contributing to ICRF-3 over the past 40 years (left). Only one telescope in the entire African continent contributed to the ICRF-3, the SARAO/Hartbeespoort site in South Africa (right). It joined the ICRF in 1989 and has continuously contributed to both the ICRF and ITRF-3 levels at four space geodetic techniques: VLBI, GNSS, SLR, and DORIS, and is the only VLBI station in Africa that contributed to ITRF2020–2025. Credit: Altamir et al., 2020 (left) and [Barnes et al., 2022 \(right\)](#)

Figure 3. Distribution of GGOS stations and reference receivers in and around Africa (left). GGOS reference receivers are primarily owned and data is not freely available. GGOS stations and receivers were shut down 2017 and 2020. GGOS data from 2017–2020 is not freely available. GGOS stations and receivers were shut down 2017 and 2020. GGOS data from 2017–2020 is not freely available. GGOS stations and receivers were shut down 2017 and 2020. GGOS data from 2017–2020 is not freely available. Credit: Altamir et al., 2020 (left) and [Barnes et al., 2022 \(right\)](#)

GROWING CAPACITY IN AFRICA

Ongoing infrastructure and human capacity building for astronomy in the SKA African partner countries:

- Ghana 30-m radio telescope conversion (GRCAC)
- Planned SKA-M1 telescope for Botswana (BLSZ)
- SKA-M2 (SABZ)
- These new and planned radio telescopes provide the potential for an African VLBI Network (AfricanVLBI)
- Co-location of geodesy infrastructure
- Deployment of high performance compute infrastructure and training (e.g., [NACOS-IFC](#))
- Big Data Africa Science (BDAS) in SKA partner and other African countries
- Deployment of training instruments for astronomy and geodesy (e.g., the [SARAO/UK Science Hub](#))
- Astronomy and geodesy undergraduate training workshops and post-graduate funding (e.g., [GRCAC](#))

Figure 4. A map of Africa showing the locations of various geodesy and astronomy infrastructure projects, including the SARAO/Hartbeespoort site, the SARAO/UK Science Hub, and the SARAO/UK Science Hub.

GOODETIC INTEGRATION FOR AFRICA'S FUTURE

- Many African countries have GNSS stations, but numerous are privately owned or poorly maintained, with little or no public data access. Several countries lack any CORS stations, and existing infrastructure is often fragmented, outdated, or underutilised
- A lack of national and regional repositories and data-sharing frameworks hampers national development, while inconsistent standards, no preservation of legacy systems, and limited technical capacity result in uneven data quality and poor system interoperability
- Most African countries use independent — and often multiple — geodetic reference frames based on different datums, creating a fragmented landscape that hinders regional integration. AFREF, launched by UNECA in 2000 to unify these, has stalled due to coordination and resource gaps. A UN-GGIM-Africa Geodesy Working Group was proposed in 2024 to revive AFREF efforts. The Working Group will formally constitute in November 2025.
- Africa Needs a Modern, Integrated Geodesy Supply Chain:
 - ➔ Sustainable Development:
 - ➔ Geodesy underpins national mapping and land-use planning essential for African development
 - ➔ Supports early warning and response systems for drought, floods and other regional geo hazards
 - ➔ Strengthens climate adaptation, environmental monitoring, and sustainable natural resource use
 - ➔ Enables Africa-led research on geodynamics and climate across diverse ecological zones
 - ➔ Supports resilient infrastructure and spatial development in rapidly growing African cities
 - ➔ Economic Growth:
 - ➔ Africa is home to ~1.5 billion people with some of the world's fastest-growing economies
 - ➔ Geodesy underpins Africa's digital transformation and 4IR innovation across the continent
 - ➔ Essential for cross-border infrastructure and regional integration under the [Africa's Agenda 2063](#)
 - ➔ Harmonised geodetic reference frames are essential for full implementation of the [African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\)](#)

Figure 5. A diagram showing the flow of geodesy data and infrastructure from individual countries to regional and global levels, highlighting the need for integration and capacity building.

GOODETIC COORDINATION & CAPACITY BUILDING

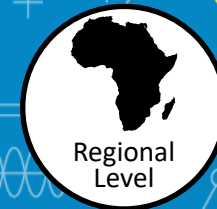
UN-GGIM Capacity Development Workshop for Africa, May 2023, Nairobi, Kenya, in the process of compiling Geodesy Partnership Plan for each country

UN-GGIM Capacity Development Workshop for Africa, May 2023, Nairobi, Kenya, in the process of compiling Geodesy Partnership Plan for each country

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IAG Scientific Assembly and GGOS Days, Rimini, Italy, 2025

Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



Dr Aletha de Witt

Director: Radio Astronomy Projects
Department of Science, Technology
and Innovation (DSTI)

Geodesy in Africa:

Policy frameworks, the state of
geodetic infrastructure, and
aspirations for strengthening
the geodetic supply chain
across the continent

Making sure it's possible



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Virtual School June 2025:
Terrestrial Reference Frame. Geodynamic and
Atmospheric Monitoring



Escuela Virtual "Marco de Referencia Terrestre. Monitoreo Geodinámico y Atmosférico 2025"

Transmisión: Inglés y Español

Forma: Virtual

Fecha: 3, 5, 6, 10 y 12 de Junio 2025

Límite de inscripción:

24 de Mayo de 2025.

