

# Moulding a concept into a product: *overcoming the pitfalls*

Els Ducheyne

[www.avia-gis.com](http://www.avia-gis.com)

How it all started

Emerging infectious diseases

What are the needs?

Software development

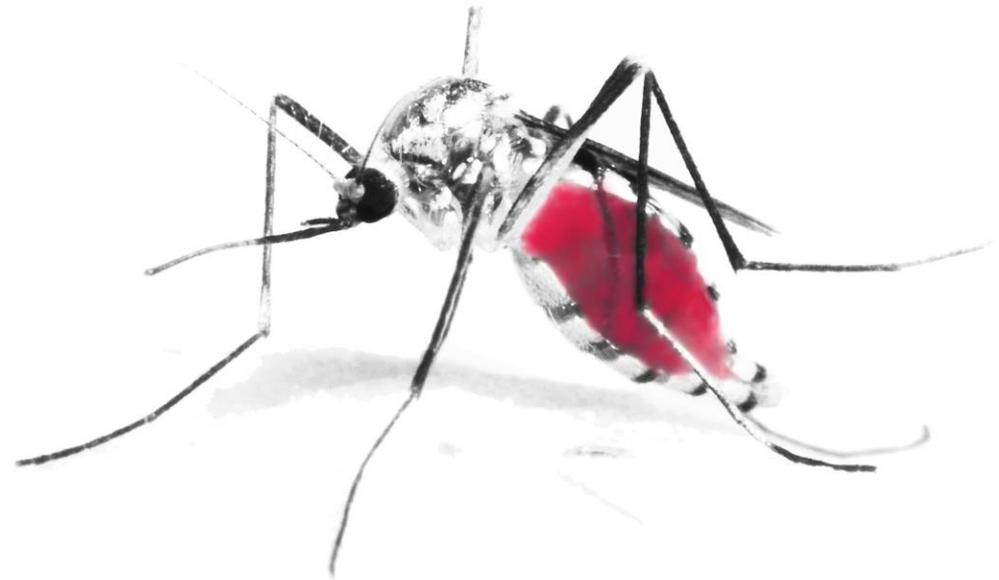


## How it all started

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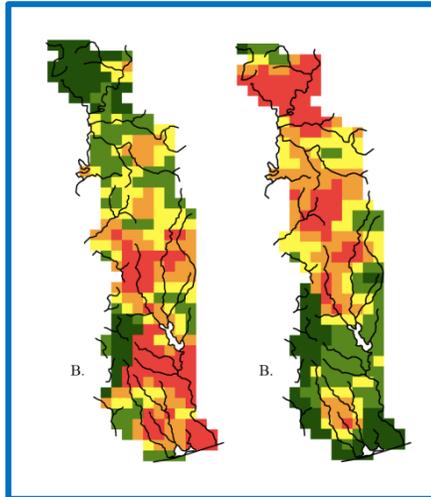


# Mapping vectors, pathogens and hosts

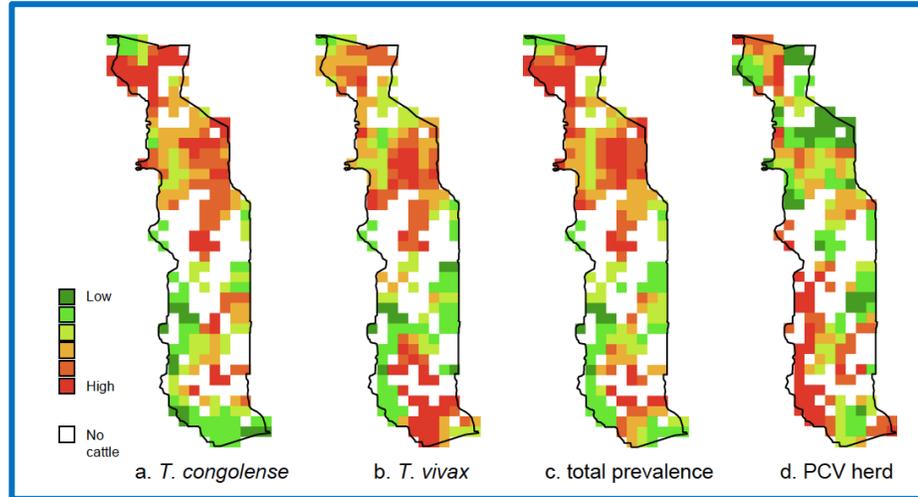
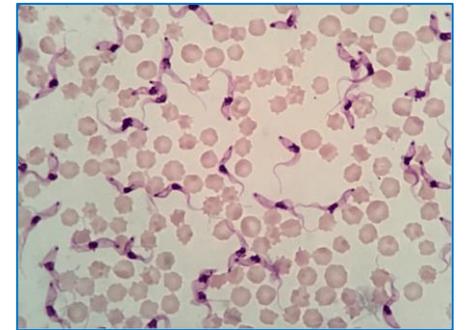
## Tsetse transmitted trypanosomiasis in Togo



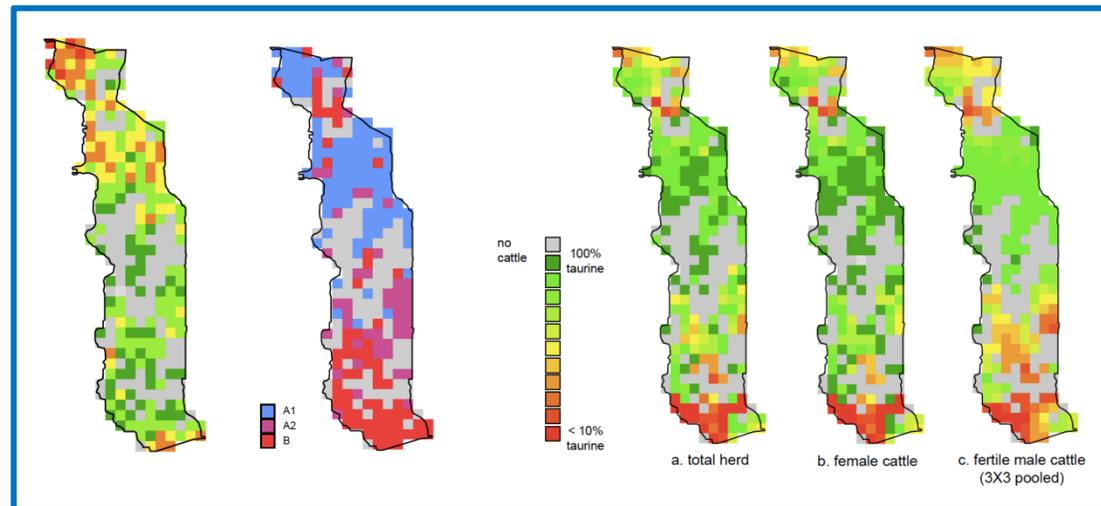
### Vectors



### Pathogens

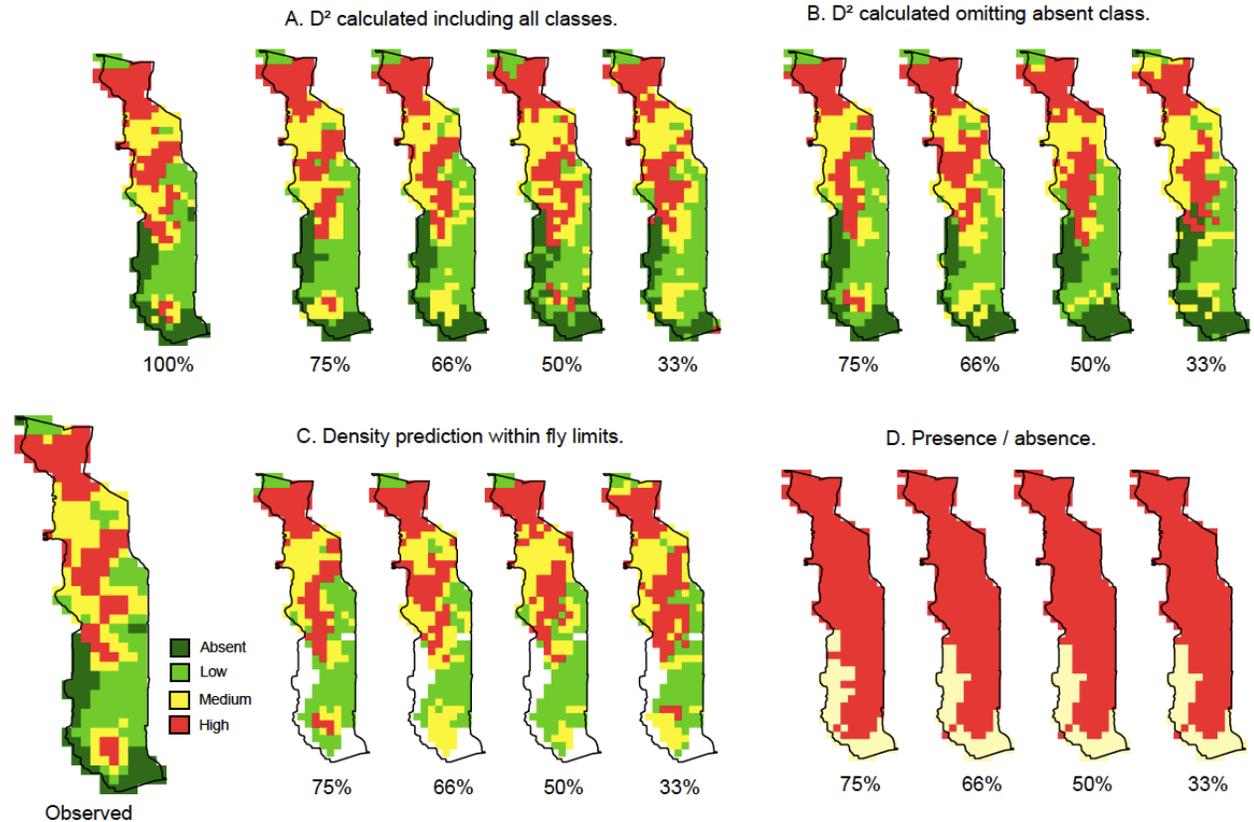
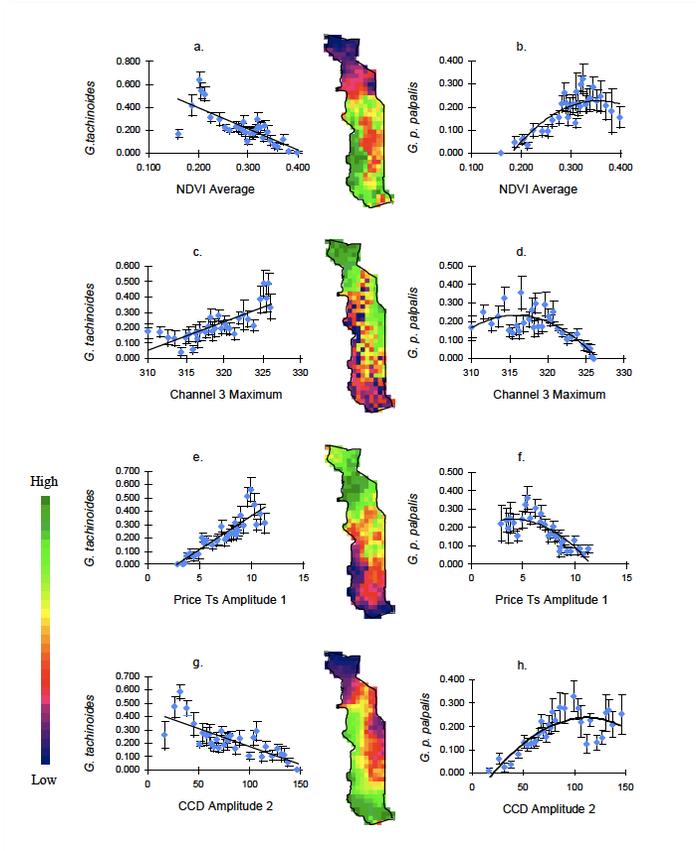


