

Guatemala - Controlling Study of the Impact of the Biofortified Bean Variety SMN39 (Phaseolus Vulgaris L) Associated with Agricultural and Nutritional Education, to Prevent Iron Deficiency in Rural Adolescent Women from Eastern Guatemala

Dr. Manolo Mazariegos

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

GTM_2016_CSIBBAANE_v01_EN_M_v01_A_ESS

TITLE

Controlling Study of the Impact of the Biofortified Bean Variety SMN39 (Phaseolus Vulgaris L) Associated with Agricultural and Nutritional Education, to Prevent Iron Deficiency in Rural Adolescent Women from Eastern Guatemala

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Guatemala	GTM

STUDY TYPE

Individual Food Consumption/Dietary Survey [hh/ifcs]

ABSTRACT

Establish the nutritional status of iron, food consumption, and iron consumption prior to the start of the intervention with biofortified beans in all adolescent women between 10 and 16 years old participating in the study.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

Scope

NOTES

The survey collected information on:

- SUBJECTS: information on the participants such as age, sex and geographical location.
- CONSUMPTION: information on all foods consumed by each participant in each survey day, including quantities and nutrient values.

The population group covered in the dataset was adolescent women between 10 and 16 years old.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Sub-national coverage, only rural areas.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Dr. Manolo Mazariegos	Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP)

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

A census was carried out in which 3,000 families who met the inclusion criteria of the study were identified. Of these, 2,100 families with adolescent females were randomly selected. It is an effectiveness study on the use and consumption of an

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improved bean variety with high iron content in a population of adolescents from the eastern region of Guatemala. In the preparatory phase of the study, a census was carried out to identify the municipalities, communities that met the study selection criteria:

- Rural population with extensive experience and capacity to produce beans - that is, with access to land for bean production
- Regular consumption of high beans;
- High prevalence (%) of chronic malnutrition ("short stature") and anemia in children under 5 years of age;
- Municipalities with vulnerable populations according to indices of food and nutritional insecurity;
- Relatively low presence of other interruptions (social programs) with a demonstrated or demonstrable effect on the prevalence of anemia and/or chronic malnutrition.

From the total of preselected communities, a subsample of 120 communities was taken and in these 2100 families with adolescent women between 10 and 18 years of age were selected. This population was selected because, according to statistics, the group of women of childbearing age (including adolescents) is a population with high vulnerability to iron deficiency (14.5%, Maternal and Child Health Survey 2014-15).

Data collection was performed through home visits. The selected families were notified by local leaders of the arrival of the study staff. To identify the families selected in the communities, the study staff had a list with a contact and address, with which they visited each of the families on the list until the sample was completed. The main informant was the adolescent in the presence of her mother or head of the household.

WEIGHTING

No surveys weight were used in this survey.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2016-08-22	2016-10-28

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The dietary assessment method was the 24-hour reminder on the day prior to the visit. This instrument included aspects of household identification, family composition, reliability of the information, meal times, preparations, ingredients, home unit of measure, quantity prepared, number of servings, portions consumed and portions not consumed, and leftovers. The survey covered both week days and weekends. No repeated recalls. In addition, a survey was conducted on health and dietary practices, specifically related to the consumption of beans and other sources of iron in the diet.

Access policy

CONTACTS

Email
fao-who-gift@fao.org

CONFIDENTIALITY

The users shall not take any action with the purpose of identifying any individual entity (i.e. person, household, enterprise, etc.) in the micro dataset(s). If such a disclosure is made inadvertently, no use will be made of the information, and it will be reported immediately to FAO.

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- The micro dataset will only be used for statistical and/or research purposes;
- Any results derived from the micro dataset will be used solely for reporting aggregated information, and not for any specific individual entities or data subjects;
- The users shall not take any action with the purpose of identifying any individual entity (i.e. person, household, enterprise, etc.) in the micro dataset(s). If such a disclosure is made inadvertently, no use will be made of the information, and it will be

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- The micro dataset cannot be re-disseminated by users or shared with anyone other than the individuals that are granted access to the micro dataset by FAO.

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Institute of Nutrition of Central America And Panama (INCAP) & HarvestPlus/ IFPRI; Guatemala, 2017; Impact evaluation of an agriculture intervention in rural Eastern Guatemala (Biofortified High Iron Beans). (2017)

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DISCLAIMER

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_GTM_2016_CSIBBAANE_v01_EN_M_v01_A_ESS_FAO

PRODUCERS

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DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
data_anon_subjects	2082	23
data_anon_consumption	47861	78