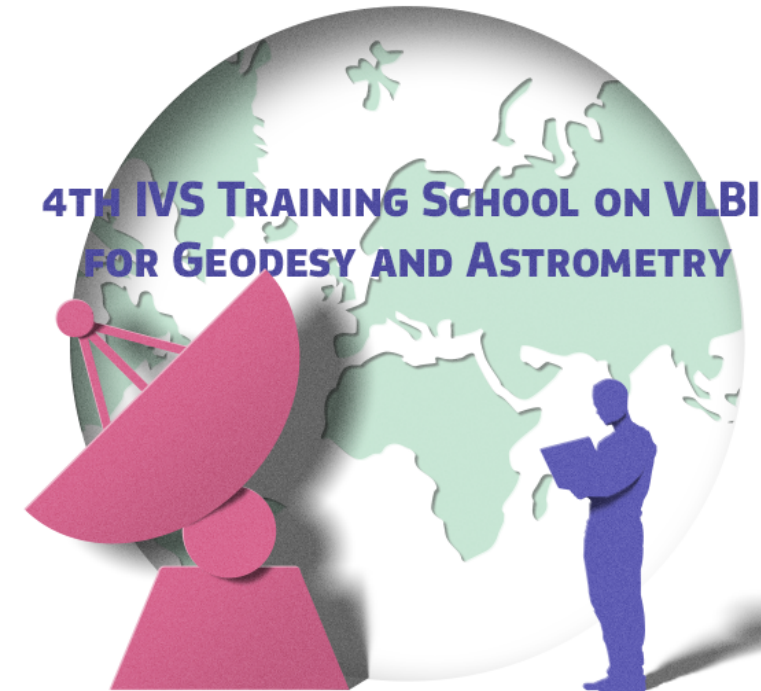
School: "Terrestrial Reference Frame. Geodynamic and Atmospheric Monitoring 2025"

Registration deadline:
May 24, 2025.

Broadcast: English and Spanish
Format: Virtual
Date: June 3, 5, 6, 10, and 12, 2025



4TH IVS TRAINING SCHOOL ON VLBI FOR GEODESY AND ASTROMETRY



Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



Making Geodesy Impossible to Ignore



GGOS Implementation Plan: outreach activities



- **One of the main goals of the GGOS Strategic Plan is to raise awareness of geodesy through visibility and engagement**
- **Identified as key task:** the generation of outreach material, such as flyers, videos, brochures and policy briefs
- **Recent efforts:** new IAG/GGOS merged webpage, 3 GGOS videos, and Cartoons as outreach material
- **Planned outreach packages:** brochure, factsheet, flyer, GGOS video, and social media campaign — translation into other languages



The height was measured with respect to mean sea level observed at different locations.



Riccardo Barzaghi
cartoonist

The new height refers to a global unified reference level (the geoid), based on the International Height Reference Frame (IHRF).

From navigation and timing to urban planning and geohazard alerts, geodesy powers countless everyday applications through various space technologies, such as Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS). Hopefully, you will never have to witness what happens when it breaks down.

Riccardo Barzaghi
cartoonist

With Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR), geodesists fire laser pulses at satellites like LAGEOS to measure their distance with millimeter accuracy. This sharp-shooting helps track satellite orbits precisely, which is crucial for accuracy of positioning systems like GPS or many other applications. Those lasers aren't just for fun - they keep your location on point!



Riccardo Barzaghi
cartoonist



GEODESY CARTOON COMPETITION



Draw your geodesy cartoon and win amazing prizes!