### Hosts



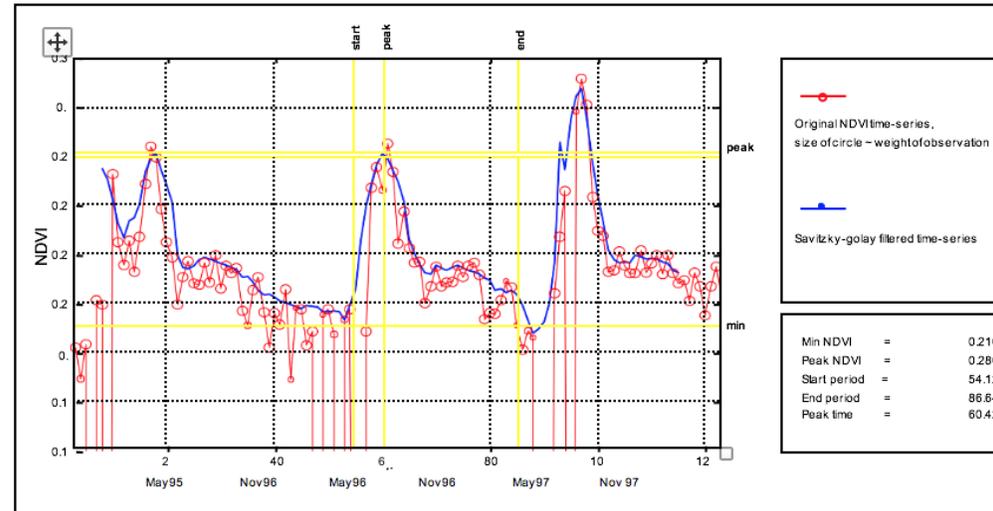
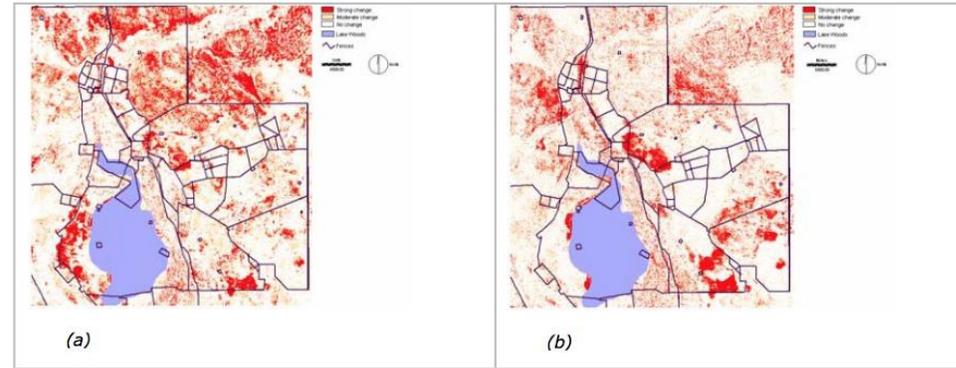
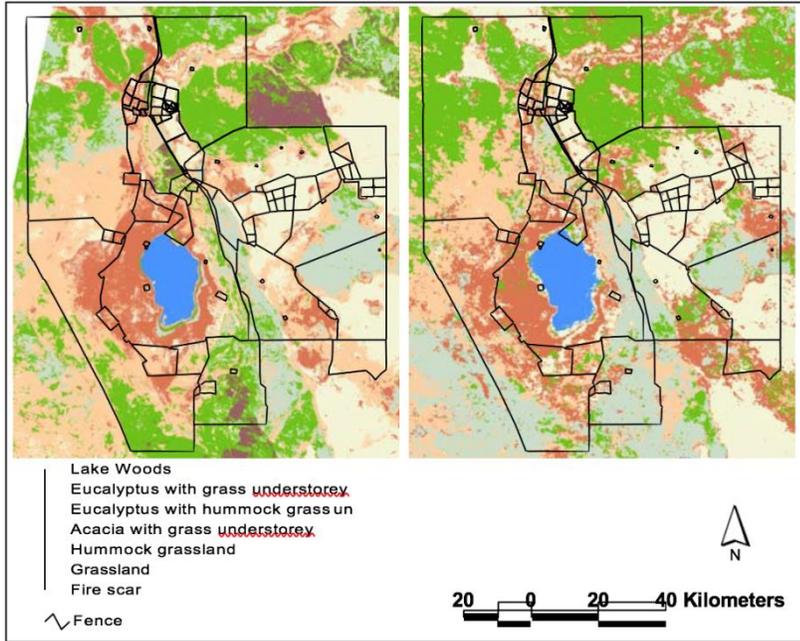
# Modeling vectors, pathogens and hosts

e.g. *Glossina tachinoides*



# Applying this in Australia

## RANGELAND



# Applying this in Europe

## BLUETONGUE

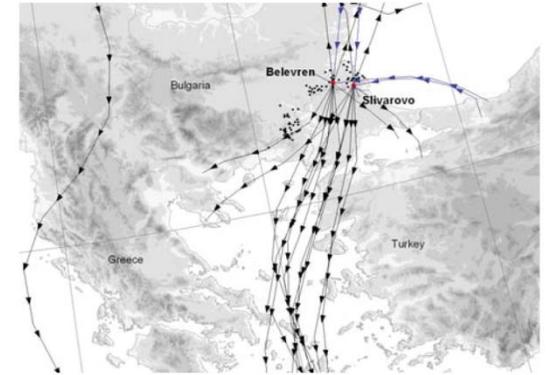
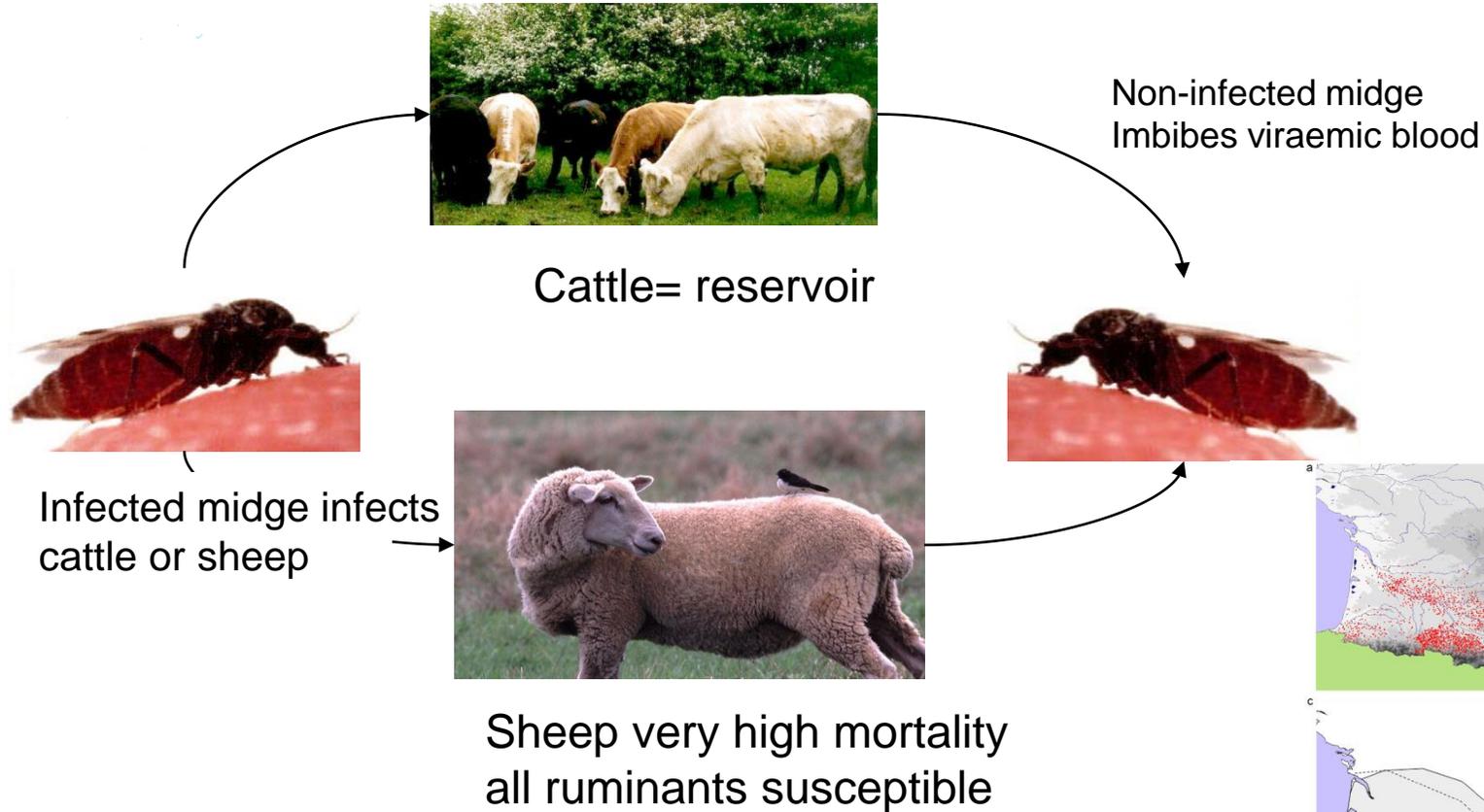


Fig. 1. (a) Blue trajectories show 1999 BTV-9 backward trajectories to Slivarovo and Belevren (introduction). Black trajectories show 1999 BTV-9 forward trajectories from Slivarovo and Belevren. Red dots are outbreaks recorded in June, black dots are all cases of BTV-9.

