Consultancy Review

“Evaluaciones para favorecer la adopción de soluciones digitales en intervenciones en ALC”

“Asesoría técnica para el desarrollo de una nueva versión de SISLAC, producto 3.2.1.1”. Análisis del estado actual de SISLAC y propuesta de desarrollo.
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“Asesoría técnica para las bases de datos de suelos en el marco de la iniciativa del Mapa Global de Nutrientes de los Suelos (GSNmap) en una nueva versión de SISLAC – Producto 3.2.1.2”
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Soil Information and Data
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Review

Product 3.2.1.1.

The expert analysed the current status of SISLAC in terms of its software and proposed some possible developments for a new version. The work revealed that the system needs urgent maintenance in case the decision is to keep it alive. In terms of capabilities, the system needs to offer more features to provide a good user experience. For example, at this moment, the system cannot register new users. The value of SISLAC remains a symbol of the effort made by the GSP and the LAC INSII network to create a regional soil information system. It needs maintenance and new developments to reach the level of a Soil Information System.

When the expert analysed the possible developments for SISLAC, he proposed four solutions: (1) maintaining the current system, (2) creating web services (WMS, WFS), (3) developing dashboards using the R framework, and (4) creating an entirely new autonomous system. He presented each solution's pros and cons and estimated the development costs.

In both reports, the specialist introduced basic knowledge and processes needed for software development, making evident the implications that each solution has in terms of human resources, time and budget.

In conclusion, the reports accomplished the goal of providing the necessary insight for making decisions about the future of SISLAC.

Product 3.2.1.2.

The consultant conducted a thorough analysis of the SISLAC database, identifying and addressing any issues or inconsistencies found. In order to improve the quality of the data, the consultant removed soil profiles that were not useful and requested that the relevant countries provide updated versions. To further enrich the database, the consultant also conducted research to identify new soil data sources in the region and successfully integrated a total of four new data sources into the existing SISLAC database. The updated database was then presented in both csv and PostGIS formats, enabling the possibility of making it accessible through geoweb services such as wms and wfs.