Goal
Help people discover
and understand geodesy



Prizes

Win up to **900 € + IAG Membership**
+ **additional benefits**



- Submission Deadline: **March 22, 2026**
- Winner Announcement: **May 2026**



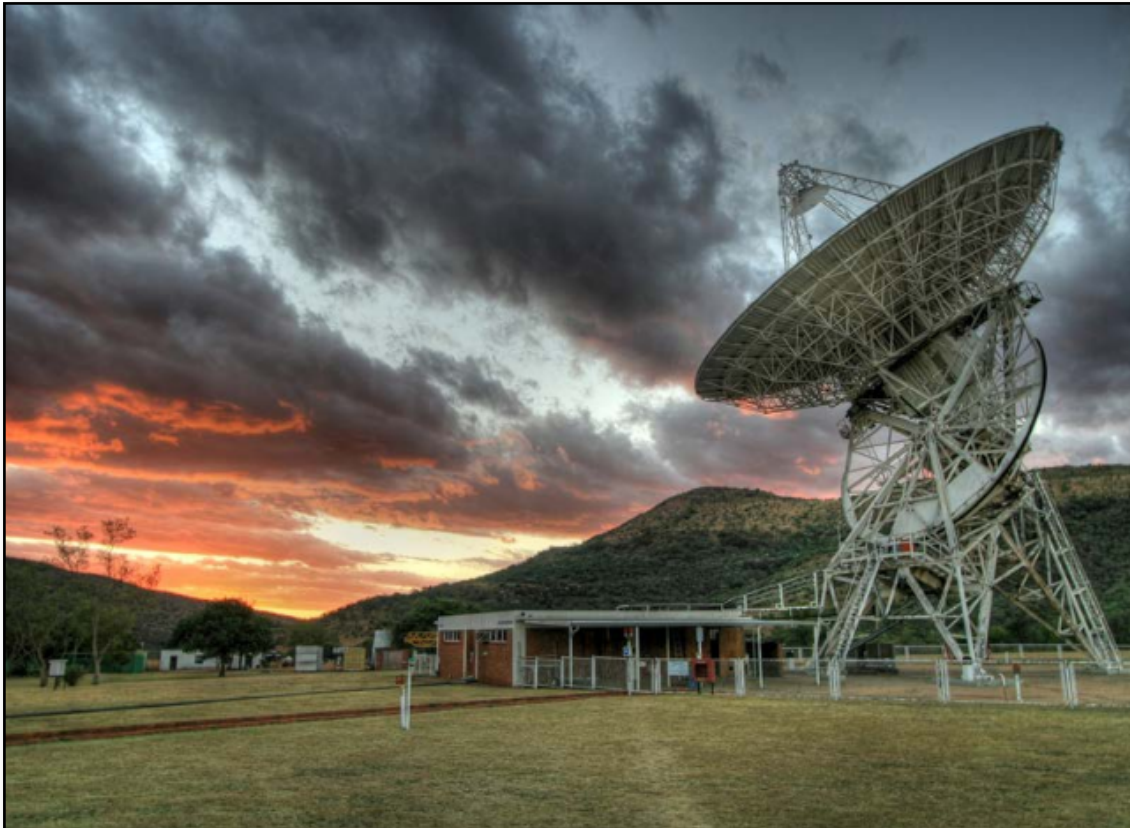
Learn more and submit your cartoon
geodesy.science/cartoon/competition

Scan me: 



Competition initiated by IAG's Global Geodesy Observing System (GGOS) | Prizes kindly sponsored by the International Association of Geodesy (IAG) | Cartoons illustrated by Riccardo Barzaghi

Friends don't let friends use outdated datums



Hartebeesthoek observatory (HartRAO), South Africa: Shooting of the new documentary film on geodesy has taken place in South Africa, the UK, Argentina, Svalbard/Norway, the USA and Japan. PHOTO: THOMAS ABBOTT

New documentary film

POWER BUSINESS

Nosipho Radebe is in conversation with the Director of Astronomy at Department of Science, Technology and Innovation.

DR. ALETHA DE WITT

Wednesday, 07 May 2025
 18:47

science, technology & innovation
Department of Science, Technology and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Friends don't let friends use outdated datums