Ducheyne et al 2007

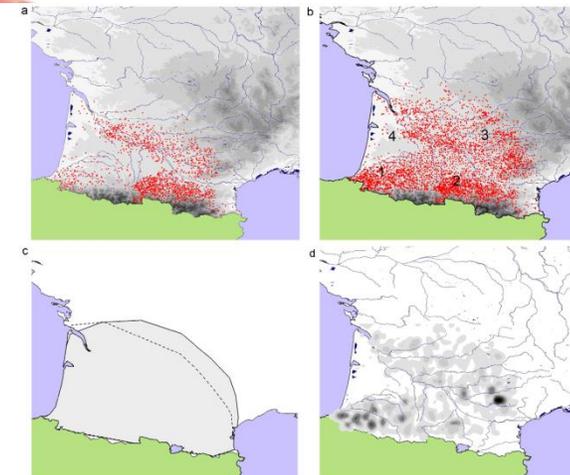
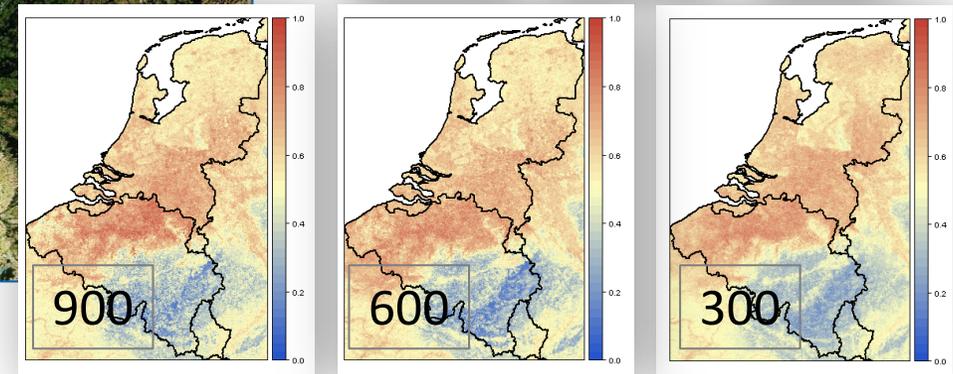
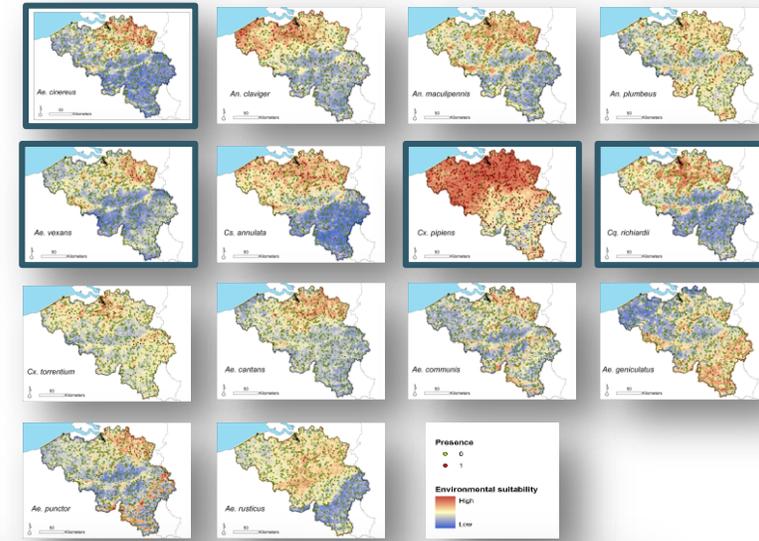
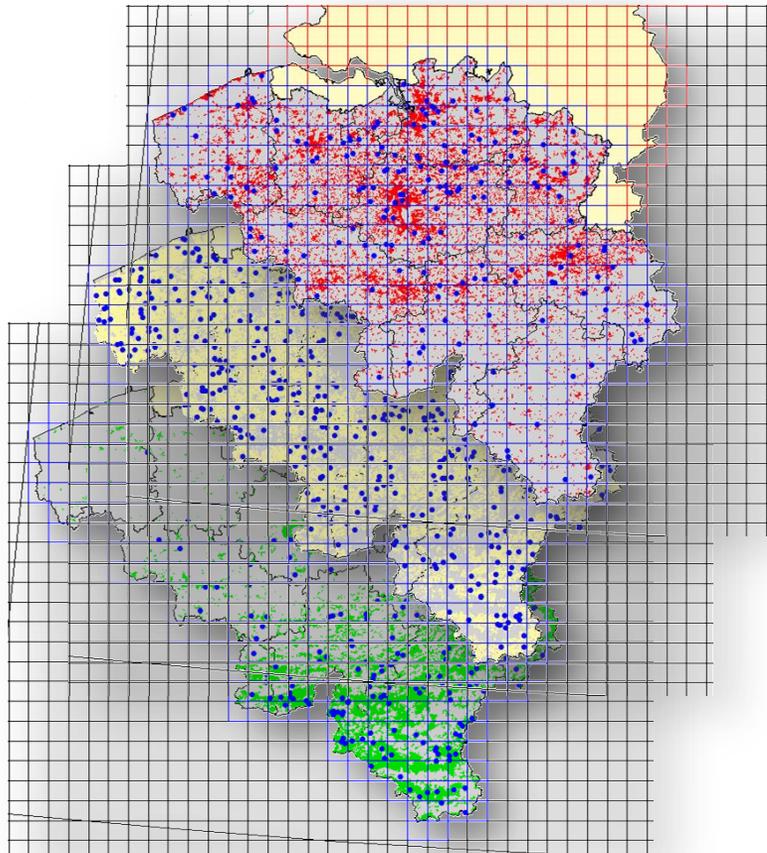


Fig. 4. (a) Observed cases for the BTV-1 epidemic in France in 2008, (b) predicted cases from a single model run, labels 1-3 refer to the predicted higher-than-average clusters, 4 refers to the Landes lower-than-average cluster, (c) indicates the convex polygon around the observed (dotted line) vs. predicted cases (full line) and (d) shows the standard deviation on the predicted case density over 5 repetitions (range 0-0.052).

Ducheyne et al 2011

# Applying this in Belgium

## MODIRISK – mapping mosquito diversity



How it all started

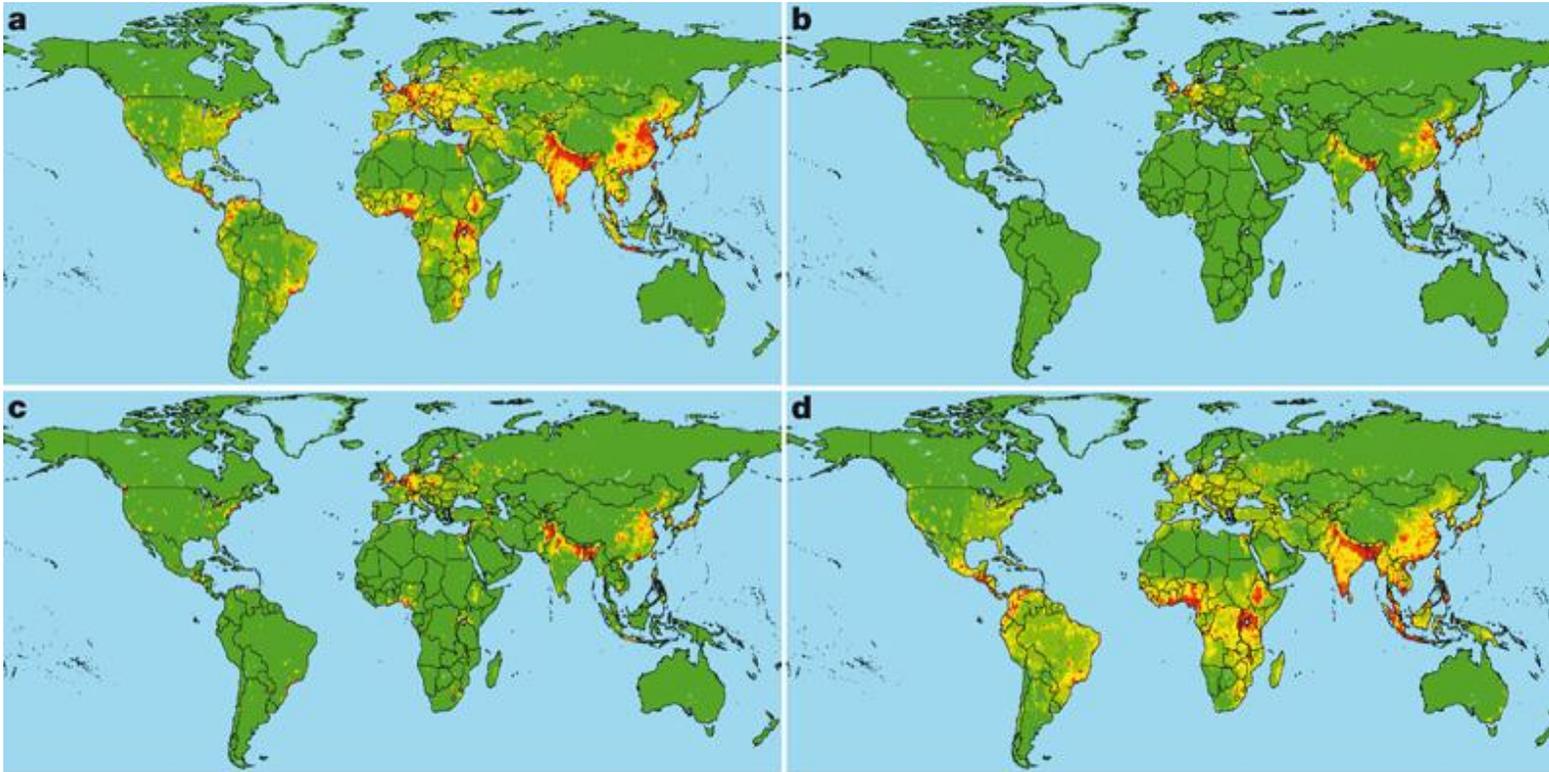
## Emerging infectious diseases

What are the needs?

Software development



# Emerging Infectious diseases



## Drivers of change:

### GLOBAL

- Increased traffic of people and goods
- Climate change

### LOCAL

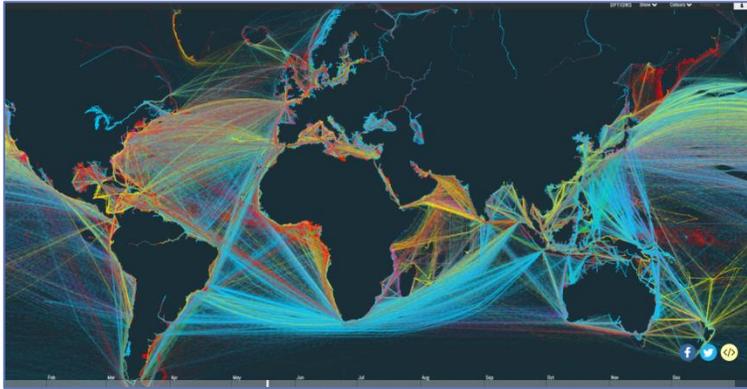
- LU/LC changes
- Societal changes
- Environmental awareness

FIGURE AND MODIFIED LEGEND FROM JONES ET AL., 2008 (FIGURE 3). GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF RELATIVE RISK OF AN EID EVENT. MAPS ARE DERIVED FOR EID EVENTS CAUSED BY:

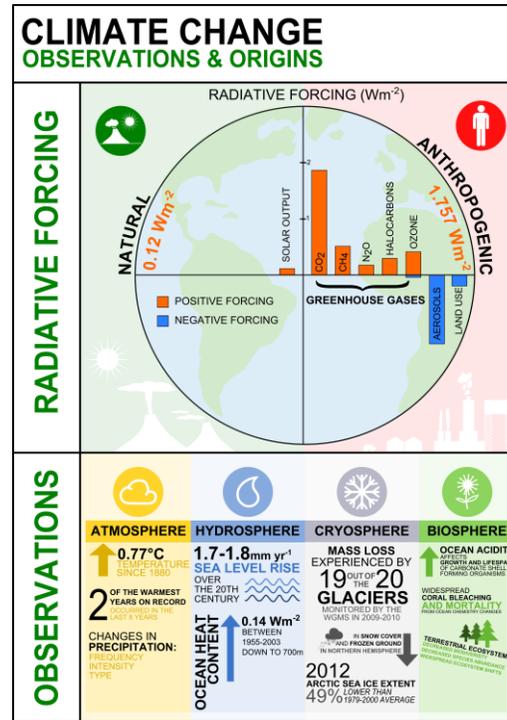
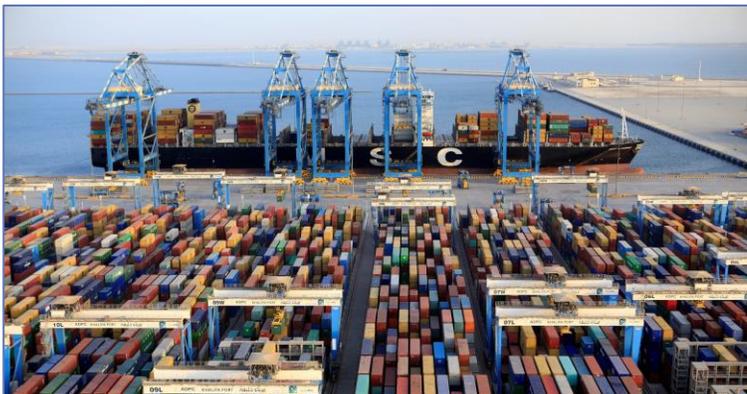
- (A) ZOONOTIC PATHOGENS FROM WILDLIFE,
- (B) ZOONOTIC PATHOGENS FROM NON-WILDLIFE,
- (C) DRUG-RESISTANT PATHOGENS, AND

**(D) VECTOR-BORNE PATHOGENS**

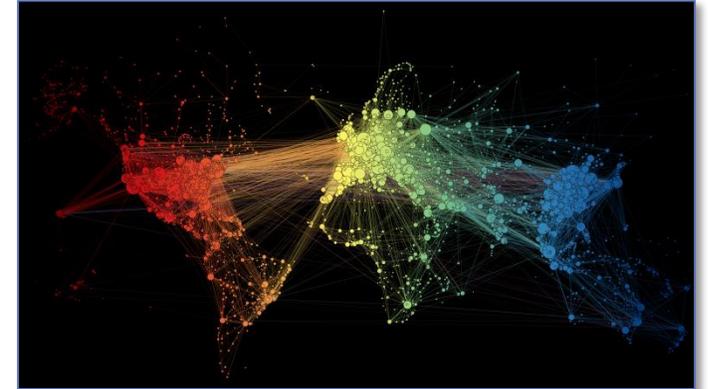
# Drivers of global change



Pests are travelling the world in containers



Climate impacts on: distribution limits, survival, #generations, ...

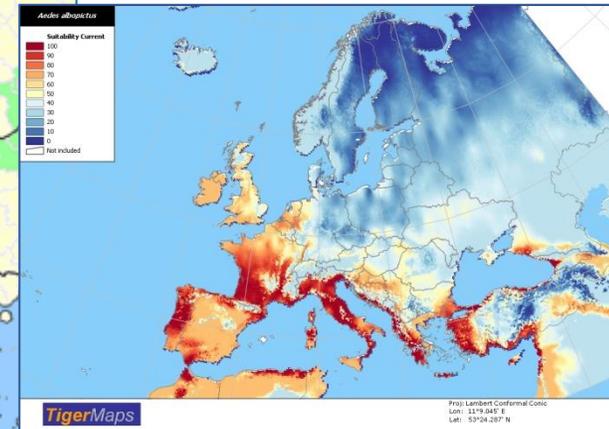
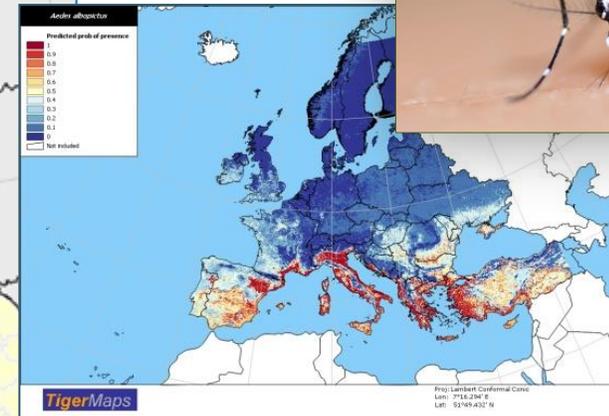
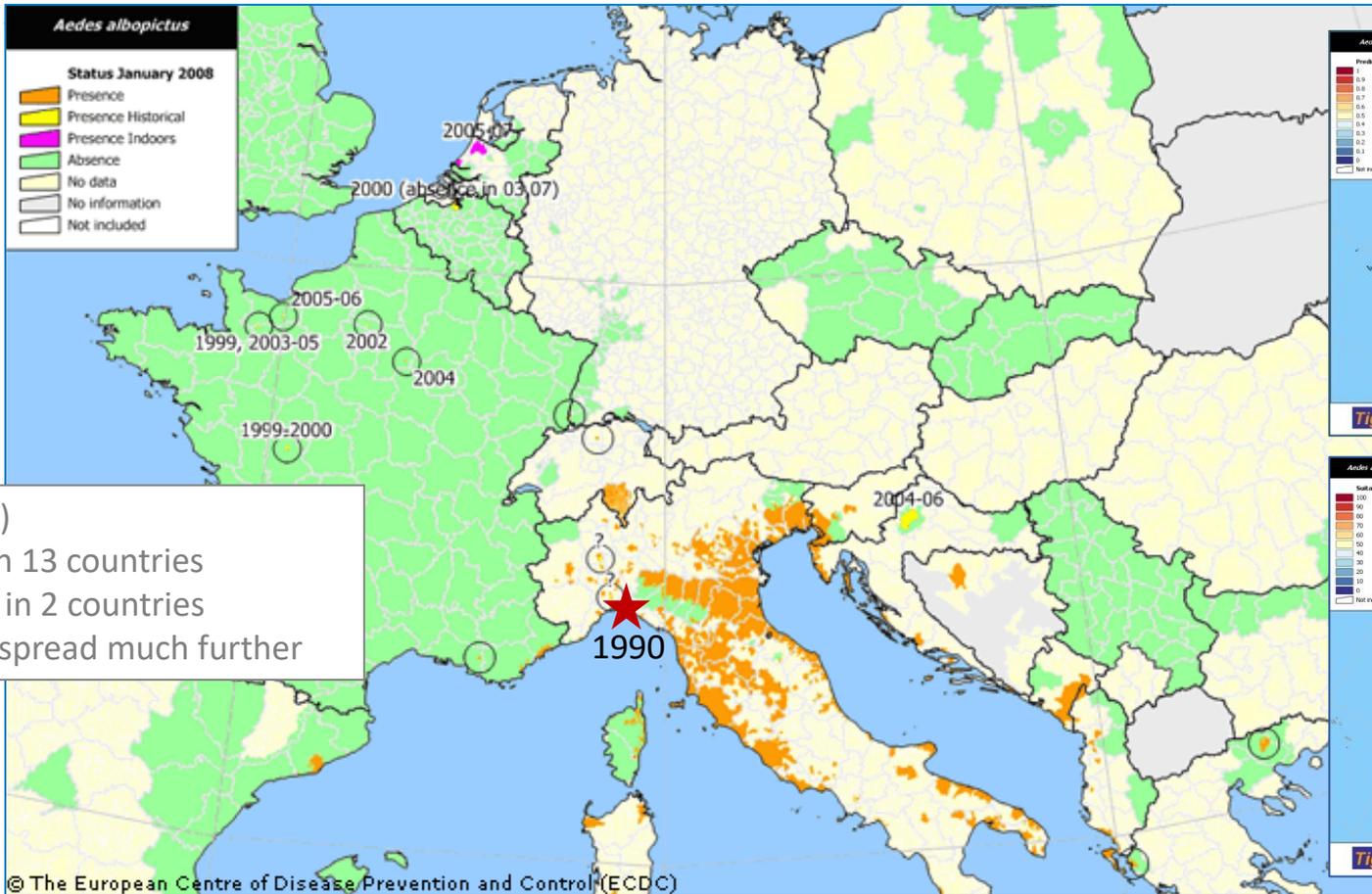


Pathogens are travelling the world in hosts



# The invasion of the Tiger

## Invasion and predicted spread



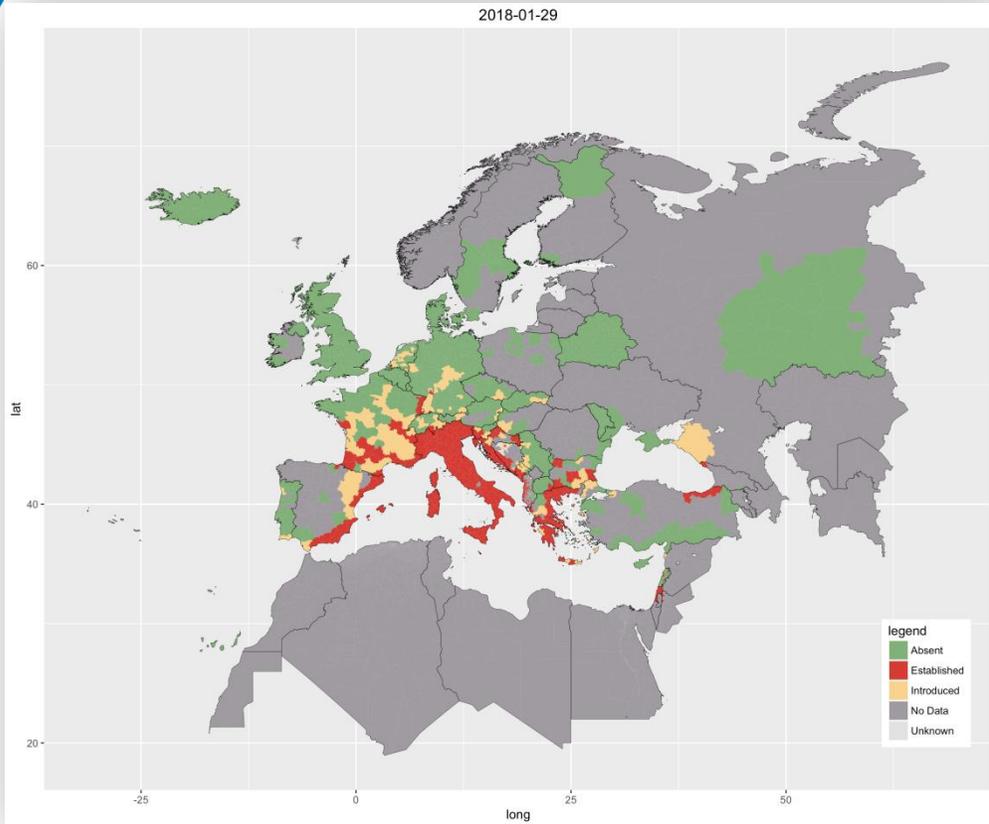
2009 (TigerMaps)