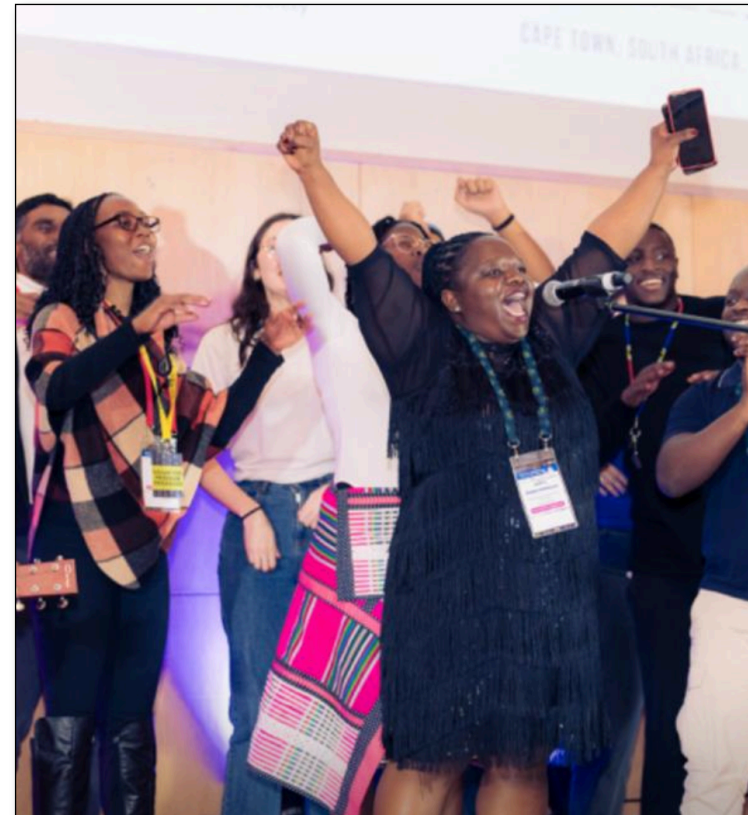
IAU GA, 2024, CAPE TOWN

ASTRONOMERS GOT OTHER TALENTS

Win exciting prizes
Register to participate as a performer
Get tickets to watch

9 August 2024
19:00 - 21:00
CTICC Auditorium and Online

Find out who will be crowned IAU-GA2024 Astronomer's Choice!



Friends don't let friends use outdated datums



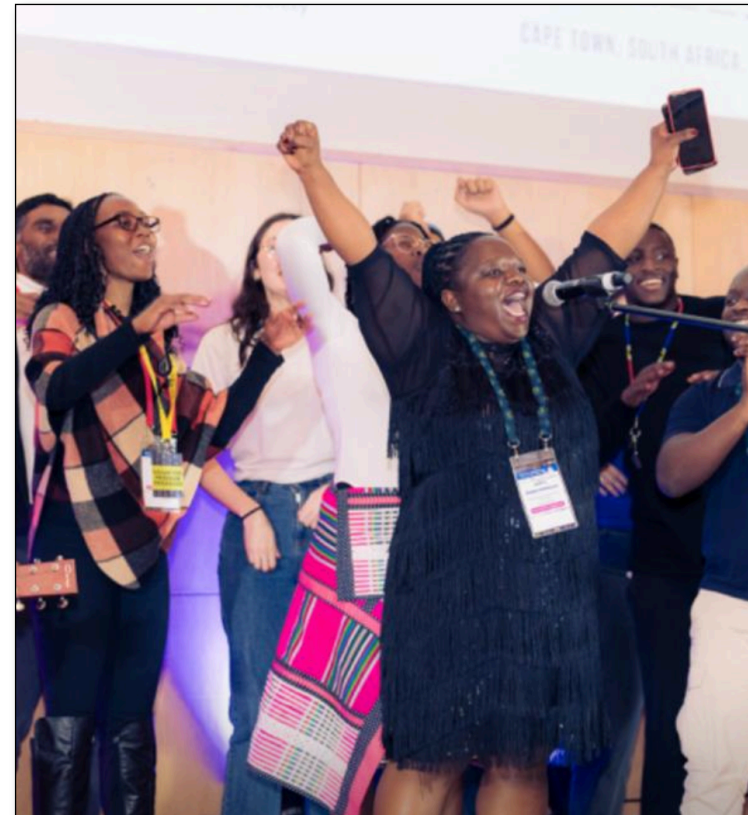
IAU GA, 2024, CAPE TOWN

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Find out who will be crowned IAU-GA2024 Astronomer's Choice!



“I have no singing, dancing or other talents”

Friends don't let friends use outdated datums



IAU GA, 2024, CAPE TOWN

ASTRONOMERS GOT OTHER TALENTS

Win exciting prizes
Register to participate as a performer
Get tickets to watch

9 August 2024
19:00 - 21:00
CTICC Auditorium and Online

Find out who will be crowned IAU-GA2024 Astronomer's Choice!



“I have no singing, dancing or other talents”

“You do have other talents ... you can talk about Geodesy”

Advocacy, Communication & Outreach

2.
Advocacy,
Communication
& Outreach

If We Don't Talk About Geodesy, Who Will?

*Dankie
Enkosi
Ha khensa
Re a leboga
Ro livhuwa
Siyabonga
Siyathokoza
Thank you*

M $\overline{\text{Making}}$ < sure $\left(\frac{\text{it's}}{\text{possible}} \right)$



science, technology
& innovation

Department:
Science, Technology and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South African Geodesy Workshop
1-2 October 2025, SAAO, Cape Town



SAGWG
South African Geodesy
Working Group