- Established in 13 countries
- First sighting in 2 countries
- Predicted to spread much further

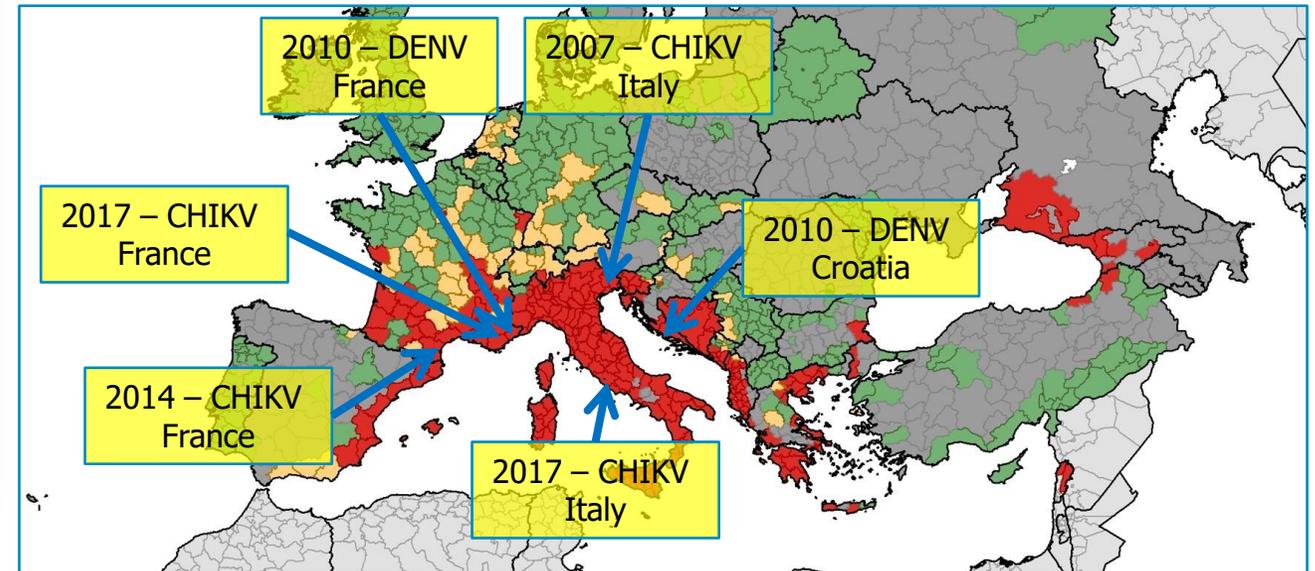
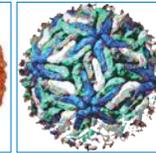
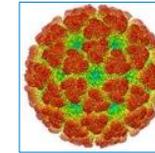
# The invasion of the Tiger

## Disease outbreaks

2018-01-29



### Current disease outbreak situation



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# Defining the problem

There is a need for precise information on distribution, abundance and spread of disease vectors and the diseases they transmit

**BUT: Field surveys are labour intensive and expensive**

The costs of field surveys can be reduced by combining strategic sampling and spatial models using remote sensing data

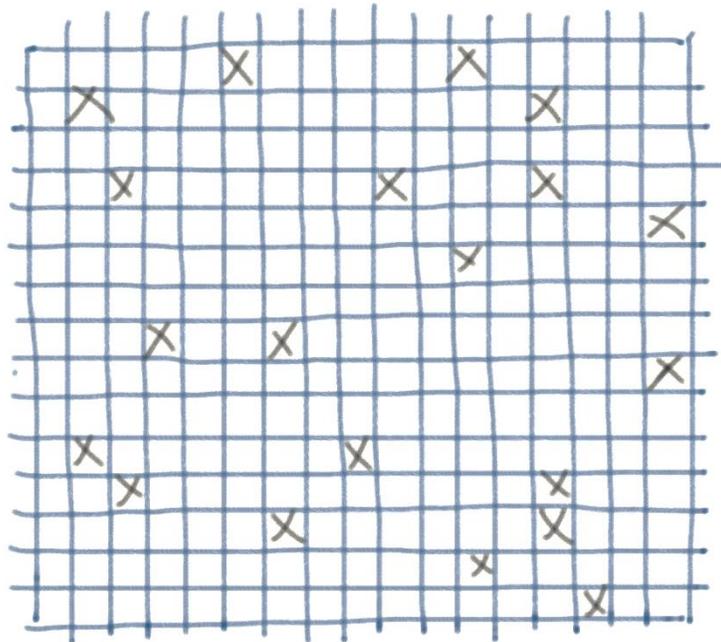
**BUT: This requires expertise and access to state of the art tools and RS data**

# What are the needs?

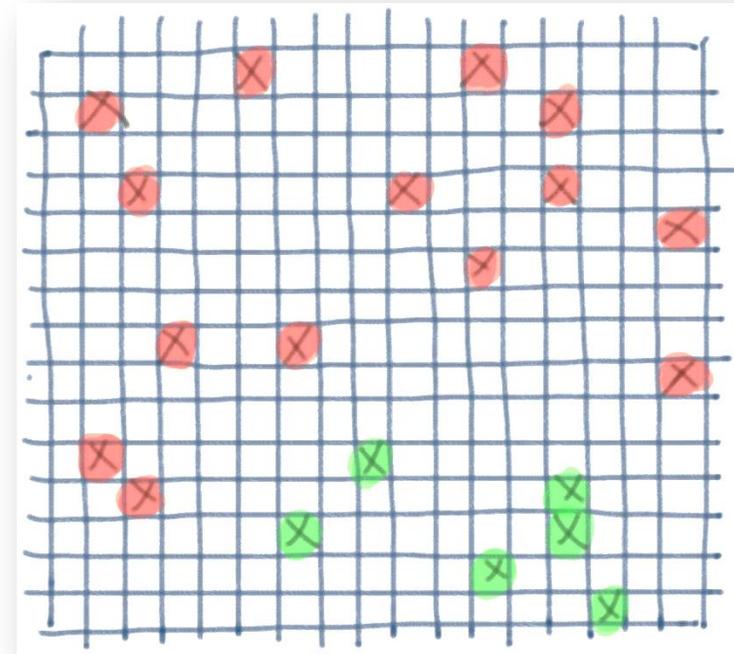


# How can satellite imagery

(and other environmental data sets) contribute?

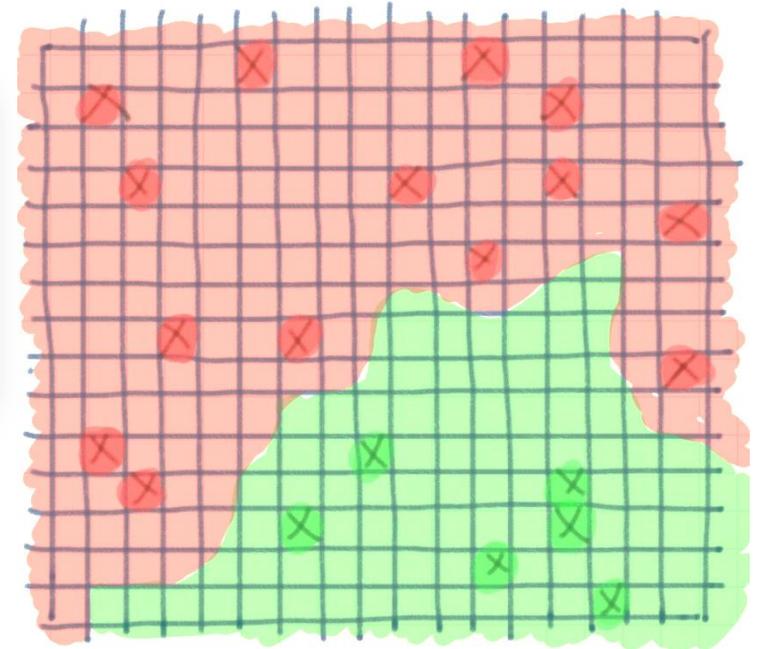
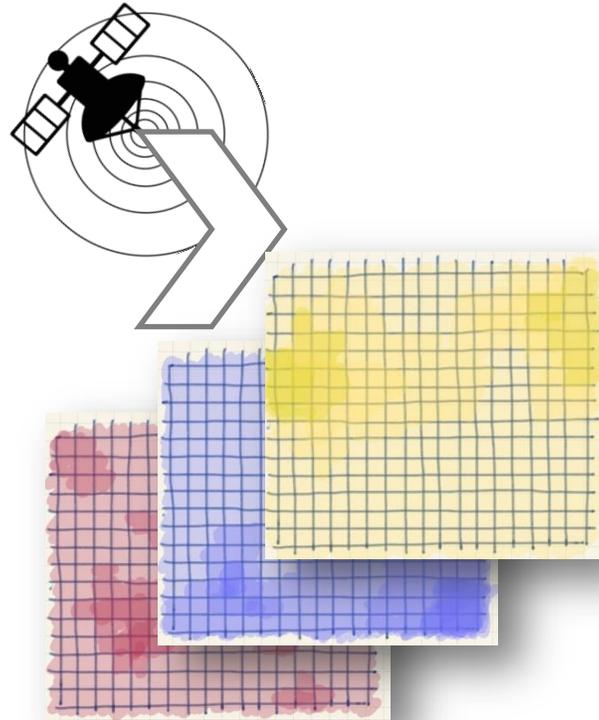
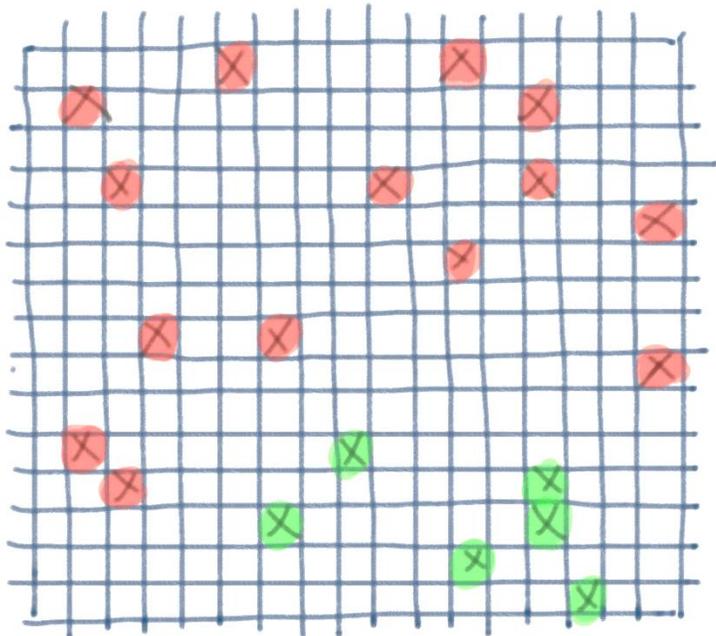


© Avia-GIS



# How can satellite imagery

(and other environmental data sets) contribute?



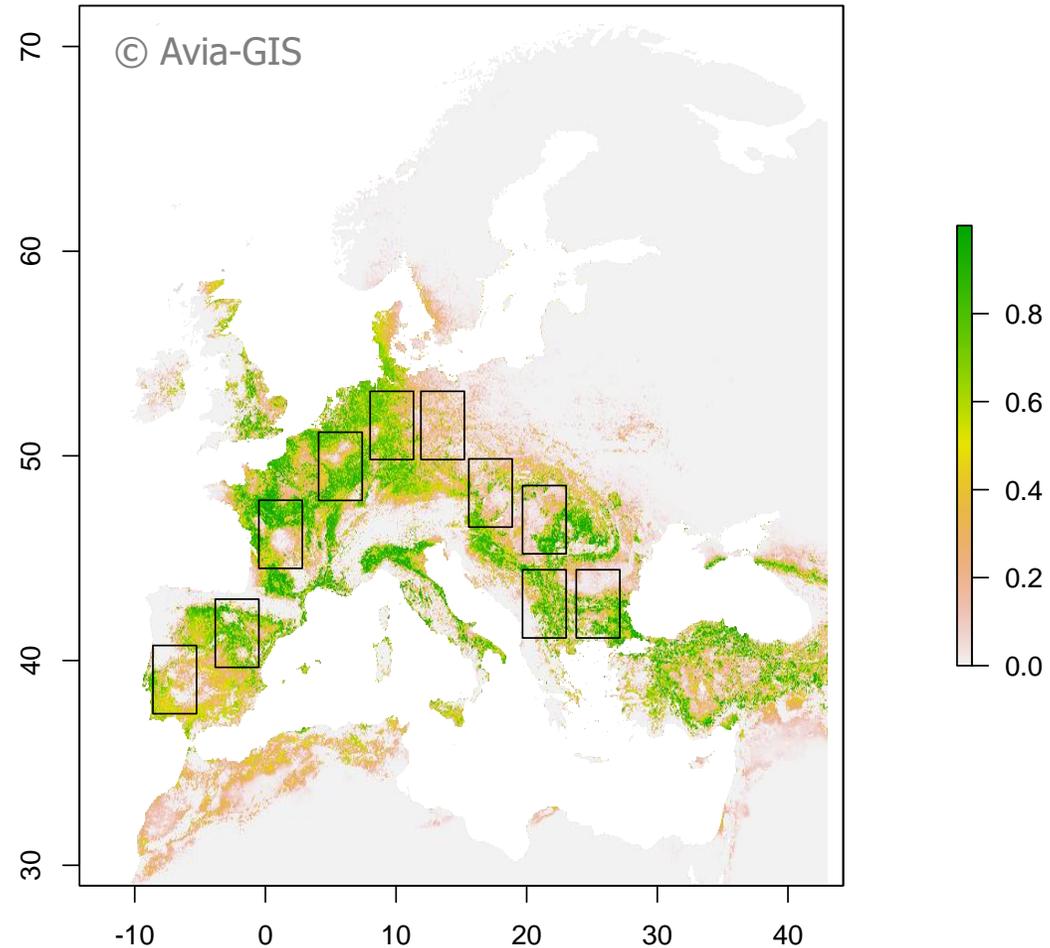
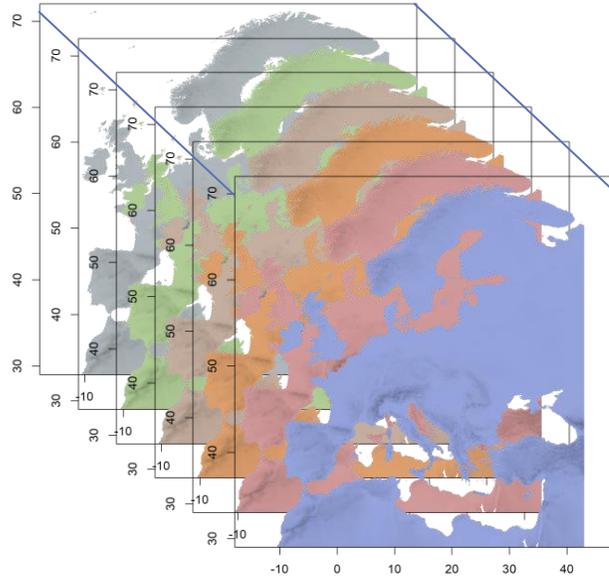
© Avia-GIS

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + \epsilon$$

# How can sample size be optimized?

## The virtual vector

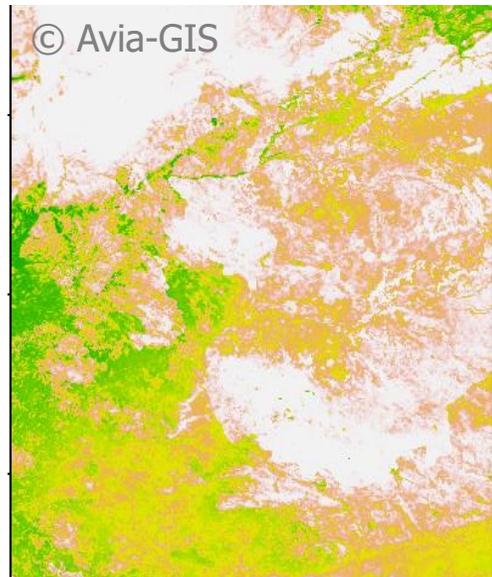
Eco-climatic Predictor Variables  
1X1km



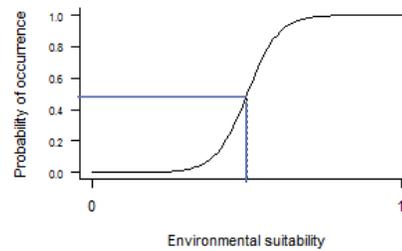
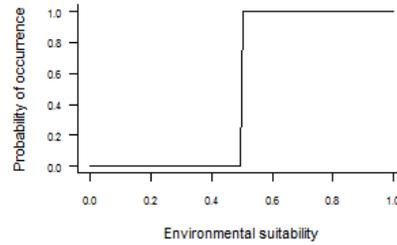
10 test areas of 400X400km = 160.000 km<sup>2</sup> each

# The virtual vector

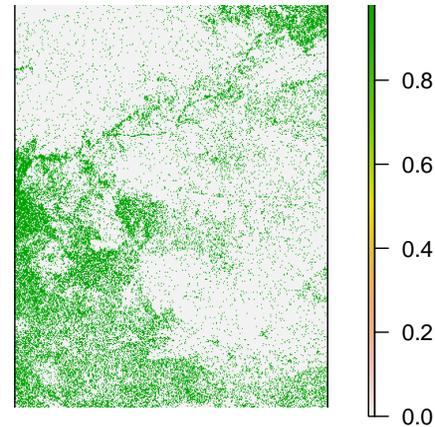
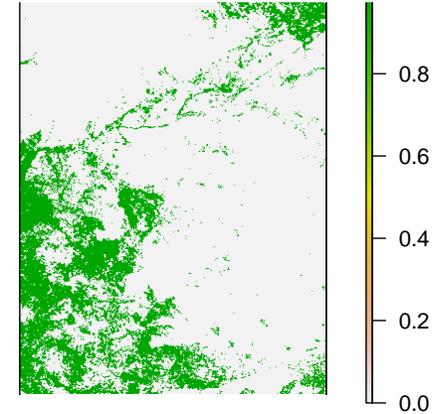
## Methodology



Habitat suitability



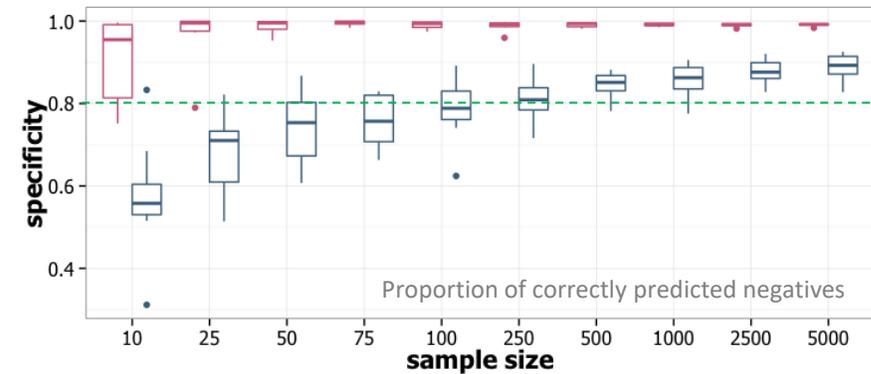
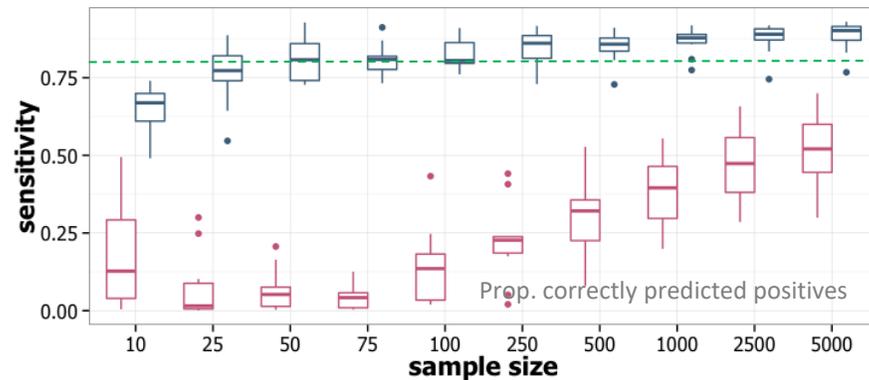
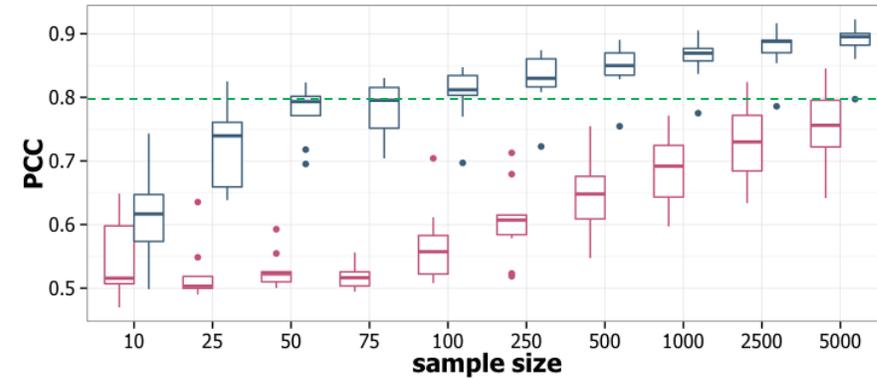
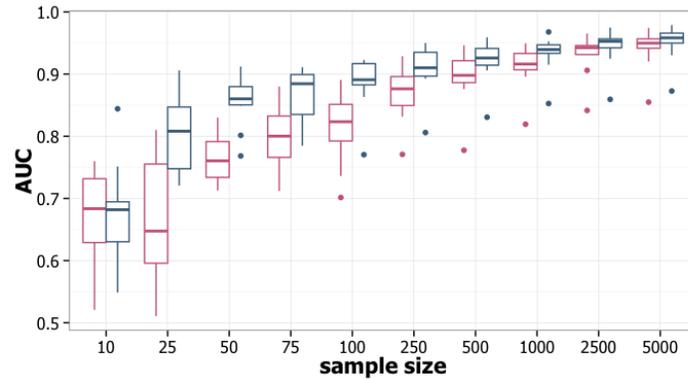
Response curve



PA map

# Testing sample size

Random stratified sample, 50 replicates



Blue – Balanced sample: 50% presence / 50% absence  
Red – Unbalanced sample: 10% presence / 90% absence

How it all started

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What are the needs?

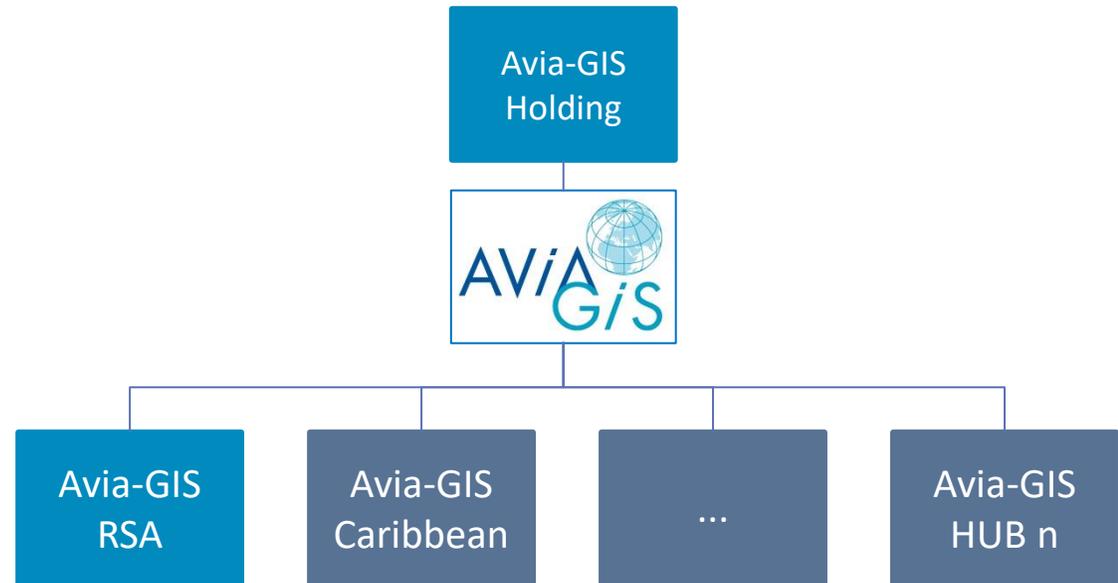
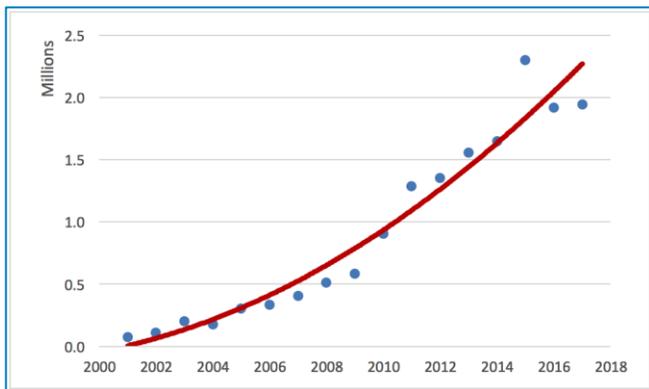
Software development



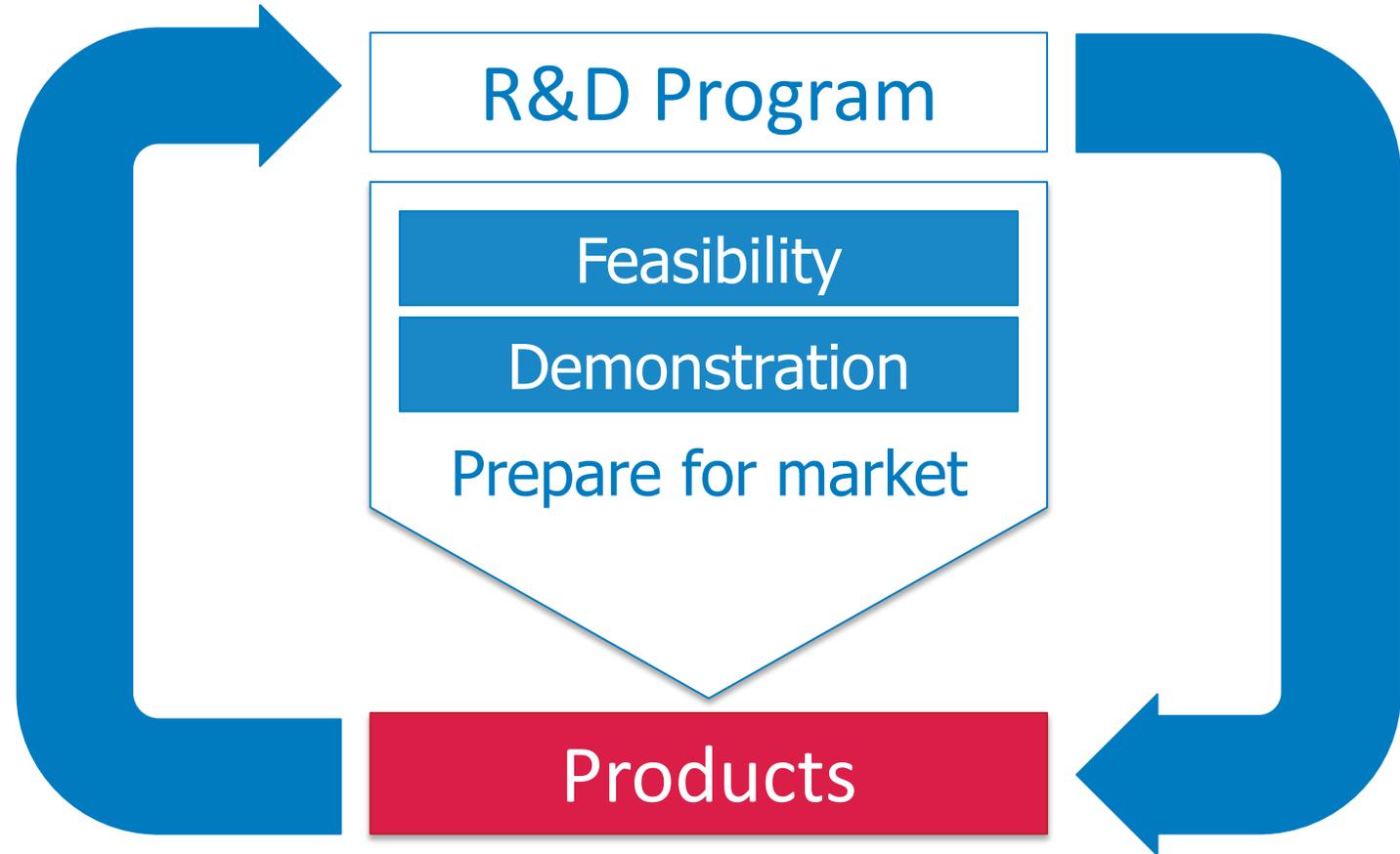
# Who are we today?



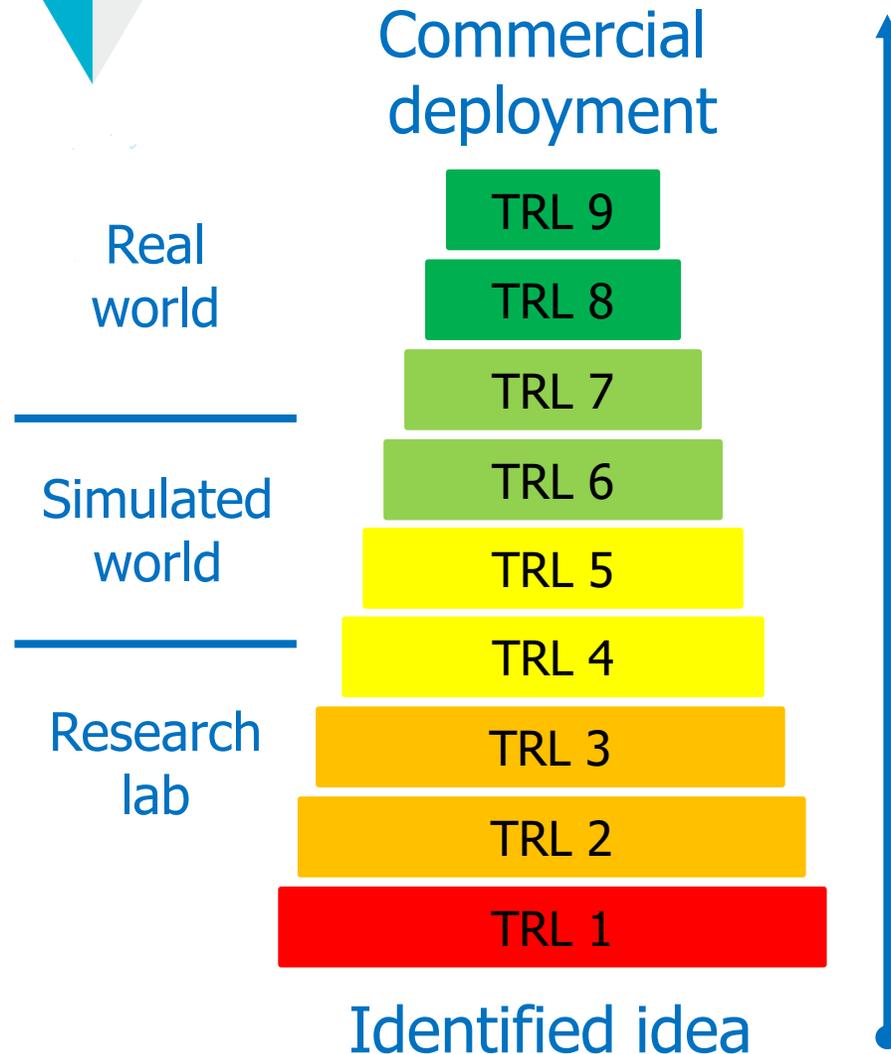
BE SME established in 2001  
75% Europe – 25% Overseas  
16 collaborators  
International networks  
Annual growth of 17%



# How do we differ from research groups?



# Software development



## 2018: VECMAP commercial deployment

2017: VECMAP market entry sales in Research and Decision Making segments

2013-16: VECMAP used as a capacity building tool by Avia-GIS in research projects and networks in EU and Africa

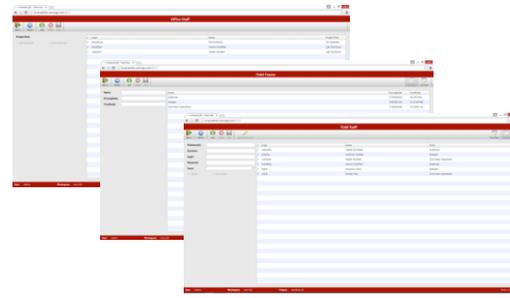
2011-13: VECMAP software development and field demonstrations with 12 users in 10 countries in Europe

2009-11: VECMAP feasibility investigated with 7 users in 5 countries

2007-10: MODIRISK research project to map mosquitoes in Belgium = development of VECMAP precursor

1999: PhD on the use of satellite imagery to model the distribution of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in West Africa

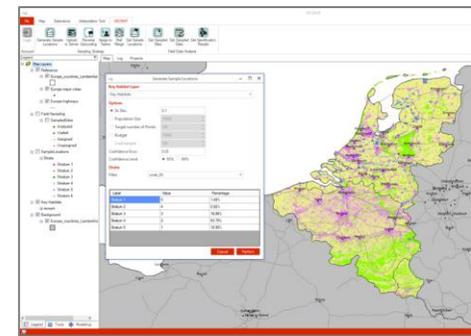
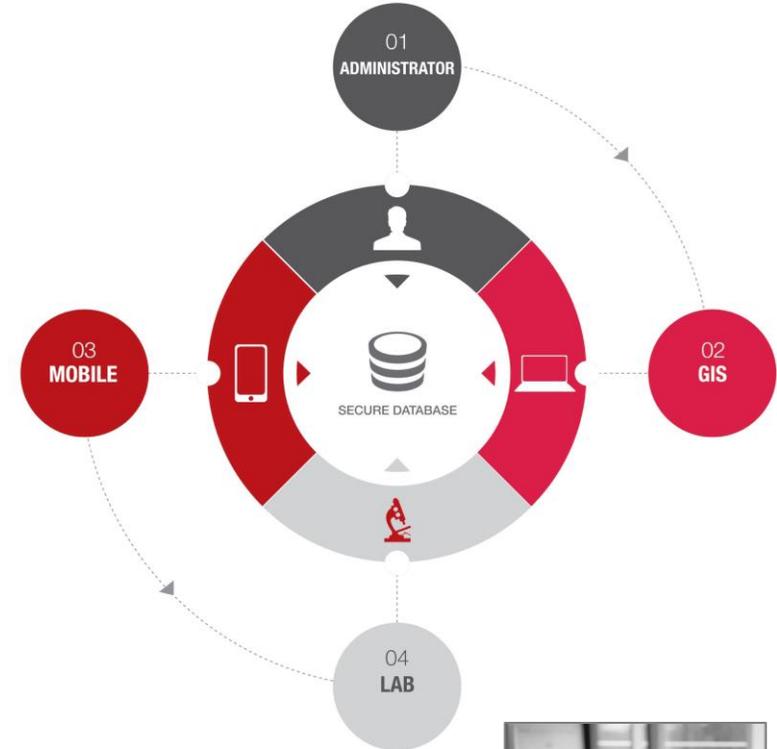
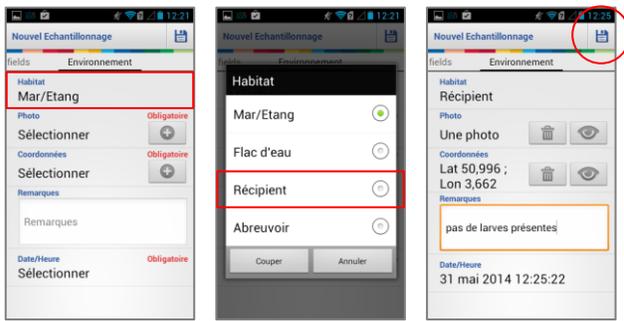
**1997: Laureaat Academie voor Overzeese Wetenschappen**



System set-up  
 Mobile app configuration  
 Project management  
 Team management  
 Staff management



Task assignment  
 Router  
 Offline data storage  
 Data synchronisation



Sampling strategy  
 Follow-up  
 Spatial analysis  
 Spatial modelling

## KIR Janssen innovation prize

**Innovatieprijzen voor drie Kempense bedrijven**  
 Door Marc Balduyck op 11 november 2012

Like 45 people like this.



De Kempense Innovatieraad (KIR) heeft tijdens het Festival van de Creativiteit in Turnhout drie Kempense bedrijven een Innovatie Award toegekend. De prijzen gingen naar Avia-Gis uit Zoersel Galaxy Studios uit Mol en het Resource Lab uit Turnhout.

Het Festival van de Creativiteit was een enorm succes.

Lab forms  
 Species identification  
 Data upload



# What direct value do we offer?

Research  
Institutes



Public Health  
Decision Makers

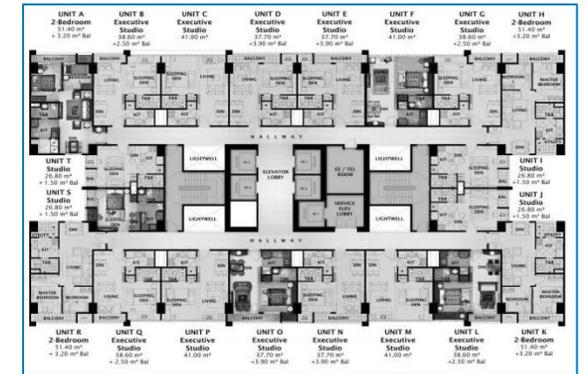


Urban



Pest Control

Private

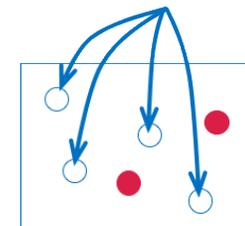


Survey costs reduced by at least 60%  
AND significantly increase data quality

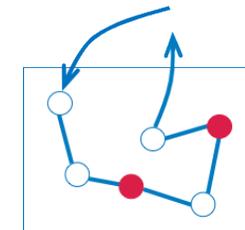
Focus on research  
instead of technology  
development

Improved decision  
making with smaller  
teams

Efficiency X2



Revenue X2 &  
Increased market share



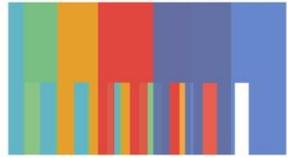
# Our investment strategy

Product development

Investment Round 1



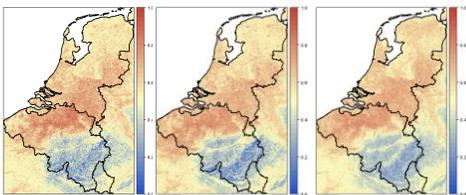
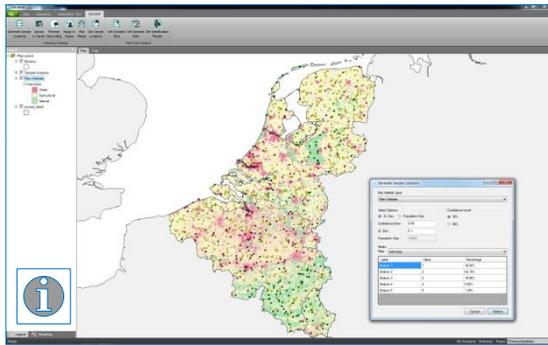
Belgian Science Policy Office



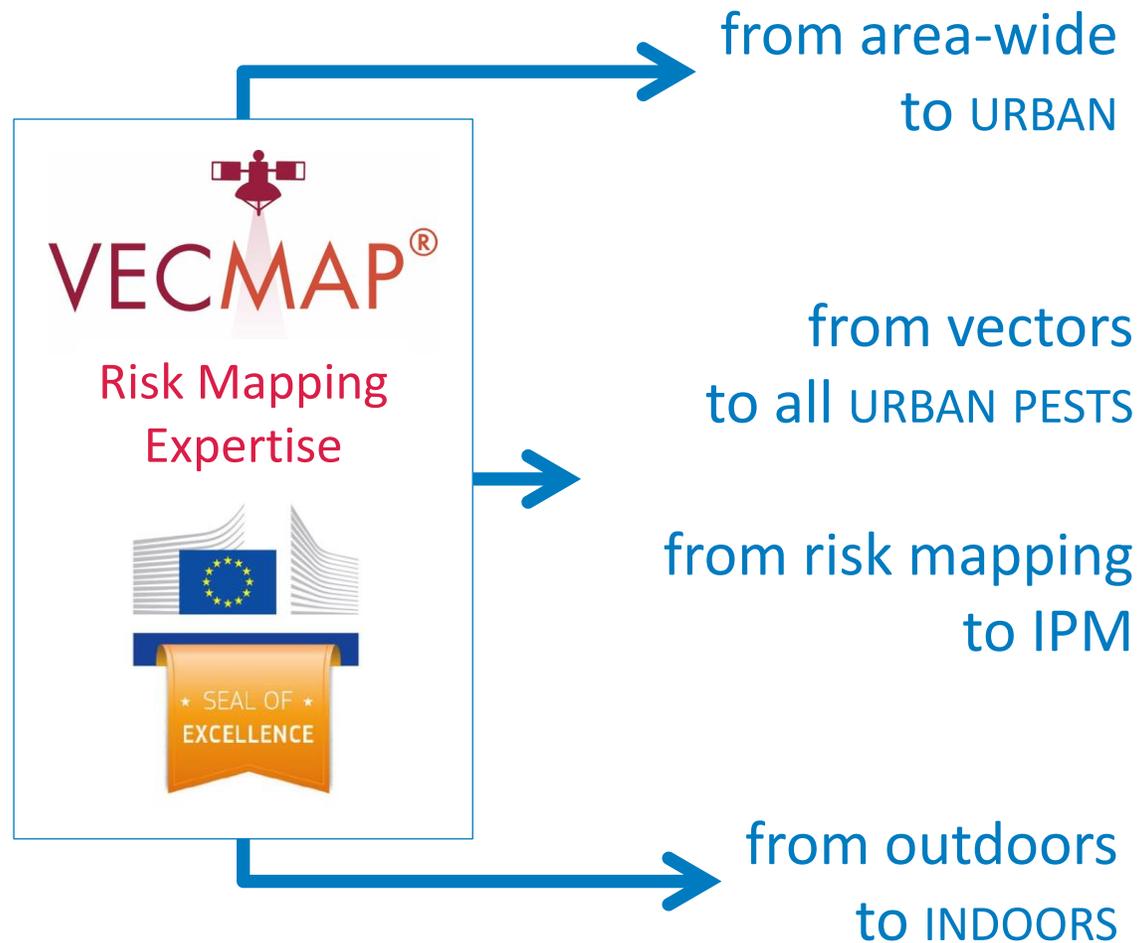
**belspo**



# Next step: from risk mapping to IPM



900      600      300



from area-wide  
to URBAN

from vectors  
to all URBAN PESTS

from risk mapping  
to IPM

from outdoors  
to INDOORS



# Acknowledgments



## Avia-GIS VECMAP development team





Thank you for your questions

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